



1996-97

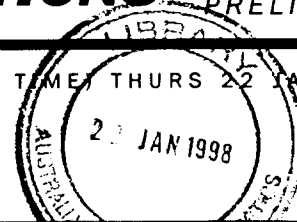
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MINING, ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS

AUSTRALIA

PRELIMINARY

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INQUIRIES

- For more information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Helen Shannon on Adelaide (08) 8237 7382.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents preliminary establishment data from the annual Mining, Electricity and Gas Industries Collections conducted with respect to the 1996-97 financial year. For the mining industry, data presented relate to coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining.

Detailed industry statistics will be provided in *Australian Mining Industry, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 8414.0), *Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 8226.0) and *Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 8227.0), to be issued later this year.

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
BRS	Bureau of Resource Sciences
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)

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W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MINING

In 1996-97 turnover in the mining industry increased by 5% while value added rose by 7%. Turnover in 1996-97 was \$32,527m compared with \$31,015m in 1995-96. Employment fell by less than 1% during 1996-97 while wages and salaries increased by 6% to \$4,100m.

All industries except bauxite recorded increases in turnover in 1996-97. Turnover rose in the copper industry by 21% to \$1,449m and in the mineral sand mining industry by 15% to \$892m. Turnover in the bauxite industry fell by 7% to \$816m.

The coal mining industry remained the largest contributor to total turnover for mining accounting for 31%. Oil and gas extraction remained the second largest contributor with 26%.

Tasmania and New South Wales recorded the largest percentage increases in turnover in 1996-97. Turnover rose in Tasmania by 14% to \$424m and in New South Wales by 9% to \$5,232m.

Western Australia remained the largest contributor to national turnover accounting for 43% in 1996-97. Queensland with 23% and New South Wales with 16% were the next highest contributors.

The copper ore mining industry showed the greatest percentage increase in employment, rising 7% during 1996-97 to 2,664 persons. Employment in the oil and gas extraction industry fell by almost 16% to 3,567 persons.

The coal mining industry was the largest employer accounting for 46% of all mining employees. The gold ore mining industry (14%) and iron ore mining industry (11%) were the other major employers within the mining industry.

Northern Territory, New South Wales and Queensland showed increases in the number of persons employed in the mining industry. Northern Territory showed the largest percentage increase in employment of 7% to 1,911 persons, while employment increased in New South Wales by 3% to 15,900 persons and in Queensland by 2% to 15,140 persons. Employment in the mining industry for South Australia fell by almost 9% to 1,830 persons.

Employment in mining continues to be mainly concentrated in three States with Western Australia accounting for 33% of all mining employees followed by New South Wales with 28% and Queensland with 27%.

ELECTRICITY

Restructuring within the electricity industry has resulted in lower prices during 1996-97. Consequently, turnover in the industry decreased by 3%, but with a decrease in costs value added rose by 1%. Turnover in 1996-97 was \$20,324m compared with \$21,053m in 1995-96. Employment fell by 7% during 1996-97 and wages and salaries decreased by 6% to \$1,893m.

Western Australia recorded the largest increase in turnover in 1996-97 rising by 7% to \$1,479m. New South Wales and Victoria recorded the largest decreases in turnover with falls of 9% to \$7,006m in New South Wales and 7% to \$5,405m in Victoria.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

ELECTRICITY *continued*

New South Wales was the largest contributor to national turnover accounting for 34% in 1996–97. Victoria with 27% and Queensland with 21% were the next highest contributors.

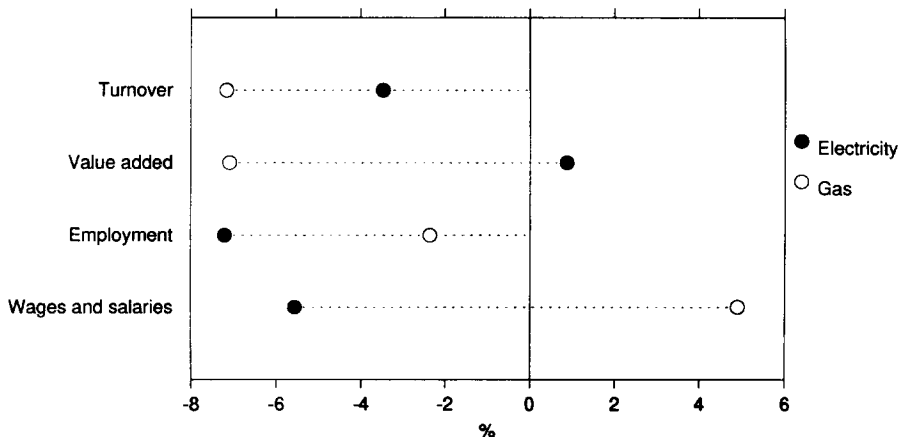
All States showed decreases in the number of persons employed in the electricity industry during 1996–97. New South Wales showed the largest decrease in employment of 10% to 13,141 persons followed by Victoria where employment fell by 8% to 5,891 persons.

New South Wales was the highest employer within the electricity industry accounting for 37% of all electricity employees. Queensland was the next highest employer accounting for 22%.

GAS

As with the electricity industry, restructuring within the gas industry has put downward pressure on prices for gas in 1996–97. As a result, both turnover and value added in the gas industry decreased by 7%. Turnover in 1996–97 was \$2,679m compared with \$2,886m in 1995–96. Although employment fell by 2% during 1996–97, wages and salaries increased by 5% to \$269m.

Change in selected indicators, 1995–96 to 1996–97



1

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Turnover and Value Added

Industry	TURNOVER.....		VALUE ADDED.....	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	9 997.0	10 143.4	5 259.7	5 405.0
Oil and gas extraction	7 873.7	8 491.9	7 147.9	7 819.7
Iron ore mining	3 304.6	3 377.7	2 148.5	2 321.7
Bauxite mining	879.6	815.8	588.0	497.5
Copper ore mining	1 194.1	1 448.9	711.8	926.7
Gold ore mining	4 502.2	4 775.1	2 237.9	2 260.6
Mineral sand mining	777.1	892.0	422.4	592.5
Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	1 152.8	1 244.4	586.1	646.7
Other metal ore mining(b)	1 333.6	1 337.3	780.4	773.6
<i>Total metal ore mining</i>	<i>13 144.0</i>	<i>13 891.4</i>	<i>7 475.1</i>	<i>8 019.4</i>
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	31 014.6	32 526.6	19 882.7	21 244.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

(b) Includes nickel ore mining.

2

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Employment

Industry	ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE.....		EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE.....		WAGES AND SALARIES.....	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	175	179	25 487	25 760	2 003.9	2 093.6
Oil and gas extraction	91	93	4 228	3 567	314.2	314.0
Iron ore mining	22	22	6 486	6 466	401.5	444.8
Bauxite mining	10	10	1 792	1 809	94.5	95.0
Copper ore mining	16	20	2 489	2 664	143.4	155.1
Gold ore mining	172	165	8 122	8 150	449.1	492.3
Mineral sand mining	14	19	1 949	1 977	90.6	94.9
Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	15	15	3 559	3 572	228.2	258.0
Other metal ore mining(b)	20	20	2 427	2 422	156.6	152.2
<i>Total metal ore mining</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>26 824</i>	<i>27 059</i>	<i>1 563.9</i>	<i>1 692.3</i>
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	535	543	56 539	56 386	3 882.0	4 099.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

(b) Includes nickel ore mining.

3

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Turnover and Value Added

State and Territory	TURNOVER.....		VALUE ADDED.....	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	4 808.2	5 231.7	2 654.9	2 964.7
Victoria	3 276.2	3 258.3	3 039.3	3 031.1
Queensland	7 299.3	7 361.0	3 747.6	3 790.4
South Australia	1 026.9	1 008.8	800.5	800.1
Western Australia	12 951.7	13 970.6	8 563.3	9 638.2
Tasmania	371.9	423.6	216.7	223.2
Northern Territory	1 280.3	1 272.7	860.4	796.3
Australia	31 014.6	32 526.6	19 882.7	21 244.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

4

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Employment

State and Territory	ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE.....		EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE.....		WAGES AND SALARIES.....	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	122	120	15 509	15 900	1 164.5	1 251.4
Victoria	26	29	1 904	1 885	115.4	105.7
Queensland	130	140	14 913	15 140	1 107.9	1 165.6
South Australia	14	17	2 006	1 830	104.3	101.9
Western Australia	201	197	19 218	18 554	1 197.1	1 261.8
Tasmania	10	10	1 206	1 167	71.1	85.7
Northern Territory	32	30	1 784	1 911	121.7	127.9
Australia	535	543	56 539	56 386	3 882.0	4 099.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

5

ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Turnover and Value Added

State and Territory	TURNOVER.....		VALUE ADDED.....	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	7 670.2	7 005.5	3 049.6	3 351.8
Victoria	5 828.7	5 405.0	2 356.2	1 948.7
Queensland	4 170.2	4 208.3	1 778.9	1 845.8
South Australia	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia	1 385.0	1 478.8	789.2	841.7
Tasmania	533.1	521.0	475.4	480.0
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australia	21 052.9	20 324.4	9 214.8	9 295.3

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

6

ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Employment

State and Territory	ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE.....		EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE.....		WAGES AND SALARIES.....	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	12	12	14 614	13 141	872.3	703.1
Victoria	21	21	6 391	5 891	366.4	366.6
Queensland	19	18	8 178	7 792	356.1	376.7
South Australia	5	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia	4	7	3 647	3 526	164.4	221.3
Tasmania	2	2	1 736	1 689	72.8	63.4
Northern Territory	3	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	1	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australia	67	68	38 218	35 465	2 004.3	1 893.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

7

GAS OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Summary

	VALUE.....	
<i>Items</i>	1995-96	1996-97
Turnover (\$m)	2 885.5	2 678.9
Value added (\$m)	1 478.8	1 374.0
Establishments at 30 June (no.)	18	19
Employment at 30 June (no.)	5 067	4 948
Wages and salaries (\$m)	256.0	268.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-14.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents preliminary statistics on establishments compiled from the 1996–97 Mining Industry Collection and the 1996–97 Electricity and Gas Industries Collection.

2 The Mining Industry and Electricity and Gas Industries Collections are conducted as components of the Australian Bureau of Statistics integrated economic statistics framework. Data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. The collections aim to meet the demand of users who require annual financial statistics which can be related to other industry sectors in Australia on a consistent basis.

REFERENCE PERIOD

3 The period covered by the collections is in general the 12 months ended 30 June 1997. Where businesses are unable to supply information on this basis, the substitute accounting period is used for data other than that relating to employment.

SCOPE

4 The 1993 edition of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0) has been used to classify management units (and establishments) included in the Collection.

5 Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting are included. This is because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

6 Establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacturing of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement and fertilisers are excluded. Also excluded from the collection are any establishments without group employer taxation status. These have been omitted because they are not expected to be statistically significant. Typical of these are itinerant and part-time miners, particularly in the gemstone industry and, to a lesser extent, in the copper and tin industries.

7 The annual Mining Industry Collection now covers all of the ANZSIC classes from Division B. However, this publication only provides data for coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining.

8 It should be noted that companies engaged in providing contract mining services are classified to 'services to mining' and are therefore not included in the statistics in this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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SCOPE *continued*

9 The Electricity and Gas Industries Collections cover those management units and establishments mainly engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity; the manufacture of town gas from coal and/or petroleum, or the mains distribution of town gas, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. Note that management units and establishments mainly engaged in the distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in bulk or in containers are classified to ANZSIC Class 4521, Petroleum Product Wholesaling.

10 Electricity generation is sometimes undertaken within a location mainly engaged in other activities (e.g. a manufacturing establishment) solely, or in part, to provide power for those activities. Statistics relating to electricity generation in this situation are not treated as part of the electricity industry and therefore are not included in this publication, unless sales or transfers out of electricity exceed a specific value (\$7.2m in 1996-97). The statistics do include details relating to separate locations of a management unit mainly engaged in producing electricity for use by other locations of the management unit (e.g. for use by a separately located manufacturing establishment).

STATISTICAL UNITS

11 The basic units for which statistics are reported in ABS integrated industry collections are the management unit and the establishment. This publication presents data for establishments only. The final publication includes data at both the management unit and establishment levels.

12 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 including data enabling calculation of value added. In general an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory and classified to a single industry. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

13 Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units such as storage premises, laboratories and producers' sales branches continue to have their activities included with mining activities unless these ancillaries constitute a separate accounting unit, in which case they are defined as a separate establishment.

14 In joint venture situations, and in recognition of Australian Accounting Standard 19, new establishments have been created for each venturer where an appropriate establishment operating in the same industry (ANZSIC) in the same State did not already exist.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

15 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*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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RELATED PUBLICATIONS

16 For details of other related ABS publications to be issued, refer to the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and the Release Advice are available from any ABS Office.

17 Mining and related statistics are contained in a number of other publications produced by the ABS, the Bureau of Resource Sciences (BRS) and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE). Users are also referred to the annual reports of the State Mines Departments, which contain mineral statistics.

18 A list of the ABS, BRS and ABARE publications may be found in the ABS publication *Australian Mining Industry, 1994-95* (Cat. no. 8414.0).

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

19 The statistics presented in this publication are only a small portion of the information which is available from the Mining Industry and Electricity and Gas Industries Collections. Unpublished information is generally made available on request, subject to it satisfying quality and confidentiality guidelines associated with the release of such data. The charges for these services vary according to the time required to extract, tabulate and evaluate the data.



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