

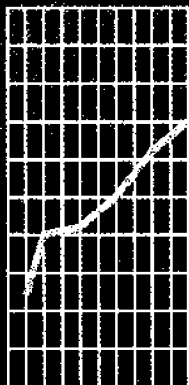


1994-95

EMBARGO: 11.30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 6 JUNE 1997

# Manufacturing Industry

## New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory



## 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (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 22 of the Explanatory notes.

\*\*\*\*\*

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For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact John Ridley on (02) 9268 4541.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

## BACKGROUND

This publication contains detailed industry statistics compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments (see paragraphs 5 to 11 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 and *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1994–95* (8221.0), which was released on 31 January 1997.

For the 1994–95 manufacturing collection, a sample of approximately 20,000 manufacturing establishments, nationally, 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 5 and 6.

This publication also contains 1994–95 data at the ANZSIC subdivision level for the Australian Capital Territory. These data are presented in table 7.

Guidelines to the quality of estimates from the sample surveys as measured by the standard (sampling) error are shown on page 46.

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 percentage change in gross product at factor cost (average 1989–90 prices) (table 3).

A sample of approximately 7,500 out of the 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 later in 1997.

## 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. 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.

## 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 13 and 14 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 units not included in either of these commodity samples, and for all units in each of the three prior manufacturing collections. More information on this subject can be found in paragraph 18 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.

**REVISED 1993-94 STATISTICAL DIVISION DATA**

The statistical division data contained in table 6 of *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1993-94* (8221.1), released on 14 November 1996, have been found to be inaccurate as a result of tabulation errors when compiling the original table. Revised data for this table are shown on pages 34 to 38 of this publication.

**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 to 6. 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.

Gregory W. Bray  
Regional Director  
New South Wales

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW

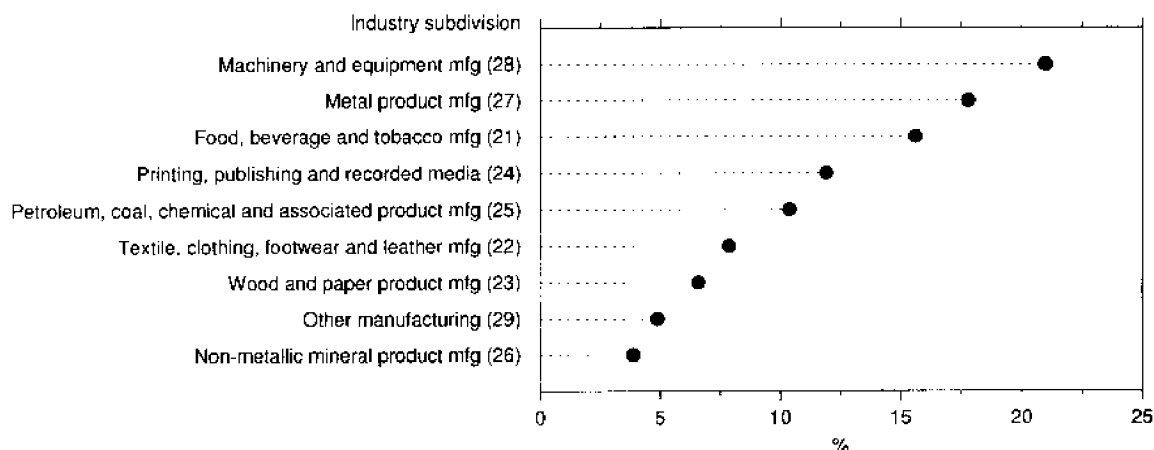
## OVERVIEW

Turnover for the year 1994–95 by manufacturing establishments operating in New South Wales was \$64.887m. This represents a 3.9% increase, in current price terms, from the \$62,424m turnover recorded for the year 1993–94. In constant price terms (1989–90 prices), manufacturing gross product at factor cost increased by 3.1% in 1994–95 from 1993–94. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1995 was 305,900, a marginal 0.1% higher than 12 months earlier.

## EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 1 AND 2)

The 1994–95 manufacturing survey estimated that 305,900 persons were employed at the end of June 1995. As in previous years, Machinery and equipment manufacturing (21.0%), Metal product manufacturing (17.8%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (15.6%) were the major contributors. Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (3.9%) and Other manufacturing (4.9%) remain the smallest contributors.

Distribution of employment, June 1995



Manufacturing employment increased slightly (by 0.1%) between June 1994 and June 1995. Five of the nine industry subdivisions recorded increases in the level of employment over this period. Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up 6.8% from 22,500 persons to 24,100 persons), Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 4.3% from 19,200 persons to 20,000 persons) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 3.7% from 62,000 persons to 64,400 persons) recorded the largest percentage increases. Of the four industry subdivisions to record a decrease in employment, Other manufacturing (down 6.6% from 16,200 persons to 15,100 persons) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (down 5.3% from 50,400 persons to 47,700 persons) recorded the largest percentage decreases.

The percentage contribution by New South Wales to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1995 was 33.1%. This represents a decrease of 0.5 percentage points on the total contribution reported at the end of June 1994. The percentage contribution to total manufacturing employment by the other States and Territories at the end of June 1995 was: Victoria 31.6%, Queensland 15.0%, South Australia 9.4%, Western Australia 7.7%, Tasmania 2.4%, the Australian Capital Territory 0.5% and the Northern Territory 0.3%.

The New South Wales industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing employment at the end of June 1995 at the industry subdivision level were Printing, publishing and recorded media (39.3%) and Metal product manufacturing (37.4%).

### Longer term trends (June 1990 to June 1995)

Employment in the New South Wales manufacturing industry decreased by 49,000 persons (down 13.8% from 354,900 persons to 305,900 persons) over the period June 1990 to June 1995. Eight of the nine industry subdivisions recorded decreases in employment over this period, with Other manufacturing (down 23.3% from 19,700 persons to 15,100 persons), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 20.6% from 30,300 persons to 24,100 persons) and Metal product manufacturing (down 20.1% from 68,300 persons to 54,600 persons) recording the largest percentage decreases. The only industry subdivision to record an increase was Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 2.8% from 35,300 persons to 36,300 persons).

The decrease in employment in New South Wales over the period June 1990 to June 1995 was the second largest in absolute terms of any State or Territory but was only the fourth largest in percentage terms. The largest decrease in both absolute and percentage terms was recorded by Victoria, where employment decreased by 66,700 persons (down 18.6% from 358,700 persons to 291,900 persons). Other large percentage decreases were recorded by Tasmania (down 17.7% from 27,000 persons to 22,200 persons) and South Australia (down 14.1% from 101,400 persons to 87,200 persons). The Northern Territory recorded a small percentage decrease (down 2.5% from 3,200 persons to 3,100 persons). During this period, the Australian Capital Territory (up 7.8% from 3,900 persons to 4,200 persons) recorded the highest percentage increase of any State or Territory. Employment increased marginally in Queensland (up 0.2% from 138,500 persons to 138,900 persons) and Western Australia (up 0.2% from 71,200 persons to 71,300 persons).

The percentage contribution by New South Wales to Australian manufacturing employment has declined since June 1990 (decreasing by 0.5 percentage points to 33.1%), as did Victoria (down 2.3 percentage points to 31.6%), South Australia (down 0.2 percentage points to 9.4%) and Tasmania (down 0.1 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 employment over the period.



# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW *continued*

## TURNOVER (TABLES 1 AND 2)

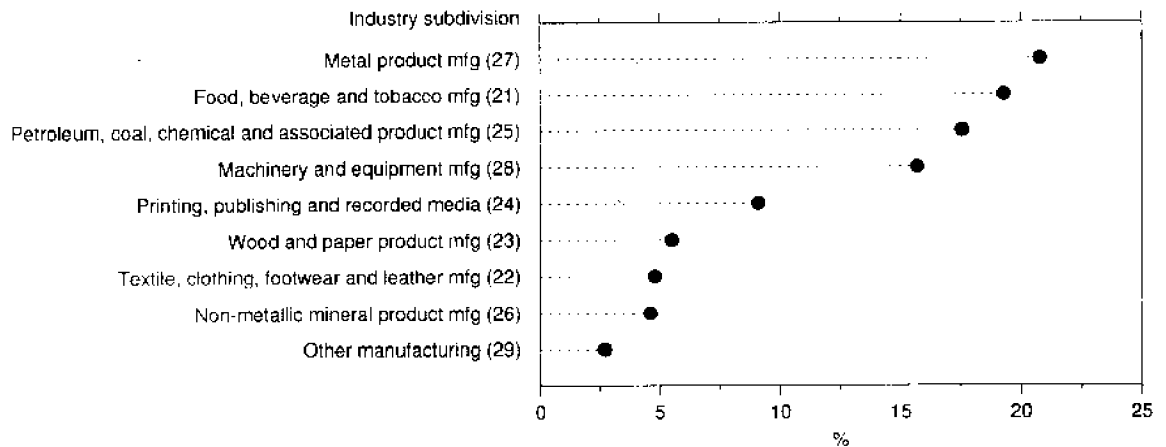
Turnover for the year 1994-95 by manufacturing establishments operating in New South Wales was \$64,887m. This represents a 3.9% increase, in current price terms, from \$62,424m turnover recorded for the year 1993-94. Metal product manufacturing remains the industry subdivision with the largest contribution 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 subdivisions as a percentage of total manufacturing turnover were:

- Metal product manufacturing (20.8%), where the industry classes Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2711 at 8.0%), Aluminium smelting (ANZSIC class 2722 at 2.0%) and Structural steel fabricating (ANZSIC class 2741 at 1.4%) were the most substantial.
- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (19.3%), where the industry classes Meat processing (ANZSIC class 2111 at 2.2%), Food manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2179 at 1.7%) and Cereal food and baking mix manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2152 at 1.6%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.6%), where (of the industry classes available for publication) the industry class Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2543 at 3.3%) was the most substantial.
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (15.7%), where the industry class Electrical equipment manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2859 at 1.3%) and Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2842 at 1.2%) were the most substantial.

Industry classes making a notable contribution to total turnover and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Printing (ANZSIC class 2412 at 2.9%) and Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC class 2421 at 2.2%).

### Distribution of turnover



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW *continued*

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The percentage contribution by New South Wales to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1994-95 was 33.9%. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percentage points on the contribution reported in 1993-94. The percentage contribution to turnover by the other States and Territories in 1994-95 was: Victoria 31.8%, Queensland 14.5%, South Australia 9.2%, Western Australia 7.7%, Tasmania 2.3%, the Northern Territory 0.4% and the Australian Capital Territory 0.3%.

The New South Wales industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing turnover in 1994-95 at the industry subdivision level were Printing, publishing and recorded media (44.4%), Metal product manufacturing (39.0%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (38.4%).

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

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in New South Wales increased, in current price terms, by 14.3% over the period 1989-90 to 1994-95. Seven industry subdivisions recorded increases and two recorded decreases over the same period. The industry subdivisions with the largest percentage increases were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 27.7% from \$9,789m to \$12,503m), Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 27.6% from \$4,633m to \$5,910m), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 19.8% from \$9,544m to \$11,434m) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 18.2% from \$2,997m to \$3,543m). The two industry subdivisions to show a decrease were Other manufacturing (down 10.8% from \$1,946m to \$1,737m) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 2.6% from \$3,177m to \$3,096m).

Three of the States recorded an increase in their contribution to Australian turnover between 1989-90 and 1994-95. New South Wales (up 0.5 percentage points to 33.9% of Australian turnover) was one of these States, whilst the other two were Queensland (up 0.7 percentage points to 14.5%) and South Australia (up 0.3 percentage points to 9.2%). The three States to record a decrease were Victoria (down 1.0 percentage points to 31.8%), 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.

### RATIO OF WAGES AND SALARIES TO TURNOVER (TABLES 1 AND 2)

In 1994-95, the ratio of wages and salaries to turnover for New South Wales' manufacturing industry was 0.16; that is, on average, 16 cents in wages and salaries is paid for each \$1.00 of turnover. This value is the same as that measured in 1993-94, but a decrease on the 0.17 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, rose in one industry subdivision and was the same for both 1989-90 and 1994-95 for the remaining industry subdivision. The industry subdivisions to record the largest falls were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (0.24 to 0.21) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (0.14 to 0.12). Printing, publishing and recorded media (up from 0.21 to 0.22) was the industry subdivision whose ratio increased. The ratio was the same for both 1989-90 and 1994-95 for Metal product manufacturing (0.16).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW *continued*

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Of the industries available for publication, the largest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover in 1994-95 were recorded by Services to printing (ANZSIC class 2413) (0.36), Aircraft manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2824) (0.36), Metal coating and finishing (ANZSIC class 2764) (0.32), Men's and boys' wear manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2241) (0.30), Footwear manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2250) (0.30) and Non-ferrous metal casting (ANZSIC class 2733) (0.30). Of the industries available for publication, the smallest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover were recorded by 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), Aluminium smelting (ANZSIC class 2722) (0.07) and Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2732) (0.07).

### TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED (TABLES 1 AND 2)

Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in New South Wales for 1994-95 was \$212,100, which is 3.9% 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 has resulted in this subdivision again recording a substantially higher value of turnover per person employed (\$359,900) than other subdivisions in the manufacturing industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$115,000). 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.

### GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES) (TABLE 3)

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 3.1% from \$19,894m in 1993-94 to \$20,508m in 1994-95.

Six 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 12.9%), Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 5.2%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up 4.7%). Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (down 3.0%), Metal product manufacturing (down 2.4%) and Other manufacturing (down 1.1%) recorded the decreases.

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

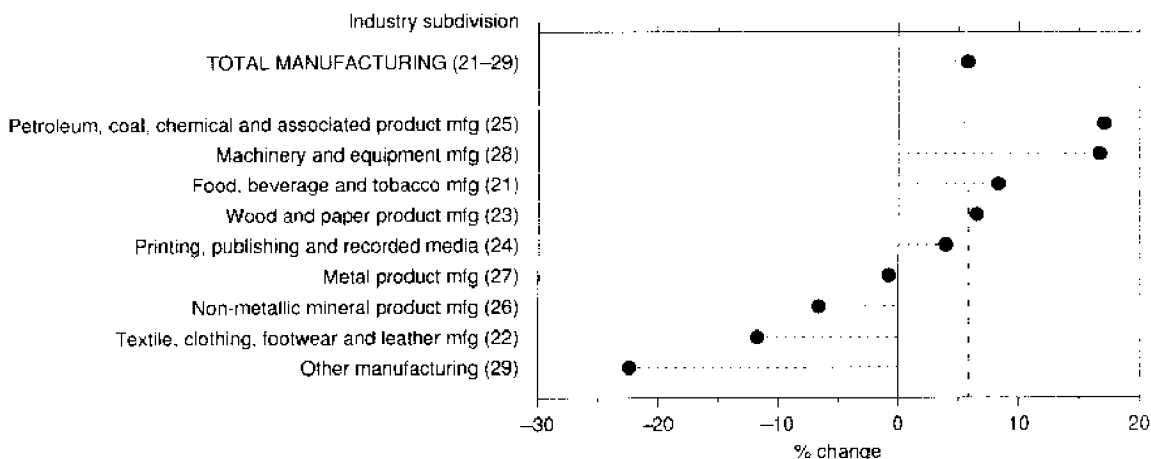
Over the period 1989-90 to 1994-95, manufacturing gross product at factor cost in constant price terms increased by 5.8%. Five industry subdivisions recorded an increase with the other four industry subdivisions recording decreases over this period.

The largest percentage increases were recorded by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 17.1%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 16.7%). The largest percentage decreases were recorded by Other manufacturing (down 22.4%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 11.7%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW *continued*

Over the period 1989-90 to 1994-95, there was an increase in gross product per person employed (average 1989-90 prices) of 22.8%. All industry subdivisions recorded an increase over this period. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 42.6%), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 32.6%) and Metal product manufacturing (up 24.2%). The smallest percentage increases over this period were recorded by Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 1.0%) and Other manufacturing (up 1.1%).

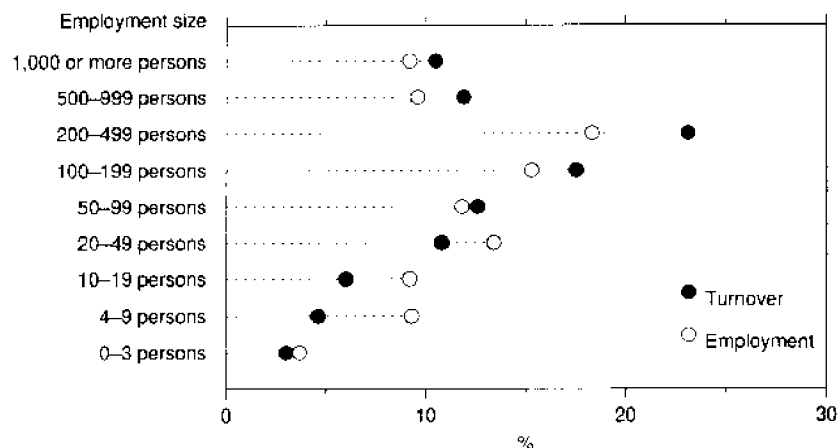
### Gross product at factor cost (1989-90 prices), 1989-90 to 1994-95



### EMPLOYMENT SIZE (TABLE 4)

Large establishments (i.e. those employing 100 or more persons) accounted for 52.5% of employment at the end of June 1995 and 63.0% of manufacturing turnover for 1994-95. Establishments employing 20-99 persons accounted for 25.3% of employment and 23.4% of turnover. Small establishments (i.e. those employing 0-19 persons) accounted for 22.3% of employment and 13.6% of turnover. Manufacturing establishments employing 1,000 or more persons at the end of June 1995 employed 9.2% of all persons working in the manufacturing industry in New South Wales and contributed 10.5% of all manufacturing turnover.

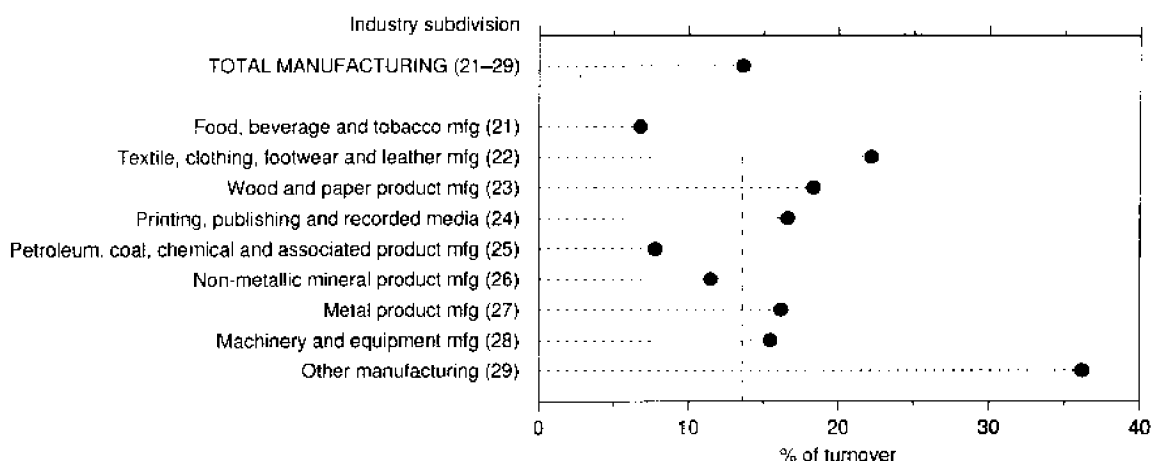
### Distribution of manufacturing turnover and employment



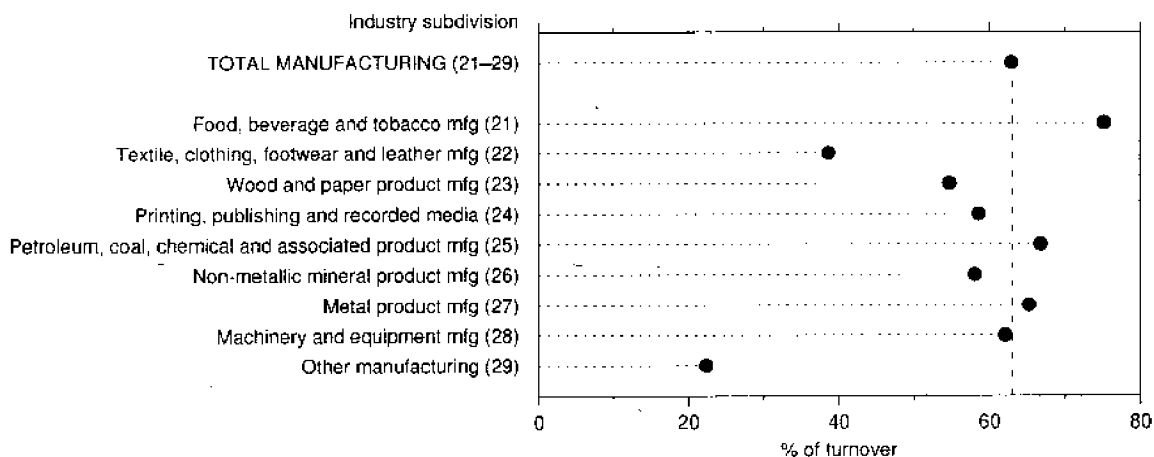
## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW *continued*

For seven 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 (75.3%). Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (66.8%) and Metal product manufacturing (65.3%). Small establishments (employing 0–19 persons) made relatively significant contributions to turnover for Other manufacturing (36.2%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (22.2%).

Distribution of turnover by employment size, 0–19 persons

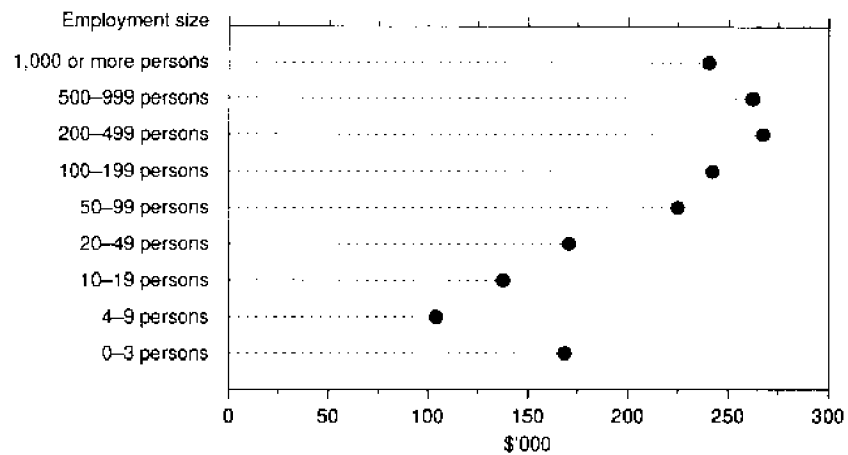


Distribution of turnover by employment size, 100 or more persons



Whilst establishments employing 0–3 persons recorded a relatively high ratio of turnover per person employed at the end of June 1995 (\$168,500), small establishments (employing 0–19 persons) displayed a lower ratio of turnover per person employed at the end of June 1995 (\$128,800) than establishments in the larger size categories. Large establishments (employing 100 or more persons) recorded an average turnover per person employed of \$254,300.

Turnover per person employed



**EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS (TABLES 5 AND 6)**

It should be noted that tables 5 and 6 do not include all exports of goods manufactured in New South Wales. Rather, they show the extent to which New South Wales manufacturers are directly involved in the export process. Further information about the data in tables 5 and 6 is contained in paragraphs 27 to 30 of the Explanatory notes.

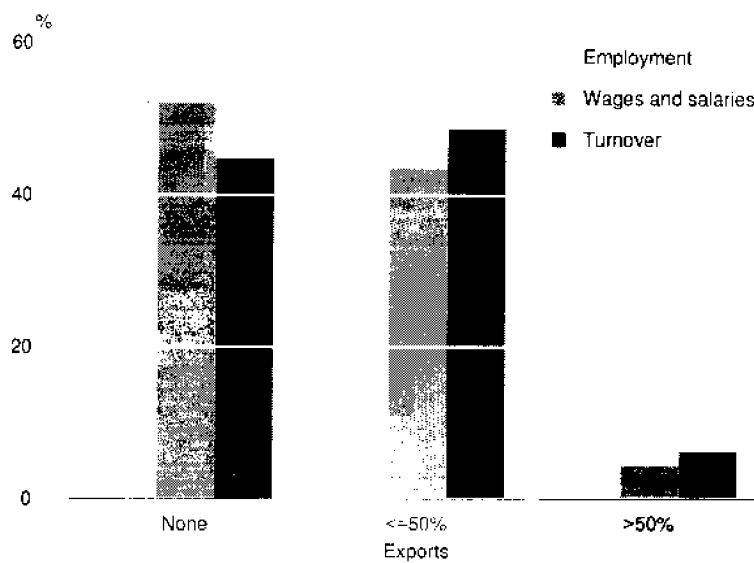
For 1994-95, the percentage of the sales of goods produced in the manufacturing industry which were subsequently exported was 11.5%. The Metal product manufacturing industry subdivision recorded the highest percentage contribution with 19.3%, followed by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (15.5%). The industry subdivisions to record the smallest percentage contribution were Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (1.5%) and Other manufacturing (5.0%).

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 12.5%. The percentage decreased the smaller the employment size range, with establishments employing 50-99 persons recording 11.7% and establishments employing 0-49 persons 8.5%.

Establishments that export made up a significant proportion of employment (41.4%), wages and salaries (47.9%) and turnover (55.1%) in the manufacturing industry. Establishments that export more than 50% of their sales of goods produced accounted for 4.0% of employment and 6.3% of turnover in the manufacturing industry.

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NSW *continued*

Distribution of selected variables by proportion of goods exported



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ACT

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### OVERVIEW (TABLE 7)

Turnover for the year 1994-95 by manufacturing establishments operating in the Australian Capital Territory was \$552.0m. This represents a 0.5% decrease, in current price terms, from the \$554.7m for the year 1993-94. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1995 was 4,237 persons, an increase of 0.3% from the 4,226 persons recorded 12 months earlier. The percentage contribution by the Australian Capital Territory to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1994-95 was 0.3% and to employment at the end of June 1995 was 0.5%.

### EMPLOYMENT

In the Australian Capital Territory, Printing, publishing and recorded media (44.7%) was the largest contributor to manufacturing employment at the end of June 1995, followed by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (13.1%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (12.4%). The smallest contributors were Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (1.1%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (2.1%).

Seven of the nine industry subdivisions recorded decreases in the level of employment between June 1994 and June 1995. Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 24.1% from 212 persons to 161 persons), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 16.0% from 106 persons to 89 persons), Metal product manufacturing (down 9.9% from 263 persons to 237 persons) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (down 9.8% from 582 persons to 525 persons) recorded the largest percentage decreases.

Of the two industry subdivisions to record an increase in employment, Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 14.3% from 1,655 persons to 1,892 persons) recorded the largest percentage increase.

### TURNOVER

In the Australian Capital Territory, Printing, publishing and recorded media (38.9%) was the largest contributor to total turnover in 1994-95, followed by Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (13.3%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (11.8%). The smallest contributors to total turnover in 1994-95 were Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (1.1%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (1.2%).

For the seven industry subdivisions available for comparison between 1993-94 and 1994-95, four recorded an increase in the level of turnover while three recorded decreases. Of these seven, Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 18.5% from \$5.0m to \$6.0m) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 10.1% from \$195.0m to \$214.7m) recorded the largest percentage increases. Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 27.4% from \$81.3m to \$59.0m) recorded, by far, the most significant decrease in both percentage and absolute terms.



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REVISED 1993-94 STATISTICAL DIVISION DATA

6 Summary of operations by statistical division and industry subdivision, NSW, 1993-94 (revised) .....	33
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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	47.7	1 532.7	12 503.1	0.12	262.0
		1993-94	50.4	1 629.2	12 413.8	0.13	246.3
		1992-93	50.0	1 560.2	11 741.7	0.13	234.7
		1991-92	49.3	1 470.0	11 275.9	0.13	228.6
		1990-91	50.5	1 482.0	10 701.2	0.14	212.0
		1989-90	51.2	1 370.2	9 789.3	0.14	191.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1994-95	24.1	601.2	3 095.9	0.19	128.7
		1993-94	22.5	522.1	2 863.2	0.18	127.1
		1992-93	23.5	564.2	2 747.0	0.21	117.1
		1991-92	25.1	593.1	2 912.7	0.20	116.0
		1990-91	27.8	621.8	3 184.4	0.20	114.7
		1989-90	30.3	643.3	3 177.0	0.20	104.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1994-95	20.0	615.1	3 543.4	0.17	176.9
		1993-94	19.2	542.2	3 370.6	0.16	175.6
		1992-93	18.7	537.0	3 179.1	0.17	170.3
		1991-92	19.2	533.3	2 989.2	0.18	155.3
		1990-91	19.7	539.1	2 945.0	0.18	149.4
		1989-90	20.8	536.7	2 996.8	0.18	144.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1994-95	36.3	1 282.7	5 910.0	0.22	162.9
		1993-94	35.2	1 182.4	5 423.9	0.22	154.2
		1992-93	34.8	1 141.6	5 111.7	0.22	146.9
		1991-92	33.9	1 087.7	4 674.9	0.23	137.8
		1990-91	34.3	1 070.1	4 812.7	0.22	140.5
		1989-90	35.3	991.8	4 633.3	0.21	131.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1994-95	31.8	1 239.5	11 433.6	0.11	359.9
		1993-94	33.1	1 222.9	11 266.0	0.11	340.9
		1992-93	33.5	1 176.4	10 791.5	0.11	322.0
		1991-92	34.4	1 221.5	10 709.8	0.11	311.2
		1990-91	35.4	1 194.3	10 516.0	0.11	296.8
		1989-90	36.0	1 111.5	9 543.6	0.12	265.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1994-95	12.0	438.1	2 955.7	0.15	245.4
		1993-94	11.6	402.6	2 747.9	0.15	236.5
		1992-93	12.5	435.4	2 759.2	0.16	219.9
		1991-92	12.6	446.9	2 698.4	0.17	214.7
		1990-91	13.7	476.9	2 738.8	0.17	199.5
		1989-90	14.7	431.4	2 765.0	0.16	188.5

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	54.6	2 118.3	13 499.0	0.16	247.4
		1993-94	55.5	1 996.0	13 007.5	0.15	234.4
		1992-93	57.4	1 980.6	12 116.2	0.16	211.2
		1991-92	59.1	2 039.5	12 066.5	0.17	204.3
		1990-91	65.7	2 144.9	12 586.8	0.17	191.6
		1989-90	68.3	2 045.3	12 707.7	0.16	186.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1994-95	64.4	2 142.6	10 210.2	0.21	158.6
		1993-94	62.0	2 034.3	9 578.7	0.21	154.4
		1992-93	60.1	2 004.4	8 857.3	0.23	147.5
		1991-92	63.1	2 032.8	8 965.3	0.23	142.2
		1990-91	70.5	2 210.5	9 522.2	0.23	135.0
		1989-90	78.7	2 228.0	9 200.0	0.24	116.9
29	Other manufacturing	1994-95	15.1	379.5	1 736.6	0.22	115.0
		1993-94	16.2	384.0	1 752.1	0.22	108.4
		1992-93	15.5	390.3	1 723.2	0.23	110.9
		1991-92	16.8	398.1	1 783.0	0.22	106.1
		1990-91	17.7	417.3	1 816.3	0.23	102.4
		1989-90	19.7	441.5	1 945.9	0.23	98.8
<b>21-29 Total manufacturing</b>		<b>1994-95</b>	<b>305.9</b>	<b>10 349.6</b>	<b>64 887.4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>212.1</b>
		<b>1993-94</b>	<b>305.7</b>	<b>9 915.5</b>	<b>62 423.8</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>204.2</b>
		<b>1992-93</b>	<b>306.0</b>	<b>9 790.1</b>	<b>59 026.9</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>192.9</b>
		<b>1991-92</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>9 822.9</b>	<b>58 075.8</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>185.2</b>
		<b>1990-91</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>10 156.8</b>	<b>58 823.4</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>175.4</b>
		<b>1989-90</b>	<b>354.9</b>	<b>9 799.6</b>	<b>56 758.6</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>159.9</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 15 to 19 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
<b>FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG</b>						
<b>Meat and meat product mfg</b>						
2111	Meat processing	7 871	243.1	1 453.8	0.17	184.7
2112	Poultry processing	4 325	112.0	822.1	0.14	190.1
2113	Bacon, ham and smallgoods mfg	1 602	38.6	357.2	0.11	223.0
211	Total	13 798	393.6	2 633.1	0.15	190.8
<b>Dairy product mfg</b>						
2121	Milk and cream processing	1 917	67.8	796.3	0.09	415.4
2122	Ice cream mfg	617	23.0	249.5	0.09	404.6
2129	Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	791	26.2	269.1	0.10	340.3
212	Total	3 324	116.9	1 314.9	0.09	395.5
213	Fruit and vegetable processing	2 449	71.2	647.0	0.11	264.2
214	Oil and fat mfg	1 005	46.6	330.4	0.14	328.7
<b>Flour mill and cereal food mfg</b>						
2151	Flour mill product mfg	1 180	47.3	628.8	0.08	533.0
2152	Cereal food and baking mix mfg	2 845	82.5	1 070.1	0.08	376.1
215	Total	4 025	129.8	1 698.8	0.08	422.1
<b>Bakery product mfg</b>						
2161	Bread mfg	3 929	100.1	460.0	0.22	117.1
2162	Cake and pastry mfg	2 340	54.7	250.8	0.22	107.2
2163	Biscuit mfg	1 389	54.6	203.0	0.27	146.2
216	Total	7 658	209.5	913.8	0.23	119.3
<b>Other food mfg</b>						
2171	Sugar mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2172	Confectionery mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2173	Seafood processing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2174	Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	1 718	62.0	818.4	0.08	476.3
2179	Food mfg n.e.c.	5 365	157.1	1 076.0	0.15	200.6
217	Total	10 159	324.0	2 525.8	0.13	248.6
<b>Beverage and malt mfg</b>						
2181	Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	1 573	58.8	739.1	0.08	469.9
2182	Beer and malt mfg	1 040	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2183	Wine mfg	1 335	33.5	260.0	0.13	194.8
2184	Spirit mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
218	Total	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
219	Tobacco product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<b>21</b>	<b>Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg</b>	<b>47 715</b>	<b>1 532.7</b>	<b>12 503.1</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>262.0</b>
<b>TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG</b>						
<b>Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg</b>						
2211	Wool scouring	455	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2212	Synthetic fibre textile mfg	1 217	41.3	168.5	0.24	138.4
2213	Cotton textile mfg	887	27.9	124.6	0.22	140.5
2214	Wool textile mfg	713	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2215	Textile finishing	466	13.8	105.8	0.13	227.3
221	Total	3 738	119.0	550.8	0.22	147.4
<b>Textile product mfg</b>						
2221	Made-up textile product mfg	1 888	44.4	215.5	0.21	114.2
2222	Textile floor covering mfg	328	11.1	58.9	0.19	179.4
2223	Rope, cordage and twine mfg	50	1.6	13.1	0.12	262.5
2229	Textile product mfg n.e.c.	593	14.9	74.3	0.20	125.2
222	Total	2 859	72.1	361.8	0.20	126.5

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
<b>Knitting mills</b>						
2231	Hosiery mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2232	Cardigan and pullover mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2239	Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	807	24.7	207.5	0.12	257.0
223	Total	1 686	42.8	276.5	0.15	164.0
<b>Clothing mfg</b>						
2241	Men's and boys' wear mfg	2 862	71.1	239.3	0.30	83.6
2242	Women's and girls' wear mfg	6 245	124.8	839.4	0.15	134.4
2243	Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	2 272	58.7	213.0	0.28	93.8
2249	Clothing mfg n.e.c.	1 875	43.9	233.5	0.19	124.5
224	Total	13 254	298.6	1 525.2	0.20	115.1
225	Footwear mfg	1 456	40.1	134.0	0.30	92.0
<b>Leather and leather product mfg</b>						
2261	Leather tanning and fur dressing	773	23.1	220.4	0.10	285.1
2262	Leather and leather substitute product mfg	285	5.5	27.1	0.20	94.9
226	Total	1 059	28.7	247.5	0.12	233.8
<b>22</b>	<b>Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg</b>	<b>24 052</b>	<b>601.2</b>	<b>3 095.9</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>128.7</b>
<b>WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG</b>						
<b>Log sawmilling and timber dressing</b>						
2311	Log sawmilling	2 053	50.7	228.3	0.22	111.2
2312	Wood chipping	285	8.9	93.1	0.10	351.9
2313	Timber resawing and dressing	1 777	55.5	280.2	0.20	157.7
231	Total	4 094	115.1	601.7	0.19	147.0
<b>Other wood product mfg</b>						
2321	Plywood and veneer mfg	442	13.4	68.7	0.19	155.5
2322	Fabricated wood mfg	1 487	53.8	344.9	0.16	231.9
2323	Wooden structural component mfg	6 537	155.9	753.2	0.21	115.2
2329	Wood product mfg n.e.c.	2 081	42.4	201.2	0.21	96.7
232	Total	10 547	265.5	1 368.0	0.19	129.7
<b>Paper and paper product mfg</b>						
2331	Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	1 439	60.4	614.2	0.10	426.7
2332	Solid paperboard container mfg	955	39.5	189.1	0.21	198.0
2333	Corrugated paperboard container mfg	1 516	82.4	445.3	0.19	293.7
2334	Paper bag and sack mfg	280	11.3	53.2	0.21	189.8
2339	Paper product mfg n.e.c.	1 196	40.9	272.0	0.15	227.4
233	Total	5 387	234.5	1 573.7	0.15	292.1
<b>23</b>	<b>Total wood and paper product mfg</b>	<b>20 028</b>	<b>615.1</b>	<b>3 543.4</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>176.9</b>
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA</b>						
<b>Printing and services to printing</b>						
2411	Paper stationery mfg	2 481	75.2	263.9	0.29	106.3
2412	Printing	14 007	465.6	1 869.8	0.25	133.5
2413	Services to printing	2 262	80.6	223.3	0.36	98.7
241	Total	18 751	621.5	2 357.0	0.26	125.7
<b>Publishing</b>						
2421	Newspaper printing or publishing	9 624	381.9	1 450.2	0.26	150.7
2422	Other periodical publishing	2 881	98.3	716.5	0.14	248.7
2423	Book and other publishing	3 958	144.2	919.1	0.16	232.2
242	Total	16 464	624.4	3 085.7	0.20	187.4
243	Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 067	36.8	467.2	0.08	438.0
<b>24</b>	<b>Total printing, publishing and recorded media</b>	<b>36 281</b>	<b>1 282.7</b>	<b>5 910.0</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>162.9</b>

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
<b>PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG</b>						
251	Petroleum refining	1 284	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
252	Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	171	8.4	145.3	0.06	849.1
<b>Basic chemical mfg</b>						
2531	Fertiliser mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2532	Industrial gas mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2533	Synthetic resin mfg	1 468	73.3	671.2	0.11	457.3
2534	Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	664	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2535	Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	1 116	51.9	346.2	0.15	310.2
253	Total	3 814	182.0	1 755.1	0.10	460.1
<b>Other chemical product mfg</b>						
2541	Explosive mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2542	Paint mfg	1 816	73.5	517.9	0.14	285.1
2543	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	5 758	238.1	2 112.4	0.11	366.8
2544	Pesticide mfg	688	32.4	414.6	0.08	602.8
2545	Soap and other detergent mfg	1 571	66.5	666.3	0.10	424.1
2546	Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	2 554	96.0	619.0	0.16	242.4
2547	Ink mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2549	Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	1 532	62.9	468.6	0.13	305.8
254	Total	14 904	609.5	5 016.1	0.12	336.6
<b>Rubber product mfg</b>						
2551	Rubber tyre mfg	450	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2559	Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	1 406	36.4	140.8	0.26	100.2
255	Total	1 856	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Plastic product mfg</b>						
2561	Plastic blow moulded product mfg	835	30.2	211.5	0.14	253.2
2562	Plastic extruded product mfg	1 351	43.9	252.8	0.17	187.1
2563	Plastic bag and film mfg	2 022	68.7	442.3	0.16	218.7
2564	Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg	720	17.7	88.7	0.20	123.3
2565	Plastic foam product mfg	722	21.2	134.2	0.16	185.9
2566	Plastic injection moulded product mfg	4 092	125.9	557.7	0.23	136.3
256	Total	9 742	307.7	1 687.1	0.18	173.2
<b>25</b>	<b>Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg</b>	<b>31 771</b>	<b>1 239.5</b>	<b>11 433.6</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>359.9</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG</b>						
261	Glass and glass product mfg	1 873	73.7	364.5	0.20	194.7
<b>Ceramic mfg</b>						
2621	Clay brick mfg	1 359	41.9	247.2	0.17	181.9
2622	Ceramic product mfg	832	36.1	183.6	0.20	220.6
2623	Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	313	9.3	49.1	0.19	157.1
2629	Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	762	23.0	79.5	0.29	104.3
262	Total	3 266	110.3	559.4	0.20	171.3
<b>Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg</b>						
2631	Cement and lime mfg	627	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2632	Plaster product mfg	561	23.7	183.9	0.13	328.1
2633	Concrete slurry mfg	1 689	50.7	656.7	0.08	388.9
2634	Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	433	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2635	Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	2 155	91.1	448.3	0.20	208.0
263	Total	5 464	207.3	1 701.6	0.12	311.4
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	1 440	46.8	330.2	0.14	229.4
<b>26</b>	<b>Total non-metallic mineral product mfg</b>	<b>12 042</b>	<b>438.1</b>	<b>2 955.7</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>245.4</b>

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
<b>METAL PRODUCT MFG</b>						
<b>Iron and steel mfg</b>						
2711	Basic iron and steel mfg	13 465	772.2	5 161.3	0.15	383.3
2712	Iron and steel casting and forging	1 844	69.9	346.0	0.20	187.6
2713	Steel pipe and tube mfg	1 353	52.6	388.8	0.14	287.3
271	<i>Total</i>	16 662	894.8	5 896.1	0.15	353.9
<b>Basic non-ferrous metal mfg</b>						
2721	Alumina production	—	—	—	—	—
2722	Aluminium smelting	1 993	88.3	1 280.8	0.07	642.8
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	940	53.9	461.8	0.12	491.2
2729	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	136	5.1	80.5	0.06	593.7
272	<i>Total</i>	3 068	147.3	1 823.1	0.08	594.2
<b>Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg</b>						
2731	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	2 145	107.7	752.9	0.14	351.1
2732	Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	1 169	43.5	616.3	0.07	527.0
2733	Non-ferrous metal casting	538	17.4	57.9	0.30	107.6
273	<i>Total</i>	3 852	168.6	1 427.1	0.12	370.5
<b>Structural metal product mfg</b>						
2741	Structural steel fabricating	5 114	142.7	917.3	0.16	179.4
2742	Architectural aluminium product mfg	3 511	100.0	439.4	0.23	125.1
2749	Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	2 193	56.7	302.2	0.19	137.8
274	<i>Total</i>	10 818	299.4	1 658.8	0.18	153.3
<b>Sheet metal product mfg</b>						
2751	Metal container mfg	1 511	56.1	313.9	0.18	207.7
2759	Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	4 802	140.5	618.0	0.23	128.7
275	<i>Total</i>	6 313	196.6	931.9	0.21	147.6
<b>Fabricated metal product mfg</b>						
2761	Hand tool and general hardware mfg	596	15.0	55.0	0.27	92.4
2762	Spring and wire product mfg	2 086	77.6	506.2	0.15	242.6
2763	Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	817	23.8	116.6	0.20	142.7
2764	Metal coating and finishing	1 873	50.5	157.8	0.32	84.2
2765	Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	952	27.1	106.6	0.25	112.0
2769	Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	7 516	217.7	819.7	0.27	109.1
276	<i>Total</i>	13 840	411.6	1 761.9	0.23	127.3
<b>27</b>	<b>Total metal product mfg</b>	<b>54 553</b>	<b>2 118.3</b>	<b>13 499.0</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>247.4</b>
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG</b>						
<b>Motor vehicle and part mfg</b>						
2811	Motor vehicle mfg	115	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2812	Motor vehicle body mfg	1 774	45.6	225.3	0.20	127.0
2813	Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	692	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2819	Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	4 670	135.5	719.3	0.19	154.0
281	<i>Total</i>	7 251	203.7	1 073.1	0.19	148.0
<b>Other transport equipment mfg</b>						
2821	Shipbuilding	1 560	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2822	Boatbuilding	847	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2823	Railway equipment mfg	1 505	48.9	484.0	0.10	321.6
2824	Aircraft mfg	5 860	245.7	691.7	0.36	118.0
2829	Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	67	1.1	5.3	0.20	79.1
282	<i>Total</i>	9 838	393.9	1 511.1	0.26	153.6

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
<b>Photographic and scientific equipment mfg</b>						
2831	Photographic and optical good mfg	476	15.1	156.4	0.10	328.5
2832	Medical and surgical equipment mfg	2 440	73.7	257.9	0.29	105.7
2839	Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	1 458	45.2	177.0	0.26	121.4
283	<i>Total</i>	4 374	134.0	591.3	0.23	135.2
<b>Electronic equipment mfg</b>						
2841	Computer and business machine mfg	1 596	58.5	574.0	0.10	359.6
2842	Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	3 452	129.8	796.9	0.16	230.9
2849	Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	3 221	111.0	645.8	0.17	200.5
284	<i>Total</i>	8 269	299.2	2 016.7	0.15	243.9
<b>Electrical equipment and appliance mfg</b>						
2851	Household appliance mfg	5 497	149.3	693.7	0.22	126.2
2852	Electric cable and wire mfg	2 335	90.4	706.7	0.13	302.6
2853	Battery mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2854	Electric light and sign mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2859	Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	6 748	220.4	830.1	0.27	123.0
285	<i>Total</i>	17 625	545.5	2 651.8	0.21	150.5
<b>Industrial machinery and equipment mfg</b>						
2861	Agricultural machinery mfg	1 200	27.6	161.6	0.17	134.6
2862	Mining and construction machinery mfg	2 027	66.6	317.8	0.21	156.8
2863	Food processing machinery mfg	418	9.9	59.5	0.17	142.5
2864	Machine tool and part mfg	2 579	81.0	318.0	0.25	123.3
2865	Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	2 954	118.6	505.7	0.23	171.2
2866	Pump and compressor mfg	1 028	39.0	166.9	0.23	162.4
2867	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	986	33.8	121.7	0.28	123.4
2869	Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	5 824	189.7	715.2	0.27	122.8
286	<i>Total</i>	17 015	566.3	2 366.3	0.24	139.1
<b>28</b>	<b>Total machinery and equipment mfg</b>	<b>64 372</b>	<b>2 142.6</b>	<b>10 210.2</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>158.6</b>
<b>OTHER MANUFACTURING</b>						
<b>Prefabricated building mfg</b>						
2911	Prefabricated metal building mfg	294	9.0	64.0	0.14	217.4
2919	Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	256	7.3	50.5	0.15	197.2
291	<i>Total</i>	550	16.3	114.4	0.14	208.0
<b>Furniture mfg</b>						
2921	Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	6 871	161.3	672.1	0.24	97.8
2922	Sheet metal furniture mfg	1 515	43.1	198.7	0.22	131.1
2923	Mattress mfg (except rubber)	609	15.4	90.7	0.17	149.0
2929	Furniture mfg n.e.c.	1 565	46.4	197.0	0.24	125.8
292	<i>Total</i>	10 561	266.3	1 158.5	0.23	109.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing</b>						
2941	Jewellery and silverware mfg	865	17.4	72.8	0.24	84.2
2942	Toy and sporting good mfg	741	15.3	84.9	0.18	114.6
2949	Manufacturing n.e.c.	2 384	64.2	306.1	0.21	128.4
294	<i>Total</i>	3 990	97.0	463.7	0.21	116.2
<b>29</b>	<b>Total other manufacturing</b>	<b>15 101</b>	<b>379.5</b>	<b>1 736.6</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>115.0</b>
<b>21-29</b>	<b>TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>305 916</b>	<b>10 349.6</b>	<b>64 887.4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>212.1</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 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.



# 3

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

1989-90 TO 1994-95...

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION							1989-90 TO 1994-95...	
ANZSIC code	Description	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92	1991-92 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 1994-95	Percentage movement	Change in gross product per person employed(d)(e)
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2.8	4.3	1.1	r 2.8	-3.0	8.3	16.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	-2.1	-8.5	-5.8	r —	4.7	-11.7	11.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	-3.7	0.1	6.4	1.4	2.4	6.5	10.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	-3.1	-8.6	6.7	r 4.6	5.2	3.9	1.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6.0	-1.7	1.5	6.6	3.8	17.1	32.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	-6.4	-3.4	2.4	-3.1	4.1	-6.6	13.8
27	Metal product mfg	-3.1	-2.4	—	r 7.4	-2.4	-0.8	24.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	3.2	-4.4	-1.5	6.3	12.9	16.7	42.6
29	Other manufacturing	-14.3	-2.1	-5.9	-0.7	-1.1	-22.4	1.1
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>r 4.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) For information on gross product at factor cost, see paragraphs 23 to 25 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 15 to 19 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 20 of the Explanatory notes.

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		
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%		
<b>FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	440	0.9	5.4	0.4	92.3	0.7	0.06	209.7
4-9 persons	2 334	4.9	34.8	2.3	238.0	1.9	0.15	102.0
10-19 persons	2 231	4.7	48.3	3.2	512.4	4.1	0.09	229.7
20-49 persons	4 067	8.5	102.7	6.8	1 077.2	8.7	0.10	264.9
50-99 persons	4 955	10.4	135.6	9.0	1 148.9	9.2	0.12	231.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>14 028</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>326.7</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>3 068.8</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>218.8</i>
100-199 persons	6 553	13.7	221.8	14.6	2 050.1	16.5	0.11	312.9
200-499 persons	13 876	29.1	490.2	32.4	4 241.0	34.1	0.12	305.6
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>33 687</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>1 188.7</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>9 359.0</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>277.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 515.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12 427.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>260.5</b>
<b>TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	1 630	6.8	17.3	2.9	99.4	3.2	0.17	61.0
4-9 persons	2 588	10.8	42.4	7.1	229.5	7.4	0.18	88.7
10-19 persons	3 536	14.7	82.0	13.7	359.1	11.6	0.23	101.6
20-49 persons	4 129	17.2	100.1	16.7	537.7	17.4	0.19	130.2
50-99 persons	3 834	15.9	106.4	17.7	675.0	21.8	0.16	176.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>15 716</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>348.2</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>1 900.7</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>120.9</i>
100-199 persons	2 600	10.8	89.2	14.9	620.4	20.1	0.14	238.6
200-499 persons	3 071	12.8	94.4	15.7	360.2	11.6	0.26	117.3
500-999 persons	2 665	11.1	68.7	11.4	212.3	6.9	0.32	79.7
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>8 337</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>252.3</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>1 192.9</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>143.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 052</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 093.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>128.6</b>
<b>WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	1 216	6.1	18.0	2.9	112.8	3.2	0.16	92.8
4-9 persons	3 103	15.5	60.4	9.8	263.0	7.4	0.23	84.8
10-19 persons	2 476	12.4	60.0	9.8	270.4	7.7	0.22	109.2
20-49 persons	2 940	14.7	80.2	13.1	386.6	10.9	0.21	131.5
50-99 persons	2 434	12.2	77.2	12.6	569.4	16.1	0.14	233.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>12 169</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>1 602.2</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>131.7</i>
100-199 persons	3 091	15.4	119.1	19.4	683.7	19.3	0.17	221.2
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>	<i>7 859</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>317.9</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>1 931.6</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>245.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 028</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>613.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 533.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>176.4</b>

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		
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%		
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA</b>								
0-3 persons	1 493	4.1	27.3	2.1	140.0	2.4	0.20	93.8
4-9 persons	3 863	10.6	89.1	6.9	327.5	5.5	0.27	84.8
10-19 persons	4 380	12.1	139.1	10.8	513.8	8.7	0.27	117.3
20-49 persons	4 510	12.4	145.1	11.3	651.5	11.0	0.22	144.5
50-99 persons	4 040	11.1	145.1	11.3	814.4	13.8	0.18	201.6
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>18 287</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>545.6</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>2 447.3</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>133.8</i>
100-199 persons	5 301	14.6	181.8	14.2	723.5	12.2	0.25	136.5
200-499 persons	5 245	14.5	193.4	15.1	904.7	15.3	0.21	172.5
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>17 995</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>736.5</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>3 461.2</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>192.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 281</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 282.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 908.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>162.9</b>
<b>PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	423	1.3	7.6	0.6	64.5	0.6	0.12	152.6
4-9 persons	1 458	4.6	38.3	3.1	222.9	1.9	0.17	152.9
10-19 persons	2 472	7.8	74.9	6.0	609.8	5.3	0.12	246.7
20-49 persons	4 716	14.8	153.6	12.4	1 175.8	10.3	0.13	249.3
50-99 persons	5 249	16.5	205.1	16.5	1 717.6	15.0	0.12	327.2
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>14 318</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>479.5</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>3 790.7</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>264.7</i>
100-199 persons	8 468	26.7	353.0	28.5	2 726.1	23.8	0.13	321.9
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>	<i>17 453</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>759.8</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>7 642.7</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>437.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 771</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 239.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 433.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>359.9</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	372	3.1	5.7	1.3	45.3	1.6	0.13	121.7
4-9 persons	1 184	9.8	29.0	6.7	139.9	4.8	0.21	118.2
10-19 persons	938	7.8	24.2	5.6	149.3	5.1	0.16	159.2
20-49 persons	1 579	13.1	46.8	10.8	338.7	11.6	0.14	214.5
50-99 persons	1 882	15.6	68.4	15.8	547.2	18.8	0.13	290.8
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>5 955</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>174.1</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>1 220.5</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>205.0</i>
100-199 persons	2 842	23.6	105.6	24.4	790.4	27.2	0.13	278.1
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>	<i>6 088</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>259.4</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>1 690.1</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>277.6</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 042</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>433.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 910.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>241.7</b>

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		
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	Ratio	\$'000
<b>METAL PRODUCT MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	2 120	3.9	40.6	1.9	1 055.2	7.8	0.04	497.7
4-9 persons	4 718	8.6	106.3	5.0	497.2	3.7	0.21	105.4
10-19 persons	4 535	8.3	124.1	5.9	634.2	4.7	0.20	139.8
20-49 persons	8 964	16.4	253.9	12.0	1 342.6	10.0	0.19	149.8
50-99 persons	5 754	10.5	204.5	9.7	1 150.2	8.5	0.18	199.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>26 092</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>729.4</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>4 679.4</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>179.3</i>
100-199 persons	6 793	12.5	254.0	12.0	1 828.8	13.6	0.14	269.2
200-499 persons	6 684	12.3	303.8	14.4	1 961.8	14.5	0.15	293.5
500-999 persons	2 548	4.7	102.0	4.8	848.6	6.3	0.12	333.0
1 000 or more persons	12 437	22.8	727.1	34.4	4 171.9	30.9	0.17	335.4
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>28 462</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>1 386.9</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>8 811.1</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>309.6</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 116.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 490.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>247.3</b>
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG</b>								
0-3 persons	1 904	3.0	34.9	1.6	155.8	1.5	0.22	81.8
4-9 persons	6 138	9.5	162.3	7.6	778.0	7.6	0.21	126.8
10-19 persons	5 584	8.7	155.5	7.3	645.6	6.3	0.24	115.6
20-49 persons	6 946	10.8	212.7	9.9	1 085.0	10.6	0.20	156.2
50-99 persons	6 000	9.3	208.0	9.7	1 208.9	11.8	0.17	201.5
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>26 572</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>773.5</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>3 873.3</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>145.8</i>
100-199 persons	9 144	14.2	308.9	14.4	1 633.9	16.0	0.19	178.7
200-499 persons	11 568	18.0	424.4	19.8	2 016.8	19.8	0.21	174.3
500-999 persons	7 276	11.3	235.5	11.0	1 226.3	12.0	0.19	168.5
1 000 or more persons	9 811	15.2	399.6	18.7	1 457.9	14.3	0.27	148.6
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>37 800</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>1 368.5</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>6 335.0</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>167.6</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 142.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10 208.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>158.6</b>
<b>OTHER MANUFACTURING</b>								
0-3 persons	1 856	12.3	25.1	6.6	164.6	9.5	0.15	88.7
4-9 persons	3 206	21.2	67.9	17.9	281.5	16.2	0.24	87.8
10-19 persons	2 002	13.3	48.2	12.7	181.9	10.5	0.26	90.9
20-49 persons	3 199	21.2	92.0	24.3	414.5	23.9	0.22	129.6
50-99 persons	2 049	13.6	60.6	16.0	304.1	17.5	0.20	148.4
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>12 312</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>293.8</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>1 346.6</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>109.4</i>
100-199 persons	1 944	12.9	59.0	15.6	262.0	15.1	0.23	134.7
200-499 persons	845	5.6	26.2	6.9	125.7	7.2	0.21	148.7
500-999 persons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1 000 or more persons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>2 789</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>387.6</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>139.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 101</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 734.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>114.8</b>

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		
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%		
<b>TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>								
0-3 persons	11 453	3.7	182.0	1.8	1 929.9	3.0	0.09	168.5
4-9 persons	28 593	9.3	630.4	6.1	2 977.5	4.6	0.21	104.1
10-19 persons	28 154	9.2	756.3	7.3	3 876.6	6.0	0.20	137.7
20-49 persons	41 049	13.4	1 187.1	11.5	7 009.7	10.8	0.17	170.8
50-99 persons	36 198	11.8	1 210.9	11.7	8 135.8	12.6	0.15	224.8
Total less than 100 persons	145 447	47.5	3 966.6	38.4	23 929.4	37.0	0.17	164.5
100-199 persons	46 736	15.3	1 692.4	16.4	11 319.0	17.5	0.15	242.2
200-499 persons	55 982	18.3	2 177.4	21.1	14 970.9	23.1	0.15	267.4
500-999 persons	29 501	9.6	1 078.3	10.4	7 729.4	11.9	0.14	262.0
1 000 or more persons	28 249	9.2	1 407.0	13.6	6 791.9	10.5	0.21	240.4
Total 100 or more persons	160 469	52.5	6 355.2	61.6	40 811.1	63.0	0.16	254.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>305 916</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10 321.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64 740.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>211.6</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 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 26 of the Explanatory notes.

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

		0-49 PERSONS.....		50-99 PERSONS.....	
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		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	141.0	7.7	52.9	4.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	45.1	4.3	109.5	17.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	12.8	1.3	77.9	14.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	33.2	2.3	204.7	28.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	93.9	4.2	176.3	10.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	9.0	1.4	3.9	0.7
27	Metal product mfg	688.3	20.9	51.4	4.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	178.8	8.3	182.3	17.4
29	Other manufacturing	28.6	3.0	30.6	10.3
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>1 220.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>889.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>

		100 OR MORE PERSONS.....		TOTAL.....	
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		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	1 196.2	13.2	1 390.2	11.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	99.5	9.3	254.0	9.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	90.9	4.9	181.6	5.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	22.7	1.1	260.7	6.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	516.1	6.9	776.2	6.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	30.3	1.9	43.2	1.5
27	Metal product mfg	1 775.1	20.5	2 514.9	19.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	943.9	18.1	1 305.0	15.5
29	Other manufacturing	21.7	5.8	80.9	5.0
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>4 698.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6 806.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraphs 27 to 30 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 26 of the Explanatory notes.

# 6

## MFG ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Proportion of Exports(b), NSW

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	52.6	46.5	41.3	38.3	43.6	48.9	9.1	9.9	9.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	66.2	59.9	55.2	29.8	35.7	36.1	4.0	4.4	8.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	74.9	68.1	64.5	23.5	30.5	33.5	1.5	1.4	2.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	77.8	75.4	70.0	21.3	23.8	24.8	0.8	0.8	5.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	48.9	43.4	34.2	49.7	55.2	64.8	1.4	1.4	1.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	78.3	71.0	81.4	21.7	29.0	18.6	—	—	—
27	Metal product mfg	47.8	35.4	27.9	48.6	60.4	62.3	3.6	4.2	9.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	49.8	49.3	43.6	44.3	44.0	48.8	5.9	6.7	7.6
29	Other manufacturing	78.1	73.9	72.0	20.5	24.1	26.4	1.4	2.0	1.6
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraphs 27 to 30 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	525	14.4	73.5	0.20	140.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	89	1.7	6.5	0.26	73.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	363	11.3	51.4	0.22	141.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 892	63.2	214.7	0.29	113.5
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	45	1.1	6.0	0.19	133.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	161	3.9	59.0	0.07	367.5
27	Metal product mfg	237	6.3	27.2	0.23	114.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	554	18.1	64.9	0.28	117.2
29	Other manufacturing	373	9.8	48.8	0.20	130.9
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>552.0</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>130.3</b>

(a) See paragraph 8 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.



# REVISED DATA

## REVISIONS TO 1993-94 STATISTICAL DIVISION DATA

The manufacturing location data for statistical divisions in New South Wales, contained in table 6 of *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1993-94* (8221.1), released on 14 November 1996, have been found to be in error. The revisions are the result of tabulation errors when compiling the original table.

The errors have now been corrected and a revised version of table 6 for *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1993-94* (8221.1) appears on the following pages.

MFG LOCATIONS(a) : Summary of Operations by Statistical Division, NSW, Revised Data  
for 1993-94

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Locations at 30 June(b)	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	551	28 983	1 039.4	7 870.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 296	17 251	402.0	2 264.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	825	10 911	336.0	1 977.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 736	30 205	1 044.7	5 011.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	902	30 210	1 128.3	10 500.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	356	7 695	277.4	1 859.9
27	Metal product mfg	1 929	28 055	872.6	5 087.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2 343	51 011	1 733.0	8 013.6
29	Other manufacturing	1 333	13 675	340.7	1 559.5
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>11 271</b>	<b>217 996</b>	<b>7 174.1</b>	<b>44 143.9</b>
HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	83	3 526	88.1	671.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	56	1 470	35.7	150.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	106	1 205	29.1	139.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	85	1 057	31.6	96.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	49	1 070	43.6	357.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	83	1 021	35.4	199.3
27	Metal product mfg	241	10 669	462.1	3 230.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	217	3 293	101.9	679.3
29	Other manufacturing	96	523	9.0	40.8
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>23 835</b>	<b>836.6</b>	<b>5 564.5</b>
ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	51	1 106	28.0	321.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	50	547	11.5	38.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	76	1 013	21.7	168.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	62	637	19.9	51.7
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	27	525	13.0	88.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	62	1 009	34.2	349.6
27	Metal product mfg	159	12 276	552.4	4 130.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	115	1 809	52.6	289.3
29	Other manufacturing	79	424	8.1	31.0
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>19 346</b>	<b>741.4</b>	<b>5 468.3</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

MFG LOCATIONS(a): Summary of Operations by Statistical Division, NSW, Revised Data  
for 1993-94 *continued*

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Locations at 30 June(b)	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
RICHMOND-TWEED STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	67	2 061	54.7	317.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	39	380	7.0	38.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	64	639	13.1	72.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	44	535	13.4	33.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	22	191	4.1	20.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	29	192	4.6	23.2
27	Metal product mfg	66	400	7.7	39.6
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	68	407	7.4	30.5
29	Other manufacturing	52	278	4.5	19.8
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>5 084</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>595.5</b>
MID-NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	48	2 299	62.2	635.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	32	437	9.6	57.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	145	1 670	34.7	232.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	39	370	11.4	37.7
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	16	110	2.3	14.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	52	415	11.9	69.0
27	Metal product mfg	89	775	17.3	79.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	80	1 071	24.5	72.6
29	Other manufacturing	69	328	5.1	21.1
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>7 473</b>	<b>179.1</b>	<b>1 219.0</b>
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	38	2 049	61.1	480.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	17	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	49	449	9.0	53.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	41	372	9.6	24.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	41	260	7.1	36.5
27	Metal product mfg	62	399	8.1	40.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	70	540	12.8	42.7
29	Other manufacturing	31	138	1.9	8.0
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>4 502</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>784.7</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

MFG LOCATIONS(a): Summary of Operations by Statistical Division, NSW, Revised Data  
for 1993-94 *continued*

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Locations at 30 June(b)	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
NORTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	32	1 135	30.4	157.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	12	53	0.5	2.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	21	195	3.3	16.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	22	382	10.7	41.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	10	66	1.8	10.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	25	118	3.1	16.5
27	Metal product mfg	37	259	6.2	47.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	36	276	6.1	28.0
29	Other manufacturing	16	74	1.6	6.8
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2 558</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>326.5</b>
CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	47	3 203	107.0	667.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	14	588	13.6	98.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	37	783	20.7	165.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	34	336	7.5	20.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	9	95	2.5	16.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	24	253	8.8	80.3
27	Metal product mfg	62	969	27.6	121.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	44	2 022	51.2	243.4
29	Other manufacturing	30	141	2.3	8.9
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>8 390</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>1 420.7</b>
SOUTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	43	1 207	31.5	188.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	15	496	9.8	33.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	60	555	14.4	103.5
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	39	329	6.8	18.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6	25	0.5	2.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	32	226	7.7	58.7
27	Metal product mfg	79	614	13.2	75.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	50	306	7.5	33.5
29	Other manufacturing	43	218	3.9	31.1
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3 975</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>545.0</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

MFG LOCATIONS(a): Summary of Operations by Statistical Division, NSW, Revised Data  
for 1993-94 *continued*

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Locations at 30 June(b)	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	52	3 555	86.3	839.7
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	29	1 042	32.9	221.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	24	402	10.0	33.6
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	8	48	1.6	40.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18	179	4.6	25.4
27	Metal product mfg	43	325	7.4	36.6
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	39	234	5.0	22.9
29	Other manufacturing	34	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>6 456</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>1 276.5</b>
MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	26	708	22.5	244.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	23	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	25	179	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	12	295	11.7	83.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	19	117	3.1	24.9
27	Metal product mfg	46	587	17.3	93.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	48	981	28.7	177.8
29	Other manufacturing	25	98	1.5	9.3
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4 164</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>912.0</b>
FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	3	102	2.6	14.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5	53	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	4	12	0.3	1.6
27	Metal product mfg	4	27	0.6	1.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	6	27	1.1	3.8
29	Other manufacturing	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

MFG LOCATIONS(a): Summary of Operations by Statistical Division, NSW, Revised Data  
for 1993-94 *continued*

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Locations at 30 June(b)	Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES EXCLUDING SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	490	20 951	574.4	4 538.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	254	5 235	119.4	594.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	612	8 169	202.2	1 387.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	420	4 651	126.0	370.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	168	2 536	84.2	652.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	387	3 801	120.6	885.0
27	Metal product mfg	888	27 301	1 120.2	7 895.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	772	10 967	298.7	1 623.7
29	Other manufacturing	475	2 420	41.5	191.1
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>4 467</b>	<b>86 031</b>	<b>2 687.1</b>	<b>18 139.4</b>
NEW SOUTH WALES					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 041	49 934	1 613.8	12 408.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 550	22 486	521.4	2 858.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1 437	19 080	538.2	3 364.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	2 156	34 856	1 170.7	5 381.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 070	32 746	1 212.5	11 153.7
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	743	11 496	398.0	2 744.9
27	Metal product mfg	2 817	65 356	1 992.8	12 983.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	3 115	61 978	2 031.7	9 637.3
29	Other manufacturing	1 808	16 095	382.2	1 750.6
<b>21-29</b>	<b>TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>15 738</b>	<b>304 027</b>	<b>9 861.2</b>	<b>62 283.3</b>

(a) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes from the 1993-94 issue of this publication.

(b) See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory notes from the 1993-94 issue of this publication.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

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## INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents final statistics for New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory, in the case of table 7) compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments for 1994-95, with some comparative statistics for New South Wales 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 manufacturing establishments, nationally, 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 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).)
- 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 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.
- 9** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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**10** 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

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**12** For information on this subject, see the sections Technical notes and Standard errors.

### DATA ADJUSTED

**13** 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.

**14** 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 for New South Wales is an increase of 0.1% while the effect on employment is an increase of 2%. The corresponding figures for the Australian Capital Territory are 1% and 3%. Most industries were affected to similar degrees.

### COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

**15** 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.

**16** 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.



**17** 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.)

**18** 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.

**19** 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 1: 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.

**20** The basis for the calculation of the data used in table 3 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.)

**COUNTS OF THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS**

**21** 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.

**22** 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 9), of the adjustments for lags to and omission from the ABS business register (see paragraphs 13 and 14) 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 17).

**GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST**

**23** Table 3 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).

**24** In association with the change of the base year for the data in table 3 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).

**25** 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.)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### EMPLOYMENT SIZE DATA

**26** Summary of operations data at the industry subdivision level classified by employment size are presented in table 4. Similarly, exports of goods produced data at the industry subdivision level classified by broad employment size are presented in table 5. 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

**27** 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 5 and 6. This is the second time that these data have been obtained by the annual manufacturing collection, the first occasion being the 1992-93 collection.

**28** 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 5 are derived by applying the percentage of exports reported for each exporting unit and then aggregating that figure. The data in table 5 exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1994-95 but were not operating at 30 June 1995.

**29** The statistics presented in table 5 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 5 and 6 only include exports directly undertaken by the manufacturer or by its agent.

**30** The data in table 5 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 5 and 6. 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 5 and 6 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### USE OF ANZSIC

**31** 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 37). Similarly, ASIC-based data are not available from 1992-93.

### INFORMATION PAPER

**32** 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

**33** A series of publications (8221.1 to 8221.6) have been produced for each State and were progressively released.

**34** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1992-93 and 1993-94* (4603.0), released on 20 March 1997.
- *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), released on 21 April 1997.
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0), released on 21 March 1996.
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1994-95* (8221.0), released on 31 January 1997.
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1993-94* (8365.0), to be released in June 1997.
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1994-95* (8365.0), expected to be released later in 1997.

### MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY COMMODITY DATA

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

### BACK DATA AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

**36** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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**37** 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

**38** 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 13), this 'rounding rule' also applies to employment counts.

**39** 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.

## 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 data for New South Wales presented in this publication are nearly all less than 3% for industry subdivisions and most are 5% or less for industry classes. Relative standard errors for most of the Australian Capital Territory estimates presented in this publication are less than 6%.

Relative standard errors at the industry subdivision level for New South Wales for selected data items representing the 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.

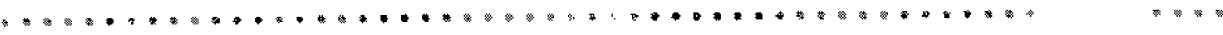
# STANDARD ERRORS SELECTED DATA ITEMS, NSW

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1.5	0.6	0.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2.5	2.5	1.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	2.7	1.8	1.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	2.2	1.9	1.6
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1.0	0.7	0.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	3.1	2.2	2.4
27	Metal product mfg	1.9	1.1	0.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1.1	0.9	1.1
29	Other manufacturing	2.5	2.4	2.7
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

# G L O S S A R Y



<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>Adjusted value added</b>	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.
<b>Amount of goods produced by this establishment (or for it on commission) that are exported by this business or its agent</b>	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.
<b>ANZSIC</b>	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
<b>ASIC</b>	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
<b>Capital work done for own use</b>	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.
<b>Change in stocks</b>	The value of total closing stocks minus total opening stocks.
<b>Closing stocks</b>	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.
<b>Employment at end of June</b>	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.
<b>Enterprise group</b>	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.
<b>Establishment</b>	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.
<b>Establishments that do not export</b>	Establishments that reported no exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of goods that they produced.
<b>Establishments with exports of more than 50% of sales</b>	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.



## GLOSSARY *continued*

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<b>Establishments with exports up to and including 50% of sales</b>	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.
<b>Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced (Table 5)</b>	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 5, 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.
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	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.
<b>Gross product at factor cost</b>	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.
<b>Gross product per person employed</b>	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.
<b>Industry class</b>	Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from <b>industry division</b> (broadest level) to the <b>industry class</b> (finest level). At the <b>industry class</b> 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.
<b>Industry group</b>	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.

- .....
- 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
- Location** A location is a physical unit of the establishment. It consists usually of an unbroken physical area or site, occupied by an establishment, at which, or from which, the establishment engages in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis. An establishment can consist of one or more locations. In specified circumstances, non-contiguous sites occupied by the same establishment can be combined to form a location.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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, 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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Rent, leasing and hiring income</b>	Includes royalties from mineral leases and income from operating leases, but excludes income from finance leases and payments received under hire purchase arrangements.
<b>Sales and transfers out of goods produced by the establishment</b>	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).
<b>Sales of goods and transfers out</b>	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).
<b>Total government subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Turnover</b>	(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.
<b>Turnover per person employed</b>	Turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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<b>Value added</b>	Turnover, plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	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.
<b>Wages and salaries to turnover ratio</b>	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.







## For more information . . .

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