

**MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY**NEW SOUTH WALES
AND AUSTRALIAN
CAPITAL TERRITORY

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact John Ridley on Sydney 02 9268 4541, or Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

ANNUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY COLLECTION

The 1997–98 collection was conducted as a sample survey of approximately 19,000 manufacturing establishments, which were requested to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. A sub-sample of approximately 7,000 establishments was also asked to provide detailed structural and performance data, and value of sales for commodities produced.

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ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue includes estimates for 'Industry value added' (IVA) which measures the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. Under new international standards, this measure replaces 'Industry gross product' (IGP) in manufacturing industry statistics as the measure of the industry's contribution to gross domestic product. Tables 1 and 7 for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (respectively) present estimates for 1997–98 for both IGP and IVA. It should also be noted that IVA is not the same variable as 'Value added' which was published for manufacturing establishments until 1992–93.

Estimates for turnover in this publication have also been affected (but only to a minor extent) by the new international standards. Tables 2 and 8 for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (respectively) present percentage differences between estimates for turnover calculated on the basis of the most recent international standards and corresponding estimates calculated on the basis of the standards which applied previously, and percentage differences between IVA and IGP.

See paragraphs 11–14 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary for details of the composition of the relevant variables described above and for explanations of the differences between the new and previous standards as they apply to estimates in this publication.

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DATA TO BE RELEASED IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Detailed manufacturing industry statistics for each State are being released progressively in a series of publications *Manufacturing Industry, [State], 1997–98* (Cat. nos 8221.1–8221.6).

Commodity data will be released in *Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8365.0), to be released in December 1999.

Management unit data and a wide range of manufacturing related Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data, as well as data from other sources, will be presented in the compendium publication *Manufacturing, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 8225.0), to be released in December 1999.

Gregory W. Bray
Regional Director

MAIN FEATURES

NEW SOUTH WALES

OVERVIEW

Turnover for the year 1997–98 by manufacturing establishments operating in New South Wales was \$68,273m, which resulted in an industry value added (IVA) for the year of \$22,186m. For turnover, this represents a 0.3% increase in current price terms from the \$68,043m recorded for 1996–97. These manufacturing establishments employed 303,600 persons at the end of June 1998 and paid \$11,416m in wages and salaries in 1997–98.

The percentage of Australian manufacturing employment in New South Wales at the end of June 1998 was 31.8%, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points on that reported at the end of June 1997. The New South Wales industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing employment at the end of June 1998 at the industry subdivision level were Printing, publishing and recorded media (40.8%), Metal product manufacturing (34.4%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (34.3%).

The percentage contribution by New South Wales to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1997–98 was 32.1% and 32.3% (respectively). For turnover, this represents a decrease of 0.6 percentage points on the contribution reported in 1996–97. The New South Wales industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1997–98 at the industry subdivision level were also Printing, publishing and recorded media (45.4% and 43.8% respectively), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (35.6% and 33.9% respectively) and Metal product manufacturing (35.4% and 36.3% respectively).

STATE COMPARISON

For the second consecutive year, for 1997–98, the contribution to Australian turnover by New South Wales manufacturers (\$68,273m) fell below that of manufacturers located in Victoria (\$69,517m). When this first occurred, for 1996–97, it was the first time that this had happened since the commencement of integrated economic statistics with the 1968–69 collection. Also, for the first time since June 1990, employment in manufacturing in New South Wales (303,600 persons) was lower at the end of June 1998 than employment in manufacturing in Victoria (314,800 persons).

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

IVA (see the Glossary for its definition) for 1997–98 was \$22,186m. The industry subdivisions with the largest contribution to total manufacturing IVA and the most notable industry classes within those subdivisions (as a percentage of New South Wales' total manufacturing IVA) were:

- Metal product manufacturing (19.9%), where the industry classes Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2711 at 7.2%), Aluminium smelting (ANZSIC Class 2722 at 2.1%) and Structural steel fabricating (ANZSIC Class 2741 at 1.8%) were the most substantial.
- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (17.6%), where the industry classes Meat processing (ANZSIC Class 2111 at 1.8%) and Food manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2179 at 1.7%) were the most substantial.

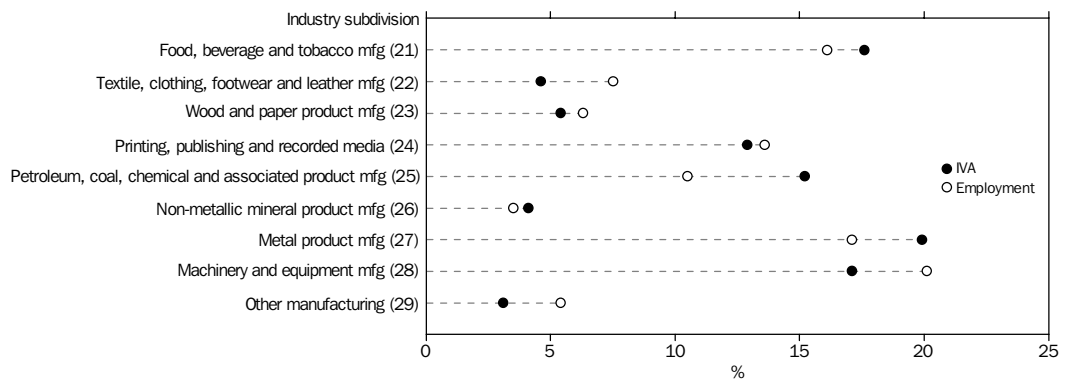
MAIN FEATURES *continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED *continued*

- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.1%), where the industry classes Electronic equipment manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2849 at 2.1%) and Aircraft manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2824 at 1.9%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (15.2%), where the industry classes Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2543 at 3.3%) and Petroleum refining (ANZSIC Class 2510 at 2.1%) were the most substantial.

DISTRIBUTION OF IVA AND EMPLOYMENT

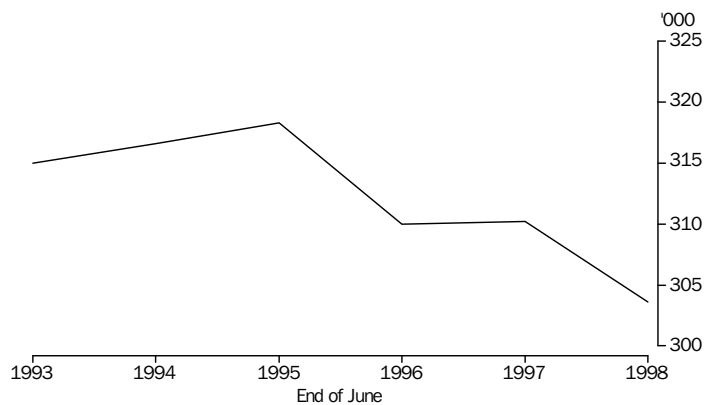


Industry classes making a notable contribution to industry value added and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC Class 2421 at 4.3%) and Printing (ANZSIC Class 2412 at 3.7%).

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

The New South Wales manufacturing industry employed 303,600 persons at the end of June 1998 and paid \$11,416m in wages and salaries in 1997-98. This represents an average of \$37,600 paid in annual wages and salaries per person employed at the end of June 1998, an increase of 3.0% on the \$36,500 recorded twelve months earlier.

EMPLOYMENT



MAIN FEATURES *continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES *continued*

New South Wales manufacturing employment slowly increased from June 1993 (315,000 persons) to June 1995 (318,300 persons), after which it has decreased. Employment in the New South Wales manufacturing industry decreased by 2.1% or 6,600 persons between June 1997 (310,200 persons) and June 1998 (303,600 persons). Over the five years from June 1993 to June 1998, employment decreased by 3.6% or 11,300 persons.

Between June 1997 and June 1998, employment decreased in six of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions and increased in three. Machinery and equipment manufacturing recorded the largest decrease in absolute terms (4,000 persons), accounting for just over 60% of the decrease. The industry subdivisions with the largest percentage decreases were Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 7.3%), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 6.1%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 5.9%). The largest percentage and absolute increase was recorded by Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 4.6% from 39,300 persons to 41,100 persons).

Average wages and salaries paid per person employed at the end of June rose in eight of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions and fell in the other between 1996–97 and 1997–98.

The industry subdivisions to record the largest percentage increases in wages and salaries paid per person employed at the end of June were:

- Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (up 7.0%—\$37,000 to \$39,600), where 8 (out of 11) industry classes recorded an increase, with the largest being:
 - ◆ Glass and glass product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2610) (up 19.2%—\$44,300 to \$52,800); and
 - ◆ Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2640) (up 16.6%—\$30,600 to \$35,700).
- Other manufacturing (up 6.0%—\$25,200 to \$26,700), where 7 (out of 9) industry classes recorded an increase, with the largest being:
 - ◆ Toy and sporting good manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2942) (up 32.2%—\$22,600 to \$29,800).
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 5.6%—\$37,800 to \$39,900), where 18 (out of 27) industry classes recorded an increase, with the largest being:
 - ◆ Shipbuilding (ANZSIC Class 2821) (up 38.2%—\$41,000 to \$56,600);
 - ◆ Commercial space heating and cooling equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2867) (up 34.2%—\$29,700 to \$39,900); and
 - ◆ Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2842) (up 25.1%—\$42,800 to \$53,600).

The industry subdivision to record a decrease between 1996–97 and 1997–98 in wages and salaries paid per person employed at the end of June was Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 1.6%—\$26,200 to \$25,800), where 11 (out of 19) industry classes recorded a decrease. The industry class which most influenced the

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES *continued*

subdivision movement was Women's and girls' wear manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2242), where both employment and wages and salaries decreased (16.7% and 27.5% respectively). This caused wages and salaries paid per person employed at the end of June to decrease by 13.0% (\$23,800 to \$20,700). Employment in this ANZSIC class also fell from 22.5% of the subdivision total to 19.9%, while wages and salaries fell from 20.4% to 16.0%.

Industry classes belonging to other industry subdivisions and which had the largest percentage increases between 1996–97 and 1997–98 in wages and salaries paid per person employed at the end of June were Oil and fat manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2140) (up 32.3%—\$47,600 to \$63,000), Paper product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2339) (up 26.8%—\$32,900 to \$41,700), Plastic blow moulded product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2561) (up 26.8%—\$37,000 to \$46,900), Ice cream manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2122) (up 26.4%—\$40,600 to \$51,300) and Biscuit manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2163) (up 26.1%—\$30,300 to \$38,100).

TURNOVER

Note: Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 2. These factors need to be taken into consideration in interpreting the following commentary.

Turnover rose, in current pricing terms, by \$229m to \$68,273m for 1997–98. This represents a 0.3% increase on the \$68,043m recorded for 1996–97.

For the first time since ANZSIC industry data were introduced for 1989–90, Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing is the largest contributor to total New South Wales manufacturing turnover, replacing Metal product manufacturing which is now the second largest.

Five of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover between 1996–97 and 1997–98. The largest increase in both dollar (\$755m) and percentage (up 5.7%) terms was recorded by Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing. A large percentage increase was also recorded by Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (up 3.2%). Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 3.9%), Metal product manufacturing (down 2.6%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 2.5%) were the industry subdivisions to record the largest percentage decreases in turnover.

The industry classes (where publishable) with the largest percentage increases between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were:

- Furniture manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2929) (up 54.5% or \$111m);
- Oil and fat manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2140) (up 53.3% or \$144m);
- Timber resawing and dressing (ANZSIC Class 2313) (up 47.2% or \$98m); and
- Made-up textile product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2221) (up 45.0% or \$86m).

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

TURNOVER *continued*

The industry classes with the largest dollar increases between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were:

- Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2543) (up \$295m or 13.2%); and
- Cereal food and baking mix manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2152) (up \$183m or 16.9%).

The industry classes (where publishable) with the largest percentage decreases between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were:

- Transport equipment manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2829) (down 42.4% or \$5m);
- Women's and girls' wear manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2242) (down 27.6% or \$245m); and
- Inorganic industrial chemical manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2535) (down 25.9% or \$119m).

The industry classes with the largest dollar decreases between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were:

- Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2711) (down \$576m or 11.1%);
- Women's and girls' wear manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2242) (down \$245m or 27.6%); and
- Fabricated metal product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2769) (down \$205m or 19.4%).

EXPORTS

For 1997–98, New South Wales manufacturers directly exported \$8,407m of the goods that they produced. This represents a 6.7% increase on the \$7,881m recorded for 1996–97. The percentage of the total sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced that were exported has also increased (from 12.7% for 1996–97 to 13.5% for 1997–98).

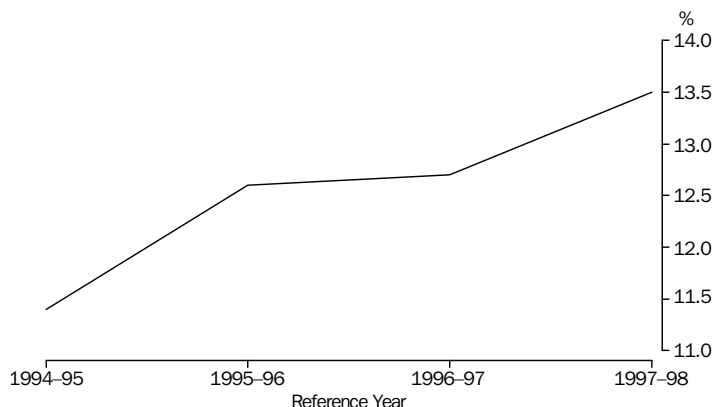
Manufacturers' direct exports increased in seven industry subdivisions and decreased in the other two between 1996–97 and 1997–98. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing's increase of \$374m (up 21.0%—from \$1,776m to \$2,150m) was, by far, the most significant contributor to the overall increase, contributing 71% of the total increase. Other industry subdivisions to record significant percentage increases in direct exports between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were Other manufacturing (up 38.5%—from \$70m to \$97m), Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 16.0%—from \$300m to \$349m) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up 13.5%—from \$361m to \$410m). A significant decrease was recorded by Metal product manufacturing (down 4.2%—from \$2,778m to \$2,661m).

Commencing with the 1994–95 manufacturing collection, data on exports have been consistently collected as part of the annual manufacturing collection. Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced has increased annually, rising from 11.4% for 1994–95 to 13.5% for 1997–98.

NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

EXPORTS *continued*

EXPORTS AS A PROPORTION OF GOODS PRODUCED



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Turnover for the year 1997-98 by manufacturing establishments operating in the Australian Capital Territory was \$590.1m, which resulted in an industry value added (IVA) for the year of \$214.8m. For turnover, this represents a 6.2% increase in current price terms from the \$555.7m recorded for 1996-97. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1998 was 3,870 persons, an increase of 7.6% from the 3,595 persons recorded 12 months earlier. The percentage contribution by the Australian Capital Territory to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1997-98 was 0.3% and to employment at the end of June 1998 was 0.4%.

In the Australian Capital Territory, Printing, publishing and recorded media was the largest contributor, by far, to total manufacturing employment at the end of June 1998 (38.6%), annual turnover (32.7%) and annual IVA (41.3%). Other large contributors were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (11.1%, 20.2% and 14.1% respectively) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (19.4%, 18.3% and 20.9% respectively). The smallest contributor was Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (0.7%, 0.5% and 0.6% respectively).

Seven of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in the level of employment between June 1997 and June 1998, with the remaining two recording a decrease. Although overall turnover increased by 6.2% from 1996-97 to 1997-98, only four industry subdivisions recorded an increase in the level of turnover between 1996-97 and 1997-98, while five recorded decreases.

Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing recorded the largest percentage increase for both employment (up 31.5%—327 persons to 430 persons) and turnover (up 84.3%—\$64.8m to \$119.3m). However, Machinery and equipment manufacturing recorded the largest absolute increase in employment (up 158 persons—592 persons to 750 persons).

Printing, publishing and recorded media recorded the largest decrease in employment in absolute terms (down 27 persons—1,522 persons to 1,495 persons) and the largest percentage and absolute decrease in turnover (down 10.1%—\$214.5m to \$192.8m).

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Turnover(e)	Industry gross product(e)	Industry value added(e)	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e)	Turnover per person employed (e)(f)	
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio	\$'000	
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1997-98	49.0	1 825.5	(g)14 098.4	(h)3 798.4	(h)3 909.7	0.13	287.9
		1996-97r	48.3	1 731.7	13 343.5	3 153.9	..	0.13	276.3
		1995-96	47.9	(i)1 597.0	12 989.0	3 281.9	..	0.12	271.0
		1994-95	49.2	1 562.5	12 732.1	..	..	0.12	258.6
		1993-94	50.9	1 638.1	12 496.9	..	..	0.13	245.5
		1992-93	50.4	1 563.6	11 785.3	3 237.5	..	0.13	233.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1997-98	22.7	584.9	(g)3 129.0	(h)986.9	(h)1 014.3	0.19	137.9
		1996-97r	24.1	631.6	3 257.2	1 039.9	..	0.19	135.0
		1995-96	24.1	(i)596.1	3 257.0	1 046.3	..	0.18	135.2
		1994-95	25.8	630.8	3 241.2	..	..	0.19	125.6
		1993-94	24.1	546.8	3 003.2	..	..	0.18	124.9
		1992-93	24.8	589.0	2 863.7	911.0	..	0.21	115.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1997-98	19.2	638.7	(g)3 464.5	(h)1 166.5	(h)1 207.9	0.18	180.3
		1996-97r	19.1	628.0	3 410.4	1 166.4	..	0.18	178.5
		1995-96	20.7	(i)612.5	3 590.7	1 282.6	..	0.17	173.5
		1994-95	20.7	627.0	3 604.7	..	..	0.17	174.2
		1993-94	20.0	554.0	3 427.9	..	..	0.16	171.8
		1992-93	19.2	548.4	3 230.7	1 047.2	..	0.17	168.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1997-98	41.1	1 556.9	(g)6 869.1	(h)2 993.4	(h)2 867.3	0.23	167.0
		1996-97r	39.3	1 461.0	6 764.5	3 006.1	..	0.22	172.0
		1995-96	36.7	(i)1 363.3	6 341.2	2 899.2	..	0.21	172.8
		1994-95	37.8	1 318.9	6 055.5	..	..	0.22	160.0
		1993-94	37.0	1 218.7	5 595.5	..	..	0.22	151.3
		1992-93	36.3	1 179.0	5 284.0	2 158.2	..	0.22	145.7
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1997-98	31.8	1 364.4	(g)11 886.4	(h)3 271.3	(h)3 382.4	0.11	374.3
		1996-97r	32.2	1 336.6	11 925.4	3 179.0	..	0.11	370.4
		1995-96	33.9	(i)1 310.5	11 557.9	3 232.0	..	0.11	341.2
		1994-95	32.2	1 250.7	11 420.9	..	..	0.11	354.2
		1993-94	33.7	1 240.6	11 375.9	..	..	0.11	337.1
		1992-93	34.1	1 189.2	10 878.1	2 735.7	..	0.11	319.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1997-98	10.6	420.2	(g)2 782.9	(h)867.2	(h)902.8	0.15	262.3
		1996-97r	11.4	423.6	2 697.5	834.2	..	0.16	235.7
		1995-96	11.3	(i)385.5	2 635.3	888.9	..	0.15	232.5
		1994-95	12.2	424.2	2 897.6	..	..	0.15	236.9
		1993-94	11.8	405.6	2 769.0	..	..	0.15	234.9
		1992-93	12.7	437.2	2 770.3	918.6	..	0.16	217.9

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 11-18 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.

(g) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 2. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. Industry gross product is also shown for 1997-98. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 2. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(i) For 1995-96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Turnover(e)	Industry gross product(e)	Industry value added(e)	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e)	Turnover per person employed (e)(f)	
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio	\$'000	
27	Metal product mfg	1997-98	51.9	2 157.8	(g)13 584.6	(h)4 278.8	(h)4 420.5	0.16	261.8
		1996-97r	53.8	2 226.8	13 947.6	4 086.9	..	0.16	259.2
		1995-96	52.3	(i)2 047.5	13 972.5	4 315.3	..	0.15	267.0
		1994-95	56.7	2 163.7	13 667.4	..	..	0.16	241.2
		1993-94	57.5	2 045.4	13 260.3	..	..	0.15	230.6
		1992-93	58.7	2 008.0	12 244.3	3 734.8	..	0.16	208.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1997-98	61.0	2 432.1	(g)10 472.2	(h)3 625.2	(h)3 788.3	0.23	171.7
		1996-97r	65.0	2 452.7	10 739.1	3 759.2	..	0.23	165.3
		1995-96	66.6	(i)2 311.7	10 733.9	3 770.8	..	0.22	161.1
		1994-95	67.2	2 217.2	10 458.8	..	..	0.21	155.7
		1993-94	64.3	2 084.6	9 788.2	..	..	0.21	152.2
		1992-93	62.1	2 069.0	9 208.1	3 253.4	..	0.22	148.2
29	Other manufacturing	1997-98	16.3	435.5	(g)1 985.8	(h)673.0	(h)693.2	0.22	121.6
		1996-97r	16.9	425.9	1 958.2	694.1	..	0.22	115.7
		1995-96	16.4	(i)402.5	1 887.7	693.4	..	0.21	114.9
		1994-95	16.5	405.3	1 852.2	..	..	0.22	112.3
		1993-94	17.3	406.0	1 864.6	..	..	0.22	107.5
		1992-93	16.7	413.2	1 832.6	618.7	..	0.23	110.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	1997-98	303.6	11 415.9	(g)68 272.9	(h)21 660.7	(h)22 186.4	0.17	224.9
		1996-97r	310.2	11 317.9	68 043.4	20 919.6	..	0.17	219.4
		1995-96	310.0	(i)10 626.5	66 965.2	21 410.3	..	0.16	216.0
		1994-95	318.3	10 600.4	65 930.3	..	..	0.16	207.1
		1993-94	316.6	10 139.8	63 581.6	..	..	0.16	200.8
		1992-93	315.0	9 996.6	60 097.2	18 615.2	..	0.17	190.8

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 11-18 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.

(g) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 2. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. Industry gross product is also shown for 1997-98. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 2. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(i) For 1995-96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Effect on estimates of turnover	Difference between IVA estimates and IGP estimates
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	—	2.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	—	2.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	—	3.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.1	-4.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.3	3.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	0.1	4.1
27	Metal product mfg	0.1	3.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.1	4.5
29	Other manufacturing	0.1	3.0
21–29 Total manufacturing		0.1	2.4

- (a) This table presents percentage differences between estimates for turnover calculated on the basis of the most recent international standards and corresponding estimates calculated on the basis of the standards which applied previously, and percentage differences between IVA and IGP (the previous measure of an industry's contribution to GDP). Paragraphs 11–14 of the Explanatory Notes provide details of the changes to the international standards.
- (b) Industry group and industry class estimates have been affected similarly, with one exception. IVA for Book and other publishing (ANZSIC Class 2423) is 51.2% lower than IGP for 1997–98.

INDUSTRY CLASS		Employment at end of June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover(d)	Industry value added(e)	Turnover per person employed(f)	Industry value added per person employed(g)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG							
Meat and meat product mfg							
2111	Meat processing	8 502	284.4	1 681.2	397.8	197.7	46.8
2112	Poultry processing	6 556	201.1	1 075.9	275.4	164.1	42.0
2113	Bacon, ham and smallgood mfg	1 415	45.3	369.1	112.6	260.9	79.6
211	<i>Total</i>	16 474	530.8	3 126.1	785.8	189.8	47.7
Dairy product mfg							
2121	Milk and cream processing	1 898	76.6	752.1	155.6	396.3	82.0
2122	Ice cream mfg	1 054	54.1	274.3	106.2	260.2	100.7
2129	Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	1 050	38.2	355.5	71.9	338.5	68.5
212	<i>Total</i>	4 002	168.9	1 381.9	333.7	345.3	83.4
213	Fruit and vegetable processing	2 391	88.0	677.1	125.1	283.1	52.3
214	Oil and fat mfg	720	45.4	415.0	105.4	576.0	146.3
Flour mill and cereal food mfg							
2151	Flour mill product mfg	1 218	55.0	648.8	151.5	532.8	124.4
2152	Cereal food and baking mix mfg	2 042	79.1	1 266.6	315.4	620.3	154.5
215	<i>Total</i>	3 260	134.1	1 915.4	466.9	587.6	143.2
Bakery product mfg							
2161	Bread mfg	2 864	114.3	402.9	126.8	140.7	44.3
2162	Cake and pastry mfg	2 451	67.7	289.1	89.9	117.9	36.7
2163	Biscuit mfg	1 213	46.3	268.8	166.4	221.6	137.2
216	<i>Total</i>	6 528	228.3	960.7	383.1	147.2	58.7
Other food mfg							
2171	Sugar mfg	484	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2172	Confectionery mfg	1 615	69.8	364.8	120.8	225.8	74.8
2173	Seafood processing	637	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2174	Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	1 473	70.9	972.9	196.3	660.5	133.3
2179	Food mfg n.e.c.	5 786	201.4	1 213.4	387.4	209.7	67.0
217	<i>Total</i>	9 995	389.3	2 940.8	776.4	294.2	77.7
Beverage and malt mfg							
2181	Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	2 095	80.4	803.6	194.8	383.5	92.9
2182	Beer and malt mfg	861	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2183	Wine mfg	1 706	55.7	450.0	140.2	263.8	82.2
2184	Spirit mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
218	<i>Total</i>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
219	Tobacco product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21	Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg	48 972	1 825.5	14 098.4	3 909.7	287.9	79.8

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Industry value added 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(d)	Industry value added(e)	Turnover per person employed(f)	Industry value added per person employed(g)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG							
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg							
2211	Wool scouring	707	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2212	Synthetic fibre textile mfg	832	29.1	155.8	56.7	187.2	68.1
2213	Cotton textile mfg	776	28.5	124.8	44.7	160.9	57.6
2214	Wool textile mfg	588	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2215	Textile finishing	*658	16.4	89.6	30.7	*136.2	*46.7
221	<i>Total</i>	3 561	125.7	598.2	214.8	168.0	60.3
Textile product mfg							
2221	Made-up textile product mfg	2 265	52.9	277.6	89.3	122.6	39.4
2222	Textile floor covering mfg	237	9.5	52.7	15.9	222.6	67.3
2223	Rope, cordage and twine mfg	*88	2.2	17.5	5.5	199.6	62.8
2229	Textile product mfg n.e.c.	559	13.6	55.9	19.9	100.1	35.6
222	<i>Total</i>	3 147	78.3	403.7	130.7	128.3	41.5
Knitting mills							
2231	Hosiery mfg	n.p.	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.	n.p.
2239	Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	737	23.0	199.5	45.6	270.7	61.9
223	<i>Total</i>	1 746	47.4	313.9	81.9	179.8	46.9
Clothing mfg							
2241	Men's and boys' wear mfg	2 075	62.6	282.5	82.4	136.2	39.7
2242	Women's and girls' wear mfg	4 515	93.4	642.6	208.7	142.3	46.2
2243	Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	1 362	42.5	224.1	53.1	164.5	38.9
2249	Clothing mfg n.e.c.	4 036	80.1	355.2	154.8	88.0	38.4
224	<i>Total</i>	11 988	278.6	1 504.3	499.0	125.5	41.6
225	Footwear mfg	1 490	33.2	112.2	46.0	75.3	30.9
Leather and leather product mfg							
2261	Leather tanning and fur dressing	561	17.5	174.0	34.8	310.3	62.1
2262	Leather and leather substitute product mfg	201	4.3	22.7	7.2	112.9	35.6
226	<i>Total</i>	761	21.8	196.7	42.0	258.3	55.1
22	Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	22 695	584.9	3 129.0	1 014.3	137.9	44.7
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG							
Log sawmilling and timber dressing							
2311	Log sawmilling	1 767	49.5	183.2	81.7	103.7	46.3
2312	Wood chipping	240	8.3	72.0	34.8	300.2	145.3
2313	Timber resawing and dressing	1 697	58.5	305.6	86.8	180.1	51.2
231	<i>Total</i>	3 703	116.3	560.9	203.4	151.5	54.9
Other wood product mfg							
2321	Plywood and veneer mfg	391	10.5	55.3	18.1	141.3	46.3
2322	Fabricated wood mfg	1 141	47.1	288.5	87.3	252.9	76.5
2323	Wooden structural component mfg	6 906	173.4	837.6	259.1	121.3	37.5
2329	Wood product mfg n.e.c.	1 810	38.7	176.8	62.5	97.6	34.5
232	<i>Total</i>	10 248	269.8	1 358.2	427.0	132.5	41.7

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Industry value added 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(d)	Industry value added(e)	Turnover per person employed(f)	Industry value added per person employed(g)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Paper and paper product mfg							
2331	Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	1 456	74.0	568.5	205.6	390.3	141.2
2332	Solid paperboard container mfg	966	50.5	237.3	100.3	245.6	103.8
2333	Corrugated paperboard container mfg	1 646	79.2	415.3	164.5	252.3	99.9
2334	Paper bag and sack mfg	236	9.0	47.7	12.6	202.3	53.3
2339	Paper product mfg n.e.c.	959	40.0	276.7	94.6	288.4	98.7
233	<i>Total</i>	5 263	252.6	1 545.5	577.5	293.6	109.7
23	Total wood and paper product mfg	19 215	638.7	3 464.5	1 207.9	180.3	62.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA							
Printing and services to printing							
2411	Paper stationery mfg	2 748	89.4	345.3	140.2	125.6	51.0
2412	Printing	14 910	487.8	2 016.1	817.4	135.2	54.8
2413	Services to printing	2 729	103.9	305.7	156.0	112.0	57.2
241	<i>Total</i>	20 387	681.1	2 667.1	1 113.6	130.8	54.6
Publishing							
2421	Newspaper printing or publishing	11 769	519.7	2 082.8	953.8	177.0	81.0
2422	Other periodical publishing	4 704	185.9	857.8	299.4	182.3	63.6
2423	Book and other publishing	2 952	111.9	737.5	192.6	249.8	65.2
242	<i>Total</i>	19 425	817.5	3 678.1	1 445.8	189.3	74.4
243	Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 331	58.3	523.9	307.9	393.5	231.3
24	Total printing, publishing and recorded media	41 144	1 556.9	6 869.1	2 867.3	167.0	69.7
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG							
251	Petroleum refining	1 252	90.8	2 866.4	465.0	2 289.5	371.4
252	Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	98	5.1	79.4	17.0	811.2	173.7
Basic chemical mfg							
2531	Fertiliser mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2532	Industrial gas mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2533	Synthetic resin mfg	905	48.1	543.9	149.7	600.7	165.4
2534	Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	384	26.9	430.4	81.5	1 120.6	212.1
2535	Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	794	48.2	340.1	163.8	428.2	206.2
253	<i>Total</i>	2 773	156.5	1 547.2	525.2	558.0	189.4
Other chemical product mfg							
2541	Explosive mfg	717	34.4	201.7	79.8	281.4	111.3
2542	Paint mfg	1 977	79.9	537.9	180.9	272.0	91.5
2543	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	6 067	279.7	2 533.1	727.5	417.5	119.9
2544	Pesticide mfg	556	26.9	377.0	101.0	678.4	181.7
2545	Soap and other detergent mfg	1 641	76.0	579.3	169.4	353.1	103.2
2546	Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	2 365	107.6	615.4	163.1	260.2	69.0
2547	Ink mfg	230	9.3	67.9	33.8	295.1	147.0
2549	Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	1 634	67.3	377.4	117.0	231.0	71.6
254	<i>Total</i>	15 187	680.9	5 289.8	1 572.5	348.3	103.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Industry value added 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(d)	Industry value added(e)	Turnover per person employed(f)	Industry value added per person employed(g)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Rubber product mfg							
2551	Rubber tyre mfg	410	10.0	74.7	23.8	182.3	58.2
2559	Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	1 248	37.4	130.3	53.0	104.4	42.5
255	<i>Total</i>	1 658	47.4	205.0	76.9	123.7	46.4
Plastic product mfg							
2561	Plastic blow moulded product mfg	1 159	54.3	270.2	100.5	233.2	86.7
2562	Plastic extruded product mfg	1 373	53.3	280.6	98.5	204.4	71.7
2563	Plastic bag and film mfg	1 656	59.9	357.6	128.8	215.9	77.8
2564	Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg	1 173	34.9	157.3	59.5	134.1	50.7
2565	Plastic foam product mfg	682	25.3	143.2	53.2	210.0	78.1
2566	Plastic injection moulded product mfg	4 748	155.9	689.7	285.2	145.3	60.1
256	<i>Total</i>	10 791	383.7	1 898.6	725.8	175.9	67.3
25	Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	31 758	1 364.4	11 886.4	3 382.4	374.3	106.5
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG							
261	Glass and glass product mfg	1 230	65.0	291.0	100.8	236.6	82.0
Ceramic mfg							
2621	Clay brick mfg	1 057	41.5	231.8	87.7	219.3	82.9
2622	Ceramic product mfg	714	32.9	141.2	37.7	197.7	52.8
2623	Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	137	5.0	36.4	20.2	266.5	147.4
2629	Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	664	21.0	97.6	46.1	147.0	69.5
262	<i>Total</i>	2 571	100.3	507.0	191.7	197.1	74.5
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg							
2631	Cement and lime mfg	530	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2632	Plaster product mfg	468	22.6	171.5	75.6	366.7	161.6
2633	Concrete slurry mfg	2 014	64.8	790.2	131.8	392.5	65.5
2634	Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	401	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2635	Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	1 430	47.9	302.6	128.3	211.6	89.7
263	<i>Total</i>	4 842	184.7	1 576.9	456.5	325.7	94.3
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	1 965	70.2	408.1	153.8	207.7	78.3
26	Total non-metallic mineral product mfg	10 608	420.2	2 782.9	902.8	262.3	85.1
METAL PRODUCT MFG							
Iron and steel mfg							
2711	Basic iron and steel mfg	12 341	751.8	4 627.8	1 605.0	375.0	130.1
2712	Iron and steel casting and forging	1 626	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2713	Steel pipe and tube mfg	1 005	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
271	<i>Total</i>	14 973	875.1	5 363.5	1 845.3	358.2	123.2
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg							
2721	Alumina production	—	—	—	—	—	—
2722	Aluminium smelting	1 936	101.4	1 447.8	463.7	747.7	239.5
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	566	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2729	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	38	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
272	<i>Total</i>	2 539	132.2	1 700.4	517.3	669.6	203.7

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Industry value added 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(d)	Industry value added(e)	Turnover per person employed(f)	Industry value added per person employed(g)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg							
2731	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	1 571	76.3	614.5	114.1	391.0	72.6
2732	Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	1 167	51.8	747.3	115.7	640.5	99.1
2733	Non-ferrous metal casting	273	8.4	27.7	12.1	101.5	44.5
273	<i>Total</i>	3 011	136.5	1 389.5	241.9	461.4	80.3
Structural metal product mfg							
2741	Structural steel fabricating	6 356	206.6	1 244.1	392.2	195.7	61.7
2742	Architectural aluminium product mfg	4 091	109.9	660.0	213.8	161.3	52.3
2749	Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	2 352	63.9	330.2	128.7	140.4	54.7
274	<i>Total</i>	12 799	380.3	2 234.3	734.8	174.6	57.4
Sheet metal product mfg							
2751	Metal container mfg	1 407	57.3	329.6	109.5	234.2	77.8
2759	Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	4 463	150.3	657.5	258.3	147.3	57.9
275	<i>Total</i>	5 870	207.6	987.0	367.8	168.1	62.6
Fabricated metal product mfg							
2761	Hand tool and general hardware mfg	660	19.9	73.1	27.3	110.8	41.4
2762	Spring and wire product mfg	2 360	93.3	533.5	205.2	226.0	87.0
2763	Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	510	17.4	94.3	34.5	185.0	67.6
2764	Metal coating and finishing	1 791	56.5	206.9	91.7	115.5	51.2
2765	Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	969	33.8	146.2	60.1	150.9	62.1
2769	Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	6 409	205.1	856.0	294.6	133.6	46.0
276	<i>Total</i>	12 698	426.0	1 910.0	713.5	150.4	56.2
27	Total metal product mfg	51 890	2 157.8	13 584.6	4 420.5	261.8	85.2
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG							
Motor vehicle and part mfg							
2811	Motor vehicle mfg	—	—	—	—	—	—
2812	Motor vehicle body mfg	1 543	40.0	180.8	58.3	117.2	37.8
2813	Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	856	30.5	105.1	32.5	122.7	38.0
2819	Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	3 157	117.0	536.9	199.2	170.1	63.1
281	<i>Total</i>	5 557	187.6	822.8	290.1	148.1	52.2
Other transport equipment mfg							
2821	Shipbuilding	1 490	84.3	344.6	134.0	231.3	90.0
2822	Boatbuilding	904	20.2	86.4	27.8	95.6	30.7
2823	Railway equipment mfg	1 625	71.1	337.7	119.9	207.8	73.8
2824	Aircraft mfg	5 645	298.2	815.3	419.6	144.4	74.3
2829	Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	62	1.4	6.4	1.9	104.2	30.4
282	<i>Total</i>	9 725	475.1	1 590.4	703.3	163.5	72.3
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg							
2831	Photographic and optical good mfg	314	9.8	42.7	17.5	136.1	55.7
2832	Medical and surgical equipment mfg	1 996	66.1	300.6	109.0	150.6	54.6
2839	Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	1 498	56.4	202.1	80.8	134.9	53.9
283	<i>Total</i>	3 808	132.3	545.4	207.3	143.2	54.4

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Industry value added 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(d)	Industry value added(e)	Turnover per person employed(f)	Industry value added per person employed(g)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Electronic equipment mfg							
2841	Computer and business machine mfg	1 310	49.5	514.1	90.9	392.6	69.4
2842	Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	2 571	137.8	605.9	254.2	235.6	98.9
2849	Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	6 699	278.3	1 226.6	458.5	183.1	68.4
284	<i>Total</i>	10 580	465.6	2 346.6	803.6	221.8	76.0
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg							
2851	Household appliance mfg	5 079	177.6	862.6	263.7	169.8	51.9
2852	Electric cable and wire mfg	2 086	104.2	586.2	183.7	281.0	88.1
2853	Battery mfg	233	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2854	Electric light and sign mfg	2 438	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2859	Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	5 396	201.2	814.4	316.1	150.9	58.6
285	<i>Total</i>	15 232	557.5	2 617.5	883.5	171.8	58.0
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg							
2861	Agricultural machinery mfg	1 051	34.4	156.1	49.5	148.6	47.1
2862	Mining and construction machinery mfg	2 086	88.6	503.5	114.1	241.4	54.7
2863	Food processing machinery mfg	*448	*13.9	65.6	21.5	146.5	48.1
2864	Machine tool and part mfg	2 459	81.9	245.5	116.3	99.8	47.3
2865	Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	3 681	159.9	651.3	226.2	176.9	61.4
2866	Pump and compressor mfg	1 020	48.1	216.7	87.5	212.3	85.7
2867	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	968	38.6	186.8	52.0	193.0	53.7
2869	Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	4 391	148.6	524.0	233.5	119.3	53.2
286	<i>Total</i>	16 103	614.0	2 549.4	900.6	158.3	55.9
28	Total machinery and equipment mfg	61 006	2 432.1	10 472.2	3 788.3	171.7	62.1
OTHER MANUFACTURING							
Prefabricated building mfg							
2911	Prefabricated metal building mfg	428	12.3	98.2	20.5	229.3	47.8
2919	Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	129	3.2	15.6	4.4	120.9	33.8
291	<i>Total</i>	557	15.5	113.8	24.8	204.2	44.6
Furniture mfg							
2921	Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	6 692	163.4	645.8	228.8	96.5	34.2
2922	Sheet metal furniture mfg	1 654	54.3	243.8	86.0	147.4	52.0
2923	Mattress mfg (except rubber)	778	23.0	120.5	48.2	154.8	61.9
2929	Furniture mfg n.e.c.	2 370	63.9	315.1	100.4	133.0	42.4
292	<i>Total</i>	11 494	304.6	1 325.1	463.4	115.3	40.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing							
2941	Jewellery and silverware mfg	1 014	22.5	119.5	40.7	117.8	40.2
2942	Toy and sporting good mfg	963	*28.7	107.7	*36.8	**111.8	38.2
2949	Manufacturing n.e.c.	2 301	64.1	319.6	127.3	138.9	55.3
294	<i>Total</i>	4 279	115.4	546.9	204.9	127.8	47.9
29	Total other manufacturing	16 329	435.5	1 985.8	693.2	121.6	42.4
21–29	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	303 617	11 415.9	68 272.9	22 186.4	224.9	73.1

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Industry value added divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

4

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations—

Employment size(b): **NSW**

Employment size group	Employment at end of June(c).....		Wages and salaries(d)(e).....		Turnover(e)(f).....		Industry value added(e)(g).....	
	no.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	1 297	2.6	19.5	1.1	111.7	0.8	30.3	0.8
5–9 persons	2 054	4.2	39.6	2.2	245.2	1.8	68.2	1.8
10–19 persons	2 236	4.6	60.7	3.3	494.4	3.5	89.6	2.3
20–49 persons	4 538	9.3	145.7	8.0	1 281.0	9.2	298.8	7.7
50–99 persons	4 146	8.5	136.3	7.5	1 217.1	8.7	298.5	7.7
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>14 272</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>401.9</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>3 349.4</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>785.4</i>	<i>20.2</i>
100–199 persons	5 801	11.8	224.3	12.4	1 802.0	12.9	488.8	12.6
200–499 persons	13 945	28.5	616.8	34.0	5 857.4	41.9	1 704.2	43.8
500–999 persons	9 676	19.8	376.8	20.8	2 007.3	14.3	628.3	16.2
1 000 or more persons	5 277	10.8	194.6	10.7	979.9	7.0	280.4	7.2
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>34 699</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>1 412.6</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>10 646.6</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>3 101.7</i>	<i>79.8</i>
Total	48 972	100.0	1 814.5	100.0	13 996.0	100.0	3 887.1	100.0
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	3 322	14.6	38.7	6.8	260.2	8.4	110.9	11.0
5–9 persons	3 774	16.6	70.1	12.3	358.4	11.6	136.3	13.6
10–19 persons	1 967	8.7	41.9	7.3	203.5	6.6	75.0	7.5
20–49 persons	3 726	16.4	97.8	17.1	563.9	18.2	177.1	17.6
50–99 persons	3 270	14.4	106.0	18.5	682.9	22.0	182.0	18.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>16 058</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>354.6</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>2 068.8</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>681.3</i>	<i>67.8</i>
100–199 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200–499 persons	2 618	11.5	90.4	15.8	370.5	11.9	136.6	13.6
500–999 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>6 636</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>217.4</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>1 032.5</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>323.1</i>	<i>32.2</i>
Total	22 695	100.0	572.0	100.0	3 101.4	100.0	1 004.4	100.0
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	2 528	13.2	49.4	7.8	248.8	7.2	76.7	6.4
5–9 persons	2 069	10.8	46.4	7.3	225.3	6.5	58.9	4.9
10–19 persons	2 328	12.1	59.9	9.5	247.6	7.2	93.9	7.8
20–49 persons	3 280	17.1	89.5	14.1	473.8	13.8	164.1	13.6
50–99 persons	2 189	11.4	77.5	12.2	431.7	12.5	153.0	12.7
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>12 394</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>322.7</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>1 627.3</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>546.5</i>	<i>45.4</i>
100–199 persons	2 666	13.9	103.3	16.3	642.3	18.7	229.7	19.1
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>6 821</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>310.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>1 815.2</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>656.7</i>	<i>54.6</i>
Total	19 215	100.0	633.2	100.0	3 442.4	100.0	1 203.2	100.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Data in this table reflect the size of individual manufacturing establishments. These data do not necessarily reflect the size of the business which owns and operates the establishment. For a further example (relating to unincorporated joint ventures) of why caution should be used in interpreting these data, see paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1997–98 but were not operating at 30 June 1998. See paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(g) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

4

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations—

Employment size(b): **NSW** *continued*

Employment size group	Employment at end of June(c).....		Wages and salaries(d)(e).....		Turnover(e)(f).....		Industry value added(e)(g).....	
	no.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA								
0–4 persons	3 657	8.9	67.2	4.3	283.7	4.1	143.1	5.0
5–9 persons	3 797	9.2	90.3	5.8	350.4	5.1	151.3	5.3
10–19 persons	4 137	10.1	131.1	8.4	460.9	6.7	184.0	6.4
20–49 persons	5 160	12.5	199.4	12.8	613.1	8.9	250.3	8.7
50–99 persons	5 232	12.7	211.7	13.6	1 054.4	15.4	509.9	17.8
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>21 984</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>699.7</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>2 762.5</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>1 238.6</i>	<i>43.2</i>
100–199 persons	5 667	13.8	210.5	13.5	927.6	13.5	334.1	11.7
200–499 persons	5 751	14.0	239.2	15.4	1 035.1	15.1	467.1	16.3
500–999 persons	2 722	6.6	117.3	7.5	793.5	11.6	241.7	8.4
1 000 or more persons	5 020	12.2	289.0	18.6	1 346.2	19.6	584.5	20.4
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>19 160</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>856.0</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>4 102.3</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>1 627.3</i>	<i>56.8</i>
Total	41 144	100.0	1 555.8	100.0	6 864.9	100.0	2 865.9	100.0
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	1 143	3.6	22.6	1.7	134.2	1.1	47.1	1.4
5–9 persons	1 579	5.0	44.2	3.3	235.1	2.0	83.4	2.5
10–19 persons	2 635	8.3	77.1	5.7	417.9	3.6	141.7	4.2
20–49 persons	4 256	13.4	157.0	11.7	1 296.5	11.0	466.9	13.8
50–99 persons	6 211	19.6	276.7	20.6	1 840.9	15.6	558.3	16.6
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>15 824</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>577.5</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>3 924.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>1 297.4</i>	<i>38.5</i>
100–199 persons	7 504	23.6	335.5	25.0	2 384.7	20.3	786.6	23.3
200–499 persons	8 430	26.5	429.4	32.0	5 457.1	46.4	1 287.2	38.2
500–999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>15 934</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>764.9</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>7 841.8</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>2 073.8</i>	<i>61.5</i>
Total	31 758	100.0	1 342.4	100.0	11 766.5	100.0	3 371.1	100.0
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	606	5.7	14.3	3.4	56.6	2.0	20.2	2.2
5–9 persons	1 000	9.4	24.0	5.8	112.0	4.0	37.2	4.1
10–19 persons	638	6.0	21.9	5.2	142.1	5.1	35.8	4.0
20–49 persons	1 319	12.4	45.4	10.9	301.7	10.9	108.1	12.0
50–99 persons	1 332	12.6	53.6	12.8	315.6	11.4	109.1	12.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>4 895</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>159.3</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>928.0</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>310.4</i>	<i>34.4</i>
100–199 persons	3 370	31.8	150.1	35.9	1 222.7	44.0	388.9	43.1
200–499 persons	2 343	22.1	108.3	25.9	625.5	22.5	202.7	22.5
500–999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>5 713</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>258.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>1 848.2</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>591.7</i>	<i>65.6</i>
Total	10 608	100.0	417.7	100.0	2 776.2	100.0	902.1	100.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Data in this table reflect the size of individual manufacturing establishments. These data do not necessarily reflect the size of the business which owns and operates the establishment. For a further example (relating to unincorporated joint ventures) of why caution should be used in interpreting these data, see paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1997–98 but were not operating at 30 June 1998. See paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(g) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

4

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations—

Employment size(b): **NSW** *continued*

Employment size group	Employment at end of June(c).....		Wages and salaries(d)(e).....		Turnover(e)(f).....		Industry value added(e)(g).....	
	no.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	3 345	6.4	66.7	3.1	1 274.5	9.4	812.9	18.4
5–9 persons	4 944	9.5	132.8	6.2	572.0	4.2	221.3	5.0
10–19 persons	4 793	9.2	140.0	6.5	684.2	5.0	229.1	5.2
20–49 persons	8 884	17.1	289.9	13.5	1 577.6	11.6	488.6	11.1
50–99 persons	5 903	11.4	241.3	11.2	1 436.5	10.6	474.9	10.7
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>27 868</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>870.7</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>5 544.9</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>2 226.7</i>	<i>50.4</i>
100–199 persons	5 828	11.2	242.9	11.3	1 965.9	14.5	466.8	10.6
200–499 persons	5 316	10.2	248.1	11.5	1 768.5	13.0	539.3	12.2
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>24 022</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>1 280.5</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>8 008.4</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>2 192.1</i>	<i>49.6</i>
Total	51 890	100.0	2 151.2	100.0	13 553.2	100.0	4 418.8	100.0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	3 822	6.3	71.5	3.0	291.4	2.8	107.3	2.8
5–9 persons	4 800	7.9	128.4	5.3	532.3	5.1	196.9	5.2
10–19 persons	5 289	8.7	182.0	7.5	689.8	6.6	256.3	6.8
20–49 persons	6 213	10.2	213.2	8.8	927.8	8.9	352.3	9.3
50–99 persons	6 504	10.7	250.4	10.3	1 227.9	11.8	414.1	11.0
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>26 627</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>845.4</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>3 669.3</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>1 326.9</i>	<i>35.1</i>
100–199 persons	7 814	12.8	325.9	13.5	1 724.2	16.5	483.5	12.8
200–499 persons	11 507	18.9	523.4	21.6	2 276.9	21.8	790.4	20.9
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>34 379</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>1 577.3</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>6 778.6</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>2 453.3</i>	<i>64.9</i>
Total	61 006	100.0	2 422.7	100.0	10 447.8	100.0	3 780.2	100.0
OTHER MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	3 061	18.7	51.6	12.0	276.2	14.0	84.5	12.3
5–9 persons	3 148	19.3	82.7	19.2	342.3	17.4	119.5	17.4
10–19 persons	3 090	18.9	85.6	19.9	374.2	19.0	139.4	20.3
20–49 persons	3 386	20.7	89.8	20.8	369.6	18.8	125.4	18.2
50–99 persons	1 493	9.1	49.0	11.4	240.9	12.2	88.8	12.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>14 177</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>358.7</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>1 603.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>557.5</i>	<i>81.1</i>
100–199 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200–499 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500–999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>2 153</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>363.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>129.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>
Total	16 329	100.0	431.0	100.0	1 966.5	100.0	687.4	100.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Data in this table reflect the size of individual manufacturing establishments. These data do not necessarily reflect the size of the business which owns and operates the establishment. For a further example (relating to unincorporated joint ventures) of why caution should be used in interpreting these data, see paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1997–98 but were not operating at 30 June 1998. See paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(g) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

4

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations—

Employment size(b): **NSW** *continued*

Employment size group	Employment at end of June(c).....		Wages and salaries(d)(e).....		Turnover(e)(f).....		Industry value added(e)(g).....	
	no.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
TOTAL MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	22 781	7.5	401.5	3.5	2 937.4	4.3	1 433.0	6.5
5–9 persons	27 164	8.9	658.5	5.8	2 973.2	4.4	1 073.0	4.9
10–19 persons	27 113	8.9	800.2	7.1	3 714.7	5.5	1 244.8	5.6
20–49 persons	40 761	13.4	1 327.8	11.7	7 405.0	10.9	2 431.4	11.0
50–99 persons	36 280	11.9	1 402.5	12.4	8 447.8	12.4	2 788.5	12.6
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>154 099</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>4 590.4</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>25 478.0</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>8 970.7</i>	<i>40.6</i>
100–199 persons	42 967	14.2	1 729.8	15.3	11 410.3	16.8	3 403.6	15.4
200–499 persons	53 403	17.6	2 421.5	21.4	18 354.2	27.0	5 500.5	24.9
500–999 persons	24 130	7.9	1 021.7	9.0	5 990.7	8.8	1 876.8	8.5
1 000 or more persons	29 018	9.6	1 576.9	13.9	6 681.7	9.8	2 368.7	10.7
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>149 518</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>6 749.9</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>42 436.9</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>13 149.7</i>	<i>59.4</i>
Total	303 617	100.0	11 340.3	100.0	67 914.9	100.0	22 120.4	100.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Data in this table reflect the size of individual manufacturing establishments. These data do not necessarily reflect the size of the business which owns and operates the establishment. For a further example (relating to unincorporated joint ventures) of why caution should be used in interpreting these data, see paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1997–98 but were not operating at 30 June 1998. See paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(g) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

5

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Exported Goods Produced(b)—

Broad employment size(c): **NSW**

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		<i>Sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment</i>	<i>Amount exported by this business unit or by its agent</i>	<i>Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment</i>
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	%
0-49 PERSONS				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2 044.9	161.0	7.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 213.4	46.9	3.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1 135.4	19.2	1.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 458.6	55.1	3.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	2 012.9	151.0	7.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	586.4	8.0	1.4
27	Metal product mfg	3 877.6	965.1	24.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2 078.6	199.7	9.6
29	Other manufacturing	1 254.0	57.0	4.5
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	15 661.8	1 662.9	10.6
50-99 PERSONS				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 173.0	119.1	10.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	620.6	132.0	21.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	417.4	57.0	13.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	966.8	242.1	25.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 760.7	84.2	4.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	301.5	6.9	2.3
27	Metal product mfg	1 314.2	126.2	9.6
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1 103.3	216.4	19.6
29	Other manufacturing	226.1	11.2	5.0
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	7 883.5	995.0	12.6
100 OR MORE PERSONS				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	10 381.2	1 869.4	18.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	931.4	230.9	24.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1 767.4	64.4	3.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	2 347.8	51.4	2.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7 712.3	959.1	12.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1 763.6	49.2	2.8
27	Metal product mfg	7 843.5	1 569.9	20.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	5 656.6	925.1	16.4
29	Other manufacturing	332.2	29.2	8.8
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	38 736.1	5 748.5	14.8
TOTAL				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	13 599.1	2 149.6	15.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2 765.4	409.8	14.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3 320.1	140.6	4.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	4 773.1	348.5	7.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11 485.9	1 194.4	10.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2 651.5	64.0	2.4
27	Metal product mfg	13 035.3	2 661.1	20.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	8 838.5	1 341.2	15.2
29	Other manufacturing	1 812.3	97.4	5.4
21-29	Total manufacturing	62 281.3	8 406.5	13.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraphs 21-23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Data in this table reflect the size of individual manufacturing establishments. These data do not necessarily reflect

the size of the business which owns and operates the establishment. For a further example (relating to unincorporated joint ventures) of why caution should be used in interpreting these data, see paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes. Also, this table excludes those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1997-98 but were not operating at 30 June 1998. See paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover(e)	Industry value added(f)
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%	%	%
ESTABLISHMENTS THAT DO NOT EXPORT					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	45.6	41.9	36.4	34.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	62.8	53.3	49.5	53.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	72.6	67.7	64.3	66.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	77.7	75.1	67.7	69.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	32.5	29.7	22.0	25.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	66.5	64.4	67.6	64.2
27	Metal product mfg	47.1	34.4	29.1	29.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	46.3	44.7	40.1	41.8
29	Other manufacturing	74.7	68.3	68.2	66.8
21–29 Total manufacturing		54.3	48.0	40.4	42.7
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS UP TO AND INCLUDING 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	44.6	48.9	51.9	57.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	30.1	36.7	36.4	34.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	26.8	31.6	34.2	31.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	21.5	24.1	27.8	23.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	66.9	69.9	77.7	74.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	33.5	35.6	32.4	35.8
27	Metal product mfg	48.4	60.2	61.7	60.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	46.2	46.7	50.7	48.4
29	Other manufacturing	22.3	26.5	27.7	27.7
21–29 Total manufacturing		41.0	46.8	52.6	50.3
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS OF MORE THAN 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	9.8	9.2	11.7	8.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	7.1	10.0	14.1	12.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.9	0.8	4.5	7.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	—	—	—	—
27	Metal product mfg	4.5	5.5	9.3	9.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	7.5	8.5	9.2	9.8
29	Other manufacturing	3.0	5.2	4.1	5.5
21–29 Total manufacturing		4.8	5.2	7.0	7.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraphs 21–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Turnover(e)	Industry gross product(e)	Industry value added(e)	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e)	Turnover per person employed (e)(f)	
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio	\$'000	
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1997-98	430	14.2	(g)119.3	(h)29.3	(h)30.4	0.12	277.3
		1996-97	327	10.9	64.8	19.2	..	0.17	r198.1
		1995-96	470	(i)14.3	74.0	19.7	..	0.19	157.5
		1994-95	560	14.9	75.9	..	..	0.20	135.4
		1993-94	595	15.8	69.1	..	..	0.23	116.1
		1992-93	626	16.1	76.6	23.4	..	0.21	122.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1997-98	159	2.1	(g)11.2	(h)5.2	(h)5.4	0.19	70.4
		1996-97	123	1.7	r8.2	3.7	..	0.21	r66.8
		1995-96	107	(i)1.8	9.9	4.7	..	0.18	93.0
		1994-95	92	1.9	6.9	..	..	0.27	74.4
		1993-94	105	1.8	6.0	..	..	0.30	57.3
		1992-93	86	1.5	6.0	1.8	..	0.25	70.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1997-98	265	7.4	(g)40.6	(h)12.2	(h)12.8	0.18	153.5
		1996-97	255	8.8	43.9	11.7	..	0.20	172.0
		1995-96	301	(i)9.0	43.0	13.5	..	0.21	143.0
		1994-95	351	11.3	51.1	..	..	0.22	145.6
		1993-94	380	10.6	53.4	..	..	0.20	140.5
		1992-93	382	11.2	44.0	16.9	..	0.25	115.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1997-98	1 495	49.5	(g)192.8	(h)85.5	(h)88.7	0.26	129.0
		1996-97	1 522	50.6	214.5	119.7	..	0.24	140.9
		1995-96	1 769	(i)60.6	214.0	99.1	..	0.28	121.0
		1994-95	1 940	64.1	217.8	..	..	0.29	112.3
		1993-94	1 849	55.1	203.2	..	..	0.27	109.9
		1992-93	1 767	55.0	203.8	85.9	..	0.27	115.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1997-98	28	0.8	(g)2.8	(h)1.2	(h)1.2	0.27	100.2
		1996-97	27	0.7	r2.6	1.0	..	0.25	r97.9
		1995-96	30	(i)0.8	3.1	1.1	..	0.25	104.9
		1994-95	*55	1.2	*6.7	..	..	0.19	121.6
		1993-94	38	0.9	4.5	..	..	0.21	117.2
		1992-93	23	0.5	2.6	0.8	..	0.20	113.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1997-98	137	3.4	(g)40.7	(h)9.1	(h)9.3	0.08	296.6
		1996-97	136	3.8	45.1	7.0	..	0.08	331.3
		1995-96	140	(i)3.9	47.9	15.4	..	0.08	341.2
		1994-95	166	3.9	59.1	..	..	0.07	356.1
		1993-94	209	7.9	80.3	..	..	0.10	384.0
		1992-93	244	7.9	79.5	16.9	..	0.10	325.9

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 11-18 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.

(g) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 8. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. Industry gross product is also shown for 1997-98. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 8. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(i) For 1995-96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(c)	Wages and salaries(d)(e)	Turnover(e)	Industry gross product(e)	Industry value added(e)	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e)	Turnover per person employed (e)(f)	
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio	\$'000	
27	Metal product mfg	1997-98	269	7.8	(g)31.6	(h)10.8	(h)11.2	0.25	117.2
		1996-97	285	8.4	r33.7	10.5	..	0.25	r118.4
		1995-96	*259	(i)*7.8	40.9	*12.1	..	0.19	158.0
		1994-95	252	6.5	28.4	..	..	0.23	112.6
		1993-94	254	6.6	28.5	..	..	0.23	112.3
		1992-93	166	4.3	23.8	6.9	..	0.18	143.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1997-98	750	24.8	(g)108.1	(h)42.3	(h)45.0	0.23	144.2
		1996-97r	592	18.6	99.6	38.0	..	0.19	168.1
		1995-96	467	(i)12.7	59.6	30.4	..	0.21	127.8
		1994-95	547	18.1	64.9	..	..	0.28	118.5
		1993-94	581	17.0	60.2	..	..	0.28	103.6
		1992-93	527	17.0	53.7	20.3	..	0.32	101.9
29	Other manufacturing	1997-98	337	10.2	(g)43.0	(h)10.2	(h)10.8	0.24	127.6
		1996-97	328	9.6	43.4	13.9	..	0.22	132.3
		1995-96	416	(i)10.5	55.7	20.8	..	0.19	133.8
		1994-95	370	9.8	48.9	..	..	0.20	131.9
		1993-94	388	10.1	52.0	..	..	0.19	134.1
		1992-93	387	10.4	47.8	11.7	..	0.22	123.4
21-29 Total manufacturing		1997-98	3 870	120.2	(g)590.1	(h)205.8	(h)214.8	0.20	152.5
		1996-97r	3 595	113.1	555.7	224.9	..	0.20	154.6
		1995-96	3 959	(i)121.5	548.3	216.8	..	0.22	138.5
		1994-95	4 334	131.7	559.5	..	..	0.24	129.1
		1993-94	4 397	125.8	557.2	..	..	0.23	126.7
		1992-93	4 207	124.0	537.8	184.5	..	0.23	127.8

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 11-18 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.

(g) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 8. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Commencing with the 1997-98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. Industry gross product is also shown for 1997-98. The effect on the data following the adoption of the new international standards is shown in table 8. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(i) For 1995-96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION</i>		<i>Effect on estimates of turnover</i>	<i>Difference between IVA estimates and IGP estimates</i>
<i>ANZSIC code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	—	3.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	—	3.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	—	4.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	—	3.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	—	1.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	—	2.9
27	Metal product mfg	—	3.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.8	6.4
29	Other manufacturing	—	5.5
21–29 Total manufacturing		0.2	4.4

- (a) This table presents percentage differences between estimates for turnover calculated on the basis of the most recent international standards and corresponding estimates calculated on the basis of the standards which applied previously, and percentage differences between IVA and IGP (the previous measure of an industry's contribution to GDP). Paragraphs 11–14 of the Explanatory Notes provide details of the changes to the international standards.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final statistics for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments for 1997–98, with some comparative statistics relating to preceding years. The emphasis of this publication is on the release of statistics for the main data items included in the survey.

2 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.

3 The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. For the 1997–98 collection, a sample of approximately 19,000 establishments were asked to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. Data on industry value added (IVA) are also available from this collection. In addition, a variety of samples was selected to produce data on a range of other variables. The next manufacturing census will be conducted in respect of 2001–02, with sample surveys conducted for the next three years.

4 Estimates of IVA were compiled using data from the 19,000 sample population and a sub-sample of approximately 7,000 establishments which were asked to provide detailed structural and performance data. These 7,000 establishments were also asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. (These commodity data will be published in the publication *Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8365.0).) A sample of approximately 5,200 manufacturing management units was asked the detailed information required to derive operating profit before tax. Selected data from the annual manufacturing collection and data from other collections are included in the compendium publication *Manufacturing, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 8225.0).

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

5 The business unit for which statistics are presented in this publication is the establishment. 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; these are excluded from the collection.

6 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 1997–98 manufacturing collection, 'significant' was defined as turnover of \$7.3 million or more.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE *continued*

7 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

9 For information on this subject, see the Technical Note.

DATA ADJUSTED

10 Data in this issue have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, i.e. adjustments have been made to allow for new businesses which had commenced operations but for which details had not been processed to the ABS business register in time for inclusion in the annual manufacturing industry collection. Adjustments of this type will continue to be applied in future periods. The majority of businesses affected by these lags are small in size. The effect of these adjustments on 1997–98 turnover for New South Wales is an increase of 0.3% while the effect on employment is an increase of 1.2%. The corresponding figures for the Australian Capital Territory are 0.4% and 1.8%. All industry subdivisions were affected to a similar degree.

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

11 Commencing with estimates for 1997–98, the definition of turnover has changed in line with new international standards for measuring economic variables. The composition of turnover estimates under the new standards is as follows:

Turnover (as previously defined)
plus Income from intellectual property royalties
equals Turnover (new standards)

12 Conceptually, some further differences exist between turnover on the old and new bases (particularly in relation to own account production of computer software, own account mineral exploration, and own account production of literary, entertainment or artistic originals). However, as these activities are relatively unimportant for manufacturing industries, no attempt has been made to measure them.

13 Commencing with estimates for 1997–98, under new international standards, contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) by manufacturing industries will be measured by the variable 'Industry value added' (IVA). Estimates for IVA measure the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by that industry. Previously, the corresponding contribution to GDP was measured by the variable 'Industry gross product' (IGP). It should also be noted that IVA is not the same variable as 'Value added' which was published for manufacturing establishments until 1992–93.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS *continued*

14 Composition of IVA estimates and their relationship to IGP estimates are:

	Turnover (new standards)
plus	Closing inventories
less	Opening inventories
less	Intermediate input expenses (see the operating expenses entry in the Glossary)
equals	IVA
	IVA
plus	Intellectual property royalty expenses
less	Intellectual property royalty income
less	Computer software expenses not capitalised by the business
less	Selected indirect taxes (For manufacturing industries, the main types are fringe benefits tax, payroll tax, land rates and land taxes.)
equals	IGP

15 Commencing with the 1993–94 manufacturing collection, 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 have been included in the manufacturing collection. 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.

16 Commencing with the 1994–95 manufacturing collection, multi-establishment management units have been 'collapsed' for reporting purposes 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.

17 As explained above, about 7,000 establishments included in the 1997–98 collection were asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. A similar sampling procedure has been followed since 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 the 1992–93 manufacturing collection. The industry code for the units not responding or not included in any of these commodity samples has continued to be a subjectively determined code.

18 For the 1995–96 collection only, provision expenses for employee entitlements were excluded from wages and salaries. For all other years, these provision expenses are included in wages and salaries.

EMPLOYMENT SIZE DATA

19 Summary of operations data at the industry subdivision level classified by the employment size of individual manufacturing establishments (see the Glossary for its definition) are presented in table 4. Similarly, exports of goods produced data at the industry subdivision level classified by the broad employment size of individual manufacturing establishments are presented in table 5. The statistics in these two tables relate only to those manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1998. As such, the figures presented represent a slightly different population 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 1997–98.

20 The treatment of unincorporated joint ventures according to the ABS's standard units definitions has an effect on the data when the data are classified by employment size. This is because joint venture participants report details of turnover, but often have few or no employees or operating expenses. The labour for such operations is usually employed and paid for by the joint venture operator. Similarly, the operating expenses are usually reported by the joint venture operator. On the other hand, the operator does not report any details of turnover (unless it also happens to be a participant). If each of these joint venture operations were to be treated as a single business unit in the statistics, it is highly probable that the Metal product manufacturing industry would reflect a similar dominance pattern to the other manufacturing industries. In other words, in the statistics in tables 4 and 5, the participants in unincorporated joint ventures are recorded in the 0–4 persons employment size category, whereas the operators of the unincorporated joint ventures are recorded in larger employment size categories. This treatment affects the relative contribution of the various employment size categories for this industry.

EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS

21 All establishments included in the manufacturing collection 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 1997–98 but were not operating at 30 June 1998.

22 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS *continued*

23 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.

REGIONAL DATA

24 The ABS conducts a manufacturing census one year in five, from which detailed regional data are available (with the last census being conducted in respect of 1996–97). In other years, an annual manufacturing survey is conducted. Due to sampling constraints, regional data have not been available from annual manufacturing surveys. However, investigations currently underway indicate that it may be possible to produce reliable estimates in sample survey years for Sydney Statistical Division and Balance of New South Wales. Estimates for these areas for 1997–98 are expected to be available early next year, on request, for a charge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

25 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

INFORMATION PAPER

26 The *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing* (Cat. no. 8205.0) outlines the vast amount of published and unpublished data available from the annual manufacturing industry collection, as well as data from other ABS collections.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

27 A series of publications *Manufacturing Industry, [State], 1997–98* (Cat. nos 8221.1–8221.6) will be produced for each State. These publications are being released progressively.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

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

- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8140.0), to be released in December 1999—Annual publication
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8142.0), released on 27 May 1999—Annual publication
- *Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1995–96 and 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4603.0), released on 2 July 1999—Biennial publication
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (Cat. no. 8205.0), released on 21 March 1996—Irregular publication
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1997* (Cat. no. 8205.0), released on 16 January 1998—Irregular publication
- *Information Paper: Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics, 1997* (Cat. no. 1357.0), released on 22 August 1997—Irregular publication
- *Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 5629.0)—Quarterly publication
- *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0)—Monthly publication
- *Manufacturing, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 8225.0), to be released in December 1999—Annual publication
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8201.0), to be released in March 2000—Annual publication
- *Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8365.0), to be released in December 1999—Annual publication

BACK DATA AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

29 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. Other more detailed data may also be available. A charge is made for providing unpublished information. The information paper (Cat. no. 8205.0) referred to in paragraphs 26 and 28 also provides more details.

ROUNDING

30 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 (see paragraph 10), this 'rounding rule' also applies to employment counts.

31 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGP	Industry Gross Product
IVA	Industry Value Added
mfg	manufacturing
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 standard errors greater than or equal to 25% of the estimate, but less than 50% of the estimate
**	data subject to standard errors greater than or equal to 50% of the estimate, but less than 100% of the estimate
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY

SAMPLE ERROR

1 The 1997–98 manufacturing survey was designed primarily to deliver industry class estimates for Australia and States for the data items employment, wages and salaries, turnover and IVA. For the two Territories, the sample was designed to deliver industry subdivision data only.

2 All 1997–98 (and 1992–93, 1994–95 and 1995–96) data contained in this publication have 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. The measure of the likely difference as used by the ABS 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.

3 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 1997–98 employment, wages and salaries, turnover and IVA data for New South Wales presented in this publication are nearly all 3% or less for industry subdivisions except for Other manufacturing (for which they are marginally higher) (see page 35) and most are 4.5% or less for industry classes. The relative standard errors for the industry subdivision estimates for the Australian Capital Territory are mainly 5% or less (see page 35).

4 Relative standard errors at the industry subdivision level for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for selected data items representing the full range of data contained in this publication are shown in the section Standard Errors. Detailed relative standard errors can be made available on request.

NON-SAMPLE ERROR

5 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 census or a sample.

6 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.

STANDARD ERRORS SELECTED DATA ITEMS

NEW SOUTH WALES

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover(c)	Industry value added(d)	Amount exported by this business unit or by its agent
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%	%	%	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	3.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	6.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	4.2
27	Metal product mfg	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4
29	Other manufacturing	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	17.7
21–29 Total manufacturing		0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover(c)	Industry value added(d)
ANZSIC code	Description	%	%	%	%
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	5.5	2.7	2.5	1.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	10.1	4.7	3.5	2.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3.8	2.7	3.4	5.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	6.0	5.2	4.2	6.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	—	—	—	—
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	4.6	6.7	4.2	3.1
27	Metal product mfg	11.2	8.4	6.4	7.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	13.3	14.0	8.8	9.3
29	Other manufacturing	12.0	5.8	9.8	13.3
21–29 Total manufacturing		3.4	3.4	2.1	3.4

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, industry value added replaces industry gross product as the measure of an industry's contribution to gross domestic product. For more details, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

G L O S S A R Y

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Amount exported by this business unit or by its agent	This represents the sales value of goods produced by an establishment (or for it on commission), including the value of manufactured goods transferred to other establishments of the business unit for sale, that are exported (or are intended for export) outside Australia by the business unit or by its agent.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
Capitalised work done for own use	<p>Capitalised work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for use by the business unit or for rental or lease to other businesses. The main types of work are manufacturing, constructing, installing or repairing assets and development of computer software. This work is valued at the capitalised costs of the materials and the wages and salaries involved.</p> <p>Conceptually, this item should also include own account mineral exploration and own account production of literary, entertainment or artistic originals. However, these activities are relatively unimportant for manufacturers and have not been measured for manufacturing industries.</p>
Change in inventories	The value of total closing inventories minus total opening inventories.
Closing inventories	The value of all inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the end of the reference period.
Commission manufacturing	<p>Significant amounts of manufacturing are undertaken on a commission basis by one manufacturer on behalf of another manufacturer or by a manufacturer on behalf of a non-manufacturer. Typically, a commission manufacturing transaction will involve a client commissioning the production of goods by a producing establishment from materials provided by the client. Ownership of those materials remains with the client. Similarly, the goods made from those materials are owned by the client.</p> <p>For the purposes of the estimates in this publication, the producing establishment reports the commission fee as service income along with wages and salaries and any other expenses incurred.</p> <p>If the client is a manufacturing establishment, then in addition to data for their own manufacturing operations, the client reports the sales and stocks of the commissioned goods, the cost of the materials provided to the producing establishment, the commission fee paid and the value of any other intermediate inputs related to the commission transaction. If the client is not a manufacturing establishment, no data are reported by the client.</p>
Employment at end of June	The number of working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, and managerial and executive employees working for an establishment during the last pay period ending in June each year. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included, as are employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll system. Non-salaried directors, self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, and volunteer workers are excluded.

Enterprise group	A unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the <i>Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991</i>). These may be legal entities such as trusts and partnerships as well as companies. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.
Establishment	The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data i.e. the data needed to compile turnover, opening and closing inventories, purchases and transfers in, motor vehicle running expenses, freight and cartage expenses, commission expenses, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, and repair and maintenance expenses. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of groups of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.
Establishments that do not export	Establishments that reported no exports (either by their business unit or for them by an agent) of goods that they produced.
Establishments with exports of more than 50% of sales	Establishments that reported exports (either by their business unit or for them by an agent) of more than 50% of sales and transfers out of goods for sale that they produced.
Establishments with exports up to and including 50% of sales	Establishments that reported exports (either by their business unit or for them by an agent) of up to and including 50% of sales and transfers out of goods for sale that they produced.
Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment (Table 5)	For an individual establishment, this represents the percentage of the total sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by the establishment (or for it on commission) which are exported (or are intended for export) outside Australia by the business unit or by 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 for sale produced by all establishments, not just the aggregated value for those units which exported.
Funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for operational costs	Funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for operational costs (e.g. wages and salaries, rent). Included are bounties, subsidies, export grants, Jobstart and apprenticeship schemes.
Industry class	Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from industry division (broadest level) to the industry class (finest level). At the industry class level, the activities are narrowly defined and recognised by a four-digit code, e.g. industry class 2331 for Pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing. Usually, an activity is primarily confined to one class. However, some activities may be primary to more than one class.
Industry gross product (IGP)	For periods prior to 1997–98, estimates of IGP represented the measure of the contribution by manufacturing industries to gross domestic product (GDP). However, commencing with estimates for 1997–98 following introduction of new international standards for measuring economic variables, IGP has been replaced by the variable industry value added (IVA) for the purpose of measuring industry contribution to GDP.

Industry gross product (IGP) *continued* The relationship between IVA estimates and IGP estimates is:

	IVA
plus	Intellectual property royalty expenses
less	Intellectual property royalty income
less	Computer software expenses not capitalised by the business
less	Selected indirect taxes (For manufacturing industries, the main types are fringe benefits tax, payroll tax, land rates and land taxes.)
equals	IGP

Industry group This is the intermediate level within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a three-digit code, e.g. industry group 233 for Paper and paper product manufacturing. It gives more detail than the industry subdivision and is created in a way that groups like industry classes together.

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

Industry value added (IVA) IVA represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. Commencing with estimates for 1997–98, IVA has replaced industry gross product (IGP) as the measure of the contribution by manufacturing industries to gross domestic product. See the entry for industry gross product for an explanation of the differences between IVA and IGP.

The derivation of IVA is as follows:

	Turnover (new standards)
plus	Closing inventories
less	Opening inventories
less	Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for operating expenses)
equals	IVA

However, it should be noted that IVA is not a measure of operating profits before tax. Wages, salaries and most other labour costs are not taken into account in its calculation and nor are most insurance premiums, interest expenses or depreciation and a number of lesser expenses (see the entry for operating expenses for further detail).

Industry value added (IVA) per person employed	IVA of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.
Intermediate inputs	<p>Intermediate inputs consist of materials and certain services which are used up in the production process. Definitions of relevant component items are also included in this Glossary. It is calculated as:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for operating expenses)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">plus Opening inventories</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">less Closing inventories</p>
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.
Manufacturing management unit	A management unit predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such management units cover all activities of the management unit (including in respect of non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some management units predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which have establishments engaged in manufacturing activities and which are excluded.
Opening inventories	The value of all inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the beginning of the reference period.
Operating expenses	For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables for manufacturing industries, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. However, some expenses are excluded entirely from all such calculations. These expenses are abnormal expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, sales taxes and excise payable to Governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses.

Operating expenses Remaining expenses are categorised as follows:
continued

Intermediate input expenses

Intermediate input expenses cover the major expenses incurred by manufacturers in producing and distributing goods and services produced (except labour costs), namely:

- purchases and transfers in of materials, components, containers and packaging materials, electricity, fuels and water, and purchases of goods for resale
- motor vehicle running expenses, freight and cartage expenses, repair and maintenance expenses
- rent, leasing and hiring expenses (except for finance lease payments)
- contract, subcontract and commission expenses

Also included in the calculation of intermediate inputs are advertising expenses, audit and other accounting expenses, bank fees and charges (except interest), cleaning expenses, environmental protection expenses, intellectual property royalty expenses, legal fees, management fees, paper, printing and stationery expenses, postal and telecommunication expenses, staff training expenses, and travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses.

Excluded from this category are selected labour costs and other operating expenses as defined below:

Selected labour costs

Wages and salaries including provision expenses for employee entitlements
Employer contributions to superannuation funds
Workers' compensation costs
Payroll tax and Fringe benefits tax

Other operating expenses

This group of expenses is not included in the calculation of the above economic variables but is included in the calculation of the accounting variable operating profit before tax. Included in this group of expenses are bad and doubtful debts, computer software expenses not capitalised by businesses, depreciation and amortisation, insurance premiums (except workers' compensation and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance premiums), interest expenses, land rates and taxes, mineral/petroleum expenses not capitalised by businesses, and natural resource royalties expenses.

Own account capital work Capitalised work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for use by the business unit or for rental or lease to other businesses. The main types of work are manufacturing, constructing, installing or repairing assets and development of computer software. This work is valued at the capitalised costs of the materials and the wages and salaries involved.

Conceptually, this item should also include own account mineral exploration and own account production of literary, entertainment or artistic originals. However, these activities are relatively unimportant for manufacturers and have not been measured for manufacturing industries.

Purchases	Purchases of materials, components, containers and packaging materials, electricity, fuels and water, and of goods for resale. The purchase of parts and fuel for motor vehicles is excluded.
Purchases and transfers in	Purchases of materials, components, containers and packaging materials, electricity, fuels 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 for sale or resale. Transfers in are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership, i.e. at commercial selling price. The purchase of parts and fuel for motor vehicles is excluded.
Reference period	Businesses are asked to report data for the financial year ended 30 June. However, if a business has a different financial year, it is asked to report for the 12-month period which ends between 1 October of the previous year and 30 September of the current year. This period is then used as a substitute for the financial year ended 30 June. For example, for the 1997–98 collection, a business may have reported data for the year ended 31 December 1997.
Sales and transfers out of goods	Includes sales of goods whether or not produced by the business and sales of goods produced for the business on a commission basis (see the entry for commission manufacturing). Also includes transfers of goods to other establishments of the same business or to related businesses and installation and delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers. Sales are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of excise, sales tax and duties receivable on behalf of the Government. Exports are valued f.o.b. (export freight charges are excluded). Transfers to other establishments of the same business are valued, for statistical purposes, at commercial value (i.e. the value which would have applied had the establishments concerned been under separate ownership).
Sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment (Table 5)	Sales as defined in sales and transfers out of goods, plus transfers out of goods produced by this establishment for sale. Transfers to other establishments of the same business are valued, for statistical purposes, at commercial value (i.e. the value which would have applied had the establishments concerned been under separate ownership).
Service income	Income received from service activities. Included are income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income and management fees/charges received from related or unrelated businesses. Service income is valued net of discounts given. For periods commencing with 1997–98, under new international standards, income from intellectual property royalties and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) have also been classified as service income. Rent, leasing and hiring income is income derived from the ownership of land, buildings, vehicles, machinery or equipment, excluding any income from finance leases. For further explanation on the treatment of commission manufacturing activities, see the entry for commission manufacturing.
Statistical division	A general purpose spatial unit and is the largest and most stable spatial unit within each State and Territory in the Main Structure of the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0).



Turnover Turnover comprises sales (exclusive of excise and sales tax) of goods whether or not produced by the establishment and transfers of goods to other establishments of the same business, plus service income, funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for operational costs, and own account capital work. Definitions of the various component items appear in this Glossary.

Excluded from turnover are interest income, income from natural resource royalties, funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for specific capital items, dividends, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

There are some conceptual differences between turnover as estimated in this publication and turnover as defined by the new international standards. These differences are explained as part of the definition of the component item own account capital work. Full compliance with the new standards would make very little difference to estimates of turnover.

Note (a): The above definition of turnover is used in calculating the variable industry value added. A slightly different definition of turnover was used prior to 1997–98 to calculate the now superseded variable industry gross product. This earlier definition excluded income from intellectual property royalties and the value of computer software developed in-house for use by the business or for rental or lease to other businesses.

Note (b): 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, i.e. 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.

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

Wages and salaries The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised 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. For the 1995–96 collection only, provision expenses for employee entitlements (e.g. provisions for annual leave and leave bonus, long service leave, sick leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments) are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors are also excluded.

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



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