

**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

1994-95

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Manufacturing Industry

Australia

NOTES

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

The data item 'Number of establishments' has not been included in this publication and will be omitted from all 1994-95 and later years' publications relating to the annual manufacturing industry collection. In recent years, year to year movements in numbers of establishments have borne little relationship to the changes in economic performance of the industries involved. For this reason, the ABS does not encourage the use of the number of establishments as an analytical tool. However, the data can be made available on request, with notes on their limitations. For further information, see paragraph 26 of the Explanatory notes.

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
*	data subject to sampling variability of between 25% and 50%
**	data subject to sampling variability of greater than 50%
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

.....

INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact John Ridley on (02) 9268 4541.

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PREFACE

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BACKGROUND

This publication contains detailed industry statistics compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments (see paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes) conducted in respect of 1994-95, with some comparative statistics for earlier years. It expands and updates the information which was published in *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95* (8201.0), which was released on 23 August 1996.

For the 1994-95 manufacturing collection, a sample of approximately 20,000 manufacturing establishments was approached to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover and whether their products were exported. Information related to exports emanating from the manufacturing sector are shown in tables 9 and 10.

Approximately 7,500 of these establishments were asked to provide additional information related to detailed structural and performance data. These data are presented in tables 11 to 14 (inclusive).

Guidelines to the quality of estimates from the sample surveys as measured by the standard (sampling) error are shown on page 47.

In addition to data for the above items, this publication contains additional data to provide a more complete picture of the manufacturing industry. The additional data include information on gross domestic product (average 1989-90 prices) and persons employed for all Australian industries (tables 1 and 2) and percentage change in gross product at factor cost (average 1989-90 prices) (table 4).

The sample of approximately 7,500 establishments referred to above was also asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. These commodity data will be published in *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1994-95* (8365.0), expected to be released in April 1997.

MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNIT DATA

This publication also contains data in respect of manufacturing management units. A sample of approximately 5,700 management units was asked the detailed information required to derive operating profit before tax. These data are presented in table 3.

Management units are statistical reporting units (see the glossary) which generally equate to operating businesses. Thus, management unit statistics in table 3 present information about the structure and performance of operating manufacturing businesses.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ANZSIC)

This publication continues to use the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), which replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) used prior to the 1992-93 reference year. It also presents finer level detail than was issued in the publication *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95* (8201.0). Manufacturing collections dating back to the 1989-90 reference year have been coded to industry using ANZSIC and, therefore, all time series comparisons in this publication are made on a consistent ANZSIC basis. ASIC-based data are not available from 1992-93.

PREFACE *continued*

DATA AS CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION

All manufacturing data in this publication have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and omission of some businesses from the business register. More information on these adjustments can be found in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory notes.

As explained above, about 7,500 establishments included in the 1994-95 collection were asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. Similarly, 18,000 establishments included in the 1993-94 collection were asked to supply this information. This has meant that the industry code for the responding units included in either (or both) of these commodity samples has been able to be determined on an objective industry coding basis, compared to the more subjective industry coding which has occurred for non-responding units and for all units in each of the three prior manufacturing collections. More information on this subject can be found in paragraph 19 of the Explanatory notes.

Because of the above reasons, comparison of industry class (especially) level data published in the 1993-94 and later issues of this publication with data published in the 1992-93 and earlier issues of this publication should be undertaken with caution.

STATE DATA

More detailed manufacturing industry statistics for each State will be released shortly in a series of publications (8221.1 to 8221.6). The publication for New South Wales (8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

A considerable amount of data from the annual manufacturing collection is available in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. In general, unpublished data for 1994-95 consist of finer industry dissections of the data presented in tables 3, 4 and 7 to 14. Some further data items are available in respect of manufacturing management units. Further details can be obtained by referring to the *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0) or by contacting the NSW Office of the ABS — see page 2 for contact details.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

Turnover for the year 1994–95 by manufacturing establishments operating in Australia was \$191,591m. This represents a 4.3% increase, in current price terms, from the \$183,652m turnover recorded for the year 1993–94. In constant price terms (1989–90 prices), manufacturing gross product at factor cost increased by 2.4% in 1994–95 from 1993–94. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1995 was 923,600, some 1.4% higher than 12 months earlier. This is the first annual increase since the ANZSIC series was introduced (for the 1989–90 collection) and is the first significant rise since June 1988.

INDUSTRY DIVISION STATISTICS

The commentary in this section relates to industry division statistics presented in tables 1 and 2. The source of these data are the publications *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, 1994–95* (5204.0) and *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, September Quarter 1996* (5206.0).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AVERAGE 1989–90 PRICES) (TABLE 1)

The total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at average 1989–90 prices for 1994–95 for all industries was \$408,506m. The manufacturing industry share of this figure was \$60,254m (14.7%), making it the largest contributor to GDP. Longer term trends show that the manufacturing share of GDP at average 1989–90 prices had been steadily declining since the late 1980s before slightly increasing in 1993–94, when it was also 14.7% of total GDP. In 1984–85, the manufacturing industry share was 16.3%.

The industries which have substantially increased their percentage share of GDP at average 1989–90 prices over the 1984–85 to 1994–95 period were Communication services (from 1.8% to 3.3%) and Property and business services (from 7.1% to 8.2%).

INDUSTRY DIVISION EMPLOYMENT (TABLE 2)

Table 2 presents a time series of employment data for all industries. In 1984–85, manufacturing accounted for 16.2% of employment for all industries, making it then the largest employing industry, followed by Retail trade (13.4%). By 1989–90, the manufacturing employment percentage share had dropped to 13.5%, declining to 12.1% in 1993–94 and 12.0% in 1994–95. Manufacturing in 1994–95 was the second largest employing industry behind Retail trade (14.6%).

MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNIT DATA

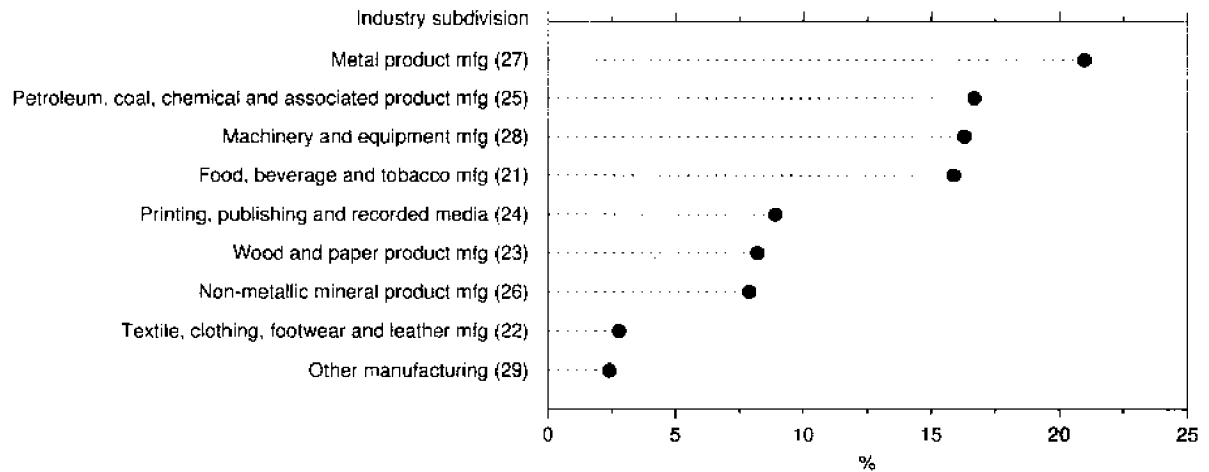
The commentary in this section relates to management unit data (refer to paragraph 8 of the Explanatory notes).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

PROFITS (TABLE 3)

The total operating profit before tax of manufacturing management units in 1994–95 was \$15.890m derived from sales of goods and services of \$196.926m giving an average operating profit margin of 8.1%. Metal product manufacturing (21.0%) contributed most to total manufacturing operating profit before tax. For industry subdivisions, average operating profit margins ranged from 4.5% for Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing to 12.9% for Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing.

Distribution of operating profit before tax



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT DATA

The commentary in this section relates to establishment data only (refer to paragraphs 5 to 12 of the Explanatory notes).

GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (AVERAGE 1989–90 PRICES) (TABLE 4)

Constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost are the most accurate measure of the relative growth or decline of the manufacturing industry, as they discount the impact of price changes. In constant price terms, manufacturing gross product at factor cost increased by 2.4% from \$59,102m in 1993–94 to \$60,500m in 1994–95.

Five of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost over the period 1993–94 to 1994–95. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 9.0%), Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 4.5%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 4.2%). Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing remained unchanged. Metal product manufacturing (down 3.5%), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 1.4%) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 0.1%) subdivisions recorded a decrease.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

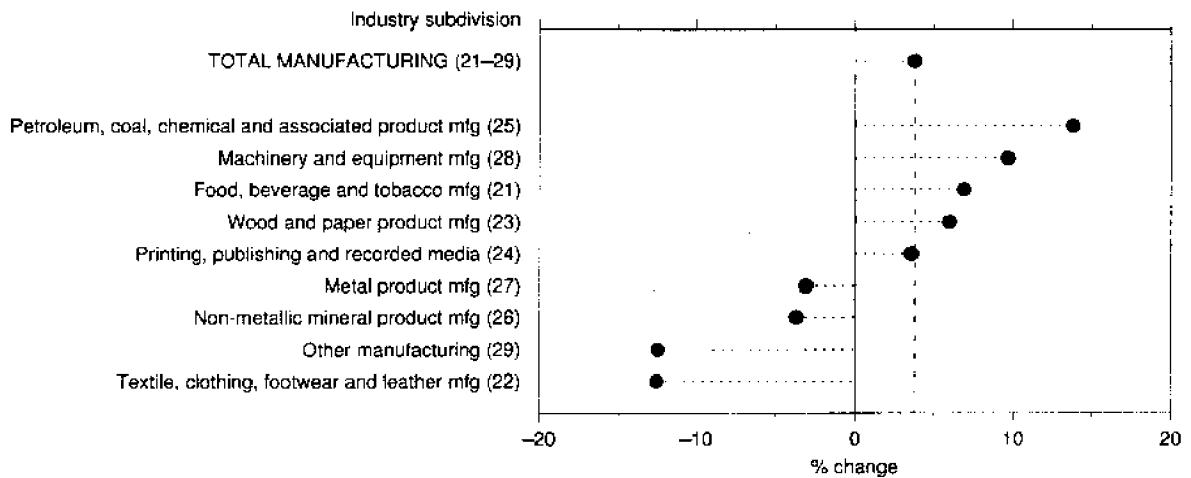
Longer term trends (1989-90 to 1994-95)

Over the period 1989-90 to 1994-95, manufacturing gross product at factor cost in constant price terms increased by 3.8%. Although there was this overall increase in constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost over this period, only five industry subdivisions recorded an increase with the other four industry subdivisions recording decreases.

The largest percentage increases were recorded by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 13.8%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 9.7%). The largest percentage decreases were recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 12.6%) and Other manufacturing (down 12.5%).

Over the period 1989-90 to 1994-95, there was an increase in gross product per person employed (average 1989-90 prices) of 18.7%. All industry subdivisions recorded an increase over this period. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 31.3%), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 21.0%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up 19.9%). The smallest percentage increases over this period were recorded by Other manufacturing (up 2.6%) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 4.5%).

Gross product at factor cost (1989-90 prices), 1989-90 to 1994-95

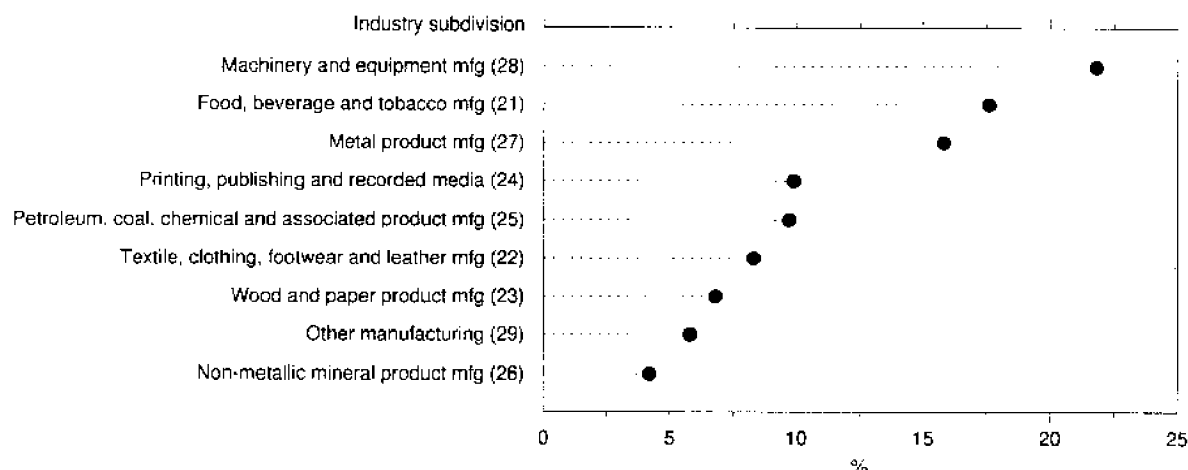


EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 5,6 AND 7)

The 1994-95 manufacturing survey estimated that 923,600 persons were employed at the end of June 1995. As in previous years, Machinery and equipment manufacturing (21.8%), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (17.6%) and Metal product manufacturing (15.8%) were the major contributors to employment at the end of June 1995. Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (4.2%) and Other manufacturing (5.8%) remain the smallest contributors.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Distribution of employment, June 1995



Manufacturing employment increased by 1.4% between June 1994 and June 1995. Seven of the nine industry subdivisions recorded increases in the level of employment over this period. Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 4.3% from 88,000 persons to 91,800 persons), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 2.8% from 196,100 persons to 201,500 persons) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 2.7% from 61,400 persons to 63,000 persons) recorded the largest percentage increases. The two industry subdivisions to record a decrease were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (down 1.0% from 164,200 persons to 162,500 persons) and Other manufacturing (down 0.2% from 54,000 persons to 53,900 persons).

As in previous years, New South Wales and Victoria were the major contributors to employment in the manufacturing industry at the end of June 1995. New South Wales accounted for 33.0% of Australian manufacturing employment, with the corresponding figure for Victoria being 31.7%. This represents an increase of 0.3 percentage points for Victoria, but a decrease of 0.5 percentage points for New South Wales on the percentage contributions they recorded 12 months earlier. Western Australia's contribution to total Australian manufacturing employment also increased substantially over this 12 months period, increasing by 0.5 percentage points to 7.7%.

Longer term trends (June 1990 to June 1995)

Employment in the Australian manufacturing industry decreased by 135,200 persons (down 12.8% from 1,058,800 persons to 923,600 persons) over the period June 1990 to June 1995. All industry subdivisions recorded decreases over this period, with Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 27.1% from 104,700 persons to 76,300 persons), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 17.1% from 243,200 persons to 201,500 persons) and Metal product manufacturing (down 16.3% from 174,400 persons to 146,000 persons) recording the largest percentage decreases. The smallest percentage decrease was recorded by Printing, publishing and recorded media (down 0.8% from 92,500 persons to 91,800 persons).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

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Between June 1990 and June 1995, the only increases in employment amongst the States and Territories were recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (up 5.9% from 3,900 persons to 4,200 persons) and Western Australia (up 0.2% from 71,200 persons to 71,300 persons). The largest decrease in both absolute and percentage terms was recorded by Victoria, where employment decreased by 66,200 persons (down 18.5% from 358,700 persons to 292,400 persons). Decreases were also recorded by Tasmania (down 18.0%, from 27,000 persons to 22,100 persons), South Australia (down 14.3% from 101,400 persons to 87,000 persons) and New South Wales (down 14.1% from 354,900 persons to 305,000 persons). Employment in Queensland (138,500 persons) and the Northern Territory (3,200 persons) was the same at both June 1990 and June 1995.

The percentage contribution by Victoria to Australian manufacturing employment has declined since June 1990 (decreasing by 2.2 percentage points to 31.7%), as did New South Wales (down 0.5 percentage points to 33.0%), South Australia (down 0.2 percentage points to 9.4%) and Tasmania (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.4%). Queensland increased its percentage share of employment over this period (up 1.9 percentage points to 15.0%), as did Western Australia (up 1.0 percentage points to 7.7%). Both Territories maintained their minor shares of Australian manufacturing over the period.

TURNOVER (TABLES 5, 6 AND 7)

Turnover for the year 1994-95 by manufacturing establishments operating in Australia was \$191,591m. This represents a 4.3% increase, in current price terms, from \$183,652m turnover recorded for the year 1993-94. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing and Machinery and equipment manufacturing remain the industry subdivisions with the largest contribution to turnover in the manufacturing industry.

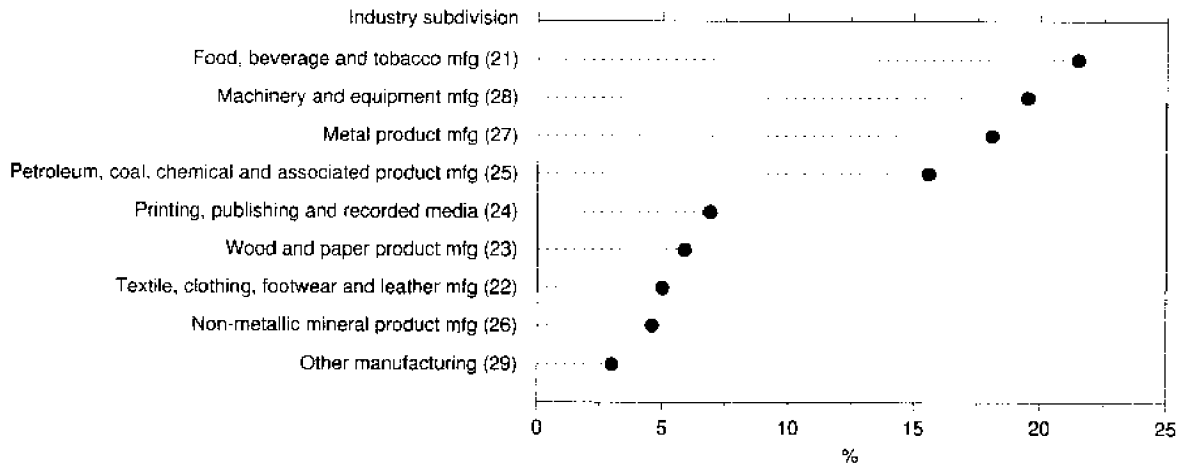
The industry subdivisions contributing the largest proportions to total manufacturing turnover and the most notable industry classes within those as a percentage of total manufacturing turnover were:

- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (21.5%), where the industry classes Meat processing (ANZSIC class 2111 at 3.1%) and Dairy product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2129 at 1.6%) were the most substantial.
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (19.5%), where the industry classes Motor vehicle manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2811 at 5.1%) and Automotive component manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2819 at 1.4%) were the most substantial.
- Metal product manufacturing (18.1%), where the industry classes Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2711 at 4.5%), Aluminium smelting (ANZSIC class 2722 at 1.6%) and Structural steel fabricating (ANZSIC class 2741 at 1.6%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (15.6%), where the industry classes Petroleum refining (ANZSIC class 2510 at 3.6%) and Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2543 at 1.9%) were the most substantial.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Industry classes making a notable contribution to total turnover and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Printing (ANZSIC class 2412 at 2.5%) and Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC class 2421 at 1.9%).

Distribution of turnover



Longer term trends (1989-90 to 1994-95)

Turnover for the manufacturing industry increased, in current price terms, by 12.7% over the period 1989-90 to 1994-95. Eight industry subdivisions recorded increases and one recorded a decrease. The industry subdivisions with the largest percentage increases were Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 26.0% from \$10,441m to \$13,156m), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 23.4% from \$33,321m to \$41,115m) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 18.6% from \$9,518m to \$11,288m). The only decrease, in current price terms, was recorded in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 3.2% from \$9,870m to \$9,557m).

Three of the States increased their share of Australian turnover between 1989-90 and 1994-95. Queensland increased its contribution by 0.7 percentage points (to 14.5% of Australian turnover), followed by New South Wales (up 0.4 percentage points to 33.8%) and South Australia (up 0.2 percentage points to 9.2%). The three States to record a decrease were Victoria (down 0.9 percentage points to 31.9%), Western Australia (down 0.2 percentage points to 7.7%) and Tasmania (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.3%). The Northern Territory (at 0.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (at 0.3%) maintained their share of Australian turnover over the period.

COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER (TABLE 11)

Of the total manufacturing turnover of \$191,591m for the year 1994-95, by far the majority of it (\$179,738m or 93.8%) comes from sales and transfers out of goods, followed by income from services (\$10,270m or 5.4%). Just over two-thirds of the total income from services is contributed by Printing, publishing and recorded media (\$4,023m) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (\$2,887m).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

RATIO OF WAGES AND SALARIES TO TURNOVER (TABLES 5,6 AND 7)

In 1994-95, the ratio of wages and salaries to turnover for Australia's manufacturing industry was 0.15; that is, on average, 15 cents in wages and salaries is paid for each \$1.00 of turnover. This ratio is the same as that measured in 1993-94, but a decrease on the 0.16 recorded in 1989-90.

The wages and salaries to turnover ratio decreased in seven of the nine industry subdivisions between 1989-90 and 1994-95, with the largest falls being recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down from 0.22 to 0.20), Wood and paper product manufacturing (0.19 to 0.17) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (0.20 to 0.18). The ratios for Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (at 0.11) and Metal product manufacturing (at 0.15) have been the same for each of these six years.

The largest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover in 1994-95 were recorded in Aircraft manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2824) (0.40), Services to printing (ANZSIC class 2413) (0.33), Professional and scientific equipment manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2839) (0.31) and Metal coating and finishing (ANZSIC class 2764) (0.30). The smallest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover were recorded in Petroleum refining (ANZSIC class 2510) (0.03), Petroleum and coal product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2520) (0.06), Basic non-ferrous metal manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2729) (0.06), Prepared animal and bird feed manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2174) (0.07), Wood chipping (ANZSIC class 2312) (0.07), Pesticide manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2544) (0.07) and Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining (ANZSIC class 2723) (0.07).

TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED (TABLES 5, 6 AND 7)

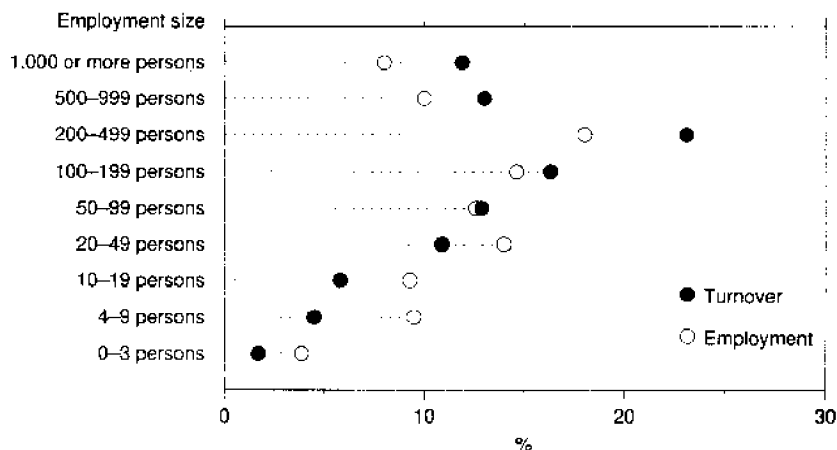
Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in 1994-95 was \$207,400, which is 2.9% higher than the figure recorded 12 months earlier. Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing has continued to comprise a substantially larger share of turnover than of employment, which resulted in this subdivision again recording a substantially higher value of turnover per person employed (\$331,700) than other subdivisions in the manufacturing industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$107,700). Various factors affect the magnitude of turnover per person employed. In general, industries which are labour intensive will record lower values of turnover per person employed than will those industries which are capital intensive.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EMPLOYMENT SIZE (TABLE 8)

Large establishments (i.e. those employing 100 or more persons) accounted for 50.6% of employment at the end of June 1995 and 64.2% of manufacturing turnover for 1994–95. Establishments employing 20–99 persons accounted for 26.7% of employment and 23.8% of turnover. Small establishments (i.e. those employing 0–19 persons) accounted for 22.7% of employment and 12.0% of turnover. Manufacturing establishments employing 1,000 or more persons at the end of June 1995 employed 8.0% of all persons working in the manufacturing industry in Australia and contributed 11.9% of all manufacturing turnover.

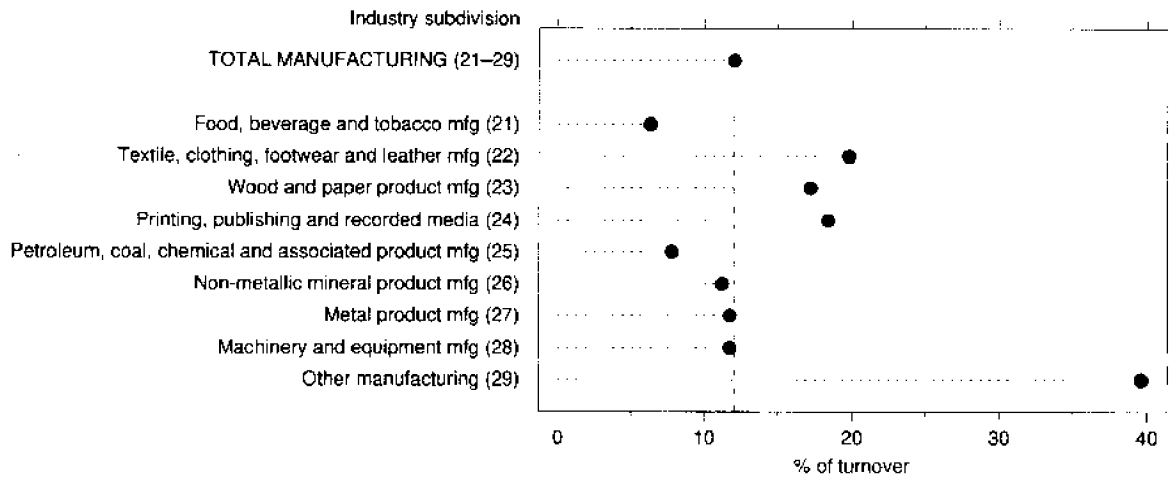
Distribution of manufacturing turnover and employment



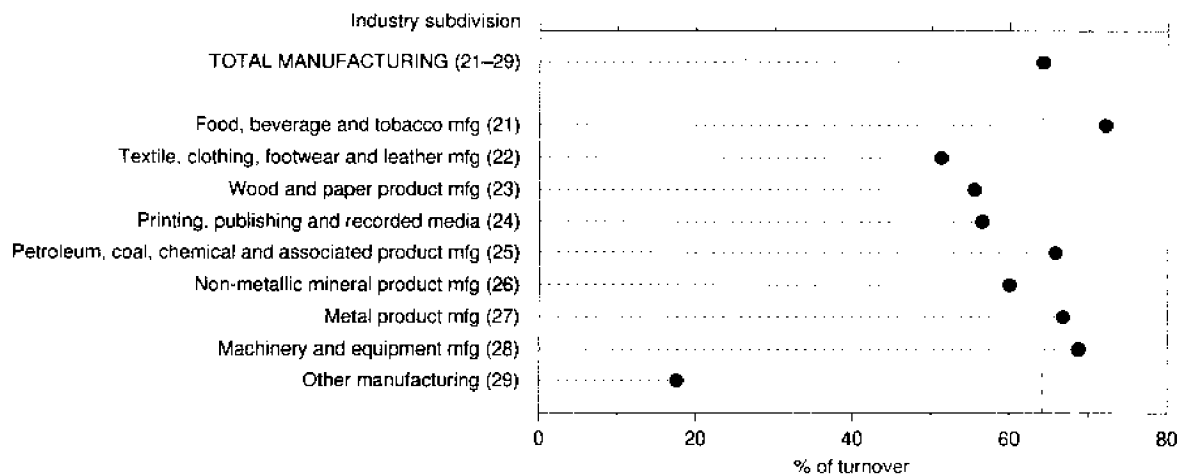
For eight of the nine industry subdivisions, more than 50% of turnover was contributed by large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). The industries where large establishments contributed most to turnover were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (72.2%), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (68.8%) and Metal product manufacturing (66.8%). Small establishments (employing 0–19 persons) made relatively significant contributions to turnover for Other manufacturing (39.6%), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (19.8%) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (18.4%).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Distribution of turnover by employment size
0–19 persons



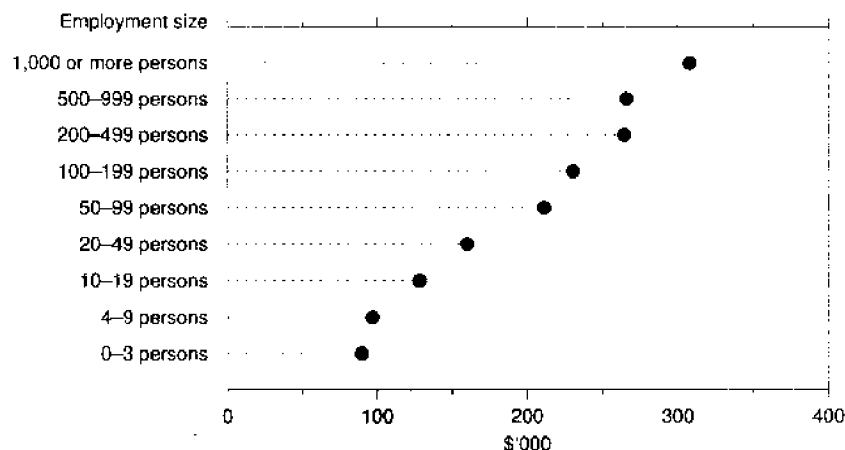
100 or more persons



Small establishments (employing 0–19 persons) displayed a much lower ratio of turnover per person employed at the end of June 1995 (\$108,600) than establishments in the larger size categories. Large establishments (employing 100 or more persons) recorded an average turnover per person employed of \$262,000, with establishments employing 1,000 or more persons having a ratio of \$308,000.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Turnover per person employed



EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS (TABLES 9 AND 10)

It should be noted that tables 9 and 10 do not include all exports of goods manufactured in Australia. Rather, they show the extent to which Australian manufacturers are directly involved in the export process. Further information about the data in tables 9 and 10 is contained in paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Explanatory notes.

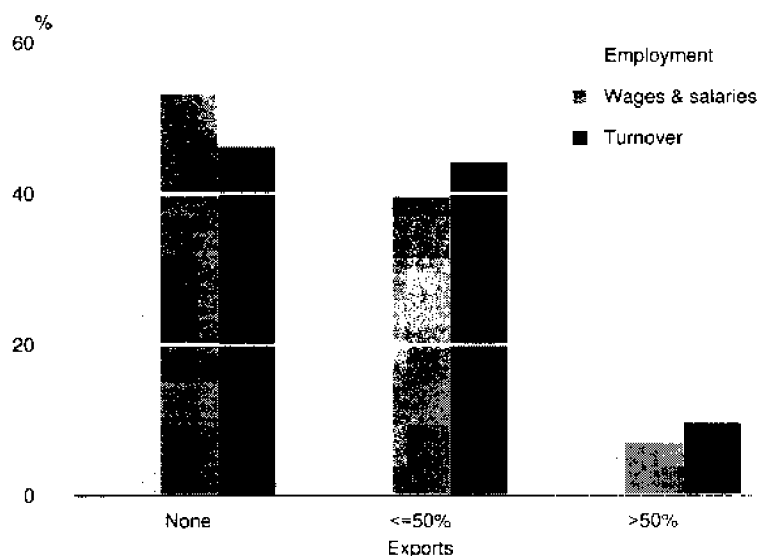
For 1994-95, the percentage of the sales of goods produced in the manufacturing industry which were subsequently exported was 13.7%. The Metal product manufacturing industry subdivision recorded the highest percentage contribution with 24.0%, followed by Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (17.1%). The industry subdivisions to record the smallest percentage contribution were Other manufacturing (3.3%), Printing, publishing and recorded media (3.4%) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (3.7%).

The percentage of the sales of goods produced in the manufacturing industry which were subsequently exported varied according to employment size. Establishments employing 100 or more persons recorded the highest contribution with 16.8%. The percentage decreased the smaller the employment size range, with establishments employing 50-99 persons recording 11.4% and establishments employing 0-49 persons 6.0%.

Establishments that export made up a significant proportion of employment (41.0%), wages and salaries (46.7%) and turnover (53.8%) in the manufacturing industry. Establishments that export more than 50% of their sales of goods produced accounted for 6.1% of employment and 9.6% of turnover in the manufacturing industry.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Distribution of selected variables by proportion of goods exported



COMPONENTS OF PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN AND SELECTED EXPENSES (TABLE 12)

The total cost of purchases, transfers in and selected expenses for 1994–95 was \$116,699m, of which purchases and transfers in comprised \$103,814m (or 89.0%). The percentage contributions of the other selected expense items were: outward freight and cartage 3.6%; repair and maintenance expenses 3.6%; rent, leasing and hiring expenses 2.0%; commission expenses 1.1%; and motor vehicle running expenses 0.9%.

COMPONENTS OF OPENING AND CLOSING STOCKS (TABLE 13)

Over the twelve months of 1994–95, the value of manufacturing stocks rose by \$1,856m to \$22,664m, an increase of 8.9%. All nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in the value of stocks over the period, with the largest percentage increases recorded in Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 13.9%), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 11.8%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up 10.9%). The smallest percentage increase was recorded in Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 4.8%).

COMPONENTS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND DISPOSAL OF ASSETS (TABLE 14)

For 1994–95, capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry was \$10,690m. This represented 5.6% of turnover recorded for the same period. Capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment contributed 85.0% of total capital expenditure. The Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry (\$2,215m) was the largest contributor to total capital expenditure, followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (\$2,061m). Other manufacturing (\$185m) was the smallest contributor.

For 1994–95, the proceeds from the disposal of assets was valued at \$1,115m, with the proceeds from the disposal of plant, machinery and equipment accounting for 79.4% of this figure. The industry subdivision contributing the most to the total disposal of assets value was Printing, publishing and recorded media (\$344m). The smallest contributor was Other manufacturing (\$28m).

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1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1989-90 Prices)(a)

Industry description	1984-85.....		1989-90.....		1993-94.....		1994-95.....	
	Value	Proportion(b)	Value	Proportion(b)	Value	Proportion(b)	Value	Proportion(b)
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14 115	4.7	14 820	4.0	r16 258	4.2	13 126	3.2
Mining	12 115	4.0	15 829	4.3	17 194	4.4	18 026	4.4
Manufacturing	49 226	16.3	56 370	15.2	r57 011	14.7	60 254	14.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	9 969	3.3	12 214	3.3	13 098	3.4	13 451	3.3
Construction	21 792	7.2	27 067	7.3	25 433	6.5	27 031	6.6
Wholesale trade	32 075	10.6	38 311	10.4	36 447	9.4	40 693	10.0
Retail trade	24 324	8.1	27 308	7.4	28 623	7.4	29 960	7.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5 402	1.8	6 935	1.9	7 268	1.9	7 892	1.9
Transport and storage	15 663	5.2	19 450	5.3	22 040	5.7	23 735	5.8
Communication services	5 569	1.8	8 504	2.3	11 959	3.1	13 467	3.3
Finance and insurance	14 113	4.7	19 983	5.4	16 489	4.2	16 763	4.1
Property and business services	21 316	7.1	30 512	8.2	31 505	8.1	33 698	8.2
Government administration and defence	11 331	3.8	13 090	3.5	14 688	3.8	15 226	3.7
Education	13 324	4.4	16 448	4.4	18 950	4.9	19 153	4.7
Health and community services	15 138	5.0	18 559	5.0	20 891	5.4	22 042	5.4
Cultural and recreational services	6 264	2.1	7 205	1.9	r7 843	2.0	8 393	2.1
Personal and other services	4 799	1.6	6 314	1.7	6 420	1.7	6 829	1.7
Ownership of dwellings	29 231	9.7	34 686	9.4	39 058	10.1	40 470	9.9
Import duties	3 074	1.0	3 952	1.1	4 527	1.2	5 314	1.3
Less imputed bank service charge	7 344	..	7 486	..	r7 162	..	7 017	..
All industries (GDP(P))	301	100.0	370	100.0	r388	100.0	408	100.0
	496		071		540		506	
Market sector(c)	196 417	65.1	234 729	63.4	r244 610	63.0	258 310	63.2
Non-farm market sector(c)	182 508	60.5	220 102	59.5	r228 538	r58.8	245 366	60.1

(a) The manufacturing data in this table have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register and the omission of some businesses from the business register. See paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Each item calculated as a proportion of 'All industries (GDP(P))'. That is, additivity is to greater than 100%, because of the effect of the item 'Imputed bank service charge'.

(c) The Market sector comprises those industries listed in the table except the non-market industries, namely: Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health and

community services; Personal and other services; and Ownership of dwellings plus the Imputed bank service charges related to these industries. The Non-farm sector relates to the market sector less Agriculture, forestry and fishing plus the Imputed bank service charges related to this industry.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, 1994-95 (5204.0) and Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, September Quarter 1996 (5206.0)

2

PERSONS EMPLOYED(a)(b)

Industry description	1984-85.....		1989-90.....		1993-94.....		1994-95.....	
	Number	Proportion(c)	Number	Proportion(c)	Number	Proportion(c)	Number	Proportion(c)
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	402	6.0	429	5.4	409	5.2	404	5.0
Mining	93	1.4	104	1.3	90	1.1	86	1.1
Manufacturing	1 081	16.2	1 066	13.5	948	12.1	978	12.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	139	2.1	109	1.4	92	1.2	87	1.1
Construction	487	7.3	624	7.9	574	7.3	606	7.4
Wholesale trade	405	6.1	505	6.4	504	6.4	493	6.0
Retail trade	896	13.4	1 129	14.3	1 124	14.3	1 188	14.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	223	3.3	310	3.9	348	4.4	378	4.6
Transport and storage	339	5.1	380	4.8	360	4.6	375	4.6
Communication services	132	2.0	133	1.7	121	1.5	140	1.7
Finance and insurance	268	4.0	360	4.6	317	4.0	313	3.8
Property and business services	439	6.6	633	8.0	674	8.6	750	9.2
Government administration and defence	394	5.9	413	5.2	429	5.5	416	5.1
Education	441	6.6	520	6.6	553	7.1	556	6.8
Health and community services	518	7.7	615	7.8	672	8.6	720	8.8
Cultural and recreational services	117	1.8	158	2.0	168	2.1	190	2.3
Personal and other services	222	3.3	282	3.6	301	3.8	304	3.7
All industries	6 684	100.0	7 900	100.0	7 841	100.0	8 151	100.0
Market sector(d)	4 401	65.8	5 078	64.3	4 896	62.4	5 094	62.5
Non-farm market sector(d)	3 999	59.8	4 649	58.8	4 487	57.2	4 690	57.5

(a) Average annual estimates are entirely based on the Labour Force Survey except for Manufacturing, the estimates for which are mainly based on establishments' data from the annual manufacturing collection. As a result, the sum of employment in each industry differs from the total shown. Similarly, the figures for Manufacturing in this table may be different to the employment figures in other tables of this publication.

(b) The manufacturing data in this table have NOW been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register and the omission of some businesses from the business register. See paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory notes. As the data for the other industries in this table are based on the Labour Force Survey, the adjustment process is not required for these other industries.

(c) Each industry calculated as a proportion of 'All industries'. That is, additivity may not be to 100%, because of the method of estimation used - see footnote (a).

(d) The Market sector comprises those industries listed in the table except the non-market industries, namely: Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health and community services; and Personal and other services. The Non-farm market sector relates to the market sector less Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, 1994-95 (5204.0).

ANZSIC SUBDIVISION DESCRIPTION AND CODE.....

Items	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg 21	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg 22	Wood and paper product mfg 23	Printing, publishing and recorded media 24	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg 25
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services	42 105.8	9 913.7	11 792.0	12 662.4	32 580.5
Less					
Cost of sales	31 733.4	7 116.7	7 432.6	6 780.4	24 657.2
Trading profit	10 372.4	2 797.0	4 359.5	5 882.0	7 923.3
Plus					
Interest income	171.7	24.3	26.5	35.3	83.0
Other operating income	193.0	116.6	50.4	90.6	454.4
Less					
Selected labour costs	6 134.7	2 044.1	2 267.4	3 310.0	4 021.8
Depreciation and amortisation	1 115.6	191.3	414.2	377.8	1 005.2
Other expenses	279.4	107.5	226.2	678.9	372.7
Earnings before interest and tax	3 207.5	595.0	1 528.6	1 641.2	3 061.0
Less					
Interest expenses	688.3	148.5	223.5	223.5	411.7
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX	2 519.2	446.5	1 305.1	1 417.7	2 649.3

ANZSIC SUBDIVISION DESCRIPTION AND CODE.....

Items	Non-metallic mineral product mfg 26	Metal product mfg 27	Machinery and equipment mfg 28	Other manufacturing 29	Total manufacturing 21-29
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services	9 712.5	32 587.8	39 840.0	5 731.0	196 925.7
Less					
Cost of sales	6 124.9	22 410.0	28 749.5	3 871.4	138 876.1
Trading profit	3 587.6	10 177.8	11 090.5	1 859.6	58 049.6
Plus					
Interest income	33.0	75.8	168.5	*11.4	629.5
Other operating income	91.4	179.6	281.9	73.0	1 530.9
Less					
Selected labour costs	1 726.8	5 540.9	7 234.5	1 351.7	33 631.7
Depreciation and amortisation	460.0	1 039.6	926.9	96.2	5 626.8
Other expenses	106.9	197.3	413.5	59.4	2 441.7
Earnings before interest and tax	1 418.4	3 655.5	2 966.0	436.7	18 509.8
Less					
Interest expenses	162.2	317.9	381.6	62.5	2 619.6
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX	1 256.3	3 337.5	2 584.4	374.3	15 890.2

(a) See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory notes.

4

MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Percentage Change in Gross Product(b) (1989-90 Prices)(c)

1989-90 TO 1994-95...

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION

ANZSIC code	Description	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Percentage movement	Change in gross product per person employed(d)(e)
		to 1990-91	to 1991-92	to 1992-93	to 1993-94	to 1994-95		
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2.2	-0.1	1.8	2.9	—	6.9	13.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	-3.4	-5.3	-4.2	1.2	-1.4	-12.6	19.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	-4.5	-0.9	5.7	3.1	2.8	6.0	15.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	-2.9	-7.1	6.1	3.6	4.5	3.6	4.5
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	4.3	-1.9	1.6	4.9	4.2	13.8	21.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	-10.8	-2.7	8.9	1.9	-0.1	-3.7	10.0
27	Metal product mfg	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1	4.2	-3.5	-3.1	15.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	-3.7	-5.2	0.3	9.7	9.0	9.7	31.3
29	Other manufacturing	-16.4	-3.9	-0.7	6.3	3.1	-12.5	2.6
21-29	Total manufacturing	-1.9	-2.7	1.4	4.8	2.4	3.8	18.7

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) For information on gross product at factor cost, see paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 16 to 20 of the Explanatory notes.

(d) Based on employment at the end of June of the reference year. Includes working proprietors.

(e) The basis for the calculation of this data item in this (and the 1993-94) issue of the publication differs from that used in the 1992-93 issue of the publication. See paragraph 22 of the Explanatory notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Turnover(e)	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e)	Turnover per person employed(e)(f)	
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000	
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1994-95	162.5	5 029.7	41 114.9	0.12	253.0
		1993-94	164.2	4 969.2	40 039.3	0.12	243.9
		1992-93	162.8	4 819.0	37 489.9	0.13	230.3
		1991-92	162.3	4 560.2	35 574.2	0.13	219.2
		1990-91	169.2	4 566.0	34 997.2	0.13	206.8
		1989-90	172.5	4 281.7	33 320.7	0.13	193.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1994-95	76.3	1 912.0	9 557.5	0.20	125.2
		1993-94	75.8	1 812.2	9 396.4	0.19	123.9
		1992-93	79.3	1 903.5	9 081.7	0.21	114.6
		1991-92	82.4	1 980.8	9 367.1	0.21	113.7
		1990-91	91.0	2 073.1	9 787.1	0.21	107.6
		1989-90	104.7	2 175.7	9 870.2	0.22	94.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1994-95	63.0	1 948.1	11 287.8	0.17	179.1
		1993-94	61.4	1 777.1	10 637.4	0.17	173.3
		1992-93	60.0	1 772.9	10 066.9	0.18	167.7
		1991-92	60.6	1 743.5	9 404.3	0.19	155.2
		1990-91	62.4	1 755.3	9 463.4	0.19	151.7
		1989-90	68.6	1 766.1	9 518.5	0.19	138.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1994-95	91.8	3 033.2	13 156.4	0.23	143.3
		1993-94	88.0	2 790.3	12 151.7	0.23	138.1
		1992-93	87.5	2 745.9	11 548.0	0.24	132.0
		1991-92	85.5	2 568.0	10 575.5	0.24	123.7
		1990-91	88.4	2 599.3	10 733.7	0.24	121.4
		1989-90	92.5	2 477.9	10 440.7	0.24	112.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1994-95	89.9	3 398.3	29 807.0	0.11	331.7
		1993-94	88.0	3 214.8	29 046.0	0.11	330.2
		1992-93	89.2	3 144.6	28 318.4	0.11	317.5
		1991-92	90.5	3 116.7	28 142.9	0.11	310.9
		1990-91	93.9	3 141.1	28 192.7	0.11	300.1
		1989-90	95.5	2 892.5	26 175.6	0.11	274.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1994-95	38.7	1 336.1	8 879.1	0.15	229.2
		1993-94	38.3	1 293.9	8 633.8	0.15	225.5
		1992-93	39.6	1 300.1	8 333.2	0.16	210.6
		1991-92	39.5	1 268.9	7 673.3	0.17	194.2
		1990-91	41.3	1 321.1	7 729.4	0.17	187.3
		1989-90	44.2	1 286.9	8 132.5	0.16	183.9

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION			Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Turnover(e)	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e)	Turnover per person employed(e)(f)
ANZSIC code	Description		'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
27	Metal product mfg	1994-95	146.0	5 098.1	34 652.4	0.15	237.4
		1993-94 r	145.2	4 830.6	33 305.8	0.15	229.4
		1992-93	148.0	4 829.7	32 368.3	0.15	218.7
		1991-92	150.7	4 904.9	31 793.6	0.15	210.9
		1990-91	163.7	5 098.4	33 607.2	0.15	205.3
		1989-90	174.4	5 004.3	34 137.6	0.15	195.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1994-95	201.5	6 648.1	37 335.0	0.18	185.3
		1993-94 r	196.1	6 199.0	34 930.0	0.18	178.1
		1992-93	194.9	6 118.4	31 355.0	0.20	160.9
		1991-92	197.5	6 001.2	30 413.1	0.20	154.0
		1990-91	216.7	6 613.1	32 028.5	0.21	147.8
		1989-90	243.2	6 587.8	32 679.3	0.20	134.4
29	Other manufacturing	1994-95	53.9	1 248.1	5 800.9	0.22	107.7
		1993-94	54.0	1 199.3	5 511.6	0.22	102.1
		1992-93	52.4	1 174.9	5 076.5	0.23	97.0
		1991-92	52.5	1 150.1	4 973.4	0.23	94.8
		1990-91	54.7	1 202.9	5 090.0	0.24	93.0
		1989-90	63.1	1 321.7	5 671.1	0.23	89.8
21-29 Total manufacturing		1994-95	923.6	29 651.7	191 591.0	0.15	207.4
		1993-94 r	910.9	28 086.3	183 652.0	0.15	201.6
		1992-93	913.6	27 809.0	173 637.9	0.16	190.1
		1991-92	921.5	27 294.3	167 917.3	0.16	182.2
		1990-91	981.4	28 370.5	171 629.1	0.17	174.9
		1989-90	1 058.8	27 794.6	169 946.3	0.16	160.5

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 16 to 20 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

(f) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

INDUSTRY CLASS		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG						
Meat and meat product mfg						
2111	Meat processing	27 530	817.3	5 901.1	0.14	214.3
2112	Poultry processing	9 573	254.4	1 817.9	0.14	189.9
2113	Bacon, ham and smallgoods mfg	6 387	173.0	1 189.7	0.15	186.3
211	Total	43 490	1 244.6	8 908.7	0.14	204.8
Dairy product mfg						
2121	Milk and cream processing	6 299	227.1	2 614.1	0.09	415.0
2122	Ice cream mfg	1 939	61.8	579.6	0.11	298.9
2129	Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	8 291	267.5	3 090.9	0.09	372.8
212	Total	16 529	556.4	6 284.7	0.09	380.2
213	Fruit and vegetable processing	11 094	345.7	2 798.7	0.12	252.3
214	Oil and fat mfg	1 818	77.7	728.8	0.11	400.9
Flour mill and cereal food mfg						
2151	Flour mill product mfg	2 650	99.0	1 224.7	0.08	462.2
2152	Cereal food and baking mix mfg	5 676	162.7	1 646.2	0.10	290.0
215	Total	8 326	261.7	2 871.0	0.09	344.8
Bakery product mfg						
2161	Bread mfg	13 214	330.3	1 348.1	0.25	102.0
2162	Cake and pastry mfg	8 527	208.0	784.2	0.27	92.0
2163	Biscuit mfg	5 169	150.9	709.1	0.21	137.2
216	Total	26 909	689.2	2 841.4	0.24	105.6
Other food mfg						
2171	Sugar mfg	6 539	254.5	2 531.5	0.10	387.1
2172	Confectionery mfg	7 453	247.5	1 196.6	0.21	160.6
2173	Seafood processing	4 368	98.0	1 091.7	0.09	250.0
2174	Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	4 604	153.7	2 256.7	0.07	490.1
2179	Food mfg n.e.c.	12 966	394.9	2 578.1	0.15	198.8
217	Total	35 930	1 148.5	9 654.6	0.12	268.7
Beverage and malt mfg						
2181	Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	5 699	204.5	2 104.2	0.10	369.2
2182	Beer and malt mfg	3 779	207.6	2 428.2	0.09	642.6
2183	Wine mfg	6 814	172.6	1 469.5	0.12	215.7
2184	Spirit mfg	312	9.1	90.6	0.10	290.2
218	Total	16 604	593.7	6 092.5	0.10	366.9
219	Tobacco product mfg	1 823	112.2	934.6	0.12	512.8
21	Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg	162 522	5 029.7	41 114.9	0.12	253.0
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG						
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg						
2211	Wool scouring	1 800	65.2	398.6	0.16	221.5
2212	Synthetic fibre textile mfg	4 789	168.0	786.2	0.21	164.2
2213	Cotton textile mfg	2 962	95.0	451.8	0.21	152.5
2214	Wool textile mfg	2 474	69.3	258.1	0.27	104.4
2215	Textile finishing	2 148	68.0	291.4	0.23	135.7
221	Total	14 172	465.5	2 186.1	0.21	154.3
Textile product mfg						
2221	Made-up textile product mfg	6 234	138.1	666.7	0.21	106.9
2222	Textile floor covering mfg	3 353	108.2	562.9	0.19	167.9
2223	Rope, cordage and twine mfg	585	18.3	86.0	0.21	148.9
2229	Textile product mfg n.e.c.	2 102	53.1	281.3	0.19	133.9
222	Total	12 274	317.6	1 596.9	0.20	130.1

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRY CLASS		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
Knitting mills						
2231	Hosiery mfg	2 400	66.1	258.4	0.26	107.7
2232	Cardigan and pullover mfg	1 771	39.2	146.6	0.27	82.7
2239	Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	2 280	74.2	581.5	0.13	255.0
223	<i>Total</i>	6 451	179.6	986.5	0.18	152.9
Clothing mfg						
2241	Men's and boys' wear mfg	9 446	226.1	842.8	0.27	89.2
2242	Women's and girls' wear mfg	12 120	230.1	1 391.8	0.17	114.8
2243	Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	4 300	108.2	459.5	0.24	106.9
2249	Clothing mfg n.e.c.	7 634	130.7	622.1	0.21	81.5
224	<i>Total</i>	33 500	695.1	3 316.1	0.21	99.0
225	Footwear mfg	5 818	144.5	584.6	0.25	100.5
Leather and leather product mfg						
2261	Leather tanning and fur dressing	3 064	88.4	802.0	0.11	261.7
2262	Leather and leather substitute product mfg	1 066	21.4	85.3	0.25	80.1
226	<i>Total</i>	4 130	109.8	887.3	0.12	214.9
22	Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	76 345	1 912.0	9 557.5	0.20	125.2
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG						
Log sawmilling and timber dressing						
2311	Log sawmilling	8 432	207.0	947.6	0.22	112.4
2312	Wood chipping	759	30.7	468.3	0.07	617.4
2313	Timber resawing and dressing	6 779	203.0	1 110.2	0.18	163.8
231	<i>Total</i>	15 969	440.6	2 526.1	0.17	158.2
Other wood product mfg						
2321	Plywood and veneer mfg	1 601	51.0	246.3	0.21	153.8
2322	Fabricated wood mfg	4 458	164.5	923.0	0.18	207.1
2323	Wooden structural component mfg	16 275	376.5	1 771.2	0.21	108.8
2329	Wood product mfg n.e.c.	7 408	153.0	714.7	0.21	96.5
232	<i>Total</i>	29 743	745.0	3 655.2	0.20	122.9
Paper and paper product mfg						
2331	Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	5 395	249.9	2 219.8	0.11	411.4
2332	Solid paperboard container mfg	2 249	86.6	458.7	0.19	204.0
2333	Corrugated paperboard container mfg	5 315	257.5	1 441.1	0.18	271.1
2334	Paper bag and sack mfg	919	31.4	192.2	0.16	209.2
2339	Paper product mfg n.e.c.	3 442	137.2	794.7	0.17	230.9
233	<i>Total</i>	17 320	762.5	5 106.5	0.15	294.8
23	Total wood and paper product mfg	63 032	1 948.1	11 287.8	0.17	179.1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA						
Printing and services to printing						
2411	Paper stationery mfg	7 334	208.4	993.9	0.21	135.5
2412	Printing	38 257	1 209.5	4 763.0	0.25	124.5
2413	Services to printing	6 430	203.7	625.0	0.33	97.2
241	<i>Total</i>	52 021	1 621.6	6 382.0	0.25	122.7
Publishing						
2421	Newspaper printing or publishing	26 564	953.3	3 672.5	0.26	138.3
2422	Other periodical publishing	4 857	166.8	1 106.8	0.15	227.9
2423	Book and other publishing	6 487	227.2	1 398.0	0.16	215.5
242	<i>Total</i>	37 908	1 347.3	6 177.3	0.22	163.0
243	Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 850	64.3	597.1	0.11	322.7
24	Total printing, publishing and recorded media	91 779	3 033.2	13 156.4	0.23	143.3

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRY CLASS		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG						
251	Petroleum refining	3 647	239.6	6 944.9	0.03	1 904.2
252	Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	591	28.0	454.0	0.06	767.6
Basic chemical mfg						
2531	Fertiliser mfg	1 741	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2532	Industrial gas mfg	1 112	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2533	Synthetic resin mfg	5 064	224.0	2 127.5	0.11	420.1
2534	Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	1 997	91.3	1 089.9	0.08	545.9
2535	Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	3 789	173.4	1 445.1	0.12	381.4
253	Total	13 702	603.2	5 669.4	0.11	413.8
Other chemical product mfg						
2541	Explosive mfg	1 669	75.7	469.5	0.16	281.3
2542	Paint mfg	4 983	185.9	1 495.0	0.12	300.0
2543	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	11 396	458.7	3 581.2	0.13	314.3
2544	Pesticide mfg	1 522	68.7	953.7	0.07	626.6
2545	Soap and other detergent mfg	3 532	128.8	1 204.6	0.11	341.1
2546	Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	3 567	127.0	797.7	0.16	223.6
2547	Ink mfg	658	23.9	208.4	0.11	316.8
2549	Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	2 822	108.7	796.1	0.14	282.1
254	Total	30 149	1 177.3	9 506.3	0.12	315.3
Rubber product mfg						
2551	Rubber tyre mfg	3 824	172.1	877.5	0.20	229.4
2559	Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	4 134	125.4	569.8	0.22	137.8
255	Total	7 958	297.5	1 447.2	0.21	181.8
Plastic product mfg						
2561	Plastic blow moulded product mfg	2 483	79.5	565.7	0.14	227.8
2562	Plastic extruded product mfg	3 833	131.0	830.0	0.16	216.5
2563	Plastic bag and film mfg	7 288	254.0	1 619.5	0.16	222.2
2564	Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg	2 595	65.7	309.8	0.21	119.4
2565	Plastic foam product mfg	1 855	56.7	368.3	0.15	198.5
2566	Plastic injection moulded product mfg	15 754	465.8	2 091.8	0.22	132.8
256	Total	33 808	1 052.7	5 785.1	0.18	171.1
25	Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	89 856	3 398.3	29 807.0	0.11	331.7
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG						
261	Glass and glass product mfg	5 671	210.4	1 060.3	0.20	187.0
Ceramic mfg						
2621	Clay brick mfg	4 810	167.9	840.9	0.20	174.8
2622	Ceramic product mfg	1 300	48.4	234.4	0.21	180.3
2623	Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	1 302	39.9	176.7	0.23	135.7
2629	Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	2 267	58.8	199.7	0.29	88.1
262	Total	9 679	315.0	1 451.7	0.22	150.0
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg						
2631	Cement and lime mfg	2 726	110.1	1 223.4	0.09	448.8
2632	Plaster product mfg	1 978	71.2	601.3	0.12	303.9
2633	Concrete slurry mfg	5 159	167.4	1 940.0	0.09	376.1
2634	Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	1 404	50.0	264.9	0.19	188.7
2635	Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	7 671	267.6	1 479.5	0.18	192.9
263	Total	18 938	666.3	5 509.0	0.12	290.9
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	4 446	144.4	858.0	0.17	193.0
26	Total non-metallic mineral product mfg	38 735	1 336.1	8 879.1	0.15	229.2

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRY CLASS		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
METAL PRODUCT MFG						
Iron and steel mfg						
2711	Basic iron and steel mfg	21 199	1 101.1	8 653.9	0.13	408.2
2712	Iron and steel casting and forging	6 017	197.6	819.1	0.24	136.1
2713	Steel pipe and tube mfg	2 659	99.4	793.5	0.13	298.4
271	<i>Total</i>	29 875	1 398.2	10 266.4	0.14	343.6
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg						
2721	Alumina production	5 858	294.4	2 443.2	0.12	417.0
2722	Aluminium smelting	5 330	241.8	2 984.6	0.08	560.0
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	3 815	180.9	2 446.9	0.07	641.3
2729	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	1 849	79.6	1 342.0	0.06	725.8
272	<i>Total</i>	16 852	796.7	9 216.7	0.09	546.9
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg						
2731	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	4 079	182.0	1 311.1	0.14	321.4
2732	Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	1 738	60.3	728.8	0.08	419.2
2733	Non-ferrous metal casting	1 771	54.5	198.8	0.27	112.2
273	<i>Total</i>	7 589	296.8	2 238.7	0.13	295.0
Structural metal product mfg						
2741	Structural steel fabricating	16 699	482.8	3 017.3	0.16	180.7
2742	Architectural aluminium product mfg	11 950	319.6	1 578.6	0.20	132.1
2749	Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	5 327	135.5	723.2	0.19	135.8
274	<i>Total</i>	33 977	937.9	5 319.1	0.18	156.5
Sheet metal product mfg						
2751	Metal container mfg	4 962	171.9	1 223.2	0.14	246.5
2759	Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	13 327	382.4	1 755.2	0.22	131.7
275	<i>Total</i>	18 290	554.3	2 978.4	0.19	162.8
Fabricated metal product mfg						
2761	Hand tool and general hardware mfg	2 345	60.3	220.1	0.27	93.8
2762	Spring and wire product mfg	5 352	172.1	1 071.5	0.16	200.2
2763	Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	2 751	84.6	391.8	0.22	142.4
2764	Metal coating and finishing	6 202	160.1	532.5	0.30	85.9
2765	Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	2 911	83.9	321.9	0.26	110.6
2769	Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	19 850	553.2	2 095.2	0.26	105.5
276	<i>Total</i>	39 411	1 114.2	4 633.1	0.24	117.6
27	Total metal product mfg	145 995	5 098.1	34 652.4	0.15	237.4
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG						
Motor vehicle and part mfg						
2811	Motor vehicle mfg	23 107	851.3	9 717.7	0.09	420.6
2812	Motor vehicle body mfg	7 154	195.3	997.2	0.20	139.4
2813	Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	4 634	152.6	793.1	0.19	171.1
2819	Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	19 447	597.7	2 672.7	0.22	137.4
281	<i>Total</i>	54 342	1 796.9	14 180.6	0.13	261.0
Other transport equipment mfg						
2821	Shipbuilding	6 270	273.4	1 376.3	0.20	219.5
2822	Boatbuilding	3 156	63.6	295.4	0.22	93.6
2823	Railway equipment mfg	5 183	162.5	922.7	0.18	178.0
2824	Aircraft mfg	12 138	532.6	1 316.9	0.40	108.5
2829	Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	636	16.3	64.8	0.25	101.9
282	<i>Total</i>	27 383	1 048.3	3 976.1	0.26	145.2

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRY CLASS		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg						
2831	Photographic and optical good mfg	2 861	94.2	646.7	0.15	226.0
2832	Medical and surgical equipment mfg	4 891	126.7	448.8	0.28	91.8
2839	Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	4 681	186.0	603.3	0.31	128.9
283	<i>Total</i>	12 433	406.9	1 698.8	0.24	136.6
Electronic equipment mfg						
2841	Computer and business machine mfg	4 116	142.0	1 423.7	0.10	345.9
2842	Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	7 481	305.4	2 049.6	0.15	274.0
2849	Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	6 532	211.3	1 108.0	0.19	169.6
284	<i>Total</i>	18 129	658.7	4 581.3	0.14	252.7
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg						
2851	Household appliance mfg	12 640	363.9	1 951.0	0.19	154.4
2852	Electric cable and wire mfg	4 486	178.9	1 322.3	0.14	294.8
2853	Battery mfg	1 092	39.8	328.4	0.12	300.8
2854	Electric light and sign mfg	4 515	118.7	516.1	0.23	114.3
2859	Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	15 470	471.9	1 929.6	0.24	124.7
285	<i>Total</i>	38 203	1 173.2	6 047.5	0.19	158.3
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg						
2861	Agricultural machinery mfg	5 916	149.2	733.7	0.20	124.0
2862	Mining and construction machinery mfg	6 483	208.1	1 092.3	0.19	168.5
2863	Food processing machinery mfg	2 075	62.3	293.8	0.21	141.6
2864	Machine tool and part mfg	8 057	229.9	833.9	0.28	103.5
2865	Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	7 715	274.3	1 219.6	0.22	158.1
2866	Pump and compressor mfg	2 786	94.4	453.2	0.21	162.7
2867	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	2 661	92.2	392.8	0.23	147.6
2869	Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	15 311	453.6	1 831.5	0.25	119.6
286	<i>Total</i>	51 005	1 564.1	6 850.7	0.23	134.3
28	Total machinery and equipment mfg	201 495	6 648.1	37 335.0	0.18	185.3
OTHER MANUFACTURING						
Prefabricated building mfg						
2911	Prefabricated metal building mfg	1 878	47.3	432.2	0.11	230.1
2919	Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	1 105	32.4	212.1	0.15	191.9
291	<i>Total</i>	2 983	79.7	644.3	0.12	216.0
Furniture mfg						
2921	Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	27 408	594.2	2 440.9	0.24	89.1
2922	Sheet metal furniture mfg	3 243	88.8	418.9	0.21	129.2
2923	Mattress mfg (except rubber)	2 741	70.5	394.8	0.18	144.0
2929	Furniture mfg n.e.c.	6 033	153.4	696.2	0.22	115.4
292	<i>Total</i>	39 424	906.8	3 950.7	0.23	100.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing						
2941	Jewellery and silverware mfg	2 854	63.5	311.0	0.20	109.0
2942	Toy and sporting good mfg	2 210	46.7	249.5	0.19	112.9
2949	Manufacturing n.e.c.	6 403	151.3	645.4	0.23	100.8
294	<i>Total</i>	11 467	261.6	1 205.9	0.22	105.2
29	Total other manufacturing	53 874	1 248.1	5 800.9	0.22	107.7
21-29	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	923 634	29 651.7	191 591.0	0.15	207.4

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

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MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary data for States, Territories and Australia

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
NEW SOUTH WALES						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	47.7	1 530.5	12 482.2	0.12	261.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	24.1	601.4	3 105.4	0.19	129.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	20.1	615.4	3 543.8	0.17	176.5
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	35.8	1 260.2	5 828.0	0.22	162.6
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	32.1	1 253.7	11 470.4	0.11	357.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	12.0	438.1	2 955.7	0.15	245.4
27	Metal product mfg	54.6	2 118.3	13 503.4	0.16	247.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	63.7	2 150.6	10 211.6	0.21	160.3
29	Other manufacturing	15.0	377.9	1 718.7	0.22	114.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	305.0	10 346.1	64 819.2	0.16	212.5
VICTORIA						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	45.4	1 491.8	12 364.8	0.12	272.7
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	35.5	922.6	4 454.1	0.21	125.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	16.6	537.3	3 154.3	0.17	190.5
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	28.5	954.6	4 116.9	0.23	144.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	35.5	1 363.2	10 428.0	0.13	293.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	9.5	341.0	1 945.8	0.18	205.3
27	Metal product mfg	36.1	1 180.6	7 660.3	0.15	212.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	69.0	2 392.6	15 142.1	0.16	219.4
29	Other manufacturing	16.4	378.4	1 781.2	0.21	108.8
21-29	Total manufacturing	292.4	9 562.0	61 047.7	0.16	208.8
QUEENSLAND						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	34.2	1 040.2	8 620.8	0.12	252.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	5.7	112.4	629.6	0.18	110.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	11.7	318.7	1 746.1	0.18	149.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	12.0	362.0	1 407.6	0.26	117.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	8.9	306.8	3 541.6	0.09	398.7
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	7.6	249.1	1 983.2	0.13	262.0
27	Metal product mfg	24.9	763.1	5 747.8	0.13	230.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	22.7	628.4	3 074.2	0.20	135.6
29	Other manufacturing	10.9	238.0	1 041.2	0.23	95.6
21-29	Total manufacturing	138.5	4 018.7	27 792.1	0.14	200.7
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	16.0	431.2	3 342.7	0.13	208.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	5.2	139.2	811.2	0.17	157.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	5.8	196.5	976.1	0.20	168.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5.0	149.8	650.1	0.23	130.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6.4	217.5	1 352.7	0.16	209.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2.8	89.6	529.0	0.17	189.7
27	Metal product mfg	11.0	350.9	2 552.2	0.14	233.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	30.3	1 027.1	6 868.7	0.15	226.4
29	Other manufacturing	4.5	95.9	449.8	0.21	100.3
21-29	Total manufacturing	87.0	2 697.9	17 532.4	0.15	201.6

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	12.4	341.8	2 829.2	0.12	228.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	3.9	86.9	335.7	0.26	86.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	4.5	125.3	698.2	0.18	154.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	6.2	179.7	738.1	0.24	120.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6.0	220.6	2 782.5	0.08	466.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	5.5	178.3	1 106.4	0.16	200.7
27	Metal product mfg	14.8	517.6	3 893.9	0.13	263.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	12.3	349.5	1 682.5	0.21	137.0
29	Other manufacturing	5.8	130.6	690.1	0.19	118.2
21-29	Total manufacturing	71.3	2 130.2	14 756.6	0.14	207.0
TASMANIA						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	5.8	164.2	1 294.1	0.13	222.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1.9	46.4	211.3	0.22	112.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3.9	139.8	1 097.6	0.13	279.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.9	52.1	164.7	0.32	89.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.9	32.9	213.0	0.15	245.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1.0	30.1	249.7	0.12	260.2
27	Metal product mfg	3.4	114.6	819.1	0.14	240.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2.6	74.8	254.8	0.29	97.5
29	Other manufacturing	0.8	14.8	59.7	0.25	76.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	22.1	669.8	4 364.0	0.15	197.4
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	0.5	15.6	107.6	0.15	198.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	0.1	1.2	3.6	0.23	60.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	0.1	3.7	20.3	0.18	137.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.5	11.7	36.4	0.32	74.5
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.1	2.7	15.2	0.18	215.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	0.2	5.7	48.0	0.12	229.0
27	Metal product mfg	1.1	49.4	457.8	0.11	399.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.3	7.1	36.1	0.20	109.2
29	Other manufacturing	0.1	2.8	11.3	0.25	88.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	3.2	99.9	736.3	0.14	232.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	0.5	14.4	73.5	0.20	140.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	0.1	1.7	6.5	0.26	73.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	0.4	11.3	51.4	0.22	141.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.9	63.2	214.7	0.29	113.5
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	—	0.8	3.7	0.22	122.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	0.2	4.2	61.4	0.07	349.7
27	Metal product mfg	0.2	3.5	17.9	0.20	110.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.6	18.1	64.9	0.28	117.2
29	Other manufacturing	0.4	9.8	48.8	0.20	130.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	4.2	127.0	542.7	0.23	130.4

For footnotes see end of table.

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MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary data for States, Territories and Australia *continued*

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
AUSTRALIA						
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	162.5	5 029.7	41 114.9	0.12	253.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	76.3	1 912.0	9 557.5	0.20	125.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	63.0	1 948.1	11 287.8	0.17	179.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	91.8	3 033.2	13 156.4	0.23	143.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	89.9	3 398.3	29 807.0	0.11	331.7
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	38.7	1 336.1	8 879.1	0.15	229.2
27	Metal product mfg	146.0	5 098.1	34 652.4	0.15	237.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	201.5	6 648.1	37 335.0	0.18	185.3
29	Other manufacturing	53.9	1 248.1	5 800.9	0.22	107.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	923.8	29 851.7	191 591.0	0.15	207.4

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

Employment size group	EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE(b).....		WAGES AND SALARIES(c)(d)...		TURNOVER(d).....		Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(d)	Turnover per person employed(d)(e)
	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion		
	'000	%	\$m	%	\$m	%		
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG								
0-3 persons	1.5	0.9	18.6	0.4	198.0	0.5	0.09	131.6
4-9 persons	6.5	4.0	107.6	2.2	811.5	2.0	0.13	124.3
10-19 persons	7.6	4.7	168.7	3.4	1 579.7	3.9	0.11	207.6
20-49 persons	16.5	10.1	420.6	8.4	3 627.2	8.9	0.12	220.4
50-99 persons	19.8	12.2	560.3	11.2	5 159.8	12.6	0.11	260.2
Total less than 100 persons	51.9	32.0	1 275.8	25.5	11 376.2	27.8	0.11	219.1
100-199 persons	23.0	14.1	721.4	14.4	6 462.0	15.8	0.11	281.5
200-499 persons	47.1	29.0	1 604.0	32.1	13 147.3	32.1	0.12	279.0
500-999 persons	35.6	21.9	1 238.1	24.8	8 644.8	21.1	0.14	242.7
1 000 or more persons	4.9	3.0	159.7	3.2	1 332.4	3.3	0.12	272.1
Total 100 or more persons	110.6	68.0	3 723.3	74.5	29 586.4	72.2	0.13	267.5
Total	162.5	100.0	4 999.1	100.0	40 962.6	100.0	0.12	252.0
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG								
0-3 persons	5.1	6.7	53.7	2.8	307.2	3.2	0.17	60.3
4-9 persons	9.5	12.5	140.9	7.4	739.3	7.8	0.19	77.6
10-19 persons	8.2	10.8	181.8	9.6	833.4	8.8	0.22	101.5
20-49 persons	11.0	14.4	262.1	13.8	1 424.4	15.0	0.18	129.5
50-99 persons	9.4	12.3	254.5	13.4	1 322.4	13.9	0.19	140.6
Total less than 100 persons	43.2	56.6	893.1	47.1	4 626.8	48.7	0.19	107.0
100-199 persons	13.0	17.0	388.2	20.5	2 096.8	22.1	0.19	161.9
200-499 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500-999 persons	6.9	9.1	200.6	10.6	876.5	9.2	0.23	126.5
1 000 or more persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	33.1	43.4	1 004.0	52.9	4 866.2	51.3	0.21	147.0
Total	76.3	100.0	1 897.1	100.0	9 493.0	100.0	0.20	124.3
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	3.3	5.2	48.9	2.5	275.4	2.4	0.18	84.3
4-9 persons	8.6	13.7	170.7	8.8	752.3	6.7	0.23	87.2
10-19 persons	8.2	13.1	192.8	9.9	913.5	8.1	0.21	111.0
20-49 persons	10.3	16.3	269.2	13.8	1 395.9	12.4	0.19	136.0
50-99 persons	7.4	11.8	234.8	12.1	1 682.6	14.9	0.14	226.3
Total less than 100 persons	37.8	60.0	916.4	47.1	5 019.7	44.5	0.18	132.7
100-199 persons	8.7	13.8	326.8	16.8	1 910.2	16.9	0.17	220.4
200-499 persons	12.2	19.3	467.6	24.0	2 940.1	26.1	0.16	241.9
500-999 persons	4.4	7.0	234.4	12.1	1 401.6	12.4	0.17	319.8
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	25.2	40.0	1 028.8	52.9	6 251.9	55.5	0.16	248.0
Total	63.0	100.0	1 945.3	100.0	11 271.6	100.0	0.17	178.8

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE(b).....		WAGES AND SALARIES(c)(d)...		TURNOVER(d).....		Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(d)	Turnover per person employed(d)(e)
	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion		
	'000	%	\$m	%	\$m	%		
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA								
0-3 persons	4.2	4.6	73.6	2.4	351.2	2.7	0.21	82.6
4-9 persons	11.3	12.3	253.1	8.4	986.2	7.5	0.26	87.1
10-19 persons	10.4	11.3	292.1	9.7	1 077.8	8.2	0.27	103.8
20-49 persons	13.8	15.0	425.4	14.1	1 761.6	13.4	0.24	127.7
50-99 persons	9.8	10.7	332.9	11.0	1 523.7	11.6	0.22	155.7
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>1 377.1</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>5 700.4</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>115.1</i>
100-199 persons	10.7	11.7	370.1	12.3	1 558.0	11.9	0.24	145.4
200-499 persons	13.5	14.7	511.7	17.0	2 010.0	15.3	0.25	148.8
500-999 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>1 638.7</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>7 408.3</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>175.4</i>
Total	91.8	100.0	3 015.7	100.0	13 108.7	100.0	0.23	142.8
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	1.6	1.8	28.2	0.8	239.4	0.8	0.12	150.7
4-9 persons	4.7	5.3	121.2	3.6	661.0	2.2	0.18	139.8
10-19 persons	6.8	7.6	192.2	5.7	1 429.4	4.8	0.13	210.2
20-49 persons	14.1	15.7	441.9	13.0	3 369.2	11.3	0.13	238.9
50-99 persons	14.6	16.3	549.1	16.2	4 480.9	15.1	0.12	306.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>1 332.5</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>10 179.9</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>243.4</i>
100-199 persons	20.8	23.2	819.7	24.2	6 463.7	21.7	0.13	310.3
200-499 persons	22.9	25.4	1 018.8	30.0	9 795.7	32.9	0.10	428.6
500-999 persons	4.3	4.8	221.8	6.5	3 335.0	11.2	0.07	767.2
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>2 060.3</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>19 594.4</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>407.9</i>
Total	89.9	100.0	3 392.8	100.0	29 774.4	100.0	0.11	331.4
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	1.5	3.9	23.5	1.8	137.1	1.6	0.17	91.9
4-9 persons	3.5	9.1	77.3	5.8	403.3	4.6	0.19	114.6
10-19 persons	3.5	8.9	90.7	6.8	446.5	5.1	0.20	129.3
20-49 persons	5.4	13.9	157.7	11.8	997.3	11.3	0.16	185.5
50-99 persons	5.3	13.8	196.4	14.8	1 545.3	17.5	0.13	289.8
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>545.5</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>3 529.5</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>184.1</i>
100-199 persons	9.0	23.2	351.5	26.4	2 650.7	30.0	0.13	295.5
200-499 persons	8.3	21.5	345.2	25.9	2 193.9	24.8	0.16	263.9
500-999 persons	2.3	5.9	88.9	6.7	458.6	5.2	0.19	201.2
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>785.6</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>5 303.1</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>271.1</i>
Total	38.7	100.0	1 331.1	100.0	8 832.7	100.0	0.15	228.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE(b).....		WAGES AND SALARIES(c)(d)..		TURNOVER(d).....		Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(d)	Turnover per person employed(d)(e)
	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion		
	'000	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	Ratio	\$'000
METAL PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	5.7	3.9	102.7	2.0	683.7	2.0	0.15	120.2
4-9 persons	15.2	10.4	329.2	6.5	1 458.5	4.2	0.23	95.9
10-19 persons	15.2	10.4	406.0	8.0	1 897.2	5.5	0.21	124.6
20-49 persons	22.7	15.5	634.6	12.5	3 182.6	9.2	0.20	140.5
50-99 persons	20.3	13.9	668.9	13.2	4 228.5	12.2	0.16	207.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	79.1	54.2	2 141.4	42.2	11 450.5	33.2	0.19	144.7
100-199 persons	19.2	13.2	688.2	13.6	4 791.9	13.9	0.14	249.3
200-499 persons	15.7	10.7	632.7	12.5	5 453.0	15.8	0.12	348.4
500-999 persons	11.3	7.7	481.4	9.5	4 393.2	12.7	0.11	388.8
1 000 or more persons	20.7	14.2	1 134.5	22.3	8 442.5	24.4	0.13	407.8
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	66.9	45.8	2 936.7	57.8	23 080.6	66.8	0.13	345.1
Total	146.0	100.0	5 078.2	100.0	34 531.1	100.0	0.15	236.5
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG								
0-3 persons	7.1	3.5	127.3	1.9	612.7	1.7	0.21	86.4
4-9 persons	16.2	8.1	382.2	5.8	1 725.7	4.7	0.22	106.2
10-19 persons	16.8	8.3	451.8	6.8	1 979.6	5.4	0.23	118.1
20-49 persons	24.0	11.9	706.7	10.7	3 429.7	9.3	0.21	142.9
50-99 persons	22.6	11.2	732.4	11.1	3 776.7	10.2	0.19	167.5
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	86.7	43.0	2 400.4	36.3	11 524.4	31.2	0.21	133.0
100-199 persons	25.8	12.8	873.8	13.2	4 519.6	12.2	0.19	175.1
200-499 persons	32.9	16.3	1 238.5	18.7	6 456.0	17.5	0.19	196.3
500-999 persons	21.2	10.5	756.4	11.4	4 076.2	11.0	0.19	192.7
1 000 or more persons	35.0	17.4	1 352.7	20.4	10 338.9	28.0	0.13	295.5
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	114.8	57.0	4 221.3	63.7	25 390.7	68.8	0.17	221.1
Total	201.5	100.0	6 621.8	100.0	36 915.1	100.0	0.18	183.2
OTHER MANUFACTURING								
0-3 persons	6.4	11.9	84.7	6.8	461.3	8.0	0.18	72.1
4-9 persons	12.1	22.5	243.9	19.6	1 001.9	17.3	0.24	82.8
10-19 persons	9.0	16.7	200.2	16.1	828.0	14.3	0.24	92.3
20-49 persons	11.9	22.1	312.0	25.1	1 528.4	26.4	0.20	128.5
50-99 persons	7.4	13.7	193.3	15.5	946.3	16.4	0.20	128.5
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	46.7	86.7	1 034.2	83.2	4 765.9	82.4	0.22	102.0
100-199 persons	4.9	9.1	144.7	11.6	681.0	11.8	0.21	139.2
200-499 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500-999 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	7.2	13.3	209.5	16.8	1 017.9	17.6	0.21	142.3
Total	53.9	100.0	1 243.7	100.0	5 783.8	100.0	0.22	107.4

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE(b).....		WAGES AND SALARIES(c)(d)...		TURNOVER(d).....		Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(d)	Turnover per person employed(d)(e)
	Number '000	Proportion %	Amount \$m	Proportion %	Amount \$m	Proportion %		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING								
0-3 persons	36.4	3.9	561.2	1.9	3 266.0	1.7	0.17	89.8
4-9 persons	87.8	9.5	1 826.3	6.2	8 539.7	4.5	0.21	97.3
10-19 persons	85.7	9.3	2 176.2	7.4	10 985.0	5.8	0.20	128.3
20-49 persons	129.5	14.0	3 630.2	12.3	20 716.4	10.9	0.18	159.9
50-99 persons	116.6	12.6	3 722.6	12.6	24 666.2	12.9	0.15	211.5
Total less than 100 persons	456.0	49.4	11 916.5	40.4	68 173.3	35.8	0.17	149.5
100-199 persons	135.0	14.6	4 684.4	15.9	31 133.9	16.3	0.15	230.6
200-499 persons	166.3	18.0	6 247.7	21.2	43 994.0	23.1	0.14	264.6
500-999 persons	92.8	10.0	3 473.9	11.8	24 721.1	13.0	0.14	266.4
1 000 or more persons	73.5	8.0	3 202.4	10.8	22 650.7	11.9	0.14	308.0
Total 100 or more persons	467.6	50.6	17 608.2	59.6	122 499.7	64.2	0.14	262.0
Total	923.6	100.0	29 524.7	100.0	190 672.9	100.0	0.15	206.4

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1994-95 but were not operating at 30 June 1995. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory notes.

(e) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		0-49 PERSONS.....		50-99 PERSONS.....	
		Amount exported by this business or its agent	Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced	Amount exported by this business or its agent	Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	%	\$m	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	926.6	15.6	686.7	14.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	150.2	5.2	165.8	13.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	33.3	1.1	370.6	22.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	65.4	1.8	212.4	16.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	280.1	5.1	350.0	8.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	50.5	2.7	119.8	8.2
27	Metal product mfg	192.7	3.0	201.8	5.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	597.0	9.3	454.9	13.5
29	Other manufacturing	67.8	1.9	69.3	7.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	2 363.5	6.0	2 631.4	11.4

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		100 OR MORE PERSONS..		TOTAL.....	
		Amount exported by this business or its agent	Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced	Amount exported by this business or its agent	Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	%	\$m	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	5 165.2	17.9	6 778.5	17.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	729.2	16.2	1 045.2	12.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	206.2	3.4	610.1	5.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	27.4	0.7	305.2	3.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 508.4	7.9	2 138.5	7.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	137.4	2.7	307.6	3.7
27	Metal product mfg	7 548.5	33.3	7 943.1	24.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	3 897.2	16.8	4 949.1	15.0
29	Other manufacturing	39.5	4.1	176.6	3.3
21-29	Total manufacturing	19 259.1	16.8	24 253.9	13.7

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) This table excludes those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1994-95 but were not operating at 30 June 1995. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		ESTABLISHMENTS THAT DO NOT EXPORT.....			ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS UP TO AND INCLUDING 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED.....			ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS OF MORE THAN 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED.....		
		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	51.9	47.0	43.7	34.4	38.5	40.6	13.6	14.5	15.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	64.9	58.6	55.0	29.7	34.6	33.9	5.3	6.8	11.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	75.1	68.6	63.4	24.0	30.5	33.6	0.9	0.9	3.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	86.5	85.1	81.9	13.1	14.4	15.6	0.4	0.4	2.5
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	49.5	45.0	40.3	48.5	52.9	57.7	2.0	2.2	2.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	69.6	64.4	71.7	29.1	34.1	26.4	1.4	1.5	1.9
27	Metal product mfg	54.1	43.5	37.5	36.8	44.0	43.5	9.0	12.4	19.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	45.0	42.3	31.1	48.9	51.0	61.8	6.2	6.7	7.1
29	Other manufacturing	81.5	78.6	77.7	16.9	19.6	20.1	1.6	1.8	2.2
21-29	Total manufacturing	59.1	53.3	46.2	34.9	39.7	44.2	6.1	7.0	9.6

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Components of Turnover

SALES AND TRANSFERS OUT.....

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Goods produced by the establishment (or for it on commission)	Goods not produced by the establishment	Total	Income from services	Total government subsidies	Rent, leasing and hiring income	Own account capital work	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	39 859.7	494.6	40 354.3	483.3	17.0	47.6	212.7	41 114.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	8 404.7	149.3	8 554.0	832.9	89.4	7.5	73.8	9 557.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	10 818.8	235.7	11 054.5	*135.7	18.6	9.4	69.5	11 287.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	8 914.3	154.5	9 068.8	4 023.2	21.5	12.6	30.3	13 156.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	28 865.0	395.2	29 260.2	377.7	15.0	15.9	138.1	29 807.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	8 415.8	164.7	8 580.5	173.9	2.1	*27.1	95.4	8 879.1
27	Metal product mfg	32 961.1	443.2	33 404.3	1 117.5	22.4	46.9	61.3	34 652.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	33 173.0	778.5	33 951.5	2 887.1	153.0	113.4	230.1	37 335.0
29	Other manufacturing	5 386.0	124.3	5 510.4	238.9	8.8	*32.0	10.9	5 800.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	176 798.3	2 940.1	179 738.4	10 270.2	347.9	312.3	922.2	191 591.0

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

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MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Purchases, Transfers In and Selected Expenses(b)

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Purchases and transfers in	Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	Outward freight and cartage expenses	Motor vehicle running expenses	Commission expenses	Repair and maintenance expenses	Total purchases, transfers in and selected expenses
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	23 994.4	310.3	987.5	247.6	142.9	736.8	26 419.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	4 779.4	161.1	142.7	61.2	314.2	144.7	5 603.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	6 004.5	130.8	371.5	72.5	*70.3	385.3	7 034.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	4 105.2	314.9	225.9	99.9	113.1	144.8	5 003.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	17 529.9	319.8	548.9	104.4	148.6	646.3	19 297.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	3 726.6	109.2	547.4	73.2	29.7	342.5	4 828.6
27	Metal product mfg	19 359.9	364.9	926.9	130.7	154.6	1 349.0	22 286.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	21 496.3	432.9	318.0	154.4	172.6	395.8	22 970.2
29	Other manufacturing	2 817.8	150.6	83.7	59.0	97.7	46.3	3 255.1
21-29	Total manufacturing	103 814.0	2 294.4	4 152.3	1 003.0	1 243.7	4 191.6	116 699.1

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraph 23 of the Explanatory notes.

13

MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a). Opening and Closing Stocks

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		OPENING STOCKS.....				CLOSING STOCKS.....			
		Raw materials, fuels, containers, etc.	Work-in- progress	Finished goods	Total	Raw materials, fuels, containers, etc.	Work-in- progress	Finished goods	Total
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 428.1	661.0	1 677.8	3 767.0	1 486.3	750.7	1 711.9	3 948.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	587.7	238.1	577.9	1 403.7	645.4	256.5	655.2	1 557.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	507.8	206.7	449.6	1 164.1	547.2	213.5	491.1	1 251.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	374.1	112.8	196.3	683.3	450.4	109.6	218.4	778.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 248.7	493.7	1 805.4	3 547.8	1 426.9	483.3	1 954.2	3 864.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	330.2	66.6	481.0	877.8	339.5	74.6	530.7	944.7
27	Metal product mfg	1 468.3	937.1	1 579.2	3 984.6	1 646.3	967.1	1 702.5	4 316.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2 079.4	1 319.6	1 445.3	4 844.3	2 218.9	1 479.5	1 716.9	5 415.5
29	Other manufacturing	257.1	111.8	167.0	535.8	277.2	131.5	178.8	587.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	8 281.5	4 147.6	8 379.4	20 808.5	9 038.1	4 466.4	9 159.6	22 664.2

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

14

MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Acquisition and Disposal of Assets

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		ACQUISITION OF.....				DISPOSAL OF.....			
		Plant, machinery and equipment(b)	Dwellings, other buildings and structures	Other (including land and intangible assets)(c)	Total	Plant, machinery and equipment(b)	Dwellings, other buildings and structures	Other (including land and intangible assets)(c)	Total
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 695.9	*366.8	152.0	2 214.7	96.5	16.1	37.4	150.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	*345.8	*11.1	15.7	372.7	35.7	**4.3	5.3	45.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	806.1	41.2	*17.7	865.0	30.9	*17.5	*2.6	51.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	991.4	*134.9	44.3	1 170.7	*290.0	**4.0	*50.3	*344.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 833.8	182.2	45.5	2 061.5	137.1	20.5	5.5	163.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	577.7	33.0	18.2	628.9	33.8	0.9	19.9	54.6
27	Metal product mfg	1 427.1	94.8	*41.9	1 563.7	95.4	7.1	4.3	106.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1 263.6	244.7	118.5	1 627.0	146.2	7.3	18.0	171.5
29	Other manufacturing	144.6	*19.7	*21.1	185.4	20.1	*6.5	*1.6	28.2
21-29	Total manufacturing	9 086.1	1 128.4	474.9	10 689.5	885.5	84.2	145.0	1 114.7

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes motor vehicles.

(c) See paragraph 24 of the Explanatory notes.

Note: Because of a processing error, the figures for acquisition of plant, machinery and equipment and total capital expenditure for Machinery and equipment manufacturing (28) as published in the 1992-93 issue of this publication are in error. The correct 1992-93 figures are \$1,029.2m and \$1,304.0m (respectively).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents final statistics compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments for 1994-95, with some comparative statistics relating to preceding years.
- 2** The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. For the 1994-95 collection, a variety of samples was selected to produce data on a range of variables.
- 3** A sample of approximately 20,000 establishments was requested to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover and whether their products were exported. Approximately 7,500 of these establishments were asked to provide additional information related to detailed structural and performance data. They were also asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. (These commodity data will be released in the publication *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1994-95* (8365.0).) A sample of approximately 5,700 management units was asked the detailed information required to derive operating profit before tax (published in table 3).
- 4** Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 5** The main unit for which statistics are reported in the 1994-95 manufacturing collection is the establishment. Prior to the 1988-89 census, this unit covered, in general, all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise (business) at a single physical location.
- 6** The standard units definitions were revised for the 1988-89 census, with the establishment now being generally delineated on the basis of availability of accounting data rather than in terms of a location.
- 7** These new definitions were progressively implemented on the ABS central business register as reporting arrangements with individual businesses were finalised. The new management unit and establishment definitions were fully implemented on the ABS central business register in time for the 1990-91 census for those units classified to the manufacturing industry.
- 8** A manufacturing management unit is one predominantly engaged in manufacturing activity, but the data collected for it cover all activities of the management unit (including in respect of non-manufacturing establishments). Conversely, there are some management units predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which have establishments engaged in manufacturing activities and which are excluded.
- 9** Similarly, a manufacturing establishment is one predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities, but the data collected for it cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities and which are excluded.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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10 A small number of manufacturing establishments engage, in a significant way, in a variety of activities which are normally carried out by different industries. For example, a predominantly manufacturing establishment may also undertake significant amounts of wholesaling. Similarly, a manufacturing establishment may produce significant volumes of a variety of goods which are normally produced in different manufacturing industries. In such cases, the original establishment is 'split' into a separate establishment for each significant activity which belongs to a separate industry. For the 1994-95 manufacturing collection, 'significant' was defined as \$7.0 million or more.

11 The statistics in this publication exclude some very small manufacturers. Those excluded are manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

STANDARD UNITS

12 For the definition of the standard units now in use, see the Glossary.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

13 For information on this subject, see the sections Technical note and Standard errors.

DATA ADJUSTED

14 As was done for the 1993-94 issue of this publication, data have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register. First, adjustments have been made to allow for new businesses which had commenced operations but for which details had not been processed on to the ABS business register in time for inclusion in the annual manufacturing industry survey. Adjustments of this type will continue to be applied in future periods. Second, adjustments have been made for businesses which had been in existence for several years, but, for various reasons, were not previously added to the ABS business register. The ABS is remedying these omissions.

15 The majority of businesses affected by these lags and omissions and to which both types of adjustments apply are small in size. The effect of these adjustments on 1994-95 turnover is an increase of 1% while the effect on employment is an increase of 3%. Most States and Territories and most industries were affected to a similar degree. The main exception is Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing, for which the adjustments are substantially higher.

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

16 As explained above, the standard units definitions were revised for the 1988-89 census and the new definitions were fully implemented on the ABS central business register in time for the 1990-91 census for units classified to the manufacturing industry.

17 Commencing with the 1993-94 manufacturing collection, included are data relating to those manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Data in respect of these 'non-employers' were excluded from the scope of the manufacturing collection for the 1988-89 to 1992-93 (inclusive) reference years. However, the inclusion of these types of businesses has only had a marginal affect on statistical aggregates.

18 Commencing with the 1994-95 manufacturing collection, multi-establishment management units have been 'collapsed' into single establishment management units, unless they had significant activity in more than one industry and/or State or Territory. The effect of this process is that most manufacturing businesses which previously reported for more than one establishment were asked to combine operations by those establishments into a single reporting unit. The effect of this on manufacturing statistics as contained in this publication has been minimal. (Across Australia, approximately 1,500 manufacturing establishments were no longer separately identified and counted as a result of this process.)

19 As explained above, about 7,500 establishments included in the 1994-95 collection were asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. Also, as explained in the previous issue of this publication, this procedure was similarly followed in respect of the 18,000 establishments included in the commodity sample as part of the 1993-94 collection. The availability of this fine level commodity/activity data for these units has enabled ABS survey processing staff to better identify those establishments which were actually in the scope of the manufacturing collection and those which should not be included in the manufacturing collection, because (for example) they were actually wholesalers or retailers. These fine level commodity/activity data have also enabled an objective industry code to be determined for the responding units in the samples, compared to the more subjective industry coding which occurred for all units in each of the 1990-91 to 1992-93 (inclusive) manufacturing collections. The industry code for the units not responding or not included in either of these commodity samples has continued to be a subjectively determined code.

20 The combining of railway workshop locations (primary to ANZSIC class 2823) with rail transport locations (primary to ANZSIC class 6200) to form establishments primary to Division I: Transport and storage (that is, out of scope of this collection) has affected time series statistics for years up to the 1990-91 census for subdivision 28. However, from the 1992-93 collection, some of these railway workshop locations have once again been classified as separate manufacturing establishments (primary to ANZSIC class 2823). No further changes have occurred since that time.

21 Commencing with the 1994-95 collection, purchases of materials where they have been capitalised have been excluded from 'Cost of sales' in table 3, whereas previously they were collected as part of purchases of materials (which is a component of 'Cost of sales'). Similarly, wages and salaries which have been capitalised have now been excluded from 'Selected labour costs' in table 3, whereas previously they were collected as part of wages and salaries (which is a component of 'Selected labour costs').

22 The basis for the calculation of the data used in table 4 of this publication for the data item 'Percentage change in gross product per person employed' is different to that used in the 1992-93 issue of this publication. The employment data now used are 'Employment at the end of June', whereas in the 1992-93 issue

the conceptually more precise data item 'Average employment over the year' was used. For some industries, the values obtained by using these different methods may differ significantly and, therefore, care should be exercised when making inter-year comparisons. (The reason for making this change is that the detailed data necessary to calculate 'Average employment over the year' are no longer obtained.)

23 Commencing with the 1994-95 collection, there have been two changes made which affect the data recorded for the components of 'Total purchases, transfers in and selected expenses' (table 12). Firstly, operating lease payments for motor vehicles are now included as part of 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses', whereas previously such payments were included in 'Motor vehicle running expenses'. Secondly, the data item term 'Commission expenses' has replaced the data item term 'Contract, subcontract and commission expenses'. Whilst the definition of this data item has not changed, this change in its name has resulted in data previously recorded under this item now being correctly recorded under the data item 'Purchases and transfers in'.

24 Commencing with the 1994-95 collection, data on the acquisition and disposal of intangible assets (see table 14 of this publication) include the value of 'Goodwill'. Previously, such values were excluded.

COUNTS OF THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

25 The data item 'Number of establishments' has not been included in this publication and will be omitted from all 1994-95 and later years' publications relating to the annual manufacturing industry collection. In recent years, year to year movements in numbers of establishments have borne little relationship to the changes in economic performance of the industries involved. For this reason, the ABS does not encourage the use of the number of establishments as an analytical tool. However, the data can be made available on request, with notes on their limitations.

26 As explained in more detail in those notes, the decision to cease publication of this data item was primarily made because the 'establishment' is only a statistical data collection unit and does not necessarily represent a separate physical location. These reporting arrangements may also change over time with no actual change in activity. There are also the effects of 'splitting' by the ABS (see paragraph 10), of the adjustments for lags to and omission from the ABS business register (see paragraphs 14 and 15) and for which the effect on the count of number of establishments is significant, and of the 'collapsing' of multi-establishment management units to form a single reporting unit (see paragraph 18).

GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

27 Table 4 presents data by industry subdivision for the period 1989-90 to 1994-95 (inclusive) related to constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost. The meaning and measurement of production at constant prices and the limitations and qualifications of the estimates are discussed in detail in *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

28 In association with the change of the base year for the data in table 4 to 1989-90 (introduced with the 1991-92 issue of this publication), the methodology used to derive these estimates also changed. This came about because only turnover data are now available from the manufacturing collection on an annual basis. The basic approach in compiling these data involves extrapolating a base year estimate of gross product (described below) by a measure of output at constant prices. Constant price turnover is now used as the output indicator with which to extrapolate the base year gross product. To obtain constant price estimates of turnover, current price estimates at the ANZSIC class level are deflated by components of the price indices contained in *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0).

29 The base year gross product is estimated for each ANZSIC class using 1989-90 manufacturing census data for value added and adjusted value added. Value added is calculated using turnover, plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Adjusted value added is defined as value added less land tax, rates and payroll tax, insurance premiums (other than for workers' compensation) and other business expenses. To conform to the national accounting concept of gross product at factor cost, further adjustments would be necessary using information from other than manufacturing census sources e.g. by the addition of workers' compensation paid less premiums received. However, due to data limitations, these further adjustments can only be made at the ANZSIC subdivision level and are not taken into account in this publication. (This is because the ANZSIC subdivision data contained in this publication are derived from the data calculated at the ANZSIC class level.) The base year gross product values used in this publication are derived by taking establishment based estimates of adjusted value added and applying a stock valuation adjustment. (See Section 8 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0) for an explanation of how this adjustment is undertaken.)

EMPLOYMENT SIZE DATA

30 Summary of operations data at the industry subdivision level classified by employment size are presented in table 8. Similarly, exports of goods produced data at the industry subdivision level classified by broad employment size are presented in table 9. The statistics in these two tables relate only to those manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1995. As such, the figures presented may differ slightly from those presented in the other tables from the manufacturing collection. These other tables include data for those manufacturing establishments which operated at any time during 1994-95.

EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS

31 Data relating to the amount of sales and transfers out of goods produced which were subsequently exported by the manufacturer or its agent are presented in tables 9 and 10. This is the second time that these data have been obtained by the annual manufacturing collection, the first occasion being the 1992-93 collection.

32 All establishments selected in the manufacturing survey were asked whether they exported and, if so, what percentage of their sales of goods produced plus transfers out of goods produced by the establishment for sale were exported by their business or an agent on their behalf. The data presented in table 9 are derived by applying the percentage of exports reported for each exporting unit and then aggregating that figure. The data in table 9 exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1994-95 but were not operating at 30 June 1995.

33 The statistics presented in table 9 for the value of exports by manufacturers or their agents are not intended to be the same as the value of exports classified by manufacturing industry of origin as published by the ABS in international trade statistics. These latter statistics are intended to measure total exports regardless of which business or organisation does the exporting (and to identify the probable industry from which the goods originated), whereas the statistics in tables 9 and 10 only include exports directly undertaken by the manufacturer or by its agent.

34 The data in table 9 showing exports by manufacturers or their agents can be expected to show a much lower value than the exports data from the international trade series. The main reason is that for many exports of goods manufactured in Australia, the actual exporting activity is undertaken by a business other than the manufacturer. Also, the value of goods produced on a commission or fee basis for non-manufacturing businesses and which are then exported is not included in the data in tables 9 and 10. Examples of relevant commission work are the 'slaughtering fee' charged by an abattoir for processing livestock owned by a meat exporter and the 'tolling fee' charged by an aluminium smelter to process ores owned by other (e.g. mining) businesses. Also excluded from tables 9 and 10 are any exports by manufacturers of goods which were not produced by that manufacturer. These and other goods exported (e.g. re-exports) are included in the international trade data. Finally, differences in valuation of exports arise because the value of exports in the international trade series would include the value to the manufacturer plus profit margins for the exporter and for any intermediaries between the manufacturer and the exporter.

USE OF ANZSIC

35 The 1992-93 manufacturing survey introduced the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) into the annual manufacturing collection. This classification replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) previously used. All time series statistics contained in this publication are ANZSIC-based. Corresponding ANZSIC-based data for years prior to 1989-90 are not available, except for constant prices data (see paragraph 41). Similarly, ASIC-based data are not available from 1992-93.

INFORMATION PAPER

36 The *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0) outlines the vast amount of data available about the manufacturing industry in both published and unpublished form available from the annual manufacturing collection and other ABS collections.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

37 A series of publications (8221.1 to 8221.6) will be produced for each State. The publication for New South Wales (8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory. These publications will all be released shortly.

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1992-93 and 1993-94* (4603.0), to be released early in 1997.
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, 1994-95* (5204.0), released on 4 July 1996.
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, September Quarter 1996* (5206.0), released on 4 December 1996.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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- *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (5625.0).
- *Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australia* (5629.0).
- *Company Profits, Australia* (5651.0).
- *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- *Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia* (8125.0).
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1994-95* (8140.0), released on 4 October 1996.
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1995-96* (8201.0), to be released in April 1997.
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0), released on 21 March 1996.
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1993-94* (8365.0), to be released in February 1997.
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1994-95* (8365.0), expected to be released in April 1997.

MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY COMMODITY DATA

39 The monthly publication *Manufacturing Production, Australia* (8301.0) includes data for 61 major commodities.

BACK DATA AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

40 A range of manufacturing industry statistics publications is available for previous years. As well, a considerable amount of data from the annual manufacturing collection exists in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. In general, unpublished data consist of finer industry dissections of the published data. A charge is made for providing such information. The Information Paper referred to above provides more details.

41 In particular, constant prices data on an ANZSIC basis are available back to 1984-85. However, constant price estimates on a true ANZSIC basis are only available from 1989-90. Nevertheless, an exercise has been undertaken to convert estimates for earlier years onto an ANZSIC basis using the relationships that applied between ASIC and ANZSIC in the years 1990-91 and 1991-92. These estimates are available at both the Australian and State and Territory levels back to 1984-85. It should be noted that the relationships that applied in 1990-91 and 1991-92 are less likely to apply the earlier the reference year. Also, annual constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost for the period 1989-90 to 1994-95 (inclusive) by ANZSIC class are available as unpublished data. All of these data can be purchased from the ABS in Canberra by contacting Paul Curran on (06) 252 6801.

ROUNDING

42 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Due to data being adjusted for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register and the omission of some businesses from the business register (see paragraph 14), this 'rounding rule' also applies to employment counts.

43 Proportions, ratios and other calculated figures shown in this publication have been calculated using unrounded estimates and may be different from, but are more accurate than, calculations based on the rounded estimates.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY

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SAMPLE ERROR

The 1994-95 manufacturing survey was primarily designed to deliver industry class estimates for Australia and States for the data items employment, wages and salaries and turnover. For the two Territories, the sample was designed to deliver industry subdivision data only.

All 1994-95 (and 1992-93) data contained in this publication have, therefore, been obtained from samples of manufacturers. As such, these data are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all manufacturers in the population. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from only a sample of units. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if the data had been obtained from all units, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error. The relative standard errors for the 1994-95 employment, wages and salaries and turnover Australian data presented in this publication are nearly all 1% or less for industry subdivisions and most are 3% or less for industry classes. The relative standard errors for the industry subdivision estimates for the States are nearly all 3% or less (with most industry class estimates 5% or less), whilst those for the Territories are mainly 8% or less.

Relative standard errors at the industry subdivision level for Australia for selected data items representing the full range of data contained in this publication are shown in the section Standard errors. Detailed relative standard errors can be made available on request.

NON-SAMPLE ERROR

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of inadequacies in available sources from which the population frame was compiled, imperfections in reporting by providers, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to collectively as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

While it is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum. Collection forms are designed to be easy to complete and assist businesses to report accurately. Efficient and effective operating procedures and systems are used to compile the statistics. In addition, over the past five years, the ABS has undertaken a program of upgrading the business register. This on-going upgrade has resulted in improvements in the quality of the statistical series whose population frames are drawn from the register.

STANDARD ERRORS SELECTED DATA ITEMS

		ESTABLISHMENT DATA ITEMS.....						MANAGEMENT UNIT DATA ITEM.....
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Total government subsidies	Purchases and transfers in	Acquisition of plant, machinery and equipment	Operating profit before tax
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	0.6	0.3	0.3	9.0	1.1	2.1	3.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1.0	0.9	0.8	5.7	1.8	26	6.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1.2	0.8	0.6	17.2	1.5	4.4	2.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.2	1.0	0.9	9.0	3.2	8.2	3.6
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.7	0.4	0.3	9.8	0.9	3.6	3.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1.1	0.8	0.8	21.7	1.9	5.3	5.4
27	Metal product mfg	0.8	0.6	0.3	22.3	0.8	1.7	2.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.6	0.5	0.4	7.2	1.2	8.8	3.8
29	Other manufacturing	1.3	1.2	2.0	13.8	3.2	9.4	12.4
21-29	Total manufacturing	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.5	2.2	1.3

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

G L O S S A R Y

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Acquisition of dwellings, other buildings and structures	Capital expenditure incurred acquiring dwellings, other buildings and structures. Note that this category includes purchases of both new and second-hand buildings and structures. It also includes purchases of roads, factories, warehouses, offices, bridges, etc.
Acquisition of other (including land and intangible assets)	Capital expenditure incurred acquiring other assets (including land and intangible assets). Intangible asset purchases may include items such as patents and licences, computer software and goodwill.
Acquisition of plant, machinery and equipment	Capital expenditure incurred in acquiring plant, machinery and other equipment. Note that this category includes the purchase of motor vehicles.
Adjusted value added	Value added less land tax, rates and payroll tax, insurance premiums (other than for workers' compensation) and other business expenses (e.g. cleaning, legal, office supplies and accounting). Referred to as 'Industry gross product' in some related publications.
Amount of goods produced by this establishment (or for it on commission) that are exported by this business or its agent	This represents the sales value of goods produced by an establishment (or for it on commission), including the value of manufactured goods transferred to other establishments of the business, that are exported (outside Australia) by the business or its agent.
Australian National Accounts (ANA)	These Accounts are set up to provide a systematic summary of Australia's national economic activity. They have been developed in such a way as to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. National Accounts are summarised to show the key economic flows of the Keynesian system, being: production, income, consumption, investment and saving. They are also designed to show at a more detailed level the statistical picture of the structure of the economy and the detailed processes that make up domestic production and its distribution.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
Capital expenditure	All costs incurred in the acquisition of items that are of a capital nature. Included in this are expenses for the acquisition of: dwellings, other buildings and structures; plant, machinery and equipment; and other capital expenditure (including land and intangible assets). Also included is capital work done for own use (see definition below).
Capital work done for own use	The value of work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. This item includes the capitalised value of the cost of the materials and the wages and salaries involved. This item is described in this publication as 'Own account capital work'.
Change in stocks	The value of total closing stocks minus total opening stocks.
Closing stocks	The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the end of the financial year.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Commission expenses	Includes payments to other businesses and self-employed persons for work done, or sales made on a contract or commission basis, plus payments to persons paid by commission without a retainer. Excludes commission paid to persons who receive a retainer, commissions paid to own employees and payments to consultants.
Cost of sales	The value of purchases and selected expenses, plus opening stocks minus closing stocks. It excludes purchases of materials where they have been capitalised.
Depreciation and amortisation	The value of the sum of depreciation and amortisation as recorded for the financial year on buildings and other fixed tangible assets.
Disposal of dwellings, other buildings and structures	All revenue received from the sale of dwellings, other buildings and structures. Note that this includes the sale of roads, factories, warehouses, offices, bridges, etc.
Disposal of other (including land and intangible assets)	All revenue received from the sale of other assets (including land and intangible assets). This includes the sale of patents and licences, computer software and goodwill.
Disposal of plant, machinery and equipment	All revenue received from the sale of plant, machinery and equipment. This also includes revenue from the sale of motor vehicles.
Earnings Before Interest and Tax	Earnings before interest and tax (commonly referred to as EBIT). It is derived by adding interest income and other operating income to trading profit and then subtracting selected labour costs, depreciation and amortisation, and other expenses.
Employment at end of June	The number of working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, and managerial and executive employees working for an establishment during the last pay period ending in June each year. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included, as are employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll system. Non-salaried directors, self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, and volunteer workers are excluded.
Enterprise group	A unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991). These may be legal entities such as trusts and partnerships as well as companies. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.
Establishment	The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data enabling value added to be calculated. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.
Establishments that do not export	Establishments that reported no exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of goods that they produced.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Establishments with exports of more than 50% of sales	Establishments that reported exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of more than 50% of sales and transfers out of goods that they produced.
Establishments with exports up to and including 50% of sales	Establishments that reported exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of up to and including 50% of sales and transfers out of goods that they produced.
Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced (Table 9)	For an individual establishment, this represents the percentage of the total sales and transfers out of goods produced by the establishment (or for it on commission) which are exported (outside Australia) by the business or its agent. In Table 9, the ratio is calculated by dividing the total value of goods exported by the total value of sales and transfers out of goods produced by all establishments, not just the aggregated value for those units which exported.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gross domestic product (also referred to as gross domestic product at market prices) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus, gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.
Gross product at factor cost	Gross product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.
Gross product per person employed	Gross product at factor cost of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.
Income from services	Income received from service activities. This income includes: repair, maintenance and service income and fees; income from work done on a commission basis; delivery and/or installation charges separately invoiced to customers; advertising income; and management fees/charges from related and unrelated businesses. Excluded are rent, leasing and hiring income, interest income and royalties income.
Industry class	Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from industry division (broadest level) to the industry class (finest level). At the industry class level, the activities are narrowly defined and recognised by a four digit code e.g. industry class 2331 for Pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing. Usually, an activity is primarily confined to one class. However, some activities may be primary to more than one class.
Industry group	This is the intermediate level within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a three digit code e.g. industry group 233 for Paper and paper product manufacturing. It gives more detail than the industry subdivision and is created in a way that groups like industry classes together.

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- Industry subdivision** This is the broadest level category within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a two digit code e.g. industry subdivision 23 for Wood and paper product manufacturing. Industry subdivisions are built up from industry groups which, in turn, are built up from industry classes. The following list gives the manufacturing industry subdivision codes and their descriptions:
- 21 Food, beverage and tobacco mfg
 - 22 Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg
 - 23 Wood and paper product mfg
 - 24 Printing, publishing and recorded media
 - 25 Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg
 - 26 Non-metallic mineral product mfg
 - 27 Metal product mfg
 - 28 Machinery and equipment mfg
 - 29 Other manufacturing
- Interest expenses** Includes interest paid on loans from banks, finance companies, insurance companies and related companies, interest equivalents (such as hedging costs) and expenses associated with discounted bills. Excludes other bank charges and capital repayments.
- Interest income** Includes interest received from bank accounts, loans and finance leases, and earnings on discounted bills. Excludes capital repayments received.
- Management unit** The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases, it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (that is, company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.) In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.
- Manufacturing establishment** An establishment predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such establishments cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities and which are excluded.
- Manufacturing management unit** A management unit predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such management units cover all activities of the management unit (including in respect of non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some management units predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which have establishments engaged in manufacturing activities and which are excluded.

Motor vehicle running expenses	Comprises costs associated with operating motor vehicles. These costs include fuel, registration fees and compulsory third party insurance premiums, and repair and maintenance expenses. The costs exclude: operating lease payments for motor vehicles; expenses for off-road motor vehicles (e.g. forklifts, mobile plant, quarry dump trucks); depreciation; finance lease payments; and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance.
Opening stocks	The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the beginning of the financial year.
Operating Profit Before Tax	<p>Operating profit before tax (OPBT) is a measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought into account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid). It is derived as follows:</p> <p>OPBT = Sales of goods and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of sales + Interest income + Other operating income - Selected labour costs - Depreciation and amortisation - Other expenses - Interest expenses <p>It is also derived by subtracting interest expenses from earnings before interest and tax.</p>
Operating profit margin	The percentage of sales of goods and services available as operating profit, i.e. (Operating profit before tax x 100)/Sales of goods and services.
Other expenses	Comprises insurance premiums, bad debts written off and royalties expenses.
Other operating income	Includes total government subsidies, royalties income, dividend income, net profit (or loss) on the sale of fixed tangible assets, net profit (or loss) on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates/transactions, and net profit (or loss) on share trading. It excludes extraordinary profits or losses, such as those associated with the sale of a segment of the business or goodwill revaluations.
Outward freight and cartage expenses	Costs associated with freight and delivery of goods. Excluded are the cost of delivery by an establishment's own vehicles and employees, and export freight charges.
Own account capital work	The value of work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. This item includes the capitalised value of the cost of the materials and the wages and salaries involved.
Purchases	Purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and of goods for resale.
Purchases and transfers in	Purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and of goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same business for further processing, assembly, installation or resale. Transfers in are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price.

G L O S S A R Y *continued*

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Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	See Total purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	Includes payments on operating leases (including those associated with motor vehicles), but excludes finance lease payments.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	Includes royalties from mineral leases and income from operating leases, but excludes income from finance leases and payments received under hire purchase arrangements.
Repair and maintenance expenses	Costs associated with repair and maintenance. These costs exclude repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and wages and salaries paid to an establishment's own employees engaged in repair and maintenance activities.
Sales and transfers out of goods not produced by the establishment	Includes sales of goods not produced by the establishment, sales or transfers to related businesses, and delivery and/or installation charges not separately invoiced to customers. Also included are transfers out to other establishments of the same business. Transfers out are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price. Excluded are export freight charges, sales of fixed tangible assets, and sales tax, excise and duties received (on behalf of the Government).
Sales and transfers out of goods produced by the establishment	Includes sales of goods produced by the establishment (or for it on commission), sales or transfers to related businesses, progress payments billed for long-term contracts, and delivery and/or installation charges not separately invoiced to customers. Also included are transfers out to other establishments of the same business. Transfers out are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price. Excluded are export freight charges, sales of fixed tangible assets, and sales tax, excise and duties received (on behalf of the Government).
Sales of goods and services (Table 3)	Includes sales of goods whether or not manufactured by the business, sales or transfers to related businesses, progress payments billed for long-term contracts, repair and service income and fees, rent, leasing and hiring income, income from work done on a commission basis, advertising income, and management fees/charges from related and unrelated businesses. Excluded are export freight charges, sales of fixed tangible assets, sales tax, excise and duties received (on behalf of the Government), interest income and royalties income.
Selected expenses	Comprises commission expenses (including sales commission expenses), repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage expenses, motor vehicle running expenses, and rent, leasing and hiring expenses.
Selected labour costs	The sum of wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation funds and workers' compensation costs. It excludes wages and salaries where they have been capitalised.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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Service income	Income received from service activities. This income includes: repair, maintenance and service income and fees; income from work done on a commission basis; delivery and/or installation charges separately invoiced to customers; advertising income; and management fees/charges from related and unrelated businesses. Excluded are rent, leasing and hiring income, interest income and royalties income.
Total government subsidies	Includes revenue received from government bodies in the form of bounties, subsidies and export grants. It also includes payments for Jobstart and subsidies for apprenticeship schemes. Excludes capital grants payments.
Total purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and of goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same business for further processing, assembly, installation or resale, plus commission expenses (including sales commission expenses), repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage expenses, motor vehicle running expenses, and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. Transfers in are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price.
Total sales of goods and transfers out	Includes sales of goods produced by the establishment (or for it on commission) and of goods not produced by the establishment, sales or transfers to related businesses, progress payments billed for long-term contracts, and delivery and/or installation charges not separately invoiced to customers. Also included are transfers out to other establishments of the same business. Transfers out are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price. Excluded are export freight charges, sales of fixed tangible assets, and sales tax, excise and duties received (on behalf of the Government).
Trading profit	A measure of profit directly attributable to trading in goods and services. It is derived by deducting the cost of sales from sales of goods and services.
Turnover	(See Note below.) Sales (exclusive of excise and sales tax) of goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same business, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating income from outside the establishment (such as commission income, repair and service income, and rent, leasing and hiring income), plus capital work done by an establishment's own employees for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Note: Transfers to other establishments of the same business referred to in the definition of turnover are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been received if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership, that is, at commercial selling price. A significant proportion of the commodities manufactured by some industries is manufactured on commission for non-manufacturing businesses from materials owned and supplied by those businesses. As a consequence, the turnover figures do not reflect the gross value of those commodities but only the commission earned relating to them.

G L O S S A R Y *continued*

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Turnover per person employed Turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.

Value added Turnover, plus the income (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and related expenses.

Wages and salaries The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, but excludes reimbursements or allowances to employees for travel, entertainment, etc. The drawings of working proprietors are also excluded.

Wages and salaries to turnover ratio The wages and salaries paid by manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June as a proportion of the turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the same year.



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