

## CHAPTER 22

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

### Introduction

A complete statistical account of the growth of the manufacturing industry in Australia cannot be given, as the necessary statistics were not collected by the several States on a definite and uniform basis prior to 1906. A series of substantially uniform statistics exist from that time up until 1967–68, when the framework within which manufacturing industry statistics were collected, was changed. Manufacturing statistics for the latest years for which they are available commence on page 716.

An historical summary of the development of the manufacturing industry in Australia since 1901 is contained in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 51, pages 143–4).

### Decentralisation of manufacturing industries

The decentralisation of secondary industries, and the steps taken by Commonwealth and State Governments towards its development, are referred to in previous issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 51, page 144).

### Bounties on manufacture

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require the bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate, or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards. (*See* Chapter 18, *Public Finance* for products on which bounties are paid.)

### Standardisation

*The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization* has functions concerned with the improvement of efficiency in industrial operations. For further particulars *see* the chapter *Education, Cultural Activities, and Research* of this Year Book.

*The Standards Association of Australia* is the organisation responsible for industrial standardisation on a national basis. It issues Australian standards for materials and products and standard codes of practice.

Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922, it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1950. It is an independent body having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and of industry. Approximately half its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grant, the remainder coming primarily from membership subscriptions and from sale of publications. Organisations, companies, and individuals are eligible for subscribing membership.

The Association is controlled by a Council comprising representatives from Commonwealth and State Governments and their departments, from associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and from professional institutions. Standards are prepared by committees composed of expert representatives from the interests associated with the subjects under consideration. This assistance is on a voluntary basis.

Preparation of standards is undertaken in response to requests from industrial associations or firms or from government departments. Standards may relate to one or more of several aspects of industrial practice such as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on their intrinsic merit, but in special cases where safety of life or property is involved, they may have compulsory application through statutory reference.

The Association is the owner of a registered certification trade mark covering conformity of products to standards. Manufacturers of products covered by Australian standards may obtain a licence to use the Australian Standard Mark, under conditions established by the Association.

The Association has international affiliations and is a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Close links are maintained with overseas standards organisations, and the Association acts as Australian agent for the procurement of ISO and IEC publications and the standards of other countries.

The Association has two specialised libraries, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne, containing the national standards of all countries with standards organisations. These libraries provide necessary material for committee work and a free information service to those concerned with standards.

The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major branch office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located also in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

*The National Association of Testing Authorities* organises testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs.

Membership is open to authorities whose testing laboratories conform to the standards of staffing and operation defined by the Association. Testing authorities may register their laboratories voluntarily. The Association assesses the competence of the laboratories and ensures that their standards of competence are maintained. Certificates of test issued by registered laboratories may be endorsed in the name of the Association. NATA endorsed test certificates are generally accepted by governmental, industrial and commercial interests.

Laboratories are registered for performance of specific tests in the fields of metrology, mechanical testing, electrical testing, optics and photometry, non-destructive testing, heat and temperature measurement, chemical testing, biological testing, and acoustic and vibration measurement. In June 1970 766 laboratories held NATA registration. A further 52 laboratories had been nominated for registration.

*The Industrial Design Council of Australia* was established in June 1958 for the purpose of encouraging better design in Australian-made goods and fostering an appreciation of good design throughout the community. The Council is fully representative of industry, commerce and government, together with designers and educationists. Its activities are financed by donations from industry and commerce, and by Commonwealth and State grants. IDCA has established Australian design centres in Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. These centres display Australian products of approved design and present changing exhibitions relating to design in manufactured articles. IDCA is also responsible for the Australian Design Index which provides a detailed, illustrated record of well-designed Australian products.

The Design Delegate scheme enables regular contact to be maintained with senior executives of manufacturing companies, departmental officers and designers wishing to participate actively in IDCA's programme of lectures, information, and guidance on all aspects of industrial design. Services to design delegates are administered by IDCA through its design centres.

A Record of Designers has been set up to register information about industrial designers and their work. The Council, which has its headquarters in Melbourne, is also concerned with raising the standard of training in industrial design in co-operation with education authorities. For further particulars see Year Book No. 51, page 145.

#### **Overseas participation in Australian manufacturing industry**

For further particulars, see Year Book No. 51, pages 143-4.

### **Manufacturing industry statistics**

As mentioned on page 711, the manufacturing census was changed in respect of 1968-69, as a result of which statistics for that year are not directly comparable with previous years, details of which are given on page 722.

#### **Manufacturing Census, 1968-69**

For the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses in 1968-69, details of which are given on page 720. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially

the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special-purpose nature of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

For the integration of the various censuses it was necessary to undertake three major developments:

- (a) The census units for which the statistics were to be collected (factories, mines, shops, etc.) had to be defined and identified in consistent ways and recorded in a central register, together with identifying data about the businesses owning and operating them.
- (b) A standard industrial classification had to be adopted so that the census units could be classified in consistent ways and to enable the boundaries of the various economic censuses to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them.
- (c) In order to bring the items of data to a consistent basis of definition in all censuses, it was necessary to revise all the forms used in previous censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment), in general, now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The manufacturing establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in manufacturing but the data supplied for it now covers (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. Previously, the manufacturing establishment covered only a specified manufacturing activity primary to one class of industry. It now covers, in addition, subject to certain exceptions mentioned below:

- (a) Any other manufacturing activity (i.e. production of goods primary to another class of industry).
- (b) Any selling and distribution activities connected with the products manufactured.
- (c) Any non-manufacturing activity (e.g. merchandising of goods not manufactured by the establishment; extraction of raw materials for use by the establishment).

The exceptions in general relate to locations where the subsidiary activities (in terms of gross value) exceed \$1 million, which are treated for statistical purposes as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on.

The establishment statistics (other than 'number of establishments') also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment. These units were formally excluded from the manufacturing census. They are units such as head offices, storage premises and manufacturers' sales branches or sales offices (except those of the kind which distribute to customers from stocks held by such branches or offices which are treated as establishments in the wholesale census).

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969 Vol. 1*, defines the industries in the economy for statistical purposes thus permitting the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without gaps or overlapping between them. It also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical units (e.g. establishments) and for coding them to the industries of the classification. This classification is broadly convertible to the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The adoption of the ASIC has resulted in changes in scope between the 1968-69 economic censuses and the individual economic censuses conducted in previous years. The main changes in scope in the manufacturing census, apart from providing for a separate census for electricity and gas, are as follows:

- (a) Establishments mainly engaged in the following activities, previously included in manufacturing census, are excluded in 1968-69: motor vehicle repairs but not engine reconditioning; repair and servicing of agricultural machinery; dry-cleaning, laundering and clothes dyeing services; watch, clock and jewellery repairing; boot and shoe repairing; tyre retreading and repairing; custom dressmaking and tailoring (including clothing repair and alterations); installing and repairing of blinds and awnings, making up and installing of curtains; and repair of domestic appliances. Establishments mainly engaged in these activities are included in the 1968-69 Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services or the Census of Wholesale Trade.
- (b) Establishments mainly engaged in the following activities, previously excluded in most States from manufacturing censuses, are included in 1968-69: slaughtering; milk treatment; and publishing.

An indication of the effect of the above changes arising from the adoption of the new industrial classification, can be gained from the following comparison. In the 1967-68 manufacturing census there were approximately 62,600 manufacturing establishments (excluding electricity and gas establishments) in Australia. Of these, approximately 38,400 would have been included in the 1967-68 census if ASIC had been used. This decreased of 24,200 in the number of manufacturing establishments is due to the exclusion from the manufacturing census of the establishments referred to in the preceding paragraph. Figures for the individual States and Territories are shown in the following table.

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number of manufacturing establishments in the 1967-68 census	24,800	18,000	6,100	6,200	5,300	1,800	180	240	62,600
Approximate number of manufacturing establishments that would have been in the 1967-68 census if ASIC had been used	14,600	12,500	4,200	3,200	2,600	1,000	70	130	38,400

In the 1968-69 census, the number of manufacturing establishments was about 38,800, representing a net increase of about 400 over the adjusted number for 1967-68. This increase is accounted for by the inclusion of establishments not formerly in the manufacturing census, together with the difference between the number of establishments which commenced operations during 1968-69 and the number which ceased operations during 1967-68.

The third step in integrating the censuses, whereby the items of data on the census forms were standardised for all census sectors, has meant changes in the content of the statistics. For example, the value of 'turnover' is now collected instead of the value of output at the factory, and purchases and selected expenses are collected as well as the value of specified materials, fuels, etc. used. However the underlying concept of 'value added', is similar to the former concept 'value of production', even though its method of derivation is different. Value added, the basic measure of the establishment's contribution to total production, is now calculated as turnover\* less purchases and transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. In the past the corresponding item, value of production, was obtained by deducting the value of materials, fuels, etc. used from the value of output at the factory. A detailed comparison of the method of derivation is shown in the following table.

\* In this section 'sales, transfers out and other operating revenue' appears instead of 'turnover', as two components of turnover have been omitted from the preliminary statistics which are shown for 1968-69. These are 'capital work done for own use' and 'bounties and subsidies on production'.

<i>Value of production 1967-68</i>	<i>Value added 1968-69</i>
<p>Selling value at works, exclusive of all delivery costs or changes, of goods manufactured, treated or worked up during the year, including by-products, <i>plus</i>                      Value of other work done, . . . such as repairing and making up for customers, etc.</p> <p><i>Equals:</i> Value of output</p> <p><i>Less—</i>                      Value of materials used                      Power, fuel and light used                      Water used                      Lubricating oils used                      Repairs, etc.                      Containers used</p> <p><i>Equals:</i> Value of production</p>	<p>Sales, and transfers out (to other establishments of the enterprise), of goods manufactured by the establishment, <i>plus</i>                      Sales and transfers out of goods not manufactured by the establishment, <i>plus</i>                      Bounties and subsidies on production(a), <i>plus</i>                      All other operating income, <i>plus</i>                      Capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease(a)</p> <p><i>Equals:</i> Value of turnover  <i>Plus:</i> Value of stocks at 30 June 1969  <i>Less:</i> Value of stocks at 30 June 1968</p> <p><i>Less—</i>                      Purchases and transfers in of materials, electricity, fuels, containers, etc.                      Purchases and transfers in of goods for resale                      Charges for commission and subcontract work                      Repair and maintenance expenses                      Outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments</p> <p><i>Equals:</i> Value added</p>

(a) Omitted from 1968-69 statistics which are preliminary and subject to revision.

Even though the concept of value added is similar to value of production, direct comparison of 1968-69 and 1967-68 figures will not be possible because of the change in census units already mentioned which has resulted in the value added for the whole establishment being reported, not merely the value added for the manufacturing process. Comparison is also affected, of course, by the change in the scope of the manufacturing census due to the adoption of ASIC.

The statistics in this chapter are preliminary and subject to revision. At this stage, the splitting of locations referred to previously on page 713 has not been completed, the detailed industry classification of establishments has not been carried out, and transfers between establishments of the same enterprise have been valued or reported in returns (in the final publication, some of these transfers will be adjusted to achieve a consistent basis of valuation). For these reasons, only key items of data are presented in this chapter for broad industry groups.

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses reference should be made to Chapter 31, Year Book No. 56.

## Summary of operations

The following table shows the summary of operations for manufacturing establishments.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: AUSTRALIA, 1968-69**

Industry sub-division	ASIC code (a)	Number of establishments operating during 1968-69	Persons employed(b)			Wages and salaries	Sales, transfers out and other operating revenue	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added
			Males	Females	Total			1968	1969		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	5,613	142,893	51,160	194,053	567.1	4,202.2	513.4	556.3	3,036.9	1,208.3
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	4,488	59,821	121,996	181,817	421.9	1,685.0	307.8	325.5	996.4	706.3
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	6,653	75,187	11,481	86,668	230.1	954.5	131.7	139.9	557.0	405.6
Paper and paper products, printing	26	3,834	78,991	30,379	109,370	350.7	1,346.7	177.7	188.7	697.3	660.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	1,263	50,238	18,221	68,459	246.8	1,639.0	316.0	312.3	998.6	636.6
Non-metallic mineral products	28	2,063	51,468	5,485	56,953	190.6	806.6	104.0	112.7	430.6	384.7
Basic metal products	29	413	78,589	5,152	83,741	317.0	2,070.9	354.2	392.0	1,444.3	664.4
Transport equipment	32	1,473	131,520	13,601	145,121	462.8	1,987.2	353.2	376.8	1,147.5	863.3
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	10,697	258,772	70,473	329,245	1,023.8	3,866.7	811.4	892.1	2,225.3	1,721.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	2,337	42,024	22,716	64,740	186.1	790.8	135.1	151.2	469.3	337.6
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>38,834</b>	<b>969,503</b>	<b>350,664</b>	<b>1,320,167</b>	<b>3,996.9</b>	<b>19,349.7</b>	<b>3,204.6</b>	<b>3,447.4</b>	<b>12,003.2</b>	<b>7,589.0</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (b) Includes working proprietors.

## Number of establishments

The following table shows the number of establishments, in each State, which operated during the year 1968-69. These figures relate to manufacturing establishments as such and do not include the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING  
DURING 1968-69, BY STATE AND ASIC(a) SUB-DIVISION: STATES AND TERRITORIES**

Industry sub-division	ASIC code(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	1,634	1,539	1,103	557	528	216	23	13	5,613
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	1,827	2,133	230	165	107	26	..	..	4,488
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	2,252	1,724	1,028	558	591	461	5	34	6,653
Paper and paper products, printing	26	1,568	1,430	301	253	197	55	4	26	3,834
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	611	372	90	101	75	14	..	..	1,263
Non-metallic mineral products	28	728	575	230	224	215	60	18	13	2,063
Basic metal products	29	187	98	61	35	22	10	..	..	413
Transport equipment	32	515	441	192	149	148	28	..	..	1,473
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	4,451	3,451	893	974	728	153	21	26	10,697
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	1,032	724	186	208	163	16	4	4	2,337
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>14,805</b>	<b>12,487</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>38,834</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

**Employment**

The statistics on the number of persons employed shown in the following table relates to working proprietors at end of June 1969 and employees on the payroll of the last pay period in June 1969, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

It should be noted that persons employed in each State (and their wages and salaries) relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices or ancillary units located in that State, even though the administrative offices or ancillary units may have served establishments located in another State.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69**

Industry sub-division	ASJC code(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<b>MALES EMPLOYED</b>										
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	47,808	42,155	27,316	11,183	9,188	4,687	298	258	142,893
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	19,995	32,223	2,358	2,596	850	1,799	..	..	59,821
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	26,085	18,708	11,801	6,744	7,171	4,320	153	205	75,187
Paper and paper products, printing	26	30,996	26,513	6,839	5,035	3,850	4,814	82	862	78,991
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	22,771	17,822	2,525	2,939	2,878	1,303	..	..	50,238
Non-metallic mineral products	28	20,973	13,964	5,718	3,987	5,086	1,239	177	324	51,468
Basic metal products	29	52,805	6,624	3,175	8,749	3,339	3,897	..	..	78,589
Transport equipment	32	42,216	47,855	11,312	24,424	4,637	1,076	..	..	131,520
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	107,394	89,106	18,940	26,603	13,719	2,369	190	451	258,772
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	17,128	17,951	2,850	2,809	1,052	101	88	45	42,024
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>388,171</b>	<b>312,921</b>	<b>92,834</b>	<b>95,069</b>	<b>51,770</b>	<b>25,605</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>969,503</b>
<b>FEMALES EMPLOYED</b>										
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	17,428	15,664	7,040	4,330	4,027	2,496	82	93	51,160
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	44,877	62,010	6,778	4,338	1,870	2,123	..	..	121,996
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	4,445	2,968	1,687	1,062	980	307	4	28	11,481
Paper and paper products, printing	26	13,102	10,028	2,693	1,797	1,313	1,038	36	372	30,379
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	10,085	6,427	613	613	403	80	..	..	18,221
Non-metallic mineral products	28	2,194	1,998	320	396	462	87	13	15	5,485
Basic metal products	29	2,995	1,133	270	433	180	141	..	..	5,152
Transport equipment	32	4,051	7,159	522	1,499	200	170	..	..	13,601
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	34,536	23,406	2,654	7,332	2,052	402	24	67	70,473
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	10,564	9,098	1,037	1,450	539	16	8	4	22,716
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>144,277</b>	<b>139,891</b>	<b>23,614</b>	<b>23,250</b>	<b>12,026</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>350,664</b>
<b>PERSONS EMPLOYED</b>										
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	65,236	57,819	34,356	15,513	13,215	7,183	380	351	194,053
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	64,872	94,233	9,136	6,934	2,720	3,922	..	..	181,817
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	30,530	21,676	13,488	7,806	8,151	4,627	157	233	86,668
Paper and paper products, printing	26	44,098	36,541	9,532	6,832	5,163	5,852	118	1,234	109,370
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	32,856	24,249	3,138	3,552	3,281	1,383	..	..	68,459
Non-metallic mineral products	28	23,167	15,962	6,038	4,383	5,548	1,326	190	339	56,953
Basic metal products	29	55,800	7,757	3,445	9,182	3,519	4,038	..	..	83,741
Transport equipment	32	46,267	55,014	11,834	25,923	4,837	1,246	..	..	145,121
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	141,930	112,512	21,594	33,935	15,771	2,771	214	518	329,245
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	27,692	27,049	3,887	4,259	1,591	117	96	49	64,740
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>532,448</b>	<b>452,812</b>	<b>116,448</b>	<b>118,319</b>	<b>63,796</b>	<b>32,465</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>1,320,167</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

**Wages and salaries**

The following table shows wages and salaries of all employees of manufacturing establishments, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—WAGES AND SALARIES  
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69**  
(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>	<i>ASIC code(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	195.5	178.2	94.3	42.2	35.2	19.2	1.4	1.1	567.1
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	147.7	228.0	16.7	14.7	5.3	9.4	..	..	421.9
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	84.9	60.7	31.5	19.3	21.2	11.3	0.5	0.7	230.1
Paper and paper products, printing	26	143.1	118.7	27.8	20.2	16.0	20.4	0.4	4.0	350.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	118.2	87.9	10.6	12.8	12.3	5.0	..	..	246.8
Non-metallic mineral products	28	79.7	53.0	18.9	14.3	18.4	4.2	0.8	1.4	190.6
Basic metal products	29	207.6	32.1	13.2	35.1	13.5	15.5	..	..	317.0
Transport equipment	32	154.4	182.2	33.9	74.9	13.8	3.5	..	..	462.8
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	446.7	359.9	60.5	99.7	47.3	7.4	0.7	1.6	1,023.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	79.8	80.6	9.5	11.4	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	186.1
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>1,657.7</b>	<b>1,381.3</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3,996.9</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

**Sales, transfers out and other operating revenue**

The following table shows the value of manufacturing establishments' sales, transfers out and other operating revenue. Figures include sales of goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue. This excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—SALES, TRANSFERS OUT AND OTHER  
OPERATING REVENUE, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69**  
(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>	<i>ASIC code(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	1,268.9	1,447.3	782.2	295.7	262.4	127.5	12.3	5.9	4,202.2
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	582.5	931.9	59.6	55.6	18.7	36.7	..	..	1,685.0
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	355.4	251.8	124.7	83.3	83.0	51.9	1.7	2.7	954.5
Paper and paper products, printing	26	539.9	470.2	102.3	78.9	53.6	92.5	0.9	8.4	1,346.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	803.6	532.6	129.3	69.1	80.2	24.3	..	..	1,639.0
Non-metallic mineral products	28	304.4	236.4	84.0	62.9	89.4	17.4	4.3	7.8	806.6
Basic metal products	29	1,245.5	179.6	203.9	208.5	116.6	116.8	..	..	2,070.9
Transport equipment	32	564.2	832.3	160.7	359.2	61.9	8.9	..	..	1,987.2
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	1,623.4	1,424.2	239.2	356.3	186.2	29.5	3.0	4.9	3,866.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	334.8	351.8	41.9	44.2	15.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	790.8
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>7,622.6</b>	<b>6,658.1</b>	<b>1,927.8</b>	<b>1,613.7</b>	<b>967.8</b>	<b>506.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>19,349.7</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

**Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses**

The following table gives details of the value of purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses and sales commission payments.



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN AND SELECTED EXPENSES, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69  
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division	ASIC code(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	883.9	1,072.3	576.9	207.1	194.4	90.1	8.2	4.0	3,036.9
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	345.2	555.7	35.1	31.1	10.2	19.2	..	..	996.4
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	208.6	148.2	73.9	49.4	44.7	29.9	1.0	1.3	557.0
Paper and paper products, printing	26	278.9	253.5	52.9	37.7	24.5	46.8	0.1	2.7	697.3
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	469.8	323.8	90.0	46.2	55.7	13.3	..	..	998.6
Non-metallic mineral products	28	163.3	127.6	45.2	33.0	45.1	8.9	2.4	5.1	430.6
Basic metal products	29	826.1	135.1	155.3	155.7	88.3	83.9	..	..	1,444.3
Transport equipment	32	267.3	522.4	92.8	217.8	43.0	4.2	..	..	1,147.5
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	944.3	814.4	135.3	200.2	110.6	16.3	1.8	2.4	2,225.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	199.6	209.0	25.1	25.5	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	469.3
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>4,587.0</b>	<b>4,162.0</b>	<b>1,282.3</b>	<b>1,003.8</b>	<b>625.2</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12,003.2</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Stocks

Statistics on the value of stocks at 30 June 1968 and 1969, are shown in the following table. Figures include all the stocks of materials, fuels, etc., and finished goods and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—STOCKS AT 30 JUNE 1968 AND 1969  
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: STATES AND TERRITORIES  
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division	ASIC code(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<b>STOCKS AT 30 JUNE 1968</b>										
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	167.6	196.7	61.4	45.4	19.8	21.1	1.1	0.2	513.4
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	108.3	159.9	9.3	11.5	3.0	15.8	..	..	307.8
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	42.7	34.6	17.4	13.2	11.8	11.5	0.2	0.3	131.7
Paper and paper products, printing	26	66.4	67.1	13.6	9.5	6.3	12.9	0.1	1.8	177.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	150.4	108.0	20.6	12.2	18.9	5.8	..	..	316.0
Non-metallic mineral products	28	44.4	28.3	10.8	8.7	9.2	2.1	0.2	0.4	104.0
Basic metal products	29	205.6	28.1	39.5	45.6	17.1	18.2	..	..	354.2
Transport equipment	32	101.3	168.0	16.3	58.9	6.7	2.1	..	..	353.2
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	329.8	330.9	45.6	67.0	31.3	5.9	0.4	0.6	811.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	57.4	62.2	6.8	6.2	2.2	0.2	(b)	0.1	135.1
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>1,273.8</b>	<b>1,183.9</b>	<b>241.3</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,204.6</b>
<b>STOCKS AT 30 JUNE 1969</b>										
Food, beverages and tobacco	21-2	178.8	213.2	66.1	51.3	22.8	22.5	1.4	0.2	556.3
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23, 24	115.6	167.8	11.8	11.3	3.2	15.9	..	..	325.5
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	45.4	35.6	18.7	14.0	13.6	12.1	0.2	0.2	139.9
Paper and paper products, printing	26	70.3	71.4	14.7	9.6	6.7	13.9	0.1	2.0	188.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	152.1	105.1	18.6	12.5	18.1	5.9	..	..	312.3
Non-metallic mineral products	28	49.8	28.2	12.4	8.9	10.3	2.4	0.2	0.5	112.7
Basic metal products	29	217.5	31.3	44.7	51.2	21.8	25.4	..	..	392.0
Transport equipment	32	101.3	179.1	17.4	69.4	7.2	2.3	..	..	376.8
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	31, 33	371.2	360.9	45.8	72.6	34.4	6.0	0.5	0.7	892.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	61.9	69.9	9.2	7.4	2.4	0.3	(b)	0.1	151.2
<b>Total manufacturing</b>		<b>1,363.9</b>	<b>1,262.5</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3,447.4</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

(b) Less than \$50,000.

**Value added**

The statistics on value added contained in the following table have been calculated by adding to the value of sales, transfers out and other operating revenue, the increase (or deducting the decrease) in the value of stocks, and deducting the value of purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. A more detailed description of the method of deriving value added is given on page 715.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—VALUE ADDED, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION  
STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69**

(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>	<i>ASIC code(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	21-2	396.2	391.5	210.0	94.5	71.0	38.8	4.4	1.9	1,208.3
Textiles; clothing and footwear	23,24	244.6	384.1	27.0	24.3	8.7	17.6	..	..	706.3
Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	25	149.5	104.6	52.1	34.7	40.1	22.6	0.7	1.3	405.6
Paper and paper products, printing . . .	26	264.9	221.1	50.5	41.3	29.5	46.7	0.7	5.9	660.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products . . .	27	335.5	205.9	37.3	23.2	23.7	11.1	..	..	636.6
Non-metallic mineral products	28	146.5	108.7	40.4	30.1	45.4	8.8	1.9	2.8	384.7
Basic metal products . . .	29	431.3	47.7	53.8	58.4	33.0	40.1	..	..	664.4
Transport equipment . . .	32	296.9	321.0	69.0	151.9	19.4	4.9	..	..	863.3
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment . . .	31,33	720.5	639.8	104.1	161.7	78.7	13.2	1.3	2.7	1,721.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	139.7	150.5	19.2	19.9	7.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	337.6
<b>Total manufacturing . . .</b>		<b>3,125.6</b>	<b>2,574.7</b>	<b>663.5</b>	<b>639.8</b>	<b>356.8</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>7,589.0</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

**Electricity and gas establishments**

As mentioned on page 712, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses in 1968-69. In addition the electricity and gas census has been extended to cover distribution as well as production. The following table shows statistics for each State and Territory, and for Australia for the year 1968-69. Statistics for the electricity and gas supply industries for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are included in tables on pages 722-9.

For electricity and gas, the basic census unit is an exception to the general concept of the standardised unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the single operating location basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used consists of all locations, including administrative offices and ancillary units, mainly concerned with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State. The use of this concept is one of the reasons for the number of electricity and gas establishments in 1968-69 being considerably less than in previous years. The other main reason is that until 1967-68, a number of electricity generating stations operated by enterprises principally for their own use were included. However, in 1968-69, these generating stations were included in the electricity census only if sales and transfers of electricity exceeded \$100,000 in value.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS(a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

State	Number of establishments operating during 1968-69	Persons employed			Wages and salaries	Sales(b), transfers out and other operating revenue	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added
		Males	Females	Total			1968	1969		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales—										
Electricity . . . . .	52	23,880	2,337	26,217	107.4	506.1	40.6	45.2	269.2	241.5
Gas . . . . .	34	2,993	487	3,480	12.5	43.4	2.5	3.0	18.0	25.9
Victoria—										
Electricity . . . . .	14	13,745	1,328	15,073	61.6	265.0	20.8	21.1	24.3	181.0
Gas . . . . .	8	4,140	621	4,761	18.6	56.6	5.7	6.7	19.5	38.1
Queensland—										
Electricity . . . . .	22	6,953	428	7,381	27.0	135.3	9.8	10.9	59.4	77.0
Gas . . . . .	6	426	77	503	1.3	5.9	0.5	0.6	2.4	3.6
South Australia—										
Electricity . . . . .	19	6,250	362	6,612	24.8	76.2	6.2	6.7	30.0	46.7
Gas . . . . .										
Western Australia—										
Electricity . . . . .	58	3,447	264	3,711	12.5	48.2	5.0	6.0	15.0	34.2
Gas . . . . .										
Tasmania—										
Electricity . . . . .	5	2,450	194	2,644	10.6	34.8	5.1	4.7	0.9	33.5
Gas . . . . .										
Northern Territory—										
Electricity . . . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Gas . . . . .										
Australian Capital Territory—										
Electricity . . . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Gas . . . . .										
Australia—										
Electricity . . . . .	170	55,994	4,830	60,824	241.9	1,063.8	87.7	94.8	460.0	610.9
Gas . . . . .	54	8,989	1,327	10,316	37.4	121.2	10.2	11.8	45.2	77.6

(a) Covers production and distribution. (b) In some States electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these States sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. (c) Not available for publication.

## Manufacturing Industry Statistics Prior to 1968-69

Statistics relating to factories prior to 1968-69 were compiled from tabulations made by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in the several States from returns supplied to them annually by manufacturers in accordance with the statistical Acts of the States and the Commonwealth. A return had to be supplied in respect of every *factory*, which was defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons were employed or where power (other than manual) was used in any manufacturing process. This definition included factories in educational and charitable institutions, reformatories, and other public institutions (except penitentiaries), but did not cover smallgoods makers, laundries, photography studios, florists and seedsmen, or most abattoirs.

If a manufacturing business was conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only were included in the statistics. Where two or more industries were conducted in the same establishment, a separate return was obtained for each industry wherever practicable.

Manufacturers were requested to state in their returns particulars of the number, age, etc., of their employees, salaries and wages paid, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value of raw materials (including containers), tools replaced, etc., the values and in most cases the quantities of fuel used, and quantities of values of principal materials used and articles produced. The returns obtained from manufacturers were not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

*Persons employed* in the manufacturing activities of the factory only were counted as factory employees. The figures relating to employment therefore included working proprietors as well as out-workers, but *excluded* all those engaged in selling and distribution such as salesmen, travellers, collectors, carters engaged solely on outward delivery of manufactured goods, and retailing storemen.

The *average number of persons employed* was quoted on two different bases, the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former was simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average was used only in respect of details relating to classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which was used in all other instances

was calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

*Working proprietors* were included in all employment figures other than those relating to monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases excluded drawings by working proprietors.

*Value of materials used* included also the value of stores used, containers, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant.

*Value of fuel, etc., used* included also the cost of power and light used, lubricants and water.

The *value of factory output* was the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture concerned, and included the amount received for repair work, work done on commission and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output was the selling value of the finished articles at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the special case of government factories and workshops the value of output was, in most cases, estimated by adding ten per cent to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs, including salaries and wages paid.

The *value of production* was the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It was calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of the materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges). In the process of manufacture many goods were treated in several industries, the output from one becoming the material for another, so that such commodities were counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials. Examples were raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the smelters which became materials to establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, timber from the sawmills used in furniture factories and in joinery, and synthetic resins from chemical works used to make plastic products. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production was assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, was used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

Statistics relating to factory activity in the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory are included in the figures contained in this chapter as from 1 July 1964, unless otherwise indicated.

A standard classification of manufacturing industries was used in compiling statistical data relating to factories in Australia. It was designed in accordance with decisions of the 1945 Conference of Statisticians, and represents a revision and extension of a classification which was introduced in 1930-31, replacing the revised versions of the original classification formulated in 1902.

#### Factory development since 1901, Australia

##### FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA(a), 1901 TO 1967-68

Year	Factories	Employment(b)	Value of—					
			Salaries and wages paid(c)	Materials and fuel used	Output	Production (d)	Land and buildings (e)	Plant and machinery (e)
	No.	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	11,143	198	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1911	14,455	312	55,056	163,526	266,044	102,518	65,402	63,032
1920-21	17,113	367	125,864	427,118	647,986	220,868	121,662	137,310
1930-31	21,751	339	124,910	344,978	581,598	236,620	224,422	248,996
1940-41	27,300	650	275,838	773,762	1,289,590	515,828	288,188	322,712
1950-51	43,147	969	983,436	2,613,926	4,301,670	1,687,744	605,570	673,230
1960-61	57,782	1,145	2,289,230	6,115,930	10,465,765	4,349,835	2,389,140	2,785,565
1963-64	59,375	1,210	2,651,620	7,372,682	12,642,686	5,270,003	3,204,685	3,480,673
1964-65	61,042	1,269	2,993,709	8,140,600	14,037,355	5,896,754	3,505,859	3,766,253
1965-66	61,686	1,294	3,162,769	8,437,958	14,689,819	6,251,861	3,776,590	4,154,652
1966-67	62,500	1,309	3,407,683	9,015,844	15,892,845	6,877,001	4,061,193	4,706,843
1967-68	62,954	1,331	3,665,902	9,663,217	17,094,070	7,430,853	4,303,156	4,962,203

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) 1901 and 1911—average employment during period of operation. Later years relate to average employment over whole year. Working proprietors are included in all years. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel, etc. used). (e) Depreciated or book values at 30 June. Includes estimated values of rented premises and machinery.

## Number of factories

## Number in each State and Territory

## FACTORIES: NUMBER, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1963-64 TO 1967-68

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust. (a)
1963-64 . . .	23,642	17,597	5,955	5,826	4,609	1,746	n.a.	n.a.	59,375
1964-65 . . .	24,368	17,925	5,962	5,887	4,734	1,805	174	187	61,042
1965-66 . . .	24,531	17,980	6,010	6,065	4,906	1,792	185	217	61,686
1966-67 . . .	24,849	18,053	6,013	6,222	5,167	1,771	187	238	62,500
1967-68 . . .	24,884	18,030	6,154	6,255	5,404	1,797	188	242	62,954

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## FACTORIES: NUMBER, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a), 1963-64 TO 1967-68

Class of industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products . . . . .	1,517	1,557	1,611	1,615	1,635
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. . . . .	692	689	678	676	659
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease . . . . .	1,303	1,325	1,354	1,379	1,379
4. Industrial metals, machines, conveyances . . . . .	25,415	26,665	27,549	28,424	29,213
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate . . . . .	927	980	970	975	984
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) . . . . .	1,358	1,373	1,360	1,329	1,332
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) . . . . .	645	639	631	616	603
8. Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	7,447	7,450	7,271	7,141	6,965
9. Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	7,034	7,060	6,938	6,834	6,689
10. Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc., wood turning and carving . . . . .	5,422	5,454	5,402	5,414	5,336
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc. . . . .	2,181	2,210	2,200	2,260	2,275
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc. . . . .	2,828	2,937	2,971	3,052	3,085
13. Rubber . . . . .	674	705	711	685	648
14. Musical instruments . . . . .	82	76	73	69	70
15. Miscellaneous products . . . . .	1,494	1,575	1,627	1,701	1,746
<i>Total, classes 1 to 15.</i> . . . .	<i>59,019</i>	<i>60,695</i>	<i>61,346</i>	<i>62,170</i>	<i>62,619</i>
16. Heat, light and power . . . . .	356	347	340	330	335
<b>Total, all classes</b> . . . . .	<b>59,375</b>	<b>61,042</b>	<b>61,686</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>62,954</b>

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## Employment in factories

## Number employed

All persons employed in the manufacturing activities of a factory were counted as factory employees. The figures relating to employment, therefore, excluded all those engaged in selling and distribution, such as salesmen, travellers, collectors, carters engaged solely on delivery of manufactured goods, and retailing storemen. The figures, however, included proprietors who worked in their own business, as well as 'out-workers'. From 1960-61 the occupational groupings collected were—(i) working proprietors; (ii) managerial and clerical staff including salaried managers and working directors; (iii) chemists, draughtsmen and other laboratory and research staff; and (iv) foremen and overseers, workers in factory and others, in which were amalgamated the three former groups—

(iv) foremen and overseers; (v) skilled and unskilled workers; (vi) carters (excluding delivery only), messengers, and persons working regularly at home. Statistics of factory employment represented the equivalent average number employed over a full year of fifty-two weeks.

**FACTORIES: EMPLOYMENT, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1963-64 TO 1967-68**

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.(a)
Average number employed during full year (fifty-two weeks)—									
1963-64 . . . . .	487,753	413,120	110,696	110,813	55,705	31,833	n.a.	n.a.	1,209,920
1964-65 . . . . .	508,979	432,413	116,246	116,183	58,097	32,580	1,210	3,227	1,268,935
1965-66 . . . . .	519,364	439,149	117,581	118,343	60,282	34,315	1,294	3,495	1,293,823
1966-67 . . . . .	524,054	445,307	117,937	118,220	63,757	34,879	1,423	3,631	1,309,208
1967-68 . . . . .	531,185	449,945	120,852	121,417	67,335	35,178	1,519	3,716	1,331,147
Percentage of Australian total—									
1963-64 . . . . .	40.31	34.14	9.15	9.16	4.60	2.63	n.a.	n.a.	100
1964-65 . . . . .	40.11	34.08	9.16	9.15	4.58	2.57	0.10	0.25	100
1965-66 . . . . .	40.14	33.94	9.09	9.15	4.66	2.65	0.10	0.27	100
1966-67 . . . . .	40.03	34.01	9.01	9.03	4.87	2.66	0.11	0.28	100
1967-68 . . . . .	39.91	33.80	9.08	9.12	5.06	2.64	0.11	0.28	100
Per 1,000 of population—									
1963-64 . . . . .	120	134	69	108	70	88	n.a.	n.a.	111
1964-65 . . . . .	123	138	71	110	71	89	23	38	113
1965-66 . . . . .	123	137	71	109	72	93	23	38	113
1966-67 . . . . .	123	137	70	107	74	93	25	36	112
1967-68 . . . . .	122	136	70	108	75	93	25	34	112

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a), 1963-64 TO 1967-68**

Class of industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products . . . . .	24,704	25,683	26,011	26,104	26,685
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. . . . .	25,656	27,002	27,177	26,974	27,171
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease . . . . .	49,023	51,498	53,111	54,629	55,053
4. Industrial metals, machines, conveyances . . . . .	552,795	588,022	601,637	611,614	626,280
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate . . . . .	5,543	5,900	5,926	5,990	6,108
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) . . . . .	73,076	75,281	74,708	73,036	73,804
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) . . . . .	12,209	12,026	11,807	11,355	11,458
8. Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	108,909	110,613	111,793	111,909	111,040
9. Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	134,487	138,768	142,153	143,510	144,441
10. Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc., wood turning and carving . . . . .	57,650	59,815	60,642	59,976	60,274
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc. . . . .	22,545	23,251	23,740	24,390	25,055
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc. . . . .	79,250	83,692	87,129	89,192	90,563
13. Rubber . . . . .	20,261	20,813	20,416	20,198	21,111
14. Musical instruments . . . . .	779	785	764	824	831
15. Miscellaneous products . . . . .	27,422	30,057	31,154	33,431	35,469
<i>Total, classes 1 to 15 . . . . .</i>	<i>1,194,309</i>	<i>1,253,206</i>	<i>1,278,168</i>	<i>1,293,132</i>	<i>1,315,343</i>
16. Heat, light and power . . . . .	15,611	15,729	15,655	16,076	15,804
<b>Total all classes . . . . .</b>	<b>1,209,920</b>	<b>1,268,935</b>	<b>1,293,823</b>	<b>1,309,208</b>	<b>1,331,147</b>

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED, STATES AND TERRITORIES  
1963-64 TO 1967-68**

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
<b>MALES</b>					
New South Wales . . . . .	366,250	379,672	387,181	390,087	395,838
Victoria . . . . .	295,440	307,006	310,303	314,017	316,108
Queensland . . . . .	91,123	95,328	96,150	96,082	98,027
South Australia . . . . .	90,933	94,690	96,194	96,076	98,929
Western Australia . . . . .	48,163	50,065	51,464	53,981	56,835
Tasmania . . . . .	26,221	26,768	28,041	28,364	28,550
Northern Territory . . . . .	n.a.	1,098	1,182	1,308	1,380
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	n.a.	2,634	2,896	2,992	3,007
<b>Australia(a) . . . . .</b>	<b>918,130</b>	<b>957,261</b>	<b>973,411</b>	<b>982,907</b>	<b>998,674</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
New South Wales . . . . .	121,503	129,307	132,183	133,967	135,347
Victoria . . . . .	117,680	125,407	128,846	131,290	133,837
Queensland . . . . .	19,573	20,918	21,431	21,855	22,825
South Australia . . . . .	19,880	21,493	22,149	22,144	22,488
Western Australia . . . . .	7,542	8,032	8,818	9,776	10,500
Tasmania . . . . .	5,612	5,812	6,274	6,515	6,628
Northern Territory . . . . .	n.a.	112	112	115	139
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	n.a.	593	599	639	709
<b>Australia(a) . . . . .</b>	<b>291,790</b>	<b>311,674</b>	<b>320,412</b>	<b>326,301</b>	<b>332,473</b>

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**Salaries and wages paid, value of materials used, output, and production**

In the table relating to salaries and wages paid in factories the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

**FACTORIES: SALARIES AND WAGES PAID, AUSTRALIA(a)  
1963-64 TO 1967-68**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total amount paid (\$'000)—			
1963-64 . . . . .	2,249,580	402,040	2,651,620
1964-65 . . . . .	2,536,347	457,362	2,993,709
1965-66 . . . . .	2,671,358	491,411	3,162,769
1966-67 . . . . .	2,876,656	531,027	3,407,683
1967-68 . . . . .	3,096,386	569,516	3,665,902

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: TOTAL VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED(a)  
BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(b), 1963-64 TO 1967-68  
(\$'000)**

<i>Class of industry</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products . . . . .	24,245	26,575	26,455	26,987	27,728
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. . . . .	19,761	20,552	20,337	21,128	23,268
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease	45,500	50,468	52,557	57,864	64,375
4. Industrial metals, machines, conveyances .	158,843	171,268	180,606	199,444	216,098
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate . . . . .	851	1,052	1,132	1,190	1,304
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) . . .	10,840	11,271	11,630	12,059	12,938
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	2,428	2,424	2,358	2,321	2,444
8. Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	5,227	5,452	5,545	5,770	5,886
9. Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	41,577	43,967	46,025	47,545	49,834
10. Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc., wood turning and carving . . . . .	8,553	9,257	9,373	9,539	9,984
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc. . . . .	1,096	1,156	1,218	1,285	1,391
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc.	15,843	17,280	18,551	20,550	21,602
13. Rubber . . . . .	6,285	6,386	6,550	6,838	7,173
14. Musical instruments . . . . .	96	95	91	105	115
15. Miscellaneous products . . . . .	4,672	5,304	5,577	6,314	7,272
<i>Total, classes 1 to 15</i> . . . . .	<i>345,818</i>	<i>372,506</i>	<i>388,007</i>	<i>418,940</i>	<i>451,414</i>
16. Heat, light and power . . . . .	91,335	94,127	99,337	103,360	107,421
<b>Total, all classes</b> . . . . .	<b>437,153</b>	<b>466,633</b>	<b>487,343</b>	<b>522,300</b>	<b>558,834</b>

(a) Includes value of lubricants and water. (b) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED(a), STATES AND TERRITORIES  
1963-64 TO 1967-68  
(\$'000)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
1963-64 . . . . .	210,157	114,648	37,462	34,772	23,749	16,364	n.a.	n.a.	437,153
1964-65 . . . . .	217,548	125,161	38,749	39,295	26,045	18,327	865	644	466,633
1965-66 . . . . .	223,517	127,858	43,791	44,066	27,314	19,181	856	760	487,343
1966-67 . . . . .	238,113	134,399	46,949	51,302	30,031	19,826	946	735	522,300
1967-68 . . . . .	252,639	143,086	51,871	56,205	33,561	19,485	1,157	830	558,834

(a) Includes value of lubricants and water. (b) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.



**FACTORIES: VALUE OF MATERIALS USED, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA<sup>(a)</sup>**  
**1963-64 TO 1967-68**  
**(\$'000)**

<i>Class of industry</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products . . . . .	193,603	219,634	232,826	245,768	270,249
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. . . . .	59,540	69,275	69,239	75,127	82,482
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease . . . . .	726,437	802,349	850,221	933,329	1,014,123
4. Industrial metals, machines, conveyances . . . . .	2,713,241	3,102,783	3,213,745	3,422,377	3,712,583
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate . . . . .	11,459	14,195	14,405	14,911	16,030
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) . . . . .	355,503	374,764	370,844	394,860	404,240
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear). . . . .	75,641	72,518	73,642	73,288	66,939
8. Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	265,805	280,195	282,823	304,160	309,113
9. Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	1,560,847	1,652,933	1,728,394	1,837,269	1,940,410
10. Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc., wood turning and carving . . . . .	255,936	282,792	286,639	299,345	317,488
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc. . . . .	94,283	104,177	104,168	109,226	118,581
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc. . . . .	367,028	409,999	431,037	462,333	496,025
13. Rubber . . . . .	109,355	119,250	118,436	119,819	128,027
14. Musical instruments . . . . .	3,031	3,336	3,161	3,797	3,614
15. Miscellaneous products . . . . .	105,742	122,921	126,339	151,070	176,289
<i>Total, classes 1 to 15</i> . . . . .	<i>6,897,451</i>	<i>7,631,121</i>	<i>7,905,917</i>	<i>8,446,680</i>	<i>9,056,193</i>
16. Heat, light and power . . . . .	38,078	42,847	44,698	46,864	48,190
<b>Total, all classes</b> . . . . .	<b>6,935,530</b>	<b>7,673,967</b>	<b>7,950,615</b>	<b>8,493,544</b>	<b>9,104,383</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: VALUE OF MATERIALS USED, STATES AND TERRITORIES**  
**1963-64 TO 1967-68**  
**(\$'000)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust<sup>(a)</sup></i>
1963-64 . . . . .	2,859,622	2,190,398	812,924	599,658	300,798	172,130	n.a.	n.a.	6,935,530
1964-65 . . . . .	3,212,677	2,425,961	824,681	668,946	329,740	195,972	4,550	11,440	7,673,967
1965-66 . . . . .	3,266,547	2,469,372	924,427	698,996	362,634	209,794	5,497	13,349	7,950,615
1966-67 . . . . .	3,466,134	2,671,315	982,896	728,094	399,406	223,566	7,214	14,918	8,493,544
1967-68 . . . . .	3,712,895	2,813,424	1,072,543	788,018	465,554	227,573	7,995	16,382	9,104,383

<sup>(a)</sup> Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**Value of output**

The value of output represented the selling value at the factory (excluding delivery costs and charges) of goods made or processed during the year, including by-products. In addition, it included the amount received for other work done, such as repair work, assembling and making up for customers. The difference between the sum of the values of the materials and of the power, fuel and light used, and the value of output, was the net value of factory production.

**FACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a)**  
**1963-64 TO 1967-68**  
 (\$'000)

<i>Class of industry</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products . . . . .	366,053	413,235	427,652	459,415	501,664
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. . . . .	193,031	221,894	225,147	242,627	269,138
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease . . . . .	1,221,410	1,357,619	1,445,480	1,618,841	1,765,495
4. Industrial metals, machines, conveyances . . . . .	5,046,075	5,760,129	6,042,120	6,534,706	7,092,313
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate . . . . .	31,062	37,024	38,424	40,857	43,688
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) . . . . .	618,816	665,617	665,227	709,976	732,196
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) . . . . .	119,037	117,092	119,112	119,703	117,414
8. Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	552,447	587,946	607,336	651,432	675,075
9. Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	2,302,914	2,454,023	2,592,748	2,777,071	2,927,728
10. Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc., wood turning and carving . . . . .	470,768	524,043	536,796	565,434	599,192
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc. . . . .	171,290	189,742	195,992	210,182	225,584
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, etc. . . . .	762,610	854,204	909,061	986,199	1,066,600
13. Rubber . . . . .	201,343	214,692	215,194	226,126	248,446
14. Musical instruments . . . . .	8,028	9,300	9,285	10,801	11,768
15. Miscellaneous products . . . . .	221,084	252,569	261,887	316,179	363,772
<i>Total, classes 1 to 15</i> . . . . .	<i>12,285,964</i>	<i>13,659,129</i>	<i>14,291,460</i>	<i>15,469,550</i>	<i>16,640,075</i>
16. Heat, light and power . . . . .	356,722	378,225	398,360	423,295	453,995
<b>Total, all classes</b> . . . . .	<b>12,642,686</b>	<b>14,037,355</b>	<b>14,689,819</b>	<b>15,892,845</b>	<b>17,094,070</b>

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: VALUE OF OUTPUT, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1963-64 TO 1967-68**  
 (\$'000)

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1963-64 . . . . .	5,337,695	4,054,822	1,292,260	1,061,786	555,058	341,065	n.a.	n.a.	12,642,686
1964-65 . . . . .	5,951,702	4,500,786	1,341,853	1,206,830	616,422	381,549	12,068	26,145	14,037,355
1965-66 . . . . .	6,154,835	4,624,915	1,511,214	1,270,539	678,751	404,581	13,456	31,528	14,689,819
1966-67 . . . . .	6,632,474	5,041,051	1,622,451	1,343,160	765,224	437,964	16,007	34,514	15,892,845
1967-68 . . . . .	7,096,517	5,351,311	1,782,267	1,476,113	887,372	445,076	18,831	36,583	17,094,070

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**Value of production**

*By class of industry.* The value of production for any industry was defined at the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925 as 'the value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods consumed in process of production'.

In accordance with this definition, it was agreed that a deduction consisting of the costs of raw material, containers, power, fuel, light, lubricants, water, tools replaced, repairs to plant and depreciation should be made from the 'value of output'. Because of the difficulty experienced in securing accurate figures for depreciation, however, it was subsequently decided that no deduction should be made on this account. All the deductions mentioned above, with the exception of depreciation, were included in the items 'value of materials used' and 'value of fuel used' as defined above. The net value of production as given in the following tables was obtained, therefore, by deducting only 'value of materials used' and 'value of fuel used' from the 'value of output'. The value of factory production, therefore, approximated 'net value added' in the manufacturing process.

Only certain selected items of cost were recorded in the annual census of production. It must not, therefore, be inferred that when wages and salaries were deducted from the value of production the whole of the 'surplus' was available for interest and profit, as many miscellaneous expenses such as taxation, insurance, advertising, and other overhead charges, as well as depreciation, also had to be taken into account.

**FACTORIES: VALUE OF PRODUCTION, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY AUSTRALIA<sup>(a)</sup>**  
1963-64 TO 1967-68  
(\$'000)

<i>Class of industry</i>	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products . . . . .	148,204	167,026	168,371	186,660	203,687
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. . . . .	113,729	132,067	135,571	146,372	163,388
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease . . . . .	449,473	504,802	542,702	627,647	686,997
4. Industrial metals, machines, conveyances . . . . .	2,173,990	2,486,078	2,647,768	2,912,885	3,163,632
5. Precious metals, jewellery, plate . . . . .	18,752	21,777	22,886	24,756	26,355
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) . . . . .	252,473	279,582	282,753	303,057	315,017
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear). . . . .	40,968	42,150	43,111	44,093	48,031
8. Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	281,415	302,300	318,968	341,502	360,076
9. Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	700,489	757,122	818,329	892,257	937,484
10. Sawmills, joinery, boxes, etc., wood turning and carving . . . . .	206,278	231,995	240,785	256,551	271,719
11. Furniture of wood, bedding, etc. . . . .	75,911	84,409	90,606	99,671	105,612
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, etc. . . . .	379,738	426,925	459,473	503,315	548,973
13. Rubber . . . . .	85,704	89,057	90,208	99,469	113,245
14. Musical instruments . . . . .	4,901	5,868	6,032	6,899	8,040
15. Miscellaneous products . . . . .	110,670	124,344	129,971	158,795	180,211
<i>Total, classes 1 to 15</i> . . . . .	<i>5,042,695</i>	<i>5,655,502</i>	<i>5,997,536</i>	<i>6,603,930</i>	<i>7,132,468</i>
16. Heat, light and power . . . . .	227,308	241,251	254,325	273,072	298,384
<i>Total, all classes</i> . . . . .	<i>5,270,003</i>	<i>5,896,754</i>	<i>6,251,861</i>	<i>6,877,001</i>	<i>7,430,853</i>

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**FACTORIES: VALUE OF PRODUCTION—TOTALS AND AVERAGES**  
STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1963-64 TO 1967-68

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
<b>Total value (\$'000)—</b>									
1963-64 . . . . .	2,267,917	1,749,776	441,873	427,356	230,511	152,571	n.a.	n.a.	5,270,003
1964-65 . . . . .	2,521,476	1,949,665	478,423	498,588	260,637	167,251	6,654	14,060	5,896,754
1965-66 . . . . .	2,664,771	2,027,685	542,996	527,477	288,803	175,606	7,103	17,418	6,251,861
1966-67 . . . . .	2,928,227	2,235,337	592,607	563,764	335,788	194,571	7,847	18,860	6,877,001
1967-68 . . . . .	3,130,982	2,394,801	657,853	631,890	388,257	198,019	9,680	19,372	7,430,853
<b>Average per person employed (\$)—</b>									
1963-64 . . . . .	4,650	4,236	3,992	3,857	4,138	4,793	n.a.	n.a.	4,356
1964-65 . . . . .	4,954	4,509	4,116	4,291	4,486	5,134	5,499	4,357	4,647
1965-66 . . . . .	5,131	4,617	4,618	4,457	4,791	5,117	5,489	4,984	4,854
1966-67 . . . . .	5,588	5,020	5,025	4,769	5,267	5,578	5,514	5,194	5,261
1967-68 . . . . .	5,894	5,322	5,443	5,204	5,766	5,629	6,373	5,213	5,582

(a) Before 1 July 1964, excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## Principal factory products

The factory production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly and quarterly publications of this Bureau, in the series *Manufacturing Industries*, and in the bulletin *Manufacturing Commodities*, formerly *Secondary Industries, Part II.—Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories*.

The following table shows the total recorded production of some of the principal articles (i.e. of those for which production can be represented in quantitative terms) manufactured in Australia. A more complete list, where available, is published in the aforementioned bulletin and in the mimeographed statement *Principal Manufacturing Commodities*. Figures for 1965-66 to 1967-68 are those recorded in the Annual Factory Census. Figures for 1968-69 are derived from monthly returns and are subject to revision.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING  
ESTABLISHMENTS: AUSTRALIA 1965-66 TO 1968-69

Commodity code	Article	1965-66 (a)	1966-67 (a)	1967-68 (a)	1968-69
	Acid (in terms of 100%)—				
401.29	Hydrochloric . . . . .	tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
401.37	Nitric . . . . .	"	25,522	31,009	35,033
401.57	Sulphuric . . . . .	'000 tons	1,781	1,991	1,892
171.03, 05	Aerated and carbonated waters . . . . .	'000 gal	105,381	112,937	126,933
	Air-conditioning equipment—				
657.03, 05	Room air conditioners (refrigerated)	No.	18,217	22,217	30,509
657.13, 15	Room air coolers (evaporative coolers)	"	6,000	10,414	18,363
657.21, 22, 23	Package unit air conditioners . . . . .	"	2,047	3,491	4,654
475.04, 06, 07, 85	Asbestos cement building sheets (finished)	'000 sq yd	32,364	32,609	36,251
	Bags, leather, fibre, etc.—				
	Handbags—				
864.31	Leather . . . . .	No.	534,121	501,762	492,736
864.33	Plastic . . . . .	'000	1,993	1,938	2,294
864.39	Other . . . . .	No.	393,037	392,798	396,281
946.01-52	Hessian and calico bags . . . . .	'000 doz	3,601	3,808	3,973
864.11-19	Suitcases, kitbags and trunks . . . . .	'000	1,515	1,551	1,592
864.41-49	All other(c) . . . . .	"	2,128	2,057	1,988
	Bath heaters—				
652.01	Electric . . . . .	No.	13,524	11,701	11,777
652.03, 04	Gas . . . . .	"	9,971	9,026	8,468
652.05	Solid fuel . . . . .	"	13,963	12,446	11,820
779.	Bathing suits . . . . .	doz	261,190	301,723	299,825
	Baths—				
671.01	C.I.P.E. . . . .	No.	85,447	74,489	74,527
671.03-08	Other . . . . .	"	67,068	79,987	87,419
	Batteries, wet cell type—				
685.13, 15	Auto (S.L.L.) 6 volts . . . . .	'000	470	481	465
685.17, 19	Auto (S.L.L.) 12 volts . . . . .	"	1,312	1,488	1,653
685.33, 35	Radio, homelighter, fencer . . . . .	No. of 2 volt cells	136,173	117,445	106,525
685.43-65	Traction, plant and other . . . . .	"	78,066	99,537	70,518
172.02, 04, 06	Beer (excluding waste beer) . . . . .	'000 gal	279,503	293,714	309,775
064.21	Biscuits . . . . .	'000 lb	223,678	230,118	233,383
372.52-66	Blankets . . . . .	'000	1,701	1,725	1,654
	Boots and shoes (see Footwear)				
152.02	Bran (wheaten) . . . . .	tons (2,000 lb)	206,127	202,183	195,862
172.21	Brandy . . . . .	'000 proof gal	1,371	791	872
777.41, 49	Brassieres . . . . .	doz	719,739	792,015	815,130
064.03-13	Bread (2 lb loaf equivalent) . . . . .	'000	787,841	802,936	805,679
066.01-31	Breakfast food, cereal (ready to eat)	cwt	904,040	900,231	935,523
472.01, 03	Bricks, clay . . . . .	million	1,360	1,361	1,440
261.41	Briquettes, brown coal . . . . .	'000 tons	1,883	1,820	1,745
051.31	Butter . . . . .	'000 lb	460,433	489,217	432,313
773.51, 71, 81	Cardigans, sweaters, etc. . . . .	'000 doz	1,432	1,436	1,378
474.02	Cement, Portland . . . . .	'000 tons	3,688	3,661	3,805
051.36-46	Cheese (green weight) . . . . .	'000 lb	131,300	153,834	155,385
183.02, 11	Cigarettes and cigars . . . . .	"	47,543	50,384	51,517
	Cloth (including mixtures)—				
373.10-52	Cotton(d) . . . . .	'000 sq yd	55,701	57,573	59,043
374.02-16	Rayon and acetate . . . . .	"	32,985	35,692	37,226
374.20-34	Synthetic (non-cellulosic) . . . . .	"	20,805	23,530	27,904
372.02-50	Wool . . . . .	"	32,588	30,635	32,599
	Coke—				
435.22	Metallurgical . . . . .	'000 tons	3,179	3,365	3,678
435.12	Other . . . . .	tons	599,301	551,326	507,253
475.90	Concrete, ready mixed . . . . .	'000 cu yd	6,736	7,000	7,955
	Confectionery—				
104.02-18	Chocolate . . . . .	'000 lb	104,312	104,934	98,984
104.21-29	Other . . . . .	"	107,856	111,796	112,848
452.04	Copper, refined(e) . . . . .	tons	91,588	74,313	72,166

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Not available for publication.  
(c) Excludes canvas water bags. (d) Excludes tyre-cord fabric. (e) Primary origin only.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1965-66 TO 1968-69—continued

Commodity code	Article	1965-66 (a)	1966-67 (a)	1967-68 (a)	1968-69
	<b>Coppers (wash boilers)—</b>				
653.31	Electric . . . . .	No. 9,113	8,011	9,462	6,935
653.33, 34	Gas . . . . .	" 5,740	4,949	6,464	5,195
653.51	Inserts . . . . .	" 19,074	9,047	(b)	7,203
171.06, 10	Cordials and syrups . . . . .	'000 gal 9,144	9,160	9,776	10,459
777.01-29	Corsets and corselets . . . . .	doz 380,835	393,231	418,145	367,287
611.01	Cycles (complete) . . . . .	No. 63,641	69,365	90,671	98,971
804.01	<b>Dentifrices (toothpaste)</b> . . . . .	'000 lb 9,774	10,773	10,324	11,424
	<b>Electric generators—</b>				
503.06	Non-automotive—Alternating current . . . . .	No. 1,676	1,763	2,111	3,013
503.08	Direct current . . . . .	" 1,022	708	632	438
499.42, 44	Electricity . . . . .	mil. kWh 38,279	41,484	44,531	48,901
523.76-78	Electrodes for manual welding . . . . .	'000 lb 43,746	45,705	45,180	48,833
502.22-39	Engines, internal combustion(c) . . . . .	'000 245	288	258	293
	<b>Essences, flavouring—</b>				
139.31	Domestic . . . . .	gal 134,011	100,460	90,861	104,407
139.35	Industrial . . . . .	" 599,426	733,289	840,894	856,007
802.11, 12	Face powder . . . . .	lb 285,870	376,236	298,233	353,396
696.01, 03, 05	Fans, electric . . . . .	No. 223,409	321,600	360,346	426,080
045.01, 51	Fish, canned (including fish loaf) . . . . .	'000 lb 11,849	13,713	17,403	14,880
	<b>Floorboards—</b>				
332.06	Australian timber . . . . .	'000 super ft 162,710	154,286	151,812	164,991
332.08	Imported timber . . . . .	" 721	324	463	579
	<b>Floor coverings—</b>				
841.01-07	Textile . . . . .	'000 sq yd 11,692	12,624	12,758	16,170
841.31-41, 841.54-68	Smooth surface . . . . .	" 14,041	12,150	14,524	13,496
841.85	Underfelts, underlays, etc. . . . .	" 11,067	(d)14,802	(d)16,613	(d)18,485
692.22	Floor polishers, electric . . . . .	No. 89,193	88,840	72,657	53,382
	<b>Flour—</b>				
068.01	Self-raising . . . . .	'000 cwt 864	832	804	837
062.01, 10, 32	Wheaten(e) . . . . .	'000 tons (2,000 lb) 1,414	1,392	1,419	1,398
	<b>Footwear (not rubber)—</b>				
791.	Boots, shoes and sandals . . . . .	'000 pairs 34,949	37,080	38,076	38,391
	Slippers . . . . .	" 4,609	4,454	4,298	3,972
	<b>Fruit juices, natural—</b>				
074.61-79	Single strength . . . . .	'000 gal 7,317	9,798	8,779	12,967
074.76, 82, 89	Concentrated(f) . . . . .	" 901	1,236	1,047	1,794
434.09	Gas (town) . . . . .	mil. cubic ft 55,742	56,743	58,070	(g)62,214
	<b>Gloves—</b>				
781.01, 03	Dress . . . . .	doz pairs 26,163	27,761	30,913	25,604
	<b>Work—</b>				
781.06, 07, 31	Sewn(h) . . . . .	'000 doz pairs 382	358	371	2,556
781.11-29	Dipped . . . . .	" 1,309	1,343	1,539	
127.21	Glucose . . . . .	'000 lb 60,779	65,422	61,945	69,258
832.58, 59	Golf clubs . . . . .	doz 33,145	40,680	38,082	39,006
	<b>Handkerchiefs—</b>				
786.01	Men's . . . . .	'000 doz 1,901	1,664	1,971	1,910
786.11	Women's . . . . .	" 1,555	1,371	1,205	1,314
	<b>Heaters, room—</b>				
651.01, 03	Solid fuel . . . . .	No. 37,967	31,606	24,558	23,104
651.11-17	Radiators and electric fires . . . . .	" 706,943	600,294	623,950	803,475
651.21, 22, 26, 27	Gas fires and space heaters, domestic . . . . .	" 31,185	38,764	38,268	58,457
281.04	Ice . . . . .	tons 198,701	190,274	187,306	139,791
051.61	Ice cream . . . . .	'000 gal 30,026	34,974	37,423	38,737
051.87, 89	Infants' and invalids' milk-based health beverages(l) . . . . .	'000 lb 45,280	49,348	48,234	54,448
	<b>Ink, printing—</b>				
419.31	News . . . . .	" 14,900	16,190	17,401	18,751
419.43-59	Other . . . . .	" 13,971	14,782	15,440	(b)
	<b>Iron and steel—</b>				
442.04, 08	Pig iron . . . . .	'000 tons 4,380	4,893	5,209	5,722
442.10-19	Steel ingots open hearth and electric . . . . .	" 5,561	6,114	6,287	(j)6,599
442.28	Blooms and slabs . . . . .	" 4,823	4,978	5,372	(k)5,749
693.51, 61, 63	Irons, electric (hand, domestic) . . . . .	No. 450,230	507,882	465,501	550,916
076.60	Jams (including conserves, jellies, etc.) . . . . .	'000 lb 97,149	90,761	83,917	92,150
391.04	Lard . . . . .	" 5,853	6,670	6,475	10,956
	<b>Lawn mowers—</b>				
699.52, 53	Petrol, rotary . . . . .	No. 176,396	219,826	184,908	208,562
699.41, 45, 55, 61	Other types(l) . . . . .	" 11,403	11,235	11,688	19,115
453.04	Lead refined(m) . . . . .	tons 188,197	192,429	186,908	175,289

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Not available for publication. (c) Petrol and diesel. Excludes car, motor cycle, truck, tractor, aero, and marine engines. (d) New basis—Needled (or bonded) felts of jute or jute/hair mixtures (for all purposes) as from July 1966. (e) Includes wheatmeal for baking and sharps and other flour. (f) Excludes grape must. (g) Includes natural gas. (h) Excludes fabric liners for dipped gloves but includes moulded or heat sealed work gloves. (i) Includes malted milk and milk sugar (lactose). (j) Including semi-permanent mould castings, investment casting and diecasting of iron and steel. (k) Year ended 31 May. (l) Petrol cylinder, electric and hand. (m) Includes lead content of lead only from primary sources, but excludes lead-silver bullion produced for export.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING  
ESTABLISHMENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1965-66 TO 1968-69—continued

Commodity code	Article		1965-66 (a)	1966-67 (a)	1967-68 (a)	1968-69
	Leather—					
	Dressed or finished—					
301.43-65	Chrome tanned (including retained)	'000 sq ft	83,175	71,953	72,214	74,617
301.31-37, 83-89	Vegetable tanned, by weight	'000 lb	15,326	12,883	11,296	10,573
301.67, 69	Vegetable tanned, by measurement	'000 sq ft	3,956	4,009	3,303	3,174
311.08, 14, 18	Tanned or dressed skins with hair or wool retained	doz	117,778	82,018	110,381	115,143
	Lime—					
275.43, 45	Crushed	tons	219,912	249,807	253,755	181,513
479.18	Hydrated	"	96,566	97,544	95,539	(b)
479.12	Quick	"	143,311	155,173	179,536	(b)
802.21	Lipstick	lb	70,104	74,842	72,323	116,734
063.11-31	Malt (excluding extract)	'000 bus	13,444	14,239	13,776	14,103
	Margarine—					
121.01	Table	'000 lb	53,698	48,356	35,576	34,393
121.06, 08	Other	"	67,884	76,138	89,285	97,032
	Mattresses and bed bases—					
844.01	Box spring	No.	80,319	100,362	118,883	143,874
844.21	Inner spring	"	705,702	682,587	659,452	656,922
844.11	Woven wire, link mesh and spring	"	557,344	638,726	626,534	722,629
844.41, 51, 61	Other	"	273,040	302,882	304,533	291,361
027.02-76	Meat, canned(c)	'000 lb	114,098	100,849	106,957	96,338
	Meters—					
702.01	Electric (domestic)(d)	No.	302,511	296,571	304,905	295,999
703.01	Gas	"	41,443	37,884	37,831	60,893
703.11	Water	"	141,042	146,915	148,839	143,912
	Milk, condensed, concentrated and evaporated—					
051.21, 22	Full cream, sweetened	'000 lb	73,985	61,510	47,316	40,439
051.24, 25, 26, 27	Full cream, unsweetened	"	88,482	91,700	87,946	98,658
051.28	Skim	"	21,196	24,974	18,932	19,670
	Milk powder—					
051.72, 73	Full cream	"	45,060	48,018	47,272	54,424
051.76-79	Skim	"	112,342	188,584	196,029	156,230
051.81, 82	Buttermilk or mixed skim and buttermilk	"	25,900	32,518	33,592	33,859
503.17-32	Motors, electric	'000	2,510	2,667	2,911	3,203
	Motor vehicles, finished—					
581.02-08	Cars	No.	235,326	238,720	270,963	288,104
581.10-16	Station wagons	"	58,334	57,534	59,047	53,788
582.04	Utilities	"	33,038	33,909	31,174	33,971
582.06	Panel vans	"	14,427	14,013	14,687	15,726
582.08-24	Truck and truck-type vehicles	"	766	768	1,137	1,664
	Motor vehicles, partly finished—					
581.22-28, 582.31, 32	Cars, station wagons, utilities, vans	"	1,666	1,381	1,663	1,397
582.33-46	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	20,851	21,747	21,857	25,168
589.81-89	Motor vehicle safety belts	"	426,847	835,162	962,851	984,640
465.16, 17	Nails	tons	23,414	23,830	22,925	23,243
782.03, 04	Neckties	doz	496,989	490,677	473,503	439,102
	Oatmeal and rolled oats—					
062.61, 63	For porridge, etc	cwt	313,987	340,781	314,319	309,476
062.65	Other	"	397,401	308,712	116,034	(b)
393.08-90, 394.01-54	Oils, vegetables, crude	'000 lb	87,903	84,519	95,033	94,962
	Paints, etc.—					
412.02-20	Paints (not water) and enamels ready for use	'000 gal	15,188	16,037	16,473	16,795
412.28	Paints (not water) in paste form	'000 lb	3,158	2,589	2,238	1,888
412.22, 24	Lacquers (nitro-cellulose)	'000 gal	1,437	1,427	1,427	1,481
412.32	Tinting colours, packaged ready for sale	"	54	57	68	79
412.54	Stains and clear varnishes packaged ready for sale	"	845	913	875	933
	Water paints—					
412.42, 44, 46	Emulsion type	"	4,321	4,193	4,357	4,428
412.48, 50	In powder form	'000 lb	943	870	745	776
412.64, 66,	Thinners	'000 gal	4,018	4,031	4,233	4,327
	Paper—					
351.11	Newsprint	tons	93,211	97,255	92,648	123,935
351.17-79	Other	"	351,303	389,223	385,567	440,153
352.11-33	Paperboard	"	317,553	329,496	334,660	342,403
975.04, 09, 11	Perambulators, pushers and strollers	No.	132,499	133,018	139,082	148,715
	Petrol—					
431.12	For blending and refining	million gal	45	1,832	50	(b)
431.04, 08, 20	Other (all types)	"	1,609		1,911	1,983
479.22	Plaster of paris	tons	265,553	261,054	278,225	281,737
479.32, 33	Plaster sheets	'000 sq yd	29,917	30,601	32,809	35,310
334.32, 34, 36, 38	Plywood, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch basis	'000 sq ft	187,258	200,451	230,018	228,581
152.06	Pollard	tons (2,000 lb)	303,162	284,628	305,468	311,960

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Not available for publication. (c) Excludes poultry and baby food. (d) New basis—electricity consumption meters from 1 July 1965.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1965-66 TO 1968-69—continued

Commodity code	Article		1965-66 (a)	1966-67 (a)	1967-68 (a)	1968-69
	Preserves—					
	Fruit—					
076.01-50	Canned or bottled	'000 lb	579,619	611,552	659,700	511,970
074.01	Pulp and puree—single strength	'000 cwt	62	51	44	77
	Vegetables—					
094.02-49	Canned or bottled	'000 lb	180,098	194,834	182,051	191,857
092.02, 06, 19	Quick frozen	"	93,885	118,216	100,862	142,790
	Pyjamas—					
774.21, 23	Men's and boys' (suits only)	doz	480,396	422,640	420,563	435,920
774.51-58	Women's and girls' (incl. nightdresses)	"	627,711	722,519	746,779	719,358
832.65, 85	Racquet frames (all types)	"	15,308	16,866	15,798	16,802
643.01, 03, 15-37	Radio receiving sets (including radiograms)	No.	392,526	445,766	522,394	676,312
	Records (Phonograph)—					
646.32, 35, 62, 65	Single play (78 and 45 rpm)	'000	4,295	4,727	5,296	7,080
646.37, 41, 51, 67, 71, 81,	Extended play	"	1,486	2,103	1,869	1,601
646.43, 45, 53, 55, 73, 75, 83, 85,	Long play	"	5,086	6,714	6,847	9,512
657.32, 41, 53	Refrigerators, domestic	No.	213,870	232,200	245,138	(b)289,907
403, 404	Resins, plastic and synthetic, for all purposes	'000 cwt	2,421	2,854	3,349	3,883
061.67, 69	Rice, polished, unpolished and broken	"	2,080	2,373	(c)	3,302
369.11	Ropes and cables (excluding wire)	cwt	133,355	130,845	117,670	(c)
372.70, 72, 374.59	Rugs	'000	175	191	170	184
123.18-25	Sauce	'000 pints	46,111	42,213	43,692	41,655
062.04	Semolina	tons (2,000 lb)	18,744	20,777	24,287	24,555
773.02-31	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	2,226	2,214	2,226	2,367
653.01	Sink heaters, electric	No.	10,646	10,174	9,941	9,473
671.14	Sinks, steel	"	219,333	226,076	212,752	220,376
805.01-13	Soap, for personal toilet use	'000 cwt	478	483	500	502
	Socks and stockings—					
775.51-82	Men's and youths'	'000 doz pairs	1,690	1,815	1,910	1,902
775.01-39	Women's and maids'	"	4,563	4,971	5,600	5,820
775.91-776.42	Children's and infants'	"	903	1,045	1,004	1,097
	Soup—					
122.02, 09	Canned	'000 pints	72,032	78,985	67,201	71,413
122.13, 15	Dry-mix	'000 lb	8,226	8,803	9,127	9,141
127.11-19	Starch	"	161,555	165,563	183,800	204,105
401.53	Stearine (stearic acid)	"	9,647	10,722	11,780	12,890
461.20	Steel, constructional, fabricated	tons	517,257	547,258	558,591	539,218
	Stoves, ovens and ranges, domestic cooking—					
661.01-11	Electric(d)	No.	188,132	192,655	193,627	210,804
661.31-42	Gas(e)	"	71,265	75,482	73,127	84,614
662.01,03	Solid fuel	"	20,859	18,785	14,921	13,119
	Sugar—					
102.01, 02	Raw (94 net titre)	'000 tons	1,953	2,343	2,334	2,643
102.11	Refined	"	609	613	614	643
405.36	Sulphate of ammonia	tons	118,387	110,246	87,007	93,589
415.07	Superphosphate	'000 tons	(f)4,265	(f)4,430	(f)3,935	(g)3,879
803.61	Talcum powder	'000 lb	6,870	8,134	8,975	9,510
	Tallow (including dripping), rendering—					
391.14, 16	Edible	"	148,628	150,789	148,099	164,278
391.24	Inedible	"	345,104	361,588	353,901	357,343
643.51-68	Television sets	No.	276,586	254,811	253,247	283,398
645.52-66	Television picture tubes	"	361,534	368,517	342,159	394,942
	Tiles, roofing—					
475.30	Cement	'000	82,921	88,509	96,831	116,227
472.12	Terracotta	"	51,258	47,101	46,972	49,956
	Timber—					
	From native logs—					
331.01-07	Hardwood, etc.	'000 super ft	1,178,473	1,143,814	1,165,376	(c)
331.09-19	Softwood	"	329,532	317,591	307,683	(c)
331.23, 25	From imported logs	"	27,892	25,771	32,379	(c)
661.21, 23	Toaster, electric (domestic)	No.	329,626	366,972	331,717	392,321
183.02-28	Tobacco	'000 lb	8,407	7,595	7,463	7,314
094.51	Tomato juice	'000 gal	1,927	2,627	2,463	2,114
094.53	" paste and puree	'000 pints	22,428	22,776	11,546	13,663
094.57	" pulp	'000 cwt	133	181	193	127
373.58-64	Towels	'000 doz	960	992	892	823
671.51-59	Toilet cisterns	No.	340,895	352,791	370,346	398,751
683.03-11	Transformers, chokes and ballasts, for distribution of power and light, etc.	"	19,361	16,823	15,892	16,106
622.01-07, 19	Tubes, pneumatic (h)	'000	3,968	4,211	4,528	4,676
369.21-27	Twine (all types)	cwt	174,646	248,825	185,966	(c)
621.31-37	Tyres, pneumatic (h)	'000	5,714	5,930	6,887	(i)7,400
863.01	Umbrellas, street and general purpose	No.	716,987	825,032	930,266	611,490
774.01-18,41-47, 60, 62, 91-97	Underwear (men's, women's, children's)	'000 doz	6,305	6,179	6,624	(j)6,252

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Code 657.53 not collected prior to July 1968. (c) Not available for publication. (d) Includes wall ovens but excludes cooking tops and portable units. (e) Upright and elevated (with ovens) including wall ovens, but excluding hotplates, stovettes, etc. (f) Excludes ammonium phosphate. (g) Source: Department of Primary Industry, includes ammonium phosphate. (h) Excludes bicycle tubes and tyres. (i) Excludes Code 621.35. (j) Excludes Codes 774.16 and 774.18.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING  
ESTABLISHMENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1965-66 TO 1968-69—*continued*

Commodity code	Article		1965-66 (a)	1966-67 (a)	1967-68 (a)	1968-69
692.01	Vacuum cleaners (domestic)	No.	181,691	156,307	163,613	151,532
	Wash basins—					
671.31	C.I.P.E.	No.	64,126	58,040	52,919	44,631
671.37	Earthenware	"	140,652	146,546	159,480	184,625
671.33-35	Pressed steel	"	62,852	78,893	91,796	97,685
693.02-18	Washing machines, household, electric	"	240,189	231,601	278,348	302,532
	Weatherboards—					
332.12	Australian timber	'000 super ft	20,307	19,025	18,799	14,564
332.14	Imported timber	"	2,583	1,857	2,175	1,917
152.14	Wheatmeal for stock feed	tons (2,000 lb)	284,474	228,872	283,589	202,913
519.01	Wheelbarrows (metal)	No.	116,838	123,291	118,797	109,156
	Wine, beverage—					
172.42	Fortified	'000 gal	9,678	12,401	11,534	12,447
172.46	Unfortified	"	8,663	12,020	14,562	16,401
341.31-45	Wood pulp	tons	330,625	357,665	351,268	410,933
242.07-11	Wool, scoured or carbonised	'000 lb	156,113	154,119	157,860	155,882
242.32	Wool tops, pure	"	45,798	44,535	42,439	43,538
	Yarn (including mixtures)—					
364.11-50	Cotton	"	59,020	60,792	60,849	61,114
363.47-75	Woollen	"	30,534	32,641	34,596	35,672
363.17-31	Wool worsted	"	21,519	18,781	18,896	18,364
365.38-66	Rayon and acetate, spun	"	5,970	6,771	9,213	10,996
365.90, 366.03, 04, 16, 29, 30, 42, 55, 56, 88, 96, 97	Synthetic (non-cellulosic) fibres spun.	"	6,720	8,843	9,543	10,408
457.04	Zinc, refined(b)	tons	196,534	197,030	187,565	228,000

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.  
of zinc dust.

(b) Primary origin only includes small quantities