

Small Business in Australia

1999

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER USAGES

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AFS | Agricultural Finance Survey |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification |
| ASIC | Australian Standard Industrial Classification |
| ATO | Australian Taxation Office |
| BGAPS | Business Growth and Performance Survey |
| BLS | Business Longitudinal Survey |
| EAS | Economic Activity Survey |
| EVAO | Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations |
| FTE | Full Time Equivalent |
| GE | Group employer registrations |
| H&S | Health and Safety |
| RSE | Relative standard error |
| SEE | Survey of Employment and Earnings |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |

OTHER USAGES

| | |
|------------|--|
| billion | thousand million |
| n.a. | not available |
| n.p. | not available for separate publication but included in the totals where applicable |
| nec | not elsewhere classified |
| . . | not applicable |
| — | nil or rounded to zero |
| p | preliminary—figures subject to revision |
| r | data revised |
| *148.7 | subject to high sampling variability |
| * | data suppressed due to unacceptable high sampling variability |
| <u>123</u> | break in series |

ROUNDING

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

INTRODUCTION

For a number of years there has been strong interest from both policy makers and business analysts alike in the growth and performance of the small business sector. If anything, this interest has intensified in recent years, along with an increasing interest in other business size categories. This publication draws together data from a number of ABS sources to provide a range of information with a focus on small business but also, where possible, providing comparisons with the other size categories.

It is estimated that there were 1,051,500 small private sector businesses in Australia in 1998–99 which represented 95% of all private sector businesses. These small businesses employed almost 3.4 million people, 48% of all private sector employment.

Review of defining businesses by size

Over recent months the ABS has been conducting a review of the way businesses should be defined by size. This review, which is reported in detail in chapter 7 in this publication, was aimed at arriving at statistical definitions for the business size categories of major interest to ABS clients. These definitions would then be used as standard definitions for producing business size statistics in the ABS. At the time of printing, the final recommendations emanating from this review have not been finalised, but the essential findings of what business size categories are of most interest and broadly how they should be defined have been incorporated into the classifications used in this edition of *Small Business in Australia*. This has led to some minor changes in the business size classifications used and a minor change to the employment size cutoff for small business in the manufacturing industry. This cut-off change has moved about 5,300 manufacturing firms from the small business category to the medium business category and reduced the small business share of total private sector businesses by about one percentage point.

In summary, the review found that small business continues to be the business size group of key interest. There were also two subsets of small business identified as important: non-employed businesses and micro businesses. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) also continue to be a group of interest; medium businesses alone are only of minor interest, however, there is still interest in the large business category.

Defining small businesses

The review found there was almost universal agreement with the long held qualitative definition of small business. A business has traditionally been regarded as small if it has the following management or organisational characteristics:

- it is independently owned and operated;
- it is closely controlled by owners/managers who also contribute most, if not all the operating capital; and
- the principal decision-making functions rest with the owners/managers.

A statistical definition For statistical purposes, the review has recommended a small business definition based on Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employment. It also concluded that public companies, businesses that are in a parent or subsidiary relationship and cooperatives and associations should be excluded from the category. The review outcomes are still to be finalised and implementation procedures are still to be developed. Therefore, for this publication we have adopted the recommended categories but maintained the previously informally agreed boundaries based on total employment. These are defined as:

- (i) non-employing businesses—sole proprietorships and partnerships without employees;
- (ii) micro businesses—businesses employing less than 5 people, including non-employing businesses;
- (iii) other small businesses—businesses employing 5 or more people, but less than 20 people;
- (iv) small businesses—businesses employing less than 20 people;
- (v) medium businesses—businesses employing 20 or more people, but less than 200 people; and
- (vi) large businesses—businesses employing 200 or more people.

An employment size definition is not used for the Agricultural sector due to difficulties in defining small agricultural businesses according to employment size. Agricultural businesses can have large scale operations with relatively few permanent employees, often using large numbers of seasonal and itinerant workers to overcome short term labour needs.

For statistical purposes, the ABS has developed a measure of the Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) based on:

- the area of crops sown;
- the number of livestock; and
- crops produced and livestock turnoff (mainly sales) during the year.

A small agricultural business is defined as one having an EVAO of between \$22,500 and \$400,000. Businesses with an EVAO of less than \$22,500 are excluded from ABS statistics because they are not generally operated as a business venture and their contribution to commodity aggregates are generally insignificant.

Unless otherwise specified, the definition of small business used in this publication is as outlined above.

A statistical definition *continued* Due to a lack of comparable data, the Agricultural sector is excluded from most tables in this publication. However, in chapter 1, Agriculture is included in summary statistics and in chapter 6, a profile of the industry is presented.

STATISTICAL UNITS

Some of the most important statistics presented in this publication are counts of businesses by size. The term 'business' can have a variety of meanings.

For many purposes 'business' is taken to mean a legal entity such as a registered company, partnership, trust, sole proprietor, religious organisation, government department or any other legally recognised organisation which provides goods or services. At other times all legal entities that come under common ownership or control are regarded as a single business.

Large business organisations often have internal arrangements whereby the business is separated into operating divisions which may not have separate legal status but are the level at which autonomous business decisions are made and for which detailed management accounts are maintained (the ABS management unit).

Sometimes the term 'business' refers to the ABS establishment unit, however, this unit is not referred to in this publication.

Unless otherwise specified, the term 'business' in this publication refers to the management unit. The management unit in nearly all cases coincides with the legal entity owning the business. However, in some ABS collections, such as the Survey of Employment and Earnings, large businesses with significant operations in more than one State or Territory are further broken down with a statistical unit established for each State or Territory in which the business is operating. In some situations a number of management units can be owned or controlled by a single company and therefore it is possible that in a small number of cases a 'small business' is actually part of a larger company. These circumstances impact only slightly on the 'small business' data contained in this publication.

DERIVATION OF NUMBERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Employing businesses Counts of employing businesses presented in chapters 1–3 of this publication are drawn from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). The SEE frame is drawn from the ABS Business Register and is primarily designed to measure the number of employees in Australia and their earnings. It also provides, as a by-product, a reliable estimate of the number of employing businesses which can be further classified by employer size group.

Non-employing businesses Estimating numbers of non-employing businesses is more difficult as there is no comprehensive up-to-date business register or listing available.

As in previous editions of this publication, the estimates of non-employing businesses provided in chapters 1–3 are derived from ABS Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of numbers of own account workers (i.e. people working in their own business without employees).

As many non-employing businesses involve a number of partners, estimates of the number of non-employing businesses have had to be indirectly derived. Statistics on the number of partners per partnership, from the Characteristics of Small Businesses in Australia Survey have been used to derive factors which have then been applied to the LFS estimates for own account workers in order to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses by industry.

This estimate of non-employing businesses is an estimate of the number of businesses where the owner (or owners) is working in the business. That is, the person considers his/her business as their main or second job. There are many other businesses that exist without employees and indeed without anybody actually working in them. To understand this part of the non-employing business population ABS now has access to Business Income Tax files.

For a more complete discussion of this issue, along with the results of the income tax data analysis as compared to the labour force survey results, refer to chapter 4 of this publication.

Employment statistics In chapters 1, 2 and 3, the counts of private sector employees (wage and salary earners) provided are derived from SEE data, while the number of persons operating their own business are derived from the LFS. Persons operating their own business comprise:

- (i) own account workers, i.e. those working in their own unincorporated business without employees; and
- (ii) employers, i.e. those working in their own unincorporated business with employees.

In chapters 5 and 6, counts of employment based on the ABS program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys are provided. These counts include employees as well as employers.

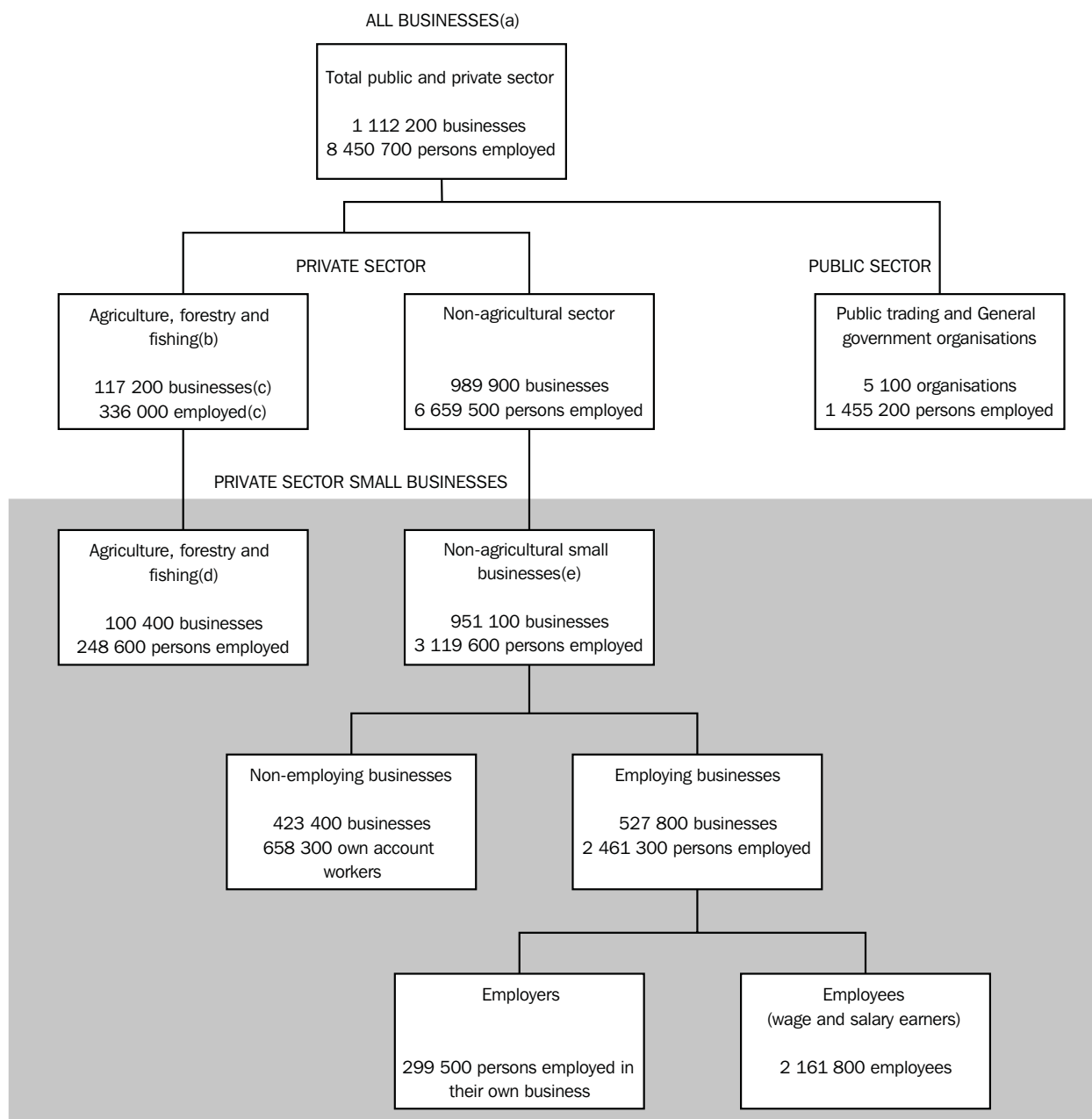
It should be noted that data presented from the LFS includes estimates for Private Households Employing Staff (ANZSIC group 970) in the ANZSIC division Personal and Other Services. However, estimates from SEE data do not include this group. The inclusion of these data in the LFS estimates should not affect direct comparisons between LFS data and SEE data as the estimates of group 970, Private Households Employing Staff, are insignificant.

Employer size statistics In most tables, statistics are classified by 'employer size'. The derivation of employer size, however, differs depending on the source of the statistics. Where SEE data are used, employer size is based on the number of employees (wage and salary earners). In chapters 5 and 6, the employer size classification is based on total employment of the business (i.e. employees plus working proprietors and partners).

All industry estimates within the publication have been classified on the basis of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Revisions to previously published series A number of minor revisions have been made to estimates of numbers of employing businesses and numbers of employees published in this publication compared to the estimates released in the previous edition. While these revisions impact the level of the estimates, the relative significance of the data is unchanged.

STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS—1998–99



(a) Generally, the number of businesses (management units) and persons employed have been obtained by averaging the estimates for the middle months of each quarter for the 1998–99 financial year. (b) Includes ANZSIC Subdivisions 01 – Agriculture, 02 – Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping, 03 – Forestry and Logging and 04 – Commercial fishing. (c) Estimates are based on data from two different sources; ANZSIC Subdivision 01 data are drawn from the 1997–98 *Agricultural Finance Survey*, while ANZSIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 estimates are drawn from the 1997–98 *Economic Activity Survey*. Excludes management units in ANZSIC Subdivision 01 with an estimated annual value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of less than \$22,500. Employment estimates exclude unpaid family helpers. (d) Agricultural small businesses include those management units coded to ANZSIC Subdivision 01 with an EVAO of more than \$22,500 but less than \$400,000, and those management units coded to ANZSIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 which employ less than 20 persons. (e) Small businesses (except in agriculture) are defined as those management units which employ less than 20 persons.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0), *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0), *Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 7507.0).

CHAPTER 1

THE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a broad overview of the structure of Australian business in 1998–99. Details by business size, employment, industry sector and are provided.

An estimated 1,112,200 businesses and public sector organisations were in operation in Australia during 1998–99, employing just over 8.4 million people.

The diagram opposite shows the structure of Australian business in terms of numbers of businesses and persons employed, by sector and business size. Employment figures include own account workers, employers as well as employees (wage and salary earners).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| The public sector | Of the 1,112,200 businesses estimated to be in operation in 1998–99, just over 5,000 or 0.5% were classified as public sector organisations (including general government as well as public trading organisations). In total, these organisations employed an estimated 1.5 million people, 17% of total employment. |
| The private sector | Private sector businesses totalled just over 1,107,000 and accounted for approximately 99.5% of the total number of businesses. These businesses employed an estimated 7.0 million people or 83% of the total workforce. |
| The agricultural private sector | <p>In 1998–99, an estimated 117,200 businesses were classified to Agriculture, forestry and fishing, of which an estimated 104,300 were classified to ANZSIC Subdivision 01, Agriculture. The remaining 8% were classified to Subdivision 02, Services to Agriculture; Hunting and trapping (such as sheep shearing and aerial agricultural services), Subdivision 03, Forestry and logging or Subdivision 04, Commercial fishing. Agricultural businesses with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of less than \$22,500 have been excluded.</p> <p>Agricultural businesses employed an estimated 336,000 people or 5% of the private sector workforce.</p> |
| The non-agricultural private sector | In 1998–99, there were just over 989,000 non-agricultural private sector businesses operating in Australia, representing 89% of total private sector business. These businesses employed more than 6.7 million people or about 95% of the total private sector workforce. |

THE SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR

| | |
|--|--|
| Agriculture sector | <p>Of the estimated 104,300 businesses classified to Agriculture (ANZSIC Subdivision 01) in 1998–99, about 90,000 (86.0%) were small businesses, i.e. had an EVAO of greater than \$22,500 and less than \$400,000. These small agricultural businesses represented 9% of all small businesses. Small agricultural businesses employed an estimated 214,300 people (including seasonal casual workers) in 1998–99.</p> <p>Almost all businesses classified to Services to agriculture; Hunting and trapping, Forestry and logging and Commercial fishing (ANZSIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04) were small businesses (employing less than 20 people). These small businesses employed an estimated 34,300 people.</p> <p>No further data relating to the agricultural sector are provided in this chapter. Detailed agricultural statistics relating to ANZSIC sub-division 01, Agriculture are included in Chapter 6 as part of the selected industry profiles.</p> |
| Non-agriculture private sector | <p>Using the definition of small business described on page 1, just over 951,000 or 96% of total non-agricultural private sector businesses were classified as small in 1998–99.</p> <p>These small businesses employed just over 3.1 million people or 47% of the total non-agricultural private sector workforce. Just over 69% of persons employed in small business were employees while the remaining 31% were persons working in their own business, either as employers or own account workers.</p> |
| State breakdown of small non-agricultural business | <p>Table 1.1 shows the distribution of small business across States in 1998–99. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland together accounted for nearly 77% of all small non-agricultural businesses and their employment. New South Wales alone accounted for one-third of all small businesses in Australia, followed by Victoria with 24% and Queensland with 20%.</p> <p>Victoria had a slightly smaller proportion of smaller businesses than the other States and Territories with 95% of all non-agricultural private sector business classified as small. Other States and Territories recorded 96% or more in the small business category.</p> <p>In total, small business employment accounts for nearly 47% of the private sector non-agricultural workforce in Australia. Across States there was some variation in this distribution. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest concentration of employment in small business (54%) followed by Queensland and the Northern Territory with 50%. Victoria had the lowest proportion of their workforce in the small business sector, 44%, while New South Wales had slightly more at 46%.</p> <p>Detailed State estimates are provided in chapter 3 of this publication.</p> |

Industry sectors Industry sectors can be amalgamated into two broad groupings:

- goods producing; and
- services producing.

Goods producing industries include:

- Mining;
- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, gas and water supply; and
- Construction.

Services producing industries include:

- Wholesale trade;
- Retail trade;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants;
- Transport and storage;
- Communication services;
- Finance and insurance;
- Property and business services;
- Education;
- Health and community services;
- Cultural and recreational services; and
- Personal and other services.

In 1998–99, the services producing industries accounted for 75% (713,700) of small businesses and for 77% (2.4 million persons) of small business employment.

Details on goods producing and services producing estimates are shown in table 1.2 in chapter 1 and tables 2.1 and 2.2 in chapter 2.

INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN

Businesses Table 1.2 shows that of the estimated 951,100 small non-agricultural businesses operating in Australia in 1998–99, 53% operated in the Retail trade, Construction and Property and business services industries, with the Property and business services industries accounting for the largest number of small businesses (195,400).

| | |
|--|--|
| Businesses <i>continued</i> | Overall small business accounted for more than 96% of all businesses in all the non-agricultural industries. The highest proportion was recorded in the Construction and Personal and other services industries, with almost 99% of businesses in these industries being classified as small. The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry had the lowest proportion with 88%. Note that this industry has a high proportion of part-time staff and the small business cut off of total employment of 19 people may have a greater impact on this industry. |
| Employment | Small non-agricultural businesses in Australia in 1998–99 provided employment for an estimated 47% of the economy’s private sector workforce. Across industries, the distribution of small business employment showed some marked differences, with the Construction industry having 78% of its workforce in the small business sector, while in the Mining industry the proportion was only 12%. |
| Employing and non-employing businesses | The small business sector can be further broken down into employing and non-employing businesses. |

Employing businesses

During 1998–99, just over 527,000 small employing businesses were operating in Australia. These businesses accounted for 55% of total non-agricultural private sector small business; total employment of these businesses was just under 2.5 million people or 37% of the non-agricultural private sector workforce. In terms of numbers of employees, they employed 2.2 million employees or 38% of all non-agricultural private sector employees.

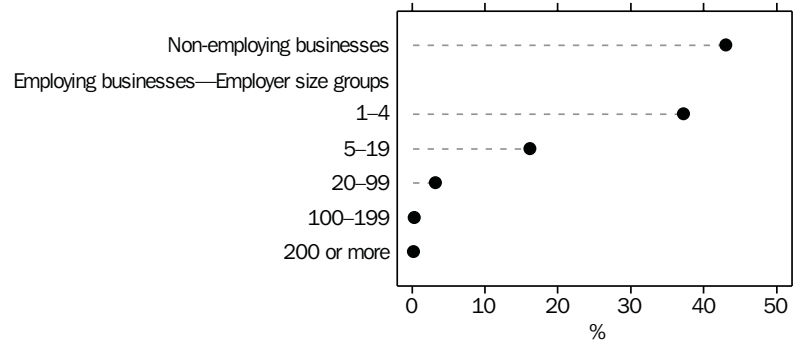
Small business employees were concentrated in the Property and business services and Retail trade industries each with 19% of the total, followed by Manufacturing and Construction industries, both with 10%. These four industries together accounted for 59% of all small business employees.

Non-employing businesses

An important component of small business is the non-employing sector. During 1998–99 there were on average, 423,400 non-employing businesses operating in Australia, representing 45% of total non-agricultural small business. While these businesses, by definition, have no employees, there were an estimated 658,300 working proprietors (own account workers) involved either as sole proprietors or partners. This represented 21% of the total non-agricultural private sector small business workforce and 10% of the total non-agricultural private sector workforce.

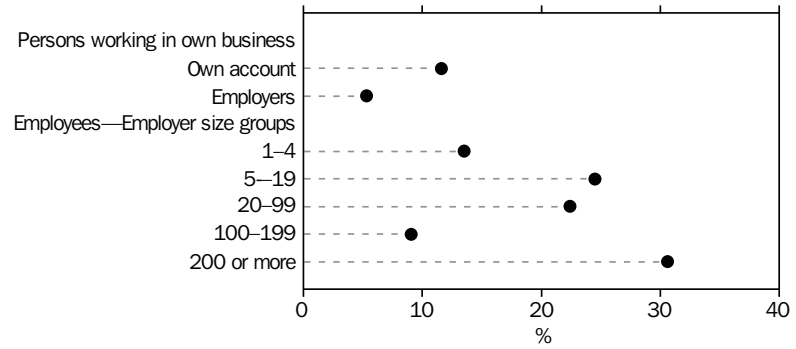
Construction has more non-employing businesses than any other industry. In 1998–99 there were 95,400 (23%) non-employing businesses classified to the Construction industry, involving an estimated 162,300 own account workers or 25% of total own account workers. The Property and business services industry was also significant with 77,300 non-employing businesses (18%) involving just under 110,000 own account workers, 17% of the total.

PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES, BY TYPE AND EMPLOYER SIZE—1998–99



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings; unpublished data, Labour Force Survey

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYER SIZE—1998–99



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings; unpublished data, Labour Force Survey

1.1

NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY STATE—1998–99

| | Small business | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Employing | | | Non-employed | | Total small business | | Total all businesses | |
| | Number of businesses | Number of employers | Number of employees | Number of businesses | Own account workers(b) | Number of businesses | Employ- ment | Number of businesses | Employ- ment |
| State and Territory | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| New South Wales | 187.1 | 98.2 | 755.8 | 130.5 | 202.6 | 317.6 | 1 056.6 | 330.0 | 2 296.2 |
| Victoria | 128.9 | 68.6 | 532.3 | 96.6 | 149.8 | 225.4 | 750.7 | 236.6 | 1 701.4 |
| Queensland | 98.2 | 62.2 | 399.5 | 91.0 | 141.9 | 189.2 | 603.6 | 195.6 | 1 203.6 |
| South Australia | 36.7 | 21.6 | 156.2 | 33.8 | 53.0 | 70.6 | 230.9 | 73.6 | 483.0 |
| Western Australia | 53.4 | 34.5 | 215.8 | 53.2 | 82.5 | 106.6 | 332.7 | 110.5 | 689.4 |
| Tasmania | 10.4 | 7.8 | 45.0 | 9.3 | 14.4 | 19.6 | 67.2 | 20.6 | 137.7 |
| Northern Territory | 4.3 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 28.5 | 7.9 | 56.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.7 | 4.0 | 36.2 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 14.7 | 49.3 | 15.2 | 91.4 |
| Total Australia | 527.8 | 299.5 | 2 161.8 | 423.4 | 658.3 | 951.1 | 3 119.6 | 989.9 | 6 659.5 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employed businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99; Labour Force Survey, 1998–99.

1.2

NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY INDUSTRY—1998–99

| Industry division(c) | Small business | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Employing | | | Non-employed | | Total small business | | Total all businesses | |
| | Number of businesses | Number of employers | Number of employees | Number of businesses | Own account workers(b) | Number of businesses | Employment | Number of businesses | Employment |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.6 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 73.7 |
| Manufacturing | 43.9 | 25.9 | 211.9 | 29.3 | 50.9 | 73.3 | 288.7 | 80.1 | 984.7 |
| Construction | 65.9 | 48.0 | 221.5 | 95.4 | 162.3 | 161.3 | 431.8 | 162.9 | 552.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 38.7 | 12.9 | 193.0 | 17.6 | 27.9 | 56.3 | 233.8 | 62.3 | 554.7 |
| Retail trade | 94.3 | 84.3 | 419.8 | 56.7 | 95.5 | 150.9 | 599.6 | 155.5 | 1 219.5 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 25.2 | 24.4 | 153.5 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 31.2 | 188.8 | 35.4 | 432.5 |
| Transport and storage | 25.6 | 13.4 | 100.7 | 30.8 | 51.7 | 56.4 | 165.8 | 57.7 | 303.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 12.8 | 2.8 | 43.1 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 18.5 | 53.8 | 19.6 | 300.9 |
| Property and business services | 118.1 | 41.9 | 421.3 | 77.3 | 109.4 | 195.4 | 572.6 | 200.2 | 992.0 |
| Education | 8.0 | 2.6 | 39.4 | 11.4 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 60.0 | 21.3 | 205.8 |
| Health and community services | 46.1 | 16.7 | 180.5 | 22.4 | 29.8 | 68.6 | 226.9 | 71.9 | 535.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 13.5 | 5.6 | 51.1 | 18.6 | 25.9 | 32.0 | 82.6 | 33.4 | 194.6 |
| Personal and other services | 30.6 | 18.4 | 104.2 | 43.3 | 56.3 | 73.9 | 178.8 | 75.1 | 258.5 |
| Total(d) | 527.8 | 299.5 | 2 161.8 | 423.4 | 658.3 | 951.1 | 3 119.6 | 989.9 | 6 659.5 |
| Goods producing industries | 111.4 | 74.1 | 440.8 | 125.6 | 214.7 | 237.0 | 729.6 | 245.7 | 1 610.4 |
| Services producing industries | 416.3 | 225.4 | 1 721.0 | 297.8 | 443.6 | 714.1 | 2 390.0 | 744.2 | 5 049.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employed businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998–99*.

CHAPTER 2

GROWTH IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR SINCE 1983–84

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines growth in Australian firms in terms of employment and number of businesses across the different size sectors since 1983–84.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Between 1983–84 and
1998–99

Between 1983–84 and 1998–99 the number of small businesses increased by 71.4%, which is equivalent to an increase of 3.7% per annum:

- Small employing businesses increased by 87.5%, or 4.3% per annum.
- Non-employing businesses by increased 55.0%, or 3.0% per annum.

Total small business employment increased in the period by 58.9%, or 3.1% per annum:

- Employers by 9.6%, or 0.6% per annum.
- Own account workers by 50.5%, or 2.8% per annum.
- Small business employees increased by 72.5%, or 3.7% per annum.

Between 1995–96 and
1998–99

Between 1995–96 and 1998–99 the annual growth in the number of small businesses slowed compared to the average rate recorded over the years 1983–84 to 1998–99. This overall slowing was driven by the decrease in the number of non-employing businesses:

- The overall number of small businesses increased by 6.1% over the three years, an annual average of 2.0%.
- Numbers of small employing businesses increased by 12.9%, or an annual average of 4.2%.
- Non-employing businesses decreased by 1.2%, an annual average of –0.4%.

Total small business employment increased in the three year period by 5.0%, or 1.6% per annum. This low rate was caused by decreases in both categories of people working in their own business:

- Employers decreased by 4.4%, or –1.5% per annum.
- Own account workers decreased by 2.0%, or –0.7% per annum.
- Small business employees increased by 8.8%, or 2.9% per annum.

BUSINESS GROWTH SLOWING

Over the 15 year period 1983–84 to 1998–99—the number of small businesses increased from 554,600 to 951,100 which represents an annual average growth rate of 3.7%. Over the same period, the number of businesses other than small increased at an annual rate of 2.6%. In terms of employment, the small business sector recorded an increase of 59% at an annual average rate of 3.1%. By comparison, total employment for businesses other than small increased by 48% at an annual average rate of 2.6%.

Looking more closely at trends over recent years, growth has slowed both in terms of numbers of businesses and employment. This downturn has been evident both in small businesses as well as in the non-small categories.

In the three years 1995–96 to 1998–99, the number of small businesses increased at an average of 2.0% per year compared to 3.7% over the 15 years 1983–84 to 1998–99.

The drop in employment growth rates has been slightly more pronounced. In the three years to 1998–99, total private sector employment grew at an average of only 1.8% per annum, with small business employment growing at a similar rate of 1.6% per year. This compared to 2.9% annual growth overall for the previous 15 years and a 3.7% annual rate for small businesses.

GROWTH IN NUMBERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES

Micro businesses The micro business category consists of non-employing businesses as well as those employing businesses with employment of less than five people.

While the number of non-employing businesses has recorded a solid growth rate of 3% per annum over the 15 years up to 1998–99, in recent years, numbers have been fluctuating with a slight drop recorded over the three years 1995–96 (428,600) to 1998–99 (423,400).

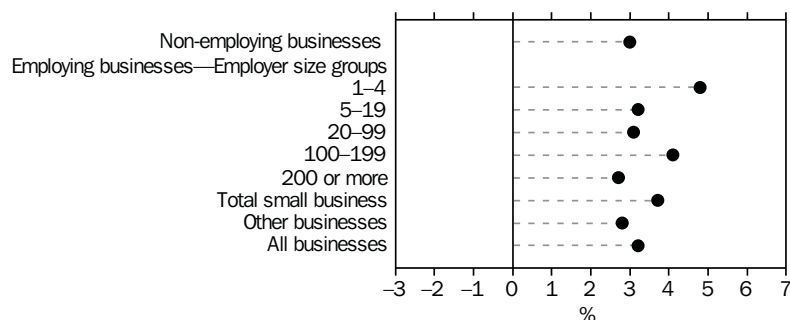
Numbers of very small employing businesses (those employing less than 5 people), in keeping with the slowing of employment growth, have also recorded a slowing in growth over the most recent three years that data are available with an annual average growth rate of 1.9% between 1995–96 and 1998–99. This compares to the strong long term annual growth rate, of 4.8% recorded for this category.

Other small businesses Those businesses employing 5–19 people make up the balance of the small business category and are referred to as “Other small businesses”.

This group has also recorded a relatively strong long term growth rate, averaging 3.2% per annum over the 15 year period 1983–84 to 1998–99. Over the last three years growth has slowed, but to a lesser extent than the micro-businesses. Between 1995–96 to 1998–99 numbers of businesses have maintained an annual average growth rate of 2.7% per annum.

Total small business When we combine the three sub-categories together to form “Total small business” (those businesses employing less than 20 people) growth in business numbers has been slowing. Although relatively strong average annual growth of 3.7% has been recorded over the longer term (i.e. over 15 years to 1998–99), growth has slowed in recent years, averaging 2.0% over the last three years.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP—
1983–84 to 1998–99



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99; unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, 1998–99.

Employment growth The average annual growth in employment in the small business sector was 3.1% over the 15 year period from 1983–84 to 1998–99 which is slightly higher than the growth rate for businesses other than small (2.6%). Consequently, the contribution of the small business sector to total private sector employment has changed very little over the period, rising from 45.1% to 46.8%.

Small business employment can be broken down into people working in their own business and employees. Over the 15 year period the annual growth rate for people working in their own business (2.0%) has been significantly less than the annual growth rate for employees (3.7%).

Employment growth
continued

Looking only at the end points of the time series disguises some of the changes that have occurred within the time period. The chart below shows that there was a steady growth in the small business share of total employment through the late 1980s up until 1992–93. Thereafter, there was a decline, and in recent years the small business share of total employment has levelled out at around 47%.

Own account workers

As would be expected, the change in own account worker counts follow the same patterns as the non-employed business category. Over the 15 years since 1983–84 the statistics show solid growth of 2.8% per annum. However, over recent years, growth has slowed with counts fluctuating from one year to the next. Counts for 1998–99 were actually down 2% on levels recorded in 1995–96.

Employing micro businesses

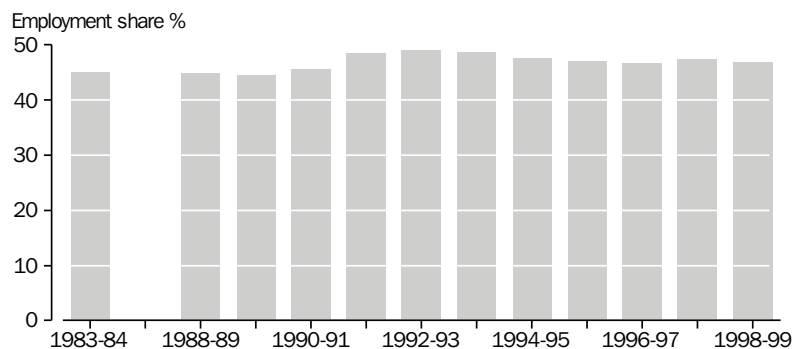
Very small employing businesses (those employing 1–4 people) have recorded an annual average employment growth of 4.3% over the 15 years to 1998–99, the strongest rate of any of the business size categories identified. Unlike the other small business size categories, the micro employing group have maintained reasonably strong employment growth over recent years with an annual average of 3.5% per year.

Other small businesses

Employment growth for Other small businesses (those employing 5–19 people) has also been below that of the micro business category, averaging 3.4% per annum over the 15 years to 1998–99.

In the last three years for which data are available (1995–96 to 1998–99), employment for this category has maintained a steady rate of 2.6% per annum.

SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99; unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, 1998–99.

Employment growth by industry

Table 2.3 shows the employment levels for the small business sector along with businesses other than small by industry division. The industries with the highest average annual growth rates in small business employment over the period 1983–84 to 1998–99 were:

- Education up 6.2%;
- Property and business services up 6.1%; and
- Health and community services up 5.5%;

In the case of Education, the growth of 6.2% per annum in small business employment has been achieved by a strong increase in the number of small business employees (6.3%) combined with a 5.9% increase in the number of people working in their own business. Businesses other than small in this industry also recorded strong growth in total employment with an average increase of 7.0%. In the Property and business services industry there was a fairly similar finding with the growth rate in small business employment a little lower (6.1%); employment in businesses other than small was slightly less at 5.7% per annum. The growth in small business employment in Property and business services can be attributed to strong growth in both people working in their own business (5.3%) and small business employees (6.4%).

In the Health and community services industry, the employment growth in small businesses was driven mainly by a 6.1% growth in small business employees. By comparison, persons working in their own Health and community services businesses only increased 3.6% over the 15 year period.

Employment in businesses other than small has been growing at a slower rate of 4.7% per annum.

The industries with the lowest growth rates in small business employment were:

- Retail trade up 1.2%;
- Wholesale trade up 1.9%; and
- Manufacturing up 2.1%.

In Retail trade, the growth in the small business sector was much lower than for businesses other than small, continuing a trend of the retail industry being more concentrated in the larger retail groups. This was further demonstrated by the negative growth rate (–0.5%) for the number of people working in their own business in this industry. The growth rate in small business sector employees was also low, at 2.2%.

Employment growth by industry *continued*

In the case of the Wholesale trade industry, the number of persons working in their own business also showed a slight decline, averaging -0.3% over the 15 years with private sector employees in small businesses growing slowly at an average of 2.5% per year. Businesses other than small reported a slightly stronger growth of 2.9% per year.

Looking at the Manufacturing industry, a higher growth rate was recorded for the number of persons working in their own businesses (2.6%), but growth was slower (1.9%) for small business employee counts. By comparison there was, a decline (-1.0% per annum) in employment for businesses other than small. This was the main contributing factor to an overall average decline in all businesses of -0.3% over the 15 year period.

Industry change in recent years

Examining the data at the industry level also gives a further insight into the shift in employment patterns over more recent years. The industries recording the largest annual average declines in small business employment levels over the period 1995-96 to 1998-99 were:

- Mining down 9.2%;
- Health and community services down 4.0%; and
- Finance and insurance down 3.6%.

The Mining industry is relatively small in terms of small business employment, but the big fall in the industry was due to a large drop in people working in their own business. The fall in the Health and community services industry over the last three years followed periods of significant growth and was due to falls in both the number of people working in their own business and the employment levels in small employing firms. The Finance and insurance industry recorded a fall in the number of small business employees which was brought about by a fall in the number of small businesses over the three year period.

The industries recording the strongest annual growth in small business employment over the three year period were:

- Personal and other services up 9.1%;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants up 7.5%; and
- Property and business services up 7.0%.

The Personal and other services industry recorded the strongest growth in both people working in their own business (5.3%) and in numbers of Small business employees (12.2%) per year. In the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry, employment growth was driven mainly by increases in the employment levels of small employing businesses with Small business employee counts increasing at an average of 10.1% over the most recent 3 years. Growth in the number of persons working in their own business was negative over the most recent three years (-1.5%) indicating a significant slowing with a higher growth rate of 2.4% recorded over the longer period, 1983-84 to 1998-99.

Industry change in recent years

Between 1995–96 and 1998–99 the majority of industries recorded positive annual growth rates in employment levels for businesses other than small. In this sector growth was strongest in the following industries:

- Cultural and recreational services up 14.6%;
- Property and business services up 11.3%; and
- Personal and other services up 9.3%.

2.1

GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR SMALL BUSINESSES

| Industry division(a) | Average annual growth | | | | Annual growth rates | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | 1983-84 to 1998-99 | | 1995-96 to 1996-97 | | 1996-97 to 1997-98 | | 1997-98 to 1998-99 | |
| | Number of businesses | Employment | Number of businesses | Employment | Number of businesses | Employment | Number of businesses | Employment |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Goods producing | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 3.8 | 2.1 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.7 | -5.5 | -7.4 |
| Construction | 3.9 | 3.8 | -2.2 | -5.9 | -1.3 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| <i>Total goods producing(b)</i> | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | -1.4 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 0.2 | -0.7 |
| Services producing | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale trade | 2.2 | 1.9 | -4.3 | -6.4 | 2.6 | -1.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Retail trade | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | -0.6 | -3.6 | 0.1 | -1.3 | -0.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.5 | 3.1 | -1.9 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| Transport and storage | 2.9 | 3.4 | -4.7 | -11.0 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 8.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 2.5 | 2.5 | -10.6 | -19.1 | -9.3 | -9.6 | 13.1 | 22.5 |
| Property and business services | 7.2 | 6.1 | 1.6 | -0.8 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Education | 6.6 | 6.2 | -6.5 | -12.3 | -1.8 | -2.8 | 9.2 | 11.7 |
| Health and community services | 6.8 | 5.5 | -7.3 | -9.2 | 1.0 | -1.1 | 0.2 | -1.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.2 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 5.2 | -5.5 | 0.7 |
| Personal and other services | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 19.4 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 7.4 |
| <i>Total services producing(c)</i> | 3.6 | 3.2 | -0.6 | -3.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 4.4 |
| Total private sector(d) | 3.7 | 3.1 | -0.1 | -2.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 3.2 |

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(b) Includes the Mining and Electricity, gas and water supply industries.

(c) Includes the Communication services industry.

(d) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

2.2

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SMALL BUSINESS BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP

| Sector | Number of businesses | | | | Persons employed | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Small businesses | | All businesses | Small businesses | | All businesses |
| | Number | Proportion | Number | Number | Proportion | Number |
| 1983–84 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| Goods producing(b) | 134.6 | 94.5 | 142.5 | 465.7 | 32.4 | 1 439.2 |
| Services producing(c) | 419.9 | 96.2 | 436.3 | 1 498.0 | 51.4 | 2 916.3 |
| Total(d)(e) | 554.6 | 95.8 | 578.9 | 1 963.7 | 45.1 | 4 355.5 |
| 1995–96 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| Goods producing(b) | 230.6 | 96.1 | 239.9 | 722.2 | 44.0 | 1 641.4 |
| Services producing(c) | 694.3 | 95.8 | 724.5 | 2 368.3 | 47.4 | 4 996.2 |
| Total(d)(e) | 896.4 | 96.0 | 933.6 | 2 971.5 | 47.0 | 6 317.4 |
| 1996–97 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| Goods producing(b) | 233.9 | 96.3 | 242.8 | 712.2 | 44.4 | 1 604.9 |
| Services producing(c) | 661.7 | 96.0 | 689.3 | 2 180.2 | 46.8 | 4 662.6 |
| Total(d)(e) | 895.5 | 96.1 | 932.1 | 2 892.5 | 46.2 | 6 267.4 |
| 1997–98 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| Goods producing(b) | 236.4 | 96.5 | 245.1 | 734.6 | 45.4 | 1 618.0 |
| Services producing(c) | 701.6 | 96.2 | 729.2 | 2 288.6 | 48.1 | 4 759.2 |
| Total(d)(e) | 938.0 | 96.3 | 974.2 | 3 023.2 | 47.4 | 6 377.2 |
| 1998–99 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| Goods producing(b) | 237.0 | 96.4 | 245.7 | 729.6 | 45.3 | 1 610.4 |
| Services producing(c) | 714.1 | 96.0 | 744.2 | 2 390.0 | 47.3 | 5 049.1 |
| Total(d)(e) | 951.1 | 96.1 | 989.9 | 3 119.6 | 46.8 | 6 659.5 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983–84 TO 1996–97 | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Goods producing(b) | 3.8 | .. | 3.7 | 3.0 | .. | 0.8 |
| Services producing(c) | 3.6 | .. | 3.6 | 3.2 | .. | 3.7 |
| Total(d)(e) | 3.7 | .. | 3.6 | 3.1 | .. | 2.9 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Excludes the Electricity, gas and water supply industry.

(c) Excludes the Communication services industry.

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

(e) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99.

2.3

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY

| Industry division(b) | Businesses | | | | | | Employment | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Small businesses | | | Small businesses | | | Businesses other than small | All businesses | |
| | Number | Proportion of all businesses | All businesses | Persons working in own business | Private sector employees | Total employment | | | Proportion of all businesses |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 71.5 | 77.6 |
| Manufacturing | 42.0 | 86.4 | 48.6 | 52.2 | 159.9 | 212.1 | 20.7 | 814.9 | 1 027.0 |
| Construction | 91.5 | 98.6 | 92.8 | 143.3 | 104.2 | 247.5 | 74.0 | 87.1 | 334.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 40.9 | 93.6 | 43.7 | 42.7 | 132.9 | 175.6 | 45.8 | 207.7 | 383.3 |
| Retail trade | 137.4 | 97.9 | 140.4 | 194.6 | 304.5 | 499.1 | 57.3 | 371.3 | 870.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 18.8 | 89.9 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 94.2 | 118.9 | 49.8 | 119.7 | 238.6 |
| Transport and storage | 36.5 | 97.9 | 37.3 | 55.5 | 44.6 | 100.1 | 54.7 | 82.9 | 183.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 12.7 | 96.9 | 13.1 | 10.2 | 26.9 | 37.1 | 23.1 | 123.6 | 160.7 |
| Property and business services | 69.1 | 96.1 | 71.9 | 69.4 | 166.9 | 236.3 | 56.5 | 182.0 | 418.3 |
| Education | 7.5 | 94.9 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 15.8 | 24.5 | 31.6 | 53.0 | 77.5 |
| Health and community services | 25.5 | 93.4 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 74.4 | 101.8 | 39.7 | 154.5 | 256.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 20.1 | 98.0 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 35.2 | 56.9 | 56.6 | 43.6 | 100.5 |
| Personal and other services | 35.3 | 99.2 | 35.6 | 43.7 | 52.3 | 96.0 | 73.3 | 34.9 | 130.9 |
| Total(c) | 554.6 | 95.8 | 578.9 | 710.8 | 1 252.9 | 1 963.7 | 45.1 | 2 391.8 | 4 355.5 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 3.7 | 91.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 77.9 | 90.1 |
| Manufacturing | 65.2 | 90.2 | 72.3 | 73.7 | 205.6 | 279.3 | 27.4 | 738.4 | 1 017.7 |
| Construction | 161.7 | 98.8 | 163.7 | 223.0 | 207.7 | 430.7 | 80.7 | 103.0 | 533.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 55.1 | 91.9 | 60.0 | 40.3 | 204.4 | 244.7 | 47.0 | 276.1 | 520.8 |
| Retail trade | 155.7 | 97.1 | 160.5 | 207.1 | 397.9 | 605.0 | 52.9 | 538.8 | 1 143.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 28.8 | 90.2 | 31.9 | 36.9 | 114.9 | 151.9 | 43.4 | 197.8 | 349.7 |
| Transport and storage | 53.4 | 97.0 | 55.1 | 68.0 | 89.2 | 157.2 | 46.7 | 179.5 | 336.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 20.1 | 94.5 | 21.3 | 9.5 | 50.6 | 60.1 | 22.7 | 204.6 | 264.7 |
| Property and business services | 163.3 | 97.8 | 166.9 | 145.8 | 321.1 | 466.8 | 60.5 | 304.3 | 771.1 |
| Education | 19.3 | 91.5 | 21.1 | 17.9 | 45.1 | 63.0 | 30.3 | 144.6 | 207.6 |
| Health and community services | 73.1 | 94.1 | 77.7 | 52.2 | 204.6 | 256.8 | 38.2 | 415.6 | 672.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 29.8 | 96.5 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 43.9 | 76.9 | 50.9 | 74.3 | 151.2 |
| Personal and other services | 55.8 | 98.4 | 56.7 | 63.9 | 73.8 | 137.7 | 69.3 | 60.9 | 198.6 |
| Total(c) | 896.4 | 96.0 | 933.6 | 984.8 | 1 986.7 | 2 971.5 | 47.0 | 3 345.9 | 6 317.4 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

...continued

2.3

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY—continued

| Industry division(b) | Businesses | | | | | | Employment | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Small businesses | | | Small businesses | | | Businesses other than small | All businesses | |
| | Number | Proportion of all businesses | All businesses | Persons working in own business | Private sector employees | Total employment | | | Proportion of all businesses |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 2.9 | 87.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 75.9 | 84.8 |
| Manufacturing | 72.8 | 91.5 | 79.5 | 76.6 | 221.3 | 297.8 | 29.7 | 706.4 | 1 004.2 |
| Construction | 158.2 | 98.9 | 159.9 | 203.1 | 202.4 | 405.5 | 78.6 | 110.3 | 515.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 52.8 | 92.2 | 57.3 | 40.0 | 189.1 | 229.1 | 45.1 | 278.9 | 508.0 |
| Retail trade | 158.7 | 97.2 | 163.3 | 192.0 | 409.4 | 601.5 | 50.8 | 582.6 | 1 184.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 28.2 | 88.8 | 31.8 | 38.4 | 125.3 | 163.8 | 43.6 | 211.9 | 375.7 |
| Transport and storage | 50.9 | 97.0 | 52.4 | 61.2 | 78.7 | 139.8 | 48.8 | 146.9 | 286.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 18.0 | 94.3 | 19.1 | 9.6 | 39.1 | 48.6 | 17.9 | 222.7 | 271.3 |
| Property and business services | 165.9 | 97.3 | 170.5 | 136.2 | 326.7 | 462.9 | 58.0 | 335.0 | 798.0 |
| Education | 18.1 | 91.2 | 19.8 | 17.0 | 38.2 | 55.3 | 26.8 | 150.6 | 205.9 |
| Health and community services | 67.8 | 94.9 | 71.4 | 45.4 | 187.7 | 233.1 | 38.2 | 377.1 | 610.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 31.4 | 96.3 | 32.6 | 33.5 | 44.5 | 78.0 | 48.9 | 81.4 | 159.5 |
| Personal and other services | 58.4 | 98.3 | 59.4 | 63.8 | 80.1 | 143.9 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 211.8 |
| Total(c) | 895.5 | 96.1 | 932.1 | 931.4 | 1 961.0 | 2 892.5 | 46.2 | 3 375.0 | 6 267.4 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 2.8 | 88.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 70.5 | 80.7 |
| Manufacturing | 77.6 | 92.0 | 84.3 | 80.7 | 231.2 | 311.9 | 30.8 | 701.3 | 1 013.2 |
| Construction | 156.1 | 99.0 | 157.7 | 206.6 | 205.9 | 412.5 | 78.7 | 111.6 | 524.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 54.2 | 91.6 | 59.1 | 39.9 | 186.3 | 226.1 | 44.1 | 286.3 | 512.4 |
| Retail trade | 152.9 | 97.1 | 157.4 | 188.5 | 413.4 | 601.9 | 50.9 | 581.1 | 1 183.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 30.8 | 88.9 | 34.7 | 35.4 | 143.6 | 179.0 | 43.6 | 231.9 | 410.9 |
| Transport and storage | 53.1 | 97.5 | 54.4 | 65.5 | 86.6 | 152.2 | 52.9 | 135.5 | 287.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 16.3 | 94.4 | 17.3 | 12.3 | 31.7 | 44.0 | 16.1 | 229.7 | 273.6 |
| Property and business services | 191.6 | 97.8 | 196.0 | 157.4 | 369.3 | 526.7 | 59.3 | 362.1 | 888.7 |
| Education | 17.7 | 90.3 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 35.0 | 53.7 | 27.0 | 145.5 | 199.2 |
| Health and community services | 68.4 | 95.9 | 71.4 | 50.1 | 180.4 | 230.5 | 44.3 | 289.3 | 519.8 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 33.9 | 95.7 | 35.4 | 34.2 | 47.9 | 82.1 | 42.4 | 111.5 | 193.5 |
| Personal and other services | 69.7 | 98.5 | 70.8 | 71.1 | 95.4 | 166.5 | 69.0 | 74.8 | 241.2 |
| Total(c) | 938.0 | 96.3 | 974.2 | 979.1 | 2 044.1 | 3 023.2 | 47.4 | 3 354.0 | 6 377.2 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

...continued

2.3

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY—continued

| Industry division(b) | Businesses | | | | | | Employment | | |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Small businesses | | | Small businesses | | | Businesses other than small | All businesses | |
| | Number | Proportion of all businesses | All businesses | Persons working in own business | Private sector employees | Total employment | | | Proportion of all businesses |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 2.4 | 87.9 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 12.4 | 64.6 | 73.7 |
| Manufacturing | 73.3 | 91.5 | 80.1 | 76.8 | 211.9 | 288.7 | 29.3 | 696.1 | 984.7 |
| Construction | 161.3 | 99.0 | 162.9 | 210.3 | 221.5 | 431.8 | 78.2 | 120.1 | 552.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 56.3 | 90.4 | 62.3 | 40.9 | 193.0 | 233.8 | 42.1 | 320.9 | 554.7 |
| Retail trade | 150.9 | 97.0 | 155.5 | 179.8 | 419.8 | 599.6 | 49.2 | 619.9 | 1 219.5 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 31.2 | 88.1 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 153.5 | 188.8 | 43.6 | 243.8 | 432.5 |
| Transport and storage | 56.4 | 97.7 | 57.7 | 65.1 | 100.7 | 165.8 | 54.7 | 137.3 | 303.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 18.5 | 94.1 | 19.6 | 10.8 | 43.1 | 53.8 | 17.9 | 247.1 | 300.9 |
| Property and business services | 195.4 | 97.6 | 200.2 | 151.3 | 421.3 | 572.6 | 57.7 | 419.4 | 992.0 |
| Education | 19.4 | 91.1 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 39.4 | 60.0 | 29.2 | 145.8 | 205.8 |
| Health and community services | 68.6 | 95.3 | 71.9 | 46.5 | 180.5 | 226.9 | 42.4 | 308.0 | 535.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 32.0 | 95.9 | 33.4 | 31.5 | 51.1 | 82.6 | 42.5 | 112.0 | 194.6 |
| Personal and other services | 73.9 | 98.5 | 75.1 | 74.6 | 104.2 | 178.8 | 69.2 | 79.7 | 258.5 |
| Total(c) | 951.1 | 96.1 | 989.9 | 957.8 | 2 161.8 | 3 119.6 | 46.8 | 3 539.9 | 6 659.5 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 4.7 | .. | 5.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | .. | -0.7 | -0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 3.8 | .. | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | .. | -1.0 | -0.3 |
| Construction | 3.9 | .. | 3.8 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 | .. | 2.2 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.2 | .. | 2.4 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | .. | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Retail trade | 0.6 | .. | 0.7 | -0.5 | 2.2 | 1.2 | .. | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.5 | .. | 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | .. | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Transport and storage | 2.9 | .. | 3.0 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 3.4 | .. | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 2.5 | .. | 2.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | .. | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Property and business services | 7.2 | .. | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | .. | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| Education | 6.6 | .. | 6.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | .. | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Health and community services | 6.8 | .. | 6.7 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 5.5 | .. | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.2 | .. | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | .. | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| Personal and other services | 5.1 | .. | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | .. | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Total(c) | 3.7 | .. | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | .. | 2.6 | 2.9 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

2.4 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | 200 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | | | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| Manufacturing | 16.3 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 42.0 | 48.6 | |
| Construction | 62.0 | 23.5 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 92.8 | |
| Wholesale trade | 16.3 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 40.9 | 43.7 | |
| Retail trade | 62.5 | 48.3 | 26.6 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 137.4 | 140.4 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 4.2 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 18.8 | 20.9 | |
| Transport and storage | 25.4 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 36.5 | 37.3 | |
| Finance and insurance | 5.2 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.7 | 13.1 | |
| Property and business services | 29.7 | 29.3 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 69.1 | 71.9 | |
| Education | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.9 | |
| Health and community services | 6.9 | 13.3 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 27.3 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 11.9 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 20.5 | |
| Personal and other services | 21.1 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 35.6 | |
| Total(c) | 273.2 | 182.2 | 99.2 | 20.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 554.6 | 578.9 | |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 | |
| Manufacturing | 27.9 | 20.5 | 16.8 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 65.2 | 72.3 | |
| Construction | 101.4 | 47.9 | 12.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 161.7 | 163.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 16.7 | 21.3 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 55.1 | 60.0 | |
| Retail trade | 67.6 | 56.0 | 32.2 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 155.7 | 160.5 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 6.9 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 31.9 | |
| Transport and storage | 31.5 | 15.7 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 53.4 | 55.1 | |
| Finance and insurance | 4.8 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 20.1 | 21.3 | |
| Property and business services | 71.5 | 70.5 | 21.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 163.3 | 166.9 | |
| Education | 10.1 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 21.1 | |
| Health and community services | 23.3 | 34.3 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 73.1 | 77.7 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 20.3 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 30.8 | |
| Personal and other services | 37.9 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 55.8 | 56.7 | |
| Total(c) | 428.6 | 319.8 | 147.9 | 31.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 896.4 | 933.6 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

2.4

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—continued

| Industry division(b) | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Non-employing businesses | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
| | 1996-97 | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 30.3 | 25.7 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 72.8 | 79.5 |
| Construction | 95.2 | 48.6 | 14.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 158.2 | 159.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 16.1 | 20.5 | 16.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 52.8 | 57.3 |
| Retail trade | 64.6 | 60.5 | 33.5 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 158.7 | 163.3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 6.4 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 28.2 | 31.8 |
| Transport and storage | 28.8 | 16.9 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 50.9 | 52.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 5.2 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 18.0 | 19.1 |
| Property and business services | 66.4 | 79.6 | 20.0 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 165.9 | 170.5 |
| Education | 9.7 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 19.8 |
| Health and community services | 20.1 | 33.8 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 67.8 | 71.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 19.7 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 31.4 | 32.6 |
| Personal and other services | 36.7 | 16.8 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 58.4 | 59.4 |
| Total(c) | 409.0 | 342.6 | 144.0 | 30.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 895.5 | 932.1 |
| | 1997-98 | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 32.1 | 27.7 | 17.8 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 77.6 | 84.3 |
| Construction | 93.9 | 48.0 | 14.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 156.1 | 157.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 16.6 | 22.0 | 15.5 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 54.2 | 59.1 |
| Retail trade | 60.0 | 59.1 | 33.8 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 152.9 | 157.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 6.6 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 34.7 |
| Transport and storage | 30.3 | 17.1 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 53.1 | 54.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 6.6 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.3 | 17.3 |
| Property and business services | 80.0 | 89.3 | 22.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 191.6 | 196.0 |
| Education | 10.1 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 19.6 |
| Health and community services | 23.7 | 31.8 | 13.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 68.4 | 71.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 20.3 | 11.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 35.4 |
| Personal and other services | 41.2 | 22.9 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 69.7 | 70.8 |
| Total(c) | 433.3 | 355.4 | 149.3 | 30.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 938.0 | 974.2 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

2.4

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—continued

| Industry division(b) | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Non-employing businesses | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
| | 1998-99 | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Manufacturing | 29.3 | 27.7 | 16.2 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 73.3 | 80.1 |
| Construction | 95.4 | 51.2 | 14.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 161.3 | 162.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 17.6 | 22.9 | 15.8 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 56.3 | 62.3 |
| Retail trade | 56.7 | 61.0 | 33.2 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 150.9 | 155.5 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 6.0 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 35.4 |
| Transport and storage | 30.8 | 18.2 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 56.4 | 57.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 5.6 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 18.5 | 19.6 |
| Property and business services | 77.3 | 91.0 | 27.1 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 195.4 | 200.2 |
| Education | 11.4 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 21.3 |
| Health and community services | 22.4 | 32.8 | 13.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 68.6 | 71.9 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 18.6 | 10.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 32.0 | 33.4 |
| Personal and other services | 43.3 | 23.2 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 73.9 | 75.1 |
| Total(c) | 423.4 | 368.0 | 159.8 | 32.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 951.1 | 989.9 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 3.3 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| Manufacturing | 4.0 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | -0.5 | -1.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Construction | 2.9 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Retail trade | -0.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.5 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Transport and storage | 1.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Property and business services | 6.6 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Education | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Health and community services | 8.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.0 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Personal and other services | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Total(c) | 3.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

2.5

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Private sector employees

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | *3.8 | *7.7 | 10.9 | 52.9 | 4.8 | 76.3 |
| Manufacturing | 28.2 | 24.0 | 34.4 | 125.5 | 199.8 | 109.5 | 505.6 | 159.9 | 974.8 |
| Construction | 105.4 | 37.9 | 52.0 | 52.2 | 46.0 | 14.8 | 26.3 | 104.2 | 191.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 26.0 | 16.7 | 32.4 | 100.5 | 94.8 | 38.1 | 74.8 | 132.9 | 340.6 |
| Retail trade | 105.4 | 89.2 | 100.7 | 203.8 | 93.5 | 46.0 | 231.8 | 304.5 | 675.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 7.7 | 17.0 | 25.2 | 69.0 | 76.6 | 12.1 | 31.0 | 94.2 | 213.9 |
| Transport and storage | 42.6 | 12.9 | 17.8 | 26.8 | 31.4 | 10.7 | 40.8 | 44.6 | 127.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 7.3 | 2.9 | 12.2 | 14.7 | 20.7 | 8.2 | 94.7 | 26.9 | 150.5 |
| Property and business services | 42.1 | 27.3 | 68.4 | 98.5 | 82.4 | 23.0 | 76.6 | 166.9 | 348.9 |
| Education | 7.2 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 24.0 | 9.8 | 19.2 | 15.8 | 68.8 |
| Health and community services | 9.2 | 18.2 | 28.7 | 45.7 | 60.3 | 29.0 | 65.2 | 74.4 | 228.9 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 16.5 | 5.2 | 11.4 | 23.8 | 25.1 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 35.2 | 78.8 |
| Personal and other services | 27.3 | 16.4 | 20.6 | 31.7 | 19.3 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 52.3 | 87.2 |
| Total(c) | 437.5 | 273.3 | 409.9 | 843.0 | 802.9 | 324.2 | 1 264.7 | 1 252.9 | 3 644.7 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 3.7 | 0.3 | *1.4 | *6.8 | *7.8 | 12.5 | 57.7 | 8.2 | 86.2 |
| Manufacturing | 48.5 | 25.2 | 49.0 | 156.6 | 230.0 | 90.3 | 418.2 | 205.6 | 944.0 |
| Construction | 172.6 | 50.3 | 105.6 | 102.1 | 60.6 | 15.3 | 27.1 | 207.7 | 310.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 26.6 | 13.7 | 49.2 | 155.2 | 163.4 | 36.4 | 76.3 | 204.4 | 480.5 |
| Retail trade | 113.9 | 93.1 | 126.9 | 271.0 | 152.0 | 63.6 | 323.2 | 397.9 | 936.6 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 12.8 | 24.2 | 29.1 | 85.8 | 98.7 | 28.1 | 71.0 | 114.9 | 312.8 |
| Transport and storage | 52.9 | 15.2 | 32.7 | 56.5 | 60.9 | 23.5 | 95.1 | 89.2 | 268.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 6.8 | 2.7 | 24.5 | 26.1 | 28.9 | 13.9 | 161.7 | 50.6 | 255.2 |
| Property and business services | 101.2 | 44.6 | 143.4 | 177.6 | 123.3 | 40.7 | 140.3 | 321.1 | 625.4 |
| Education | 15.9 | 2.0 | 12.2 | 33.0 | 63.0 | 27.4 | 54.1 | 45.1 | 189.7 |
| Health and community services | 30.9 | 21.3 | 72.1 | 132.5 | 154.7 | 79.4 | 181.4 | 204.6 | 620.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 28.3 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 30.3 | 33.5 | 10.2 | 30.6 | 43.9 | 118.2 |
| Personal and other services | 49.3 | 14.7 | 27.4 | 46.4 | 27.7 | 13.5 | 19.7 | 73.8 | 134.7 |
| Total(c) | 671.6 | 313.2 | 694.4 | 1 292.3 | 1 216.1 | 454.3 | 1 675.5 | 1 986.7 | 5 332.6 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

2.5

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—continued

| Industry division(b) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Persons working in own business | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 2.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 52.3 | 6.3 | 82.2 |
| Manufacturing | 52.6 | 24.0 | 68.4 | 152.9 | 215.7 | 87.5 | 403.3 | 221.3 | 927.7 |
| Construction | 162.0 | 41.0 | 100.9 | 101.5 | 56.6 | 20.7 | 33.1 | 202.4 | 312.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 25.7 | 14.4 | 46.8 | 142.4 | 158.2 | 40.8 | 79.8 | 189.1 | 468.0 |
| Retail trade | 108.9 | 83.1 | 140.4 | 269.0 | 152.4 | 72.0 | 358.3 | 409.4 | 992.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 11.7 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 97.6 | 118.7 | 26.7 | 66.5 | 125.3 | 337.3 |
| Transport and storage | 48.3 | 12.8 | 36.7 | 42.0 | 52.8 | 17.9 | 76.2 | 78.7 | 225.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 7.4 | 2.1 | 21.3 | 17.7 | 34.1 | 15.2 | 173.5 | 39.1 | 261.8 |
| Property and business services | 93.9 | 42.3 | 169.7 | 157.0 | 148.6 | 42.3 | 144.2 | 326.7 | 661.8 |
| Education | 15.3 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 25.8 | 58.1 | 32.4 | 60.1 | 38.2 | 188.9 |
| Health and community services | 26.7 | 18.7 | 73.5 | 114.2 | 112.9 | 84.2 | 180.1 | 187.7 | 564.8 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 27.4 | 6.1 | 19.6 | 24.9 | 38.4 | 11.6 | 31.4 | 44.5 | 126.0 |
| Personal and other services | 47.7 | 16.1 | 41.4 | 38.7 | 36.3 | 12.3 | 19.3 | 80.1 | 148.0 |
| Total(c) | 640.5 | 291.0 | 766.7 | 1 194.3 | 1 199.8 | 475.9 | 1 699.2 | 1 961.0 | 5 336.0 |
| | 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 52.5 | 7.5 | 77.9 |
| Manufacturing | 55.6 | 25.0 | 62.6 | 168.6 | 211.8 | 100.0 | 389.5 | 231.2 | 932.5 |
| Construction | 159.9 | 46.8 | 98.2 | 107.6 | 52.7 | 27.0 | 31.9 | 205.9 | 317.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 26.4 | 13.5 | 47.6 | 138.6 | 174.0 | 38.2 | 74.1 | 186.3 | 472.6 |
| Retail trade | 101.2 | 87.3 | 133.7 | 279.7 | 142.0 | 73.7 | 365.4 | 413.4 | 994.6 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 12.0 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 118.3 | 133.7 | 31.3 | 66.9 | 143.6 | 375.5 |
| Transport and storage | 50.9 | 14.7 | 34.4 | 52.3 | 43.6 | 15.8 | 76.1 | 86.6 | 222.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 9.3 | 3.0 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 34.8 | 18.5 | 176.4 | 31.7 | 261.4 |
| Property and business services | 113.2 | 44.2 | 173.6 | 195.7 | 139.5 | 54.0 | 168.5 | 369.3 | 731.4 |
| Education | 16.0 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 24.6 | 64.1 | 31.2 | 50.2 | 35.0 | 180.5 |
| Health and community services | 31.4 | 18.7 | 68.0 | 112.4 | 114.9 | 41.8 | 132.7 | 180.4 | 469.7 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 28.3 | 5.9 | 22.2 | 25.7 | 49.3 | 15.1 | 47.1 | 47.9 | 159.4 |
| Personal and other services | 53.5 | 17.6 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 38.8 | 13.2 | 22.8 | 95.4 | 170.1 |
| Total(c) | 673.4 | 305.7 | 742.5 | 1 301.6 | 1 213.3 | 469.1 | 1 671.6 | 2 044.1 | 5 398.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

2.5

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—continued

| Industry division(b) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Persons working in own business | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.5 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 48.1 | 7.4 | 72.0 |
| Manufacturing | 50.9 | 25.9 | 63.1 | 148.8 | 218.7 | 99.2 | 378.2 | 211.9 | 907.9 |
| Construction | 162.3 | 48.0 | 101.2 | 120.3 | 51.7 | 30.5 | 37.9 | 221.5 | 341.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 27.9 | 12.9 | 50.0 | 142.9 | 205.2 | 39.1 | 76.6 | 193.0 | 513.9 |
| Retail trade | 95.5 | 84.3 | 137.8 | 282.0 | 148.3 | 59.8 | 411.7 | 419.8 | 1 039.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 10.9 | 24.4 | 26.6 | 126.8 | 141.6 | 39.5 | 62.7 | 153.5 | 397.2 |
| Transport and storage | 51.7 | 13.4 | 35.6 | 65.1 | 42.6 | 14.2 | 80.5 | 100.7 | 238.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 7.9 | 2.8 | 18.2 | 24.9 | 37.2 | 24.4 | 185.4 | 43.1 | 290.1 |
| Property and business services | 109.4 | 41.9 | 178.4 | 242.9 | 164.7 | 72.3 | 182.3 | 421.3 | 840.7 |
| Education | 18.0 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 28.3 | 57.1 | 38.5 | 50.2 | 39.4 | 185.2 |
| Health and community services | 29.8 | 16.7 | 71.8 | 108.7 | 118.1 | 50.3 | 139.6 | 180.5 | 488.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 25.9 | 5.6 | 19.9 | 31.2 | 44.2 | 19.0 | 48.8 | 51.1 | 163.1 |
| Personal and other services | 56.3 | 18.4 | 47.1 | 57.1 | 36.1 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 104.2 | 183.8 |
| Total(c) | 658.3 | 299.5 | 767.6 | 1 394.2 | 1 278.9 | 517.1 | 1 743.9 | 2 161.8 | 5 701.7 |
| | AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 2.9 | -4.2 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | -2.8 | -0.6 | 3.0 | -0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 4.0 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | -0.7 | -1.9 | 1.9 | -0.5 |
| Construction | 2.9 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.5 | -1.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Retail trade | -0.7 | -0.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| Transport and storage | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | -0.2 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Property and business services | 6.6 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Education | 6.3 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Health and community services | 8.1 | -0.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.0 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| Personal and other services | 4.9 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| Total(c) | 2.8 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.0 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

CHAPTER 3

STATE PROFILES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains detailed data for each State and Territory on the numbers of non-agricultural private sector small businesses and employment. For each State or Territory, data are presented by Industry and employer size. Within this chapter the term employer size refers to the number of employees within a business.

NUMBERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES

In 1998–99, most States and Territories recorded similar proportions of small and larger businesses. The exceptions were, New South Wales with 33% of total small business but only 31% of the larger business population; Queensland with 20% of the smaller businesses but only 17% of the larger businesses; and Victoria with 30% of the large businesses but only 24% of the small businesses. Small businesses accounted for more than 95% of total businesses in all States and Territories.

Growth across States and Territories

Between 1983–84 and 1998–99 the number of small businesses in Australia grew by 71%, representing an average annual growth rate of 3.7%. Among the States, Western Australia (4.9%) and Queensland (4.8%) recorded the highest average annual growth rates, while Victoria (3.1%) and Tasmania (2.5%) had the lowest.

SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT

In Australia in 1998–99, 47% of all non-agricultural private sector employment came from small business. Across the States, the distribution varied from 44% in Victoria to 54% in the Australian Capital Territory.

Growth across States and Territories

In the fifteen years between 1983–84 and 1998–99, the contribution of the small business sector to total non-agricultural private sector employment in Australia rose from just over 45% to just under 47%, representing an average annual growth rate of 3.1%. Across the States, the average annual growth rates were highest in Western Australia (4.2%) and Queensland (4.1%), while Tasmania had the lowest growth rate (1.8%).

PERSONS WORKING IN THEIR OWN BUSINESS

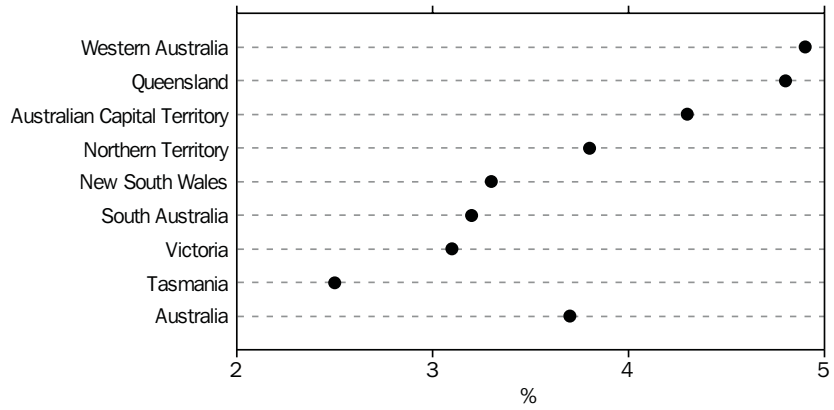
In Australia in 1998–99, there were 957,800 persons working in their own business. This category records proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. It should be noted that directors of incorporated companies are recorded as employees. Persons working in their own business accounted for 31% of all small business employment, compared to 36% in 1983–84. Across States, the ratios were highest in Western Australia (54%) and Queensland (34%) and lowest in the Australian Capital Territory (27%) and the Northern Territory (26%).

Growth across States and Territories

In 1983–84 Queensland had the highest proportion of persons working in their own business (40%), while the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest proportion (27%).

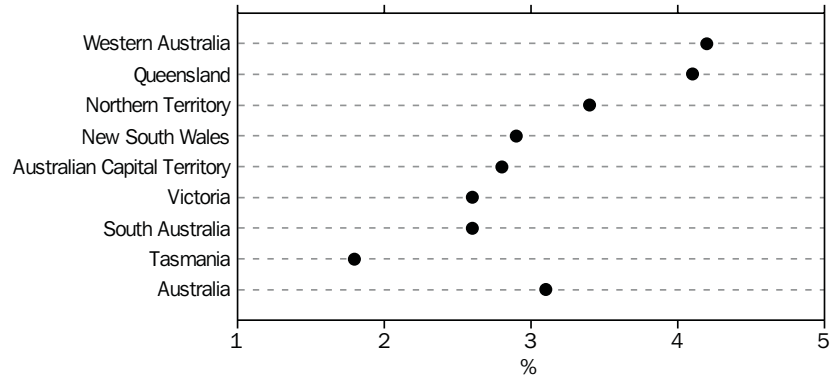
Between 1983–84 and 1998–99 the number of persons working in their own business in Australia grew by 35%, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.0%. Western Australia had the highest average annual growth rate (3.7%), followed by Queensland (2.9%); Victoria (1.0%) and Tasmania (1.5%) had the lowest growth rates.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF SMALL BUSINESSES—1983–84 TO 1997–98



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99; Labour Force Survey, 1998–99.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT—1983–84 TO 1997–98



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99; Labour Force Survey, 1998–99.

3.1

NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY STATE

| State and Territory | Businesses | | | | | Employment | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Small businesses | | All businesses | Persons working in own business(b) | Private sector employees | Small businesses | | All businesses |
| | Number | Proportion of all businesses | | | | Total employment | Proportion of all businesses | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| New South Wales | 196.4 | 96.0 | 204.6 | 236.9 | 451.6 | 688.5 | 44.4 | 1 551.0 |
| Victoria | 143.1 | 95.3 | 150.1 | 187.2 | 321.9 | 509.1 | 42.4 | 1 200.7 |
| Queensland | 93.6 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 132.6 | 195.5 | 328.1 | 49.6 | 661.9 |
| South Australia | 44.1 | 94.8 | 46.5 | 55.2 | 101.2 | 156.4 | 43.2 | 362.2 |
| Western Australia | 51.9 | 96.1 | 54.0 | 67.5 | 113.1 | 180.6 | 46.8 | 386.1 |
| Tasmania | 13.5 | 95.8 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 33.8 | 51.5 | 47.6 | 108.1 |
| Northern Territory | 4.1 | 95.3 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 53.8 | 31.8 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 7.9 | 96.3 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 23.7 | 32.4 | 60.3 | 53.7 |
| Australia | 554.6 | 95.8 | 578.9 | 710.8 | 1 252.9 | 1 963.7 | 45.1 | 4 355.5 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| New South Wales | 295.2 | 95.9 | 307.7 | 315.2 | 692.9 | 1 008.1 | 45.9 | 2 198.7 |
| Victoria | 226.3 | 95.8 | 236.1 | 224.6 | 508.5 | 733.0 | 44.8 | 1 636.5 |
| Queensland | 172.9 | 96.3 | 179.4 | 201.6 | 372.5 | 574.1 | 49.8 | 1 152.6 |
| South Australia | 74.7 | 95.2 | 78.4 | 79.3 | 163.8 | 243.1 | 45.0 | 540.0 |
| Western Australia | 100.9 | 96.2 | 104.9 | 119.6 | 206.1 | 325.7 | 47.2 | 690.6 |
| Tasmania | 25.4 | 95.7 | 26.5 | 24.3 | 70.4 | 94.6 | 50.2 | 188.6 |
| Northern Territory | 11.6 | 93.9 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 38.0 | 44.8 | 44.9 | 99.7 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 18.1 | 95.7 | 19.0 | 13.4 | 53.6 | 67.0 | 51.1 | 131.1 |
| Australia | 896.4 | 96.0 | 933.6 | 984.8 | 1 986.7 | 2 971.5 | 47.0 | 6 317.4 |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| New South Wales | 298.8 | 96.4 | 310.0 | 293.1 | 719.6 | 1 012.7 | 46.4 | 2 181.7 |
| Victoria | 218.9 | 95.3 | 229.6 | 204.4 | 477.0 | 681.4 | 42.2 | 1 616.0 |
| Queensland | 169.9 | 96.6 | 175.8 | 199.2 | 334.7 | 533.8 | 49.2 | 1 085.2 |
| South Australia | 70.8 | 96.0 | 73.7 | 77.0 | 134.9 | 211.8 | 46.1 | 459.3 |
| Western Australia | 96.4 | 96.2 | 100.2 | 114.5 | 195.6 | 310.1 | 48.1 | 644.6 |
| Tasmania | 21.2 | 95.6 | 22.2 | 23.9 | 48.6 | 72.6 | 50.9 | 142.6 |
| Northern Territory | 6.5 | 93.2 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 19.7 | 25.8 | 46.8 | 55.1 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 13.1 | 96.1 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 31.0 | 44.2 | 53.3 | 82.9 |
| Australia | 895.5 | 96.1 | 932.1 | 931.4 | 1 961.0 | 2 892.5 | 46.2 | 6 267.4 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employed businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

...continued

3.1

NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY STATE—continued

| State and Territory | Businesses | | | | | Employment | | |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Small businesses | | | Small businesses | | | Proportion of all businesses | All businesses |
| | Number | Proportion of all businesses | All businesses | Persons working in own business(b) | Private sector employees | Total employment | | |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| New South Wales | 311.6 | 96.3 | 323.7 | 316.3 | 713.9 | 1 030.2 | 46.3 | 2 224.7 |
| Victoria | 230.5 | 95.7 | 240.9 | 219.7 | 517.7 | 737.4 | 44.8 | 1 646.2 |
| Queensland | 180.7 | 97.0 | 186.2 | 202.3 | 365.1 | 567.4 | 51.2 | 1 108.1 |
| South Australia | 70.4 | 96.2 | 73.2 | 79.1 | 147.4 | 226.5 | 49.0 | 462.2 |
| Western Australia | 103.1 | 96.8 | 106.5 | 116.9 | 202.4 | 319.3 | 48.6 | 656.4 |
| Tasmania | 20.7 | 94.8 | 21.8 | 23.8 | 45.1 | 68.9 | 48.7 | 141.4 |
| Northern Territory | 6.6 | 93.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 19.4 | 26.3 | 47.9 | 55.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 14.4 | 96.7 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 33.1 | 47.2 | 56.8 | 83.2 |
| Australia | 938.0 | 96.3 | 974.2 | 979.1 | 2 044.1 | 3 023.2 | 47.4 | 6 377.2 |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| New South Wales | 317.6 | 96.2 | 330.0 | 300.9 | 755.8 | 1 056.6 | 46.0 | 2 296.2 |
| Victoria | 225.4 | 95.3 | 236.6 | 218.4 | 532.3 | 750.7 | 44.1 | 1 701.4 |
| Queensland | 189.2 | 96.8 | 195.6 | 204.2 | 399.5 | 603.6 | 50.2 | 1 203.6 |
| South Australia | 70.6 | 95.9 | 73.6 | 74.6 | 156.2 | 230.9 | 47.8 | 483.0 |
| Western Australia | 106.6 | 96.5 | 110.5 | 117.0 | 215.8 | 332.7 | 48.3 | 689.4 |
| Tasmania | 19.6 | 95.2 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 45.0 | 67.2 | 48.8 | 137.7 |
| Northern Territory | 7.4 | 93.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 21.0 | 28.5 | 50.0 | 56.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 14.7 | 96.3 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 36.2 | 49.3 | 53.9 | 91.4 |
| Australia | 951.1 | 96.1 | 989.9 | 957.8 | 2 161.8 | 3 119.6 | 46.8 | 6 659.5 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| New South Wales | 3.3 | .. | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | .. | 2.7 |
| Victoria | 3.1 | .. | 3.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | .. | 2.4 |
| Queensland | 4.8 | .. | 4.8 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 4.1 | .. | 4.1 |
| South Australia | 3.2 | .. | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | .. | 1.9 |
| Western Australia | 4.9 | .. | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | .. | 3.9 |
| Tasmania | 2.5 | .. | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | .. | 1.6 |
| Northern Territory | 4.0 | .. | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | .. | 4.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 4.3 | .. | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | .. | 3.6 |
| Australia | 3.7 | .. | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | .. | 2.9 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.2

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NEW SOUTH WALES

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 16.1 |
| Construction | 22.3 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 32.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15.3 | 16.4 |
| Retail trade | 20.8 | 15.6 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 47.2 | 48.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Transport and storage | 10.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.2 | 14.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Property and business services | 10.0 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28.3 | 29.1 |
| Education | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Health and community services | 2.6 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Personal and other services | 7.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Total(c) | 93.8 | 67.5 | 35.1 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 196.4 | 204.6 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.3 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 19.2 | 21.6 |
| Construction | 34.1 | 16.7 | *4.3 | **0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 56.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 7.7 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 22.6 |
| Retail trade | 19.1 | 15.0 | 11.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 45.1 | 46.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.4 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 11.2 |
| Transport and storage | 9.7 | 4.5 | *1.6 | **0.4 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 15.8 | 16.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.0 | 4.6 | 1.3 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| Property and business services | 18.6 | 29.3 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 56.6 | 57.8 |
| Education | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 8.0 |
| Health and community services | 7.0 | 11.6 | 6.0 | *1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 25.8 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 7.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 10.5 |
| Personal and other services | 12.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 17.8 |
| Total(c) | 134.3 | 108.8 | 52.1 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 295.2 | 307.7 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.2

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NEW SOUTH WALES—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | | 1996-97 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.6 | **0.2 | **0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 10.4 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 24.3 | 26.2 |
| Construction | 28.4 | 16.1 | 6.6 | *0.4 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 51.1 | 51.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 1.8 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 20.9 |
| Retail trade | 19.1 | 19.9 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 49.7 | 50.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.5 | *4.2 | 4.4 | 1.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 11.3 |
| Transport and storage | 9.4 | 4.5 | *1.2 | 0.4 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 15.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.6 | *3.4 | *1.1 | 0.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Property and business services | 18.6 | 33.8 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 61.5 | 62.9 |
| Education | 3.4 | 2.4 | 0.9 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Health and community services | 5.2 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 0.7 | *0.3 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.1 | 3.7 | *1.0 | *0.2 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| Personal and other services | 10.8 | 4.8 | *1.7 | *0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 17.5 |
| Total(c) | 123.8 | 119.7 | 55.3 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 298.8 | 310.0 |
| | | 1997-98 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.6 | *0.2 | 0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 9.8 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 23.8 | 26.0 |
| Construction | 28.6 | 16.4 | 5.6 | *0.3 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 50.5 | 50.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 2.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 19.6 |
| Retail trade | 17.3 | 21.1 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 48.9 | 50.5 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.9 | *4.2 | 4.8 | *1.3 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| Transport and storage | 9.5 | *4.6 | *2.5 | *0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 17.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 2.1 | *1.3 | *0.8 | 0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Property and business services | 24.7 | 39.7 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 72.7 | 74.2 |
| Education | 3.1 | *2.2 | 1.2 | *0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Health and community services | 7.0 | 11.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 23.8 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.7 | 4.5 | *0.5 | *0.2 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 |
| Personal and other services | 12.3 | 5.6 | *1.9 | *0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| Total(c) | 132.4 | 126.7 | 52.5 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 311.6 | 323.7 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.2

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NEW SOUTH WALES—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | | 1998-99 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | *0.2 | **0.1 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 8.2 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 22.9 | 24.8 |
| Construction | 29.1 | 17.0 | 5.7 | *0.1 | *0.1 | *0 | 51.7 | 52.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.4 | *2.5 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 17.1 | 19.7 |
| Retail trade | 17.1 | 21.0 | 10.2 | 1.3 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 48.3 | 49.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.4 | *3.8 | 4.7 | 1.4 | **0.1 | *0.1 | 9.9 | 11.5 |
| Transport and storage | 10.6 | *4.1 | *3.6 | 0.3 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.8 | *2.9 | *0.8 | **0.3 | **0.1 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Property and business services | 25.3 | 40.6 | 10.5 | 1.3 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 76.4 | 78.0 |
| Education | 3.9 | *1.7 | *1.4 | 0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| Health and community services | 7.1 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 1.0 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 23.8 | 25.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.8 | 4.4 | *1.1 | **0.2 | *0 | *0.0 | 11.3 | 11.6 |
| Personal and other services | 12.6 | 6.4 | *2.3 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 21.7 |
| Total(c) | 130.5 | 131.6 | 55.5 | 10.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 317.6 | 330.0 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | -100.0 | 2.1 | -3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 3.9 | 4.7 | 1.0 | -1.5 | -1.7 | -0.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Construction | 1.8 | 5.6 | 7.0 | -6.8 | 2.3 | -2.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale trade | -0.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 7.1 | -1.0 | -1.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Retail trade | -1.3 | 2.0 | -0.4 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | -0.9 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Transport and storage | 0.3 | 1.7 | 9.2 | -1.2 | -4.8 | -3.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | 1.0 | -0.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Property and business services | 6.4 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Education | 6.3 | 5.8 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Health and community services | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.3 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Personal and other services | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Total(c) | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

3.3

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NEW SOUTH WALES

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 19.5 | 1.7 | 25.6 | |
| Manufacturing | 8.0 | 6.6 | 12.9 | 43.6 | 69.1 | 43.0 | 179.5 | 56.5 | 348.1 | |
| Construction | 37.9 | 11.2 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 13.8 | 3.9 | 11.9 | 34.3 | 63.9 | |
| Wholesale trade | 9.2 | 6.6 | 13.7 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 12.8 | 34.0 | 49.7 | 132.7 | |
| Retail trade | 35.0 | 27.7 | 32.5 | 78.5 | 30.0 | 12.7 | 83.6 | 111.0 | 237.3 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.0 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 7.0 | 10.4 | 35.5 | 80.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 16.9 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 1.7 | 18.7 | 15.9 | 47.2 | |
| Finance and insurance | 2.3 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 45.5 | 11.3 | 67.1 | |
| Property and business services | 14.1 | 10.4 | 30.9 | 43.2 | 26.5 | 7.9 | 31.9 | 74.1 | 140.4 | |
| Education | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 24.0 | |
| Health and community services | 3.5 | 6.1 | 10.3 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 14.6 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 84.6 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.6 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 28.2 | |
| Personal and other services | 9.6 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 17.6 | 29.7 | |
| Total(d) | 149.4 | 87.5 | 151.6 | 300.0 | 262.9 | 115.8 | 483.8 | 451.6 | 1 314.1 | |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 2.2 | 0.0 | *0.6 | **0.6 | **2.8 | 1.6 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 20.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 13.3 | 6.7 | 15.4 | 53.2 | 78.6 | 32.7 | 136.2 | 68.6 | 316.1 | |
| Construction | 58.0 | 16.3 | 37.8 | *35.6 | *27.9 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 73.4 | 115.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 12.3 | 4.2 | 18.7 | 49.1 | 64.0 | 13.3 | 35.2 | 67.8 | 180.3 | |
| Retail trade | 32.2 | 33.9 | 36.2 | 90.4 | 51.9 | 17.3 | 114.6 | 126.6 | 310.5 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 4.4 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 14.1 | 20.8 | 43.9 | 113.7 | |
| Transport and storage | 16.2 | 5.7 | 9.3 | *15.4 | **17.2 | 4.1 | 46.0 | 24.7 | 92.0 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.4 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 5.7 | 75.1 | 20.0 | 112.0 | |
| Property and business services | 26.3 | 15.4 | 62.1 | 70.2 | 39.4 | 13.9 | 55.6 | 132.3 | 241.1 | |
| Education | 6.7 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 26.8 | 15.5 | 63.0 | |
| Health and community services | 9.4 | 7.1 | 23.8 | 49.3 | *43.8 | 36.4 | 58.7 | 73.1 | 212.0 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 9.7 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 41.8 | |
| Personal and other services | 16.0 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 15.6 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 23.0 | 40.9 | |
| Total(d) | 210.8 | 104.4 | 241.6 | 451.3 | 406.1 | 157.6 | 627.0 | 692.9 | 1 883.5 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.3

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NEW SOUTH WALES —continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.0 | 0.0 | *0.4 | *0.5 | *2.0 | **1.4 | 13.8 | 1.0 | 18.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 18.0 | 6.8 | 19.5 | 58.7 | 63.2 | 27.4 | 114.4 | 78.2 | 283.2 | |
| Construction | 48.2 | 12.4 | 34.7 | 44.9 | 17.4 | 3.5 | *10.8 | 79.6 | 111.3 | |
| Wholesale trade | 9.1 | 4.5 | 16.7 | 56.2 | *71.6 | *14.7 | 38.9 | 72.9 | 198.0 | |
| Retail trade | 32.2 | 28.3 | 48.2 | 85.5 | 40.6 | 19.7 | 130.1 | 133.8 | 324.2 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.7 | 11.8 | *10.6 | 40.0 | 40.8 | *14.1 | 20.8 | 50.7 | 126.3 | |
| Transport and storage | 15.8 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 17.9 | *3.2 | 36.4 | 20.1 | 77.7 | |
| Finance and insurance | 2.2 | 0.7 | **7.0 | *8.6 | 12.1 | *6.2 | 81.6 | 15.5 | 115.4 | |
| Property and business services | 26.4 | 15.4 | 73.5 | 67.6 | 49.0 | 15.7 | 63.1 | 141.2 | 269.0 | |
| Education | 5.4 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 10.9 | *8.8 | 30.9 | 13.5 | 64.0 | |
| Health and community services | 7.0 | 5.8 | 24.9 | 42.1 | 32.2 | *39.0 | 63.0 | 67.1 | 201.3 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 8.4 | 1.6 | 7.7 | *8.6 | 9.1 | **3.3 | 10.3 | 16.2 | 39.0 | |
| Personal and other services | 14.0 | 5.6 | 12.5 | *12.1 | *8.2 | *2.9 | 8.0 | 24.6 | 43.7 | |
| Total(d) | 194.3 | 98.8 | 272.1 | 447.5 | 376.6 | 160.2 | 632.2 | 719.6 | 1 888.6 | |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 1.0 | 0.1 | *0.3 | 1.2 | *1.4 | **1.5 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 16.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 16.9 | 10.3 | 18.0 | 52.7 | 70.8 | 28.7 | 121.1 | 70.6 | 291.2 | |
| Construction | 48.6 | 16.7 | 32.3 | 41.4 | *13.1 | **8.9 | *8.7 | 73.7 | 104.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 7.9 | 4.6 | 15.7 | 50.2 | *84.8 | *13.9 | 32.5 | 65.9 | 197.1 | |
| Retail trade | 29.2 | 30.0 | 48.7 | 85.1 | 50.2 | 20.4 | 139.0 | 133.7 | 343.4 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.6 | 11.0 | *10.4 | 44.1 | 49.5 | *10.8 | 21.3 | 54.5 | 136.1 | |
| Transport and storage | 15.8 | 4.4 | *7.7 | *23.0 | 15.1 | **2.9 | 36.9 | 30.7 | 85.5 | |
| Finance and insurance | 2.8 | 1.0 | *2.8 | *6.7 | 11.7 | *6.3 | 78.1 | 9.6 | 105.7 | |
| Property and business services | 34.9 | 16.5 | 80.1 | 70.5 | 48.9 | 19.9 | 76.5 | 150.6 | 295.8 | |
| Education | 4.8 | 0.7 | *4.1 | 10.8 | 11.4 | *8.7 | 24.4 | 15.0 | 59.5 | |
| Health and community services | 9.4 | 7.5 | 24.8 | 38.2 | 45.4 | 14.7 | 44.1 | 63.0 | 167.1 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 9.3 | 2.0 | 8.3 | *4.9 | *7.9 | *5.7 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 41.6 | |
| Personal and other services | 16.0 | 5.5 | 11.8 | *14.9 | *6.6 | *4.9 | 10.6 | 26.8 | 48.9 | |
| Total(d) | 205.5 | 110.8 | 266.4 | 447.5 | 417.6 | 147.5 | 629.4 | 713.9 | 1 908.4 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.3

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NEW SOUTH WALES —continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 11.4 | |
| Manufacturing | 14.2 | 8.3 | 20.1 | 48.2 | 61.5 | 27.9 | 115.6 | 68.3 | 273.3 | |
| Construction | 49.5 | 17.8 | 31.5 | 44.8 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 76.3 | 105.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 9.0 | 3.1 | 15.0 | 45.3 | 101.5 | 12.7 | 29.3 | 60.3 | 203.8 | |
| Retail trade | 28.8 | 26.6 | 47.5 | 88.7 | 56.8 | 17.2 | 157.9 | 136.1 | 368.0 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.6 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 42.0 | 51.5 | 15.9 | 19.1 | 51.3 | 137.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 17.7 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 30.5 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 34.1 | 36.8 | 86.7 | |
| Finance and insurance | 2.5 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 123.4 | |
| Property and business services | 35.8 | 14.5 | 77.7 | 94.7 | 53.8 | 22.4 | 75.5 | 172.4 | 324.1 | |
| Education | 6.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 23.9 | 16.8 | 60.8 | |
| Health and community services | 9.6 | 5.9 | 29.4 | 35.2 | 46.1 | 20.8 | 43.6 | 64.5 | 175.0 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 8.0 | 0.9 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 16.8 | 18.7 | 48.9 | |
| Personal and other services | 16.3 | 5.3 | 14.3 | 18.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 32.7 | 57.5 | |
| Total(d) | 202.6 | 98.2 | 271.7 | 484.1 | 432.4 | 165.4 | 641.7 | 755.8 | 1 995.3 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-98 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Mining | -100.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | -4.0 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -7.3 | -2.0 | -5.2 | |
| Manufacturing | 3.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 | -0.8 | -2.8 | -2.9 | 1.3 | -1.6 | |
| Construction | 1.8 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 6.6 | -4.8 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 3.4 | |
| Wholesale trade | -0.1 | -5.0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 7.1 | -0.1 | -1.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | |
| Retail trade | -1.3 | -0.3 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 3.0 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | -0.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 3.7 | |
| Transport and storage | 0.3 | 2.0 | -0.8 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 4.1 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | -5.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 4.1 | |
| Property and business services | 6.4 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | |
| Education | 6.3 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 8.7 | 6.4 | |
| Health and community services | 6.9 | -0.2 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.3 | -5.4 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | |
| Personal and other services | 3.6 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 | |
| Total(d) | 2.1 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

3.4

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—VICTORIA

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 5.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 14.7 |
| Construction | 18.1 | 7.3 | 1.1 | *0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 26.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 11.3 |
| Retail trade | 15.8 | 12.5 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 34.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Transport and storage | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Property and business services | 7.3 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 18.1 |
| Education | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Health and community services | 1.7 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Personal and other services | 5.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 |
| Total(c) | 73.1 | 48.4 | 21.6 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 143.1 | 150.1 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 7.8 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 19.9 | 22.1 |
| Construction | 22.5 | 12.1 | *2.1 | *0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 37.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.3 | 5.5 | *4.8 | *1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 14.8 |
| Retail trade | 16.9 | 14.7 | *7.1 | *0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 38.8 | 39.6 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| Transport and storage | 8.6 | 5.0 | *1.7 | **0.6 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 15.3 | 15.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Property and business services | 17.7 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 41.1 | 41.9 |
| Education | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Health and community services | 5.0 | 9.2 | *3.5 | *1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 19.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.8 | 1.6 | *0.8 | *0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Personal and other services | 9.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| Total(c) | 102.7 | 86.1 | 35.6 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 224.5 | 234.2 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.4

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—VICTORIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 7.0 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 20.2 | 22.6 |
| Construction | 21.2 | 15.1 | *2.4 | **0.5 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 38.7 | 39.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.3 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 14.4 |
| Retail trade | 16.2 | 14.2 | 8.3 | *1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 38.7 | 40.0 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.7 | *2.6 | *1.9 | *0.8 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| Transport and storage | 5.4 | 5.2 | *1.7 | *0.4 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 12.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.0 | *2.7 | **0.5 | *0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Property and business services | 13.9 | 20.4 | 4.6 | *1.2 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 38.9 | 40.2 |
| Education | 1.7 | *1.2 | *0.9 | 0.6 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Health and community services | 5.2 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 0.8 | **0.2 | 0.1 | 17.0 | 18.1 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.9 | *1.8 | *0.5 | *0.4 | *0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
| Personal and other services | 9.9 | *4.4 | *0.9 | *0.3 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 15.2 | 15.5 |
| Total(c) | 93.4 | 91.7 | 33.7 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 218.9 | 229.6 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | *0.1 | *0.1 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 8.5 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 23.2 | 25.6 |
| Construction | 22.4 | 14.3 | *3.2 | *0.3 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 39.8 | 40.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.3 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 0.9 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 15.0 |
| Retail trade | 14.6 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 35.9 | 37.0 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.4 | *2.2 | 3.0 | *0.8 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| Transport and storage | 6.6 | 4.7 | *1.6 | *0.4 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.6 | *1.7 | **0.4 | *0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Property and business services | 18.7 | 19.8 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 45.2 | 46.5 |
| Education | 2.2 | *0.8 | *0.8 | 0.7 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Health and community services | 6.4 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 0.6 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 17.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.6 | *2.5 | *1.0 | 0.7 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| Personal and other services | 10.9 | 6.7 | *0.9 | *0.3 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| Total(c) | 102.5 | 90.3 | 37.7 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 230.5 | 240.9 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.4

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—VICTORIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 7.2 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 22.3 | 24.6 |
| Construction | 21.0 | 13.6 | *3.5 | *0.4 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 38.2 | 38.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.1 | 7.4 | 3.1 | *1.4 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 15.2 |
| Retail trade | 13.8 | 13.1 | 8.0 | *0.8 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 35.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.2 | *1.2 | *3.6 | *0.7 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Transport and storage | 6.7 | 4.9 | **1.2 | *0.5 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.4 | *2.5 | **1.0 | *0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Property and business services | 16.4 | 20.0 | 6.5 | *1.4 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 42.8 | 44.4 |
| Education | 2.5 | *1.2 | *0.9 | 0.7 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Health and community services | 5.2 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 | **0.1 | 0.1 | 14.9 | 15.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.4 | *2.5 | *1.1 | 0.6 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| Personal and other services | 12.0 | 6.5 | *1.3 | *0.2 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| Total(c) | 96.6 | 89.7 | 39.2 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 225.4 | 236.6 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 0.0 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.3 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 0.9 | -0.3 | -1.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Construction | 1.0 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale trade | -2.6 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 5.9 | -2.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Retail trade | -0.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.1 | -3.1 | 5.9 | 4.1 | -0.1 | -7.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Transport and storage | 0.4 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Finance and insurance | -1.7 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Property and business services | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Education | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Health and community services | 7.6 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Personal and other services | 5.3 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Total(c) | 1.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

3.5

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—VICTORIA

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | *0.5 | *0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.2 | |
| Manufacturing | 9.0 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 39.8 | 68.4 | 41.3 | 179.4 | 50.0 | 339.1 | |
| Construction | 30.8 | 9.0 | 18.1 | 10.8 | *9.9 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 28.9 | 48.6 | |
| Wholesale trade | 7.5 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 11.4 | 20.6 | 33.1 | 91.1 | |
| Retail trade | 26.8 | 23.2 | 27.9 | 49.8 | *27.7 | 11.7 | 64.3 | 77.7 | 181.4 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.1 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 22.6 | 54.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 10.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | *5.8 | *10.0 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 31.5 | |
| Finance and insurance | 2.5 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 23.1 | 7.1 | 37.5 | |
| Property and business services | 10.3 | 6.6 | 17.6 | 23.7 | 24.7 | 4.6 | 23.8 | 41.3 | 94.4 | |
| Education | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 23.5 | |
| Health and community services | 2.3 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 12.7 | 20.7 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 21.4 | 60.0 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.8 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 22.7 | |
| Personal and other services | 7.2 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 13.9 | 23.7 | |
| Total(d) | 116.9 | 70.3 | 112.3 | 209.6 | 237.3 | 94.0 | 360.3 | 321.9 | 1 013.5 | |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.2 | **0.4 | **0.8 | *0.7 | *1.0 | 0.5 | 3.0 | |
| Manufacturing | 13.6 | 6.5 | 16.9 | *45.6 | *69.1 | 32.3 | 140.3 | 62.5 | 304.2 | |
| Construction | 38.4 | 8.7 | 28.0 | *18.5 | *9.0 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 46.5 | 63.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5.4 | 2.6 | 11.4 | *45.5 | *36.9 | *11.7 | *21.1 | 56.9 | 126.7 | |
| Retail trade | 28.7 | 18.7 | 31.6 | *64.0 | *26.5 | 16.4 | 90.4 | 95.6 | 229.0 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 16.2 | 23.7 | 62.5 | |
| Transport and storage | 14.4 | 1.1 | 10.3 | *15.9 | *27.2 | 8.0 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 87.4 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.6 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 50.4 | 13.1 | 73.7 | |
| Property and business services | 25.0 | 9.3 | 36.3 | 40.7 | 26.6 | 10.2 | 52.6 | 77.0 | 166.4 | |
| Education | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 10.0 | 25.5 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 13.4 | 54.0 | |
| Health and community services | 6.6 | 4.8 | 18.1 | *30.3 | *45.2 | 13.5 | 27.3 | 48.4 | 134.4 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.7 | 0.9 | 3.5 | *7.1 | *8.9 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 10.6 | 26.7 | |
| Personal and other services | 12.8 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 17.8 | 32.4 | |
| Total(d) | 161.2 | 63.4 | 181.9 | 318.8 | 314.0 | 118.6 | 454.8 | 500.7 | 1 388.2 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.5

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—VICTORIA—continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.0 | *0.1 | *0.3 | *1.0 | *1.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| Manufacturing | 12.2 | 5.7 | 21.6 | 45.5 | 78.1 | 32.6 | 141.6 | 67.1 | 319.4 |
| Construction | 36.2 | 8.0 | 30.5 | *16.2 | **13.8 | *3.7 | *8.2 | 46.7 | 72.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.4 | 3.1 | 15.2 | 29.6 | 29.5 | *9.3 | 16.7 | 44.8 | 100.2 |
| Retail trade | 27.4 | 18.0 | 31.8 | 63.1 | *34.4 | 17.9 | 98.3 | 94.8 | 245.5 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.1 | 3.9 | *5.6 | *16.8 | *29.2 | **3.2 | 15.5 | 22.4 | 70.3 |
| Transport and storage | 9.1 | 2.7 | 11.8 | *14.5 | *17.3 | *6.3 | 20.4 | 26.3 | 70.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.5 | 0.6 | *5.1 | **3.5 | *7.2 | *3.9 | 48.7 | 8.5 | 68.4 |
| Property and business services | 19.7 | 7.6 | 41.0 | 35.8 | *38.4 | 9.4 | 48.2 | 76.8 | 172.7 |
| Education | 2.7 | 0.1 | *2.8 | *9.2 | 23.9 | *13.2 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 58.5 |
| Health and community services | 6.9 | 4.6 | 16.8 | 29.5 | 34.1 | **20.0 | 40.3 | 46.2 | 140.7 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.8 | 0.9 | *4.7 | *4.8 | 13.0 | *5.4 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 35.3 |
| Personal and other services | 13.0 | 3.2 | *10.6 | *6.9 | *10.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 17.5 | 36.4 |
| Total(d) | 145.9 | 58.6 | 199.4 | 277.6 | 333.4 | 130.2 | 471.0 | 477.0 | 1 411.6 |
| | 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | *0.2 | *0.5 | **0.9 | **1.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6.4 |
| Manufacturing | 14.8 | 5.5 | 21.4 | 58.2 | 75.5 | 36.9 | 131.7 | 79.6 | 323.8 |
| Construction | 38.1 | 8.4 | 31.0 | *26.8 | *12.6 | *6.6 | *12.5 | 57.9 | 89.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.3 | 2.0 | 16.5 | *26.3 | 33.0 | *9.0 | 20.0 | 42.8 | 104.8 |
| Retail trade | 24.6 | 19.6 | 29.3 | 65.8 | 29.3 | 21.6 | 91.7 | 95.1 | 237.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.5 | 3.4 | *4.7 | 25.9 | *30.4 | **3.0 | 13.2 | 30.6 | 77.2 |
| Transport and storage | 11.0 | 1.6 | 10.4 | *14.8 | *14.5 | *6.6 | 17.9 | 25.2 | 64.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 2.2 | 0.4 | **2.2 | **3.2 | *9.7 | **3.7 | 49.4 | 5.4 | 68.2 |
| Property and business services | 26.5 | 9.5 | 33.1 | 56.4 | 38.5 | 9.4 | *50.9 | 89.4 | 188.2 |
| Education | 3.4 | 1.1 | *2.2 | *7.3 | 24.6 | *7.5 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 48.6 |
| Health and community services | 8.5 | 2.7 | 14.1 | 27.3 | 30.4 | **9.9 | 26.5 | 41.4 | 108.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.3 | 1.5 | *5.6 | **12.2 | *21.7 | *4.4 | 13.6 | 17.8 | 57.4 |
| Personal and other services | 14.2 | 4.5 | 12.2 | *8.8 | *12.1 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 21.0 | 41.6 |
| Total(d) | 159.1 | 60.5 | 183.7 | 334.1 | 334.8 | 124.2 | 449.8 | 517.7 | 1 426.5 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.5

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—VICTORIA—continued

Private sector employees

| Industry division(c) | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.0 | *0.3 | 0.5 | *1.1 | **0.5 | *3.8 | 0.8 | 6.3 |
| Manufacturing | 12.6 | 6.0 | 24.6 | 49.7 | 75.9 | 39.0 | 124.5 | 74.3 | 313.8 |
| Construction | 35.8 | 8.7 | 29.0 | *29.6 | *17.7 | **10.2 | *9.2 | 58.6 | 95.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.1 | 3.3 | 15.4 | 28.7 | 45.3 | *6.6 | 23.8 | 44.1 | 119.7 |
| Retail trade | 23.4 | 20.1 | 31.1 | 67.5 | *30.6 | *14.4 | 96.8 | 98.6 | 240.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.1 | 5.6 | *2.8 | 32.4 | *28.2 | *5.2 | 10.6 | 35.2 | 79.2 |
| Transport and storage | 11.3 | 1.9 | 11.4 | **10.2 | *14.6 | *5.0 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 63.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.9 | 1.2 | *4.3 | **7.1 | *11.2 | **4.7 | 46.1 | 11.5 | 73.4 |
| Property and business services | 23.2 | 10.7 | 38.8 | 57.3 | *53.4 | *10.4 | 61.9 | 96.1 | 221.9 |
| Education | 3.9 | 0.8 | *3.7 | *8.2 | 23.3 | *10.1 | 7.6 | 11.8 | 52.8 |
| Health and community services | 6.9 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 26.2 | 26.9 | **7.1 | 32.4 | 39.9 | 106.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.1 | 1.5 | *4.8 | *11.5 | *21.5 | *7.3 | 12.1 | 16.3 | 57.2 |
| Personal and other services | 15.6 | 5.0 | 10.9 | *10.7 | *7.5 | **8.1 | 5.0 | 21.5 | 42.1 |
| Total(d) | 149.8 | 68.6 | 191.6 | 340.7 | 358.5 | 129.2 | 462.9 | 532.3 | 1 483.0 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-98 | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | -0.3 | 2.3 | -5.7 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.3 | -2.3 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | -0.4 | -2.4 | 2.7 | -0.5 |
| Construction | 1.0 | -0.2 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Wholesale trade | -2.6 | -2.9 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 3.8 | -3.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Retail trade | -0.9 | -1.0 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.1 | 4.0 | -4.6 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 5.3 | -0.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Transport and storage | 0.4 | -3.8 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Finance and insurance | -1.7 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Property and business services | 5.6 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Education | 3.9 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Health and community services | 7.6 | -2.1 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 6.4 |
| Personal and other services | 5.3 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 9.8 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Total(d) | 1.7 | -0.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.6

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—QUEENSLAND

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.4 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| Construction | 9.2 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 15.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Retail trade | 11.6 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 25.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Transport and storage | 4.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Property and business services | 6.4 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| Education | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Health and community services | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Personal and other services | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Total(c) | 47.5 | 29.4 | 16.7 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 93.6 | 97.1 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | *0.1 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 5.2 | 3.7 | *3.2 | *0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 12.9 |
| Construction | 18.8 | 10.2 | **3.7 | *0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.6 | 33.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.8 | *3.2 | *2.6 | *0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| Retail trade | 14.6 | 10.3 | 6.2 | *1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.1 | 32.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| Transport and storage | 6.7 | 2.9 | **1.5 | **0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 11.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.3 | 1.4 | *0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Property and business services | 16.6 | 10.0 | *3.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 30.9 |
| Education | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Health and community services | 5.1 | 6.3 | *2.2 | *0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 14.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.7 | 1.4 | *0.8 | *0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Personal and other services | 5.9 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Total(c) | 84.7 | 56.3 | 28.1 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 169.2 | 175.4 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.6

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—QUEENSLAND—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.2 | *0.1 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 5.0 | 4.9 | 2.4 | *0.7 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 13.3 |
| Construction | 20.3 | 9.5 | *3.5 | 0.2 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 33.4 | 33.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.8 | *2.6 | 2.3 | *0.7 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| Retail trade | 13.4 | 11.6 | 5.9 | *1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 32.0 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.5 | *2.0 | 1.6 | *0.6 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Transport and storage | 7.1 | 3.9 | *1.0 | 0.2 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 12.0 | 12.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.3 | *1.5 | *0.3 | 0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Property and business services | 15.4 | 11.2 | 2.9 | *0.4 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 29.9 |
| Education | 2.0 | 1.1 | *0.3 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Health and community services | 3.9 | 6.9 | *2.2 | *0.4 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 13.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.5 | *1.7 | *0.7 | *0.2 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Personal and other services | 6.6 | 2.7 | *1.0 | *0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| Total(c) | 85.4 | 60.2 | 24.3 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 169.9 | 175.8 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.1 | *0.2 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Manufacturing | 6.0 | *4.7 | 3.0 | **0.7 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 14.6 |
| Construction | 18.8 | 9.8 | *2.8 | *0.4 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 31.4 | 31.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.2 | *3.5 | 3.2 | *0.6 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 10.9 | 11.6 |
| Retail trade | 12.7 | 10.7 | 6.8 | *0.7 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 30.1 | 31.0 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.3 | *2.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Transport and storage | 7.8 | *4.0 | **0.5 | *0.2 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.6 | *1.2 | *0.5 | *0.0 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Property and business services | 16.0 | 13.2 | 3.8 | *0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 33.4 |
| Education | 2.1 | 1.1 | *0.3 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Health and community services | 4.6 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 14.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.6 | *2.1 | *0.4 | *0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Personal and other services | 7.9 | 4.2 | *1.3 | *0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 13.7 |
| Total(c) | 88.8 | 64.6 | 27.3 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 180.7 | 186.2 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.6

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—QUEENSLAND—continued

| Industry division(b) | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Non-employing businesses | 1998-99 | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | *0.2 | 0.2 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 13.4 |
| Construction | 22.9 | 11.6 | *2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 37.1 | 37.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | **0.8 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| Retail trade | 10.6 | 13.4 | 6.6 | *0.8 | **0.1 | **0.1 | 30.6 | 31.6 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.6 | 3.7 | 1.9 | *0.5 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Transport and storage | 6.4 | 4.5 | 1.0 | **0.1 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 12.0 | 12.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.9 | *1.2 | **0.7 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Property and business services | 16.3 | 11.9 | *4.6 | *0.5 | **0.1 | **0.0 | 32.8 | 33.5 |
| Education | 2.1 | 0.9 | *0.4 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Health and community services | 5.0 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 0.4 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.5 | *1.5 | *0.5 | 0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Personal and other services | 8.0 | 4.4 | *1.9 | *0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 14.6 |
| Total(c) | 91.0 | 67.8 | 30.4 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 189.2 | 195.6 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | -15.4 | 7.7 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 5.0 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | -0.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Construction | 6.2 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Retail trade | -0.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 5.1 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Transport and storage | 2.3 | 7.7 | 1.5 | -1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Property and business services | 6.5 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Education | 6.7 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Health and community services | 10.3 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.8 | 4.0 | -0.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Personal and other services | 4.8 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Total(c) | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

3.7

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—QUEENSLAND

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.7 | 0.2 | *0.2 | *0.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 12.7 | *0.9 | 17.9 |
| Manufacturing | 5.4 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 18.4 | 25.2 | 15.3 | 50.0 | 22.3 | 112.8 |
| Construction | 15.7 | 9.6 | 7.4 | *13.3 | *12.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 20.7 | 40.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.3 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 22.2 | 49.4 |
| Retail trade | 19.6 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 34.8 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 35.0 | 53.4 | 113.3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 11.4 | 13.5 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 15.6 | 35.3 |
| Transport and storage | 7.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | *6.8 | *4.8 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 21.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 17.4 |
| Property and business services | 9.0 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 22.2 | 50.4 |
| Education | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 9.2 |
| Health and community services | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.0 | *5.8 | *6.2 | 4.8 | 12.8 | 9.8 | 33.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 12.9 |
| Personal and other services | 5.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.6 | *2.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 13.1 |
| Total(d) | 75.6 | 57.0 | 61.1 | 134.4 | 116.1 | 57.6 | 160.1 | 195.5 | 529.3 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.2 | **0.2 | **1.5 | **0.9 | 3.2 | 16.2 | 1.7 | 22.0 |
| Manufacturing | 9.1 | 6.7 | 8.2 | *27.7 | 27.5 | 15.8 | 51.7 | 35.9 | 130.9 |
| Construction | 31.9 | 13.9 | *19.4 | **27.2 | **9.3 | *3.4 | *3.5 | 46.7 | 62.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.4 | 3.8 | *7.1 | *23.8 | *25.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 30.8 | 67.8 |
| Retail trade | 24.6 | 16.5 | 24.3 | 50.6 | *40.5 | 14.4 | 45.3 | 74.9 | 175.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.4 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 19.7 | 22.5 | 6.6 | 22.2 | 26.5 | 77.8 |
| Transport and storage | 11.3 | 4.5 | 6.1 | **11.1 | **10.1 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 17.2 | 38.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.7 | *3.5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 24.3 |
| Property and business services | 23.4 | 9.2 | 19.3 | *32.1 | 23.3 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 51.4 | 95.3 |
| Education | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 33.5 |
| Health and community services | 6.7 | 4.2 | 13.4 | *18.2 | *31.2 | 15.5 | 41.1 | 31.6 | 119.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.2 | 0.8 | 3.3 | *7.9 | *8.9 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 26.9 |
| Personal and other services | 7.5 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 15.0 | 26.7 |
| Total(d) | 132.4 | 69.3 | 120.2 | 236.3 | 217.7 | 86.1 | 242.8 | 356.5 | 903.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.7

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—QUEENSLAND—continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | | |
| | 1996-97 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.0 | *0.4 | *1.3 | **3.4 | *3.0 | 15.1 | 1.7 | 23.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 8.8 | 5.4 | 12.8 | 21.1 | *25.9 | *17.5 | 57.3 | 33.9 | 134.7 | |
| Construction | 34.5 | 10.0 | 20.2 | *25.9 | *7.7 | *7.1 | **7.3 | 46.1 | 68.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 4.4 | 3.4 | *5.8 | 19.9 | *25.0 | **11.4 | *10.6 | 25.7 | 72.7 | |
| Retail trade | 22.5 | 19.0 | 26.3 | 47.2 | *41.9 | 17.8 | 56.0 | 73.5 | 189.1 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.8 | 5.3 | *4.6 | 17.9 | *22.9 | *5.6 | 18.7 | 22.6 | 69.7 | |
| Transport and storage | 11.8 | 3.0 | 7.5 | *7.0 | *6.8 | *2.4 | *12.0 | 14.5 | 35.7 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.9 | 0.3 | *3.5 | *2.0 | *3.6 | *2.1 | 17.6 | 5.5 | 28.8 | |
| Property and business services | 21.8 | 9.1 | 22.8 | 23.8 | *18.5 | *7.0 | 12.7 | 46.6 | 84.9 | |
| Education | 3.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | *2.2 | *8.2 | *6.2 | 11.4 | 4.7 | 30.5 | |
| Health and community services | 5.1 | 3.5 | 15.1 | 17.6 | *18.5 | *11.5 | 30.6 | 32.7 | 93.3 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 6.3 | 2.2 | *3.6 | *6.7 | *8.2 | **0.3 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 26.8 | |
| Personal and other services | 8.5 | 3.3 | 6.7 | *9.2 | *6.3 | *2.8 | 2.3 | 15.8 | 27.2 | |
| Total(d) | 133.7 | 65.5 | 132.7 | 202.0 | 197.0 | 94.7 | 259.6 | 334.7 | 886.0 | |
| | 1997-98 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.1 | *0.3 | 2.1 | *2.0 | *1.6 | 12.3 | 2.4 | 18.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 10.4 | 4.4 | *10.5 | 26.7 | *24.3 | *16.7 | 60.3 | 37.2 | 138.5 | |
| Construction | 31.9 | 12.0 | 19.3 | *20.4 | *13.3 | **5.6 | **2.2 | 39.7 | 60.8 | |
| Wholesale trade | 6.6 | 3.2 | *7.1 | 26.1 | 24.7 | **7.9 | *13.6 | 33.3 | 79.5 | |
| Retail trade | 21.4 | 16.7 | 23.5 | 55.6 | *26.3 | 14.8 | 66.8 | 79.1 | 187.0 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.4 | 3.6 | *4.5 | 18.6 | 20.9 | *12.6 | 18.6 | 23.1 | 75.1 | |
| Transport and storage | 13.0 | 4.9 | *7.6 | **4.1 | *5.1 | **2.6 | *12.4 | 11.6 | 31.7 | |
| Finance and insurance | 2.3 | 0.9 | **3.1 | *3.0 | *1.9 | *3.4 | 22.0 | 6.1 | 33.4 | |
| Property and business services | 22.7 | 8.8 | 24.4 | 35.4 | *14.2 | *6.1 | 12.7 | 59.7 | 92.8 | |
| Education | 3.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 | *2.0 | *10.5 | *8.7 | 11.6 | 4.5 | 35.3 | |
| Health and community services | 6.0 | 3.4 | 13.1 | 24.0 | 14.8 | *6.9 | 26.1 | 37.1 | 84.8 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.1 | 0.9 | *4.9 | *3.8 | *11 | *1.2 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 30.8 | |
| Personal and other services | 10.2 | 3.6 | 9.4 | *11.8 | *9.2 | *1.9 | 2.2 | 21.2 | 34.4 | |
| Total(d) | 138.3 | 64.0 | 130.5 | 234.6 | 179.1 | 90.0 | 271.6 | 365.1 | 905.8 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.7

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—QUEENSLAND—continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 12.8 | 2.3 | 18.4 |
| Manufacturing | 11.3 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 23.2 | 31.8 | 15.1 | 61.2 | 30.1 | 138.2 |
| Construction | 38.8 | 10.4 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 46.3 | 67.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.2 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 37.9 | 28.0 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 48.0 | 103.0 |
| Retail trade | 17.8 | 18.4 | 26.6 | 55.1 | 27.2 | 12.0 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 201.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3.0 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 17.9 | 20.9 | 15.0 | 19.4 | 25.3 | 80.5 |
| Transport and storage | 10.8 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 13.9 | 17.3 | 37.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 24.1 | 6.0 | 34.9 |
| Property and business services | 23.0 | 7.0 | 23.3 | 43.1 | 25.7 | 15.7 | 17.7 | 66.4 | 125.5 |
| Education | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 34.1 |
| Health and community services | 6.5 | 3.0 | 12.3 | 24.1 | 15.3 | 11.1 | 25.8 | 36.4 | 88.7 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.8 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 24.7 |
| Personal and other services | 10.3 | 3.8 | 9.5 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 23.3 | 39.6 |
| Total(d) | 141.9 | 62.2 | 134.1 | 265.4 | 192.0 | 108.5 | 299.4 | 399.5 | 999.4 |
| | AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | -15.4 | -100.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | -1.5 | -2.0 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 5.0 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Construction | 6.2 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Retail trade | -0.6 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 5.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 17.0 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 5.7 |
| Transport and storage | 2.3 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | -0.3 | 3.3 | 6.7 | -1.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Property and business services | 6.5 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Education | 6.7 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 9.1 |
| Health and community services | 10.3 | -0.1 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 9.1 | 6.7 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4.8 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 22.5 | 14.4 | 1.4 | 4.4 |
| Personal and other services | 4.8 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Total(d) | 4.3 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

3.8

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—SOUTH AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | | 1983-84 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| Construction | 5.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Retail trade | 5.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Transport and storage | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Property and business services | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Education | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Health and community services | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Personal and other services | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Total(c) | 22.0 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 44.1 | 46.5 |
| | | 1995-96 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.3 | 1.4 | *1.1 | *0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Construction | 7.4 | 4.1 | **1.0 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.3 | 1.9 | *1.7 | **0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | *4.9 | 5.5 |
| Retail trade | 6.3 | 5.1 | **2.7 | *0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | *14.1 | 14.5 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Transport and storage | 2.0 | *0.7 | **0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Property and business services | 5.3 | 4.1 | *1.4 | *0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 11.2 |
| Education | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Health and community services | 2.2 | 2.2 | *1.4 | **0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Personal and other services | 4.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Total(c) | 35.4 | 23.9 | 11.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 70.4 | 73.8 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.8

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | | 1996-97 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.5 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Manufacturing | 3.1 | *1.8 | 0.8 | *0.5 | *0.0 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Construction | 7.4 | 3.7 | *0.7 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.7 | *1.9 | *1.7 | 0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Retail trade | 6.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.8 | *1.2 | *0.5 | *0.2 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Transport and storage | 2.2 | **0.8 | *0.3 | **0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | *0.9 | **0.2 | 0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Property and business services | 5.2 | *4.0 | *0.9 | *0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 10.4 |
| Education | 1.2 | 0.3 | *0.2 | 0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Health and community services | 2.4 | 2.4 | *1.2 | 0.4 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.5 | 0.5 | *0.1 | **0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Personal and other services | 3.5 | *1.8 | *0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Total(c) | 36.8 | 24.2 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 70.8 | 73.7 |
| | | 1997-98 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | *1.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| Construction | 7.4 | *2.8 | *0.7 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.3 | *1.7 | 2.2 | *0.2 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Retail trade | 6.0 | 5.0 | *2.7 | 0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 14.0 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.7 | *1.1 | *0.7 | 0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Transport and storage | 1.8 | *0.7 | *0.5 | **0.1 | **0.0 | **0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.4 | *1.0 | *0.1 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Property and business services | 5.9 | *4.0 | **0.8 | *0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Education | 1.2 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Health and community services | 2.1 | *2.0 | *0.8 | 0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.9 | *0.6 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Personal and other services | 3.7 | *2.3 | 0.5 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Total(c) | 36.3 | 23.4 | 10.8 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 70.4 | 73.2 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.8

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Manufacturing | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | *0.5 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Construction | 6.5 | *3.1 | *1.1 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.1 | *1.6 | 1.7 | *0.3 | *0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Retail trade | 6.5 | *4.6 | 2.7 | *0.3 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 13.8 | 14.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.6 | 1.2 | *1.0 | *0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Transport and storage | 2.3 | *1.0 | *0.6 | **0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | 1.2 | **0.1 | 0.0 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Property and business services | 4.8 | *4.1 | *1.6 | *0.3 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 10.5 | 10.9 |
| Education | 1.1 | 0.3 | *0.2 | 0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Health and community services | 1.8 | *2.4 | *0.9 | 0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.7 | *0.6 | *0.2 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Personal and other services | 3.4 | 2.7 | *0.4 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Total(c) | 33.8 | 25.1 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 70.6 | 73.6 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 14.1 | 4.2 | -5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | -5.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Construction | 1.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 | -3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Wholesale trade | -0.7 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Retail trade | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | -1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 9.8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Transport and storage | 1.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | -3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.6 | 7.9 | -4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Property and business services | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Education | 7.4 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 |
| Health and community services | 6.1 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 | -2.5 | -4.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Personal and other services | 4.9 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Total(c) | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 | -1.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

3.9

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—SOUTH AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.0 | *0.0 | *0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 17.4 | 4.8 | 54.6 | 13.8 | 90.6 |
| Construction | 9.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 5.3 | *3.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 8.7 | 14.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 11.8 | 27.9 |
| Retail trade | 9.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 17.2 | *13.0 | 6.6 | 19.1 | 24.6 | 63.3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 17.8 |
| Transport and storage | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | *2.9 | *1.8 | *1.6 | 3.4 | 9.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 10.3 |
| Property and business services | 2.6 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 7.2 | *7.4 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 26.2 |
| Education | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 5.6 |
| Health and community services | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | *4.9 | *6.7 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 23.9 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 6.0 |
| Personal and other services | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | *2.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 8.4 |
| Total(d) | 35.3 | 19.9 | 31.4 | 69.8 | 74.9 | 24.0 | 106.9 | 101.2 | 307.0 |
| | 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 1.0 | 0.0 | *0.0 | **0.4 | **0.8 | **0.0 | **2.8 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3.9 | 1.5 | 3.3 | *11.1 | *28.1 | 4.2 | 48.3 | 14.4 | 95.0 |
| Construction | 12.5 | 2.5 | *7.9 | **7.4 | **5.4 | **0.5 | **0.2 | 15.4 | 21.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.1 | 1.1 | 4.7 | *14.1 | **19.3 | *2.1 | *3.5 | 18.7 | 43.6 |
| Retail trade | 10.6 | 7.7 | 12.0 | **20.1 | *12.3 | 5.6 | 16.3 | 32.1 | 66.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 17.2 |
| Transport and storage | 3.3 | 1.6 | *1.5 | **5.9 | **2.7 | *4.4 | *3.9 | 7.4 | 18.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 | **2.0 | *3.3 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 14.5 |
| Property and business services | 7.6 | 3.2 | 8.7 | **10.9 | **12.3 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 19.6 | 42.1 |
| Education | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 12.7 |
| Health and community services | 2.9 | 2.3 | 5.0 | *13.0 | *13.0 | 4.4 | 24.0 | 18.0 | 59.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | *0.8 | *2.9 | *0.9 | *1.5 | 1.7 | 6.9 |
| Personal and other services | 5.1 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 9.4 |
| Total(d) | 55.1 | 24.2 | 51.9 | 93.9 | 116.7 | 27.2 | 121.4 | 145.9 | 411.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.9

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—SOUTH AUSTRALIA —continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1–4 | 5–19 | 20–99 | 100–199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | 1996–97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.7 | 0.0 | *0.1 | *0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | 5.3 | 1.6 | *4.7 | 8.6 | 23.3 | *4.2 | 47.2 | 13.2 | 88.0 |
| Construction | 12.5 | 2.6 | *6.3 | *5.4 | *3.9 | **1.3 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 17.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.7 | 1.1 | *3.9 | 15.0 | 12.5 | **2.2 | 3.5 | 18.9 | 37.0 |
| Retail trade | 10.9 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 22.6 | 10.2 | *7.2 | 21.1 | 31.9 | 70.4 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.5 | 1.7 | *2.3 | *5.5 | *8.3 | **0.7 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 19.7 |
| Transport and storage | 3.7 | 0.9 | **1.5 | *3.0 | *3.6 | **2.6 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 13.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | 0.2 | *2.0 | **1.2 | *4.0 | *0.8 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 17.0 |
| Property and business services | 7.3 | 3.2 | *9.2 | *7.6 | *13.0 | *2.6 | 5.8 | 16.8 | 38.3 |
| Education | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | *1.9 | 5.0 | *0.5 | *2.9 | 2.6 | 11.0 |
| Health and community services | 3.2 | 1.4 | *5.7 | *9.1 | 12.9 | **3.1 | *16.6 | 14.8 | 47.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.1 | 0.3 | *0.9 | *1.2 | **3.1 | **0.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 7.6 |
| Personal and other services | 4.5 | 1.0 | *3.9 | *2.3 | **4.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 11.6 |
| Total(d) | 57.7 | 19.3 | 50.9 | 84.0 | 104.5 | 26.2 | 116.7 | 134.9 | 382.4 |
| | 1997–98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.6 | 0.0 | *0.1 | *0.3 | 0.6 | *0.4 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 4.4 | 1.8 | *3.0 | 12.1 | 19.6 | 8.7 | 41.3 | 15.1 | 84.7 |
| Construction | 12.6 | 2.4 | *5.7 | *6.7 | *2.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 12.4 | 16.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.0 | 1.2 | *3.2 | 18.6 | *9.7 | **2.2 | 1.6 | 21.8 | 35.3 |
| Retail trade | 10.0 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 22.6 | 11.0 | *6.2 | 21.5 | 33.5 | 72.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.2 | 2.1 | *2.4 | *8.3 | 8.8 | **1.7 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 24.2 |
| Transport and storage | 3.1 | 0.6 | *1.3 | *4.9 | **1.9 | **0.6 | *3.1 | 6.2 | 11.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | 0.3 | *2.2 | *0.7 | *3.9 | **1.2 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 19.7 |
| Property and business services | 8.4 | 2.7 | *9.0 | **8.6 | 12.4 | **2.6 | 7.1 | 17.6 | 39.7 |
| Education | 1.9 | 0.1 | *0.5 | *1.2 | 5.4 | *1.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 11.3 |
| Health and community services | 2.8 | 1.9 | *5.4 | *6.7 | 11.7 | *3.5 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 40.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.6 | 0.2 | *1.1 | *2 | *2.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 7.4 |
| Personal and other services | 4.7 | 0.9 | *5.3 | 4.1 | *4.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 9.4 | 14.8 |
| Total(d) | 56.6 | 22.5 | 50.5 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 30.2 | 111.1 | 147.4 | 383.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.9

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—SOUTH AUSTRALIA —continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.7 | 0.0 | *0.1 | *0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | |
| Manufacturing | 4.0 | 2.1 | *3.6 | 11.4 | 21.6 | *8.8 | 38.1 | 15.0 | 83.5 | |
| Construction | 11.0 | 3.4 | *6.2 | *9.1 | *2.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 15.3 | 18.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 1.7 | 1.4 | *3.4 | *16.0 | *12.0 | **3.5 | 1.9 | 19.4 | 36.9 | |
| Retail trade | 10.8 | 5.0 | *11.6 | 21.2 | *12.0 | **4.0 | 23.6 | 32.8 | 72.4 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | *9.1 | *9.9 | **1.2 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 25.9 | |
| Transport and storage | 3.9 | 0.9 | *2.5 | *5.8 | *2.2 | *2.5 | *3.5 | 8.3 | 16.4 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | *0.4 | 2.7 | *1.9 | *14.7 | 2.9 | 22.2 | |
| Property and business services | 6.8 | 2.8 | *9.5 | *14.1 | *14.6 | **2.3 | *8.1 | 23.6 | 48.6 | |
| Education | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | *1.7 | 5.4 | *2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 12.2 | |
| Health and community services | 2.4 | 1.6 | 4.5 | *7.0 | 13.9 | *4.1 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 43.1 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | *1.7 | *3.7 | **0.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 8.6 | |
| Personal and other services | 4.3 | 1.2 | *6.2 | *3.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 9.2 | 14.5 | |
| Total(d) | 53.0 | 21.6 | 55.1 | 101.2 | 105.3 | 31.9 | 114.9 | 156.2 | 408.3 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Mining | 14.1 | 0.0 | 14.4 | -0.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | |
| Manufacturing | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 | -2.4 | 0.6 | -0.5 | |
| Construction | 1.1 | -0.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | -1.6 | -21.5 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | |
| Wholesale trade | -0.7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | -6.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | |
| Retail trade | 0.7 | -1.6 | 3.1 | 1.4 | -0.6 | -3.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 9.8 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | |
| Transport and storage | 1.8 | -0.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | -1.9 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 3.6 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.6 | 1.5 | 6.9 | -7.5 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 5.2 | |
| Property and business services | 6.6 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | -0.1 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | |
| Education | 7.4 | -1.4 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 18.1 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 5.3 | |
| Health and community services | 6.1 | -1.2 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.0 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.8 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | |
| Personal and other services | 4.9 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 4.4 | -100.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | |
| Total(d) | 2.7 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

3.10 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Construction | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Retail trade | 6.4 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Transport and storage | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Property and business services | 3.8 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Education | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Health and community services | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Personal and other services | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Total(c) | 26.1 | 18.3 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 51.9 | 54.0 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.2 | *0.2 | **0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 3.9 | *1.9 | *1.4 | *0.5 | *0.0 | *0.1 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Construction | 14.1 | *2.6 | *0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.1 | *2.1 | *1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Retail trade | 7.3 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 18.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | **0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Transport and storage | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Property and business services | 10.4 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 18.4 |
| Education | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Health and community services | 2.2 | 3.2 | **1.2 | *0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 7.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.6 | 0.4 | *0.2 | *0.1 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Personal and other services | 4.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Total(c) | 53.4 | 29.9 | 13.2 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 96.5 | 100.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.10 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.4 | *0.2 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 3.6 | 2.8 | *1.6 | *0.5 | *0.0 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 8.5 |
| Construction | 13.9 | *2.7 | **0.6 | *0.2 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 17.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.9 | *1.6 | *1.7 | *0.3 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Retail trade | 6.2 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 17.1 | 17.6 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.4 | *1.0 | *1.1 | *0.2 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Transport and storage | 3.6 | *1.5 | *0.7 | 0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.7 | *1.3 | **0.2 | **0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Property and business services | 10.2 | 7.3 | *1.6 | *0.7 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 19.1 | 19.8 |
| Education | 1.0 | 0.4 | *0.2 | 0.2 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Health and community services | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.8 | *0.8 | *0.2 | *0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Personal and other services | 4.5 | 2.0 | *0.4 | 0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Total(c) | 51.2 | 31.9 | 13.3 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 96.4 | 100.2 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.3 | *0.3 | *0.1 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 4.0 | 3.4 | *1.5 | 0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 |
| Construction | 12.7 | *3.2 | *1.4 | **0.2 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 17.2 | 17.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.2 | *1.5 | *1.2 | *0.4 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Retail trade | 6.4 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 17.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.8 | *0.6 | *1.4 | *0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Transport and storage | 3.4 | 2.3 | *0.4 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.9 | *1.8 | **0.2 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Property and business services | 11.2 | 9.0 | *1.7 | *0.4 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 21.9 | 22.4 |
| Education | 1.2 | 0.5 | *0.2 | 0.2 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Health and community services | 2.2 | 2.9 | *0.9 | 0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.6 | *0.9 | *0.2 | 0.1 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Personal and other services | 4.9 | *2.3 | *0.5 | 0.0 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Total(c) | 54.1 | 35.3 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 103.1 | 106.5 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.10 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | | 1998-99 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.4 | **0.1 | 0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 3.9 | 2.9 | *1.2 | *0.5 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| Construction | 12.2 | *3.9 | *1.1 | **0.3 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 17.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.0 | *2.4 | *1.1 | *0.2 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Retail trade | 5.8 | 6.4 | 4.1 | *0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 16.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.7 | *0.9 | *1.7 | *0.6 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Transport and storage | 3.8 | 2.9 | *0.6 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.0 | *1.5 | **0.4 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Property and business services | 11.0 | 10.6 | *2.4 | *0.3 | **0.1 | *0.0 | 24.0 | 24.5 |
| Education | 1.4 | *0.5 | *0.1 | 0.2 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Health and community services | 1.7 | *3.2 | *1.0 | *0.3 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | *0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Personal and other services | 5.6 | 1.7 | *0.9 | 0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Total(c) | 53.2 | 38.3 | 15.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 106.6 | 110.5 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 9.7 | 15.1 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -1.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Construction | 5.7 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.3 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Retail trade | -0.6 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 5.3 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Transport and storage | 4.2 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 4.6 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Property and business services | 7.3 | 10.1 | 9.7 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Education | 8.3 | 8.4 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 8.1 |
| Health and community services | 8.0 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.4 | 4.3 | -2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Personal and other services | 6.9 | 3.3 | 5.2 | -4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Total(c) | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 12.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.*

3.11 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.1 | *1.0 | *2.2 | 4.5 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 22.8 | |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 9.9 | 15.9 | 4.9 | 24.5 | 13.8 | 59.1 | |
| Construction | 9.0 | 3.2 | 4.4 | *4.0 | *5.9 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 19.9 | |
| Wholesale trade | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 32.6 | |
| Retail trade | 10.9 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 18.3 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 23.8 | 28.8 | 63.3 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 18.9 | |
| Transport and storage | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | *2.1 | *2.0 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 14.4 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 12.8 | |
| Property and business services | 5.4 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 14.6 | 31.0 | |
| Education | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 5.1 | |
| Health and community services | 0.7 | 1.9 | 2.9 | *5.4 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 21.4 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 7.3 | |
| Personal and other services | 2.7 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 9.8 | |
| Total(d) | 41.4 | 26.1 | 41.5 | 71.6 | 71.4 | 27.1 | 107.0 | 113.1 | 318.6 | |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.4 | *0.0 | **0.4 | **3.6 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 18.7 | 4.0 | 30.4 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | *13.4 | *18.3 | 5.0 | 25.1 | 17.3 | 65.8 | |
| Construction | 24.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | *7.4 | **4.2 | *5.0 | *7.2 | 14.6 | 31.0 | |
| Wholesale trade | 1.8 | 1.6 | 5.2 | *16.5 | 12.2 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 21.6 | 47.7 | |
| Retail trade | 12.4 | 11.5 | 14.4 | 30.5 | *12.8 | 6.9 | 43.0 | 44.9 | 107.7 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 25.1 | |
| Transport and storage | 5.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | *6.6 | **1.6 | 3.7 | 9.1 | *10.2 | 24.5 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.4 | *2.5 | *3.6 | 0.9 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 22.5 | |
| Property and business services | 14.6 | 5.5 | 11.9 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 4.1 | 10.7 | 26.2 | 57.9 | |
| Education | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 16.2 | |
| Health and community services | 3.0 | 2.3 | 8.0 | *10.8 | *14.9 | 5.5 | 24.9 | 18.8 | 64.1 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.3 | *2.4 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 12.0 | |
| Personal and other services | 6.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 16.3 | |
| Total(d) | 83.4 | 36.2 | 64.4 | 123.3 | 108.0 | 46.5 | 179.1 | 187.7 | 521.3 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.11

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—WESTERN AUSTRALIA —continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.4 | 0.0 | *0.6 | 1.8 | *4.2 | **5.1 | 17.2 | 2.4 | 28.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.2 | 3.8 | *8.2 | 14.2 | 17.3 | *5.6 | 27.9 | 22.4 | 73.2 | |
| Construction | 23.6 | 6.0 | *5.6 | **4.6 | *9.0 | **4.3 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 29.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.0 | 1.9 | *3.5 | *16.5 | 12.5 | *2.8 | 10.2 | 20.0 | 45.5 | |
| Retail trade | 10.5 | 8.5 | 17.6 | 34.8 | 15.0 | *6.3 | 39.1 | 52.5 | 112.8 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | *11.1 | *10.5 | **1.7 | 4.8 | 13.8 | 30.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 6.1 | 1.2 | *4.4 | *4.7 | *3.7 | *1.8 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 19.2 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.9 | 0.2 | *2.8 | **1.3 | **5.3 | *0.9 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 22.8 | |
| Property and business services | 14.4 | 4.9 | 16.8 | *12.8 | *23.2 | *4.9 | *12.9 | 29.6 | 70.6 | |
| Education | 1.7 | 0.2 | *1.1 | *2.4 | 7.1 | **1.7 | **3.4 | 3.4 | 15.6 | |
| Health and community services | 2.8 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | *5.2 | 23.2 | 15.3 | 52.4 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.5 | 0.8 | *1.8 | *2.0 | **3.5 | *1.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 12.0 | |
| Personal and other services | 5.9 | 2.1 | *4.6 | *3.7 | 3.7 | *1.9 | *1.9 | 8.3 | 15.8 | |
| Total(d) | 80.1 | 34.4 | 76.7 | 118.9 | 124.1 | 42.9 | 167.6 | 195.6 | 530.1 | |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.1 | *0.6 | *1.6 | 4.2 | **1.9 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 29.4 | |
| Manufacturing | 7.0 | 1.9 | 8.3 | *14.0 | 12.7 | *7.2 | 24.1 | 22.3 | 66.3 | |
| Construction | 21.5 | 5.4 | *6.5 | *8.7 | *8.1 | **4.4 | *7.2 | 15.2 | 34.8 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.4 | 2.0 | *3.5 | *13.4 | 13.4 | **3.9 | 6.4 | 16.9 | 40.7 | |
| Retail trade | 10.9 | 8.2 | 16.5 | 34.2 | 15.9 | *7.8 | 31.3 | 50.6 | 105.6 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.3 | 1.8 | **1.6 | 13.4 | *16.8 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 15.0 | 39.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 5.7 | 2.5 | *6.0 | *3.5 | *3.8 | *1.6 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 20.1 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.3 | 0.3 | *3.1 | **2.0 | **6.0 | *2.2 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 25.6 | |
| Property and business services | 15.8 | 5.0 | 19.6 | *14.2 | **18.0 | **14.7 | *19.1 | 33.7 | 85.6 | |
| Education | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | *1.9 | 9.0 | *2.1 | **2.8 | 2.8 | 16.7 | |
| Health and community services | 2.9 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 5.4 | *3.0 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 42.4 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.6 | 0.9 | *1.2 | *1.6 | 3.8 | **2.4 | *6.4 | 2.8 | 15.4 | |
| Personal and other services | 6.5 | 2.1 | *4.6 | *3.9 | 2.5 | *2.0 | *2.6 | 8.5 | 15.5 | |
| Total(d) | 84.0 | 32.9 | 79.7 | 122.7 | 120.0 | *54.9 | 162.3 | 202.4 | 539.5 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.11

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—WESTERN AUSTRALIA —continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | Small business employees | All employees | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | **1.5 | 3.6 | **1.0 | 22.2 | 2.4 | 29.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.7 | 3.4 | 6.5 | *11.7 | *21.1 | *7.7 | 24.5 | 18.2 | 71.5 | |
| Construction | 20.7 | 5.6 | *7.6 | *9.1 | **9.2 | **6.0 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 41.8 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.2 | 1.4 | *4.6 | *11.2 | *9.4 | **2.2 | *7.3 | 15.8 | 34.7 | |
| Retail trade | 9.9 | 9.9 | 15.0 | 34.6 | *12.4 | *8.6 | 35.8 | 49.6 | 106.4 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 1.3 | 2.8 | *2.6 | *17.8 | *23.7 | **0.4 | 6.6 | 20.4 | 51.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 6.5 | 1.0 | 6.1 | *6.3 | *5.5 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 24.6 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.4 | 0.2 | *2.7 | **3.6 | **7.3 | *2.8 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 28.5 | |
| Property and business services | 15.6 | 4.7 | 20.6 | *20.5 | *8.6 | **19.8 | 15.6 | 41.1 | 85.2 | |
| Education | 2.3 | 0.0 | *1.0 | **1.1 | 8.4 | *3.1 | **3.2 | 2.1 | 16.8 | |
| Health and community services | 2.2 | 1.9 | *8.1 | *8.6 | *8.6 | *2.7 | 19.7 | 16.7 | 47.7 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | *3.1 | *2.6 | *7.5 | 3.1 | 16.3 | |
| Personal and other services | 7.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | *6.5 | 2.4 | *2.1 | *2.4 | 9.9 | 16.9 | |
| Total(d) | 82.5 | 34.5 | 81.3 | 134.5 | 123.9 | 59.7 | 173.0 | 215.8 | 572.4 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Mining | 9.7 | 0.8 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 3.4 | -9.7 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | |
| Construction | 5.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 1.3 | -1.5 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.3 | -1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | |
| Retail trade | -0.6 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 5.3 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 7.5 | -3.1 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 4.2 | -2.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | -10.0 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 3.6 | |
| Finance and insurance | 4.6 | -5.2 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | |
| Property and business services | 7.3 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | -0.2 | 16.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | |
| Education | 8.3 | -100.0 | 5.1 | -1.5 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 8.3 | |
| Health and community services | 8.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 5.5 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 5.4 | 2.1 | 3.6 | -1.1 | 2.3 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 5.5 | |
| Personal and other services | 6.9 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | |
| Total(d) | 4.7 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.12 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—TASMANIA

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Construction | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Retail trade | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Transport and storage | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Property and business services | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Education | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Health and community services | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Personal and other services | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Total(c) | 6.4 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 13.5 | 14.1 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.6 | 0.3 | *0.4 | *0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Construction | 2.4 | 0.9 | *0.3 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.3 | 0.5 | **0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Retail trade | 2.2 | 1.9 | *0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Transport and storage | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Property and business services | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Education | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Health and community services | 0.7 | 1.0 | *0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Personal and other services | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Total(c) | 9.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 25.4 | 26.5 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.12 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—TASMANIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.7 | *0.4 | *0.3 | *0.1 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Construction | 2.3 | *0.6 | *0.1 | **0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.4 | *0.5 | *0.2 | **0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Retail trade | 2.1 | *2.0 | *0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.4 | *0.5 | 0.5 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Transport and storage | 0.5 | *0.4 | *0.2 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.1 | 0.3 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Property and business services | 1.2 | *1.1 | *0.4 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Education | 0.1 | **0.1 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Health and community services | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.6 | *0.2 | *0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Personal and other services | 0.8 | *0.5 | *0.3 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Total(c) | 10.0 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 21.2 | 22.2 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.8 | *0.5 | *0.3 | 0.2 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Construction | 1.9 | *0.5 | **0.1 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.4 | *0.5 | **0.1 | *0.2 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Retail trade | 2.2 | *1.8 | *1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.3 | *0.4 | 0.6 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Transport and storage | 0.6 | *0.5 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.0 | *0.3 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Property and business services | 1.5 | *1.0 | *0.5 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Education | 0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Health and community services | 0.7 | *0.8 | *0.4 | *0.1 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.5 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Personal and other services | 0.8 | *0.7 | *0.2 | **0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Total(c) | 10.0 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 21.8 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.12 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—TASMANIA—continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employing businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| | | 1998-99 | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.7 | **0.5 | *0.2 | *0.1 | **0.0 | *0.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Construction | 1.8 | *0.7 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.3 | *0.4 | *0.1 | **0.2 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Retail trade | 1.7 | *1.3 | **0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | *0.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.3 | *0.3 | 0.5 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Transport and storage | 0.4 | *0.6 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.1 | *0.3 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Property and business services | 1.3 | *1.0 | *0.8 | **0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Education | 0.2 | *0.1 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Health and community services | 0.8 | 0.9 | *0.5 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.4 | *0.2 | 0.1 | *0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Personal and other services | 1.0 | *0.5 | *0.3 | 0.0 | **0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Total(c) | 9.3 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 19.6 | 20.6 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 4.9 | 4.9 | -2.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 | -7.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Construction | 1.2 | 0.5 | -5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.0 | 2.9 | -6.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Retail trade | -1.2 | -1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.9 | -0.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.7 | -0.2 | 6.6 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Transport and storage | -0.9 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.4 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 7.7 |
| Property and business services | 6.8 | 4.5 | 9.1 | -3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Education | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 13.5 |
| Health and community services | 11.2 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 7.4 | 5.1 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Personal and other services | 5.1 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Total(c) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 19.6 | -2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, *Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99*; *Labour Force Survey, 1998-99*.

3.13 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—TASMANIA

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | *0.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 17.6 | 3.5 | 25.1 |
| Construction | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | *1.5 | *1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 6.9 |
| Retail trade | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.9 | *5.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 17.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 7.1 |
| Transport and storage | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | *1.0 | *0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | *2.4 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 5.4 |
| Property and business services | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | *2.1 | **2.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 6.5 |
| Education | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Health and community services | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 5.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Personal and other services | 0.6 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | *0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Total(d) | 10.4 | 7.3 | 11.8 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 5.8 | 29.2 | 33.8 | 90.4 |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | *0.1 | *0.0 | **0.2 | *0.8 | *2.8 | 0.1 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | *3.8 | *6.0 | 0.1 | 14.5 | 4.4 | 25.0 |
| Construction | 4.2 | 1.9 | *2.3 | *2.5 | *3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 8.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.3 | *2.7 | **2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| Retail trade | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.5 | *7.8 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 12.3 | 22.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 7.6 |
| Transport and storage | 0.8 | 0.6 | *1.0 | *0.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | *0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| Property and business services | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 7.5 |
| Education | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | *0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.6 |
| Health and community services | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 14.8 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | *0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Personal and other services | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Total(d) | 14.7 | 9.6 | 18.3 | 32.7 | 24.8 | 7.6 | 31.3 | 51.0 | 114.7 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.13

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—TASMANIA—continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.1 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 0.5 | *0.9 | *2.9 | 6.1 | **0.1 | 12.8 | 3.8 | 22.8 | |
| Construction | 4.0 | 0.9 | *1.5 | *1.2 | **3.3 | *0.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 6.3 | |
| Wholesale trade | 0.7 | 0.3 | *1.0 | *1.8 | *4.3 | **0.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 7.5 | |
| Retail trade | 3.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | *7.6 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 11.5 | 20.7 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.7 | 0.9 | *1.2 | 4.1 | *3.3 | **0.4 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 10.4 | |
| Transport and storage | 0.9 | 0.4 | *0.9 | *1.0 | *2.1 | **0.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.8 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | *0.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | |
| Property and business services | 1.7 | 0.9 | *2.6 | *4.4 | *1.2 | **0.9 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 9.5 | |
| Education | 0.2 | 0.1 | **0.2 | **0.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.9 | |
| Health and community services | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | *2.0 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 16.1 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | *0.9 | *0.7 | *0.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | |
| Personal and other services | 1.0 | 0.4 | *1.3 | *2.2 | **1.4 | **0.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 5.6 | |
| Total(d) | 15.8 | 8.1 | 17.4 | 31.2 | 32.4 | 8.6 | 29.0 | 48.6 | 118.7 | |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | |
| Manufacturing | 1.4 | 0.8 | *0.6 | *2.6 | 7.1 | **1.7 | 9.5 | 3.2 | 21.6 | |
| Construction | 3.2 | 0.7 | *1.0 | **1.0 | *2.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.9 | |
| Wholesale trade | 0.7 | 0.3 | *1.1 | **1.1 | *6.1 | **1.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 9.3 | |
| Retail trade | 3.6 | 2.4 | *2.8 | *8.8 | 3.2 | 0.2 | *7.9 | 11.5 | 22.8 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.6 | 0.9 | **0.9 | 4.6 | *3.4 | **0.4 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 10.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 1.1 | 0.4 | *0.8 | *0.9 | *2.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 4.5 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.0 | 0.1 | *0.7 | **0.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 4.5 | |
| Property and business services | 2.1 | 0.9 | *2.5 | *4.5 | *2.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 11.3 | |
| Education | 0.3 | 0.1 | *0.0 | *0.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.8 | |
| Health and community services | 0.8 | 0.8 | *1.8 | *3.5 | *4.1 | *1.5 | *4.1 | 5.3 | 15.0 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.7 | 0.2 | *0.3 | *0.4 | 0.8 | *0.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | |
| Personal and other services | 1.0 | 0.5 | *1.6 | *1.7 | **1.2 | **0.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 4.9 | |
| Total(d) | 15.7 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 30.8 | 36.9 | 9.5 | 26.1 | 45.1 | 117.7 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

...continued

3.13 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—TASMANIA—continued

| Industry division(c) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 0.8 | **0.7 | *2.3 | 5.8 | **0.7 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 22.4 | |
| Construction | 3.1 | 0.8 | *1.4 | **0.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 4.4 | |
| Wholesale trade | 0.6 | 0.1 | *1.0 | *0.7 | *7.0 | **0.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 9.9 | |
| Retail trade | 2.8 | 2.5 | *2.6 | **7.6 | 2.8 | 0.3 | *9.5 | 10.2 | 22.8 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 0.4 | 0.7 | *0.9 | 4.8 | *2.8 | **0.7 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 10.2 | |
| Transport and storage | 0.8 | 0.4 | *1.0 | *1.2 | *2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 5.1 | |
| Finance and insurance | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.7 | **0.6 | *0.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 4.1 | |
| Property and business services | 1.9 | 0.9 | *2.1 | *5.6 | **1.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 7.7 | 10.2 | |
| Education | 0.4 | 0.1 | *0.1 | **0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.1 | |
| Health and community services | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | *4.1 | *3.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 14.7 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 0.6 | 0.2 | *0.3 | 1.1 | *0.7 | **1.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 | |
| Personal and other services | 1.3 | 0.6 | *1.0 | *2.0 | *0.4 | **0.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 | |
| Total(d) | 14.4 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 8.3 | 29.8 | 45.0 | 115.4 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1998-99 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 8.5 | 8.8 | -3.7 | -11.8 | 3.9 | -6.0 | |
| Manufacturing | 4.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | -1.9 | 2.8 | 9.2 | -2.0 | -1.1 | -0.8 | |
| Construction | 1.2 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -3.8 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | -2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 1.0 | -10.2 | 1.9 | -7.4 | 7.4 | -3.2 | 0.0 | -3.8 | 2.5 | |
| Retail trade | -1.2 | 0.2 | -2.8 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.9 | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 2.7 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | |
| Transport and storage | -0.9 | -0.1 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 9.1 | -21.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | |
| Finance and insurance | 1.4 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 3.2 | -6.3 | -0.6 | -1.6 | 4.2 | -1.9 | |
| Property and business services | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 6.9 | -3.1 | -4.7 | 13.3 | 5.6 | 3.1 | |
| Education | 9.2 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 5.4 | |
| Health and community services | 11.2 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 6.9 | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | |
| Personal and other services | 5.1 | -12.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | -1.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | |
| Total(d) | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

(c) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.14 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NORTHERN TERRITORY

| | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | All businesses |
|--|--------------------------|------|-------|---------|-------------|------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Non-employing businesses | | | | | | Total small business | |
| | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 1983-84 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 1995-96 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| 1996-97 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| 1997-98 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| 1998-99 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1998-99 | 4.4 | 0.0 | -2.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.15 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—NORTHERN TERRITORY

| | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------|-------|---------|-------------|------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Persons working in own business(b) | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Own account workers | Employers | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| 1983-84 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 12.1 | 26.8 | |
| 1995-96 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 18.2 | 42.6 | |
| 1996-97 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 19.7 | 49.0 | |
| 1997-98 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 19.4 | 48.1 | |
| 1998-99 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 21.0 | 49.4 | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1998-99 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.16 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

| | <i>Employer size group(a)</i> | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|-------|---------|------|------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>Non- employing businesses</i> | | | | | | <i>200 or more</i> | <i>Total small business</i> | <i>All businesses</i> |
| | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 1983-84 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 8.2 | |
| 1995-96 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 13.8 | |
| 1996-97 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 | |
| 1997-98 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 | *0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 14.8 | |
| 1998-99 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 0.5 | *0.1 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 15.2 | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1998-99 | 5.6 | 41.8 | -4.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

3.17 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE—AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

| | <i>Private sector employees</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------|----------------|------|---|--------------------------|
| | <i>Persons working in own business(b)</i> | | <i>Employer size group(a)</i> | | | | | | <i>Small business employees</i> | <i>All employees</i> |
| | <i>Own account workers</i> | <i>Employers</i> | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-99 | 100-199 | 200 or more | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| 1983-84 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 23.6 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 23.7 | 45.0 | |
| 1995-96 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 23.7 | 16.4 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 33.9 | 68.0 | |
| 1996-97 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 7.0 | 14.5 | 31.0 | 69.7 | |
| 1997-98 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 12.7 | 20.4 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 13.7 | 33.1 | 69.1 | |
| 1998-99 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 14.4 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 8.4 | 14.9 | 36.2 | 78.3 | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1998-99 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 41.6 | -0.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | |

(a) See Introduction—Statistical units.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners of unincorporated employing and non-employing businesses; working directors of incorporated businesses are classified as employees.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998-99; Labour Force Survey, 1998-99.

CHAPTER 4

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

INTRODUCTION

The *Small Business in Australia* publication has been providing estimates of non-employing businesses for some years using data collected via the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) program. Essentially, this source provides data on non-employing businesses and their owners where the owners consider their business as either their main job or second job. Because there is currently no comprehensive up-to-date business register or listing available for non-employers to allow direct surveys of these businesses, the LFS program has been the only means available to the ABS for deriving information relating to this important part of the small business sector.

This situation is changing as ABS expands the uses it makes of Australian Taxation Office (ATO) business income tax data in compiling economic statistics. This source provides statistics about the non-employing business sector which, on the surface, look very different from those sourced from the LFS. This chapter compares the two data sets for 1997–98 and attempts to explain where the differences lie and how they each serve different purposes.

Again, this analysis excludes businesses coded to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

ESTIMATING NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES FROM LABOUR FORCE DATA

The estimates of non-employing businesses provided in chapters 1–3 of this publication, are derived from ABS LFS estimates of numbers of own account workers (i.e. people working in their own business without employees). The annual estimates of own account workers are the averages of the estimates for the mid-month of each quarter from the monthly LFS. However, there is no direct means of estimating the number of non-employing businesses from this source. As there are many non-employing businesses which are partnerships, that is, they have more than one owner or proprietor, it is necessary to take into account the number of partners per partnership when estimating the number of businesses.

In 1995 and in 1997 the ABS conducted the Characteristics of Small Business household survey which gave a reliable estimate of the average number of partners in each partnership and the ratio of partnerships to sole proprietorships. Based on these estimates, factors have been derived for each industry and applied to the labour force estimates of own account workers to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses.

ESTIMATING
NON-EMPLOYING
BUSINESSES FROM LABOUR
FORCE DATA *continued*

By definition, the own account workers identified in the LFS are only sole proprietors or partners working in their own unincorporated business. Person identified in the LFS as working in their own incorporated business (usually a limited liability company) are classified as employees of that company. Therefore, own account workers will never be linked to an incorporated business. While it is nearly always the case that persons working in their own incorporated business will be employees of that business, there will some instances where this is not true such as businesses where owners do not pay themselves a wage or salary, but simply draw from the profits of the business. The published estimates on non-employing businesses will be an under estimate to the extent to which this occurs.

RECENTLY ANALYSED
BUSINESS INCOME TAX
DATA

As well as the non-employing businesses which people 'work' in identified from the LFS, there are many other business entities that exist without employees. These include:

- non-employing incorporated businesses;
- businesses not considered to be the first or second job of the owner(s) (these will include hobby businesses and some businesses set up to manage property or funds);
- some businesses that were operated for only part of the year; and
- some businesses set up as trusts.

Over recent years the ABS and ATO have been working closely together to improve the quality of Australia's economic statistics. While legislation under which the ABS operates (the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*) does not allow it to provide the ATO with data reported by individual businesses, the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1986* enables the ATO to provide the ABS with such data, for statistical purposes only. One aspect of the work associated with these data is the more detailed analysis of the non-employing business sector. Using the business income tax data, non-employing businesses can be identified by selecting those businesses that have recorded business income, but no wages or salaries.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to separately identify the businesses covered in the LFS sourced statistics in the Business Income Tax files. The most that can be done is to separately analyse the two sets. However, the two analyses together give a more complete understanding of this significant part of the Australian economy.

LFS DATA

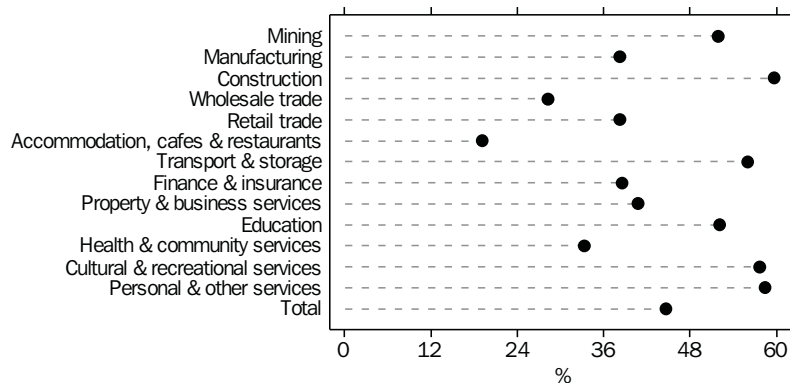
Table 4.1 shows estimates of own account workers and non-employing businesses operating in Australia during 1997–98 for each industry division (excluding Agriculture). The estimates are annual averages drawn from unpublished data from the ABS Labour Force Survey. Note that more recent data (1998–99) are provided in chapters 1–3 of this publication, but 1997–98 are shown here to allow comparisons with the most recent business income tax data that are available.

In 1997–98 there were 673,400 own account workers operating 433,000 non-employing businesses in Australia. In total, own account workers accounted for 10.6% of total private sector employment, while the estimates of number of non-employing businesses (using the LFS sourced data) represented 44.6% of all businesses.

In examining the distribution of non-employing businesses across the different industries, the Construction industry was the most significant with 93,900 businesses identified. This represented 60% of all Construction businesses and 22% of the total non-employing businesses.

The 159,900 own account workers in the Construction industry made up more than 30% of the total industry employment and 24% of all own account workers. The Personal and other services industry also had a significant proportion of own account workers (22% of total employment). These two industry divisions along with Mining, Transport and storage and Cultural and recreational services are the five industry divisions with more than half of the business population classified as non-employing. Non-employers were least significant in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurant industry, only contributing 2.9% to total employment and 17% to total business counts.

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESS: PROPORTION OF TOTAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY—1997-98



NON-EMPLOYING
BUSINESSES—STATISTICS
USING BUSINESS INCOME
TAX DATA

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 are drawn from Business Income Tax Files for 1997–98. As described above, these estimates cover a different population to that identified by the LFS. Additional businesses included in this analysis would be those falling into one or more of the categories described earlier, such as businesses not considered a first or second job of the owner.

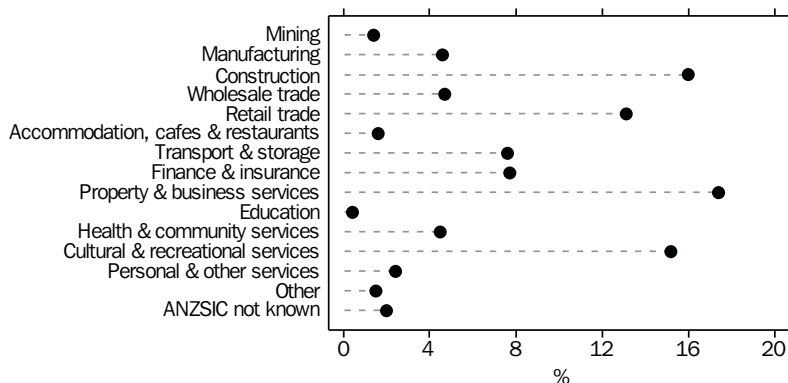
NON-EMPLOYING
BUSINESSES—STATISTICS
USING BUSINESS INCOME
TAX DATA *continued*

The tax data identifies more than twice as many non-employing businesses than estimated from the LFS data with an estimated 969,000 non-employing businesses recording business income during 1997–98. It is estimated that these non-employing businesses generated just over \$80 billion in income, which is about 6.5% of total private sector, non farm income. Employment (i.e. persons working in the business) details are not available from this source, with non-employing businesses identified as those businesses with business income and not paying any wages or salaries.

These data can be further classified by income range and by industry. The income (or turnover) range statistics give a more complete insight into the non-employing sector in Australia and an understanding of the differences between the Business Income Tax data and the LFS estimates. The implication when comparing the two data sets is that there are about 540,000 businesses falling into the categories excluded from the estimates sourced from the LFS. Table 4.2 shows that there were about 500,000 businesses with income less than \$20,000, of which more than half generated less than \$5,000 income. Many businesses falling into this category would not be considered the main job or even second job by the people operating the business and therefore would be excluded from LFS counts on that basis alone. There will also be a number of other businesses, such as those that operated for only part of the year, which would legitimately be excluded from the estimates sourced from the LFS.

In analysing the Business Income Tax data by industry for 1997–98 the industries identified as contributing most to the total income of the non-employing sector were the Property and business services industry with almost \$14 billion (17% of the total), Construction with almost \$13 billion (16%) and Cultural and recreational services with a little over \$12 billion. At the other end of the scale, only \$290 million was recorded in non-employing Education industry businesses.

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESS: PROPORTION OF TOTAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY—
1997–98



CONCLUSIONS

The above analysis clearly shows that the estimates of non-employing businesses sourced from the LFS and the Business Income Tax data are vastly different. The major source of that difference is considered to be the large number of businesses generating less than \$20,000 income, which generally would not be identified in the LFS as they would not be considered by individuals in the LFS as a first or second job, but more likely as 'hobby' businesses, or at least businesses that are not the main source of income of their operators.

Each series certainly has its place in small business analysis. The tax source gives a better understanding of the full extent of the business entities operating in Australia, regardless of whether the business is providing the main job of the owner. The availability of information by income sizes provide a valuable analytical tool in this regard. However, it does not indicate how the identified businesses relate to other businesses, possibly employing businesses, or how they relate to individual wage and salary earners, i.e., employees of other businesses.

At this point in time, it is considered that information to assist the understanding of business structures and employment issues in respect of small businesses, is arguably best gleaned from the combination of data drawn from ABS business surveys and the LFS. These are the data shown in chapters 1–3 of this publication.

As more extensive use is made of information from the tax systems through the tax reform initiatives, particularly to build a complete business register covering both employing and non-employing businesses, ABS hopes to be able to provide a more detailed picture of the sector.

4.1

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES—LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES—1997–98

| Industry division(c) | Own account workers(a) | Non-employing businesses | | Total all businesses |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Number | Number | Proportion of total | All businesses(b) |
| | '000 | '000 | % | '000 |
| Mining | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 55.6 | 32.1 | 7.4 | 84.1 |
| Construction | 159.9 | 93.9 | 21.7 | 157.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 26.4 | 16.6 | 3.8 | 58.8 |
| Retail trade | 101.2 | 60.0 | 13.8 | 157.2 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 12.0 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 34.6 |
| Transport and storage | 50.9 | 30.3 | 7.0 | 54.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 9.3 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 17.1 |
| Property and business services | 113.2 | 80.0 | 18.5 | 195.9 |
| Education | 16.0 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 19.4 |
| Health and community services | 31.4 | 23.7 | 5.5 | 71.2 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 28.3 | 20.3 | 4.7 | 35.2 |
| Personal and other services | 53.5 | 41.2 | 9.5 | 70.5 |
| Total(d) | 673.4 | 433.3 | 100.0 | 971.0 |

(a) Included working proprietors and partners of unincorporated non-employing businesses.

(b) Includes all private sector employing and non-employing businesses.

(c) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, 1997–98.*

4.2

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES BY INCOME RANGE—BUSINESS INCOME TAX ESTIMATES—1997–98

| Income range | Businesses | | Income | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Proportion of total | Proportion of total | |
| | '000 | % | \$m | % |
| Less than \$5,000 | 253.0 | 26.1 | 400 | 0.5 |
| \$5,000 to less than \$10,000 | 108.5 | 11.2 | 791 | 1.0 |
| \$10,000 to less than \$20,000 | 139.0 | 14.3 | 2 031 | 2.5 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 236.5 | 24.4 | 7 820 | 9.7 |
| \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 | 126.8 | 13.1 | 8 762 | 10.9 |
| \$100,000 or more | 105.4 | 10.9 | 60 424 | 75.3 |
| Total | 969.2 | 100.0 | 80 228 | 100.0 |

Source: *Australian Taxation Office business tax files—1997–98.*

4.3

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION—BUSINESS INCOME TAX ESTIMATES—1997–98

| | <i>Businesses</i> | | <i>Income</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> | |
| | '000 | % | \$m | % |
| Mining | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 3.4 | 67.6 | 13 | 1.2 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 0.9 | 17.8 | 29 | 2.7 |
| \$50,000 or more | 0.7 | 14.6 | 1 044 | 96.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1 086 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 41.9 | 55.5 | 279 | 7.5 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 18.5 | 24.4 | 610 | 16.4 |
| \$50,000 or more | 15.2 | 20.1 | 2 835 | 76.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 75.6 | 100.0 | 3 724 | 100.0 |
| Construction | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 97.1 | 40.5 | 750 | 5.9 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 80.2 | 33.5 | 2 706 | 21.1 |
| \$50,000 or more | 62.4 | 26.0 | 9 361 | 73.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | 239.8 | 100.0 | 12 818 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 11.3 | 46.9 | 67 | 1.8 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 4.6 | 19.2 | 154 | 4.1 |
| \$50,000 or more | 8.2 | 33.9 | 3 522 | 94.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 24.2 | 100.0 | 3 743 | 100.0 |
| Retail Trade | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 40.3 | 41.3 | 261 | 2.5 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 638 | 6.1 |
| \$50,000 or more | 38.1 | 39.1 | 9 590 | 91.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 97.5 | 100.0 | 10 490 | 100.0 |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 5.5 | 43.9 | 37 | 2.9 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 2.5 | 20.2 | 84 | 6.6 |
| \$50,000 or more | 4.5 | 35.9 | 1 149 | 90.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 12.5 | 100.0 | 1 271 | 100.0 |
| Transport and Storage | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 20.2 | 32.6 | 168 | 2.7 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 18.2 | 29.3 | 629 | 10.3 |
| \$50,000 or more | 23.7 | 38.1 | 5 332 | 87.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | 62.0 | 100.0 | 6 130 | 100.0 |
| Finance and Insurance | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 24.0 | 60.6 | 74 | 1.2 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 6.1 | 15.4 | 199 | 3.2 |
| \$50,000 or more | 9.5 | 24.0 | 5 882 | 95.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | 39.6 | 100.0 | 6 156 | 100.0 |

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

...continued

4.3

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION—BUSINESS INCOME TAX ESTIMATES—1997–98
—continued

| | <i>Businesses</i> | | <i>Income</i> | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> | |
| | '000 | % | \$m | % |
| Property and Business Services | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 104.9 | 58.4 | 636 | 4.6 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 37.2 | 20.7 | 1 209 | 8.7 |
| \$50,000 or more | 37.4 | 20.9 | 12 078 | 86.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 179.6 | 100.0 | 13 926 | 100.0 |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 12.7 | 77.7 | 79 | 27.4 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 2.9 | 17.9 | 89 | 30.8 |
| \$50,000 or more | 0.7 | 4.4 | 120 | 41.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | 16.3 | 100.0 | 289 | 100.0 |
| Health and Community Services | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 23.2 | 54.6 | 157 | 4.4 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 7.8 | 18.4 | 246 | 6.8 |
| \$50,000 or more | 11.5 | 27.0 | 3 194 | 88.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | 42.5 | 100.0 | 3 596 | 100.0 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 36.1 | 74.5 | 195 | 1.6 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 8.1 | 16.6 | 253 | 2.1 |
| \$50,000 or more | 4.3 | 8.9 | 11 757 | 96.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 48.5 | 100.0 | 12 206 | 100.0 |
| Personal and Other Services | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 41.5 | 63.6 | 297 | 15.3 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 16.1 | 24.7 | 504 | 26.1 |
| \$50,000 or more | 7.6 | 11.7 | 1 134 | 58.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | 65.2 | 100.0 | 1 935 | 100.0 |
| Other Industries | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 7.6 | 41.4 | 60 | 4.9 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 7.4 | 39.9 | 249 | 20.3 |
| \$50,000 or more | 3.5 | 18.7 | 918 | 74.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | 18.5 | 100.0 | 1 226 | 100.0 |
| ANZSIC not known | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 30.6 | 72.6 | 149 | 9.1 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 6.9 | 16.2 | 220 | 13.5 |
| \$50,000 or more | 4.7 | 11.2 | 1 261 | 77.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 42.2 | 100.0 | 1 631 | 100.0 |
| Total | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 500.5 | 51.6 | 3 222 | 4.0 |
| \$20,000 to less than \$50,000 | 236.5 | 24.4 | 7 820 | 9.8 |
| \$50,000 or more | 232.0 | 24.0 | 69 178 | 86.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 969.2 | 100.0 | 80 228 | 100.0 |

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

Source: Australian Taxation Office business tax files—1997–98.

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents a range of economy wide statistics covering a number of different areas relating to business activity and performance across the different industries and business size categories. First, the legal structures of business are examined across the different industries and size groups and secondly, several different business performance measures are analysed.

Data in the first section is drawn from:

- the ABS Economic Activity Survey and looks at the financial performance of the different industry divisions and also provides some selected performance ratios for each industry;
- the 1997–98 ABS Business Growth and Performance Survey, which presents an analysis of employment generation and loss along with an examination of training in business and business use of computers and the Internet; and
- the Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* and presents business bankruptcy statistics.

LEGAL STATUS OF SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

Table 5.1 shows in percentage terms the legal status of small employing businesses (those employing 1–19 people) and other larger businesses (those employing 20 or more people) for selected industries as at September 1998. The information is drawn from the ABS Business Register.

It is estimated that 43% of small employing businesses were incorporated companies while 70% of larger businesses were incorporated.

Looking at small businesses across the different industries, incorporated companies were the most common legal structure in all but three of the selected industry sectors. The exceptions were: Retail trade where 45% of businesses were partnerships or trusts and 35% were companies; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants with a similar break up—44% partnerships or trusts and 35% companies; and Personal and other services where 29% were sole proprietorships and a further 26% partnerships or trusts with only 28% being incorporated companies.

Excluded from this table are the non-employing businesses which are mainly either sole proprietorships or partnerships. Of the estimated 433,600 non-employing businesses in Australia in 1997–98, about 45% are sole proprietorships.

5.1

EMPLOYING BUSINESSES, BY LEGAL STATUS AND SIZE FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA —SEPTEMBER 1998

| Industry | Companies | | Sole proprietorships | | Partnerships and trusts | | Other | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Small businesses | Other businesses | Small businesses | Other businesses | Small businesses | Other businesses | Small businesses | Other businesses |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 73 | 93 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 60 | 95 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Construction | 49 | 75 | 15 | 1 | 36 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale trade | 65 | 83 | 7 | 1 | 28 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Retail trade | 35 | 62 | 20 | 3 | 45 | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 35 | 59 | 18 | 3 | 44 | 29 | 4 | 9 |
| Transport and storage | 52 | 81 | 13 | 2 | 35 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Finance and insurance | 60 | 79 | 7 | 1 | 32 | 13 | 1 | 7 |
| Property and business services | 60 | 64 | 11 | 4 | 29 | 31 | 0 | 1 |
| Health and community services | 49 | 58 | 23 | 4 | 24 | 19 | 3 | 20 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 54 | 76 | 21 | 4 | 23 | 13 | 2 | 7 |
| Personal and other services | 28 | 58 | 29 | 3 | 26 | 14 | 17 | 26 |
| Total | 43 | 70 | 17 | 3 | 38 | 21 | 2 | 6 |

Source: ABS Business Register, September 1998.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS BY SIZE AND INDUSTRY

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 present selected results from the 1997–98 Economic Activity Survey (EAS). Data are provided for small business (those businesses with 1 to 19 employees) and total all businesses (note survey scope details given below). Users should refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the terms used in this section.

Coverage of EAS

Not all small businesses operating in Australia were included in the EAS. The scope for the 1997–98 EAS consisted of all management units in the Australian economy except for:

- agricultural businesses with an estimated value of agricultural operations less than \$22,500;
- non-employed businesses in all other industries i.e. businesses which have not registered as group employers with the ATO; and
- businesses classified to the General Government sector (note that government-owned Public Trading Enterprises were included).

These coverage differences, together with other methodological differences, mean that the EAS estimates of numbers of small and total businesses operating during the year differ from those presented in the earlier chapters. While Agricultural businesses (other than the very small businesses mentioned above) are included in the EAS, they are excluded from the tables in this chapter. For performance and structural details of Agricultural businesses refer to chapter 6.

The significance of small business

Table 5.2 shows that in 1997–98 small non-farm businesses accounted for:

- 94% of employing non-farm businesses;
- 42% of persons employed in those businesses;
- 30% of sales of goods and services;
- 27% of industry value added; and
- 39% of operating profit before tax.

Note that if the small businesses not included in the scope of this survey, mainly the non-employing businesses, had been included, these proportions would have been only marginally higher. Chapter 4 provides a more detailed analysis of non-employing businesses.

Looking at the different measures across industry sectors, small business is most significant in the Construction industry in terms of most of the measures available. In the Construction industry, small business accounted for 98% of businesses, 70% of employment, and 55% of sales. Other industries where small business were particularly significant were Personal and other services, Property and business services and Retail trade.

Performance measures

Information from profit and loss statements and balance sheets of businesses can be presented in the form of ratios. These ratios can be used to summarise and analyse business performance.

Table 5.3 presents a selection of operating ratios which have been generated from information collected in the 1997–98 EAS.

These ratios are referred to as ‘industry ratios’, and are suitable for comparative analysis of *industry performance*. Industry ratios can, however, be affected by extreme values and therefore are not normally recommended for analysing *comparative business performance*. The median value of a ratio, which can be made available on request, is recommended for this purpose as it arguably provides a better measure of a typical business within each industry/size category.

Profitability ratios

(i) Profit margin

This measure indicates the proportion, on average, of sales of goods and services that translates into profit. As such it is an important indicator of business efficiency. This ratio is derived as follows:

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax}}{\text{operating income}} \times 100$$

Return on assets This ratio is an indicator of the efficiency with which assets are employed to generate profits.

$$\text{Return on assets} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax}}{\text{total assets}} \times 100$$

Note that a strong result from this ratio can be due to relatively low asset levels rather than high profit margins.

Return on net worth This ratio measures the rate of return on assets provided by shareholders.

$$\text{Return on net worth} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax}}{\text{net worth}} \times 100$$

Again low assets in smaller businesses can influence the results for this ratio.

Long term debt to equity Long term debt to equity = $\frac{\text{non — current liabilities}}{\text{net worth}} \times 100$

This is a measure of the percentage of owner's equity which would be required to discharge non-current liabilities.

5.2

BUSINESS OPERATIONS BY SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA—1997–98

| | <i>Operating management units</i> | | <i>Employment</i> | | | | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | <i>Small business as a proportion of all business</i> | | <i>Small business</i> | | <i>All business</i> | | <i>Small business</i> | | <i>All business</i> | | | |
| | <i>%</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | | | |
| Mining | 81 | 6 | 8 | 79 | | | 289 | 5 | 5 800 | | | |
| Manufacturing | 89 | 239 | 24 | 1 008 | | | 5 767 | 16 | 36 738 | | | |
| Construction | 98 | 306 | 70 | 438 | | | 7 006 | 56 | 12 574 | | | |
| Wholesale trade | 94 | 200 | 45 | 441 | | | 5 356 | 37 | 14 643 | | | |
| Retail trade | 97 | 564 | 49 | 1 144 | | | 8 765 | 46 | 19 191 | | | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 87 | 230 | 45 | 515 | | | 2 650 | 33 | 8 125 | | | |
| Transport and storage | 95 | 116 | 35 | 331 | | | 2 447 | 20 | 12 387 | | | |
| Finance and insurance | 96 | 67 | 21 | 315 | | | 1 922 | 13 | 14 699 | | | |
| Property and business services | 96 | 526 | 54 | 968 | | | 13 145 | 45 | 29 260 | | | |
| Private community services | 92 | 268 | 37 | 723 | | | 5 831 | 34 | 17 048 | | | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 94 | 47 | 30 | 156 | | | 675 | 20 | 3 406 | | | |
| Personal and other services | 98 | 126 | 63 | 199 | | | 1 998 | 52 | 3 862 | | | |
| Total(a) | 94 | 2 697 | 42 | 6 491 | | | 55 932 | 30 | 186 099 | | | |
| | <i>Sales of goods and services</i> | | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | | | | <i>Industry value added</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>Small business</i> | | <i>All business</i> | | <i>Small business</i> | | <i>All business</i> | | <i>Small business</i> | | <i>All business</i> | |
| | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | |
| Mining | 5 172 | 12 | 43 828 | 2 122 | 36 | 5 886 | n.a. | n.a. | 21 642 | | | |
| Manufacturing | 28 373 | 13 | 224 046 | 3 752 | 28 | 13 633 | n.a. | n.a. | 67 631 | | | |
| Construction | 39 443 | 55 | 71 480 | 2 239 | 68 | 3 309 | 12 283 | 60 | 20 331 | | | |
| Wholesale trade | 59 734 | 31 | 192 280 | 1 332 | 24 | 5 488 | 9 055 | 34 | 26 397 | | | |
| Retail trade | 82 715 | 43 | 192 334 | 4 591 | 69 | 6 619 | 17 255 | 53 | 32 850 | | | |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 13 077 | 40 | 32 983 | 1 114 | 44 | 2 516 | 5 133 | 38 | 13 381 | | | |
| Transport and storage | 11 720 | 21 | 56 279 | 876 | 19 | 4 700 | 4 777 | 21 | 22 854 | | | |
| Finance and insurance | 7 422 | 30 | 24 811 | 13 370 | 40 | 33 274 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Property and business services | 38 781 | 47 | 81 941 | 6 266 | 57 | 11 081 | 21 881 | n.a. | 44 050 | | | |
| Private community services | 15 041 | 46 | 32 989 | 3 019 | 71 | 4 263 | 9 603 | 45 | 21 523 | | | |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2 899 | 15 | 18 834 | 420 | 18 | 2 358 | 1 040 | 15 | 7 010 | | | |
| Personal and other services | 5 701 | 52 | 10 936 | 609 | 43 | 1 422 | 2 511 | 53 | 4 722 | | | |
| Total(a) | 313 115 | 30 | 1 044 193 | 40 230 | 39 | 103 497 | (a)86 217 | 27 | (b)320 541 | | | |

(a) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8140.0), and unpublished data, *Economic Activity Survey, 1997–98*.

5.3

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE RATIOS, AUSTRALIA—1997–98

| | <i>Profit margin</i> | | <i>Return on assets</i> | | <i>Return on net worth</i> | | <i>Long term debt to equity</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Small business</i> | <i>All business</i> | <i>Small business</i> | <i>All business</i> | <i>Small business</i> | <i>All business</i> | <i>Small business</i> | <i>All business</i> |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 40 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 42 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 13 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 55 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Construction | 6 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 43 | 29 | 1 | 1 |
| Wholesale trade | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| Retail trade | 6 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 94 | 46 | 2 | 1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| Transport and storage | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 25 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Finance and insurance | 38 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 15 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Property and business services | 15 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| Private community services | 19 | 12 | 28 | 12 | 79 | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 12 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 33 | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| Personal and other services | 9 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Total(a) | 11 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 23 | 16 | n.a. | n.a. |

(a) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8140.0)*, and unpublished data, *Economic Activity Survey, 1997–98*.

SELECTED RESULTS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS LONGITUDINAL SURVEY

The statistics in this section are drawn from the Australian Business Longitudinal Survey (BLS). The survey (also known as the Business Growth and Performance Survey) was conducted over a four year period, commencing in respect of 1994–95 and running through to 1997–98. A wide range of data was collected with only a small selection of results presented here. The survey covers most private sector employing businesses but excludes the Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Education and Health and community services industries.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND DESTRUCTION

Tables 5.4–5.6 show the extent of job generation and destruction separately for the years June 1995 to June 1996, June 1996 to June 1997 and June 1997 to June 1998. In the analysis, statistics for continuing firms which have increased in employment during each year are combined with statistics on the employment of firms born during each year to form an overall estimate of employment generation. Employment destruction is analogously derived by combining estimates of the decrease in employment of continuing firms with the employment of firms which ceased during the year. Net employment generation is then defined as being the difference between employment generation and employment destruction.

Because of difficulties identifying, in every case, whether ‘new’ larger businesses are actual new businesses or simply a continuing entity born as a result of a restructure, job generation and destruction figures for the large business sector are likely to be slightly overstated. This overstatement will be reflected in the generation reported from new businesses and in the destruction reported from ceased businesses. The net employment change data are accurate.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION
AND DESTRUCTION *continued*

Also, in interpreting these statistics it is important to understand that, in any particular size category, net employment generation figures do not mirror changes in total employment numbers. Consider the example of a medium sized business that employed 190 staff at June 1997 and gained 15 staff in the course of 1997–98. The employment of this business at 30 June 1998 would therefore be 205, and in a snapshot estimate its employment would be allocated to that of a large company. However, in this analysis, which looks at growth, businesses are classified by size according to their size at the beginning of the period. As a result this business' employment growth would be allocated to the medium sized business classification (because the business was in the medium employment range at the start of the period). Hence, a snapshot estimate of the number of staff employed by large businesses may show an increase over the year, while the net employment change measured in an analysis such as this may be negative.

For all businesses The survey showed that total employment generation during 1997–98 was about 1 million, slightly below the previous year levels with revised data for 1996–97 showing around 1.1 million new jobs being generated.

Total employment destruction during 1997–98 was 652,000 while in 1996–97 it was somewhat greater (750,000).

By subtraction, estimated net employment generation can be calculated. Over the three years net employment generation has shown a steady increase, rising from 205,000 in 1995–96 to 361,000 in 1997–98.

By size of business The contribution to employment generation during 1997–98 by size of business was:

- Total small business—contributed 492,000 persons (49%) to total job generation of which 268,000 came from continuing businesses which increased their employment during the year and 224,000 from new businesses starting up;
- Medium business—contributed 256,000 persons (25%) to total job generation of which 159,000 came from continuing businesses which increased their employment during the year and 96,000 from new businesses starting up;
- Large business—contributed 265,000 persons (26%) to total job generation.

By size of business *continued* For employment destruction the contributions were:

- Total small business—contributed 311,000 persons (48%) to total job destruction of which 161,000 came from continuing businesses which decreased their employment during the year and 150,000 from ceased businesses;
- Medium business—contributed 193,000 persons (30%) to total job destruction of which 134,000 came from continuing businesses which decreased their employment during the year and 60,000 from ceased businesses;
- Large business—contributed 147,000 persons (23%) to total job destruction.

In both 1996–97 and 1997–98, net employment generation can be mainly attributed to the small and large sized business categories. In 1997–98, 50% came from the small business sector and 33% came from large sized businesses. During 1996–97, 57% came from the small business sector and 32% from the large business sector.

5.4 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION(a) AND DESTRUCTION, BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP—JUNE 1995 TO JUNE 1996

| | <i>Micro business</i> | <i>Other small business</i> | <i>Total small business</i> | <i>Medium business</i> | <i>Large business</i> | <i>All business</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | '000 | | | | | |
| Employment generation | | | | | | |
| New businesses | 147 | 151 | 299 | 179 | 27 | 505 |
| Continuing businesses | 118 | 125 | 242 | 102 | 101 | 445 |
| Total | 265 | 276 | 541 | 281 | 128 | 950 |
| Employment destruction | | | | | | |
| Ceased businesses | 82 | 123 | 205 | 110 | 62 | 377 |
| Continuing businesses | 51 | 135 | 185 | 103 | 80 | 368 |
| Total | 133 | 257 | 390 | 213 | 142 | 745 |
| Net employment change | 132 | 18 | 151 | 68 | -14 | 205 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Employment generation | | | | | | |
| New businesses | 29 | 30 | 59 | 35 | 5 | 100 |
| Continuing businesses | 26 | 28 | 54 | 23 | 23 | 100 |
| Total | 28 | 29 | 57 | 30 | 13 | 100 |
| Employment destruction | | | | | | |
| Ceased businesses | 22 | 33 | 54 | 29 | 16 | 100 |
| Continuing businesses | 14 | 37 | 50 | 28 | 22 | 100 |
| Total | 18 | 35 | 52 | 29 | 19 | 100 |
| Net employment change | 65 | 9 | 74 | 33 | -7 | 100 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water, Communication services, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: *Small and Medium Enterprises, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no.8141.0)*.

5.5

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND DESTRUCTION(a), BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP—JUNE 1996 TO JUNE 1997

| | <i>Micro business</i> | <i>Other small business</i> | <i>Total small business</i> | <i>Medium business</i> | <i>Large business</i> | <i>All business</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | '000 | | | | | |
| Employment generation | | | | | | |
| New businesses | 122 | 144 | 265 | 126 | 229 | 620 |
| Continuing businesses | 112 | 138 | 250 | 96 | 106 | 453 |
| Total | 234 | 282 | 516 | 222 | 336 | 1073 |
| Employment destruction | | | | | | |
| Ceased businesses | 73 | 89 | 161 | 67 | 141 | 370 |
| Continuing businesses | 61 | 109 | 171 | 119 | 89 | 379 |
| Total | 134 | 198 | 332 | 187 | 231 | 750 |
| Net employment change | 100 | 84 | 184 | 35 | 105 | 324 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Employment generation | | | | | | |
| New businesses | 20 | 23 | 43 | 20 | 37 | 100 |
| Continuing businesses | 25 | 31 | 55 | 21 | 23 | 100 |
| Total | 22 | 26 | 48 | 21 | 31 | 100 |
| Employment destruction | | | | | | |
| Ceased businesses | 20 | 24 | 44 | 18 | 38 | 100 |
| Continuing businesses | 16 | 29 | 45 | 31 | 24 | 100 |
| Total | 18 | 26 | 44 | 25 | 31 | 100 |
| Net employment change | 31 | 26 | 57 | 11 | 32 | 100 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water, Communication services, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: *Small and Medium Enterprises, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 8141.0)*.

5.6

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND DESTRUCTION(a), BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP—JUNE 1997 TO JUNE 1998

| | <i>Micro business</i> | <i>Other small business</i> | <i>Total small business</i> | <i>Medium business</i> | <i>Large business</i> | <i>All business</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | '000 | | | | | |
| Employment generation | | | | | | |
| New businesses | 100 | 123 | 224 | 96 | 143 | 463 |
| Continuing businesses | 119 | 149 | 268 | 159 | 122 | 549 |
| Total | 220 | 272 | 492 | 256 | 265 | 1013 |
| Employment destruction | | | | | | |
| Ceased businesses | 79 | 71 | 150 | 60 | 35 | 245 |
| Continuing businesses | 44 | 117 | 161 | 134 | 112 | 407 |
| Total | 123 | 189 | 311 | 193 | 147 | 652 |
| Net employment change | 97 | 84 | 181 | 62 | 118 | 361 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Employment generation | | | | | | |
| New businesses | 22 | 27 | 48 | 21 | 31 | 100 |
| Continuing businesses | 22 | 27 | 49 | 29 | 22 | 100 |
| Total | 22 | 27 | 49 | 25 | 26 | 100 |
| Employment destruction | | | | | | |
| Ceased businesses | 32 | 29 | 61 | 24 | 14 | 100 |
| Continuing businesses | 11 | 29 | 40 | 33 | 28 | 100 |
| Total | 19 | 29 | 48 | 30 | 23 | 100 |
| Net employment change | 27 | 23 | 50 | 17 | 33 | 100 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water, Communication services, Education and Health and Community services industries.

Source: *Small and Medium Enterprises, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997-98 (Cat. no.8141.0)*

USE OF COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

Computer use by size of business

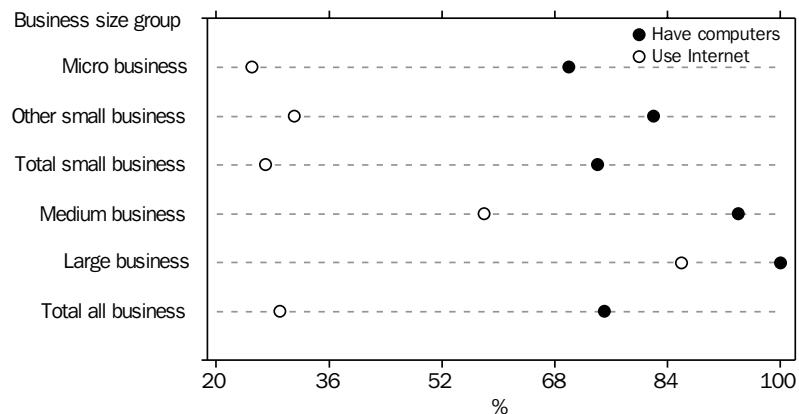
Table 5.7 shows details of the use of computers and the Internet in Australian business at 30 June 1997 and 30 June 1998. The data are drawn from the 1996–97 and 1997–98 Business Longitudinal Surveys. Of those businesses surveyed, 25% were not using computers in their business operations at June 1998 down from 30% in 1997. All large businesses were using computers as were practically all medium sized businesses. But only 74% of small businesses, and 70% of micro businesses were using computers. As would be expected, the proportions of small and micro businesses with computers increased over 1997 levels with proportions of businesses using computers in the Other small business group up 6% and Micro businesses up 5%.

Computer use by industry

Looking at table 5.8 which shows the use of computers across the different industries, it was the Wholesale trade and Mining industries which recorded the highest levels of usage, each with 91% of all businesses using the technology during 1997–98. Other industries recording high levels of usage were the Property and business services (87% of businesses) and Cultural and recreational services (86%) industries. Lowest usage was recorded in the Personal and other services (55% of businesses) and the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (57%) industries.

Comparing usage levels between 1996–97 and 1997–98 shows that the strongest growth in the use of computers occurred in the Mining industry (up 36%) and in the Construction industry (up 12%).

USE OF COMPUTERS—1997–98



Internet use by size of business

Table 5.7 shows that some 29% of businesses had access to the Internet at June 1998. This was up from 24% in June 1997. Over 86% of large business had access to the Internet, while only a quarter of micro businesses were connected. As shown in table 5.9 the Internet was used most for email (26%) and gathering information (24%). Only 3% of firms were selling goods or services over the Internet, while 6% of businesses used it for purchasing. However, these levels were up significantly on those recorded in 1997 when only 1% of businesses were using the Internet for selling and purchasing.

The large and medium businesses showed particularly strong growth in using the Internet for selling and purchasing with 12% of medium businesses and 13% of large businesses selling via the Internet while 15% and 16% respectively were using it for purchasing at 30 June 1997 these levels ranged between 1% and 4%.

Internet use by industry

Table 5.8 shows that businesses using the Internet were most common in Cultural and recreational services (53%) and in Finance and insurance (51%). Between 1996–97 and 1997–98 use of the Internet increased most in the Finance and insurance industry with levels increasing by 56% over the 12 months.

5.7

PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES^(a) USING COMPUTERS AND INTERNET BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP

| | <i>Using computers in 1996–97</i> | <i>Using computers in 1997–98</i> | <i>Percentage change from 1996–97 to 1997–98</i> | <i>Using Internet in 1996–97</i> | <i>Using Internet in 1997–98</i> | <i>Percentage change from 1996–97 to 1997–98</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Micro business | 65 | 70 | 8 | 20 | 25 | 23 |
| Other small business | 76 | 82 | 8 | 27 | 31 | 14 |
| Total small business | 68 | 74 | 8 | 22 | 27 | 20 |
| Medium business | 95 | 95 | — | 50 | 58 | 16 |
| Large business | 100 | 100 | — | 85 | 86 | 2 |
| Total | 70 | 75 | 7 | 24 | 29 | 20 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water, Communication services, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: *Small and Medium Enterprises, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8141.0)*.

5.8

PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES USING COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET, BY INDUSTRY

| <i>Industry division</i> | <i>Using computers in 1996-97</i> | <i>Using computers in 1997-98</i> | <i>Percentage change</i> | <i>Using the Internet in 1996-97</i> | <i>Using the Internet in 1997-98</i> | <i>Percentage change</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| SMALL | | | | | | |
| Mining | *62 | *90 | *44 | *49 | *37 | n.p. |
| Manufacturing | 66 | 73 | 10 | 24 | 28 | 14 |
| Construction | 62 | 70 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 50 |
| Wholesale trade | 84 | 91 | 8 | 24 | 30 | 25 |
| Retail trade | 60 | 65 | 10 | 18 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | *52 | *51 | *-2 | *20 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Transport and storage | 60 | 64 | 6 | *20 | *18 | n.p. |
| Finance and insurance | 78 | 81 | 4 | 31 | 50 | 60 |
| Property and business services | 82 | 87 | 6 | 32 | 45 | 42 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 78 | 83 | 7 | 39 | 47 | 20 |
| Personal and other services | 50 | 54 | 9 | *5 | *5 | -3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 68 | 74 | 8 | 22 | 27 | 21 |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| Mining | 100 | 100 | — | 83 | 91 | 9 |
| Manufacturing | 97 | 98 | 1 | 50 | 64 | 28 |
| Construction | 99 | n.p. | n.a. | 46 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Wholesale trade | 97 | 98 | 1 | 50 | 67 | 36 |
| Retail trade | 93 | n.p. | n.a. | 58 | *57 | -1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 87 | 90 | 3 | *15 | 39 | n.a. |
| Transport and storage | 93 | 96 | 3 | 37 | 50 | 33 |
| Finance and insurance | 100 | 100 | — | 84 | 97 | 16 |
| Property and business services | 99 | *93 | n.p. | 61 | 68 | 12 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 99 | *98 | — | 85 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Personal and other services | 100 | n.p. | n.a. | 45 | n.p. | n.p. |
| <i>Total</i> | 96 | 95 | — | 51 | 61 | 19 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Mining | 67 | 91 | 36 | 53 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Manufacturing | 70 | 76 | 8 | 28 | 32 | 16 |
| Construction | 63 | 70 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 47 |
| Wholesale trade | 85 | 91 | 7 | 27 | 34 | 27 |
| Retail trade | 61 | 67 | 9 | 20 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 57 | 57 | -1 | 19 | 19 | — |
| Transport and storage | 62 | 66 | 6 | 21 | *20 | *-4 |
| Finance and insurance | 79 | 82 | 4 | 33 | 51 | 56 |
| Property and business services | 83 | 87 | 5 | 33 | 46 | 40 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 82 | 86 | 5 | 47 | 53 | 12 |
| Personal and other services | 51 | 55 | 8 | *5 | *5 | — |
| <i>Total</i> | 70 | 75 | 7 | 24 | 29 | 21 |

Source: Unpublished data, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997-98.

5.9

MAJOR USES OF THE INTERNET, BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP

| | <i>Email</i> | <i>Gathering information</i> | <i>Data transfer</i> | <i>Marketing(a)</i> | <i>Selling</i> | <i>Purchasing</i> |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Micro business | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1997-98 | 22 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Other small business | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | 27 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 1997-98 | 27 | 26 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Total small business | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | 21 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 1997-98 | 24 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| Medium business | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | 48 | 45 | 19 | 16 | 4 | 1 |
| 1997-98 | 55 | 48 | 26 | 30 | 12 | 15 |
| Large business | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | 80 | 78 | 41 | 36 | 2 | 3 |
| 1997-98 | 83 | 77 | 50 | 54 | 13 | 16 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | 23 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 1997-98 | 26 | 24 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 6 |

(a) Includes businesses with a website/homepage.

TRAINING IN BUSINESS, 1997-98

Tables 5.10-5.13 show details of training provided by Australian business during 1997-98. Across all businesses, 57% provided some staff training during the year. Of the larger businesses, 90% trained their staff, while only 55% of small businesses provided some form of training.

Change in training levels

The survey asked whether the number of staff trained by the business had changed compared to the previous year. Some 13% of businesses trained more staff in 1997-98 than they had trained in the previous year, with the highest proportions reported for larger businesses (37%). For small businesses 11% recorded an increase in the number of staff they trained. Both size categories only a very small proportion of businesses reported a decrease in the training provided.

Across the different industries, Manufacturing businesses were most likely to provide training with 65% of all firms providing some form of training for their staff. It was also the Manufacturing industry which recorded one of the highest proportions of firms (15%) that increased the number of staff they trained, just below the levels recorded by the Property and business services industry (16%).

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Training methods used | <p>The statistics (shown in detail in table 5.11) relate only to those 57% of businesses which offered some form of training. On the job training was by far the most frequently used training method, with 77% of businesses who offered any training using this method. Structured training methods were used by 41% of businesses that trained staff, while Seminars, workshops and conferences were used by 47% of training businesses. Only 38% of the small businesses that trained staff used structured training methods, while 70% of the non-small training businesses used this method. Job rotation and exchange was the least popular training method with only 21% of businesses that trained staff using this method.</p> |
| Fields of training | <p>Again, these statistics (shown in detail in table 5.12) relate only to those businesses who trained staff. A higher proportion of businesses offered training in the Other category than any of the specific fields listed in the survey. A greater proportion of businesses offered Management training (25%) than any other specified category, and once again larger businesses were more likely to use this training than small businesses. Professional training was the least popular, with only 19% of those businesses that trained staff offering such training.</p> |
| Training providers | <p>As with the fields of training and training methods tables, these statistics (shown in detail in table 5.13) relate only to those businesses who trained staff. Training was most often provided by employees or owners of the business; 74% of businesses that offered training provided some training in this way. Private training consultants were the least used providers. Overall only 13% of businesses that offered training used Private consultants with 10% of small businesses using them compared to 35% of the non-small category.</p> |

5.10 CHANGE IN TRAINING LEVELS, BY BUSINESS(a) SIZE GROUP—1997–98

| | <i>Increased</i> | <i>Decreased</i> | <i>Stayed the same</i> | <i>No training provided</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| SMALL BUSINESS | | | | |
| Mining | n.p. | n.p. | *23 | 65 |
| Manufacturing | 13 | 3 | 45 | 40 |
| Construction | 10 | *3 | 44 | 43 |
| Wholesale trade | 13 | 1 | 44 | 43 |
| Retail trade | 8 | 1 | 46 | 46 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 7 | *2 | 49 | 43 |
| Transport and storage | 4 | n.p. | 37 | 59 |
| Finance and insurance | 13 | *1 | 34 | 52 |
| Property and business services | 15 | 1 | 39 | 45 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 12 | n.p. | 33 | 56 |
| Personal and other services | 12 | n.p. | 42 | 46 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 42 | 45 |
| OTHER BUSINESS | | | | |
| Mining | 41 | 5 | 52 | n.p. |
| Manufacturing | 32 | 2 | 60 | 6 |
| Construction | 28 | n.p. | 62 | n.p. |
| Wholesale trade | 35 | 1 | 59 | 5 |
| Retail trade | 56 | 1 | 40 | 3 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 29 | n.p. | 54 | *14 |
| Transport and storage | 35 | n.p. | 38 | 26 |
| Finance and insurance | 56 | n.p. | 42 | n.p. |
| Property and business services | 43 | 1 | 32 | 23 |
| Cultural and recreational services | *17 | *1 | *70 | *11 |
| Personal and other services | *14 | n.p. | *84 | n.p. |
| Total | 37 | 2 | 51 | 10 |
| TOTAL ALL BUSINESS | | | | |
| Mining | *15 | 1 | 27 | 58 |
| Manufacturing | 15 | 3 | 47 | 35 |
| Construction | 11 | 3 | 44 | 42 |
| Wholesale trade | 15 | 1 | 45 | 39 |
| Retail trade | 10 | 1 | 45 | 43 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 11 | 2 | 50 | 38 |
| Transport and storage | 6 | n.p. | 37 | 57 |
| Finance and insurance | 14 | *1 | 34 | 51 |
| Property and business services | 16 | 1 | 39 | 44 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 13 | — | 40 | 47 |
| Personal and other services | 12 | n.p. | 43 | 45 |
| Total | 13 | 1 | 43 | 43 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water supply, Communication services industries, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: *Unpublished data Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997–98.*

5.11 TRAINING METHODS USED FOR THOSE BUSINESSES(a) OFFERING TRAINING, BY SIZE GROUP—1997–98

| | Structured training courses | On-the-job training | Seminars, workshops, conferences etc. | Job rotation etc. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| SMALL BUSINESS | | | | |
| Mining | *40 | *83 | *10 | n.p. |
| Manufacturing | 36 | 74 | 31 | 29 |
| Construction | 31 | 70 | 29 | 10 |
| Wholesale trade | 34 | 80 | 40 | 19 |
| Retail trade | 35 | 70 | 37 | 17 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 30 | 77 | 37 | 24 |
| Transport and storage | 43 | 95 | 47 | 15 |
| Finance and insurance | 47 | 71 | 80 | 37 |
| Property and business services | 45 | 75 | 64 | 13 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 25 | 62 | 25 | *21 |
| Personal and other services | 50 | 90 | 55 | 17 |
| Total | 38 | 75 | 44 | 17 |
| OTHER BUSINESS | | | | |
| Mining | 88 | 91 | 91 | 60 |
| Manufacturing | 69 | 97 | 70 | 66 |
| Construction | 71 | 97 | 73 | 40 |
| Wholesale trade | 67 | 90 | 73 | 53 |
| Retail trade | 80 | 97 | 80 | 64 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 64 | 88 | 38 | 28 |
| Transport and storage | 78 | 98 | 78 | 42 |
| Finance and insurance | 93 | 100 | 100 | 83 |
| Property and business services | 82 | 96 | 82 | 61 |
| Cultural and recreational services | *26 | *96 | *62 | *22 |
| Personal and other services | 63 | 97 | 66 | 37 |
| Total | 70 | 95 | 70 | 52 |
| TOTAL ALL BUSINESS | | | | |
| Mining | 53 | 85 | 31 | 17 |
| Manufacturing | 42 | 78 | 38 | 36 |
| Construction | 32 | 71 | 31 | 11 |
| Wholesale trade | 39 | 81 | 45 | 24 |
| Retail trade | 39 | 73 | 41 | 21 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 38 | 80 | 37 | 25 |
| Transport and storage | 47 | 96 | 51 | 19 |
| Finance and insurance | 50 | 73 | 81 | 39 |
| Property and business services | 47 | 77 | 65 | 16 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 25 | 73 | 37 | 21 |
| Personal and other services | 50 | 90 | 56 | 17 |
| Total | 41 | 77 | 47 | 21 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water supply, Communication services, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997–98.

5.12

PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES(a) OFFERING PARTICULAR FIELDS OF TRAINING, BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP—1997–98

| | Management training | Professional training | Training for computer specialists | Trade and apprenticeship training | Health and safety training | Other training |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| SMALL BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| Mining | n.p. | *42 | n.p. | n.p. | *20 | 8 |
| Manufacturing | 17 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 34 |
| Construction | 12 | 3 | 9 | 36 | 18 | 25 |
| Wholesale trade | 18 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 47 |
| Retail trade | 19 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 36 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 11 | *6 | 9 | 21 | 31 | 46 |
| Transport and storage | 39 | *5 | 7 | *3 | *25 | 24 |
| Finance and insurance | 17 | 44 | 28 | n.p. | 18 | 42 |
| Property and business services | 35 | 38 | 35 | 3 | 22 | 35 |
| Cultural and recreational services | n.p. | *13 | n.p. | n.p. | *14 | 53 |
| Personal and other services | 26 | n.p. | n.p. | 48 | 27 | 27 |
| Total | 22 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 35 |
| OTHER BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| Mining | 77 | 71 | 69 | 44 | 90 | 82 |
| Manufacturing | 48 | 39 | 48 | 53 | 73 | 69 |
| Construction | 62 | 29 | 39 | 75 | 69 | 45 |
| Wholesale trade | 48 | 42 | 57 | 18 | 51 | 68 |
| Retail trade | 70 | 40 | 58 | 63 | 34 | 46 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 35 | 15 | 29 | 38 | 37 | 56 |
| Transport and storage | 51 | 31 | 51 | 30 | 69 | 78 |
| Finance and insurance | 65 | 72 | 77 | 7 | 68 | 80 |
| Property and business services | 60 | 56 | 59 | 19 | 52 | 69 |
| Cultural and recreational services | *10 | *24 | *20 | *18 | *21 | *59 |
| Personal and other services | *43 | *29 | 24 | *38 | 32 | 70 |
| Total | 50 | 37 | 48 | 40 | 50 | 61 |
| TOTAL ALL BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| Mining | 23 | *50 | 24 | 17 | 38 | 27 |
| Manufacturing | 23 | 16 | 23 | 32 | 35 | 40 |
| Construction | 14 | 4 | 10 | 37 | 20 | 26 |
| Wholesale trade | 22 | 13 | 27 | 13 | 21 | 51 |
| Retail trade | 24 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 37 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 17 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 32 | 48 |
| Transport and storage | 40 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 30 | 31 |
| Finance and insurance | 20 | 46 | 31 | 5 | 21 | 44 |
| Property and business services | 36 | 39 | 36 | 4 | 24 | 37 |
| Cultural and recreational services | *8 | 16 | *9 | *6 | 16 | 55 |
| Personal and other services | 26 | 13 | *6 | 48 | 28 | 28 |
| Total | 25 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 38 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water supply, Communication services, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997–98.

5.13 PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES(a) USING PARTICULAR TRAINING PROVIDERS, BY BUSINESS SIZE GROUP—1997–98

| | <i>Employees or owners of the business</i> | <i>Professional associations</i> | <i>Industry associations</i> | <i>Equipment manufacturer</i> | <i>Private training consultant</i> | <i>TAFE or university</i> |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| SMALL BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| Mining | *70 | *9 | *5 | *12 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Manufacturing | 70 | 14 | 19 | 28 | 10 | 25 |
| Construction | 66 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 29 |
| Wholesale trade | 79 | 14 | 19 | 29 | 10 | 16 |
| Retail trade | 74 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 11 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 78 | 10 | 16 | *13 | 13 | 27 |
| Transport and storage | 94 | 8 | 13 | 11 | *6 | 7 |
| Finance and insurance | 63 | 39 | 46 | 16 | 23 | 17 |
| Property and business services | 69 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 17 | 15 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 56 | *24 | *21 | *19 | *2 | *9 |
| Personal and other services | 91 | 15 | 43 | 35 | 3 | 51 |
| Total | 72 | 19 | 24 | 22 | 10 | 20 |
| OTHER BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| Mining | 96 | 78 | 71 | 68 | 60 | 56 |
| Manufacturing | 88 | 43 | 46 | 52 | 40 | 55 |
| Construction | 89 | 31 | 53 | 44 | 32 | 78 |
| Wholesale trade | 85 | 52 | 42 | 51 | 39 | 32 |
| Retail trade | 98 | 57 | 64 | 67 | 45 | 22 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 80 | 32 | 48 | 32 | 16 | 59 |
| Transport and storage | 91 | 42 | 69 | 35 | 21 | 42 |
| Finance and insurance | 97 | 80 | 74 | 45 | 55 | 52 |
| Property and business services | 95 | 74 | 57 | 27 | 39 | 53 |
| Cultural and recreational services | *96 | *16 | *3 | *8 | *19 | *53 |
| Personal and other services | 97 | *50 | *52 | *39 | 23 | *37 |
| Total | 91 | 48 | 49 | 44 | 35 | 46 |
| TOTAL ALL BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| Mining | 76 | 27 | 22 | 27 | *33 | 18 |
| Manufacturing | 74 | 20 | 24 | 33 | 15 | 30 |
| Construction | 67 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 31 |
| Wholesale trade | 80 | 19 | 22 | 32 | 14 | 19 |
| Retail trade | 76 | 14 | 23 | 24 | 9 | 12 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 78 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 35 |
| Transport and storage | 94 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 12 |
| Finance and insurance | 65 | 42 | 48 | 18 | 25 | 19 |
| Property and business services | 71 | 43 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 17 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 68 | 21 | *16 | *15 | *7 | *23 |
| Personal and other services | 91 | 16 | 43 | 35 | 4 | 51 |
| Total | 74 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 13 | 22 |

(a) Excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Electricity, gas and water supply, Communication services industries, Education and Health and community services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Growth and Performance Survey, Australia, 1997–98.

BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

The statistics presented here are from the Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act, 1966*. In the previous edition (1997) of *Small Business in Australia*, results from the 1994–95 and 1995–96 study into business exits were reported. This study has not been repeated so there are no new data available. The results from the 1994–95, 1995–96 study are available in the ABS *Occasional Paper, Business Exits, Australia* (Cat. no. 8144.0). While there are no official statistics available on actual failures in small business, bankruptcy statistics, especially in the area of ‘business’ bankruptcies, provide a useful indicator of the extent to which small businesses are failing.

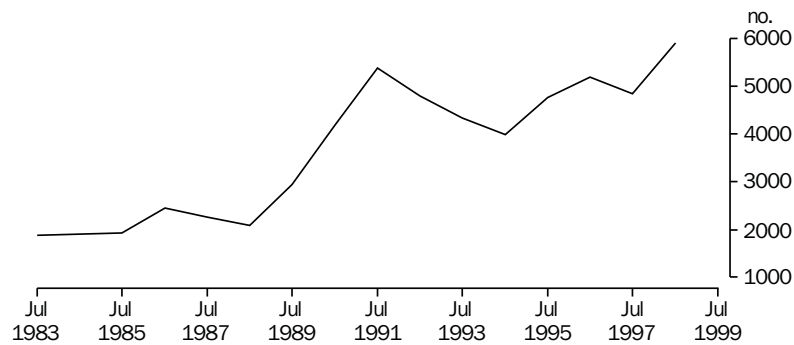
Bankruptcy statistics can be classified as ‘business’ bankruptcies, involving an employer or self-employed person, or as ‘non-business’ bankruptcies, involving an employee or a person not gainfully employed. However, the limitation to this is that a bankruptcy is categorised as ‘business’ if the individual concerned indicates any business involvement in the five years preceding bankruptcy, even though the cause of bankruptcy may bear no relation to that business.

Bankruptcy data does not cover the entire range of business failures as some failures result in the forced sale or closure of a business without bankruptcy proceedings. Other limitations on the use of bankruptcy statistics as an indicator of small business failure are as follows:

- they relate to individuals only and several bankruptcies may result from a single business failure;
- a small number of business bankruptcies relate to larger businesses;
- business bankruptcies tend to take longer to process than non-business bankruptcies and the figures appearing in the official statistics for a year could relate to business failures going back as far as three years.

Analysis of data Table 5.14 shows that over the years the number of business bankruptcies has been fluctuating. After a period from 1992–93 to 1994–95 where steady falls in the number of business bankruptcies were recorded, they have been increasing again in recent years. Although a small decline in the number of business bankruptcies was recorded in 1997–98, the number has peaked at 5,905 in 1998–99. This 1998–99 level represented an overall increase of 22% in the 12 months from 1997–98 to 1998–99.

BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES



Source: 1998-99 Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

Number of bankruptcies by State and Territory

Table 5.15 shows the distribution of business bankruptcies by State and Territory. Generally, the proportion of bankruptcies occurring in each State has remained fairly constant. Proportionally, the NSW share of total business bankruptcies has risen from 31% in 1996-97 to 35% in 1998-99. On the other hand South Australia's share of the total has dropped from 8% in 1996-97 to 6.7% in 1998-99.

In relation to the total small business population, Victoria has a much lower bankruptcy rate than the other States, accounting for only 18% of the total; Queensland on the other hand, accounted for 28% of total business bankruptcies.

During the three year period 1996-97 to 1998-99, most States experienced an increase in the number of business bankruptcies with the number in New South Wales and Tasmania increasing by 29% and 28% respectively. Western Australian bankruptcies decreased by 5%. Business bankruptcies in the Northern Territory has been fluctuating over recent years, rising from 36 in 1996-97 to 45 in 1997-98 and then falling to only 3 in 1998-99.

Over the most recent 12 months New South Wales recorded an increase of 34.3% in business bankruptcies, rising from 1,559 in 1997-98 to 2,094 in 1998-99. Over the same period, Western Australia recorded a minor increase of 4%.

Major causes of bankruptcy

The major causes of business bankruptcies are summarised in table 5.16. It is important to note that causes are self-attributed and are subsequently classified and categorised from information provided by the bankrupts themselves.

Aside from 'Other reasons or not stated', in recent years Economic conditions (15% in 1998-99) has been the most common major cause given for business bankruptcy. Lack of business ability and Lack of sufficient working capital have also been often given. By comparison, in 1983-84 Lack of business ability was the most common cause given for business bankruptcies.

5.14 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

| | <i>Number of business bankruptcies</i> | <i>Per cent change on previous year</i> |
|---------|--|---|
| 1983-84 | 2 477 | . . |
| 1986-87 | 2 446 | -1.3 |
| 1987-88 | 2 259 | -7.7 |
| 1988-89 | 2 088 | -7.6 |
| 1989-90 | 2 947 | 41.1 |
| 1990-91 | 4 203 | 42.6 |
| 1991-92 | 5 387 | 28.2 |
| 1992-93 | 4 796 | -11.0 |
| 1993-94 | 4 335 | -9.6 |
| 1994-95 | 3 998 | -7.8 |
| 1995-96 | 4 773 | 19.4 |
| 1996-97 | 5 191 | 8.8 |
| 1997-98 | 4 844 | -6.7 |
| 1998-99 | 5 905 | 21.9 |

Source: 1998-99 Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

5.15 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, BY STATE AND TERRITORY

| | 1983-84 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory | 577 | 1 628 | 1 559 | 2 094 |
| Victoria | 495 | 1 032 | 920 | 1 071 |
| Queensland | 564 | 1 431 | 1 352 | 1 678 |
| South Australia | 293 | 415 | 358 | 397 |
| Western Australia | 431 | 516 | 473 | 492 |
| Tasmania | 86 | 133 | 137 | 170 |
| Northern Territory | 31 | 36 | 45 | 3 |
| Australia | 2 477 | 5 191 | 4 844 | 5 905 |

Source: 1998-99 Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

5.16 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA

| | 1983-84 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Major cause attributed</i> | % | % | % | % |
| Lack of capital | 13.2 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 9.7 |
| Lack of business ability | 32.9 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| Failure to keep proper books | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Economic conditions | 23.6 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| Seasonal conditions | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Excessive interest | 4.4 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 6.8 |
| Inability to collect debts | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| Excessive drawings | 4.4 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Gambling or speculation | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Personal reasons | 6.1 | 8.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other reasons or not stated | 8.4 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 45.5 |

Source: 1998-99 Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966.

CHAPTER 6

SMALL BUSINESS PROFILES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides detailed information on the structure and performance of businesses in a number of key industries. Included are:

- detailed profile of the Mining industry for 1996–97 and 1997–98;
- detailed profile of the Agriculture industry for 1997–98
- detailed profile of the Manufacturing industry for 1997–98;
- detailed profile of the Construction industry for 1997–98; and
- detailed profile of selected service industry surveys 1997–98.

Statistical information presented in these industry profiles has been drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys. The data are the latest available at the time of preparation. Refer to Appendix 1 of this publication, the *Directory of Small Business Statistics*, for contact details to obtain information on any more recent releases or more detailed statistics that might be available for particular industries.

Information presented in this chapter was collected using a common framework of reporting units, common data concepts and a common standard industrial classification, the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

Care should be taken when comparing data in this chapter with data in previous chapters. The statistical unit used is the management unit, whereas the employer unit is used in chapters 1, 2 and 3. Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of these terms. In addition, some statistics in this chapter include public trading enterprises, and employer size refers to total employment (i.e. includes working proprietors and partners as well as employees). In chapters 1, 2 and 3 employer size groups are based on the number of employees in each business.

Also, the statistics relating to non-employing businesses are excluded from tables presented in this chapter except for those covering the Agriculture industry and the selected service industries.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

The data for this section are derived from the ABS Mining collections of 1996–97 and 1997–98. The information is presented under three separate industry groupings:

- (i) Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining, ANZSIC Subdivisions 11, 12 and 13;
- (ii) Mining of construction materials and non-metallic minerals, ANZSIC Subdivision 14; and
- (iii) Services to mining, ANZSIC Subdivision 15.

Main findings (i) Total Mining

As at June 1998, there were 1,878 management units recorded as operating in the Mining industry in Australia. This represented a 19% increase over the number recorded in 1997. The industry recorded \$38.8b in sales of goods and services during 1997-98, up \$2.8b (8%) over 1996-97 levels, however, employment levels were slightly down, dropping 8.5% from almost 86,000 people in June 1997 to 78,000 in June 1998.

During 1997-98, the 1,485 small mining businesses contributed only \$1.7b (4.4%) towards the total industry sales of goods and services and employed 5,900 people which represented 7.5% of total employment for the mining industry.

(ii) Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining

In this industry grouping there were only 363 operating management units at 30 June 1998 employing almost 55,000 people. They generated \$36.5b in sales of goods and services during 1997-98 and recorded over \$20b in industry gross product.

There were only 126 small businesses recorded in the sector employing just over 600 people. These small businesses generated \$1.2b in sales, just 3.3% of the total.

(iii) Mining of construction materials and non-metallic minerals

The Mining of construction materials and non-metallic minerals Subdivision had 564 operating management units at 30 June 1998. This sector employed almost 7,500 people and recorded sales of almost \$2.3b. Most of the businesses (90%) in this subdivision were small businesses. These small businesses recorded \$467m in sales which represented 20% of the total for the group.

(iv) Services to mining

Of the 951 businesses recorded in this Subdivision at June 1998, again most (90%) were small businesses. The sector employed 16,000 people; just over 3,000 (19%) were employed in small businesses. Note that this Subdivision includes mining exploration and many of these businesses record few sales but incur substantial expenses. Hence, the low sales figures and the mix of negative and positive results for Operating profit before tax.

6.1

COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING

| <i>Employer size(c)</i> | <i>Operating management units</i> | <i>Employment(a)</i> | <i>Wages and salaries(b)</i> | <i>Sales of goods and services</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | <i>Industry gross product</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 57 | 108 | 27 | 486 | 270 | 418 |
| 10-19 persons | 31 | 339 | 27 | 542 | 175 | 297 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 88 | 447 | 54 | 1 028 | 445 | 715 |
| 20-49 persons | 69 | 3 215 | 205 | 4 325 | 1 982 | 3 396 |
| 50-99 persons | 37 | 5 580 | 314 | 2 038 | -17 | 690 |
| 100 or more persons | 75 | 50 997 | 3 830 | 23 556 | 2 916 | 11 719 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons | 77 | 164 | 20 | 2 812 | 2 294 | 2 740 |
| Total | 346 | 60 403 | 4 424 | 33 759 | 7 619 | 19 260 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 81 | 140 | 46 | 933 | 413 | 651 |
| 10-19 persons | 45 | 478 | 29 | 291 | -30 | 70 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 126 | 618 | 75 | 1 224 | 383 | 721 |
| 20-49 persons | 57 | 2 757 | 197 | 3 541 | 1 171 | 2 649 |
| 50-99 persons | 35 | 5 405 | 387 | 3 124 | 304 | 1 590 |
| 100 or more persons | 74 | 45 887 | 3 878 | 25 641 | 2 074 | 12 445 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons | 71 | 147 | 20 | 2 971 | 2 246 | 2 841 |
| Total | 363 | 54 814 | 4 557 | 36 501 | 6 179 | 20 246 |

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Employer size is based on the number of persons employed at the end of June.

(d) Refer to the Glossary.

Source: Unpublished data, Collection of Mining Operations, 1996-97, 1997-98.

6.2

MINING OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND NON-METALLIC MINERALS

| <i>Employer size(c)</i> | <i>Operating management units</i> | <i>Employment(a)</i> | <i>Wages and salaries(b)</i> | <i>Sales of goods and services</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | <i>Industry gross product</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 243 | 505 | 13 | 113 | 8 | 37 |
| 10-19 persons | 182 | 1 589 | 53 | 302 | 2 | 104 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 425 | 2 094 | 66 | 415 | 10 | 141 |
| 20-49 persons | 35 | 1 282 | 59 | 346 | 62 | 170 |
| 50-99 persons | 8 | 1 129 | 49 | 385 | 155 | 308 |
| 100 or more persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Total | 476 | 7 084 | 304 | 2 033 | 267 | 907 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 320 | 621 | 15 | 216 | 111 | 140 |
| 10-19 persons | 185 | 1 642 | 50 | 251 | 17 | 112 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 505 | 2 263 | 65 | 467 | 128 | 252 |
| 20-49 persons | 41 | 1 528 | 72 | 533 | 133 | 345 |
| 50-99 persons | 5 | 626 | 32 | 177 | 11 | 66 |
| 100 or more persons | 8 | 3 048 | 167 | 1 052 | 62 | 378 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons | 5 | 5 | — | 31 | 4 | 15 |
| Total | 564 | 7 470 | 337 | 2 261 | 339 | 1 056 |

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Employer size is based on the number of persons employed at the end of June.

(d) Refer to the Glossary.

Source: Unpublished data, Collection of Mining Operations, 1996-97.

6.3

SERVICES TO MINING—1996–97 AND 1997–98

| <i>Employer size(c)</i> | <i>Operating management units</i> | <i>Employment(a)</i> | <i>Wages and salaries(b)</i> | <i>Sales of goods and services</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | <i>Industry gross product</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 1996–97 | | | | | | |
| 0–9 persons | 412 | 604 | 31 | 5 | –106 | –55 |
| 10–19 persons | 208 | 2 056 | 111 | 22 | –114 | –46 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 620 | 2 660 | 142 | 27 | –220 | –101 |
| 20–49 persons | 96 | 4 239 | 204 | 79 | 3 | 257 |
| 50–99 persons | 22 | 3 066 | 182 | 33 | –168 | 201 |
| 100 or more persons | 15 | 8 153 | 470 | 28 | 60 | 783 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0–19 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 752 | 18 118 | 999 | 166 | –324 | 1 141 |
| 1997–98 | | | | | | |
| 0–9 persons | 660 | 1 302 | 65 | 1 | –494 | –334 |
| 10–19 persons | 194 | 1 720 | 70 | 2 | –137 | –53 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 854 | 3 022 | 135 | 3 | –631 | –387 |
| 20–49 persons | 70 | 3 272 | 202 | 45 | 79 | 301 |
| 50–99 persons | 12 | 1 460 | 101 | — | –193 | 75 |
| 100 or more persons | 15 | 8 249 | 526 | 6 | 136 | 879 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0–19 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 951 | 16 004 | 963 | 54 | –613 | 867 |

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Employer size is based on the number of persons employed at the end of June.

(d) Refer to the Glossary.

Source: Unpublished data, Collection of Mining Operations, 1996–97, 1997–98.

6.4 TOTAL MINING

| <i>Employer size(c)</i> | <i>Operating management units</i> | <i>Employment(a)</i> | <i>Wages and salaries(b)</i> | <i>Sales of goods and services</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | <i>Industry gross product</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 712 | 1 217 | 71 | 604 | 172 | 400 |
| 10-19 persons | 421 | 3 984 | 191 | 866 | 63 | 355 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 1 133 | 5 201 | 262 | 1 470 | 235 | 755 |
| 20-49 persons | 200 | 8 736 | 468 | 4 750 | 2 047 | 3 823 |
| 50-99 persons | 67 | 9 775 | 545 | 2 456 | -30 | 1 199 |
| 100 or more persons | 90 | 59 150 | 4 300 | 23 584 | 2 976 | 12 502 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons | 77 | 164 | 20 | 2 812 | 2 294 | 2 740 |
| Total | 1 574 | 85 605 | 5 727 | 35 958 | 7 562 | 21 308 |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 1 061 | 2 063 | 126 | 1 150 | 30 | 457 |
| 10-19 persons | 424 | 3 840 | 149 | 544 | -150 | 129 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 1 485 | 5 903 | 275 | 1 694 | -120 | 586 |
| 20-49 persons | 168 | 7 557 | 471 | 4 119 | 1 383 | 3 295 |
| 50-99 persons | 52 | 7 491 | 520 | 3 301 | 122 | 1 731 |
| 100 or more persons | 97 | 57 184 | 4 571 | 26 699 | 2 272 | 13 702 |
| UJV participants(d) | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons | 76 | 152 | 20 | 3 002 | 2 250 | 2 856 |
| Total | 1 878 | 78 288 | 5 857 | 38 816 | 5 905 | 22 169 |

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Employer size is based on the number of persons employed at the end of June.

(d) Refer to the Glossary.

Source: Unpublished data, Collection of Mining Operations, 1996-97, 1997-98.

THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

The data in this chapter have been derived from the 1997–98 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). This survey includes all economic units classified within Agriculture (Subdivision 01 of ANZSIC). Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 which make up the remainder of the Agriculture, forestry and fishing Division (Division A of ANZSIC) are excluded.

The structure and characteristics of these agricultural businesses can be quite different to those in other industries. Agricultural businesses tend to:

- be dominated by owner operated family businesses;
- engage few regular employees;
- show greater income volatility over time than businesses in other industries.

Definition of small agricultural businesses

For statistical purposes, small businesses in other industries have been defined in terms of employer size. However, because the Agriculture industry has a high number of itinerant or seasonal workers, employment numbers may not give a true indication of the size of an agricultural business. In this publication, small agricultural businesses are defined as those with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of more than \$22,500 but less than \$400,000. EVAO places a value on the operations of an agricultural business by taking into account (without double counting) the area of crops sown, the number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, and the crops produced and livestock turnover during the year.

The Agricultural Finance Survey

The ABS conducts an annual Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS) to meet the demands of users who require statistics on the financial structure, economic activity and performance of Agricultural industries.

The population of the AFS consists of all economic units (management units) where the principal activity of the unit results in it being classified to ANZSIC Subdivision 01 'Agriculture' and which have an EVAO of \$22,500 or more. Those businesses with an EVAO of less than \$22,500 are excluded as they do not contribute significantly to the aggregates.

Tables 6.5 and 6.6 present results from the 1997–98 AFS collection classified by ANZSIC Industry Class. It should be noted that ANZSIC Subdivision 01 includes a number of overlapping industry classes, for example, Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming and Sheep-beef cattle farming. Overlapping classes are employed where combinations of particular activities are commonly engaged in by businesses, although either (or both) of the activities concerned is also commonly undertaken as a relatively specialised activity by other businesses. For example, there are considerable numbers of relatively specialised sheep farming businesses as well as specialised Grain growing businesses. There are, however, other businesses where Sheep farming and Grain growing or Beef cattle farming and Grain growing account for a considerable

The Agricultural Finance
Survey *continued*

proportion of the activities of the business. To meet this situation, an overlapping industry class (Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming) has been created.

The financial details collected in the AFS relate to both the agricultural, and where applicable, the non-agricultural activities of the selected farm businesses.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE 1997-98 AFS

The significance of small
business

In 1997-98, of the estimated 104,300 businesses in the Agriculture industry, 86% were classified as small. Small businesses accounted for 53% of total turnover and 45% of total wages, salaries and supplements.

In terms of number of businesses, most Agriculture industries were dominated by small businesses. The Fruit growing, Sheep-beef cattle farming, Sheep farming and Dairy cattle farming industries all recorded over 94% of farms in the small sector. By contrast, the Cotton growing industry was dominated by larger business with only 27% of businesses in the small business sector.

In terms of their relative share of turnover, it was the Sheep farming industry where small business was strongest, with 81% of the total turnover, followed by Sheep-beef cattle farming (76%) and Dairy cattle farming (69%). At the other end of the scale, small Cotton growing businesses accounted for only 7% of the total Cotton growing industry turnover.

Overall, Grain-sheep and grain beef cattle farming was the largest industry in terms of number of businesses with 18,500 units turning over \$4.4b. Of these 15,500 (84%) were small farms which generated \$2.5b in turnover, 57% of the total turnover for that industry. In terms of turnover, the largest industry was Grain growing with a total income of \$5.2b. This industry was more dominated by larger businesses with small businesses only contributing 36% to total turnover.

INDUSTRY PROFITABILITY

One way to determine the profitability of a business is to establish what proportion of turnover is cash operating surplus, or operating profit. The higher the proportion, the greater the profitability of the business. In table 6.6 profitability ratios have been calculated for each Agricultural industry. Cash operating surplus has been used rather than net operating surplus in the calculation of these ratios. Cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of the surplus available for profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted.

INDUSTRY PROFITABILITY
continued

In interpreting these statistics it should be noted that working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses (sole proprietorships, partnerships and trusts) are not treated as receiving wages and salaries in the same way as employees and, therefore, the profitability ratios shown for small businesses will be inflated.

Small agricultural businesses in general appear to be more profitable than their larger counterparts. However, if we were to impute an average wage to the working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses, the profitability ratios for small businesses would be reduced.

On an industry by industry comparison, small businesses in the Sugar cane growing industry, with cash operating surplus at 32% of turnover, followed by the Grain growing industry (33% of turnover) were the most profitable in 1997–98. At the other end of the scale, small businesses classified to Poultry farming (eggs) (12% of turnover), Vegetable growing (14%) and Beef cattle farming (14%) were the least profitable.

6.5

AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a)—1997–98

| ANZSIC code, industry(b) and EVAO size | Farm businesses no. | Wages and salaries and supplements \$m | Turnover \$m | Value added \$m | Net worth \$m | Cash operating surplus \$m |
|---|------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0113 Vegetable growing | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 2 081 | *80.3 | 442.5 | 166.5 | 1 594.4 | *45.2 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 912 | 42.4 | 247.8 | 115.0 | 747.4 | 48.3 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 2 993 | 122.6 | 690.3 | 281.5 | 2 341.8 | 93.6 |
| % of total business | 76 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 41.3 | 58.2 | 38.6 |
| \$400 000 or more | 938 | 174.7 | 923.1 | 400.2 | 1 684.8 | 148.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 3 929 | 297.3 | 1 613.4 | 681.6 | 4 026.5 | 242.3 |
| 0114–0119 Fruit growing | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 8 082 | 130.5 | 755.5 | 409.4 | 3 586.5 | 176.0 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 1 512 | 135.6 | 675.3 | 394.3 | 1 788.6 | 196.8 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 9 594 | 266.0 | 1 430.9 | 803.7 | 5 375.1 | 372.8 |
| % of total business | 94 | 61.4 | 66.7 | 67.5 | 77.5 | 72.0 |
| \$400 000 or more | 604 | 167.2 | 713.8 | 386.9 | 1 560.7 | *145.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 10 196 | 433.2 | 2 144.6 | 1 190.6 | 6 935.8 | 518.0 |
| 0121 Grain growing | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 4 004 | *22.8 | 714.3 | *303.7 | 3 057.5 | 213.4 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 4 038 | *36.1 | 1 144.0 | 524.8 | 4 277.7 | 347.9 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 8 042 | 59.0 | 1 858.3 | 828.5 | 7 335.2 | 561.2 |
| % of total business | 66 | 27.8 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 42.7 | 35.7 |
| \$400 000 or more | 4 097 | 153.2 | 3 313.3 | 1 451.4 | 9 835.8 | 1 012.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 12 141 | 212.2 | 5 171.5 | 2 279.9 | 17 171.0 | 1 574.1 |
| 0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 10 926 | 51.9 | 1 288.9 | 515.1 | 7 319.3 | 345.7 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 4 619 | 56.2 | 1 221.9 | 526.1 | 5 632.8 | 324.6 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 15 545 | 108.1 | 2 510.8 | 1 041.2 | 12 952.1 | 670.3 |
| % of total business | 84 | 40.6 | 57.2 | 61.6 | 63.0 | 72.6 |
| \$400 000 or more | 2 965 | 157.9 | 1 879.2 | 648.5 | 7 616.4 | 252.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 18 508 | 266.0 | 4 390.0 | 1 689.7 | 20 568.5 | 923.3 |
| 0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 5 113 | 42.0 | 527.8 | 168.9 | 5 268.2 | 84.0 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 1 072 | *31.8 | 338.1 | 130.9 | 2 348.3 | 74.8 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 6 185 | 73.8 | 865.8 | 299.8 | 7 616.5 | 158.8 |
| % of total business | 94 | 68.0 | 76.2 | 74.8 | 83.7 | 84.2 |
| \$400 000 or more | 395 | 34.8 | 270.0 | 100.9 | 1 487.3 | 29.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | 6 576 | 108.6 | 1 135.9 | 400.7 | 9 103.8 | 188.7 |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$22,500.

(b) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals may not necessarily add to totals.

...continued

6.5

AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a)—1997–98 —continued

| ANZSIC code, industry(b) and EVAO size | Farm businesses no. | Wages and salaries and supplements \$m | Turnover \$m | Value added \$m | Net worth \$m | Cash operating surplus \$m |
|--|------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0124 Sheep farming | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 9 535 | 55.3 | 842.2 | 279.4 | 6 534.5 | 148.4 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 1 768 | 28.4 | 415.9 | 148.9 | 2 585.5 | 105.0 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>11 303</i> | <i>83.6</i> | <i>1 258.1</i> | <i>428.3</i> | <i>9 120.1</i> | <i>253.4</i> |
| % of total business | 96 | 62.5 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 85.4 | 86.9 |
| \$400 000 or more | 509 | *50.2 | 305.7 | *104.3 | 1 564.2 | *38.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>11 814</i> | <i>133.8</i> | <i>1 563.8</i> | <i>532.7</i> | <i>10 684.3</i> | <i>291.7</i> |
| 0125 Beef cattle farming | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 12 873 | 65.6 | 989.6 | 589.8 | 12 227.2 | 162.5 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 1 094 | 48.8 | 538.3 | 388.4 | 3 468.8 | *57.4 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>13 967</i> | <i>114.4</i> | <i>1 527.9</i> | <i>978.2</i> | <i>15 696.0</i> | <i>220.0</i> |
| % of total business | 95 | 47.2 | 59.4 | 63.2 | 76.2 | 76.0 |
| \$400 000 or more | 764 | 127.8 | 1 045.5 | 570.0 | 4 908.8 | *69.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>14 732</i> | <i>242.3</i> | <i>2 573.4</i> | <i>1 548.2</i> | <i>20 604.7</i> | <i>289.4</i> |
| 0130 Dairy cattle farming | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 7 129 | *19.4 | 952.7 | 379.3 | 4 990.0 | 265.7 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 4 537 | *57.2 | 1 222.8 | 487.7 | 5 321.6 | 335.6 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>11 666</i> | <i>76.6</i> | <i>2 175.5</i> | <i>867.0</i> | <i>10 311.6</i> | <i>601.3</i> |
| % of total business | 89 | 45.1 | 69.4 | 70.6 | 72.7 | 75.8 |
| \$400 000 or more | 1 478 | 93.4 | 961.2 | 361.2 | 3 866.1 | 191.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>13 142</i> | <i>170.0</i> | <i>3 136.8</i> | <i>1 228.3</i> | <i>14 177.7</i> | <i>793.0</i> |
| 0142 Poultry farming (eggs) | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 140 | *3.7 | *37.6 | *8.4 | *46.2 | *2.7 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 156 | 7.8 | 79.5 | 22.8 | *115 | *11.4 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>296</i> | <i>11.5</i> | <i>117.1</i> | <i>31.2</i> | <i>*161.2</i> | <i>*14.1</i> |
| % of total business | 68 | 21.3 | 24.6 | 21.5 | 39.5 | 23.3 |
| \$400 000 or more | 146 | 42.4 | 359.7 | 113.9 | 246.9 | 46.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>438</i> | <i>54.0</i> | <i>476.8</i> | <i>145.0</i> | <i>408.1</i> | <i>60.6</i> |
| 0151 Pig farming | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 536 | *4.4 | 82.4 | *36.7 | *308.0 | *19.0 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 247 | *4.2 | *63.7 | *15.6 | *148.4 | *8.5 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>783</i> | <i>8.6</i> | <i>146.1</i> | <i>52.3</i> | <i>456.5</i> | <i>27.5</i> |
| % of total business | 74 | 12.5 | 23.4 | 36.1 | 41.7 | 64.7 |
| \$400 000 or more | 268 | 60.3 | 477.9 | 92.7 | 639.1 | *15.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 052</i> | <i>69.0</i> | <i>624.0</i> | <i>144.9</i> | <i>1 095.6</i> | <i>42.5</i> |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$22,500.

(b) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals may not necessarily add to totals.

...continued

6.5

AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a)—1997–98 —continued

| ANZSIC code, industry(b) and EVAO size | Farm businesses no. | Wages and salaries and supplements \$m | Turnover \$m | Value added \$m | Net worth \$m | Cash operating surplus \$m |
|--|------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0161 Sugar cane growing | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 2 710 | *12.5 | 296.3 | 144.6 | *1549.3 | 98.9 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 1 401 | *45.5 | 441.9 | 231.0 | *1325.1 | 140.0 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 4 111 | *58 | 738.1 | 375.6 | 2 874.4 | 238.9 |
| % of total business | 85 | 49.5 | 58.5 | 55.9 | 57.2 | 55.5 |
| \$400 000 or more | 739 | 59.2 | 524.1 | 296.6 | 2 149.5 | 191.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 4 850 | 117.2 | 1 262.2 | 672.2 | 5 023.9 | 430.4 |
| 0162 Cotton growing | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | *272 | *4.8 | *117.5 | *59.5 | *402 | *35.9 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | *272 | *4.8 | *117.5 | *59.5 | *402 | *35.9 |
| % of total business | 27 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 8.5 |
| \$400 000 or more | 730 | 121.3 | 1 541.2 | 642.0 | 2 833.9 | 387.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 1 001 | 126.1 | 1 658.7 | 701.6 | 3 235.8 | 423.6 |
| 0111–0112, 0141, 0152–0159, 0169, Other agriculture | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 4 557 | 128.6 | 802.1 | 396.1 | 2 465.2 | 181.5 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 608 | *32.2 | *182.9 | *107.1 | 338.9 | *47.3 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 5 165 | 160.8 | 985.1 | 503.3 | 2 804.1 | 228.8 |
| % of total business | 88 | 52.3 | 63.6 | 61.4 | 75.7 | 72.8 |
| \$400 000 or more | 714 | 146.5 | 563.9 | 315.8 | 900.8 | 85.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 5 879 | 307.3 | 1 549.0 | 819.1 | 3 704.9 | 314.1 |
| 01 Total agriculture(b) | | | | | | |
| \$22 500–\$199 000 | 67 685 | 616.8 | 7 731.9 | 3 397.8 | 48 946.2 | 1 743.1 |
| \$200 000–\$399 000 | 22 235 | 531.0 | 6 689.5 | 3 152.2 | 28 500.1 | 1 733.6 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 89 920 | 1 147.9 | 14 421.5 | 6 550.1 | 77 446.3 | 3 476.7 |
| % of total business | 86 | 45.2 | 52.8 | 54.4 | 66.3 | 57.1 |
| \$400 000 or more | 14 351 | 1 389.1 | 12 878.7 | 5 484.4 | 39 294.2 | 2 614.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 104 266 | 2 536.9 | 27 300.1 | 12 034.4 | 116 740.5 | 6 091.7 |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$22,500.

(b) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals may not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Finance Survey, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 7508.0).

6.6

SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS FOR AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES

| Industry | EVAO size category | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | \$22 500– \$199 000 | \$200 000– \$399 000 | \$400 000 or more | | |
| | 1997–98 | 1997–98 | 1997–98 | 1997–98 | 1997–98 |
| AVERAGE CASH OPERATING SURPLUS PER BUSINESS | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 0113 Vegetable growing | *21 720 | 52 961 | 158 529 | 31 273 | 61 670 |
| 0114–0119 Fruit growing | 21 777 | 130 159 | *240 397 | 38 858 | 50 804 |
| 0121 Grain growing | 53 297 | 86 157 | 247 230 | 69 784 | 129 652 |
| 0122 Grain-sheep and grain beef cattle farming | 31 640 | 70 275 | 85 295 | 43 120 | 49 887 |
| 0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming | 16 429 | 69 776 | 75 443 | 25 675 | 28 695 |
| 0124 Sheep farming | 15 564 | 59 389 | *75 049 | 22 419 | 24 691 |
| 0125 Beef cattle farming | 12 623 | *52 468 | 90 838 | 15 751 | 19 644 |
| 0130 Dairy cattle farming | 37 270 | 73 970 | 129 702 | 51 543 | 60 341 |
| 0142 Poultry farming (eggs) | *19 286 | *73 077 | 317 808 | *47 635 | 138 356 |
| 0151 Pig farming | *35 448 | *34 413 | 55 970 | 35 121 | 40 399 |
| 0161 Sugar cane growing | 36 494 | 99 929 | 258 999 | 58 112 | 88 742 |
| 0162 Cotton growing | 0 | *131 985 | 531 096 | *131 985 | 423 177 |
| 0111–0112, 0141, 0152–0159, 0169 Other agriculture | 39 829 | *77 796 | 119 468 | 44 298 | 53 427 |
| 01 Total agriculture | 25 753 | 77 967 | 182 210 | 38 664 | 58 425 |
| AVERAGE TURNOVER PER BUSINESS | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 0113 Vegetable growing | 212 638 | 271 711 | 984 115 | 230 638 | 410 639 |
| 0114–0119 Fruit growing | 93 479 | 446 627 | 1 181 788 | 149 145 | 210 337 |
| 0121 Grain growing | 178 397 | 283 309 | 808 714 | 231 074 | 425 953 |
| 0122 Grain-sheep and grain beef cattle farming | 117 966 | 264 538 | 633 794 | 161 518 | 237 195 |
| 0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming | 103 227 | 315 392 | 683 544 | 139 984 | 172 734 |
| 0124 Sheep farming | 88 327 | 235 238 | 600 589 | 111 307 | 132 368 |
| 0125 Beef cattle farming | 76 874 | 492 048 | 1 368 456 | 109 394 | 174 681 |
| 0130 Dairy cattle farming | 133 637 | 269 517 | 650 338 | 186 482 | 238 685 |
| 0142 Poultry farming (eggs) | 268 571 | 509 615 | 2 463 699 | 395 608 | 1 088 585 |
| 0151 Pig farming | 153 731 | 257 895 | 1 783 209 | 186 590 | 593 156 |
| 0161 Sugar cane growing | 109 336 | 315 418 | 709 202 | 179 543 | 260 247 |
| 0162 Cotton growing | 0 | * 431 985 | 2 111 233 | * 431 985 | 1 657 043 |
| 0111–0112, 0141, 0152–0159, 0169 Other agriculture | 176 015 | *300 822 | 789 776 | 190 726 | 263 480 |
| 01 Total agriculture | 114 234 | 300 855 | 897 408 | 160 382 | 261 831 |
| CASH OPERATING SURPLUS TO TURNOVER | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| 0113 Vegetable growing | *10.0 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| 0114–0119 Fruit growing | 23.0 | 29.0 | *20.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 |
| 0121 Grain growing | 30.0 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| 0122 Grain-sheep and grain beef cattle farming | 27.0 | 27.0 | 13.0 | 27.0 | 21.0 |
| 0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming | 15.9 | 22.0 | 11.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 |
| 0124 Sheep farming | 18.2 | 25.0 | *12.0 | 20.0 | 19.0 |
| 0125 Beef cattle farming | 16.0 | *11.0 | *7.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| 0130 Dairy cattle farming | 28.0 | 27.0 | 20.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 |
| 0142 Poultry farming (eggs) | *7.0 | *14.0 | 13.0 | *12.0 | 13.0 |
| 0151 Pig farming | *23.0 | *13.0 | 3.0 | 19.0 | 7.0 |
| 0161 Sugar cane growing | 33.0 | 32.0 | 37.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 |
| 0162 Cotton growing | 0.0 | *31.0 | 25.0 | *31.0 | 26.0 |
| 0111–0112, 0152–0153, 0159–0169 Other agriculture | 23.0 | *26.0 | 15.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| 01 Total agriculture | 23.0 | 26.0 | 20.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 |

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Finance Survey, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 7508.0).

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The Manufacturing industry information presented here is drawn from the 1997–98 Survey of Manufacturing. Small businesses are defined as Management units employing less than 20 people, which is in line with the definition of small business used for other non-Agricultural private sector businesses, but is different to the definition used for the Manufacturing industry in previous editions of this publication. However, it should be noted that non-emplying businesses are excluded from these tables.

Main findings

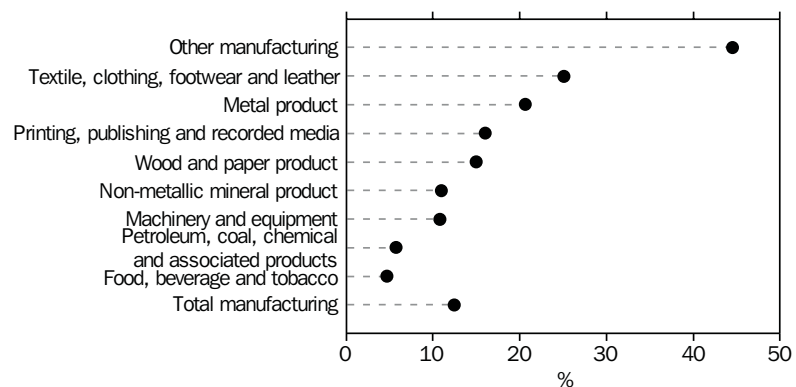
In terms of numbers of businesses, as with many industries, the Manufacturing industry is dominated by small firms with 88% of the estimated 56,000 management units in Australia being classified as small. However, in terms of output, small business is less dominant contributing only 12% to total manufacturing turnover and 17% to total industry value added.

The Manufacturing industry is a significant employer in Australian industry with just over 1 million people employed at June 1998. This represents about 18% of total non-agricultural private sector employment. Of these 1 million people, about 239,000 (24%) were employed in small manufacturing firms.

Looking at the individual industry Subdivisions across the Manufacturing sector, it was the Other manufacturing subdivision where small business was most dominant with 45% of total turnover coming from small firms. Among the more significant Subdivisions, small Textile, clothing and footwear businesses recorded the highest proportion of turnover with 25% of the total. The lowest proportion was recorded in the Food, beverage and tobacco industry with only 5% of total turnover accounted for by small business and in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (6%).

In terms of employment, the Machinery and equipment manufacturing Subdivision was the largest with 212,000 people (21% of total Manufacturing employment). Of these 42,000 (20%) were employed in small firms.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF TOTAL TURNOVER



Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Census 1997–98.

6.7

MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNITS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION—1997–98

| <i>Employment size group</i> | <i>Management units</i> | | <i>Employment</i> | | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 1 044 | 29.1 | 2 578 | 1.4 | 33.3 | 0.5 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 722 | 48.0 | 15 001 | 8.0 | 329.2 | 4.8 |
| Total small business | 2 766 | 77.1 | 17 579 | 9.4 | 362.5 | 5.3 |
| 20–99 persons | 544 | 15.2 | 25 309 | 13.5 | 712.5 | 10.4 |
| 100–199 persons | 107 | 3.0 | 14 972 | 8.0 | 500.0 | 7.3 |
| 200 or more | 171 | 4.8 | 130 103 | 69.2 | 5 290.1 | 77.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 588</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>187 963</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>6 865.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 4 042 | 59.4 | 8 975 | 12.0 | 186.9 | 8.7 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 283 | 33.5 | 19 491 | 26.0 | 451.1 | 20.9 |
| Total small business | 6 325 | 92.9 | 28 466 | 38.0 | 638.0 | 29.6 |
| 20–99 persons | 375 | 5.5 | 16 121 | 21.5 | 474.3 | 22.0 |
| 100–199 persons | 56 | 0.8 | 7 557 | 10.1 | 243.1 | 11.3 |
| 200 or more | 52 | 0.8 | 22 701 | 30.3 | 798.9 | 37.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>6 809</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>74 845</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 154.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Wood and paper product | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 3 121 | 60.4 | 7 315 | 10.8 | 110.4 | 4.7 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 540 | 29.8 | 13 221 | 19.5 | 328.9 | 14.0 |
| Total Small Business | 4 661 | 90.3 | 20 536 | 30.3 | 439.3 | 18.6 |
| 20–99 persons | 435 | 8.4 | 15 302 | 22.6 | 470.4 | 20.0 |
| 100–199 persons | 32 | 0.6 | 4 234 | 6.2 | 142.8 | 6.1 |
| 200 or more | 36 | 0.7 | 27 764 | 40.9 | 1 304.8 | 55.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 164</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>67 835</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 357.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Printing publishing and recorded media | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 4 324 | 56.4 | 9 159 | 8.4 | 145.8 | 4.0 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 540 | 33.2 | 23 169 | 21.1 | 540.7 | 14.8 |
| Total Small Business | 6 864 | 89.6 | 32 328 | 29.5 | 686.6 | 18.8 |
| 20–49 persons | 674 | 8.8 | 29 645 | 27.1 | 975.3 | 26.7 |
| 100–199 persons | 66 | 0.9 | 9 023 | 8.2 | 326.8 | 8.9 |
| 200 or more | 56 | 0.7 | 38 565 | 35.2 | 1 667.1 | 45.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7 660</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>109 561</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 655.8</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 1 763 | 49.2 | 4 182 | 4.0 | 75.2 | 1.6 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 169 | 32.6 | 12 397 | 11.8 | 365.2 | 7.6 |
| Total Small Business | 2 932 | 81.8 | 16 579 | 15.8 | 440.4 | 9.2 |
| 20–99 persons | 455 | 12.7 | 19 465 | 18.5 | 723.5 | 15.1 |
| 100–199 persons | 92 | 2.6 | 12 575 | 12.0 | 548.3 | 11.4 |
| 200 or more | 104 | 2.9 | 56 555 | 53.8 | 3 081.1 | 64.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 583</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>105 175</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>4 793.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

(a) Only includes data for management units operating at 30 June 1998.

...continued

6.7

MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNITS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION—1997–98—*continued*

| <i>Employment size group</i> | <i>Turnover(a)</i> | | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | | <i>Industry value added</i> | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 185.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 0.3 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 124.3 | 4.3 | 83.9 | 2.8 | 553.2 | 4.2 |
| Total small business | 2 309.4 | 4.7 | 85.3 | 2.8 | 592.4 | 4.5 |
| 20–99 persons | 5 484.5 | 11.2 | 349.8 | 11.7 | 1 406.5 | 10.7 |
| 100–199 persons | 3 976.6 | 8.1 | 346.1 | 11.5 | 1 022.9 | 7.8 |
| 200 or more | 37 375.3 | 76.0 | 2 218.8 | 74.0 | 10 101.7 | 77.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>49 145.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 000.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>13 123.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 633.5 | 5.9 | 40.9 | 11.7 | 255.3 | 7.8 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 043.4 | 19.1 | 122.8 | 35.1 | 687.8 | 20.9 |
| Total small business | 2 676.9 | 25.1 | 163.7 | 46.8 | 943.1 | 28.6 |
| 20–99 persons | 2 449.5 | 23.0 | 81.4 | 23.3 | 721.6 | 21.9 |
| 100–199 persons | 1 255.0 | 11.8 | 38.7 | 11.1 | 409.7 | 12.4 |
| 200 or more | 4 289.6 | 40.2 | 65.9 | 18.8 | 1 218.1 | 37.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>10 671.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>349.7</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 292.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Wood and paper product | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 545.9 | 4.2 | 32.7 | 4.0 | 184.7 | 3.9 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 386.3 | 10.8 | 70.6 | 8.5 | 529.0 | 11.3 |
| Total small business | 1 932.2 | 15.0 | 103.3 | 12.5 | 713.7 | 15.2 |
| 20–99 persons | 2 147.2 | 16.7 | 94.0 | 11.4 | 793.9 | 16.9 |
| 100–199 persons | 759.2 | 5.9 | 57.1 | 6.9 | 285.4 | 6.1 |
| 200 or more | 8 042.3 | 62.4 | 571.7 | 69.2 | 2 895.3 | 61.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>12 880.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>826.1</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>4 688.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Printing publishing and recorded media | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 676.2 | 4.4 | 67.5 | 8.5 | 267.1 | 4.1 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 801.1 | 11.7 | 84.7 | 10.6 | 812.4 | 12.5 |
| Total small business | 2 477.3 | 16.0 | 152.1 | 19.1 | 1 079.5 | 16.6 |
| 20–99 persons | 3 270.5 | 21.2 | 183.1 | 22.9 | 1 427.0 | 22.0 |
| 100–199 persons | 1 611.4 | 10.4 | 62.1 | 7.8 | 556.6 | 8.6 |
| 200 or more | 8 084.5 | 52.3 | 401.0 | 50.2 | 3 429.2 | 52.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>15 443.8</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>798.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>6 492.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 438.2 | 1.1 | 22.0 | 1.1 | 127.9 | 1.3 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 788.0 | 4.6 | 179.5 | 9.2 | 691.2 | 7.2 |
| Total small business | 2 226.2 | 5.7 | 201.5 | 10.3 | 819.1 | 8.5 |
| 20–99 persons | 4 125.5 | 10.5 | 195.6 | 10.0 | 1 353.8 | 14.1 |
| 100–199 persons | 3 630.1 | 9.3 | 181.1 | 9.3 | 1 058.6 | 11.0 |
| 200 or more | 29 217.6 | 74.5 | 1 373.2 | 70.4 | 6 366.4 | 66.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>39 199.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 951.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>9 597.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

(a) Only includes data for management units operating at 30 June 1998.

...continued

6.7

MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNITS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION—1997–98—*continued*

| <i>Employment size group</i> | <i>Management units</i> | | <i>Employment</i> | | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Non-metallic mineral product | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 1 279 | 57.9 | 3 060 | 7.3 | 46.2 | 2.7 |
| 5–19 persons | 746 | 33.8 | 6 225 | 14.8 | 186.5 | 10.8 |
| Total Small Business | 2 025 | 91.7 | 9 285 | 22.1 | 232.7 | 13.5 |
| 20–99 persons | 120 | 5.4 | 5 411 | 12.9 | 197.9 | 11.4 |
| 100–199 persons | 31 | 1.4 | 4 504 | 10.7 | 197.8 | 11.4 |
| 200 or more | 32 | 1.4 | 22 778 | 54.3 | 1 100.8 | 63.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>2 208</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>41 979</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 729.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Metal product | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 4 911 | 53.2 | 11 115 | 7.4 | 214.7 | 3.6 |
| 5–19 persons | 3 247 | 35.1 | 29 934 | 20.0 | 859.6 | 14.6 |
| Total Small Business | 8 158 | 88.3 | 41 049 | 27.4 | 1 074.3 | 18.2 |
| 20–99 persons | 893 | 9.7 | 33 117 | 22.1 | 1 049.0 | 17.8 |
| 100–199 persons | 99 | 1.1 | 13 378 | 8.9 | 497.1 | 8.4 |
| 200 or more | 89 | 1.0 | 62 434 | 41.6 | 3 269.7 | 55.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>9 238</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>149 978</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>5 890.1</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Machinery and equipment | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 5 121 | 51.2 | 11 398 | 5.4 | 242.9 | 3.0 |
| 5–19 persons | 3 477 | 34.8 | 31 057 | 14.6 | 873.9 | 11.0 |
| Total Small Business | 8 598 | 86.0 | 42 455 | 20.0 | 1 116.8 | 14.0 |
| 20–99 persons | 1 099 | 11.0 | 43 776 | 20.6 | 1 431.7 | 18.0 |
| 100–199 persons | 143 | 1.4 | 19 717 | 9.3 | 722.5 | 9.1 |
| 200 or more | 163 | 1.6 | 106 346 | 50.1 | 4 699.7 | 59.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>10 003</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>212 294</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>7 970.6</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Other manufacturing | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 4 728 | 61.0 | 10 655 | 18.5 | 163.4 | 11.1 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 450 | 31.6 | 20 512 | 35.6 | 500.8 | 34.0 |
| Total Small Business | 7 178 | 92.7 | 31 167 | 54.1 | 664.2 | 45.0 |
| 20–99 persons | 536 | 6.9 | 19 381 | 33.6 | 571.5 | 38.8 |
| 100–199 persons | 24 | 0.3 | 3 361 | 5.8 | 99.9 | 6.8 |
| 200 or more | 9 | 0.1 | 3 701 | 6.4 | 138.9 | 9.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7 747</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>57 609</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 474.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Total manufacturing | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 30 333 | 54.2 | 68 436 | 6.8 | 1 218.8 | 3.3 |
| 5–19 persons | 19 174 | 34.2 | 171 007 | 17.0 | 4 435.9 | 12.0 |
| Total Small Business | 49 507 | 88.4 | 239 443 | 23.8 | 5 654.7 | 15.3 |
| 20–99 persons | 5 131 | 9.2 | 207 528 | 20.6 | 6 606.2 | 17.9 |
| 100–199 persons | 649 | 1.2 | 89 322 | 8.9 | 3 278.3 | 8.9 |
| 200 or more | 712 | 1.3 | 470 948 | 46.8 | 21 351.1 | 57.9 |
| Total | 55 999 | 100.0 | 1 007 239 | 100.0 | 36 890.2 | 100.0 |

(a) Only includes data for management units operating at 30 June 1998.

...continued

6.7

MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNITS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION—1997–98—*continued*

| <i>Employment size group</i> | <i>Turnover(a)</i> | | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | | <i>Industry value added</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Non-metallic mineral product</i> | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 150.7 | 1.4 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 77.2 | 2.1 |
| 5–19 persons | 990.4 | 9.5 | 60.8 | 7.7 | 343.7 | 9.5 |
| Total small business | 1 141.1 | 11.0 | 77.0 | 9.8 | 420.9 | 11.6 |
| 20–99 persons | 1 225.9 | 11.8 | 22.1 | 2.8 | 353.6 | 9.8 |
| 100–199 persons | 1 447.1 | 13.9 | 171.4 | 21.8 | 553.4 | 15.3 |
| 200 or more | 6 598.4 | 63.4 | 515.7 | 65.6 | 2 292.0 | 63.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>10 412.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>786.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 619.8</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| <i>Metal product</i> | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 2 675.5 | 7.6 | 1 565.0 | 65.9 | 1 955.3 | 16.7 |
| 5–19 persons | 4 615.8 | 13.1 | 947.9 | 39.9 | 2 141.2 | 18.3 |
| Total small business | 7 291.3 | 20.6 | 2 513.0 | 105.9 | 4 096.5 | 35.1 |
| 20–99 persons | 5 263.2 | 14.9 | 388.0 | 16.3 | 1 808.5 | 15.5 |
| 100–199 persons | 3 016.7 | 8.5 | 123.1 | 5.2 | 816.5 | 7.0 |
| 200 or more | 19 776.2 | 55.9 | –650.7 | –27.4 | 4 957.5 | 42.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>35 347.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 373.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>11 678.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| <i>Machinery and equipment</i> | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 1 034.7 | 2.4 | 95.7 | 5.1 | 393.4 | 3.1 |
| 5–19 persons | 3 687.2 | 8.4 | 160.6 | 8.5 | 1 234.4 | 9.6 |
| Total small business | 4 721.9 | 10.8 | 256.3 | 13.5 | 1 627.8 | 12.7 |
| 20–99 persons | 6 179.0 | 14.1 | 220.1 | 11.6 | 2 062.7 | 16.1 |
| 100–199 persons | 3 744.9 | 8.5 | 199.5 | 10.5 | 1 113.6 | 8.7 |
| 200 or more | 29 171.3 | 66.6 | 1 215.6 | 64.3 | 7 991.3 | 62.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>43 817.1</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 891.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>12 795.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| <i>Other manufacturing</i> | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 881.1 | 13.3 | 83.7 | 24.5 | 297.8 | 13.2 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 069.5 | 31.2 | 139.6 | 40.9 | 781.0 | 34.5 |
| Total small business | 2 950.6 | 44.5 | 223.3 | 65.5 | 1 078.8 | 47.6 |
| 20–99 persons | 2 491.0 | 37.5 | 74.1 | 21.7 | 800.0 | 35.3 |
| 100–199 persons | 492.4 | 7.4 | 26.9 | 7.9 | 169.3 | 7.5 |
| 200 or more | 701.0 | 10.6 | 16.9 | 5.0 | 217.1 | 9.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>6 635.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>341.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 265.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| <i>Total manufacturing</i> | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 7 220.8 | 3.2 | 1 925.1 | 15.6 | 3 597.9 | 5.3 |
| 5–19 persons | 20 505.9 | 9.2 | 1 850.3 | 15.0 | 7 773.8 | 11.5 |
| Total small business | 27 726.7 | 12.4 | 3 775.5 | 30.7 | 11 371.7 | 16.8 |
| 20–99 persons | 32 636.3 | 14.6 | 1 608.3 | 13.1 | 10 727.7 | 15.9 |
| 100–199 persons | 19 933.5 | 8.9 | 1 206.1 | 9.8 | 5 986.0 | 8.9 |
| 200 or more | 143 256.3 | 64.1 | 5 728.1 | 46.5 | 39 468.5 | 58.4 |
| Total | 223 552.7 | 100.0 | 12 317.9 | 100.0 | 67 553.9 | 100.0 |

(a) Only includes data for management units operating at 30 June 1998.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8221.0)*.

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Background The data presented in this section have been derived from the Construction Industry Survey (CIS) and the Economic Activity Survey (EAS) for the financial year 1996–97. In particular, the residential construction and construction trades industries estimates have been derived from the CIS, while non-residential and non-building construction information was derived from the EAS.

For the CIS component, the sample was selected from two sources: the ABS Business Register of employing businesses and a supplementary frame taken from Australian Taxation Office business income files. The business unit about which the data have been collected and published is the Management Unit (see Glossary for definitions).

The methodology adopted therefore implies that most non-employing businesses in the Construction industry have been included in the survey. Strictly, they have been excluded for the Non-residential building construction industry and the Non-building construction industries, but there would be very few non-employing businesses in these industries, so their omission would have little impact on aggregates.

The statistics presented in table 6.8 show details at the ANZSIC Group level with two categories under the General construction Subdivision:

- (i) Building construction—includes construction of both residential and non-residential building; and
- (ii) Non-building construction—includes road and bridge construction and other non-building construction.

Then in the Construction trade services Subdivision there are five categories of services separately identified according to the ANZSIC Group classification:

- (i) Site preparation services;
- (ii) Building structure services—includes concreting, bricklaying and roofing services;
- (iii) Installation trade services—includes plumbing, electrical etc. services;
- (iv) Building completion services—includes plastering, carpentry, tiling etc services; and
- (v) Other construction services.

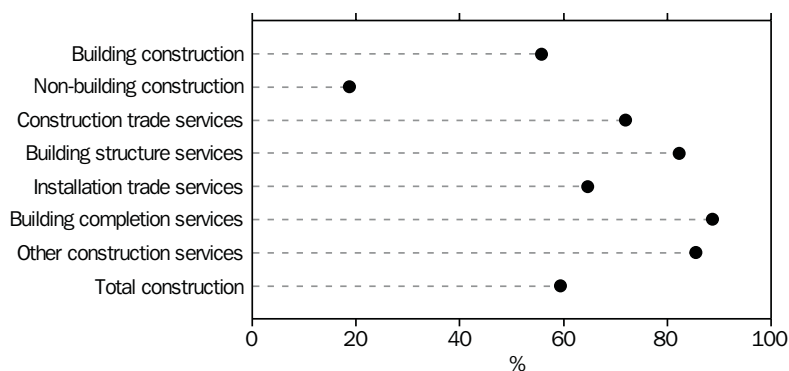
Main findings

At June 1997 there were an estimated 194,189 Construction industry businesses in Australia with the vast majority (99%) being small businesses. In fact, most were micro businesses, with 182,000 (94%) of them employing less than five people. The Construction industry employed 484,000 people at June 1997 with 394,000 (82%) in small business. During 1996–97 the industry recorded turnover of \$57.8b and 16.1b in industry gross product. Small Business was less dominant in terms of the output measures, contributing \$34.3b (59%) to total turnover and \$10.8b (67%) to industry gross product.

Looking at the different industry categories, the largest in terms of number of businesses and employment was the Building completion services industry. Here there were 70,000 businesses, almost all of which were small, employing 126,000 people. These businesses recorded a turnover during 1996–97 of \$6.6b.

In terms of turnover, the largest industry was the Building construction industry with \$24.2b. In this industry almost all the businesses were small (99%), but the 227 larger firms accounted for 44% of the industry's turnover.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF TOTAL TURNOVER



Source: Construction Industry Survey, Australia, 1996–97.

6.8

PRIVATE SECTOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—1996–97

| Employment size group | Management units | | Employment | | Wages and salaries | | Turnover | | Operating profit before tax | | Industry gross product | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| General Construction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building construction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 30 752 | 92.8 | 56 704 | 61.9 | 546.7 | 32.8 | 7 603.8 | 31.4 | 703.2 | 59.2 | 1 622.0 | 46.9 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 2 151 | 6.5 | 16 989 | 18.5 | 512.1 | 30.8 | 5 911.8 | 24.4 | 160.8 | 13.5 | 830.6 | 24.0 |
| Total Small Business | 32 903 | 99.3 | 73 693 | 80.4 | 1 058.8 | 63.6 | 13 515.6 | 55.8 | 864.1 | 72.7 | 2 452.6 | 70.9 |
| 20 or more | 227 | 0.7 | 17 920 | 19.6 | 606.4 | 36.4 | 10 692.3 | 44.2 | 323.9 | 27.3 | 1 008.6 | 29.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>33 130</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>91 614</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 665.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>24 207.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 188.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 461.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Non-building construction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 2 437 | 77.5 | 4 742 | 13.3 | 77.3 | 4.7 | 442.6 | 5.3 | 48.7 | 13.5 | 182.3 | 7.6 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 561 | 17.8 | 3 483 | 9.8 | 141.1 | 8.6 | 1 136.9 | 13.6 | 30.7 | 8.5 | 213.5 | 8.9 |
| Total Small Business | 2 998 | 95.3 | 8 225 | 23.1 | 218.4 | 13.3 | 1 579.6 | 18.8 | 79.4 | 21.9 | 395.7 | 16.5 |
| 20 or more | 146 | 4.7 | 27 389 | 76.9 | 1 426.7 | 86.7 | 6 803.5 | 81.2 | 282.9 | 78.1 | 2 006.6 | 83.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 144</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>35 614</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 645.1</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>8 383.1</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>362.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 402.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Construction Trade Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site preparation services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 6 374 | 91.0 | 11 499 | 60.2 | 97.6 | 28.2 | 811.0 | 42.6 | 128.3 | 77.5 | 357.9 | 47.5 |
| 5–19 persons | 574 | 8.2 | 4 669 | 24.4 | 126.9 | 36.7 | 558.5 | 29.3 | 23.8 | 14.4 | 214.6 | 28.5 |
| Total Small Business | 6 948 | 99.1 | 16 168 | 84.6 | 224.5 | 64.9 | 1 369.5 | 71.9 | 152.1 | 91.9 | 572.4 | 76.0 |
| 20 or more persons | 60 | 0.9 | 2 934 | 15.4 | 121.4 | 35.1 | 534.6 | 28.1 | 13.4 | 8.1 | 180.3 | 24.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7 008</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>19 101</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>345.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 904.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>165.6</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>752.8</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Building structure services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 26 765 | 93.3 | 46 849 | 69.8 | 290.0 | 33.3 | 2 336.8 | 51.8 | 602.3 | 3 887.9 | 1 028.1 | 56.5 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 1 746 | 6.1 | 13 831 | 20.6 | 357.2 | 41.0 | 1 373.8 | 30.4 | 47.5 | 253.6 | 484.1 | 26.6 |
| Total Small Business | 28 511 | 99.4 | 60 680 | 90.5 | 647.2 | 74.4 | 3 710.6 | 82.2 | 649.8 | 4 141.5 | 1 512.2 | 83.0 |
| 20 or more | 166 | 0.6 | 6 396 | 9.5 | 223.2 | 25.6 | 802.6 | 17.8 | 38.6 | 24.1 | 309.1 | 17.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>28 677</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>67 075</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>870.4</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>4 513.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>688.4</i> | <i>165.6</i> | <i>1 821.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Installation trade services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 35 265 | 90.6 | 63 455 | 55.7 | 562.8 | 24.9 | 3 816.1 | 37.6 | 777.7 | 71.5 | 1 559.0 | 40.6 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 3 237 | 8.3 | 25 498 | 22.4 | 690.8 | 30.5 | 2 738.0 | 27.0 | 187.5 | 17.2 | 1 020.7 | 26.6 |
| Total Small Business | 38 503 | 98.9 | 88 953 | 78.0 | 1 253.6 | 55.4 | 6 554.2 | 64.6 | 965.2 | 88.8 | 2 579.6 | 67.1 |
| 20 or more | 418 | 1.1 | 25 051 | 22.0 | 1 009.4 | 44.6 | 3 586.8 | 35.4 | 122.3 | 11.2 | 1 263.7 | 32.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>38 921</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>114 005</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 263.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>10 140.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 087.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 843.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

...continued

6.8

PRIVATE SECTOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—1996–97—continued

| Employment size group | Management units | | Employment | | Wages and salaries | | Turnover | | Operating profit before tax | | Industry gross product | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| Construction Trade Services— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(continued)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building completion services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 68 132 | 97.2 | 104 300 | 82.9 | 460.6 | 44.7 | 4 555.6 | 68.7 | 1 500.0 | 90.5 | 2 168.3 | 71.8 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 1 857 | 2.6 | 14 124 | 11.2 | 320.0 | 31.1 | 1 327.3 | 20.0 | 97.7 | 5.9 | 490.0 | 16.2 |
| Total Small Business | 69 989 | 99.8 | 118 424 | 94.2 | 780.6 | 75.8 | 5 882.9 | 88.7 | 1 597.7 | 96.4 | 2 658.3 | 88.0 |
| 20 or more persons | 139 | 0.2 | 7 340 | 5.8 | 249.7 | 24.2 | 747.3 | 11.3 | 59.8 | 3.6 | 362.6 | 12.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>70 128</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>125 764</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 030.3</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>6 630.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1 657.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3 020.9</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Other construction services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 12 147 | 92.2 | 20 893 | 67.6 | 126.1 | 34.7 | 1 048.3 | 51.7 | 214.0 | 68.5 | 397.2 | 50.3 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 955 | 7.2 | 7 378 | 23.9 | 165.4 | 45.5 | 685.0 | 33.8 | 68.2 | 21.8 | 277.1 | 35.1 |
| Total Small Business | 13 102 | 99.4 | 28 271 | 91.4 | 291.5 | 80.2 | 1 733.3 | 85.5 | 282.2 | 90.3 | 674.3 | 85.3 |
| 20 or more persons | 79 | 0.6 | 2 655 | 8.6 | 72.1 | 19.8 | 293.7 | 14.5 | 30.3 | 9.7 | 115.9 | 14.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>13 181</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>30 927</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>363.6</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>2 027.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>312.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>790.2</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| Total construction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 181 874 | 93.7 | 308 442 | 63.7 | 2 161.0 | 26.4 | 20 614.2 | 35.7 | 3 974.2 | 72.8 | 7 314.7 | 45.5 |
| 5 to 19 persons | 11 080 | 5.7 | 85 973 | 17.8 | 2 313.6 | 28.3 | 13 731.4 | 23.8 | 616.3 | 11.3 | 3 530.5 | 21.9 |
| Total Small Business | 192 954 | 99.4 | 394 415 | 81.5 | 4 474.7 | 54.7 | 34 345.6 | 59.4 | 4 590.5 | 84.0 | 10 845.1 | 67.4 |
| 20 or more | 1 235 | 0.6 | 89 685 | 18.5 | 3 708.8 | 45.3 | 23 460.7 | 40.6 | 871.2 | 16.0 | 5 246.8 | 32.6 |
| Total | 194 189 | 100.0 | 484 101 | 100.0 | 8 183.5 | 100.0 | 57 806.3 | 100.0 | 5 461.8 | 100.0 | 16 092.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Construction Industry Survey, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8772.0).

SERVICE INDUSTRY
SURVEYS

This section presents the data collected as part of the ABS series of special service industries surveys. Details are presented for Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Gambling, Physiotherapy services, Chiropractic and Osteopathic services, Audiology services, Optometry and Optical dispensing services and Dental services.

Surveys covering these industries were conducted in respect of 1997–98.

Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and
Bars

Businesses in this survey were classified to the following classes of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC):

- Class 5720—Pubs, Taverns and Bars, includes hotels, bars or similar businesses (except licensed clubs) mainly engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.
- Class 5740—Clubs (hospitality), includes businesses mainly engaged in providing hospitality services (gambling, meals, entertainment and other social facilities) to members.

Each of these industries contain businesses with gambling facilities as well as those without gambling facilities. Data for these two groups are combined in the statistics presented in table 6.9

Number of businesses

At the end of June 1998, there were 8,541 employing businesses in the clubs (hospitality), pubs, taverns and bars industries. Of these, 4,792 businesses were coded to the Pubs, taverns and bars industry and 3,749 businesses in the clubs (hospitality) industry.

Small business accounted for 75% of total businesses with similar proportions, 77% and 74% respectively, in the Clubs (hospitality) industry and Pubs, taverns and bars industry.

Employment

At the end of June 1998, total employment in the Clubs, Pubs, taverns and bars industries was 148,996. An estimated 67,300 (45%) worked in the clubs (hospitality) industry while the remaining 81,700 (55%) worked in the pubs, taverns and bars industry. Small business accounted for 31% of total employment in clubs, pubs, taverns and bars. Of the 63,700 persons employed in clubs (hospitality) industry, 27% were employed in small businesses, while of the 71,700 employed in pubs, taverns and bars industry 35% were employed by small businesses.

Profitability

Overall the clubs, pubs, taverns and bars industries recorded an operating profit before tax in 1997–98 of \$1,242 million. This represented a profit margin of 9%. A similar ratio (8%) was recorded for small business.

Looking at the industries separately, similar ratios were recorded both across the size groups as well as across industries.

The pubs, taverns and bars industry recorded an operating profit before tax of \$681 million for 1997–98, which represented a profit margin of 8%.

6.9

CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE—1997–98

| <i>Employment size group</i> | <i>Businesses at end June</i> <i>no.</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> <i>no.</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> <i>\$m</i> | <i>Total income</i> <i>\$m</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> <i>\$m</i> |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| CLUBS (HOSPITALITY) | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 1 341 | 2 453 | 41.5 | 213.0 | 13.2 |
| 5–19 persons | 1 528 | 15 527 | 294.7 | 1 135.4 | 100.5 |
| Total | 2 869 | 17 980 | 336.2 | 1 348.4 | 113.7 |
| 20–99 persons | 774 | 29 996 | 677.0 | 2 665.9 | 259.4 |
| 100–199 persons | 75 | 10 443 | 249.0 | 1 056.7 | 94.7 |
| 200 or more persons | 31 | 8 853 | 212.9 | 941.5 | 93.2 |
| <i>Total all businesses</i> | <i>3 749</i> | <i>67 272</i> | <i>1 475.2</i> | <i>6 012.5</i> | <i>561.0</i> |
| PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 986 | 2 979 | 30.6 | 334.7 | 32.2 |
| 5–19 persons | 2 579 | 25 395 | 362.7 | 2 413.5 | 195.5 |
| Total | 3 565 | 28 374 | 393.3 | 2 748.2 | 227.7 |
| 20–99 persons | 1 194 | 43 642 | 740.3 | 4 233.5 | 352.8 |
| 100–199 persons | 29 | 3 666 | 67.4 | 372.3 | 40.9 |
| 200 or more persons | 5 | 6 044 | 147.8 | 899.3 | 59.6 |
| <i>Total all businesses</i> | <i>4 792</i> | <i>81 724</i> | <i>1 348.8</i> | <i>8 253.3</i> | <i>681.1</i> |
| TOTAL CLUBS (HOSPITALITY), PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 2 327 | 5 431 | 72.1 | 547.7 | 45.4 |
| 5–19 persons | 4 107 | 40 921 | 657.4 | 3 548.9 | 296.0 |
| Total | 6 434 | 46 352 | 729.5 | 4 096.6 | 341.4 |
| 20–99 persons | 1 968 | 73 638 | 1 417.3 | 6 899.4 | 612.2 |
| 100–199 persons | 104 | 14 109 | 316.5 | 1 429.0 | 135.6 |
| 200 or more persons | 36 | 14 897 | 360.7 | 1 840.8 | 152.8 |
| Total all business | 8 541 | 148 996 | 2 824.0 | 14 265.8 | 1 242.1 |

Source: Survey of Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, 1997–98.

GAMBLING SERVICES INDUSTRIES

Businesses in this survey were classified to the following ANZSIC classes:

- Class 9321—Lotteries. This class consists of units mainly engaged in operating lotteries or in selling lottery tickets.
- Class 9322—Casinos. This class consists of units mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in addition to totalisator or gaming machines services, and other amusements, in a building to which the general public have access. Included are units providing food, liquor and accommodation services in addition to a full range of gambling services.
- Class 9329—Gambling Services n.e.c. This class consists of units mainly engaged in providing totalisator, betting or other gambling services (except casino or lotteries).

Note that some gambling services are provided by clubs (hospitality), pubs, taverns and bars. These activities are recorded in the statistics provided for these industries in the section above.

Number of businesses At 30 June 1998 there were nearly 1,800 businesses operating in the gambling industry. Just over 1,700 (98%) of these were small businesses with 62% in the micro business category.

Employment As table 6.10 shows, over 37,000 persons were employed in the Gambling services industries. Only 7,900 (21%) of these persons were employed in small businesses. Although there were only 2% of businesses employing 20 or more people in the gambling industry, they employed 29,100 (79%) persons. These businesses also dominated the industry in terms of income, accounting for 98% of total income (net of payouts to players).

6.10 GAMBLING SERVICES INDUSTRIES: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE—1997–98

| <i>Employment size group</i> | <i>Businesses at end June</i> <i>no.</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> <i>no.</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> <i>\$m</i> | <i>Total income (net of payouts to players)</i> <i>\$m</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> <i>\$m</i> |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 0–4 persons | 1 084 | 3 420 | 30.4 | 80.2 | 18.2 |
| 5–19 persons | 652 | 4 480 | 32.3 | 103.8 | 13.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 736</i> | <i>7 900</i> | <i>62.7</i> | <i>184.0</i> | <i>31.3</i> |
| 20–99 persons | 12 | 529 | 15.8 | 277.9 | 24.9 |
| 100 or more persons | 27 | 28 606 | 836.4 | 7 473.4 | 362.8 |
| Total all business | 1 776 | 37 035 | 915.0 | 7 935.3 | 419.0 |

Source: Survey of Gambling Services Industries, 1997–98.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES | This survey included all businesses classified to ANZSIC class 8635, Physiotherapy services. |
| Number of businesses | The Physiotherapy services industry is another industry dominated by very small businesses with the estimated 3068 micro businesses accounting for 95% of the total. |
| Employment and income | Table 6.11 below shows that 7,176 (79%) of employment in the Physiotherapy services industry was in businesses employing less than five persons. Although businesses employing 5 or more people accounted for only 5% of the total business in the Physiotherapy services industry they recorded 23% of the industries total income. |

6.11 PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY PRACTICE SIZE—1997–98.

| | <i>Practices at end June</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Total income</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <i>Number of practitioners</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 0–4 persons | 3 068 | 7 176 | 93.0 | 279.5 | 77.1 |
| 5 or more persons | 174 | 1879 | 39.4 | 84.6 | 16.0 |
| Total | 3 242 | 9 055 | 132.4 | 364.1 | 93.1 |

Source: Allied Health Businesses Survey, 1997–98.

CHIROPRACTIC AND
OSTEOPATHIC SERVICES

This survey included all businesses classified to ANZSIC class 8636, Chiropractic services. This class consists of units mainly engaged in providing chiropractic services and osteopathic services.

Number of businesses The chiropractic and osteopathic services industry is another industry consisting of only small businesses with almost all these (99%) micro businesses. The remaining 1% of businesses were in the 'other small' category.

Employment and financial details In the chiropractic and osteopathic services industry micro businesses employed nearly 5,800 people (98% of the total) with the remaining 2% of persons being employed in the 'other small' businesses.

Similarly, micro businesses dominated in the of the financial results accounting for 97% of wages and salaries and 99% of the total income for the industry.

6.12 CHIROPRACTIC AND OSTEOPATHIC SERVICES: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY PRACTICE SIZE—1997-98

| | <i>Practices at end June</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Total income</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <i>Number of practitioners</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 0-4 persons | 2 127 | 5 772 | 89.0 | 264.3 | 54.4 |
| 5-19 persons | *5 | **98 | **2.6 | *3.7 | **0.2 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 2 132 | 5 870 | 91.6 | 268.0 | 54.6 |
| 20 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total all businesses | 2 132 | 5 870 | 91.6 | 268.0 | 54.6 |

Source: Allied Health Businesses Survey, 1997-98.

AUDIOLOGY SERVICES

This survey included all businesses classified to ANZSIC class 8639, Health Services n.e.c..

This class includes all businesses mainly engaged in the provision of audiology and audiometry services such as hearing assessment and the sale and fitting of hearing instruments. Businesses whose main activity was the manufacture of hearing instruments and devices were excluded from this survey.

Number of businesses Of the 146 businesses identified in the Audiology services industry 135 (92%) were micro businesses. The remaining 8% were classified to businesses employing 5 or more persons.

Employment and financial detail Micro businesses were less dominant in terms of employment with only 31% of the total employment of the industry in this sector.

The 11 businesses in the industry employing five or more persons were on average quite large with average employment of more than 85 people.

This is also reflected in the financial data with businesses employing five or more persons accounting for 71% of total income.

6.13 AUDIOLOGY SERVICES: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY BUSINESS SIZE—1997–98

| | <i>Businesses at end June</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Total income</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Number of audiologists/audiometrists</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 0–4 persons | 135 | 428 | 9.5 | 45.5 | 4.3 |
| 5 or more persons | 11 | 939 | 41.0 | 112.4 | –3.4 |
| Total | 146 | 1 367 | 50.5 | 157.9 | 0.9 |

Source: Allied Health Businesses Survey, 1997–98.

OPTOMETRY AND OPTICAL DISPENSING SERVICES

This survey included businesses classified to ANZSIC class 8632, Optometry and optical dispensing services. This class consists of registered optometrists mainly engaged in testing sight, diagnosing sight defects or in prescribing or dispensing spectacles or contact lenses.

Number of businesses As can be seen from table 6.14, almost all (99%) of the 1,557 identified businesses in the Optometry and optical dispensing services industry were in the small business sector. Of these, just over 1400 or 92% were micro businesses.

Employment Although small business accounted for 99% of the number of businesses in the Optometry and optical dispensing services industry, they accounted for only 65%, or just over 5,800 persons, of the total employment of the industry. Micro businesses employed just over 4,300 people, 49% of the total.

Financial details Small businesses accounted for 58% of total wages and salaries for the industry and 60% of total income.

6.14 OPTOMETRY AND OPTICAL DISPENSING SERVICES: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY BUSINESS SIZE —1997–98

| <i>Number of optometrists/optical dispensers</i> | <i>Businesses at end June</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Total income</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 0–4 persons | 1 417 | 4 324 | 78.8 | 333.7 | 54.3 |
| 5–19 persons | 128 | 1 482 | 41.1 | 154.4 | n.p. |
| <i>Total</i> | 1 545 | 5 806 | 119.9 | 488.1 | n.p. |
| 20 or more persons | 12 | 3 108 | 86.7 | 330.3 | n.p. |
| Total all businesses | 1 557 | 8 915 | 206.5 | 818.4 | 89.1 |

Source: Allied Health Businesses Survey, 1997–98.

DENTAL SERVICES

This survey included business classified to ANZSIC class 8623, Dental services. This class consists of registered general or specialist dental practitioners and dental clinics in which a group of dentists is associated for the purposes of carrying on their profession. Dental hospitals providing outpatient services only are also included in this class.

Number of businesses As can be seen in table 6.15 the Dental services industry is made up wholly of an estimated 5,099 small businesses.

Just over 5,000 (98%) of these businesses were classified as micro businesses, that is, they employed less than five persons.

Employment There were 24,100 people employed in the Dental services industry. Once again, a large proportion (94%) of these people were employed by micro businesses.

Financial details The micro business sector also dominated the industry in financial terms, accounting for 92% of the industry's total wages and salaries bill and 94% of total income.

6.15 DENTAL SERVICES: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY PRACTICE SIZE—1997–98

| | <i>Practices at end June</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Total income</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Number of practitioners</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> |
| 0–4 persons | 5 016 | 22 676 | 466.5 | 1 585.2 | 431.7 |
| 5–19 persons | 83 | 1 432 | 39.2 | 99.9 | 19.5 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | 5 099 | 24 108 | 505.7 | 1 685.2 | 451.2 |
| 20 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total all businesses | 5 099 | 24 108 | 505.7 | 1 685.2 | 451.2 |

Source: Allied Health Businesses Survey, 1997–98.

CHAPTER 7

INTRODUCTION

DEFINING BUSINESSES BY SIZE

The ABS has been publishing statistics classified by size of business in this and other publications for some years, but there is no single statistical definition which has been adopted as a standard for the various size categories. Small business has been the most common category for which statistics have been prepared, but even with small business there has been some variation in the way in which it has been defined. In ABS output, business size categories, have generally been defined on the basis of total employment. Recently concerns have been raised as to whether employment is the most appropriate variable for determining business size boundaries given the changing employment structures and arrangements within businesses and whether the same cut off should be used across all industries.

It was with this background that the ABS undertook a review to:

- (i) determine what size categories were of interest;
- (ii) determine what are the characteristics that best identify the particular categories;
- (iii) examine the various statistical data generally available and make recommendations on the appropriateness of the different variables for determining size boundaries; and
- (iv) bring forward recommendations for standard business size definitions for use in ABS statistical output.

As well as seeking a standard definition of business size categories for statistical output, another important application of business size definitions is for the management of the load the ABS places on its data providers. ABS aims to minimise the load placed on businesses through survey operations, particularly small businesses. This process is set out in the ABS Business Surveys Charter and presents a different set of objectives in delineating small businesses to those determined by the straight statistical requirements.

Agricultural businesses were excluded from the scope of the review.

THE PROCESS

As a first step, a Discussion Paper outlining issues relating to the review was circulated in August 1999 to stakeholders within the ABS as well as to relevant areas in other government departments (both State and Federal). Comments on the discussion paper were gathered and a stakeholders meeting to discuss the issues raised was convened by the ABS. With the agreement of the meeting, the ABS then conducted a series of analyses to assess the various quantitative options available for statistical definitions.

The discussion paper The paper asked whether it was sensible, practical and even necessary to produce economic data broken down by business size, and, in assuming that small business was of key interest, attempted to set out from first principles what we mean when we refer to a small business. The paper put a number of suggestions and questions to stakeholders for discussion. The main issues raised were:

- there appears to be a need for statistics about businesses broken down by size; small business is clearly one category of interest, are there any others?;
- although there is no official statistical definition of a small business, it is still agreed that small businesses are best defined in qualitative terms and share the following characteristics: they are independently owned and operated; they are closely controlled by owners/managers who also contribute most, if not all, of the operating capital; and the principal decision-making functions rest with the owner/managers;
- an operational statistical definition of small business is needed that is practicable, relatively simple and easily understood.

The paper suggested that data from the ABS Business Longitudinal Survey be used to compare the effectiveness of a number of proxy measures of business size (total employment, turnover etc). An effective proxy measure could then form the basis for an operational (quantitative) definition of business size.

Stakeholders input The paper was discussed at a meeting attended by representatives from the ABS stakeholder areas, the Australian Taxation Office, the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business, the Department of Industry, Science and Resources, the Department of Finance and Administration and State government representatives from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. Amongst stakeholders, who represented the main government users of business size statistics, there was a strong requirement identified for statistics about small businesses in particular, although there was also a need identified for information about micro, medium and large businesses. Information was also required about non-employing businesses, but these, by their very name, are already defined.

The meeting agreed that small businesses were best defined by the qualitative definition and that the proposed approach to undertake more analysis to assist in formulating an operational definition should be pursued. There was also agreement that any definition would need to be as straightforward to implement as possible.

The meeting also endorsed the analysis of the Business Longitudinal Survey (BLS) dataset to identify which firms were small and which were not small using the qualitative approach and to assess the effectiveness of a number of proxy variables of business size (employment, full time equivalent employment, total assets, wages and salaries and business income) in identifying small businesses. Details of this analysis, which form the main body of this article, are detailed below.

The key objective of the analysis of the BLS dataset was to establish how best to define businesses by size for statistical purposes. Analytical work concentrated on defining small businesses. It was thought that once a definition of small business was agreed upon, definitions of micro, medium and large businesses would easily be formulated.

Methodology

Although the ABS has no official statistical definition of a small business there is consensus among stakeholders that small businesses share the following qualitative characteristics:

- they are independently owned and operated;
- they are closely controlled by owners/managers who also contribute most, if not all, of the operating capital; and
- the principal decision-making functions rest with the owner/managers.

As most economic data sets do not include information on these characteristics, this qualitative definition would be impracticable for most statistical purposes and so some proxy measure of size is required. The BLS provided a unique opportunity to apply these qualitative measures in that it collected some information related to the characteristics set out above. For the financial year 1997–98, the dataset contains some 5,700 observations from private sector non-agricultural businesses, with each firm reporting information on business structure and performance. Using BLS data it was possible to identify which businesses in the sample were small in the qualitative sense, and consider key aspects of those businesses, such as their employment and turnover, to examine the suitability of different proxy measures of size.

As a first step, each question in the survey was considered to see whether it was indicative of a firm's qualitative size. A number of qualitative aspects were considered, including those outlined above, that were considered relevant to identifying small business. An ad hoc scoring system was devised with each business in the sample being given a size score depending on how they answered each relevant question.

The following data items were felt to be relevant: number of business locations; type of legal organisation; franchising status; whether the firm has a parent company; level of foreign ownership; whether the firm is a family business; managerial structure; whether a firm has a registered enterprise agreement; number of unions in the workforce; health and safety policy; and equity/ownership breakdown.

Details of the scoring system are set out below. Clearly, the system is somewhat arbitrary, but it was conceived after taking into account feedback from the consultative meeting and with the help of David Forsaith from Flinders University, who has done considerable research in the area of defining businesses by size. Using this system, a total size score was calculated for each company (with the higher scores more indicative of smallness).

It is important to remember that this size score takes no account of a firm's total employment or turnover. Rather, it focuses on what were considered characteristics of small business that separate them from the rest: the qualitative characteristics of how a firm is owned, managed and organised.

Sufficient conditions

Based on feedback from users, it was decided that if a business is a public company, an unincorporated co-operative or an incorporated association, or if the business is a subsidiary (has a parent company) then it is not small. This was because it was considered that these businesses fail to meet the qualitative criteria for small business in terms of ownership and control.

Other conditions

- Business locations
 - 1 location scores 2
 - 2 locations scores 1
 - 3 locations scores 0
 - 4 locations scores -1
 - 5 or more locations scores -2
- Foreign Ownership
 - less than 10% scores 1
 - 10-50% scores 0
 - more than 50% scores -1
- Franchising
 - if business controls a franchise system then score -2
 - if business operates as a franchisee then score 2
- Family Business
 - if business considers itself a family firm then score 2
- Managerial structure
 - if business has at least one full-time working proprietor AND a manager then score -3*
- Registered enterprise agreement
 - if business has one then score -1
- Number of Unions
 - 2 unions scores -1
 - 3 or more unions scores -2
- Health and Safety
 - a written statement of management commitment to OH&S score -1
 - a program of consultation with employees score -1
 - an occupational H&S training program score -1
 - (minimum score for this question is -2)

Other conditions continued

- Equity/Ownership Breakdown (total equity owned by working owners and non-working owners-family)

If $\geq 80\%$ then score 2

If ≥ 60 and $< 80\%$ then score 1

if $\geq 50\%$ and $< 60\%$ then score 0

If $\geq 40\%$ and $< 50\%$ then score -1

If $\geq 30\%$ and $< 40\%$ then score -2

If $< 30\%$ then score -3*

*Scores of -3 were attached to these two conditions because they related most strongly to the qualitative definition of small business.

The scores for each condition were added to give a total size score, with scores ranging from -16 (the 'largest' companies that were not publicly owned or a subsidiary) to 9 (the 'smallest' firms).

The distribution of businesses by size scores is set out below.

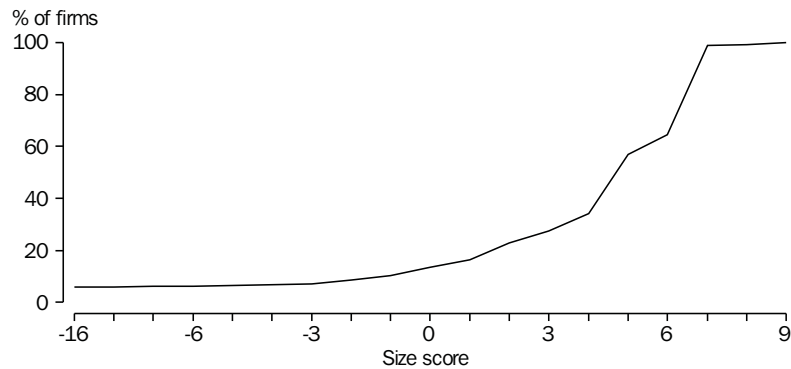
7.1 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESSES BY SIZE SCORE

| Size score | Number of businesses | | Cumulative frequency | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| | no. | % | no. | % |
| Other not small(a) | 32 249 | 6.0 | 32 249 | 6.0 |
| -16 | 1 | 0.0 | 32 250 | 6.0 |
| -13 | 1 | 0.0 | 32 250 | 6.0 |
| -12 | 4 | 0.0 | 32 255 | 6.0 |
| -11 | 15 | 0.0 | 32 269 | 6.0 |
| -10 | 48 | 0.0 | 32 317 | 6.0 |
| -9 | 89 | 0.0 | 32 406 | 6.0 |
| -8 | 138 | 0.0 | 32 544 | 6.0 |
| -7 | 285 | 0.1 | 32 830 | 6.1 |
| -6 | 577 | 0.1 | 33 407 | 6.2 |
| -5 | 978 | 0.2 | 34 385 | 6.4 |
| -4 | 1 948 | 0.4 | 36 333 | 6.7 |
| -3 | 2 451 | 0.5 | 38 784 | 7.2 |
| -2 | 7 491 | 1.4 | 46 274 | 8.6 |
| -1 | 8 776 | 1.6 | 55 051 | 10.2 |
| 0 | 17 307 | 3.2 | 72 357 | 13.4 |
| 1 | 15 816 | 2.9 | 88 173 | 16.3 |
| 2 | 35 656 | 6.6 | 123 829 | 22.9 |
| 3 | 24 363 | 4.5 | 148 192 | 27.4 |
| 4 | 36 400 | 6.7 | 184 592 | 34.1 |
| 5 | 123 061 | 22.8 | 307 653 | 56.9 |
| 6 | 41 617 | 7.7 | 349 270 | 64.6 |
| 7 | 185 924 | 34.4 | 535 194 | 99.0 |
| 8 | 1 829 | 0.3 | 537 023 | 99.3 |
| 9 | 3 750 | 0.7 | 540 773 | 100.0 |

(a) Other not small' refers to those businesses that satisfied any of the 'sufficient conditions' as specified in the scoring system.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997-98.

CUMULATIVE WEIGHTED DISTRIBUTION



Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey

Based on the BLS sample, some 6% of Australian firms were subsidiaries or were public companies, unincorporated cooperatives or incorporated associations. These firms were considered not to be small and were excluded from the scoring regime. Fewer than 1% of businesses had a score of between -16 and -5 , which suggested they also were not small, an assessment supported by examination of their operational structure.

A further 4% of firms scored between -4 and -1 on the size index. Most exhibited one or two characteristics that would normally be associated with larger businesses (such as a layer of management aside from the business owners, or a significant amount of equity residing in the hands of non-working, non-family owners) along with other characteristics typically found in smaller businesses. As such, while some did not completely satisfy the qualitative definition of small businesses it was hard to say with certainty that they were 'not small' when one considered their management structure, number of locations etc. For the purposes of the analysis, these firms were considered as falling into a 'grey' area and were not classified as either 'small' or 'not small'.

The remaining 90% of firms (those that scored 0 or more points) appear, on balance, to be small in the qualitative sense.

Based on the initial scores calculated, the BLS sample can therefore be divided into 3 groups:

- (i) firms that were almost certainly not small in the qualitative sense (scores of -5 or less plus other not small);
- (ii) firms that were almost certainly small in the qualitative sense (scores of 0 or more); and
- (iii) firms that were somewhere in between and which could not be sized with any reasonable degree of certainty (scores between -1 and -4).

Robustness of the scoring system

Clearly the above scoring system is rather subjective. To consider its robustness, a sensitivity analysis was undertaken using a second, more simple, scoring system more closely focused on the accepted qualitative definition of small business. Again, if a business was a public company, an unincorporated co-operative or an incorporated association or a subsidiary company, it was considered not small. For the remaining businesses the second scoring system was made more restrictive and used only those questions in the BLS that were directly related to the qualitative definition, namely: the amount of equity owned by working owners and their families; and managerial structure.

The relevant conditions and associated scores were unchanged so the scoring system became:

- Managerial structure
 - if business has at least one full-time working proprietor
 - AND a manager then score -3
- Equity/Ownership Breakdown (total equity owned by working owners and non-working owners-family)
 - If $\geq 80\%$ then score 2
 - If ≥ 60 and $< 80\%$ then score 1
 - if $\geq 50\%$ and $< 60\%$ then score 0
 - If $\geq 40\%$ and $< 50\%$ then score -1
 - If $\geq 30\%$ and $< 40\%$ then score -2
 - If $< 30\%$ then score -3

Using this system, businesses could score between -6 and 2 and the resultant scores were interpreted as follows:

- If a firm scored -4 or less on this scale then it must have a manager and a separate working proprietor as well as less than 50% of equity in the hands of people other than working owners and non-working owners-family. These businesses were considered to be not small.
- If a firm scored 0 or more points using this index, it could be considered small, i.e. there was no evidence to suggest that it was anything other than small.
- The remainder of firms (those scoring -1, -2 and -3) were more difficult to size and are best left not defined as either small or not small.

The results of the above analysis were cross-tabulated against the more comprehensive scoring method to see if there were any significant differences in the conclusions. In table 7.2, Method 1 refers to the more comprehensive scoring system while Method 2 refers to the restricted system.

7.2 COMPARISON OF SCORING METHODS

| Method 2 | Method 1 | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | Small | Not small | Other |
| Small | 393 800 | 300 | 200 |
| Not small | — | 33 900 | 8 900 |
| Other | 93 000 | 500 | 11 600 |

Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997–98.

There was a reasonably high correlation between both methods of categorisation, particularly between the important small and not small categories. Very few firms were identified as small using one system and not small using the other although a significant proportion of businesses identified as small under Method 1 were classified to Other under the more restricted scoring system. The original, more complex system was therefore preferred for further analysis purposes because it is more thorough and has a wider range of scores. This system will help distinguish between small and not small. It also avoids the large number of units being left in the 'Other' category.

FINDING THE BEST PROXY VARIABLE

The next stage of the analysis involved considering different proxy variables and cut-off points to consider how best small businesses could be identified using a workable statistical definition. The investigation aimed to find an operational definition of small business that would simultaneously include the vast majority of small businesses (as defined by the size score) and exclude the vast majority of businesses identified as not small.

For the purposes of the analysis, the small group (4%) of firms that were neither strongly small nor not small (i.e. had a score of -1 to -4) were excluded. Including these firms in the analysis would confuse the results because they are not clearly in one or other of the categories.

A number of proxy measures of size were considered. For each measure the optimum cut-off point was sought, and to help identify this point a number of dummy variables were created. As an example, consider using total employment as a proxy size measure. Dummy variables of the form DUM_X were created where DUM_X = Small if total employment $\leq X$ and DUM_X = Not small otherwise, for a large range of X values. These variables were then cross-tabulated against the qualitative indicator of size already set up for the sample. For each value of X, results in the form shown in table 7.3 below were obtained.

7.3 QUALITATIVE SIZE

| | <i>Small</i> | <i>Not small</i> |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| | % | % |
| Small | 80 | 11 |
| Not small | 20 | 89 |

Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997-98

Table 7.3 shows a hypothetical example which considers the effectiveness of using total employment as a proxy measure of size with small businesses operationally defined as those employing 10 staff or fewer. The results show that such a proxy definition would include 80% of all small businesses but would also include 11% of businesses that were not small, with size determined in the qualitative sense (i.e., using the Method 1 size scoring system set out earlier).

The above analysis was undertaken for the following proxy measures of size: total employment, full time equivalent employment, annual wages and salaries expenditure, total annual income, total assets and net profit. Numerous cut-off points were examined for each proxy measure.

Results of the proxy variable analysis

The initial results clearly indicated the need for the adoption of the condition in respect of the type of legal organisation noted earlier, i.e. if a business is a public company, an incorporated association or if the business is a subsidiary then it is not small, without that condition no proxy measure simultaneously included more than two-thirds of small businesses while excluding more than two-thirds of the not small firms. This would thus lead to an operational definition along the following lines:

“A small business is a firm with [proxy size measure] less than [value]. It must not be a parent/subsidiary relationship, nor must it be a public company, an unincorporated co-operative or incorporated association.”

Although this definition is a little more complex than the simple ‘firm with [proxy size measure] less than [value]’ it can easily be visualised and data should be available to implement it. In that regard, it is understood that businesses will be asked to provide details to the ATO about both their type of legal organisation as well as their ultimate holding company details, when applying to register for the new tax system. This information should be available to the ABS for survey frame purposes as well as for direct statistical compilation.

However, for the purposes of this analysis it was useful to ignore a firm’s type of legal organisation or whether it has a parent company when considering its size. The BLS estimated there were about 32,000 firms that had a parent company or were publicly listed. To exclude them from the analysis would have reduced the sample of not small firms to a size from which it would have been difficult to draw sound conclusions.

Results of the proxy variable analysis *continued*

In order to keep these businesses in the sample we considered the relationship between their other qualitative characteristics (i.e. those used by the scoring system) and their numbers of employees, wages bill, total income etc. We took the view that in most respects this relationship was likely to be similar to other firms. Just like the others, therefore, they could be sized on the basis of the scoring system set out above and kept in the analysis. Using this method there were an estimated 6,700 not small firms (that is firms judged to be qualitatively not small notwithstanding their type of legal organisation), about two-thirds of which were public companies or had parent companies.

While treating these firms like the others, the various dummy variables were again tested with different cut-off points and the following results were noted:

- (i) Profit was the worst proxy measure of size and should be ruled out. Although smaller businesses tend to make smaller profits, businesses of all sizes may make a profit or loss. Hence, profit is poor indicator of business size.
- (ii) There were fewer differences in the efficacy of the other proxy variables. It is a matter of judgement where the best cut-off point for each proxy variable lies and depends on whether one puts more value on completeness (i.e. a definition which captures virtually all small businesses but includes a number of not small businesses) or purity (i.e. a definition that is almost completely comprised of small business but does not necessarily include all of them). A trade-off between the two must be accepted. However, if it is agreed that the prime statistical purpose of defining small business is to capture information about the contribution these firms make to the economy, then a cut-off favouring completeness over purity would be optimal. Furthermore, although a "more complete" cut-off level will include some businesses which are not small, these firms will be relatively few in number and will generally be 'small' in terms of their employment, assets or turnover (depending on which proxy measure is used) and so will not affect the overall results greatly.

Table 7.4 compares each proxy measure by showing at what level 90%, and then 95%, of qualitatively small businesses are captured by a proxy measure. It also shows what proportion of not small businesses are excluded by the same cut off. The best proxy measure (when considered separately at the 90% and 95% level) is therefore the one which excludes most not small firms.

7.4 COMPARISON OF PROXY MEASURES

| | <i>Small firms included</i> | <i>Not small excluded</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | % | % |
| Total employment | | |
| Less than 12 employees | 90 | 86 |
| Less than 18 employees | 95 | 81 |
| Full time equivalent | | |
| Less than 11 employees | 90 | 87 |
| Less than 16 employees | 95 | 82 |
| Wages and salaries | | |
| \$250K | 90 | 84 |
| \$450K | 95 | 75 |
| Total assets | | |
| \$750k | 90 | 79 |
| \$1.3m | 95 | 74 |
| Total income | | |
| \$1.4m | 90 | 75 |
| \$2.4m | 95 | 73 |

Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997-98.

A cursory examination of these data suggest that employment (either total or full time equivalent) is the best proxy measure of size. Full time equivalent only marginally out-performs total employment as a proxy measure. If 90% of small businesses are to be included then a full time equivalent workforce cut-off of 10 or less is the best proxy measure of small business and excludes 87% of not small firms, while a total employment cut-off of 11 excludes 86% of the not smalls. If 95% of small businesses are to be included then the best proxy measure is again full time equivalent, with a cut off of 15 or less full time equivalent employees which also excludes 82% of not small firms.

Of the financial measures, wages and salaries performs best at the 90% level and is only marginally inferior to the employment measures. However, at the 95% level its performance in excluding not small businesses is markedly less effective.

Employment as a proxy measure

In a practical sense, an employment based proxy has a number of other advantages over financial measures of size, specifically:

- numbers of employees is easily understood and readily visualised;
- it maintains status quo and is the current measure used by the ABS (notwithstanding a possible cut-off change);
- financial measures would, over time, need to be adjusted for inflation.

Therefore, the analysis leads to a recommendation that the proxy measure for identifying small business should be either total employment or full time equivalent employment.

Employment as a proxy
measure *continued*

In determining the optimum cut-off for a proxy measure for small business, two criteria were established:

- the definition should include at least 95% of small businesses; and
- in striking the balance between completeness and purity, completeness should be favoured.

With these criteria in mind, the results for different cut-off points for both employment proxies, total employment and full time equivalent employment, were considered.

7.5 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT PROXY MEASURE

| Cut off | <i>Small included</i> | <i>Not small excluded</i> |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | % | % |
| 15 | 93.8 | 83.2 |
| 16 | 94.3 | 81.5 |
| 17 | 94.9 | 80.8 |
| 18 | 95.4 | 79.5 |
| 19 | 95.6 | 78.2 |
| 20 | 95.9 | 72.9 |
| 21 | 96.0 | 71.5 |
| 23 | 96.8 | 70.8 |
| 25 | 97.1 | 69.2 |

Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997-98.

Using total employment, the most dramatic movement in the data occurs at the cut-off point of 20 staff. Whereas a cut-off of 19 would exclude 78.2% of not small firms, a cut-off of 20 excludes only 72.9% of larger firms, a noticeable degradation in purity with only a marginal increase (0.3%) in completeness. The cut-off point should therefore be 19 or less. While there is little to choose between the cut-off points in the range 15 to 19, each increment in employment results in a marked improvement in completeness up to employment of 18 persons. The next point (19 persons) gives only a marginal improvement (0.2%) but this is at little cost in terms of purity. However, it is important to remember that only about 6% of all firms are not small, so in absolute terms a small rise in completeness may well imply a much greater drop in purity. A balance needs to be struck.

This is particularly important when one considers that this analysis only examines the impact on numbers of businesses correctly classified or otherwise. It does not examine the impact different cut-offs would have on other aggregates such as employment or turnover. The impact on purity of employment or turnover estimates if a higher cut-off was chosen would be much greater than that shown for numbers of businesses.

Employment as a proxy measure *continued*

A cut-off point of employment of 19 persons is preferred in that it has a number of advantages over other numbers in the range 15–19:

- Less than 20 employees (cut-off of 19) is the current de facto ABS definition;
- Less than 20 employees is ‘a nice round number’ which the user community will remember more easily than 17 say; and
- There appears to be a genuine break at the 20 employee mark, with a marked reduction in the number of ‘not small excluded’.

Full time equivalent (FTE) employment

Full time equivalent employment was then considered as a proxy measure.

7.6 FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT AS A PROXY MEASURE

| | <i>Small included</i> | <i>Not small exclude</i> |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | % | % |
| Cut off | | |
| 13 | 93.7 | 82.9 |
| 14 | 94.4 | 82.1 |
| 15 | 94.9 | 81.7 |
| 16 | 95.5 | 81.5 |
| 17 | 95.9 | 80.8 |
| 18 | 96.1 | 73.8 |
| 19 | 96.7 | 72.8 |
| 20 | 97.3 | 66.0 |

Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997–98.

Examining FTE employment as a proxy measure, there is, once again, little to choose between a range of FTE cut-offs with the most suitable being in the range 13 to 17. However, using a similar process of reasoning as above, it seems that there is a natural cut-off at 17, with an 18 cut-off having a marked (7%) degradation in purity and only a marginal (0.2%) increase in completeness. Therefore a cut-off of 17, or 19 appears to strike the optimum balance between completeness and purity. A cut-off of 19 has some of the advantages noted for total employment above. Also, a 19 cut-off would increase the completeness noticeably (0.6%) with only a marginal decline in purity relative to an 18 cut-off.

Industry considerations

The above results are for all industries, and, while for simplicity, it would be preferable if one, and only one, definition could be adopted across all industries, it is important to consider the results at the individual industry level. Data are often broken down by both size and industry and it would be misleading if a particular cut-off point for a proxy variable was very weak for one industry, even if over all industries, it was strong. Therefore the total employment cut-off of less than 20 and FTE employment cut-off of less than 18 definitions were examined at the industry level.

7.7

EMPLOYMENT PROXY MEASURES BY INDUSTRY

| Industry | Total employment cut-off of 19 | | Full time equivalent cut-off of 17 | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Small included | Not small excluded | Small included | Not small excluded |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Mining | 99 | 97 | 99 | 97 |
| Manufacturing | 93 | 84 | 92 | 86 |
| Construction | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| Wholesale | 94 | 74 | 94 | 80 |
| Retail | 95 | 77 | 96 | 76 |
| Accommodation | 88 | 96 | 91 | 96 |
| Transport | 95 | 92 | 95 | 100 |
| Finance | 99 | 73 | 99 | 78 |
| Property | 96 | 82 | 97 | 82 |
| Cultural | 90 | 62 | 92 | 62 |
| Personal | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total | 96 | 78 | 96 | 82 |

Source: Business Growth and Performance Survey, 1997–98.

For both measures the results seem satisfactory across most industries. At face value, the most worrying result is the exclusion of only 62% of not small businesses in the Cultural and recreational services industry. However, there are only 16 not small firms from this industry in the data set and only one of those firms employs less than 20 staff (it employs 5 staff). But this business has a large weight and is skewing the results.

The full time equivalent proxy is a little better than total employment. At the industry level it does better for some industries, most notably the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants and Finance and insurance divisions. Firms in the former sector typically employ a relatively large number of part-time staff and there can be little doubt that a FTE proxy for this industry in particular would have advantages over the more simple total employment measure.

If a total employment based proxy is adopted, then there is some evidence to suggest that the cut-off point could be raised for businesses in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants sector (given that a few percent of qualitatively small businesses in this industry have a relatively large proportion of part-time staff in their work which pushes their total employment above the recommended 19 employee threshold). However, for simplicity, unless there is evidence to do otherwise, a common cut-off for all industries is preferred. Given that 88% of small businesses in this sector were caught by a total employment cut-off of 19, the implications are not considered sufficiently serious to warrant a separate definition for this industrial division.

Industry considerations
continued

If a separate cut-off were to be adopted for this industry, analysis shows it should be set at about 30 employees. Such a cut-off would include some 96% of small firms and exclude 96% of not small firms: a noticeable improvement.

These results, of course, relate to a situation in which public companies and firms with parent companies are not excluded from the definition of small. If the full definition is adopted—that is, firms with less than 20 employees that are not public companies etc. and do not have a parent company—then the definition’s accuracy improves considerably. Such a definition included some 96% of qualitatively small firms and excluded 97% of not small businesses.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above the ABS is proposing that the preferred proxy variable for identifying small businesses is FTE employment. The recommended cut-off for small business is 19 FTE persons. Therefore the proposed definition for small business is as follows:

Small business:
consists of those businesses which are not subsidiaries of another company and are neither public companies, unincorporated cooperatives or incorporated associations and employ less than 20 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) persons.

Further, as there was no compelling information uncovered which would suggest using different variables, or different boundaries to those currently adopted by the ABS, for the other business size categories of interest, it is recommended that, in addition to Small business, the following categories are also defined:

Micro business:
consists of those small businesses employing fewer than 5 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) people;

Medium business:
consists of those businesses that are not small businesses, but employ less than 200 people; and

Large business:
consists of those businesses employing 200 or more people.

Implementation issues While FTE employment is recommended as the best proxy for defining business size categories, there will be some difficulties in implementing the recommended definitions for some collections. FTE employment information is not readily available—it is not available from any administrative by-product source and it is difficult to collect directly from businesses.

To allow optimal survey design strategies to be adopted it is also desirable that the business size definitions be able to be applied to the ABS business register. Again FTE information would not be directly available for this purpose.

To implement the FTE option it is proposed that wages and salaries (a more readily available data item) be used to estimate FTE employment for each business. Wages and salaries will be available as administrative by-product data through the new tax system which will allow an FTE employment estimate to be derived and maintained as an up to date measure of business size for each business on the business register. A wages and salaries cut-off could be calculated for each business size category for each industry, reflecting as accurately as possible the FTE boundaries specified. These wages and salary cut-offs could be re-calculated annually using ABS Earnings and hours survey data.

Because of these difficulties discussed above, the implementation of the above new definitions (based on FTE employment) will be delayed until new wages and salaries data are available for each business through the new tax system. In the meantime, because a definition using total employment is only slightly less accurate, it is recommended that total employment should continue to be the proxy measure of business size with the same cut-off boundaries as proposed for the FTE employment measure.

The ABS would welcome any comments from users on the proposed definition of small business or the analysis presented. These comments should be addressed to:

Assistant Director
Small Business Unit
ABS
P O Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

or by contacting the officers mentioned in the inquiries box at the front of the publication.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORY OF ABS SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

This directory has been designed to assist users of small business statistics to access data. The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics classified according to business size. In addition, for many collections, unpublished statistics classified according to business size are available on request.

Scope of this directory This directory lists publications containing size data which had been published as at February 1998. Data released relates to the years up to 1995–96, whether released monthly, quarterly, annually or on a one-off basis.

Unpublished statistics For practical reasons the ABS does not publish all the statistics it has available and unpublished data may be available for finer size classifications or at a finer industry or regional level.

Inquiries on the availability of statistics should be directed to the Information Consultancy Service at any ABS office.

Using the directory The directory is divided into major subject groups. Publications are listed in ABS catalogue number order within these groups. For each publication, there is a brief description of the characteristics available by size, the size classifications and unpublished statistics which may be available.

Major subject group headings

Catalogue group

Subject heading

| | |
|----|---|
| 61 | Labour Statistics—General |
| 62 | Labour Force |
| 63 | Earnings, Hours and Employment Conditions |
| 71 | Agricultural Statistics—General |
| 75 | Agricultural Financial Statistics and Value of Products |
| 81 | Industry Wide Statistics |
| 82 | Manufacturing and Energy—General |
| 84 | Mining |
| 86 | Services Industries |
| | —Retail Trade |
| | —Wholesale Trade |
| | —Tourism |
| | —Service Industries |
| 87 | Building and Construction |

LABOUR STATISTICS
—GENERAL

6101.0 Labour Statistics, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1975; latest issue: 1997

Contents While this publication contains limited data classified by employer size, it does present a wide range of information, including time series statistics, on the Australian labour market in tabular and graphical forms. Topics covered include: socio-demographic characteristics of the labour force; employment, unemployment and underemployment; persons not in the labour force; earnings, labour costs and employment benefits; hours worked, industrial relations, training and international comparisons.

6102.0 Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods

Irregular; first issue: 1986

Contents A comprehensive discussion and description of the concepts and definitions underpinning Australian labour statistics and the data sources and methods used in the collection and compilation of these statistics. It explains what the statistics measure, how the various measures relate to each other and how they are produced. It also discusses the factors influencing their accuracy and reliability.

LABOUR FORCE

6203.0 The Labour Force, Australia

Quarterly; first issue: August 1966 to November 1978

Monthly; first issue: February 1978

Contents While this publication does not contain employment details classified by business size, estimates of the number of employed persons classified by industry and status of worker are published for the middle month of each quarter (February, May, August and November). These estimates include data on the 'own account workers' and 'employers' and are a useful supplement to employment statistics, which classify data for employees by employment size.

Additional data Data on 'own account workers' and 'employers' are available as unpublished data down to the Capital City Statistical Region/Balance of State level.

6248.0 Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia

Quarterly; first issue: September 1983.

Contents Contains estimates for Australia, States and Territories of employees, full-time/part-time, industry and sector (public sector further split by level of government for Australia only). Estimates of gross earnings classified by industry and sector (public sector further split by level of government for Australia only) are also presented for Australia, States and Territories. In addition, information on the gross earnings and employment by size of employer unit is included.

LABOUR FORCE *continued*

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Size categories | Employer size— less than 20 20–99 100 or more |
| Additional data | Statistics relating to the number of employees and gross earnings classified by finer size groupings, State and industry are available on request. |

6275.0 Location of Work, Australia; previously Persons Employed at Home, Australia

Triennial; first issue: April 1989; latest issue: September 1995; next issue expected release February 2001

| | |
|----------|--|
| Contents | Provides information on persons who usually worked more hours at home than elsewhere in their main or second job or business. Information as to number of hours usually worked at home, reason for working at home, usual gross weekly pay, employment conditions, industry and occupation is included. Estimates can be classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age, marital status and birthplace. |
|----------|--|

EARNINGS, HOURS AND
EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

6306.0 Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia

Biennial; first issue: may 1975

| | |
|----------|---|
| Contents | Distribution of employees by levels of weekly total earnings classified by sex and type of employee. For various categories of employees, average weekly total earnings is dissected into: base pay, payment by measured result (e.g. piecework), and overtime pay. Average weekly total earnings is also classified by sex, occupation, industry, sector and State or Territory. In addition, broad aggregate information on how an employee's pay is set (e.g. individual agreement or contract, collective agreement, award) will be released. |
|----------|---|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Size categories | Employer size— less than 20 20–49 50–99 100–499 500–999 1000 or more |
|-----------------|--|

6348.0 Labour Costs, Australia*Triennial; first issue: 1985–86; latest issue: 1996–97.*

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Contents | Contains estimates of labour costs for the private and public sectors including: employee earnings; employer payments for superannuation, workers' compensation, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. Estimates are classified by State, industry, employer size and sector. Irregularly the publication includes a breakdown of wages and salaries into payments for time worked and payments for time not worked (e.g. leave, public holidays and infrequent bonuses). |
| Size categories | Employer size— less than 20 20–99 100 or more |
| Additional data | Unpublished information which is available from this survey includes some state by industry, state by size, and industry by size classifications. Some information on industries and employer sizes at finer levels than those included in published tables will also be available. A 'customised' report service which provides a profile of the labour costs for particular industries is also available. |

6353.0 Employer Training Expenditure, Australia*Irregular; first issue: July to September 1989; latest issue: July to September 1996*

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Contents | Provides extensive information on employer training expenditure in Australia. Statistics on the costs incurred by organisations in providing structured training to employees are presented by industry and employer size for both the private and public sectors. Hours of training received, wage and salary costs of training and other major training costs together with number of dedicated and non-dedicated trainers are included. |
| Size categories | Employer size— less than 20 20–99 100 or more |
| Additional data | Additional data by employer size is available from the 1993 Training Expenditure Survey. |

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

7102.0 Characteristics of Australian Farms*Discontinued; first issue: 1974–75; final issue: 31 march 1993*

Contents Number of establishments with agricultural activity classified by industry, estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) and area of establishment.

Size categories Estimated value of agricultural operations—

less than \$20,000
 \$20,000–\$29,000
 \$30,000–\$39,000
 \$40,000–\$49,000
 \$50,000–\$59,000
 \$60,000–\$74,000
 \$75,000–\$99,000
 \$100,000–\$149,000
 \$150,000–\$199,000
 \$200,000–\$499,000
 \$500,000 or more

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL
STATISTICS AND VALUE OF
PRODUCTS**7113.0 Agriculture Australia***First issue: 1993–94*

Contents Number of establishments with agricultural activity classified by industry, estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) and area of establishment. Number of farm businesses by size of Turnover.

Establishment size Estimated value of agricultural operations—

categories:

less than \$22,500
 \$22,500–\$49,900
 \$50,000–\$99,900
 \$100,000–\$149,900
 \$150,000–\$199,900
 \$200,000–\$349,900
 \$350,000–\$499,900
 \$500,000–\$999,900
 \$1,000,000–\$1,999,900
 \$2,000,000 or more

Area of holding (hectares)

0–49
 50–99
 100–499
 500–999
 1,000–2,499
 2,500–24,999
 25,000–99,999
 100,000–199,999
 200,000–499,999
 500,000 or more

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Farm business size categories: | Turnover— |
| | less than \$50,000 |
| | \$50,000–\$99,999 |
| | \$100,000–\$149,999 |
| | \$150,000–\$199,999 |
| | \$200,000–\$249,999 |
| | \$250,000–\$299,999 |
| | \$300,000–\$499,999 |
| | \$500,000–\$999,999 |
| | \$1,000,000–\$1,999,999 |
| | \$2 million and over |

7507.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia

Discontinued; first issue: 1974–75; latest issue: 1996–97

Contents Financial year estimates of turnover, expenditure, value added, cash operating surplus, value of selected assets, capital expenditure, indebtedness and net worth of farm businesses. Each of these items is classified by 13 agricultural industries for each State and Australia.

Additional data Estimates are available by EVAO size groupings for all variables.

INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS 8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1976–77; latest issue: 1997–98, 1998–99 issue expected release June 2000

Contents Expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) carried out by businesses in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, source of funds, type of employee, enterprise employment size, field of research, socio-economic objective and location of expenditure. Every second year, expenditure classified by type of activity and product field, statistics on R&D funded by organisations but carried out by others, payments and receipts for technical know-how and patent activity are also shown. Most data are expressed in current prices but key aggregates are also expressed in volume terms (reference year 1996–97).

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Size categories | Business employment— |
| | less than 10 |
| | 10–19 |
| | 20–49 |
| | 50–99 |
| | 100–199 |
| | 200–499 |
| | 500–999 |
| | 1,000 or more |

INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS
continued

8114.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises (Inter Year Survey), Australia

Discontinued; first issue: 1983–84; last issue: 1993–94.

Contents Expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development carried out by businesses in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, source of funds, type of employee, business size, location of expenditure and purpose of the research and experimental development.

Size categories Enterprise employment—
less than 10
10–19
20–49
50–99
100–199
200–499
500–999
1,000 or more

8116.0 Innovation in Manufacturing: Australia

Irregular; first issue: 1993–94; latest issue: 1996–97

Contents Contains statistics on the technological innovative activities of Australian manufacturers. Statistics include: Rates of technological innovation; qualitative aspects of technological innovation such as barriers to technological innovation, objectives of technological innovation, source of ideas and information for technological innovation; impacts of technological innovation; expenditure on technological innovation costs; profile of significant technological innovation projects; and the use of advanced manufacturing technologies.

Size categories Employment size—
0–4
5–9
10–19
20–99
100–199
200–499
500–999
1,000 or more

Additional data Additional data by different size categories available on request.

INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS
continued

8118.0 Innovation in Selected Australian Industries

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1993–94.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Contents | Provides summary information on the level and type of innovation undertaken by the various industries and by the size of the businesses. |
| Size categories | Employment size— 0–4 5–9 10–19 20–99 100–199 200–499 500–999 1,000 or more |
| Additional data | Additional data by different size categories available on request. |

8123.0 Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia

Discontinued; first issue: 30 June 1988; latest issue: 31 December 1991.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Contents | Gives summary information on the spread of microelectronic-based technologies including robots in manufacturing establishments in Australia. It provides data on the technologies in use at 31 December 1991 and those expected to be acquired in coming years. Data on the use of advanced management techniques, training, reasons for the introduction of technology and projected technology budgets are also included. Some details are classified by State and/or industry. |
| Size categories | Employment size— 10–19 20–49 50–99 100–199 200 and over |

8140.0 Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1990–91; latest issue: 1997–98

| | |
|----------|--|
| Contents | Economic statistics, including aggregates and ratios, based on profit and loss and balance sheet accounts of public trading and private employing businesses in most industries of the Australian economy. Aggregates include details of income and expenditure, profit, assets and liabilities. Measures of profitability, performance and indebtedness will be included among the ratios presented. The data are classified by broad industry (most ANZSIC Divisions). |
|----------|--|

INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS
continued

This publication also contains experimental estimates for selected industries, primarily service industries, for 1995–96, 1996–97 and 1997–98 using a combination of data from the Economic Activity Survey and business income tax data provided to the ATO.

Size categories Small and medium businesses: management units which employ less than 200 persons and do not have assets worth more than \$200 million.

Large businesses: management units which employ more than 200 persons or have assets worth more than \$200 million (this breakdown not available in 1995–96 issue).

Additional data. Data for finer industry classifications (ANZSIC subdivision) and finer business sizes are available on request.

8140.0.04.002 Summaries of Industry Performance 1992–93 to 1997–98 (Special data service)

Annual; covers most recent five years

This product is available electronically only. It contains a selection of statistics which summarise the changing structure, activity and performance of each of the major industry groups of the Australian economy. The results presented are based on details of profit and loss statements and balance sheets collected from selected businesses mainly by mail out questionnaires. Information is available for most ANZSIC subdivisions by business size categories All, Large, and Small and medium.

Size categories Small and medium businesses: management units which employ less than 200 persons and do not have assets worth more than \$200 million.

Large businesses: management units which employ more than 200 persons or have assets worth more than \$200 million (this breakdown not available in 1995–96 issue).

8141.0 Small and Medium Enterprises, Business Growth and Performance Survey

Discontinued; first issue: 1994-95; last issue: 1997-98

Contents Contains summary results of the 1997–98 Business Growth and Performance Survey. This survey was the final year of a longitudinal study, which commenced in 1994–95, focusing on the performance of small and medium businesses. Data are presented about businesses with changing employment and businesses with changing income during 1997–98, as well as over the four year period. This data is classified by the size of business and broad industry group. The publication also presents details of employment generation and destruction by size of business, business use of computers and the Internet and training provided.

INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS
continued

Size categories 1–4
 5–19
 20–199
 200+

Additional data Additional business characteristics and performance data available on request.

MANUFACTURING AND
ENERGY-GENERAL

8203.0 Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations, Australia

Discontinued; first issue: 1968–69; final issue: 1988–89—not available for 1985–86. Continued by 8221.0.

Contents Final results from the manufacturing census for structural variables: number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; and turnover; by ASIC class. Information on value added, details of expenses and capital outlays also available for most years.

8204.0 Manufacturing Industry, Selected Items of Data by Employment Size

Discontinued; first issue: 1968–69; final issue: 1987–88—not available for 1985–86.

Contents Structural variables: number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries and turnover; classified by ASIC class and employment size categories

Size categories Establishment employment—
 less than 20 persons
 20–49
 50–99
 100 or more
 less than 100 persons
 100–199
 200–499
 500–999
 1,000 or more

Additional data Employment size data at the state level (to 3 digit ASIC) and 4 digit ASIC level data for Australia are available on request.

MANUFACTURING AND
ENERGY-GENERAL *continued*

8221.0 Manufacturing Industry, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1989–90; latest issue: 1997–98

Contents Presents final results for establishments in Australia from the Manufacturing Survey. Shows details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and industry gross product classified by industry class. Also includes industry subdivision data classified by employment size, State and Territory, and data related to exporting activity.

Size categories Establishment employment—

2 available
0–4
5–9
10–19
20–49
50–99
100 or more
less than 100
100–199
200–499
500–999
1,000 or more

Additional data Additional breakdown by size available on request (particularly at Australia level)

8205.0 Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing

Irregular; latest issue 1997

Contents Contains information on the wide range of data available relating to the manufacturing sector of the Australian economy. Main emphasis is on data available from the 1994–95 and 1995–96 manufacturing collections, but also includes a table of available variables from 1989–90 to 1995–96.

8225.0 Manufacturing, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1997; latest issue: 1999

Contents Presents a variety of statistical information and analysis concerning the size, structure and performance of the manufacturing industries in Australia. Indicators for 1999–2000 have been compiled from various ABS quarterly surveys while the main detailed analysis is based on the 1998–1999 Annual Manufacturing Survey. Also included are articles prepared by other organisations or analysis based on non-ABS statistics. Generally, data are presented for manufacturing as a whole and for the nine broad manufacturing industries. Topics include structure, performance, employment, outputs, profits, capital expenditure and some

MANUFACTURING AND
ENERGY-GENERAL *continued*

Contents *continued* more specific topics such as energy use, expenditure to protect the environment, research and development expenditure and characteristics of the workforce.

Size categories Employment size—
1–4
5–19
20–199
200+

MINING

8402.0 Mining Industry, Australia

Discontinued; first issue: 1968–69 to 1970–71; final issue: 1992–93.

Continued by 8414.0.

Previously: Mining Operations, Australia (for 1990–91) and Census of Mining Establishments: Summary of Operation by Industry Class, Australia (for 1989–90 and before).

8414.0 Australian Mining Industry

Annual until 1996–97 then biennial; first issue: 1993–94; latest issue: 1996–97.

Continues 8402.0 and 8405.0; alternates with 8415.0.

Contents Provides a broad picture of the structure of the mining industry; mineral reserves; mineral and petroleum exploration; mineral production; financial operations of mining establishments and management units; selected industry operating ratios; employment and wages and salaries; mineral royalties; environmental expenditure; imports and exports; and international comparisons. Data for ANZSIC Subdivision 15, Services to Mining, is only available at management unit level. For 1998–99 the data is sourced from a different collection and is not directly comparable with data for the rest of the mining industry, or with data for ANZSIC 15 for previous years.

8413.0 Mining Technology Statistics

Discontinued; first issue: 30 June 1991; last issue: 30 June 1994

Contents Provides summary information on the spread of micro-electronic based technologies in mining establishments in Australia. It provides data on the technologies in use at 30 June 1994 and those expected to be acquired in coming years. Data on the use of advanced management techniques, training, reasons for the introduction of technology; and projected technology budgets are also included. Some details are classified by State and/or industry.

MINING *continued*

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Size categories | Employment size— 10–49 50–99 100–199 200 or more |
| Additional data | Data on ownership by employment size and technology is available. |

8415.0 Mining operations Australia

Biennial: first issue: 1997–98; latest issue 1997–98; next issue expected release August 2001.

Alternates with 8414.0

| | |
|----------|--|
| Contents | Presents data for the following mining operations in Australia: number of management units; number of establishments; employment at 30 June; wages and salaries; income and expenditure; components and value of turnover; trading profit; operating profit before tax; industry value added; assets and liabilities; and net capital expenditure. Data for Services to mining (ANZSIC 15) is only available at the management unit level. |
|----------|--|

RETAIL INDUSTRY

8613.0 Retailing in Australia 1991–92

Irregular, first issue: 1979–80; latest issue: 1991–92.

| | |
|----------|---|
| Contents | Presents results from the retail industry location census. Contains details by industry of number of locations, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floor space for Australia. |
|----------|---|

8622.0–8 Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia and states.

Irregular; first issue: 1968–69; latest issue: 1991–92; next issue expected release August 2000 in respect of 1998–99 no State data available from this release.

| | |
|----------|---|
| Contents | Contains details by industry of number of businesses, employment, wages and salaries, income and expenses, operating profit, industry value added and selected performance measures. Also provides a limited range of information by State/Territory. |
|----------|---|

8623.1 Retailing in New South Wales:

Discontinued;

8623.2 Retailing in Victoria:

Discontinued;

8623.3 Retailing in Queensland:

Discontinued;

8623.4 Retailing in South Australia:

Discontinued;

8623.5 Retailing in Western Australia:

Discontinued;

8623.6 Retailing in Tasmania:

Discontinued;

8623.7 Retailing in the Northern Territory:

Discontinued;

8623.8 Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory:

Discontinued;

Irregular; first issue: 1968–69; latest issue: 1991–92.

Contents This series of state publications present data by industry (ANZSIC) and statistical local area (SLA) for number of locations, persons employed, turnover, floor space and wages and salaries.

Additional data The ABS has an extensive range of more detailed data from the retail and services census. These will be made available through special data services which will provide products of a more specialised nature (e.g. by business size), as well as outputs tailored to individual user needs.

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

8638.0 Wholesale Industry: Details of Operations, Australia.

Irregular, first issue: 1981–82; latest issue: 1991–92.

Contents Estimates of the number of wholesale business units; employment; wages and salaries; turnover; profit; gross product and selected operating ratios classified by industry. Also shows the value of total sales by wholesale business units classified by commodity item.

Size categories Employment size—
less than 20
21–199
200 or more

Additional data Other sizing tables based on turnover, size and a finer dissection by industry (ASIC and ANZSIC) are available on request.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

8635.0 Tourist Accommodation, Australia

8635.1 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.1.40.001 New South Wales

8635.2 Tourist Accommodation, Victoria;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.2.40.001 Victoria

8635.3 Tourist Accommodation, Queensland;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.3.40.001 Queensland

8635.4 Tourist Accommodation, South Australia;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.4.40.001 South Australia

8635.5 Tourist Accommodation, Western Australia;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.5.40.001 Western Australia

8635.6 Tourist Accommodation, Tasmania;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.6.40.001 Tasmania

8635.7 Tourist Accommodation, Northern Territory;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Replaced by Special Data Service 8635.7.40.001 Northern Territory

8635.8 Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory;

Discontinued; last issue: December qtr 1997

Data included in Special Data Service 8635.1.40.001 New South Wales

Quarterly; first issue: September qtr 1975.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
continued

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Contents | <p>Establishments with facilities providing short-term accommodation (i.e. less than two months); showing number of establishments, capacity, occupancy rates, employment and takings from accommodation for each month by type of establishment for each State and Territory and Australia.</p> <p>Up to and including December quarter 1997: For hotels, motels and guest houses with five or more rooms, includes data by star grading. For caravan parks, also includes, from December quarter 1986, establishments providing long-term accommodation. Letting entities for holiday flats, units and houses with five or more units collected from September quarter 1987. All visitor hostels collected from September quarter 1991.</p> <p>From March quarter 1998: Caravan parks, letting entities for holiday flats, units and houses and visitor hostels ceased to be collected on an on-going basis. Serviced apartments now collected. For hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments, includes data by star grading.</p> |
| Additional data | <p>A triennial expansion of the on-going quarterly survey (commencing with the four quarters of calendar year 2000) to include caravan parks (with 40 or more powered sites), visitor hostels (with 25 or more beds) and remaining Holiday flats and units (with 15 or more units).</p> <p>Compilation of annual accommodation counts of number of establishments and capacity data covering the previous scope of the STA, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Hotels, Motel, Guest houses and Serviced apartments (with five or more rooms/units);■ Caravan parks (with five or more powered sites);■ Visitor hostels; and■ Holiday flats and units establishments (other than those included with Serviced apartments) (with five or more units). <p>(N.B. The annual accommodation counts are not collected directly from survey respondents. These data are compiled from administrative records of Automobile Associations.)</p> |

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

1991–92 **8652.0 Motor Vehicle Hire Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1986–87; latest issue: 1991–92.

8674.0 Hospitality Industries

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1991–92

Continues 8655.0, 8656.0 and 8657.0.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

1992–93 **8676.0 Technical Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and latest issue: 1992–93

Continues 8664.0, 8665.0 and 8666.0.

8677.0 Selected Business Services Industry

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1992–93.

Continues 8670.0

1993–94 **8654.0 Motion Picture Exhibition Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1986–87; latest issue: 1996–97

8679.0 Film and Video Production and Distribution Industry

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1996–97.

8680.0 Radio and Television Services Industry

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1996–97.

1994–95 **8684.0 Gambling Industries, Australia**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1997–98.

8685.0 Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1994–95.

8686.0 Sports Industries, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1994–95.

8687.0 Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1997–98.

8688.0 Recreation Services, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1994–95.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
continued

1995–96 **8663.0 Real Estate Agents Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1987–88; latest issue: 1998–99.

8669.0 Computing Services Industry

Irregular; first issue: 1987–88; latest issue: 1995–96.

8678.0 Legal and Accounting Services Industry

Irregular; first issue: 1992–93; latest issue: 1995–96.

8693.0 Consultant Engineering Services, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1995–96.

8695.0 Accommodation Industry, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1997–98.

8696.0 Community Services, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1995–96.

Contents Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

Size categories Employment size—

less than 5

5–9

10–19

20–49

50–99

100 or more

Employment size categories may vary from one industry to another.

Additional data Additional data by size available on request.

8772.0 Construction Industry, Australia: Details of Private Sector Operations

Irregular; first issue: 1978–79; latest issue: 1996–97. (A publication for each State and Territory was published in respect of 1984–85 financial year).

Contents Contains final estimates of financial information for private sector businesses in both the residential and non-residential sectors of the industry at a national level. More detailed information is available on the residential sector and building trades sector at a State level. Data include selected performance ratios, income and expenditure, employment and selected characteristics of the industry.

Size categories Employment size—

less than 5

5–19

20+

Turnover size—

less than \$50,000

\$50,000 less than \$100,000

\$100,000 less than \$500,000

\$500,000 less than \$1m

\$1m less than \$5m

\$5m and over

Additional data by varying size category available on request.

8771.0 Construction Industry, Australia: Summary of Private Sector Operations

Latest issue: 1996–97.

Contents Contains preliminary statistics from the Construction Industry Survey conducted for the 1996–97 financial year, for both the residential and non-residential sectors.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data for tables and charts included in this publication have been obtained from a number of different sources. Relevant details on the method of collection and concepts used are set out below.

SURVEY ERROR

Much of the data presented in the publication has been obtained from sample surveys. Estimates for all surveys are subject to two sources of error:

Sampling error Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of business units, or households they (and the movements derived from them) may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses, or households had been included in the survey.

One measure of sampling error is given by the standard error which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration of the population (the true value). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, the usefulness of the estimate is seriously impaired. For the tables in this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than 25% are published with an asterisk (e.g. *256.4) while those with a relative standard error greater than 50% have been replaced with an asterisk (*).

Information in this publication has been derived from surveys for which results have already been published in other ABS publications as indicated in the table footnotes and the Directory provided in Appendix 1. These publications include technical details on the methodology used and size of sampling errors for the estimates derived from each survey.

Non-sampling error Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

The individual publications referred to in the table footnotes and the Directory provide more information on statistical error in respect of the series they contain.

ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM
THE SURVEY OF
EMPLOYMENT AND
EARNINGS (SEE)

The estimates in Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of numbers of management units and private sector employees (wage and salary earners) are annual averages of figures for the mid month of each quarter, obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). Quarterly figures and associated standard errors for numbers of wage and salary earners are published in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

Because a section of the survey sample is rotated out of the survey each quarter, the annual average of the quarterly figures is effectively based on a larger sample than in any single quarterly figure. Hence, the standard error for the annual average is lower than that for the quarterly figures.

It should be noted that the quarterly data used to calculate the annual averages published in this publication were produced using a different estimation method from that used for the SEE publication and so the results may be slightly different.

ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM
THE LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY (LFS)

Estimates of the number of people working in their own business (either employers with employees or own account workers) in Chapters 1, 2 and 3 are annual averages of figures for the mid-month of each quarter, obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The quarterly figures and associated standard errors are published in the *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

As explained in the case of SEE derived estimates, annual averages from the LFS will also have slightly lower standard errors than the quarterly data from which they are obtained.

Estimates of non-employing
businesses

While the LFS can provide estimates of the number of own account workers, being a household based survey it does not provide estimates of the number of businesses these people are involved in.

In February 1995 and 1997 the ABS undertook a survey into the characteristics of small business in Australia. One of the results of these surveys was a reliable estimate of the number of partners within a partnership and the ratio of partnerships to sole proprietorships. Based on these estimates, factors have been derived for each industry and applied to Labour Force estimates of own account workers to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses.

The factors obtained from the Characteristics of Small Business Surveys have been used to derive estimates of the number of non-employing businesses published in Chapters 1, 2 and 3. The ABS has also derived estimates of non-employing businesses from Business Income Tax data obtained from the Australian Taxation Office. These details are discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

REVISIONS TO DATA
RESULTING FROM CHANGES
TO THE ABS BUSINESS
REGISTER

Data presented in this publication which has been derived from surveys based on the ABS Business Register such as the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) have been adjusted to take account of both the businesses previously omitted from the Business Register and the time delay in processing businesses to the Business Register. These adjustments have been applied to both the number of businesses and the number of persons employed. For each year, separate adjustments have been calculated for each industry and size category, with revisions made to all years presented in this publication (1983–84 to 1998–99).

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--|--|
| Bankruptcies | Bankruptcy is a legal state relating to an individual, permitting the orderly repayment and release of their debts. It may be initiated either voluntarily by the debtor or by a creditor against the debtor's will, and even in the debtor's absence. The legislation generally provides for the assets of a bankrupt to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed to creditors on a pro rate basis. |
| Business Bankruptcies | When bankruptcy proceedings are taking place and it is found that the individual has been involved in any business activity in the five years preceding bankruptcy, then the bankruptcy is referred to as a 'business bankruptcy'. |
| Businesses other than small | Businesses employing more than 19 people. |
| Cash operating surplus | Cash operating surplus is the estimate of gross operating surplus less an estimate of the value of increase in livestock less estimates of interest and land rent paid plus estimates of interest and land rent received, Cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of surplus available for profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted. |
| Employees (wage and salary earners) | <p>The number of employees in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employees who received pay for any part of a chosen pay period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. All permanent, temporary, casual, part-time, managerial and executive employees paid during the period, as well as employees on paid or pre-paid leave, on workers' compensation, and employees paid from interstate or overseas are included.</p> <p>In the Labour Force Survey members of the Australian permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, overseas residents in Australia and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia are all excluded. Employees primarily engaged in agriculture, fishing and hunting; and employees in private households are all included as employees.</p> <p>The Survey of Employment and Earnings excludes members of the Australian permanent defence forces, employees of businesses in the private sector primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, employees in private households employing staff, employees of overseas embassies and consulates, employees based outside Australia and employees on workers compensation who are not paid through the payroll.</p> <p>Also excluded are the following persons who are not regarded as employees for the purposes of the SEE; proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses, directors who are not paid a salary, persons such as sub-contractors, and persons paid solely by commission without</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| Employees (wage and salary earners) <i>continued</i> | a retainer are also excluded. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, and employees on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period, are also excluded. |
| Employer size | Management units (or establishments) are allocated a size classification, referred to as 'employer size'. Depending on the source of the statistics this term refers to either the number of employees only or total employment (employees plus working proprietors and partners). For statistics derived from ABS employer based surveys (for example, the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)), employer size refers to the number of employees, while for statistics derived from the program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys 'employer size' refers to total employment. |
| Employers | Persons who work in their own business (that business not being a limited liability company) with employees. The number of employers in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employers in a chosen two-week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. |
| Employment | Persons working in their own business and employees, including part-time and casual employees on the payroll, for the last pay period in June. |
| Employment size | See employer size |
| Estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) | A valuation placed on agricultural units taking into account the area of crops sown, number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, as well as the crops produced and livestock turnoff (in most cases sales) during the year. It is a measure devised to assist with industry coding and size valuation and is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units or of the value of agriculture commodities produced by these units. |
| Full-time equivalent | Full-time equivalent employment is defined as the total hours worked divided by the average hours worked in full-time jobs. |
| Gross product | See Industry gross product. |
| Industry | Industry statistics in this publication are classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0). |
| Industry gross product (IGP) | IGP is a measure of the unduplicated gross product of a business defined as gross output minus intermediate inputs. Broadly it can be described as the gross output of a business minus intermediate inputs or the value of goods and services after the deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production. |

Industry gross product (IGP) In terms of the BLS questionnaire this means we start with Income from sales of goods and services (note the includes and excludes) and

add Closing stocks;
subtract Opening stocks,
Purchases, and selected expenses which include:
Payroll tax,
Fringe benefits tax,
Motor vehicle running expenses,
Rent leasing and hiring expenses, and
Other operating expenses
to give us industry gross product.

Industry value added (IVA) IVA represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry.

The derivation of IVA is as follows:

Turnover (new standards)
plus Closing inventories
less Opening inventories
less Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for operating expenses)
equals IVA

Large business For this publication, large businesses (excluding agriculture) are defined as employing 200 or more people.

Legal status Reflects a business's legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership, incorporated company, co-operative society or government authority.

Management unit The management unit is the largest type of accounting unit within an enterprise group which controls its productive activities. From its accounts detailed annual and sub-annual (i.e. at least quarterly) revenue, expense, stocks, capital expenditure and employment data must be available to the ABS which enables measures of industry performance, such as gross product (i.e adjusted value added) to be calculated.

Medium business For this publication, medium businesses (excluding agriculture) are defined as employing 20 to 199 people.

Micro business A business which is either non-employing or has less than five employees.

Net operating surplus Is gross product less wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation and pension schemes, depreciation expenses and workers' compensation insurance. Net operating surplus is a basic measure of profitability (before income tax and non-operating income and expenses) of an industry.

Non-employing business A business run by an own account worker, solely or in a partnership, which has no employees.

| | |
|---|--|
| Operating profit before tax (OPBT) | OPBT is a measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid). |
| Other small business | For this publication, other small businesses (excluding agriculture) are defined as employing 5 to 19 people. |
| Own account workers | An own account worker is a person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees. The number of own account workers in a given financial year was taken as the annual average of the number of own account workers in a chosen two week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. |
| Persons working in own business | A combination of own account workers and employers estimated from the monthly Labour Force Survey. |
| Persons employed | See employment |
| Private Sector | All businesses not classified to the public sector. |
| Public sector | The public sector in Australia is that part of the economy which consists of all resident enterprises through which the Commonwealth, State and Local governments, separately or jointly, implement their economic, social and other policies by their ability to control what activities the enterprises undertake and/or how they are undertaken. |
| Sales of goods and services | Includes sales of goods whether or not manufactured by the business; sales or transfers to related businesses; all repair and service income and fees; income from rent, leasing and hiring; contract, subcontract and commission income; and management fees. |
| Small businesses | In this publication small business refers to management units with less than 20 employees in all industries except agriculture where they have an EVAO of between \$22,500 and \$400,000. |
| Status of worker | Refers to the classification as either an employee, an own account worker, or an employer. |
| Turnover | Sales of goods and services, commission income, repair and service income, rent, leasing, and hiring income (excluding unallocated rent, leasing and hiring income), government bounties and subsidies, and all other operating income except interest, royalties and dividends. Also included is the value of capital work done by the management unit for itself and the value of equipment withdrawn from stock for own use or for rental or lease outside the management unit. |

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| Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) | For ABS purposes this is defined as being a contractual association, between two or more parties, to undertake a specific business project in which the participants meet the costs of the project and receive a share of any resulting output. The statistical treatment of each UJV involves collection of data from the participants, who generally report income and asset items, and operators who report employment and expenses. This can place participants inappropriately in the small business class. To avoid distortion of the data UJV participants with employment in the 0–19 range have been presented separately. |
| Value added | Value added is the total market value of goods and services produced, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the production process, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. For trading businesses this is derived as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, selected expenses and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. While value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production, it cannot be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses (such as depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, payroll tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts and other sundry charges) which are not taken into account in arriving at value added. |
| Wage and salary earners | See employees |
| Wages and salaries | Earnings including severance, termination and redundancy payments. |

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