

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 was extended to also include commodities originating in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industries. An updated edition of the ASCC manual for 1978-79 was published in late 1981.

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—		Output	Production (d)	Land and buildings (e)	Plant and machinery (e)
			Salaries and wages paid(c)	Materials and fuel used				
	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.

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 1979-80

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
1979-80(g)	27,430	862,368	291,816	1,154,184	13,357.5	65,354.8	9,287.6	11,126.4	41,579.5	25,614.0	2,186.7

(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 1978-79 AND 1979-80

Industry sub-division		Establishments operating at 30 June No.	Average employment over whole year (a)			Wages and salaries (b) \$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.		Turn- over \$m	Opening \$m	Closing \$m			
1978-79												
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
1979-80												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,422	135,596	50,757	186,353	2,122	14,478	1,517	1,743	10,290	4,414	420
23	Textiles	650	21,668	15,831	37,499	409	1,806	315	373	1,156	708	46
24	Clothing and footwear	2,041	18,434	61,580	80,014	707	2,449	396	442	1,365	1,131	26
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	4,036	65,799	11,414	77,213	742	3,148	390	450	1,842	1,367	70
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,800	73,687	27,892	101,579	1,238	4,551	507	615	2,411	2,248	179
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	909	44,644	15,650	60,294	832	5,975	858	1,147	4,064	2,201	356
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,676	40,745	5,032	45,777	601	2,829	359	406	1,582	1,295	198
29	Basic metal products	523	87,481	6,626	94,107	1,358	8,930	1,381	1,661	6,231	2,979	324
31	Fabricated metal products	4,091	88,891	20,094	108,985	1,195	4,924	706	854	2,905	2,166	105
32	Transport equipment	1,418	120,771	16,113	136,884	1,625	6,293	1,009	1,252	3,977	2,560	217
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,706	120,543	38,885	159,428	1,805	6,783	1,399	1,634	3,835	3,182	161
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,158	44,109	21,942	66,051	724	3,187	451	547	1,921	1,362	86
Total manufacturing		27,430	862,368	291,816	1,154,184	13,358	65,355	9,288	11,126	41,580	25,614	2,187

(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.

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, 1979-80, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78, TO 1979-80**

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</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>
MALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	43,408	39,382	27,572	11,926	8,315	3,961	610	422	135,596
23	Textiles	6,072	12,040	658	1,546	504	848	—	—	21,668
24	Clothing and footwear	5,529	10,675	804	1,066	278	77	n.p.	n.p.	18,434
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	22,639	16,227	9,995	6,888	6,222	3,436	85	307	65,799
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26,275	24,324	7,202	5,535	4,532	4,757	176	886	73,687
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	20,744	15,012	2,590	2,500	2,781	1,016	829	199	44,644
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,864	11,062	5,787	3,274	4,675	738			
29	Basic metal products	51,347	12,400	5,668	8,459	5,468	3,457			
31	Fabricated metal products	32,583	29,250	10,677	7,207	7,187	1,424	166	397	88,891
32	Transport equipment	33,591	51,492	11,238	18,355	5,395	585	87	28	120,771
33	Other machinery and equipment	51,101	40,928	8,435	12,626	6,400	870	29	154	120,543
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15,718	19,167	3,010	4,116	1,704	351	n.p.	n.p.	44,109
	Total manufacturing									
	1979-80	323,871	281,959	93,636	83,498	53,461	21,520	2,015	2,408	862,368
	1978-79	321,354	279,315	91,200	82,635	53,001	21,386	1,691	2,400	852,982
	1977-78	318,260	280,498	90,315	85,991	53,336	22,022	1,280	2,264	853,966
FEMALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	16,802	15,095	7,677	5,083	3,866	1,864	213	157	50,757
23	Textiles	4,741	8,170	600	1,113	276	930	—	—	15,830
24	Clothing and footwear	20,743	33,544	3,201	2,739	1,207	128	n.p.	n.p.	61,580
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	4,089	2,909	1,744	1,196	1,181	238	9	48	11,414
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	11,529	8,944	2,431	2,001	1,823	705	105	354	27,892
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	9,510	4,780	449	472	376	63	110	22	15,650
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,932	1,912	395	322	393	45			
29	Basic metal products	3,560	1,436	309	728	375	120			
31	Fabricated metal products	7,961	7,019	2,031	1,586	1,174	215	29	79	20,094
32	Transport equipment	3,611	9,502	621	1,957	266	147	6	3	16,113
33	Other machinery and equipment	18,648	13,428	1,245	4,436	956	115	2	55	38,885
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,436	8,615	1,267	1,912	633	68	n.p.	n.p.	21,942
	Total manufacturing									
	1979-80	112,562	115,354	21,970	23,545	12,526	4,638	497	724	291,816
	1978-79	111,873	115,649	21,759	23,667	12,231	4,680	377	673	290,909
	1977-78	110,734	115,874	21,396	24,035	12,404	4,944	218	628	290,233
PERSONS EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	60,210	54,477	35,249	17,009	12,181	5,825	823	579	186,353
23	Textiles	10,813	20,210	1,258	2,659	780	1,778	—	—	37,499
24	Clothing and footwear	26,272	44,219	4,005	3,805	1,485	205	n.p.	n.p.	80,014
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	26,728	19,136	11,739	8,084	7,403	3,674	94	355	77,213
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	37,804	33,268	9,633	7,536	6,355	5,462	281	1,240	101,579
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	30,254	19,792	3,039	2,972	3,157	1,079	939	221	60,294
28	Non-metallic mineral products	16,796	12,974	6,182	3,596	5,068	783			
29	Basic metal products	54,907	13,836	5,977	9,187	5,843	3,577			
31	Fabricated metal products	40,544	36,269	12,708	8,793	8,361	1,639	195	476	108,985
32	Transport equipment	37,202	60,994	11,859	20,312	5,661	732	93	31	136,884
33	Other machinery and equipment	69,749	54,356	9,680	17,062	7,356	985	31	209	159,428
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	25,154	27,782	4,277	6,028	2,337	419	n.p.	n.p.	66,051
	Total manufacturing									
	1979-80	436,433	397,313	115,606	107,043	65,987	26,158	2,512	3,132	1,154,184
	1978-79	433,227	394,964	112,959	106,302	65,232	26,066	2,068	3,073	1,143,891
	1977-78	428,994	396,372	111,711	110,026	65,740	26,966	1,498	2,892	1,144,199

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, 1979-80 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78 TO 1979-80**
(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</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>
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	721	629	390	175	133	59	10	6	2,122
23	Textiles	118	226	11	29	8	16	—	—	409
24	Clothing and footwear	229	400	32	32	11	2	n.p.	n.p.	707
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	266	184	104	77	67	39	1	4	742
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	471	415	106	83	70	74	3	16	1,238
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	420	272	41	40	44	15	15	3	832
28	Non-metallic mineral products	229	169	78	47	63	10			
29	Basic metal products	804	193	89	124	90	44			
31	Fabricated metal products	463	406	130	87	86	16	2	6	1,195
32	Transport equipment	447	737	130	241	60	8	1	—	1,625
33	Other machinery and equipment	807	618	102	186	80	10	—	2	1,805
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	279	315	40	64	22	4	n.p.	n.p.	724
Total manufacturing										
	1979-80	5,253	4,563	1,253	1,186	734	298	33	37	13,358
	1978-79	4,689	4,102	1,125	1,052	671	266	28	34	11,966
	1977-78	4,321	3,829	1,035	1,015	629	258	18	30	11,136

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,
1979-80 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78 TO 1979-80**
(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</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>
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	4,512	4,435	2,963	1,042	1,006	414	83	24	14,478
23	Textiles	589	930	51	135	34	66	—	—	1,806
24	Clothing and footwear	866	1,355	92	104	27	5	n.p.	n.p.	2,449
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	1,143	750	410	332	280	217	4	13	3,148
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,763	1,539	374	301	222	300	10	42	4,551
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,696	1,750	902	226	326	75	134	19	5,975
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,042	703	463	225	300	59			
29	Basic metal products	4,040	1,318	1,199	793	1,093	374			
31	Fabricated metal products	1,839	1,599	618	387	375	68	17	20	4,924
32	Transport equipment	1,494	3,034	629	936	168	29	2	1	6,293
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,948	2,479	402	661	319	27	1	7	6,783
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,177	1,402	202	273	110	23	n.p.	n.p.	3,187
Total manufacturing										
	1979-80	24,109	21,233	8,304	5,415	4,259	1,656	251	127	65,355
	1978-79	20,650	18,228	6,591	4,536	3,499	1,401	186	119	55,211
	1977-78	17,906	16,191	5,525	3,967	3,032	1,246	145	101	48,113

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, 1979-80 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78 TO 1979-80
(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description²</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>
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	3,154	3,173	2,122	729	733	307	60	13	10,290
23	Textiles	389	582	35	90	24	36	—	—	1,156
24	Clothing and footwear	524	730	46	51	12	2	n.p.	n.p.	1,365
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	671	432	235	210	157	128	2	6	1,842
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	944	826	189	149	106	174	3	19	2,411
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,733	1,128	801	142	209	49	100	14	4,064
28	Non-metallic mineral products	601	362	258	128	168	38			
29	Basic metal products	2,744	943	916	628	685	228			
31	Fabricated metal products	1,060	912	400	236	235	43	12	7	2,905
32	Transport equipment	870	2,037	428	539	85	13	1	1	3,977
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,687	1,363	222	367	179	13	—	4	3,835
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	695	864	124	157	69	11	n.p.	n.p.	1,921
Total manufacturing										
	1979-80	15,071	13,353	5,777	3,426	2,663	1,046	179	64	41,580
	1978-79	12,353	11,109	4,388	2,704	2,176	862	117	57	33,765
	1977-78	10,538	9,640	3,547	2,408	1,972	749	92	48	28,993

(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.

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, 1979-80 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78 TO 1979-80
(\$ million)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</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>
OPENING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	491	515	191	192	70	50	8	—	1,517
23	Textiles	95	162	14	23	5	15	—	—	315
24	Clothing and footwear	142	217	15	19	3	—	n.p.	n.p.	396
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	130	94	50	45	38	33	—	1	390
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	195	187	39	33	20	28	1	4	507
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	434	254	92	28	36	14	34	2	858
28	Non-metallic mineral products	138	83	55	28	44	7			
29	Basic metal products	665	163	147	147	164	62			
31	Fabricated metal products	262	254	76	52	48	10	2	3	706
32	Transport equipment	226	537	87	139	16	5	—	—	1,009
33	Other machinery and equipment	594	550	79	119	53	3	—	1	1,399
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	169	200	24	41	12	5	n.p.	n.p.	451
Total manufacturing										
	1979-80	3,538	3,216	871	866	508	233	45	11	9,288
	1978-79	3,183	2,959	748	839	512	226	38	12	8,515
	1977-78	3,026	2,695	674	779	411	224	45	10	7,864
CLOSING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	568	596	195	236	81	59	9	—	1,743
23	Textiles	122	181	16	27	9	17	—	—	373
24	Clothing and footwear	158	241	16	23	3	—	n.p.	n.p.	442
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	153	107	57	51	45	35	1	1	450
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	239	222	48	37	23	39	1	5	615
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	565	325	156	34	46	20	36	2	1,147
28	Non-metallic mineral products	157	93	60	33	50	9			
29	Basic metal products	806	207	177	231	135	70			
31	Fabricated metal products	319	307	87	62	61	12	3	3	854
32	Transport equipment	261	664	112	190	20	6	—	—	1,252
33	Other machinery and equipment	688	654	85	136	66	4	—	1	1,634
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	208	243	28	48	15	4	n.p.	n.p.	547
Total manufacturing										
	1979-80	4,246	3,840	1,036	1,110	556	276	50	13	11,126
	1978-79	3,560	3,217	867	858	510	235	42	11	9,300
	1977-78	3,193	2,896	744	857	533	218	47	11	8,498

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, 1979-80
AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1977-78 TO 1979-80**
(**\$ million**)

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</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>
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	1,435	1,342	844	356	284	116	25	10	4,414
23	Textiles	227	367	18	50	14	32	—	—	708
24	Clothing and footwear	359	650	47	56	15	3	n.p.	n.p.	1,131
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	496	331	181	129	130	91	2	7	1,367
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	863	748	194	157	119	137	7	23	2,248
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,094	693	165	90	127	32	36	6	2,201
28	Non-metallic mineral products	460	351	209	103	138	22			
29	Basic metal products	1,437	419	312	249	380	154			
31	Fabricated metal products	837	740	229	161	153	28	5	13	2,166
32	Transport equipment	659	1,124	226	448	87	15	1	1	2,560
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,355	1,160	185	311	152	15	1	3	3,182
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	521	580	82	123	44	11	n.p.	n.p.	1,362
Total manufacturing										
1979-80		9,745	8,505	2,692	2,233	1,643	654	77	64	25,614
1978-79		8,675	7,377	2,322	1,851	1,322	549	73	61	22,230
1977-78		7,535	6,751	2,048	1,637	1,182	491	55	53	19,755

(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.

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 1980 BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78 TO 1979-80**

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</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>
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	1,002	982	589	371	325	120	21	12	3,422
23	Textiles	228	312	37	34	29	10	—	—	650
24	Clothing and footwear	767	1,038	88	78	61	6	1	2	2,041
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	1,361	1,156	596	311	427	149	12	24	4,036
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,155	949	233	196	186	44	14	23	2,800
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	420	295	57	52	70	14	22	18	909
28	Non-metallic mineral products	563	397	294	137	205	46			
29	Basic metal products	214	175	52	34	34	9			
31	Fabricated metal products	1,603	1,123	508	356	388	71	15	17	4,091
32	Transport equipment	445	456	212	116	159	21	6	3	1,418
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,567	1,245	301	283	262	33	4	11	3,706
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	833	764	203	175	155	20	6	2	2,158
Total manufacturing										
1979-80		10,158	8,902	3,170	2,143	2,301	543	101	112	27,430
1978-79		8,803	8,546	2,886	2,119	2,202	552	87	117	26,312
1977-78		9,696	8,571	2,838	2,170	2,037	599	64	90	26,065

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, 1979-80 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1977-78 TO 1979-80

Industry sub-division		Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	
ASIC code	Description		Males	Females	Persons		
			--No.--			\$m	
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	842	1,345	640	1,985	6.6	
23	Textiles	224	297	182	479	1.5	
24	Clothing and footwear	565	512	671	1,183	4.1	
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,029	4,825	1,124	5,949	16.1	
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,288	1,750	946	2,696	11.1	
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	246	365	133	498	2.8	
28	Non-metallic mineral products	495	815	199	1,014	3.3	
29	Basic metal products	85	139	20	159	0.7	
31	Fabricated metal products	2,047	3,419	812	4,231	15.7	
32	Transport equipment	664	1,119	247	1,366	5.1	
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,641	2,576	779	3,355	15.7	
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,594	2,205	897	3,102	9.3	
	Total manufacturing	1979-80	12,720	19,367	6,650	26,017	92.0
		1978-79	11,919	18,091	6,056	24,147	79.1
		1977-78	11,824	18,232	5,930	24,162	74.9

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) 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		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 ^p
	Acid (in terms of 100%)—				
401.29	Hydrochloric	tonnes	50,215	54,955	58,672
401.37	Nitric	"	174,436	177,329	166,647
401.57	Sulphuric	'000 tonnes	1,837	1,940	2,153
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 litres	998,664	985,757	935,498
	Air-conditioning equipment—				
657.03, 05	Room air conditioners (refrigerated)	No.	40,811	41,660	60,107
657.13, 15	Room air coolers (evaporative coolers)	"	61,374	56,495	89,691
657.21, 22, 23	Packaged unit air conditioners	"	22,217	23,902	30,448
	Animal feeds—				
	From wheat—				
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	228	216	216
159.11	Poultry pellets and crumbles	"	1,201	1,276	1,455
159.15	Poultry mash	"	203	189	163
159.01	Canned dog and cat foods	'000 kg	163,365	190,436	199,578
159.02	Dog biscuits (whole)	"	19,628	7,802	5,839
159.03	Other manufactured dog and cat food	"	58,492	62,791	92,427
475.04, 06, 07, 85	Asbestos cement building sheets (finished)	'000 m ²	39,436	38,908	n.p.
	Bags, leather, fibre, etc.—				
	Handbags—				
864.31	Leather	'000	378	334	220
864.33	Plastic	"	612	376	335
864.39	Other	"	292	396	481
946.01-56	Hessian and calico bags	'000 doz	2,627	n.p.	n.p.
864.11-19	Suitcases, kitbags and trunks	'000	874	833	766
	Bath heaters—				
652.01	Electric	No.	6,399	5,434	5,295
652.03, 06, 08	Gas	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
652.05	Solid fuel	"	884	685	115
779.02-37	Bathing suits (a)	'000 doz	311	372	n.p.
	Baths (exclude infants' baths)—				
671.03	Pressed steel—Enamelled	'000	136	124	150
671.01, 04, 08	Other (exclude pressed steel, galvanised)	"	27	22	26
	Batteries, wet cell type—				
685.13, 15	Auto (S.L.I.) 6 volts	"	279	262	263
685.17, 19	Auto (S.L.I.) 12 volts	"	2,773	3,018	2,788
685.33, 35	Radio, homelighter, fencer	No. of 2 volt cells	13,269	12,686	18,408
685.43-65	Traction, plant and other	"	175,926	171,720	206,291
172.02, 04, 06	Beer (excluding waste beer)	mil. litres	2,005	1,986	2,023
064.21	Biscuits	'000 kg	121,341	125,175	124,055
372.52-66, 374.51-57	Blankets, Woollen—Pure and Mixtures	'000	1,427	1,167	972
152.02	Bran (wheaten)	'000 tonnes	96	99	89
172.21	Brandy	'000 litre al	2,678	2,382	1,921
777.41, 49	Brassieres	'000 doz	641	666	666
066.01-31	Breakfast food, cereal (ready to eat)	tonnes	77,814	78,850	77,333
472.01, 03	Bricks, clay	million	1,911	1,914	2,173
261.41	Briquettes, brown coal	'000 tonnes	1,064	1,131	1,230
051.30, 052.20	Butter—from cream (exclude whey cream)	'000 kg	110,558	97,663	81,733
773.51, 53, 74, 75, 83	Cardigans, jumpers, etc.	'000 doz	2,047	1,991	2,030
474.02	Cement, Portland	'000 tonnes	5,016	5,085	5,201
053.45	Cheese (non-processed)	'000kg	115,583	141,815	149,893
	Cloth (including mixtures)—				
373.10-52	Cotton (b)	'000m ²	37,703	40,188	43,188
	Rayon and acetate—				
374.02, 06, 14	Pure	"	11,644	13,518	13,612
374.04, 08, 16	Mixture	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
374.20-35	Synthetic (non-cellulosic)	"	104,483	113,969	121,423
372.02-50	Wool (excluding blanketing and rug)	"	11,028	11,649	12,019
435.22	Coke—Metallurgical	'000 tonnes	4,310	4,620	n.p.
475.90	Concrete, ready mixed	'000m ³	10,331	11,065	11,412
	Confectionery—				
104.06-18	Chocolate	'000 kg	54,398	51,575	53,192
104.21-29	Other	"	59,251	56,042	53,609
452.04	Copper, refined (c)	'000 tonnes	158	138	137

(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		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
171.06, 10	Cordials and syrups	'000 litres	115,468	109,192	114,736
777.01-29	Corsets and corselets	doz	157,252	152,274	128,985
611.01	Cycles (complete)	'000	190	203	283
804.01	Dentifrices (toothpaste)	'000 kg	7,738	7,333	7,057
499.42	Electricity	mil. kWh	86,095	90,857	95,910
523.76-78	Electrodes for manual welding	'000 kg	17,659	20,452	21,727
502.22-39	Engines, spark and compression ignition (a)	'000	245	230	236
	Essences, flavouring—				
139.31	Domestic	'000 litres	539	462	724
139.35	Industrial	"	6,407	6,064	6,321
696.01, 03, 05	Fans, electric (propellor type)	No.	443,528	404,035	521,614
	Floorboards—				
332.06	Australian timber	m ³	265,292	205,993	209,348
332.08	Imported timber	"			
	Floor coverings—				
841.01-07	Textile	'000 m ²	27,422	28,528	30,582
841.31-61, 69	Smooth surface and embossed	"	6,085	5,870	5,513
841.67, 68	Timber parquetry	"	109	135	146
841.85	Underfelts, underlays, etc. (b)	"	9,127	7,821	7,745
692.21, 23	Floor polishers, electric	No.	12,391	10,252	8,146
	Flour—				
068.01	Self-raising	'000 kg	59,121	39,968	27,507
062.01, 10, 32	Wheaten (c)	'000 tonnes	1,101	1,078	1,081
	Fruit juices, natural—				
074.61-69, 79	Single strength	'000 litres	197,582	186,239	202,664
074.76, 89	Concentrated (d)	"	15,515	13,544	22,225
781.06-29	Gloves, work (e)	'000 doz pairs	3,017	3,200	3,994
127.21	Glucose	'000 kg	49,240	47,751	50,140
832.58, 59	Golf clubs	doz	27,338	32,601	26,038
	Handkerchiefs—				
786.01	Men's	'000 doz	735	n.p.	n.p.
786.11	Women's	"			
	Heaters, room—				
651.01, 03	Solid fuel	No.	3,537	4,693	7,426
651.11-20	Electric radiators and fires	'000	738	758	606
651.04, 05, 21, 22, 26, 27	Gas fires and space heaters	No.	70,784	79,835	79,643
775, 776	Hosiery—				
	Women's (including panty hose)	'000 doz pairs	5,387	6,109	6,734
	Men's	"	1,847	1,685	1,886
	Children's and infants'	"	1,152	1,258	1,482
051.56, 58, 59	Ice cream (f)	'000 litres	211,923	211,919	213,347
051.87, 89, 90	Infants', invalids' and health beverages from cows milk (g)	'000 kg	28,078	22,403	26,924
	Ink, printing—				
419.31	News	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
419.43-59	Other	"	n.p.	17,067	15,707
	Iron and steel—				
442.04, 08	Pig iron	'000 tonnes	6,989	7,349	7,481
442.80-83	Steel ingots	"	7,445	7,431	n.p.
442.28	Blooms and slabs (h)	"	6,520	6,635	n.p.
693.51, 61, 63	Irons, electric (hand, domestic)	'000	774	686	n.p.
076.60	Jams (including conserves, jellies, etc.)	'000 kg	28,579	29,271	22,522
391.04	Lard	"	3,399	2,306	3,773
	Lawn mowers—				
699.52, 53	Petrol, rotary	No.	268,790	324,615	337,051
699.41, 45, 55, 61	Other types (i)	"	14,359	10,131	11,007
453.04	Lead refined (j)	'000 tonnes	208	218	204

(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		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
	Leather—				
	Dressed or finished—				
301.43-65	Chrome tanned (including retanned)	'000 m ²	6,044	8,077	4,458
301.31-37, 83-89	Vegetable tanned, by weight	'000 kg	n.p.	2,254	2,426
301.67, 69	Vegetable tanned, by measurement	'000 m ²	225	249	192
	Lime—				
275.43, 45	Crushed	tonnes	212,032	238,821	288,688
479.18	Hydrated	'000 tonnes	115	113	132
479.12	Quick	"	563	422	429
802.21	Lipstick	'000 kg	40	39	41
063.11-21, 31	Malt (excluding extract)	'000 tonnes	423	460	537
	Margarine—				
121.01	Table	'000 kg	76,214	89,455	98,831
121.06, 08	Other	"	45,876	43,870	41,109
	Mattresses—				
844.22, 25, 27	Inner spring	'000	683	714	714
844.42, 45, 47	Rubber	"	10	10	10
844.52-67	Other	"	582	474	546
027.02-77	Meat, canned (a)	'000 kg	51,778	40,008	37,133
	Meters (domestic)—				
702.01	Electricity consumption	'000	206	237	n.p.
703.01	Gas consumption	"	88	96	n.p.
703.11	Water consumption	"	171	167	175
	Milk, condensed, concentrated and evaporated—				
051.21, 22	Full cream, coffee and milk, sweetened	'000 kg	17,996	16,630	16,532
051.23, 052.42	Full cream, unsweetened	"	37,703	39,529	50,574
051.28	Skim	"	25,704	29,348	13,567
	Milk powder in powdered form—				
051.72, 73	Full cream	"	76,367	75,030	80,255
051.76-79	Skim	"	81,413	74,471	54,155
051.81, 82	Buttermilk or mixed skim and buttermilk	"	9,297	8,187	6,354
503.13-32	Motors, electric (excl. automotive)	'000	2,862	3,183	4,358
	Motor vehicles, finished—				
581.02-08	Cars	No.	264,959	298,046	321,997
581.10-16	Station wagons	"	53,186	58,532	77,291
582.04	Utilities	"	21,979	19,832	18,795
582.06	Panel vans	"	20,221	14,492	10,449
582.08-24	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	10,091	8,686	8,603
	Motor vehicles, partly finished—				
581.22-28,					
582.31, 32	Cars, station wagons, utilities, vans	"	1,358	865	n.p.
582.33-46	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	18,927	22,271	17,315
589.81-89	Motor vehicle safety belts	'000	1,605	n.p.	n.p.
465.16, 17	Nails	tonnes	20,158	19,199	24,953
	Oatmeal and rolled oats—				
062.61, 63	For porridge, etc.	tonnes	15,637	17,683	19,086
393, 394	Oils and fats, crude—Vegetable	'000 kg	78,885	96,563	107,095
	Paints, etc.—				
	Architectural and decorative (b)—				
	Solvent thinned—				
410.01	Primers and undercoats	'000 litres	11,764	11,499	10,982
410.03, 05, 07	Finishing coats	"	27,585	27,585	28,322
	Water thinned—				
410.11, 13, 15	Plastic latex	"	35,826	38,054	42,760
410.17	Other water based	"	382	1,633	2,064
410.25	Tinting colours (all types) packed for sale or transfer out	"	509	579	616
	Paper—				
351.11	Newsprint	'000 tonnes	208	208	n.p.
351.18-79	Other	"	606	633	727
352.11-33	Paperboard	"	415	421	483
336.12	Particle board (resin bonded)	'000 m ²	522	564	667
975.04, 09, 11	Perambulators, pushers and strollers	'000	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
479.22	Plaster of Paris	'000 tonnes	348	347	n.p.
479.32, 33	Plaster sheets—Non-acoustic	'000 m ²	48,034	48,504	54,770
334.32, 34, 36, 38	Plywood, 1 mm basis	"	84,681	86,440	89,933

(a) Excludes poultry and baby food.

(b) Excludes heavy duty coatings.

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

Commodity code	Article		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
	Preserves—				
	Fruit—				
076.01-50	Canned or bottled	'000 kg	182,429	210,690	228,470
074.01	Pulp and puree—single strength	"	3,022	3,389	3,109
	Vegetables—				
094.02-47	Canned or bottled	"	127,814	139,787	131,739
092.02, 06, 10, 19	Quick frozen	"	130,321	143,073	160,646
	Pyjamas—				
774.27, 29	Men's, youths' and boys', woven (suits only)	'000 doz	321	330	364
774.50-59, 64, 66	Women's, maids' and girls' (incl. nightdresses)	"	694	671	765
832.65, 85	Racquet frames (all types)	doz.	11,078	11,664	7,598
643.01-37	Radio receiving sets (including radiograms)	No.	216,174	163,036	199,017
	Records (phonograph)—				
646.35, 65	Single play	'000	7,249	7,767	10,357
646.37, 41, 67, 71	Extended play	"	144	288	269
646.43, 45, 73, 75	Long play	"	21,143	22,117	21,248
657.33, 34, 35, 41	Refrigerators, domestic, electric and gas	"	249	247	279
403.02, 18-96, 404	Resins, synthetic and plastics, for all purposes	'000 tonnes	482	580	816
061.67, 69	Rice, polished, unpolished and broken	'000 kg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
372.70, 72, 374.59	Rugs	'000	131	133	141
123.18-25	Sauce	'000 litres	31,531	32,713	33,796
062.04	Semolina	'000 tonnes	28	33	37
773.04-09	Shirts, woven (men's, youths' and boys'), collar attached (a)	'000 doz	477	460	497
653.01	Sink heaters, electric	No.	9,340	10,880	13,352
671.11-18	Sinks, steel and other (standard size)	"	220,855	209,786	n.p.
805.01-13	Soap, for personal toilet use (b)	tonnes	29,891	32,503	31,388
	Soup—				
	Liquid—				
122.02	Tomato	'000 litres	n.p.	n.p.	15,777
122.09	Other	"	21,890	21,252	23,560
122.13, 15	Dry-mix	'000 kg	5,227	6,103	5,747
127.11-19	Starch (incl. cornflour)	"	149,556	150,760	158,521
401.53	Stearine (stearic acid)	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
461.20	Steel, constructional, fabricated	tonnes	431,823	497,215	543,266
	Stoves, ovens and ranges, domestic cooking—				
661.01-11	Electric(c)	No.	232,591	228,716	234,529
662.26, 31, 34, 36, 42, 43	Gas(d)	"	94,890	95,611	100,754
662.01, 03	Solid fuel	"	3,190	4,341	5,771
	Sugar—				
102.01	Raw	'000 tonnes	3,343	2,989	2,997
102.12	Refined	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
405.36	Sulphate of ammonia	tonnes	229,453	220,553	199,956
415.07, 405.25	Superphosphate(e)	'000 tonnes	3,430	3,680	4,202
803.61	Talcum powder	'000 kg	4,451	4,254	4,302
	Tallow (including dripping), rendered—				
391.15	Edible	"	78,380	82,950	76,081
391.24	Inedible	"	329,269	326,948	270,069
643.57-60	Television sets (colour)	No.	368,109	292,161	331,971
645.51-58	Television picture tubes incorp. new screens	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
	Tiles, roofing—				
475.30	Concrete	'000	154,246	151,361	186,960
472.12	Terracotta	"	51,326	50,600	46,420
	Timber—				
	From native logs—				
331.01-07	Hardwood, etc.	'000 m ³	3,056	3,110	3,280
331.09-19	Softwood	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
331.23, 25	From imported logs	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
661.21, 23	Toasters, electric (domestic)	No.	520,698	474,677	640,569
183.21-28	Tobacco	'000 kg	1,947	n.p.	n.p.
094.51	Tomato juice	'000 litres	8,818	7,538	8,974

(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		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
094.53	Tomato paste and puree	"	n.p.	8,236	16,828
373.58-64	Towels	'000 doz	838	933	932
671.51-59	Toilet cisterns	No.	n.p.	591,131	513,087
683.03-11	Transformers, chokes and ballasts, for distribution of power and light, etc.	"	18,888	19,311	19,565
863.01	Umbrellas, street and general purpose	'000	n.p.	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	6,051	5,964	6,926
692.02,04	Vacuum cleaners (domestic)	'000	175	219	251
	Wash basins—				
671.37	Earthenware	"	251	247	215
693.02-18	Washing machines, household, electric	"	282	358	372
	Weatherboards—				
332.12	Australian timber	m ³	11,317	17,773	18,076
332.14	Imported timber	"	1,791	2,457	3,375
152.14	Wheatmeal for stock feed	'000 tonnes	417	364	342
519.01	Wheelbarrows (metal)	No.	200,234	207,788	200,453
	Wine, beverage—				
172.42	Fortified	'000 litres	45,031	59,469	57,619
172.46	Unfortified	"	185,413	232,508	261,504
341.31-45	Wood pulp (air dried)	'000 tonnes	614	672	686
242.07-11	Wool, scoured or carbonised	tonnes	71,432	83,570	89,381
242.33, 35	Wool tops, pure	'000 kg	17,173	19,599	19,887
	Yarn (including mixtures)—				
364.11-50	Cotton	"	22,460	21,103	21,837
363.47-75	Woollen	"	13,821	14,799	14,620
363.17-31	Wool worsted	"	5,453	5,603	5,227
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	"	9,289	10,505	9,880
457.04	Zinc, refined (a)	'000 tonnes	263	309	300

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

Enterprise Statistics—Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys

The Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics have, since 1977-78, included *enterprises* primarily engaged in Mining and Manufacturing annually, Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution in 1977-78 and Construction statistics in 1978-79. Statistics in respect of enterprises have been published in *Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys, Enterprise Statistics: Details by Industry Class, Australia* (Cat. No. 8103.0).

Below is a brief summary of the censuses collection units and methodology and a summary table of enterprise statistics. More detailed explanations on the censuses are shown in the above publication.

The business units, as standardised for purposes of the Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys are at three levels: the establishment (and associated administrative offices and ancillary units); the enterprise; and the enterprise group.

The central unit from which statistical information was collected is the *enterprise*, defined broadly as the unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. The term *legal entity* is used to cover a sole proprietor, or partnership, or company, but also includes co-operative societies and some government authorities mainly engaged in the industries included in the censuses and surveys.

The group of legal entities owned or controlled by a single company is recognised as a separate type of unit—the *enterprise group*. The basic unit for which most data were collected and tabulated is the *establishment*, defined in general as a unit comprising all the operations carried on by the one enterprise at a single physical location—such as an individual factory, shop or mine.

In the Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys, information was collected using a common framework of reporting units (enterprises and establishments as defined above) and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification (the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1978 Edition). As a result the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses and surveys are provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, so that aggregates for economic data such as value

added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure and stocks are obtained on a consistent basis for all industries and business units covered by the censuses and surveys. A detailed description of the integration of economic censuses is contained in Chapter 31, Year Book No. 56, 1970.

ENTERPRISES—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

Industry and year	Enterprises operating during year	Persons employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases and selected expenses	Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	Stocks at (g)		Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	30 June	30 June	(h)	(i)
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining (excluding services to Mining)—										
1977-78 . . .	726	64,860	1,000.4	5,341.8	1,893.9	39.2	668.0	781.8	3,561.5	754.1
1978-79 . . .	745	68,351	1,092.9	6,296.5	2,062.5	58.7	812.0	781.7	4,144.8	1,030.2
Manufacturing—										
1977-78 . . .	21,786	1,146,807	11,340.2	48,648.9	27,828.9	556.2	8,556.4	9,218.9	21,482.6	1,988.3
1978-79 . . .	22,015	1,174,665	12,284.6	56,115.8	32,350.7	667.6	9,276.5	10,192.7	24,013.7	2,282.7
Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution—										
1977-78 . . .	73	79,789	940.8	3,564.3	1,398.8	10.6	253.3	297.9	2,210.0	964.7
1978-79 . . .	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
Construction (Non- government (k))—										
1978-79 (l) . . .	52,250	239,113	1,997.9	11,517.5	7,585.5	216.5	879.9	1,029.5	3,865.2	207.6

(a) The number of enterprises in operation for all or any part of the year which were in the scope of the censuses and surveys. (b) Working proprietors and employees, including part-time and casual employees as at 30 June. (c) Wages and salaries paid during the year to employees of the enterprise. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded. (d) Sales of goods, commission revenue, repair and service revenue, rent, leasing and hiring revenue (as from the year 1978-79 inclusive), government bounties and subsidies and all other operating revenue except interest, royalties and dividends. (e) Purchases by the enterprise of goods for manufacture or resale, containers, stores and supplies (except office supplies) and charges for fuels, electricity and water, freight and cartage, vehicle running expenses, sales commission expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, and commission and sub-contract expenses. (f) Amount paid for rent and leasing premises, vehicles and equipment. (g) Stocks of materials, fuels, etc. work in progress and finished goods owned by the enterprise. (h) This is derived as turnover plus increase (less decrease) in stocks, less purchases and selected expenses, and from 1978-79 inclusive less rent, leasing and hiring expenses. (i) Outlay on new assets (including progress payments) and land and secondhand fixed tangible assets less disposals. (j) Not collected for the year 1978-79. (k) General Government data was collected and is shown in publication Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys: 1978-79, Enterprise Statistics: Details by Industry Class, Australia (Catalogue No. 8103.0). (l) Collected every five years as part of the rotating economic censuses and surveys.

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 1980, is the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. For information and detailed tables relating to the 1979-80 Retail Census, reference should be made to the series of final census publications (8622.0 to 8627.0) for 1979-80. Summary of operations of establishments classified by industry group for Australia for 1979-80 are set out in the following table.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP OR CLASS(b), 1979-80

ASIC Code(c)	Industry group or class	Establish- ments at 30 June (No.)	Persons employed at 30 June (No.)(d)	Wages and salaries(e) (\$m)	Retail sales (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (\$m)	Value added (\$m)
	Description						Opening (\$m)	Closing (\$m)		
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS										
481	Department and general stores	856	98,926	712.9	3,972.2	4,214.6	598.3	687.7	3,179.3	1,124.6
484	Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores . .	17,908	81,797	519.1	4,057.5	4,143.4	740.4	851.3	3,140.5	1,113.7
485	Household appliance and hardware stores(f)	8,189	44,187	319.4	2,573.4	2,962.7	447.4	517.0	2,251.1	781.2
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers(g)	26,516	175,995	1,319.2	12,467.6	18,203.2	1,625.7	1,752.8	15,130.8	3,199.6
488	Food stores	39,416	260,266	1,131.3	12,577.3	12,747.0	635.0	751.5	10,517.0	2,346.5
489	Other retailers . . .	17,607	76,209	406.9	3,251.5	3,385.4	469.1	549.9	2,489.4	976.7
	Total	110,492	737,380	4,408.7	38,899.6	45,656.3	4,515.9	5,110.1	36,708.2	9,542.3
SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS										
9133	Motion picture theatres	577	6,777	44.9	31.8	177.9	1.3	1.4	76.0	102.0
923	Restaurants, hotels and accommodation . .	17,702	183,310	1,021.6	2,618.3	4,670.2	135.5	160.5	2,617.0	2,078.2
9241,2,3	Licensed clubs(h) . .	3,243	52,297	423.1	697.4	1,515.2	48.2	50.1	577.6	939.5
934	Laundries and dry cleaners	1,365	12,106	91.3	1.5	223.5	6.8	8.0	66.7	158.0
935	Hairdressers, beauty salons	2,265	12,282	78.2	12.2	173.3	4.8	5.7	50.7	123.4

(a) Excludes all bread and milk vendors and single establishment enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000 (except for ASIC classes 9232 and 9233 in ASIC group 923). For ASIC classes 9232 and 9233 all establishments are included irrespective of turnover size. (b) A class total or a total for a combination of classes has been shown where the scope of the census did not include all the ASIC classes in an ASIC group. (c) Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (d) Includes working proprietors. (e) Excludes drawing by working proprietors. (f) Includes household appliance and domestic hardware stores, watchmakers and jewellers, music stores and electric appliance repairers but excludes establishments predominantly engaged in selling building materials, paint, tools of trade, etc. (g) Establishments predominantly engaged in wholesaling new motor vehicles are included in this group. (h) Includes licensed bowling clubs, licensed golf clubs and licensed clubs, n.e.c.

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. A new series based on the 1979-80 Retail Census will be commenced in April 1982. 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	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Groceries	4,264.5	4,807.8	5,488.7
Butchers' meat	1,422.5	1,661.5	1,972.9
Other food (b)	2,366.6	2,646.7	2,940.3
<i>Total food and groceries</i>	<i>8,053.6</i>	<i>9,116.0</i>	<i>10,401.9</i>
Beer, wine and spirits	3,140.9	3,559.6	3,943.0
Clothing and drapery	3,601.5	3,876.3	4,144.0
Footwear	576.2	636.0	692.2
Hardware, china and glassware(c)	967.6	1,104.5	1,261.8
Electrical goods(d)	1,857.5	1,888.0	2,055.5
Furniture and floor coverings	1,291.9	1,365.0	1,484.7
Chemists' goods	1,240.5	1,359.1	1,472.1
Newspapers, books and stationery	866.4	961.0	1,088.4
Other goods(e)	2,047.3	2,304.3	2,554.3
Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)	23,643.4	26,169.8	29,097.9

(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 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 1974-75 prices(b)					
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food and drink	7,429.6	7,621.0	7,932.8	8,218.8	8,262.9	8,344.3
Clothing, hardware, electrical and furniture	5,984.9	6,217.3	6,221.2	6,101.1	6,144.2	6,330.7
Other	2,925.2	2,929.9	2,973.7	3,064.6	3,147.7	3,197.9
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	16,339.7	16,768.2	17,127.7	17,384.5	17,554.8	17,872.9

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