

CHAPTER 17

MANUFACTURING AND INTERNAL TRADE

MANUFACTURING

Introduction

History

An historical summary of the development of the manufacturing industry in Australia since 1901 is contained in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Decentralisation and manufacturing industries

The decentralisation of secondary industries, and the steps taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments towards its development, are referred to in previous issues of the Year Book.

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 22, Public Finance, for products on which bounties are paid.)

Government authorities

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence on 1 January 1974 as a result of a passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* by the Commonwealth Parliament. The Commission replaced the Tariff Board, which since 1921 had been responsible for advising the Government on assistance for industries mainly in the secondary sector of the economy. (The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* was amended in March 1978.)

The Commission is an advisory authority, advising the Government. Its functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Government in respect to matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy and in respect to other matters referred to the Commission by the Government. The Government is required to seek the Commission's advice before it makes changes in the long term assistance afforded industries; but the Government is not obliged to accept the Commission's advice.

References from the Government requiring the Commission to inquire and report on certain matters mainly arise from representations to the Government from organisations, companies or individuals seeking assistance. References are also initiated by the Government and the Commission itself has the power to initiate an inquiry.

The receipt of a reference from the Government is the official document directing the Commission to inquire and report on matters in accordance with the terms of reference and the guidelines as set by the Government.

Public hearings are held by the Commission in Canberra and in capital cities throughout Australia. At these hearings evidence is taken on oath or affirmation. The Act requires the Commission to take into consideration only sworn evidence. The inquiry subject and the date and location of public hearings are advertised in the press and advised by Commission circular.

If after receiving a report from the Commission, the Government decides that assistance afforded a particular industry should be changed, it introduces a proposal to this effect in Parliament. Thus the final responsibility for altering assistance given to particular industries within Australia rests with Parliament.

Copies of the Commission's reports, when released for publication by the Government, are sold by Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

The Commission is also required to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance within Australia and its effects on the economy.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA), which replaced the Special Advisory Authority set up under the Tariff Board Act, came into operation on 1 January 1974 under the provisions of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* (since amended).

The main function of the TAA is to undertake inquiries and submit reports to the Government within 45 days of receipt of a reference from the Government on the question of whether urgent action is necessary to provide assistance to any industry that is experiencing difficulty due to the importation of specified goods. If urgent action is necessary the Authority recommends the nature and extent of the assistance to be provided.

The Authority's reports on individual inquiries are normally made public once the Government's decision is announced and are available, as is the annual report, from the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

Bureau of Industry Economics

In September 1976, the Australian Government announced that the Bureau of Industry Economics would be established as a centre for research into the manufacturing and commerce sectors. The Bureau began operations in May 1977. Being formally attached to the Department of Industry and Commerce, it has professional independence in the conduct and reporting of its research.

The major objectives of the Bureau are to:

- carry out research work needed to assist the Government in the formation of industrial policy
- assist the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) and other government bodies by making submissions on the results of its research
- attract a high standard of professional staff and publish its research findings
- complement the work of other research agencies and co-operate with universities and colleges in developing research programs.

The Bureau is also concerned with developments in mining, rural industry, public services (for example education, health, defence) and trade in goods and services which are linked with the manufacturing and commerce sectors.

A Council has been set up to advise the Minister of Industry and Commerce about the Bureau's work and to ensure that it is relevant to contemporary and long term issues in manufacturing and commerce. Members of the Council are drawn from a wide range of industries and backgrounds, including the universities and the trade union movement. In this way the Council of Advice provides a major link between the Bureau and the community. The Council assists with the development of the work of the Bureau and the effective dissemination of the results of the Bureau's work.

In its investigations, the Bureau principally makes use of economics and related disciplines. Technical and social factors affecting industry structure and performance are also taken into account.

The techniques of economic analysis used include supply and demand estimation, industry structure-performance relationships, input-output analysis, econometrics, cost-benefit methods and socio-demographic investigations. In addition, the Bureau is associated with the large-scale models of the Australian economy under development by the IMPACT team and at the Melbourne University Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research.

The staff of the Bureau includes officers with backgrounds in business, consultancy, government and university teaching and research. An initial nucleus of about 30 persons has been established and it is envisaged that additional recruitment will bring the size of the Bureau to about 100 persons within a few years.

Project control and resource commitments are determined by means of a feasibility study. Within the broad topic under investigation, several specific projects may be justified in relation to previous research findings, data availability, relevance to long-term policy issues and overall budget constraints. Some projects require special surveys where existing data sources are inadequate or more detailed information is required for particular industries. In certain projects the Bureau will undertake joint research with organisations in the private sector and consultants may be engaged where this will significantly enhance the quality of the research or will remedy any lack of in-house expertise.

When initial findings are available, work-in-progress papers are prepared to discuss the methods employed and to ensure that specialist qualified observers have an opportunity to comment on objectives of the research programme. Final reports on projects will be widely distributed with the aim of informing industry groups, government policy makers and teaching and research institutions about industrial and commercial developments.

Standardisation

The *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization* has functions concerned with the improvement of efficiency in industrial operations. For further particulars see Chapter 25, Science and Technology, in this Year Book.

The *Standards Association of Australia* is the organisation responsible for the preparation, on a national basis, of 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 the 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 subject under consideration. This assistance is on a voluntary basis.

Preparation of a standard is undertaken in response to a request from any responsible source, subject to verification that the standard will meet a genuine need. 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 many cases where safety of life or property or consumer protection 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 Standards Commission* was established in 1948 and is presently located at North Ryde, Sydney. The original purpose was to advise the Minister for Science and the Environment on matters relating to weights and measures. It operated under the *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act*, 1948. This was replaced in 1960 with a new Act which took account of advances in measuring technology and its impact in Australia. Amendments to the 1960 Act were made in 1966 and 1978. The present role of the Commission provides for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement, uniform standards of measurement of physical quantities and for the examination and approval of the patterns of measuring instruments used for trade in order to control design and quality.

The Commission has close contacts with all States and Territorial weights and measures authorities who ensure by regular inspections that trade instruments continue to comply with the approved patterns.

Close liaison is also maintained with the manufacturing industry, retailers, consumers and other users to ensure a balance between design, quality and cost.

The Commission has regular contacts overseas and provides the Australian member accredited to the International Organisation of Legal Metrology. The Commission is directed by a board of five part-time Commissioners.

The *National Association of Testing Authorities* (NATA) 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 operations 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 acoustic and vibration measurement, biological testing, chemical testing, electrical testing, heat and temperature measurement, mechanical testing, metrology, non-destructive testing and optics and photometry.

The *Industrial Design Council of Australia* (IDCA) is engaged in activities aimed at encouraging better design in Australian-made goods and fostering a wider appreciation of good design throughout the community. The Council is representative of industry, commerce and government, together with designers and educationists. It is financed by donations from industry and commerce, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants.

The Council's Field Advisory Service has a diagnostic and counselling role, assisting smaller manufacturers throughout Australia with product development policy and direction. Field advisers are based in IDCA State offices in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

The Australian Design Award is granted for high-quality products of Australian design and manufacture. An index of these products is held in each State office. These products are also displayed in Australian Design Centres.

Regular contact is maintained with senior executives of manufacturing companies, departmental officers and designers through the Design Delegate program of lectures. Inquirers seeking professional design services are referred to qualified industrial designers. The Council is also concerned with raising the standard of training in industrial design in co-operation with education authorities.

The Council's National Secretariat is in Melbourne.

The *Australian Standard Commodity Classification* (ASCC) has been developed by the ABS to enable users to compare statistics of commodities produced in Australia with statistics of commodities imported and exported.

The ASCC manual (1207.0) links production, import and export items at their most detailed level of comparability in the form of standard (ASCC) commodity items. In a large number of cases, however, due to the differences between production, import and export items, comparability is only achieved at fairly broad aggregate levels. In the ASCC, commodities are grouped under industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)) in which they are typically produced.

The first edition of the ASCC was restricted to commodities originating in manufacturing industries. The second edition, which relates to the year 1977-78 has been extended to also include commodities originating in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industries. An updated edition of the ASCC manual is expected to be published each year.

The classification will continue to be developed over the coming years to improve the alignment between production, imports and exports.

The ABS also publishes a statistical publication *Comparable Commodity Statistics of Production, Imports and Exports, Australia* (1310.0) containing commodity statistics of Australian production, imports and exports based on the standard (ASCC) items contained in the ASCC manual. The second edition of this publication published in early 1981 relates to the year 1977-78 and contains Australian production, import and export commodity statistics of manufactured goods classified in accordance with the standard (ASCC) items in the second edition of the ASCC manual. A similar statistical publication containing Australian production, import and export commodity statistics of goods originating in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industries, classified in accordance with standard (ASCC) items in the 1977-78 edition of the ASCC manual, is expected to be published in 1981.

The *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) (1201.0 and 1202.0) was developed by the ABS as part of its program for the integration of economic statistics. Since its introduction by the ABS in the processing of the 1969 Integrated Economic Censuses, the ASIC has gained a wide acceptance by users of statistics outside the ABS and has been progressively applied in most ABS collections and compilations where data are classified by industry.

The ASIC has been devised for the purpose of classifying statistical units by industry. It has been designed primarily as a system for the classification of establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc.) although it may also be used for classifying other economic units such as enterprises.

The fundamental concept of this classification system is that an industry (i.e. an individual class, group, etc.) in the ASIC is composed of establishments that have been classified to it. Each industry class is defined in terms of the predominant activities of the establishment classified to it and these activities are specified in the ASIC as *primary activities* of the individual industry classes. These industry definitions are revised only at relatively infrequent intervals so as to minimise the disruption to time series data assembled on an ASIC basis.

As a result of a recent comprehensive review of the classification, the 1978 Edition of ASIC has been published. This revised edition is being progressively introduced in all relevant ABS collections.

Productivity action

For information about the Productivity Group Movement and Productivity Promotion Council of Australia see Chapter 25, Science and Technology.

Manufacturing industry statistics**Manufacturing industry statistics from 1901 to 1967-68**

A series of substantially uniform statistics exist from 1901 up until 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The following table contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Australia over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period were included in Year Book No. 57, pages 721-9, and in earlier issues.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA(a), 1901 TO 1967-68

Year	Factories	Employment(b)	Value of—					Land and buildings (e)	Plant and machinery (e)
			Salaries and wages paid(c)	Materials and fuel used	Output	Production (d)			
	No.	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901 . . .	11,143	198	n.a.	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.

Manufacturing industry statistics from 1968-69

As from the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years.

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 cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. The establishment statistics 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.

Census units were classified to industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (1201.0 and 1202.0). The ASIC 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 integrated economic censuses introduced in 1968-69 and the individual economic censuses conducted in previous years.

In the 1967-68 census there were approximately 62,600 manufacturing establishments (excluding electricity and gas establishments) with employment of 1,276,000. Of these, approximately 35,400, with employment of 1,097,000 would have been included in the 1967-68 census if ASIC had been used.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69 to 1978-79

Census year	Establishments at 30 June	Average employment over whole year (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Turn-over	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (c)	Value added (c)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		Males	Females	Persons			Opening	Closing			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	35,939	927,211	334,066	1,261,277	3,908.1	18,646.5	3,102.5	3,319.6	11,514.9	7,348.8	903.0
1969-70	35,674	950,055	345,578	1,295,633	4,328.7	20,687.6	3,322.8	3,634.7	12,862.3	8,137.1	1,030.7
1970-71					No manufacturing census was conducted in respect of this year.						
1971-72	36,206	953,967	347,672	1,301,639	5,250.0	23,620.4	3,920.1	4,182.5	14,374.8	9,508.1	1,297.8
1972-73	36,437	951,610	345,485	1,297,095	5,820.0	26,352.4	4,187.2	4,306.3	15,963.0	10,508.5	1,244.4
1973-74	37,143	969,338	369,041	1,338,379	7,176.4	31,246.7	4,299.1	5,268.5	19,329.8	12,886.3	1,215.5
1974-75(d)	36,836	931,367	333,440	1,264,807	8,588.0	35,468.0	5,267.2	6,572.2	21,712.3	15,060.7	1,456.4
1974-75(e)	26,973	916,896	328,341	1,245,237	8,533.5	35,133.7	5,241.0	6,542.7	21,522.3	14,913.1	1,445.9
1975-76	27,507	888,523	311,917	1,200,440	9,472.4	39,485.3	6,581.1	7,023.3	23,371.7	16,555.8	1,451.7
1976-77	26,780	876,111	299,720	1,175,831	10,535.8	44,814.3	6,985.1	7,996.8	27,010.0	18,816.1	1,548.0
1977-78(f)	25,998	855,448	290,237	1,145,685	11,151.4	48,210.8	7,880.2	8,510.8	29,066.5	19,739.8	1,871.8
1977-78(g)	26,065	853,966	290,233	1,144,199	11,135.8	48,112.6	7,863.5	8,498.1	28,979.3	19,738.1	1,877.3
1978-79(g)	26,312	852,982	290,909	1,143,891	11,966.4	55,211.3	8,515.4	9,299.6	33,765.4	22,230.1	2,262.8

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors. (c) Data in this column have been revised to comply with changes in the ABS definition of value added. 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses' and 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue', previously excluded from the value added calculation, are now included. (d) These data and that of previous years includes the data of all manufacturing establishments. (e) These data and those of following years exclude single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (f) These data and those of previous years are classified to the 1969 (preliminary) edition of ASIC. (g) These data are classified to the 1978 edition of ASIC.

The items of data on the census forms were standardised for all census sectors, which 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.

Even though the concept of 'value added' is similar to 'value of production', direct comparison of 1968-69 and previous figures is not 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. In addition, 'value added' as calculated for the Manufacturing Census differs from the concept used in National Accounts where the concept of 'value added' also excludes some administrative expenses and sundry charges and the change in stocks component is measured by valuing the physical change in stocks at current prices. It is not practicable in the Manufacturing Census to collect data fully in accord with the national accounts concept of 'value added'.

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

Since the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses the comparability of manufacturing census data has been affected by two additional changes to collection practices:

- (i) Commencing with the 1975-76 Manufacturing Census, only a limited range of data (i.e. employment and wages and salaries) is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure significantly reduced both the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses and the collecting and processing costs of the Australian Bureau of Statistics without affecting the reliability of information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy (as these small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates). In order to provide a link with past and future years, 1974-75 data was processed on both bases.
- (ii) Commencing with the 1977-78 census the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the ASIC which replaces the 1969 preliminary edition in use since the 1968-69 census. In general the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC Division and Subdivision levels. A document fully describing the differences between the 1969 and 1978 editions of the ASIC is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed

Main structural aggregates relating to number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases, transfers in and selected expenses, stocks, and value added are shown in the following tables. Further detailed statistics are contained in the following ABS statistical publications: *Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8203.0), *Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8202.0) and *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size, Australia* (8204.0).

Summary of operations

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

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: AUSTRALIA 1977-78 AND 1978-79

Industry sub-division		Establish- ments operating at 30 June No.	Average employment over whole year (a)			Wages and salaries (b) \$m	Turn- over \$m	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses(c) \$m	Value added(c) \$m	Fixed capital expend- iture less disposals \$m
ASIC code	Description		Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.			Opening \$m	Closing \$m			
1977-78(d)												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,358	143,998	51,340	195,338	1,884	10,825	1,176	1,305	7,265	3,689	414
23	Textiles	634	21,021	16,160	37,181	337	1,442	272	276	879	566	27
24	Clothing and footwear	2,136	19,203	61,910	81,113	614	1,980	306	330	1,063	942	20
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,751	63,912	11,227	75,139	621	2,431	338	354	1,358	1,090	53
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,573	71,117	26,027	97,144	1,005	3,481	420	436	1,779	1,719	133
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	873	45,651	16,082	61,733	720	4,154	694	786	2,578	1,668	349
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,573	41,408	4,926	46,334	513	2,155	306	353	1,186	1,016	132
29	Basic metal products	509	82,395	6,252	88,647	1,050	5,527	1,240	1,366	3,790	1,854	268
31	Fabricated metal products	3,829	82,914	20,321	103,235	941	3,635	585	638	2,057	1,630	73
32	Transport equipment	1,248	119,546	15,420	134,966	1,350	4,862	942	956	2,870	2,002	189
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,558	120,671	39,670	160,341	1,533	5,271	1,222	1,312	2,839	2,522	137
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,023	42,340	21,038	63,378	571	2,333	365	387	1,315	1,041	83
	Total manufacturing	26,065	854,176	290,373	1,144,549	11,138	48,097	7,864	8,500	28,979	19,738	1,880
1978-79 (d)												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,326	138,961	50,694	189,655	1,971	12,545	1,330	1,484	8,663	4,035	460
23	Textiles	625	20,746	15,782	36,528	353	1,603	282	313	994	642	32
24	Clothing and footwear	2,025	18,880	62,000	80,880	657	2,199	329	392	1,213	1,049	26
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,817	63,238	11,220	74,458	655	2,685	354	392	1,529	1,194	71
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,612	71,666	26,376	98,042	1,078	3,902	436	496	2,001	1,961	210
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	873	45,683	16,094	61,777	778	4,847	789	859	3,017	1,899	427
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,616	40,065	4,922	44,987	535	2,412	353	362	1,332	1,089	145
29	Basic metal products	507	83,733	6,268	90,001	1,159	6,873	1,336	1,377	4,556	2,358	305
31	Fabricated metal products	3,939	85,654	20,198	105,852	1,046	4,173	621	691	2,390	1,853	93
32	Transport equipment	1,279	120,691	16,016	136,797	1,446	5,365	994	1,050	3,221	2,200	228
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,630	120,701	39,705	160,406	1,646	5,883	1,302	1,446	3,256	2,770	174
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,063	42,964	21,544	64,508	642	2,724	388	439	1,594	1,181	93
	Total manufacturing	26,312	852,982	290,909	1,143,891	11,966	55,211	8,515	9,300	33,765	22,230	2,263

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) Data in this column have been revised to comply with changes in the ABS definition of value added. 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses' and 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue', previously excluded from the value added calculation, are now included. (d) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC. (see page 412).

Employment

The statistics on the number of persons employed shown in the following table relate to the average whole year employment, including working proprietors and those persons 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, 1978-79(a), AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a) AND (b)
1978-79(a)**

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	44,909	39,913	28,283	11,852	9,121	4,118	379	386	138,961
23	Textiles	6,094	11,072	679	1,525	505	871	—	—	20,746
24	Clothing and footwear	5,576	11,111	808	1,030	277	78	—	—	18,880
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	21,469	15,528	9,449	6,772	6,214	3,394	87	325	63,238
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	25,822	23,364	6,982	5,399	4,395	4,654	145	905	71,666
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	20,545	16,253	2,501	2,356	2,794	n.p.	785	190	{ 45,683
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,450	10,870	5,651	3,324	4,678	777			
29	Basic metal products	49,324	11,509	5,409	8,398	5,197	n.p.			
31	Fabricated metal products	31,705	27,927	9,643	7,258	7,157	1,322	227	432	{ 85,654
32	Transport equipment	34,025	51,794	10,893	18,207	5,202	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	51,645	41,305	8,289	12,452	5,967	861	35	147	120,701
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15,790	18,624	2,613	4,062	1,494	333	33	15	42,964
	Total manufacturing									
	1978-79(a)	321,354	279,315	91,200	82,635	53,001	21,386	1,691	2,400	852,982
	1977-78(a)	318,260	280,498	90,315	85,991	53,336	22,022	1,280	2,264	853,966
	1977-78(b)	319,172	280,319	90,487	86,097	53,596	22,177	1,280	2,320	855,448
	1976-77(b)	325,159	288,743	90,975	89,917	54,337	23,042	1,369	2,569	876,111
FEMALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	16,391	15,370	7,821	5,125	3,839	1,890	134	124	50,694
23	Textiles	4,848	7,974	612	1,091	296	961	—	—	15,782
24	Clothing and footwear	20,820	33,872	3,377	2,639	1,151	141	—	—	62,000
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,980	2,873	1,749	1,160	1,167	229	11	51	11,220
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	10,995	8,292	2,307	1,885	1,738	719	82	358	26,376
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	9,376	5,357	428	463	397	n.p.	93	11	{ 16,094
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,873	1,867	427	310	381	45			
29	Basic metal products	3,430	1,308	294	686	351	n.p.			
31	Fabricated metal products	7,905	7,089	1,938	1,732	1,226	203	28	83	{ 20,198
32	Transport equipment	3,595	9,525	558	2,038	246	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	19,463	13,488	1,136	4,578	890	105	4	41	39,705
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,197	8,634	1,112	1,960	549	62	25	5	21,544
	Total manufacturing									
	1978-79(a)	111,873	115,649	21,759	23,667	12,231	4,680	377	673	290,909
	1977-78(a)	110,734	115,874	21,396	24,035	12,404	4,944	218	628	290,233
	1977-78(b)	111,499	115,615	21,395	23,754	12,204	4,851	218	701	290,237
	1976-77(b)	113,737	120,453	21,782	25,477	12,413	4,724	255	879	299,720
PERSONS EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	61,300	55,283	36,104	16,977	12,960	6,008	513	510	189,655
23	Textiles	10,942	19,046	1,291	2,616	801	1,832	—	—	36,528
24	Clothing and footwear	26,396	44,983	4,185	3,669	1,428	219	—	—	80,880
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	25,499	18,401	11,198	7,932	7,381	3,623	98	376	74,458
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	36,817	31,656	9,289	7,284	6,133	5,373	227	1,263	98,042
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	29,921	21,610	2,929	2,819	3,191	n.p.	878	201	{ 61,777
28	Non-metallic mineral products	16,323	12,737	6,078	3,634	5,059	822			
29	Basic metal products	52,754	12,817	5,703	9,084	5,548	n.p.			
31	Fabricated metal products	39,610	35,061	11,581	8,990	8,383	1,525	255	515	{ 105,852
32	Transport equipment	37,620	61,319	11,451	20,245	5,448	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	71,108	54,793	9,425	17,030	6,857	966	39	188	136,797
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	24,987	27,258	3,725	6,022	2,043	395	58	20	64,508
	Total manufacturing									
	1978-79(a)	433,227	394,964	112,959	106,302	65,232	26,066	2,068	3,073	1,143,891
	1977-78(a)	428,994	396,372	111,711	110,026	65,740	26,966	1,498	2,892	1,144,199
	1977-78(b)	430,671	395,934	111,882	109,851	65,800	27,028	1,498	3,021	1,145,685
	1976-77(b)	438,896	409,196	112,757	115,394	66,750	27,766	1,624	3,448	1,175,831

(a) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(b) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

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, 1978-79(a) AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a) AND (b), 1978-79(a)**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	663	588	371	156	130	50	8	5	1,971
23	Textiles	109	185	10	25	7	16	-	-	353
24	Clothing and footwear	215	371	30	30	10	2	-	-	657
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	231	162	93	68	62	34	1	4	655
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	414	359	92	72	61	63	3	14	1,078
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	375	274	37	33	42	n.p.	13	2	778
28	Non-metallic mineral products	199	152	71	42	58	9			
29	Basic metal products	681	165	74	108	76	n.p.	3	6	1,159
31	Fabricated metal products	398	355	110	80	82	14			
32	Transport equipment	408	649	113	214	53	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	743	564	92	166	71	8	-	2	1,646
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	251	278	33	58	18	4	-	-	642
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(a)	4,689	4,102	1,125	1,052	671	266	28	34	11,966
	1977-78(a)	4,321	3,829	1,035	1,015	629	258	18	30	11,136
	1977-78(b)	4,324	3,828	1,036	1,016	639	260	18	30	11,151
	1976-77(b)	4,027	3,656	982	981	595	246	18	31	10,536

(a) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(b) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by the establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise; bounties and subsidies on production; plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, (such as commission, repair and service revenue and rent, leasing and hiring revenue), plus capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—TURNOVER, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
1978-79(a) AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a) AND (b), 1978-79(a)**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,971	3,901	2,430	943	883	356	40	21	12,545
23	Textiles	524	827	38	121	31	63	-	-	1,603
24	Clothing and footwear	794	1,208	79	91	22	5	-	-	2,199
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	968	661	342	282	243	169	4	14	2,685
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,508	1,314	320	256	193	267	6	36	3,902
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,268	1,458	613	177	260	n.p.	119	20	4,847
28	Non-metallic mineral products	862	635	361	200	266	57			
29	Basic metal products	3,290	953	857	590	782	n.p.	15	19	6,873
31	Fabricated metal products	1,558	1,360	490	338	340	54			
32	Transport equipment	1,251	2,656	551	747	134	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,608	2,078	343	566	255	22	2	8	5,883
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,047	1,177	166	225	88	21	-	-	2,724
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(a)	20,650	18,228	6,591	4,536	3,499	1,401	186	119	55,211
	1977-78(a)	17,906	16,191	5,525	3,967	3,032	1,246	145	101	48,113
	1977-78(b)	17,912	16,182	5,531	3,983	3,080	1,277	145	101	48,211
	1976-77(b)	16,433	15,040	5,261	3,768	2,888	1,199	124	104	44,818

(a) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(b) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

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, fuels, power, containers, etc. and goods for resale, 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, sales commission payments and rent, leasing and hiring expenses.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN AND SELECTED EXPENSES(a), BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1978-79(b) AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(c), 1977-78(b) AND (c), 1978-79(b)
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	2,697	2,707	1,705	618	630	268	26	12	8,663
23	Textiles	326	511	23	80	19	35	-	-	994
24	Clothing and footwear	471	653	36	41	10	2	-	-	1,213
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	556	371	193	172	132	96	2	7	1,529
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	791	703	162	120	87	123	2	11	2,001
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,340	881	492	107	155	n.p.	77	15	{ 3,017
28	Non-metallic mineral products	480	322	207	113	150	39			
29	Basic metal products	2,075	677	616	400	531	n.p.			
31	Fabricated metal products	891	739	308	199	204	32	9	8	{ 2,390
32	Transport equipment	694	1,689	343	414	64	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,430	1,160	203	309	139	10	1	4	3,256
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	601	697	100	130	55	11	-	-	1,594
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(b)	12,353	11,109	4,388	2,704	2,176	862	117	57	33,765
	1977-78(b)	10,538	9,640	3,547	2,408	1,972	749	92	48	28,993
	1977-78(c)	10,540	9,641	3,549	2,427	2,027	765	92	48	29,088
	1976-77(c)	9,779	8,838	3,417	2,309	1,836	701	85	48	27,014

(a) Data in this table have been revised to comply with changes in the ABS definition of value added. 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses' and 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue', previously excluded from the value added calculation, are now included. (b) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412). (c) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

Stocks

Statistics on the value of opening and closing stocks at 30 June 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—OPENING AND CLOSING STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1978-79(a) AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a) AND (b), 1978-79(a)
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
OPENING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	415	482	144	183	55	48	2	-	1,330
23	Textiles	83	150	9	19	5	16	-	-	282
24	Clothing and footwear	109	186	14	18	2	-	-	-	329
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	113	84	46	43	34	33	-	1	354
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	160	166	36	26	19	24	-	5	436
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	406	239	72	22	36	n.p.	33	1	{ 789
28	Non-metallic mineral products	133	89	52	30	41	6			
29	Basic metal products	637	139	132	129	202	n.p.			
31	Fabricated metal products	230	222	61	50	45	7	2	4	{ 621
32	Transport equipment	196	514	95	171	14	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	555	509	66	119	50	3	-	1	1,302
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	147	178	19	29	10	5	-	-	388
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(a)	3,183	2,959	748	839	512	226	38	12	8,515
	1977-78(a)	3,026	2,695	674	779	411	224	45	10	7,864
	1977-78(b)	3,027	2,695	675	784	415	229	45	10	7,880
	1976-77(b)	2,672	2,451	579	680	352	204	35	11	6,985

For footnotes see end of table.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—OPENING AND CLOSING STOCKS BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, 1978-79(a) AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a)
AND (b), 1978-79(a)—continued**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
CLOSING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	477	497	193	191	69	52	4	—	1,484
23	Textiles	97	158	13	23	5	17	—	—	313
24	Clothing and footwear	135	219	16	19	3	—	—	—	392
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	134	89	50	48	38	32	—	1	392
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	192	185	40	27	19	28	1	4	496
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	437	257	84	28	36	n.p.	34	1	859
28	Non-metallic mineral products	141	81	56	29	46	7			
29	Basic metal products	669	160	141	146	165	n.p.	3	3	1,377
31	Fabricated metal products	265	236	74	53	47	9			
32	Transport equipment	237	555	97	139	16	n.p.	3	1	1,050
33	Other machinery and equipment	610	578	81	120	53	3			
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	166	200	22	34	12	4	—	—	439
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(a)	3,560	3,217	867	858	510	235	42	11	9,300
	1977-78(a)	3,193	2,896	744	857	533	218	47	11	8,498
	1977-78(b)	3,194	2,896	744	862	533	224	47	11	8,511
	1976-77(b)	3,057	2,744	691	789	430	232	42	11	7,997

(a) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(b) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

Value added

The statistics on 'value added' contained in the following table have been calculated by adding to the value of turnover 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 412.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—VALUE ADDED(a), BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1978-79(b)
AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1976-77(c), 1977-78(b) AND (c), 1978-79(b)**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,336	1,208	775	333	267	91	17	9	4,035
23	Textiles	212	324	19	45	13	29	—	—	642
24	Clothing and footwear	349	588	45	51	13	3	—	—	1,049
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	433	296	154	115	115	72	2	7	1,194
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	749	630	161	137	106	149	5	25	1,961
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	959	595	133	76	105	n.p.	43	5	1,899
28	Non-metallic mineral products	390	306	158	86	121	18			
29	Basic metal products	1,248	297	249	207	214	n.p.	6	11	2,358
31	Fabricated metal products	703	635	195	142	139	23			
32	Transport equipment	597	1,008	209	301	73	n.p.	12	4	2,200
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,233	987	155	258	119	9			
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	466	502	68	100	36	9	—	—	1,181
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(b)	8,675	7,377	2,322	1,851	1,322	549	73	61	22,230
	1977-78(b)	7,535	6,751	2,048	1,637	1,182	491	55	53	19,755
	1977-78(c)	7,539	6,742	2,051	1,635	1,170	506	55	54	19,754
	1976-77(c)	7,039	6,495	1,956	1,568	1,131	526	45	56	18,816

(a) Data in this table have been revised to comply with changes in the ABS definition of value added. 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses' and 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue', previously excluded from the value added calculation, are now included. (b) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412). (c) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

Number of establishments

The following table shows the number of establishments in each State in operation at 30 June for the years indicated. 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 IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1979(a) BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a) AND (b), 1978-79(a)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	955	957	559	372	333	119	20	11	3,326
23	Textiles	224	291	35	36	29	10	-	-	625
24	Clothing and footwear	774	1,041	85	70	49	6	-	-	2,025
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,280	1,068	548	311	411	159	13	27	3,817
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,102	853	220	188	169	42	11	27	2,612
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	404	286	55	48	65	n.p.	21	18	873
28	Non-metallic mineral products	548	380	275	140	194	46			
29	Basic metal products	206	169	47	36	35	n.p.			
31	Fabricated metal products	1,537	1,114	462	348	375	72	14	21	3,939
32	Transport equipment	397	434	162	112	151	n.p.			
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,577	1,216	264	283	240	37			
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	799	737	174	175	151	19	4	4	2,063
Total manufacturing										
	1978-79(a)	9,803	8,546	2,886	2,119	2,202	552	87	117	26,312
	1977-78(a)	9,696	8,571	2,838	2,170	2,037	599	64	90	26,065
	1977-78(b)	9,712	8,542	2,840	2,146	2,016	586	64	92	25,998
	1976-77(b)	9,982	8,735	3,001	2,242	2,035	617	67	101	26,780

(a) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(b) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed

Summary of operations

The following table shows the summary of operations for single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WITH LESS THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: AUSTRALIA, 1978-79(a) AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1976-77(b), 1977-78(a), 1978-79(a)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>		<i>Establishments operating at 30 June</i>	<i>Employment at 30 June (c)</i>			<i>Wages and salaries (d)</i>
ASIC code	Description		Males	Females	Persons	
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	736	1,142	550	1,692	\$m
23	Textiles	206	262	159	421	5.1
24	Clothing and footwear	509	431	639	1,070	1.3
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	2,886	4,630	1,019	5,649	3.6
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,202	1,594	892	2,486	14.9
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	230	332	121	453	9.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	476	813	167	980	2.1
29	Basic metal products	102	172	34	206	3.5
31	Fabricated metal products	1,873	3,170	697	3,867	0.9
32	Transport equipment	563	956	189	1,145	13.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,557	2,435	705	3,140	3.8
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,579	2,154	884	3,038	12.3
Total manufacturing						8.2
	1978-79(a)	11,919	18,091	6,056	24,147	79.1
	1977-78(a)	11,824	18,232	5,930	24,162	74.9
	1976-77(b)	11,039	16,624	5,543	22,167	61.2

(a) Based on 1978 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(b) Based on 1969 edition of ASIC (see page 412).

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Principal manufacturing commodities

The factory production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly and quarterly publications of the ABS, and in the annual publication, *Manufacturing Commodities, Selected Principal Articles Produced, Australia (Preliminary)* (8365.0). A more comprehensive list of articles produced is contained in the annual publication, *Manufacturing Commodities, Principal Articles Produced, Australia* (8303.0).

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 ABS publication 8303.0 mentioned above.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
AUSTRALIA

Commodity code	Article		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
	Acid (in terms of 100%)—				
401.29	Hydrochloric	tonnes	47,735	50,215	54,955
401.37	Nitric	"	152,899	174,436	177,329
401.57	Sulphuric	'000 tonnes	1,752	1,837	1,940
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 litres	951,238	998,664	985,757
	Air-conditioning equipment—				
657.03, 05	Room air conditioners (refrigerated)	No.	37,213	40,811	41,660
657.13, 15	Room air coolers (evaporative coolers)	"	103,726	61,374	56,495
657.21, 22, 23	Packaged unit air conditioners	"	26,689	22,217	23,902
	Animal feeds—				
	From wheat—				
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	205	228	216
159.11	Poultry pellets and crumbles	"	1,127	1,201	1,276
159.15	Poultry mash	"	240	203	189
159.21	Other prepared stock and poultry feed	"	548	635	604
159.01	Canned dog and cat foods	'000 kg	174,260	163,365	190,436
159.02	Dog biscuits (whole)	"	20,215	19,628	7,802
159.03	Other manufactured dog and cat food	"	53,025	58,492	62,791
475.04, 06, 07, 85	Asbestos cement building sheets (finished)	'000 m ²	43,713	39,436	38,908
	Bags, leather, fibre, etc.—				
	Handbags—				
864.31	Leather	'000	306	378	334
864.33	Plastic	"	959	612	376
864.39	Other	"	329	292	396
946.01-56	Hessian and calico bags	'000 doz	n.p.	2,627	n.p.
864.11-19	Suitcases, kitbags and trunks	'000	857	874	833
	Bath heaters—				
652.01	Electric	No.	7,079	6,399	5,434
652.03, 06, 08	Gas	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
652.05	Solid fuel	"	1,158	884	685
779.02-37	Bathing suits(a)	'000 doz	252	311	372
	Baths (exclude infants' baths)—				
671.03	Pressed steel—Enamelled	'000	149	136	124
671.01, 04, 08	Other (exclude pressed steel, galvanised)	"	29	27	22
	Batteries, wet cell type—				
685.13, 15	Auto (S.L.I.) 6 volts	"	300	279	262
685.17, 19	Auto (S.L.I.) 12 volts	"	2,656	2,773	3,018
685.33, 35	Radio, homelighter, fencer	No. of 2 volt cells	18,206	13,269	12,686
685.43-65	Traction, plant and other	"	158,314	175,926	171,720
172.02, 04, 06	Beer (excluding waste beer)	mil. litres	1,955	2,005	1,986
064.21	Biscuits	'000 kg	124,706	121,341	125,175
372.52-66, 374.51-57	Blankets, Woollen—Pure and Mixtures	'000	1,580	1,427	1,167
152.02	Bran (wheaten)	'000 tonnes	116	96	99
172.21	Brandy	'000 litre al	1,963	2,678	2,382
777.41, 49	Brassieres	'000 doz	665	641	666
066.01-31	Breakfast food, cereal (ready to eat)	tonnes	73,780	77,814	78,850
472.01, 03	Bricks, clay	million	2,033	1,911	1,914
261.41	Briquettes, brown coal	'000 tonnes	1,035	1,064	1,131
051.30, 052.20	Butter—from cream (exclude whey cream)	'000 kg	116,095	110,558	97,663
773.51, 53, 74, 75, 83	Cardigans, jumpers, etc.	'000 doz	2,065	2,047	1,991
474.02	Cement, Portland	'000 tonnes	5,083	5,016	5,085
053.45	Cheese (non-processed)	'000kg	103,549	115,583	141,815
	Cloth (including mixtures)—				
373.10-52	Cotton(b)	'000m ²	39,210	37,703	40,188
	Rayon and acetate—				
374.02, 06, 14	Pure	"	16,594	11,644	13,518
374.04, 08, 16	Mixture	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
374.20-35	Synthetic (non-cellulosic)	"	98,501	103,571	114,898
372.02-50	Wool (excluding blanketing and rug)	"	11,494	11,028	11,649
435.22	Coke—Metallurgical	'000 tonnes	4,501	4,310	4,620
475.90	Concrete, ready mixed	'000m ³	10,548	10,331	11,065
	Confectionery—				
104.06-18	Chocolate	'000 kg	55,663	54,398	51,575
104.21-29	Other	"	58,961	59,251	56,042
452.04	Copper, refined(c)	'000 tonnes	157	158	138

(a) Includes swim shorts. Excludes infants' and babies' swim-wear.

(b) Excludes tyre-cord fabric and towelling.

(c) Primary origin only.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
AUSTRALIA—continued

Commodity code	Article		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
171.06, 10	Cordials and syrups	'000 litres	104,415	115,468	109,192
777.01-29	Corsets and corselets	'000 doz	n.p.	157,252	152,274
611.01	Cycles (complete)	'000	274	190	203
804.01	Dentifrices (toothpaste)	'000 kg	7,496	7,738	7,333
499.42	Electricity	mil. kWh	85,522	86,095	90,857
523.76-78	Electrodes for manual welding	'000 kg	20,508	17,659	20,452
502.22-39	Engines, spark and compression ignition (a)	'000	311	245	230
	Essences, flavouring—				
139.31	Domestic	'000 litres	431	539	462
139.35	Industrial	"	5,553	6,407	6,064
696.01, 03, 05	Fans, electric (propellor type)	No.	486,347	443,528	404,035
045.01, 51	Fish, canned (including fish loaf)	'000 kg	6,385	7,898	7,335
	Floorboards—				
332.06	Australian timber	m ³ }	247,705	265,292	205,993
332.08	Imported timber	" }			
	Floor coverings—				
841.01-07	Textile	'000 m ²	29,901	27,422	28,528
841.31-61, 69	Smooth surface and embossed	"	5,799	6,085	5,903
841.67, 68	Timber parquetry	"	150	109	135
841.85	Underfelts, underlays, etc. (b)	"	10,491	9,127	7,821
692.21, 23	Floor polishers, electric	No.	17,316	12,391	10,252
	Flour—				
068.01	Self-raising	'000 kg	33,922	59,121	39,968
062.01, 10, 32	Wheaten (c)	'000 tonnes	1,067	1,101	1,078
	Fruit juices, natural—				
074.61-69, 79	Single strength	'000 litres	156,508	197,582	186,239
074.76, 89	Concentrated (d)	"	10,718	15,515	15,425
781.06-29	Gloves, work (e)	'000 doz pairs	4,039	3,017	3,200
127.21	Glucose	'000 kg	50,523	49,240	47,751
832.58, 59	Golf clubs	doz	34,173	27,338	32,601
	Handkerchiefs—				
786.01	Men's	'000 doz }	766	735	n.p.
786.11	Women's	" }			
	Heaters, room—				
651.01, 03	Solid fuel	No.	3,274	3,537	5,093
651.11-20	Electric radiators and fires	'000	658	738	758
651.04, 05, 21, 22, 26, 27	Gas fires and space heaters	No.	77,769	70,784	79,835
775, 776	Hosiery—				
	Women's (including panty hose)	'000 doz pairs	5,909	5,387	6,109
	Men's	"	1,876	1,847	1,769
	Children's and infants'	"	1,122	1,152	1,346
051.56, 58, 59	Ice cream (f)	'000 litres	190,679	211,923	211,919
051.87, 89, 90	Infants', invalids' and health beverages from cows milk (g)	'000 kg	30,968	28,078	22,403
	Ink, printing—				
419.31	News	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
419.43-59	Other	"	n.p.	n.p.	17,067
	Iron and steel—				
442.04, 08	Pig iron	'000 tonnes	7,005	6,989	7,349
442.80-83	Steel ingots	"	7,558	7,445	n.p.
442.28	Blooms and slabs (h)	"	6,544	6,520	6,635
693.51, 61, 63	Irons, electric (hand, domestic)	'000	876	774	686
076.60	Jams (including conserves, jellies, etc.)	'000 kg	27,267	28,579	29,271
391.04	Lard	"	2,737	3,399	2,306
	Lawn mowers—				
699.52, 53	Petrol, rotary	No.	316,793	268,790	324,615
699.41, 45, 55, 61	Other types (i)	"	12,917	14,359	10,131
453.04	Lead refined (j)	'000 tonnes	166	208	218

(a) Petrol and diesel. Excludes car, motorcycle, truck, tractor, aero, and marine engines. (b) Needled (or bonded) felts of jute or jute/hair mixtures (for all purposes). (c) Includes wheatmeal for baking and sharps and other flour. (d) Excludes grape must. (e) Excludes fabric liners for dipped gloves but includes moulded or heat-sealed work gloves. (f) Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk-based confections which contain 10% or more butterfat. (g) Includes malted milk and milk sugar (lactose). (h) Primary mills output. (i) Petrol cylinder, electric and hand. (j) Includes lead content of lead alloys from primary sources but excludes lead-silver bullion.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
AUSTRALIA—continued

Commodity code	Article		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
	Leather—				
	Dressed or finished—				
301.43-65	Chrome tanned (including retanned)	'000 m ²	5,090	6,044	8,077
301.31-37, 83-89	Vegetable tanned, by weight	'000 kg	n.p.	n.p.	2,254
301.67, 69	Vegetable tanned, by measurement	'000 m ²	162	225	249
	Lime—				
275.43, 45	Crushed	tonnes	205,070	212,032	238,821
479.18	Hydrated	'000 tonnes	120	115	113
479.12	Quick	"	532	563	422
802.21	Lipstick	'000 kg	40	40	39
063.11-21, 31	Malt (excluding extract)	'000 tonnes	388	423	460
	Margarine—				
121.01	Table	'000 kg	69,902	76,214	89,455
121.06, 08	Other	"	52,812	45,876	43,870
	Mattresses—				
844.22, 25, 27	Inner spring	'000	695	683	714
844.42, 45, 47	Rubber	"	15	10	10
844.52-67	Other	"	601	582	474
027.02-77	Meat, canned (a)	'000 kg	52,173	51,778	44,457
	Meters (domestic)—				
702.01	Electricity consumption	'000	235	206	237
703.01	Gas consumption	"	69	88	96
703.11	Water consumption	"	178	171	167
	Milk, condensed, concentrated and evaporated—				
051.21, 22	Full cream, coffee and milk, sweetened	'000 kg	19,777	17,996	16,630
051.23, 052.42	Full cream, unsweetened	"	37,925	37,703	39,529
051.28	Skim	"	22,176	25,704	29,348
	Milk powder in powdered form—				
051.72, 73	Full cream	"	57,550	76,367	75,030
051.76-79	Skim	"	103,924	81,413	74,471
051.81, 82	Buttermilk or mixed skim and buttermilk	"	8,881	9,297	8,187
503.13-32	Motors, electric (excl. automotive)	'000	3,319	2,862	3,183
	Motor vehicles, finished—				
581.02-08	Cars	No.	322,607	264,959	298,046
581.10-16	Station wagons	"	58,511	53,186	58,532
582.04	Utilities	"	24,937	21,979	19,832
582.06	Panel vans	"	25,844	20,221	14,492
582.08-24	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	10,223	10,091	8,686
	Motor vehicles, partly finished—				
581.22-28,					
582.31, 32	Cars, station wagons, utilities, vans	"	1,508	1,358	865
582.33-46	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	23,719	18,927	22,271
589.81-89	Motor vehicle safety belts	'000	2,129	1,605	n.p.
465.16, 17	Nails	"	22,336	20,158	19,199
	Oatmeal and rolled oats—				
062.61, 63	For porridge, etc.	tonnes	13,059	15,637	17,683
393, 394	Oils and fats, crude—Vegetable	'000 kg	61,345	78,885	96,736
	Paints, etc.—				
	Architectural and decorative (b)—				
	Solvent thinned—				
410.01	Primers and undercoats	'000 litres	11,918	11,764	11,499
410.03, 05, 07	Finishing coats	"	29,266	27,585	27,585
	Water thinned—				
410.11, 13, 15	Plastic latex	"	35,855	35,826	38,054
410.17	Other water based	"	315	382	1,633
410.25	Tinting colours (all types) packed for sale or transfer out	"	539	509	579
	Paper—				
351.11	Newsprint	'000 tonnes	207	208	208
351.18-79	Other	"	586	606	633
352.11-33	Paperboard	"	431	415	421
336.12	Particle board (resin bonded)	'000 m ²	496	522	564
975.04, 09, 11	Perambulators, pushers and strollers	'000	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
479.22	Plaster of Paris	'000 tonnes	384	348	347
479.32, 33	Plaster sheets—Non-acoustic	'000 m ²	49,947	48,034	48,504
334.32, 34, 36, 38	Plywood, 1 mm basis	"	78,227	84,681	86,440

(a) Excludes poultry and baby food.

(b) Excludes heavy duty coatings.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
AUSTRALIA—continued

Commodity code	Article		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
	Preserves—				
	Fruit—				
076.01-50	Canned or bottled	'000 kg	182,833	182,429	210,690
074.01	Pulp and puree—single strength	"	6,540	3,022	3,389
	Vegetables—				
094.02-47	Canned or bottled	"	122,146	127,814	139,787
092.02, 06, 10, 19	Quick frozen	"	129,888	130,321	143,073
	Pyjamas—				
774.20, 22, 27, 29	Men's, youths' and boys' (suits only)	'000 doz	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
774.50-59, 64, 66	Women's, maids' and girls' (incl. nightdresses)	"	731	694	671
832.65, 85	Racquet frames (all types)	doz.	12,792	11,078	11,664
643.01-37	Radio receiving sets (including radiograms)	No.	62,569	216,174	163,036
	Records (phonograph)—				
646.35, 65	Single play	'000	7,131	7,249	7,767
646.37, 41, 67, 71	Extended play	"	195	144	288
646.43, 45, 73, 75	Long play	"	21,502	21,143	22,117
657.33, 34, 35, 41	Refrigerators, domestic, electric and gas	"	276	249	247
403.404	Resins, synthetic and plastics, for all purposes	'000 tonnes	459	482	580
061.67, 69	Rice, polished, unpolished and broken	'000 kg	279,779	n.p.	n.p.
372.70, 72, 374.59	Rugs	'000	129	131	133
123.18-25	Sauce	'000 litres	34,248	31,531	32,713
062.04	Semolina	'000 tonnes	24	28	33
773.02-09	Shirts (men's, youths' and boys'), collar attached				
	(a)	'000 doz	477	522	n.p.
653.01	Sink heaters, electric	No.	10,439	9,340	10,880
671.11-18	Sinks, steel and other (standard size)	"	300,872	220,855	209,786
805.01-13	Soap, for personal toilet use (b)	tonnes	28,390	29,891	32,503
	Soup—				
	Liquid—				
122.02	Tomato	'000 litres	37,708	n.p.	n.p.
122.09	Other	"		21,890	21,252
122.13, 15	Dry-mix	'000 kg	6,359	5,227	6,103
127.11-19	Starch (incl. cornflour)	"	139,603	149,556	150,760
401.53	Stearine (stearic acid)	"	7,890	n.p.	n.p.
461.20	Steel, constructional, fabricated	tonnes	469,414	431,823	497,215
	Stoves, ovens and ranges, domestic cooking—				
661.01-11	Electric (c)	No.	255,662	232,591	228,716
662.26, 31, 34,					
36, 42, 43	Gas (d)	"	110,476	94,890	95,611
662.01, 03	Solid fuel	"	3,745	3,190	4,341
	Sugar—				
102.01	Raw	'000 tonnes	3,288	3,343	2,989
102.12	Refined	"	698	n.p.	n.p.
405.36	Sulphate of ammonia	tonnes	207,167	229,453	220,553
415.07, 405.25	Superphosphate (e)	'000 tonnes	3,180	3,430	3,680
803.61	Talcum powder	'000 kg	4,097	4,451	4,254
	Tallow (including dripping), rendered—				
391.15	Edible	"	77,767	78,380	82,950
391.24	Inedible	"	300,861	329,269	326,948
643.57-60	Television sets (colour)	No.	512,042	367,109	292,161
645.51-58	Television picture tubes incorp. new screens	"	17,832	n.p.	n.p.
	Tiles, roofing—				
475.30	Concrete	'000	176,555	154,246	151,361
472.12	Terracotta	"	50,149	51,326	50,600
	Timber—				
	From native logs—				
331.01-07	Hardwood, etc.	'000 m ³	3,164	3,056	3,110
331.09-19	Softwood	"			
331.23, 25	From imported logs	"	2	n.p.	n.p.
661.21, 23	Toasters, electric (domestic)	No.	557,752	520,698	474,677
183.21-28	Tobacco	'000 kg	1,935	1,947	n.p.
094.51	Tomato juice	'000 litres	8,130	8,818	7,538

(a) Business or formal. (b) Excludes powdered shampoo. (c) Includes wall ovens but excludes cooking tops and portable units. (d) Upright and elevated (with ovens) including wall ovens, but excluding hotplates, stovettes, etc. (e) Includes double and triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphate expressed in terms of single superphosphate i.e. 22% P₂O₅ equivalent.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Commodity code	Article		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
094.53	Tomato paste and puree	"	56,728	n.p.	8,236
373.58-64	Towels	'000 doz	811	838	933
671.51-59	Toilet cisterns	No.	545,468	n.p.	591,131
683.03-11	Transformers, chokes and ballasts, for distribution of power and light, etc.	"	18,358	18,888	19,311
863.01	Umbrellas, street and general purpose	'000	528	n.p.	n.p.
773.90-97					
774.01-18, 36-49, 61-73, 91-97	Underwear (men's, women's, children's)	'000 doz	6,660	6,051	5,964
692.02, 04	Vacuum cleaners (domestic)	'000	200	175	219
	Wash basins—				
671.37	Earthenware	"	252	251	247
693.02-18	Washing machines, household, electric	"	301	282	358
	Weatherboards—				
332.12	Australian timber	m ³	15,272	11,317	17,773
332.14	Imported timber	"	2,857	1,791	2,457
152.14	Wheatmeal for stock feed	'000 tonnes	492	417	364
519.01	Wheelbarrows (metal)	No.	155,905	200,234	207,788
	Wine, beverage—				
172.42	Fortified	'000 litres	65,519	45,031	59,469
172.46	Unfortified	"	194,800	185,413	232,508
341.31-45	Wood pulp (air dried)	'000 tonnes	600	614	672
242.07-11	Wool, scoured or carbonised	tonnes	62,167	71,432	83,570
242.33, 35	Wool tops, pure	'000 kg	16,709	17,173	19,599
	Yarn (including mixtures)—				
364.11-50	Cotton	"	22,181	22,460	21,103
363.47-75	Woollen	"	14,008	13,821	14,799
363.17-31	Wool worsted	"	5,422	5,453	5,603
365.38-65	Rayon and acetate, spun	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
365.90, 366.03, 04, 16, 29, 30, 42, 55, 56, 88, 96, 97	Synthetic (non-cellulosic) fibres spun	"	11,615	9,289	10,505
457.04	Zinc, refined(a)	'000 tonnes	262	263	309

(a) Primary origin only includes small quantities of zinc dust.

Enterprise and Industry Concentration Statistics

Industry statistics shown earlier in this chapter relate to *establishments*. Statistics are also available for *enterprises* engaged in the manufacturing industry. Enterprise statistics for manufacturing have been produced from the 1968-69 and 1974-75 economic censuses and were published in *Enterprise Statistics: Details by Industry Class, Australia* (8103.0). Enterprise statistics for manufacturing will be produced annually commencing with data for 1977-78 and should be available within two years of the end of the financial year to which they relate. A description of the statistics is given in Year Book No. 61, pages 1077-81.

Similarly, *industry concentration* statistics have been published for 1968-69 and 1972-73. These aim to show the extent to which individual enterprise groups dominate particular industries. A description and summary tables of these statistics are given in Year Book No. 61, pages 1081-4 for 1968-69, and the publication *Manufacturing Census, Industry Concentration Statistics, Australia* (8207.0) for 1972-73.

Foreign Ownership and Control in Manufacturing Industry

Summary information on foreign ownership and control in the manufacturing industry is shown in Chapter 24. More detailed statistics are available in *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, Study of Large Enterprise Groups, 1972-73 (Advance Release)* (5314.0), *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, Study of Large Enterprise Groups, 1975-76* (5315.0), *Foreign Ownership and Control in Manufacturing Industry, 1972-73 (Advance Release)* (5321.0) and *Foreign Ownership and Control in Manufacturing Industry, 1972-73* (5322.0).

INTERNAL TRADE

Wholesale Trade

For summary tables showing final figures from the 1968-69 census of Wholesale Trade see Year Book No. 61, pages 1070-2. Further and more detailed statistics are included in separate publications published by Central and State offices of ABS.

Retail Trade

Retail census

The definition of retail trade, for the purpose of the most recent retail census which was taken for the year ended 30 June 1974, is the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. For information and detailed tables relating to the 1973-74 Retail Census, reference should be made to Year Book No. 61, pages 1072-6, and census publications *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments 1973-74—Final Bulletins* (8614.0 to 8619.0, 8620.0 and 8621.0). Summary of operations details of establishments classified by industry group for Australia for 1973-74 are set out in the following table.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at end of June 1974 (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales	Other operating revenue	Turn-over
		Males	Females	Persons					
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS									
		—No.—					—\$m—		
Department, variety and general stores	1,672	36,721	85,582	122,303	407.2	2,399.8	85.0	52.1	2,536.9
Food stores	47,957	99,692	127,582	227,274	429.0	5,073.8	25.1	34.5	5,133.5
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	19,334	30,308	57,170	87,478	239.2	2,076.1	7.5	10.0	2,093.6
Household appliance and hardware stores	9,734	26,625	20,044	46,669	151.5	1,110.0	47.2	129.2	1,286.4
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	28,170	155,807	36,445	192,252	681.6	5,340.0	1,222.5	915.9	7,478.4
Other retailers	20,139	30,436	48,147	78,583	171.2	1,461.1	13.4	26.7	1,501.2
Total retail establishments	127,006	379,589	374,970	754,559	2,079.7	17,460.9	1,400.7	1,168.4	20,030.1
SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS									
Restaurants and licensed hotels	11,478	63,364	88,871	152,235	416.9	1,290.9	1.7	625.1	1,917.6
Licensed clubs	3,287	33,526	18,186	51,712	185.6	310.9	0.8	348.4	660.0
Hairdressing and beauty salons	9,349	5,896	20,562	26,458	46.7	8.0	—	117.9	125.9
Total selected service establishments	24,114	102,786	127,619	230,405	649.2	1,609.8	2.5	1,091.3	2,703.6
Total retail and selected service establishments	151,120	482,375	502,589	984,964	2,729.0	19,070.7	1,403.2	2,259.8	22,733.7

(a) At end of June; includes working proprietors but excludes unpaid helpers.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Retail surveys

In intercensal periods, estimates of the value of retail sales by broad commodity groups are obtained quarterly by means of sample surveys for each State and Australia.

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified. The figures have been obtained from a sample based on the 1973-74 Retail Census. More detailed information concerning the quarterly surveys of retail trade is contained in the quarterly publication *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (8503.0).

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS (a)

(\$ million)

Commodity group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Groceries	3,714.4	4,264.5	4,807.8
Butchers' meat	1,272.6	1,422.5	1,661.5
Other food (b)	2,091.1	2,366.6	2,646.7
<i>Total food and groceries</i>	<i>7,078.1</i>	<i>8,053.6</i>	<i>9,116.0</i>
Beer, wine and spirits	2,845.3	3,140.9	3,559.6
Clothing and drapery	3,252.6	3,601.5	3,876.3
Footwear	509.6	576.2	636.0
Hardware, china and glassware(c)	840.9	967.6	1,104.5
Electrical goods(d)	1,934.1	1,857.5	1,888.0
Furniture and floor coverings	1,216.3	1,291.9	1,365.0
Chemists' goods	1,140.2	1,240.5	1,359.1
Newspapers, books and stationery	775.2	866.4	961.0
Other goods(e)	1,840.3	2,047.3	2,304.3
<i>Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)</i>	<i>21,432.6</i>	<i>23,643.4</i>	<i>26,169.8</i>

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish and wrapped lunches. (c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (d) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

Retail sales of goods at constant prices

The following table shows series of the value of retail sales of goods at constant prices. The scope of the series at average 1968-69 prices is identical to that of the series at current prices based on the 1968-69 Retail Census, while the scope of the series at average 1974-75 prices is identical to that of the series at current prices based on the 1973-74 Retail Census.

A detailed description of the nature of these estimates at constant prices, and of the sources and methods used in preparing them, can be found in the Explanatory Notes of the March 1978 issue of *Retail Sales of Goods* (8503.0).

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS AT CONSTANT PRICES BY BROAD COMMODITY GROUPS(a)

(\$ million)

Broad commodity group	At average 1968-69 prices(b)	At average 1974-75 prices(c)				
	1974-75	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Food and drink	5,023.0	7,429.6	7,621.0	7,932.8	8,218.8	8,262.9
Clothing, hardware, electrical and furniture	4,115.1	5,984.9	6,217.3	6,221.2	6,101.1	6,144.2
Other	1,901.2	2,925.2	2,929.9	2,973.7	3,064.6	3,147.7
<i>Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)</i>	<i>11,039.3</i>	<i>16,339.7</i>	<i>16,768.2</i>	<i>17,127.7</i>	<i>17,384.5</i>	<i>17,554.8</i>

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Series based on 1968-69 Retail Census. (c) Series based on 1973-74 Retail Census.

