

# **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

**VICTORIA**

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 21 OCT 1999

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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. Table 1 presents 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. Table 2 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.

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). The publication for New South Wales (Cat. no. 8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory.

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.

Zia ABBASI  
Regional Director

## MAIN FEATURES

### OVERVIEW

Turnover for the year 1997–98 by manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria was \$69,517m, which resulted in an industry value added (IVA) for the year of \$22,802m. For turnover, this represents a 1.7% increase in current price terms from the \$68,355m recorded for 1996–97. These manufacturing establishments employed 314,800 persons at the end of June 1998 and paid \$11,317m in wages and salaries in 1997–98.

The percentage of Australian manufacturing employment in Victoria at the end of June 1998 was 33.0%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points on that reported at the end of June 1997. The Victorian industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing employment at the end of June 1998 at the industry subdivision level were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (49.6%), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (38.9%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (36.0%).

The percentage contribution by Victoria to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1997–98 was 32.6% and 33.2% (respectively). For turnover, this represents a decrease of 0.3 percentage points on the contribution reported in 1996–97. The Victorian industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1997–98 at the industry subdivision level were also Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (48.7% and 49.4% respectively), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (41.9% and 40.2% respectively) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (34.8% and 38.2% respectively).

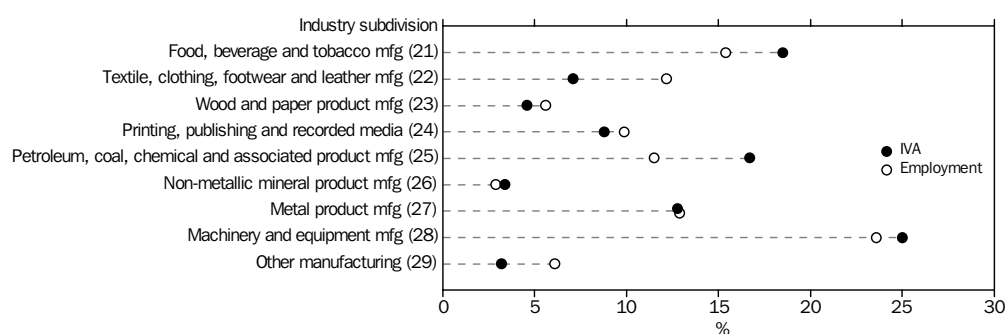
### STATE COMPARISON

For the second consecutive year, for 1997–98, the contribution to Australian turnover by Victorian manufacturers (\$69,517m) has exceeded that of manufacturers located in New South Wales (\$68,273m). 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 Victoria (314,800 persons) was higher at the end of June 1998 than employment in manufacturing in New South Wales (303,600 persons).

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

IVA (See the Glossary for its definition) for 1997–98 was \$22,802m.

### DISTRIBUTION OF IVA AND EMPLOYMENT



## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED *continued*

The industry subdivisions with the largest contribution to total manufacturing IVA and the most notable industry classes (or groups) within those subdivisions (as a percentage of Victoria's total manufacturing IVA) were:

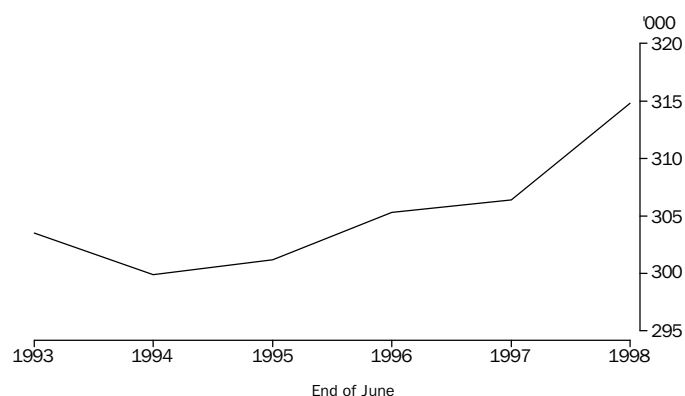
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (25.0%), where the industry group Motor vehicle and part manufacturing (ANZSIC Group 281 at 12.7%) was the most substantial.
- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (18.5%), where the industry classes Dairy product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2129 at 2.2%), Food manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2179 at 1.9%) and Fruit and vegetable processing (ANZSIC Class 2130 at 1.8%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (16.7%), where the industry class Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2543 at 2.7%) was the most substantial.
- Metal product manufacturing (12.8%), where the industry class Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2711 at 3.2%) was the most substantial.

Industry classes making a notable contribution to industry value added and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Printing (ANZSIC Class 2412 at 3.8%) and Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC Class 2421 at 2.3%).

### EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

The Victorian manufacturing industry employed 314,800 persons at the end of June 1998 and paid \$11,317m in wages and salaries in 1997–98. This represents an average of \$35,900 paid in annual wages and salaries per person employed at the end of June 1998, an increase of 3.3% on the \$34,800 recorded twelve months earlier.

#### EMPLOYMENT



## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES *continued*

Victorian manufacturing employment declined from June 1993 (303,500 persons) to June 1994 (299,900 persons), after which it slowly increased to 306,400 persons at the end of June 1997. Employment in the Victorian manufacturing industry then increased by 2.7% or 8,400 persons between June 1997 and June 1998 (314,800 persons). Over the five years from June 1993 to June 1998, employment rose by 3.7% or 11,400 persons.

Between June 1997 and June 1998, employment increased in seven of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions, remained stable in one and decreased in the other. The industry subdivisions with the largest percentage increases were Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 6.2%), Other manufacturing (up 5.5%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 4.5%). The decrease was recorded by Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 2.0%), whilst employment in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing remained stable.

Average wages and salaries paid per person employed at the end of June rose in six of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions and fell in the other three 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:

- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 6.5%—\$37,200 to \$39,700), where 20 (out of 28) industry classes recorded an increase, with the largest (where publishable) being:
  - ♦ Mining and construction machinery manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2862) (up 22.3%—\$33,400 to \$40,800);
  - ♦ Electric cable and wire manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2852) (up 17.4%—\$39,700 to \$46,600); and
  - ♦ Automotive electrical and instrument manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2813) (up 17.2%—\$38,200 to \$44,800).
- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 5.8%—\$35,500 to \$37,600), where 13 (out of 23) industry classes recorded an increase, with the largest (where publishable) being:
  - ♦ Ice cream manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2122) (up 34.9%—\$26,300 to \$35,500);
  - ♦ Bread manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2161) (up 31.0%—\$27,300 to \$35,700); and
  - ♦ Meat processing (ANZSIC Class 2111) (up 20.1%—\$27,500 to \$33,000).

The industry subdivision to record the largest percentage 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 1.3%—\$26,600 to \$26,300).

Although there were increases in ten out of the nineteen industry classes in this subdivision, the decreases in the other nine industry classes slightly outweighed them. The industry class to record the largest percentage decrease was Knitting mill product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2239) (down 26.9%—\$44,200 to \$32,300), whereas the industry class to record the largest percentage increase was Cotton textile manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2213) (up 22.3%—\$31,100 to \$38,000).

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES *continued*

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 Wood chipping (ANZSIC Class 2312) (up 53.7%—\$24,500 to \$37,600), Fabricated wood manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2322) (up 52.0%—\$39,700 to \$60,300) and Clay brick manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2621) (up 30.7%—\$32,600 to \$42,600).

### 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 price terms, by \$1,162m to \$69,517m for 1997–98. This represents a 1.7% increase on the \$68,355m recorded for 1996–97.

Seven of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover between 1996–97 and 1997–98. Machinery and equipment manufacturing remained the largest contributor to total manufacturing turnover in 1997–98, although recording the largest decrease in both dollar (down \$132m) and percentage (down 0.8%) terms. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing remained the second largest contributor to total Victorian manufacturing turnover and contributed 45% (\$523m) of the total increase for the year. The largest percentage increases between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were recorded by Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (up 7.0%) and Other manufacturing (up 6.7%). Wood and paper product manufacturing (down 0.5%) was the other industry subdivision to record a fall in turnover.

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

- Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining (ANZSIC Class 2723) (up 122.3% or \$50m); and
- Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2564) (up 91.0% or \$129m).

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

- Automotive component manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2819) (up \$342m or 22.7%);
- Milk and cream processing (ANZSIC Class 2121) (up \$203m or 26.0%); and
- Food manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC Class 2179) (up \$193m or 19.1%).

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

- Fabricated wood manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2322) (down 39.7% or \$92m);
- Textile finishing (ANZSIC Class 2215) (down 32.3% or \$56m); and
- Flour mill product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2151) (down 32.1% or \$90m).

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### TURNOVER *continued*

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

- Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2842) (down \$189m or 15.0%); and
- Plastic injection moulded product manufacturing (ANZSIC Class 2566) (down \$175m or 15.0%).

### EXPORTS

For 1997–98, Victorian manufacturers directly exported \$9,427m of the goods that they produced. This represents a 5.9% increase on the \$8,904m 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 13.9% for 1996–97 to 14.5% for 1997–98).

Manufacturers' direct exports increased in eight out of the nine industry subdivisions between 1996–97 and 1997–98. Machinery and equipment manufacturing's increase of \$174m (up 5.4%—from \$3,226m to \$3,400m) and Metal product manufacturing's increase of \$173m (up 13.4%—from \$1,289m to \$1,462m) were the most significant contributors to the overall increase, contributing (between them) two thirds of the total increase. The industry subdivisions to record the largest percentage increases in direct exports between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were Other manufacturing (up 56.4%—from \$41m to \$63m) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 20.6%—from \$117m to \$141m). The only subdivision to record a decrease was Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 29.8%—from \$82m to \$57m).

### EXPORTS AS A PROPORTION OF GOODS PRODUCED



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 from 13.3% for 1994–95 to 14.5% for 1997–98. There was a decrease (0.5 percentage points) in this proportion between 1995–96 (14.4%) and 1996–97 (13.9%).

## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations(b)

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	48.5	1 823.9	(g)14 550.7	(h)4 127.5	(h)4 212.3	0.13	299.9
		1996-97r	46.4	1 649.1	14 027.3	3 713.3	..	0.12	302.1
		1995-96	44.0	(i)1 479.6	13 064.5	3 600.9	..	0.11	296.7
		1994-95	46.4	1 510.5	12 471.9	..	..	0.12	269.1
		1993-94	45.3	1 427.9	11 924.2	..	..	0.12	263.3
		1992-93	45.3	1 411.7	11 291.1	2 999.8	..	0.13	249.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1997-98	38.4	1 008.4	(g)4 802.9	(h)1 551.8	(h)1 608.7	0.21	125.1
		1996-97r	37.1	986.7	4 693.9	1 573.5	..	0.21	126.5
		1995-96	37.9	(i)933.9	4 649.8	1 545.6	..	0.20	122.6
		1994-95	36.8	942.5	4 472.6	..	..	0.21	121.6
		1993-94	38.6	929.6	4 784.4	..	..	0.19	124.0
		1992-93	39.7	967.0	4 575.7	1 539.6	..	0.21	115.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1997-98	17.5	617.2	(g)3 250.6	(h)1 015.3	(h)1 056.8	0.19	185.7
		1996-97r	17.4	594.4	3 266.1	929.5	..	0.18	187.6
		1995-96	20.0	(i)629.8	3 471.9	1 038.6	..	0.18	174.0
		1994-95	17.8	566.8	3 306.3	..	..	0.17	186.2
		1993-94	17.4	534.3	3 182.1	..	..	0.17	182.4
		1992-93	16.6	512.1	2 976.6	913.8	..	0.17	178.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1997-98	31.3	1 088.6	(g)4 698.2	(h)2 153.0	(h)2 000.1	0.23	149.9
		1996-97r	29.5	1 007.8	4 563.3	2 082.4	..	0.22	154.6
		1995-96	28.3	(i)940.4	4 172.7	1 927.5	..	0.23	147.3
		1994-95	29.3	972.1	4 255.5	..	..	0.23	145.3
		1993-94	27.3	874.4	3 933.7	..	..	0.22	143.9
		1992-93	28.0	899.5	3 733.5	1 703.8	..	0.24	133.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1997-98	36.1	1 574.8	(g)11 599.6	(h)3 676.3	(h)3 814.5	0.14	321.7
		1996-97r	36.1	1 501.1	11 511.2	3 545.2	..	0.13	318.9
		1995-96	35.7	(i)1 408.7	11 170.7	3 386.9	..	0.13	312.6
		1994-95	36.3	1 384.3	10 486.6	..	..	0.13	288.6
		1993-94	34.9	1 319.7	10 240.7	..	..	0.13	293.6
		1992-93	35.0	1 288.3	9 806.0	2 768.9	..	0.13	280.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1997-98	9.1	364.2	(g)2 232.5	(h)734.0	(h)765.0	0.16	245.0
		1996-97	9.3	356.6	2 085.9	r 632.8	..	0.17	224.2
		1995-96	9.7	(i)348.2	2 225.4	812.2	..	0.16	228.8
		1994-95	9.6	345.2	2 023.3	..	..	0.17	209.8
		1993-94	10.0	345.8	2 081.2	..	..	0.17	209.0
		1992-93	10.0	349.9	2 086.2	634.0	..	0.17	208.9

(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
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27	Metal product mfg	1997-98	40.5	1 418.6	(g)8 684.4	(h)2 826.9	(h)2 924.8	0.16	214.3
		1996-97r	39.0	1 374.7	8 522.0	2 756.3	..	0.16	218.3
		1995-96	38.9	(i)1 246.3	8 522.9	3 140.1	..	0.15	219.1
		1994-95	37.3	1 219.3	7 827.9	..	..	0.16	209.9
		1993-94	37.6	1 170.7	7 626.6	..	..	0.15	202.9
		1992-93	37.0	1 151.6	7 396.1	2 209.1	..	0.16	200.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1997-98	74.2	2 944.4	(g)17 403.6	(h)5 553.6	(h)5 695.9	0.17	234.5
		1996-97r	73.4	2 732.4	17 535.5	5 631.4	..	0.16	239.0
		1995-96	73.9	(i)2 489.9	16 206.1	4 381.6	..	0.15	219.2
		1994-95	70.4	2 444.8	15 353.3	..	..	0.16	218.0
		1993-94	71.7	2 312.2	14 676.2	..	..	0.16	204.8
		1992-93	75.0	2 409.3	13 484.9	3 666.5	..	0.18	179.8
29	Other manufacturing	1997-98	19.2	477.5	(g)2 294.4	(h)703.9	(h)724.1	0.21	119.7
		1996-97r	18.2	455.8	2 149.4	743.2	..	0.21	118.3
		1995-96	16.7	(i)407.2	1 800.0	652.2	..	0.23	107.7
		1994-95	17.3	400.5	1 859.1	..	..	0.22	107.2
		1993-94	17.2	383.2	1 810.4	..	..	0.21	105.2
		1992-93	16.8	377.5	1 610.9	570.6	..	0.23	95.7
21-29 Total manufacturing		1997-98	314.8	11 317.4	(g)69 516.7	(h)22 342.2	(h)22 802.0	0.16	220.8
		1996-97r	306.4	10 658.8	68 354.6	21 607.6	..	0.16	223.1
		1995-96	305.3	(i)9 883.9	65 284.1	20 485.6	..	0.15	213.9
		1994-95	301.2	9 786.2	62 056.6	..	..	0.16	206.0
		1993-94	299.9	9 297.9	60 259.5	..	..	0.15	200.9
		1992-93	303.5	9 366.9	56 960.9	17 006.2	..	0.16	187.7

(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	—	2.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	—	3.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	—	4.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.1	-7.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.5	3.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	—	4.2
27	Metal product mfg	—	3.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	—	2.6
29	Other manufacturing	—	2.9
<b>21–29 Total manufacturing</b>		<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>

(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 61.7% 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
<b>FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG</b>							
<b>Meat and meat product mfg</b>							
2111	Meat processing	6 413	211.7	1 177.0	329.1	183.5	51.3
2112	Poultry processing	2 444	66.2	439.6	102.7	179.9	42.0
2113	Bacon, ham and smallgood mfg	1 848	61.2	315.2	97.1	170.5	52.5
211	<i>Total</i>	10 705	339.1	1 931.8	528.9	180.5	49.4
<b>Dairy product mfg</b>							
2121	Milk and cream processing	2 063	90.8	986.7	250.8	478.3	121.6
2122	Ice cream mfg	960	34.1	208.2	37.9	216.9	39.4
2129	Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	4 991	213.8	2 734.4	509.6	547.9	102.1
212	<i>Total</i>	8 014	338.7	3 929.3	798.2	490.3	99.6
213	<b>Fruit and vegetable processing</b>	3 735	190.1	1 427.9	415.2	382.3	111.1
214	<b>Oil and fat mfg</b>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
<b>Flour mill and cereal food mfg</b>							
2151	Flour mill product mfg	366	18.1	190.7	54.4	521.0	148.5
2152	Cereal food and baking mix mfg	1 793	71.7	514.5	166.5	287.0	92.9
215	<i>Total</i>	2 159	89.7	705.2	220.9	326.6	102.3
<b>Bakery product mfg</b>							
2161	Bread mfg	2 371	84.7	287.3	102.2	121.2	43.1
2162	Cake and pastry mfg	3 468	79.4	382.2	124.7	110.2	36.0
2163	Biscuit mfg	1 891	59.2	292.6	159.0	154.8	84.1
216	<i>Total</i>	7 729	223.3	962.1	385.8	124.5	49.9
<b>Other food mfg</b>							
2171	Sugar mfg	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
2172	Confectionery mfg	3 638	164.8	707.2	243.4	194.4	66.9
2173	Seafood processing	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
2174	Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	1 288	56.3	795.0	146.2	617.2	113.5
2179	Food mfg n.e.c.	5 543	202.2	1 200.3	434.5	216.5	78.4
217	<i>Total</i>	11 255	444.7	3 010.5	916.3	267.5	81.4
<b>Beverage and malt mfg</b>							
2181	Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
2182	Beer and malt mfg	627	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
2183	Wine mfg	1 833	47.9	582.0	269.2	317.5	146.8
2184	Spirit mfg	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
218	<i>Total</i>	3 770	140.5	1 831.1	689.5	485.7	182.9
219	<b>Tobacco product mfg</b>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
<b>21</b>	<b>Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg</b>	<b>48 512</b>	<b>1 823.9</b>	<b>14 550.7</b>	<b>4 212.3</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>86.8</b>

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ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
<b>TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG</b>							
<b>Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg</b>							
2211	Wool scouring	511	22.8	89.1	43.6	174.4	85.4
2212	Synthetic fibre textile mfg	2 087	75.2	386.4	115.8	185.2	55.5
2213	Cotton textile mfg	1 267	48.2	260.3	93.9	205.5	74.1
2214	Wool textile mfg	1 112	34.4	121.3	46.2	109.1	41.6
2215	Textile finishing	1 189	32.0	118.0	45.2	99.3	38.0
221	<i>Total</i>	6 165	212.6	975.2	344.7	158.2	55.9
<b>Textile product mfg</b>							
2221	Made-up textile product mfg	1 931	40.9	191.5	64.4	99.2	33.4
2222	Textile floor covering mfg	2 233	80.6	494.3	153.2	221.4	68.6
2223	Rope, cordage and twine mfg	523	23.2	78.0	35.5	149.2	67.9
2229	Textile product mfg n.e.c.	1 453	39.3	174.7	72.3	120.3	49.7
222	<i>Total</i>	6 140	184.0	938.6	325.4	152.9	53.0
<b>Knitting mills</b>							
2231	Hosiery mfg	1 762	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2232	Cardigan and pullover mfg	1 243	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2239	Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	1 752	56.6	304.6	87.5	173.9	50.0
223	<i>Total</i>	4 757	136.0	637.5	213.0	134.0	44.8
<b>Clothing mfg</b>							
2241	Men's and boys' wear mfg	4 244	104.7	320.0	126.8	75.4	29.9
2242	Women's and girls' wear mfg	5 072	112.6	*650.5	209.2	*128.2	41.2
2243	Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	1 861	50.8	292.1	88.3	157.0	47.5
2249	Clothing mfg n.e.c.	5 661	74.1	313.0	126.2	55.3	22.3
224	<i>Total</i>	16 838	342.3	1 575.5	550.5	93.6	32.7
225	<b>Footwear mfg</b>	2 874	82.4	298.4	100.0	103.8	34.8
<b>Leather and leather product mfg</b>							
2261	Leather tanning and fur dressing	1 257	42.0	335.5	59.9	266.9	47.6
2262	Leather and leather substitute product mfg	371	*9.1	42.1	15.1	113.5	40.8
226	<i>Total</i>	1 628	51.1	377.7	75.0	232.0	46.1
<b>22</b>	<b>Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg</b>	<b>38 401</b>	<b>1 008.4</b>	<b>4 802.9</b>	<b>1 608.7</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>
<b>WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG</b>							
<b>Log sawmilling and timber dressing</b>							
2311	Log sawmilling	1 661	39.5	196.2	74.5	118.1	44.9
2312	Wood chipping	47	1.8	12.1	3.7	260.1	80.0
2313	Timber resawing and dressing	1 924	64.2	300.9	107.7	156.4	56.0
231	<i>Total</i>	3 632	105.5	509.3	186.0	140.2	51.2
<b>Other wood product mfg</b>							
2321	Plywood and veneer mfg	378	12.0	65.9	18.4	174.4	48.8
2322	Fabricated wood mfg	464	28.0	140.6	45.5	303.1	98.2
2323	Wooden structural component mfg	4 900	123.4	543.1	170.0	110.8	34.7
2329	Wood product mfg n.e.c.	1 911	43.8	194.8	63.6	102.0	33.3
232	<i>Total</i>	7 653	207.2	944.4	297.6	123.4	38.9

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ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Paper and paper product mfg</b>							
2331	Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	1 372	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2332	Solid paperboard container mfg	1 024	41.1	201.7	79.5	197.1	77.7
2333	Corrugated paperboard container mfg	1 819	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2334	Paper bag and sack mfg	602	25.8	155.4	40.7	258.2	67.6
2339	Paper product mfg n.e.c.	1 401	59.9	400.4	116.3	285.9	83.0
233	<i>Total</i>	6 217	304.4	1 797.0	573.2	289.0	92.2
<b>23</b>	<b>Total wood and paper product mfg</b>	<b>17 501</b>	<b>617.2</b>	<b>3 250.6</b>	<b>1 056.8</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA</b>							
<b>Printing and services to printing</b>							
2411	Paper stationery mfg	3 944	115.6	615.2	225.5	156.0	57.2
2412	Printing	14 120	493.4	2 058.0	872.2	145.7	61.8
2413	Services to printing	2 917	84.0	244.3	133.0	83.7	45.6
241	<i>Total</i>	20 981	693.0	2 917.4	1 230.7	139.1	58.7
<b>Publishing</b>							
2421	Newspaper printing or publishing	6 679	268.8	1 028.6	532.1	154.0	79.7
2422	Other periodical publishing	1 090	32.9	176.6	59.5	162.0	54.6
2423	Book and other publishing	1 749	63.2	454.4	115.0	259.8	65.8
242	<i>Total</i>	9 518	365.0	1 659.6	706.7	174.4	74.2
243	<b>Recorded media manufacturing and publishing</b>	842	30.6	121.1	62.7	143.8	74.5
<b>24</b>	<b>Total printing, publishing and recorded media</b>	<b>31 341</b>	<b>1 088.6</b>	<b>4 698.2</b>	<b>2 000.1</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>63.8</b>
<b>PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG</b>							
251	<b>Petroleum refining</b>	954	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
252	<b>Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.</b>	274	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Basic chemical mfg</b>							
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	2 940	178.7	1 295.6	337.0	440.6	114.6
2534	Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	1 105	58.9	516.0	128.2	466.9	115.9
2535	Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	578	27.6	234.1	69.0	404.7	119.3
253	<i>Total</i>	5 670	305.1	2 461.0	761.0	434.1	134.2
<b>Other chemical product mfg</b>							
2541	Explosive mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2542	Paint mfg	1 653	70.4	592.6	225.6	358.5	136.5
2543	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	4 431	219.8	1 588.2	614.7	358.4	138.7
2544	Pesticide mfg	408	20.1	394.5	102.1	967.4	250.3
2545	Soap and other detergent mfg	950	35.5	240.2	70.3	253.0	74.0
2546	Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	1 012	36.1	210.6	57.3	208.1	56.7
2547	Ink mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2549	Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	1 292	55.8	415.9	111.0	321.9	85.9
254	<i>Total</i>	10 316	465.5	3 597.2	1 231.0	348.7	119.3

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ANZSIC code	Description	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Rubber product mfg</b>							
2551	Rubber tyre mfg	2 235	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2559	Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	2 295	86.8	387.7	146.3	169.0	63.8
255	<i>Total</i>	4 530	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Plastic product mfg</b>							
2561	Plastic blow moulded product mfg	1 133	47.6	258.2	96.1	227.9	84.8
2562	Plastic extruded product mfg	892	34.3	193.6	62.2	216.9	69.7
2563	Plastic bag and film mfg	3 170	132.8	746.7	272.4	235.6	85.9
2564	Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg	1 541	48.3	270.3	93.9	175.5	61.0
2565	Plastic foam product mfg	516	16.0	92.6	33.3	179.5	64.6
2566	Plastic injection moulded product mfg	7 062	232.8	992.1	385.3	140.5	54.6
256	<i>Total</i>	14 314	511.8	2 553.5	943.3	178.4	65.9
<b>25</b>	<b>Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg</b>	<b>36 057</b>	<b>1 574.8</b>	<b>11 599.6</b>	<b>3 814.5</b>	<b>321.7</b>	<b>105.8</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG</b>							
261	<b>Glass and glass product mfg</b>	1 523	85.9	408.8	169.1	268.5	111.0
<b>Ceramic mfg</b>							
2621	Clay brick mfg	690	29.4	156.0	69.1	226.1	100.1
2622	Ceramic product mfg	134	4.5	18.6	7.3	138.4	54.2
2623	Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	623	25.2	103.0	49.0	165.3	78.6
2629	Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	734	14.9	84.7	43.3	115.4	59.0
262	<i>Total</i>	2 182	74.0	362.4	168.6	166.1	77.3
<b>Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg</b>							
2631	Cement and lime mfg	385	21.2	237.0	78.1	614.9	202.6
2632	Plaster product mfg	481	19.9	191.9	75.8	399.1	157.7
2633	Concrete slurry mfg	1 022	40.3	488.3	96.5	477.8	94.5
2634	Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	305	15.3	58.5	23.3	191.7	76.3
2635	Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	1 272	37.6	206.9	71.2	162.7	56.0
263	<i>Total</i>	3 465	134.2	1 182.6	345.0	341.3	99.6
264	<b>Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.</b>	1 943	70.2	278.7	82.3	143.4	42.4
<b>26</b>	<b>Total non-metallic mineral product mfg</b>	<b>9 113</b>	<b>364.2</b>	<b>2 232.5</b>	<b>765.0</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>METAL PRODUCT MFG</b>							
<b>Iron and steel mfg</b>							
2711	Basic iron and steel mfg	3 159	158.5	2 075.7	729.8	657.2	231.1
2712	Iron and steel casting and forging	2 255	80.4	293.7	130.3	130.3	57.8
2713	Steel pipe and tube mfg	514	24.0	118.9	34.1	231.2	66.3
271	<i>Total</i>	5 928	262.9	2 488.3	894.2	419.8	150.8
<b>Basic non-ferrous metal mfg</b>							
2721	Alumina production	—	—	—	—	—	—
2722	Aluminium smelting	1 419	89.8	1 089.1	274.7	767.3	193.5
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	146	5.7	90.9	12.8	624.3	87.7
2729	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	94	2.0	19.1	1.7	202.2	18.5
272	<i>Total</i>	1 659	97.5	1 199.1	289.2	722.6	174.3

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<b>Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg</b>							
2731	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	861	45.9	402.4	78.9	467.2	91.7
2732	Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	615	23.9	112.4	35.4	182.7	57.6
2733	Non-ferrous metal casting	628	16.2	63.8	29.6	101.5	47.2
273	<i>Total</i>	2 105	85.9	578.6	144.0	274.9	68.4
<b>Structural metal product mfg</b>							
2741	Structural steel fabricating	3 229	110.2	659.5	192.7	204.2	59.7
2742	Architectural aluminium product mfg	2 873	93.7	420.3	135.8	146.3	47.2
2749	Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	1 212	31.7	173.2	63.4	143.0	52.3
274	<i>Total</i>	7 314	235.5	1 253.1	391.8	171.3	53.6
<b>Sheet metal product mfg</b>							
2751	Metal container mfg	1 783	70.6	446.7	126.6	250.6	71.0
2759	Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	5 528	181.2	838.5	292.3	151.7	52.9
275	<i>Total</i>	7 311	251.8	1 285.2	418.8	175.8	57.3
<b>Fabricated metal product mfg</b>							
2761	Hand tool and general hardware mfg	1 533	43.1	136.8	69.0	89.2	45.0
2762	Spring and wire product mfg	2 172	71.7	357.1	113.8	164.4	52.4
2763	Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	1 197	48.1	214.9	90.0	179.5	75.2
2764	Metal coating and finishing	2 113	62.7	187.9	100.5	89.0	47.6
2765	Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	1 047	37.9	146.8	54.0	140.1	51.6
2769	Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	8 154	221.3	836.5	359.5	102.6	44.1
276	<i>Total</i>	16 215	485.0	1 880.0	786.8	115.9	48.5
<b>27</b>	<b>Total metal product mfg</b>	<b>40 533</b>	<b>1 418.6</b>	<b>8 684.4</b>	<b>2 924.8</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG</b>							
<b>Motor vehicle and part mfg</b>							
2811	Motor vehicle mfg	11 660	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2812	Motor vehicle body mfg	3 424	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2813	Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	3 344	149.8	691.2	205.3	206.7	61.4
2819	Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	11 805	420.3	1 849.9	730.5	156.7	61.9
281	<i>Total</i>	30 233	1 219.7	8 877.4	2 889.3	293.6	95.6
<b>Other transport equipment mfg</b>							
2821	Shipbuilding	1 943	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2822	Boatbuilding	460	12.2	44.2	16.4	96.0	35.6
2823	Railway equipment mfg	695	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2824	Aircraft mfg	4 723	250.1	485.2	181.9	102.7	38.5
2829	Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	392	10.7	49.9	18.4	127.4	46.9
282	<i>Total</i>	8 213	387.9	1 213.7	355.4	147.8	43.3
<b>Photographic and scientific equipment mfg</b>							
2831	Photographic and optical good mfg	1 234	56.6	566.3	197.0	459.0	159.7
2832	Medical and surgical equipment mfg	1 000	25.1	105.2	31.0	105.2	31.0
2839	Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	1 322	53.9	199.3	90.0	150.8	68.1
283	<i>Total</i>	3 555	135.7	870.8	318.0	244.9	89.4

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(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
<b>Electronic equipment mfg</b>							
2841	Computer and business machine mfg	1 024	47.0	639.5	68.7	624.3	67.1
2842	Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	2 799	131.1	1 065.9	423.1	380.8	151.1
2849	Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	1 863	65.1	403.8	121.2	216.7	65.0
284	<i>Total</i>	5 687	243.2	2 109.2	613.0	370.9	107.8
<b>Electrical equipment and appliance mfg</b>							
2851	Household appliance mfg	4 060	132.4	660.6	192.8	162.7	47.5
2852	Electric cable and wire mfg	1 786	83.3	545.4	159.4	305.4	89.3
2853	Battery mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2854	Electric light and sign mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2859	Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	4 112	160.4	855.8	313.5	208.1	76.3
285	<i>Total</i>	10 695	397.5	2 146.1	699.3	200.7	65.4
<b>Industrial machinery and equipment mfg</b>							
2861	Agricultural machinery mfg	1 399	33.3	126.7	49.1	90.5	35.1
2862	Mining and construction machinery mfg	640	26.1	170.9	42.1	267.0	65.8
2863	Food processing machinery mfg	946	34.0	141.4	51.6	149.5	54.5
2864	Machine tool and part mfg	3 199	116.3	390.0	187.6	121.9	58.6
2865	Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	1 971	73.8	267.6	81.8	135.8	41.5
2866	Pump and compressor mfg	1 459	59.1	254.1	90.4	174.1	61.9
2867	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	1 301	45.7	210.3	58.8	161.7	45.2
2869	Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	4 919	172.0	625.3	259.7	127.1	52.8
286	<i>Total</i>	15 835	560.4	2 186.4	821.0	138.1	51.8
<b>28</b>	<b>Total machinery and equipment mfg</b>	<b>74 218</b>	<b>2 944.4</b>	<b>17 403.6</b>	<b>5 695.9</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>
<b>OTHER MANUFACTURING</b>							
<b>Prefabricated building mfg</b>							
2911	Prefabricated metal building mfg	*523	9.3	*84.4	17.5	**161.5	*33.5
2919	Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	*240	*3.2	*14.3	*3.9	***59.8	**16.4
291	<i>Total</i>	763	12.5	*98.8	21.4	**129.5	28.1
<b>Furniture mfg</b>							
2921	Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	9 788	223.7	934.1	312.8	95.4	32.0
2922	Sheet metal furniture mfg	1 072	29.8	123.1	48.6	114.8	45.4
2923	Mattress mfg (except rubber)	1 217	30.6	168.3	48.1	138.3	39.5
2929	Furniture mfg n.e.c.	2 524	82.5	409.8	148.5	162.4	58.9
292	<i>Total</i>	14 602	366.5	1 635.3	558.1	112.0	38.2
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing</b>							
2941	Jewellery and silverware mfg	1 027	23.9	130.8	33.8	127.4	32.9
2942	Toy and sporting good mfg	847	22.9	109.5	29.7	129.4	35.1
2949	Manufacturing n.e.c.	1 929	51.7	319.9	81.1	165.9	42.1
294	<i>Total</i>	3 802	98.4	560.3	144.6	147.3	38.0
<b>29</b>	<b>Total other manufacturing</b>	<b>19 167</b>	<b>477.5</b>	<b>2 294.4</b>	<b>724.1</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>
<b>21–29</b>	<b>TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>314 843</b>	<b>11 317.4</b>	<b>69 516.7</b>	<b>22 802.0</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>72.4</b>

(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.



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	%
<b>FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING</b>								
0–4 persons	508	1.0	6.6	0.4	50.8	0.4	10.1	0.2
5–9 persons	1 509	3.1	27.6	1.5	168.3	1.2	56.3	1.4
10–19 persons	2 805	5.8	65.9	3.7	472.9	3.3	134.4	3.2
20–49 persons	6 253	12.9	174.5	9.7	1 346.5	9.4	337.7	8.2
50–99 persons	5 996	12.4	192.9	10.7	1 585.7	11.1	418.0	10.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>17 071</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>467.6</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>3 624.3</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>956.3</i>	<i>23.1</i>
100–199 persons	6 625	13.7	215.8	12.0	1 872.4	13.1	505.8	12.2
200–499 persons	15 886	32.7	682.1	37.9	5 742.2	40.2	1 745.0	42.2
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>31 441</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>1 332.9</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>10 673.9</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>3 180.0</i>	<i>76.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 512</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 800.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14 298.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 136.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING</b>								
0–4 persons	5 652	14.7	67.0	6.7	419.5	8.8	122.4	7.6
5–9 persons	4 429	11.5	78.2	7.8	385.8	8.1	148.6	9.3
10–19 persons	4 123	10.7	96.1	9.6	344.1	7.2	126.8	7.9
20–49 persons	5 274	13.7	144.1	14.4	715.0	14.9	224.7	14.0
50–99 persons	5 376	14.0	163.0	16.2	729.6	15.3	246.6	15.4
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>24 855</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>548.3</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>2 594.0</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>869.1</i>	<i>54.2</i>
100–199 persons	6 942	18.1	231.8	23.1	1 168.4	24.4	385.2	24.0
200–499 persons	4 653	12.1	159.1	15.9	754.4	15.8	252.2	15.7
500–999 persons	1 951	5.1	63.8	6.4	266.9	5.6	95.8	6.0
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>13 546</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>454.7</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>2 189.7</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>733.2</i>	<i>45.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 401</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 003.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 783.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 602.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING</b>								
0–4 persons	1 452	8.3	20.0	3.3	96.4	3.0	34.4	3.3
5–9 persons	2 570	14.7	56.9	9.3	252.9	7.8	73.8	7.0
10–19 persons	2 006	11.5	52.1	8.5	215.7	6.7	85.1	8.1
20–49 persons	3 042	17.4	89.3	14.6	464.9	14.4	142.5	13.5
50–99 persons	2 385	13.6	79.8	13.1	402.0	12.4	117.3	11.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>11 456</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>298.2</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>1 431.9</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>453.1</i>	<i>42.9</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	2 814	16.1	165.4	27.1	1 005.4	31.1	327.5	31.0
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>6 046</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>311.8</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>1 801.1</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>602.1</i>	<i>57.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 501</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 233.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 055.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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.

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(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.

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	3 391	10.8	59.5	5.5	327.6	7.0	101.6	5.1
5–9 persons	2 885	9.2	72.9	6.7	224.1	4.8	98.3	4.9
10–19 persons	2 067	6.6	64.8	6.0	236.3	5.0	91.0	4.6
20–49 persons	6 103	19.5	220.6	20.3	675.7	14.4	321.9	16.1
50–99 persons	3 379	10.8	122.1	11.2	555.4	11.8	224.3	11.2
Total less than 100 persons	17 826	56.9	539.9	49.7	2 019.0	43.1	837.1	42.0
100–199 persons	4 470	14.3	179.3	16.5	878.6	18.7	343.0	17.2
200–499 persons	2 788	8.9	110.1	10.1	435.5	9.3	211.2	10.6
500–999 persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	13 515	43.1	546.9	50.3	2 669.1	56.9	1 158.1	58.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 341</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 086.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 688.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 995.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	932	2.6	16.6	1.1	83.0	0.7	31.7	0.8
5–9 persons	1 703	4.7	49.9	3.2	216.8	1.9	70.3	1.8
10–19 persons	2 746	7.6	87.3	5.6	605.5	5.2	210.3	5.5
20–49 persons	5 122	14.2	183.4	11.7	1 236.8	10.7	396.0	10.4
50–99 persons	6 905	19.2	288.2	18.3	2 105.7	18.2	691.5	18.2
Total less than 100 persons	17 408	48.3	625.3	39.8	4 247.7	36.7	1 399.8	36.8
100–199 persons	7 013	19.4	307.0	19.5	1 956.4	16.9	609.6	16.0
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	18 649	51.7	946.6	60.2	7 335.9	63.3	2 408.3	63.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 571.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 583.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 808.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING								
0–4 persons	875	9.6	12.7	3.5	60.1	2.7	22.2	2.9
5–9 persons	862	9.5	20.1	5.5	108.4	4.9	32.3	4.2
10–19 persons	915	10.0	31.4	8.7	213.2	9.6	52.6	6.9
20–49 persons	1 040	11.4	40.1	11.1	253.4	11.4	82.3	10.8
50–99 persons	1 284	14.1	55.4	15.3	406.7	18.3	130.6	17.1
Total less than 100 persons	4 976	54.6	159.7	44.1	1 041.8	46.8	320.1	41.9
100–199 persons	2 076	22.8	100.0	27.6	741.2	33.3	240.7	31.5
200–499 persons	2 061	22.6	102.4	28.3	443.2	19.9	202.4	26.5
500–999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	4 137	45.4	202.3	55.9	1 184.4	53.2	443.1	58.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>362.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 226.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>763.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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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	%
<b>METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING</b>								
0–4 persons	4 447	11.0	64.5	4.6	912.9	10.5	650.9	..
5–9 persons	2 865	7.1	77.4	5.5	311.0	3.6	125.3	..
10–19 persons	5 639	13.9	165.0	11.7	598.1	6.9	245.7	..
20–49 persons	6 962	17.2	237.5	16.8	1 164.6	13.4	387.0	..
50–99 persons	6 196	15.3	228.5	16.2	1 276.7	14.7	406.5	..
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>26 109</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>772.9</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>4 263.3</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>1 815.3</i>	<i>..</i>
100–199 persons	6 300	15.5	231.4	16.4	1 253.7	14.5	366.0	..
200–499 persons	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.	..
1 000 or more persons	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>14 424</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>640.8</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>4 404.2</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>1 104.4</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 533</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 413.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8 667.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 919.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING</b>								
0–4 persons	3 895	5.2	85.8	2.9	329.2	1.9	140.8	2.5
5–9 persons	4 176	5.6	108.7	3.7	537.8	3.1	216.4	3.8
10–19 persons	4 596	6.2	152.5	5.2	587.8	3.4	230.2	4.1
20–49 persons	9 174	12.4	308.5	10.5	1 357.4	7.8	505.4	8.9
50–99 persons	8 689	11.7	323.8	11.0	1 624.5	9.4	493.7	8.7
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>30 530</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>979.3</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>4 436.8</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>1 586.5</i>	<i>27.9</i>
100–199 persons	10 280	13.9	400.9	13.7	1 851.1	10.7	686.8	12.1
200–499 persons	10 602	14.3	479.7	16.4	3 143.6	18.1	876.7	15.4
500–999 persons	6 972	9.4	311.4	10.6	1 810.6	10.4	637.0	11.2
1 000 or more persons	15 833	21.3	760.3	25.9	6 107.9	35.2	1 892.2	33.3
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>43 688</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>1 952.2</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>12 913.3</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>4 092.7</i>	<i>72.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 218</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 931.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17 350.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 679.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>OTHER MANUFACTURING</b>								
0–4 persons	3 061	16.0	47.2	9.9	281.7	12.3	78.4	10.9
5–9 persons	2 840	14.8	55.5	11.7	239.5	10.5	83.3	11.5
10–19 persons	3 818	19.9	89.3	18.8	416.5	18.2	144.4	20.0
20–49 persons	4 618	24.1	128.2	27.0	642.2	28.1	193.6	26.8
50–99 persons	2 580	13.5	80.6	17.0	380.0	16.6	113.7	15.8
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>16 917</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>400.8</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>1 959.9</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>613.4</i>	<i>85.0</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>2 249</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>325.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>108.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>475.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 285.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>721.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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(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.

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	24 214	7.7	379.9	3.4	2 561.3	3.7	1 192.5	5.3
5–9 persons	23 838	7.6	547.1	4.9	2 444.7	3.5	904.6	4.0
10–19 persons	28 716	9.1	804.4	7.1	3 690.0	5.3	1 320.5	5.8
20–49 persons	47 588	15.1	1 526.2	13.6	7 856.5	11.4	2 591.0	11.4
50–99 persons	42 791	13.6	1 534.3	13.6	9 066.3	13.1	2 842.0	12.5
Total less than 100 persons	167 147	53.1	4 792.0	42.6	25 618.7	37.1	8 850.7	39.0
100–199 persons	48 003	15.2	1 838.6	16.3	10 611.1	15.4	3 433.8	15.1
200–499 persons	50 221	16.0	2 206.3	19.6	14 844.2	21.5	4 790.1	21.1
500–999 persons	26 146	8.3	1 288.9	11.5	8 960.3	13.0	2 588.4	11.4
1 000 or more persons	23 327	7.4	1 129.1	10.0	9 081.5	13.1	3 018.0	13.3
Total 100 or more persons	147 696	46.9	6 462.8	57.4	43 497.1	62.9	13 830.3	61.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>314 843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 254.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69 115.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22 681.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment	Amount exported by this business unit or by its agent	Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	%
0–49 PERSONS				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 938.9	296.3	15.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 658.6	99.6	6.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	978.0	13.5	1.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 362.3	23.0	1.7
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	2 012.5	92.5	4.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	603.9	10.1	1.7
27	Metal product mfg	2 735.4	758.5	27.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2 402.6	205.3	8.5
29	Other manufacturing	1 482.2	26.7	1.8
21–29	Total manufacturing	15 174.4	1 525.4	10.1
50–99 PERSONS				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 551.4	151.6	9.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	663.5	125.0	18.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	389.5	19.6	5.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	499.5	11.0	2.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 978.4	155.2	7.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	394.3	9.7	2.5
27	Metal product mfg	1 218.0	81.6	6.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1 493.7	245.6	16.4
29	Other manufacturing	364.2	26.9	7.4
21–29	Total manufacturing	8 552.5	826.3	9.7
100 OR MORE PERSONS				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	10 384.2	2 218.8	21.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2 063.5	365.8	17.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1 770.9	108.2	6.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 779.9	64.5	3.6
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7 021.8	699.0	10.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1 160.5	37.6	3.2
27	Metal product mfg	4 282.7	622.2	14.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	12 337.4	2 949.2	23.9
29	Other manufacturing	304.0	9.8	3.2
21–29	Total manufacturing	41 104.9	7 075.2	17.2
TOTAL				
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	13 874.4	2 666.7	19.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	4 385.7	590.4	13.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3 138.3	141.3	4.5
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	3 641.7	98.6	2.7
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11 012.8	946.6	8.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2 158.7	57.4	2.7
27	Metal product mfg	8 236.1	1 462.3	17.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	16 233.8	3 400.1	20.9
29	Other manufacturing	2 150.3	63.4	2.9
21–29	Total manufacturing	64 831.8	9 426.8	14.5

(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	45.3	38.4	34.0	33.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	59.9	48.8	43.5	46.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	72.6	63.0	55.8	61.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	77.2	76.2	71.0	73.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	40.1	35.4	26.0	28.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	63.2	59.4	67.1	63.6
27	Metal product mfg	58.9	51.2	42.5	42.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	37.5	33.1	20.7	20.3
29	Other manufacturing	80.3	76.7	72.9	76.7
<b>21–29 Total manufacturing</b>		<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS UP TO AND INCLUDING 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	45.8	52.9	55.5	59.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	35.7	45.0	47.7	47.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	22.6	23.5	28.6	26.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	58.6	63.1	72.2	69.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	38.2	44.7	48.6	49.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	51.8	54.1	64.8	67.1
29	Other manufacturing	18.9	22.5	26.1	22.4
<b>21–29 Total manufacturing</b>		<b>41.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS OF MORE THAN 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	8.9	8.7	10.5	7.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	4.4	6.2	8.8	6.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	2.9	4.0	8.8	7.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	10.7	12.8	14.6	12.6
29	Other manufacturing	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>21–29 Total manufacturing</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>

(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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents final statistics for Victoria 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 nationally 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 Victoria is an increase of 0.3% while the effect on employment is an increase of 1.3%. 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 Melbourne Statistical Division and Balance of Victoria. 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. The publication for New South Wales (Cat. no. 8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory. 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
***	data subject to standard errors greater than or equal to 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 presented in this publication are nearly all 3% or less for industry subdivisions (see page 31) and most are 4.5% or less for industry classes.

**4** Relative standard errors at the industry subdivision level for Victoria 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

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	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.3	8.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	3.6	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.1
27	Metal product mfg	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
29	Other manufacturing	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.9	9.4
<b>21–29 Total manufacturing</b>		<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(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

<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>Amount exported by this business unit or by its agent</b>	This represents the sales value of goods produced by an establishment (or for it on commission), including the value of manufactured goods transferred to other establishments of the business unit for sale, that are exported (or are intended for export) outside Australia by the business unit or by its agent.
<b>ANZSIC</b>	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
<b>Capitalised work done for own use</b>	<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>
<b>Change in inventories</b>	The value of total closing inventories minus total opening inventories.
<b>Closing inventories</b>	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.
<b>Commission manufacturing</b>	<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>
<b>Employment at end of June</b>	The number of working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, and managerial and executive employees working for an establishment during the last pay period ending in June each year. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included, as are employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll system. Non-salaried directors, self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, and volunteer workers are excluded.



<b>Enterprise group</b>	A unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the <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.
<b>Establishment</b>	The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data 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.
<b>Establishments that do not export</b>	Establishments that reported no exports (either by their business unit or for them by an agent) of goods that they produced.
<b>Establishments with exports of more than 50% of sales</b>	Establishments that reported exports (either by their business unit or for them by an agent) of more than 50% of sales and transfers out of goods for sale that they produced.
<b>Establishments with exports up to and including 50% of sales</b>	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.
<b>Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment (Table 5)</b>	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.
<b>Funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for operational costs</b>	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.
<b>Industry class</b>	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.
<b>Industry gross product (IGP)</b>	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).

<b>Industry value added (IVA) per person employed</b>	IVA of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.
<b>Intermediate inputs</b>	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: <div> <div>Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for operating expenses)</div> <div>plus Opening inventories</div> <div>less Closing inventories</div> </div>
<b>Location</b>	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.
<b>Management unit</b>	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.
<b>Manufacturing establishment</b>	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.
<b>Manufacturing management unit</b>	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.
<b>Opening inventories</b>	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.
<b>Operating expenses</b>	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 *continued*

Remaining expenses are categorised as follows:

### 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.

<b>Purchases</b>	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.
<b>Purchases and transfers in</b>	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.
<b>Reference period</b>	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.
<b>Sales and transfers out of goods</b>	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).
<b>Sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by this establishment (Table 5)</b>	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).
<b>Service income</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>For further explanation on the treatment of commission manufacturing activities, see the entry for commission manufacturing.</p>
<b>Statistical division</b>	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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