

CHAPTER 17

MANUFACTURING AND INTERNAL TRADE

MANUFACTURING

Introduction

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 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 Commission is an advisory authority. The Government is required to seek the Commission's advice before it makes changes in the assistance afforded industries, but the Government is not obliged to accept the Commission's advice.

In August 1983, the Government initiated an independent review by Mr John Uhrig of the functions and operations of the Commission. Decisions taken on the recommendations of that review and reflected in the *Industries Assistance Commission Amendment Act 1984* were designed to improve the Commission's operations and procedures so that it could more effectively assist the Government to meet its industry policy objectives.

The Commission's basic functions remain unchanged. These are to hold inquiries, conduct public hearings and to make reports to the Government on assistance, and matters associated with assistance, to industries in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Inquiries are initiated by references from the Minister administering the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1983*. 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.

The new legislation involved changes to the policy guidelines under which the Commission operates. For normal inquiries, these are now cast in terms of encouraging the growth of efficient and internationally competitive industries, facilitating structural adjustment and recognising the interests of other industries and consumers.

The Commission is required to give wide public notice that it is conducting an inquiry. Under the new arrangements, a draft report is prepared on the basis of consultation with interested parties, written submissions and the Commission's own investigatory work. Draft reports are published and public hearings are held to give interested parties an opportunity to examine and comment before Commission reports are finally settled. Public hearings are conducted in an informal manner and may be held in Canberra or in other cities throughout Australia.

It is the Government's intention that, in most cases, final Commission reports will be published prior to a Government decision being taken. When released for publication, these Commission reports are sold by Australian Government Publishing Service Bookshops.

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.

The *Industries Assistance Commission Amendment Act 1984* abolished the Temporary Assistance Authority. Henceforth, the Commission is to be responsible for conducting all temporary assistance inquiries which are concerned with the question of whether urgent action is necessary to provide assistance to any industry experiencing difficulties. A separate set of guidelines are to apply to such inquiries and the Commission must hold a public hearing and submit its report within 45 days of receipt of a temporary assistance reference.

Bureau of Industry Economics

The Bureau of Industry Economics has been established by the Australian Government as a centre for research into the manufacturing and commerce sectors. 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 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.

Activities coming within the Bureau's research area include manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and personal and business services. These currently contribute well over 50 per cent of gross domestic product in Australia and absorb an even larger share of the labour force.

The Bureau is also concerned with developments in mining, rural industry, public and private services and international trade and investment where these impinge on the manufacturing and commerce sectors.

A Council of Advice advises the Minister of Industry and Commerce about the Bureau's work and ensures that it is relevant to contemporary and long term issues in manufacturing and commerce. Its members are drawn from a wide range of industries and backgrounds, including the universities and the trade union movement. The Council assists with the work of the Bureau and the effective dissemination of the results of the Bureau's work.

As well as conducting longer-term research, the Bureau provides the Minister for Industry and Commerce with regular briefings on economic trends. It also undertakes short-term projects of immediate relevance. 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. Technical and social factors affecting industry structure and performance are also taken into account in investigations.

The staff of the Bureau consists of approximately 60 officers with backgrounds in business, government and university teaching and research.

Research projects often require special surveys where existing data sources are inadequate or more detailed information is required for particular industries. In certain projects the Bureau undertakes joint research with other organisations and consultants are engaged where this will significantly enhance the quality of the research.

Current research areas include:

- the aerospace industry
- the chemicals industry
- corporate taxation
- small business
- productivity
- industrial development policies
- structural adjustment in heavy engineering
- investment behaviour in manufacturing
- trade relations with north-east Asia.

The results of the Bureau's research are published in working papers, which generally address more technical issues or present preliminary results; information bulletins which contain statistics and other information and research reports which give comprehensive results of the Bureau's major projects. In addition the Bureau publishes conference proceedings, contributed papers from people outside the Bureau and submissions to other Government organisations.

Standardisation

The *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization* (CSIRO) is obliged by two Acts of Parliament to be associated with national standards. The functions of CSIRO as laid down by these Acts involve establishing, developing and maintaining standards of measurement of physical quantities and to promote the use of these standards.

CSIRO first undertook this role in 1938 after government acceptance of a recommendation by a Secondary Industries Testing and Research Committee that these functions were essential for the successful development of manufacturing industry in Australia. Since that time, standards and calibrations have been established for a very wide range of physical quantities, extending considerably beyond the minimum required by law. From 1978, CSIRO has been responsible for first level calibrations in the defence area.

In certain specialist areas, CSIRO has authorised other bodies to carry out functions related to standards. CSIRO has authorised the *Australian Atomic Energy Commission* (Department of Resources and Energy) and the *Australian Radiation Laboratory* (Department of Health) to maintain standards for quantities relating to ionising radiations, such as radioactivity, exposure, and absorbed dose. It has also authorised the *Division of National Mapping* (Department of Resources and Energy) and the *Australian Telecommunications Commission* (Department of Communications) to maintain working standards of time interval and frequency.

At the international level, a treaty now widely known as the Metric Treaty has been signed by 45 member nations, including Australia. The *International Bureau of Weights and Measures* (BIPM) co-ordinates activities under the Treaty by providing a mechanism for making international agreements in scientific metrology and for coordinating research on basic scientific problems in measurement. The CSIRO has representatives on five of the BIPM's Consultative Committees, while the *Australian Radiation Laboratory* and the *Australian Atomic Energy Commission* (as CSIRO agents) are represented on another Consultative Committee.

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 Technology 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, 1978 and 1984. The present role of the Commission provides for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units and standards of measurement, physical quantities, the progressive introduction of the metric system as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities in Australia and for the examination and approval of the patterns of measuring instruments used for trade in order to control design and quality. The 1984 amendments also changed the title of the Act to the National Measurement Act.

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 seven 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, medical 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 and 1208.0) 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. The latest edition published is in respect of the year 1980-81 which was released in April 1983. Because of the relatively few changes that occurred in the component items of the ASCC, it was decided not to publish the 1979-80 edition of the ASCC manual.

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

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. Detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period are included in Year Book No. 57, pages 721-9, and in earlier issues.

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, Wholesale Trade, Construction and Electricity and Gas industries. 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 are 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 1982-83

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	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		Males	Females	Persons			Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$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
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
1970-71										
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
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
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
1974-75(c)	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
1974-75(d)	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
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
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
1977-78(e)	25,998	855,448	290,237	1,145,685	11,151.4	48,210.8	7,880.2	8,510.8	29,087.8	19,753.6
1977-78(f)	26,065	853,966	290,233	1,144,199	11,135.8	48,112.6	7,863.5	8,498.1	28,992.7	19,754.4
1978-79	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
1979-80	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
1980-81	27,681	859,217	290,746	1,149,963	14,912.7	73,723.0	11,047.1	12,366.9	46,448.7	28,594.1
1981-82	28,706	862,542	292,266	1,154,808	17,002.8	81,869.3	12,377.4	13,297.3	51,240.4	31,548.7
1982-83	27,696	787,309	265,596	1,052,905	17,403.0	82,321.0	13,094.0	13,059.0	51,226.0	31,059.0

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors. (c) These data and that of previous years includes the data of all manufacturing establishments. (d) These data and those of following years exclude single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (e) These data and those of previous years are classified to the 1969 (preliminary) edition of ASIC. (f) These data and those of following years 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 the 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:

- 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.
- 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.

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 1981-82 AND 1982-83

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 \$m	Value added \$m	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals \$m
			Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.		Turn-over \$m	Opening \$m	Closing \$m			
ASIC code	Description											
1981-82												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,485	127,921	50,811	178,732	2,606	17,118	1,919	1,947	11,821	5,325	549
23	Textiles	655	20,863	15,082	35,945	500	2,181	374	410	1,361	856	72
24	Clothing and footwear	2,032	18,015	59,492	77,507	849	2,915	460	506	1,580	1,380	34
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	4,184	68,008	12,411	80,419	968	4,102	527	585	2,391	1,770	94
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,946	73,071	29,842	102,913	1,591	6,118	697	774	3,228	2,966	293
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	942	44,820	15,398	60,218	1,069	7,836	1,256	1,332	5,146	2,767	310
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,777	40,892	5,073	45,965	769	3,820	438	514	2,211	1,686	179
29	Basic metal products	548	88,779	7,335	96,114	1,784	10,158	2,009	2,073	7,141	3,080	1,687
31	Fabricated metal products	4,509	95,725	20,607	116,332	1,625	6,781	975	1,074	4,021	2,860	167
32	Transport equipment	1,394	115,563	15,904	131,467	1,961	7,631	1,270	1,389	4,585	3,165	329
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,934	124,043	39,028	163,071	2,360	9,199	1,862	2,061	5,318	4,080	246
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,300	44,842	21,283	66,125	922	4,009	590	632	2,437	1,614	125
	Total manufacturing	28,706	862,542	292,266	1,154,808	17,003	81,869	12,377	13,297	51,240	31,549	4,084
1982-83												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,424	125,136	49,402	174,538	2,854	18,507	1,905	2,088	12,763	5,927	594
23	Textiles	628	19,192	13,440	32,632	513	2,147	395	375	1,323	805	57
24	Clothing and footwear	1,969	16,692	53,258	69,950	847	2,917	479	465	1,549	1,355	29
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	4,028	60,152	10,879	71,031	950	3,982	585	567	2,291	1,674	92
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,909	71,327	29,407	100,734	1,711	6,484	772	742	3,384	3,072	207
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	931	43,512	14,808	58,320	1,144	8,124	1,315	1,443	5,418	2,835	328
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,712	36,439	4,436	40,875	761	3,705	516	573	2,202	1,560	145
29	Basic metal products	548	76,613	6,387	83,000	1,682	9,431	2,068	1,940	6,803	2,500	1,431
31	Fabricated metal products	4,272	84,089	17,690	101,779	1,584	6,424	1,074	957	3,656	2,650	147
32	Transport equipment	1,300	107,099	13,949	121,048	2,140	8,041	1,348	1,413	4,814	3,292	300
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,766	106,757	33,396	140,153	2,309	8,585	2,027	1,895	4,649	3,804	213
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,209	40,301	18,544	58,845	907	3,972	611	600	2,375	1,587	135
	Total manufacturing	27,696	787,309	265,596	1,052,905	17,403	82,321	13,094	13,059	51,226	31,059	3,678

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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, 1982-83, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83**

<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	38,631	36,831	24,787	11,909	8,216	3,930	521	311	125,136
23	Textiles	5,252	10,588	621	1,507	409	N.P.	—		19,192
24	Clothing and footwear	4,347	10,287	559	1,114	271	93	103	437	16,692
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	20,005	15,178	9,782	5,999	5,922	2,748			60,152
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	24,164	24,191	7,312	5,505	4,672	4,368	199	916	71,327
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	19,450	15,629	2,601	2,208	2,776	N.P.	N.P.	—	43,512
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,926	9,684	5,937	2,878	3,977	717	167	153	36,439
29	Basic metal products	41,691	11,902	6,061	7,645	5,283	N.P.			76,613
31	Fabricated metal products	30,906	26,277	11,503	5,952	7,586	1,248	863	450	84,089
32	Transport equipment	28,930	45,737	11,399	15,831	4,593	540	27	42	107,099
33	Other machinery and equipment	45,129	34,958	8,704	10,511	6,689	613	22	131	106,757
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	14,514	16,608	3,123	3,784	1,871	346	27	28	40,301
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	285,945	257,870	92,389	74,843	52,265	19,597	1,932	2,468	787,309
	1981-82	319,468	278,908	99,429	81,408	57,395	21,345	1,962	2,627	862,542
	1980-81	323,242	277,744	94,319	81,449	55,874	21,942	2,117	2,530	859,217
FEMALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	16,277	14,619	7,532	4,909	3,786	1,977	171	131	49,402
23	Textiles	3,893	6,770	485	1,165	279	N.P.	—		13,440
24	Clothing and footwear	15,419	30,953	2,626	2,956	1,150	117	39	76	53,258
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,892	2,814	1,738	1,015	1,142	204			10,879
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	11,430	9,568	3,012	2,023	2,186	688	120	380	29,407
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	8,868	4,694	439	381	374	N.P.	N.P.	—	14,808
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,748	1,497	444	281	378	54	20	14	4,436
29	Basic metal products	3,277	1,477	457	591	372	N.P.			6,387
31	Fabricated metal products	7,046	5,955	2,104	1,214	1,070	175	134	97	17,690
32	Transport equipment	2,783	8,646	596	1,552	245	115	6	6	13,949
33	Other machinery and equipment	16,439	10,948	1,491	3,259	1,118	91	7	43	33,396
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,591	7,207	1,333	1,717	615	63	5	13	18,544
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	98,663	105,148	22,257	21,063	12,715	4,488	502	760	265,596
	1981-82	112,456	113,829	23,288	23,474	13,404	4,464	527	824	292,266
	1980-81	112,997	113,745	21,796	23,306	12,996	4,586	534	786	290,746
PERSONS EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	54,908	51,450	32,319	16,818	12,002	5,907	692	442	174,538
23	Textiles	9,145	17,358	1,106	2,672	688	N.P.	—		32,632
24	Clothing and footwear	19,766	41,240	3,185	4,070	1,421	210	142	513	69,950
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	23,897	17,992	11,520	7,014	7,064	2,952			71,031
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	35,594	33,759	10,324	7,528	6,858	5,056	319	1,296	100,734
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	28,318	20,323	3,040	2,589	3,150	N.P.	N.P.	—	58,320
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,674	11,181	6,381	3,159	4,355	771	187	167	40,875
29	Basic metal products	44,968	13,379	6,518	8,236	5,655	N.P.			83,000
31	Fabricated metal products	37,952	32,232	13,607	7,166	8,656	1,423	997	547	101,779
32	Transport equipment	31,713	54,383	11,995	17,383	4,838	655	33	48	121,048
33	Other machinery and equipment	61,568	45,906	10,195	13,770	7,807	704	29	174	140,153
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,105	23,815	4,456	5,501	2,486	409	32	41	58,845
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	384,608	363,018	114,646	95,906	64,980	24,085	2,434	3,228	1,052,905
	1981-82	431,924	392,737	122,717	104,882	70,799	25,809	2,489	3,451	1,154,808
	1980-81	436,239	391,489	116,115	104,755	68,870	26,528	2,651	3,316	1,149,963

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, 1982-83 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83**
(\$ 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	956	863	520	235	181	80	12	7	2,854
23	Textiles	152	277	14	38	9	N.P.	—	—	513
24	Clothing and footwear	237	509	36	46	15	3	—	7	847
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	328	241	148	93	88	45	1	—	950
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	631	573	162	117	103	95	5	25	1,711
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	555	397	58	50	66	N.P.	N.P.	—	1,144
28	Non-metallic mineral products	290	209	113	54	74	14	3	3	761
29	Basic metal products	916	267	130	155	132	N.P.	—	8	1,682
31	Fabricated metal products	611	509	196	103	135	20	21	—	1,584
32	Transport equipment	576	968	191	317	75	11	—	1	2,140
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,032	768	157	213	125	11	—	3	2,309
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	355	368	61	81	35	6	—	—	907
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	6,638	5,950	1,786	1,502	1,038	388	45	55	17,403
	1981-82	6,624	5,757	1,700	1,446	1,013	370	42	49	17,003
	1980-81	5,885	5,032	1,410	1,283	869	347	42	45	14,913

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,
1982-83 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83**
(\$ 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	5,572	5,959	3,390	1,563	1,331	592	63	36	18,507
23	Textiles	683	1,087	86	167	37	N.P.	—	—	2,147
24	Clothing and footwear	905	1,717	88	159	39	8	—	31	2,917
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,385	1,014	563	398	350	236	6	—	3,982
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,439	2,262	583	424	317	379	17	64	6,484
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,427	2,451	1,414	292	441	N.P.	N.P.	—	8,124
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,351	884	677	303	356	79	31	25	3,705
29	Basic metal products	3,966	1,721	1,185	688	1,341	N.P.	—	46	9,431
31	Fabricated metal products	2,399	1,953	910	451	574	75	—	—	6,424
32	Transport equipment	1,686	4,014	942	1,166	197	32	2	2	8,041
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,756	2,987	582	768	449	30	3	11	8,585
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,455	1,701	296	329	165	24	2	2	3,972
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	29,024	27,747	10,715	6,708	5,597	1,969	344	217	82,321
	1981-82	29,545	27,208	10,590	6,652	5,491	1,898	297	188	81,869
	1980-81	26,910	23,856	9,667	6,067	4,902	1,867	292	163	73,723

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, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1982-83 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO
1982-83¹**
(\$ 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	3,705	4,145	2,406	1,037	959	441	45	26	12,763
23	Textiles	414	658	68	109	23	N.P.	—		1,323
24	Clothing and footwear	519	894	36	76	18	4			1,549
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	793	571	320	245	195	146	4	16	2,291
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,253	1,213	295	213	159	211	6	32	3,384
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,050	1,518	1,306	184	301	N.P.	N.P.	—	5,418
28	Non-metallic mineral products	838	470	429	173	205	47	22	17	2,202
29	Basic metal products	2,916	1,258	866	464	925	N.P.			6,803
31	Fabricated metal products	1,357	1,076	547	266	328	44	171	27	3,656
32	Transport equipment	821	2,601	606	672	97	14	1	2	4,814
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,000	1,618	330	418	261	15	2	6	4,649
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	855	1,037	184	183	103	12	1	1	2,375
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	17,520	17,060	7,393	4,041	3,574	1,260	251	126	51,226
	1981-82	17,896	16,904	7,300	4,059	3,501	1,237	231	112	51,240
	1980-81	16,647	14,742	6,722	3,693	3,149	1,176	231	89	46,449

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, 1982-83 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83**
(\$ 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	605	646	224	269	93	60	7	—	1,905
23	Textiles	127	204	13	28	6	N.P.	—		395
24	Clothing and footwear	139	289	14	31	4	1			479
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	199	140	75	55	62	50	1	3	585
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	287	291	59	51	30	45	2	6	772
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	630	404	153	46	63	N.P.	N.P.	—	1,315
28	Non-metallic mineral products	205	121	81	36	58	12	2	2	516
29	Basic metal products	975	293	249	184	199	N.P.			2,068
31	Fabricated metal products	400	364	132	57	72	13	70	34	1,074
32	Transport equipment	325	674	142	162	28	16	—	—	1,348
33	Other machinery and equipment	856	781	120	164	100	5	—	1	2,027
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	231	274	35	47	21	3	—	—	611
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	4,978	4,480	1,297	1,129	738	342	83	48	13,094
	1981-82	4,854	4,200	1,154	1,101	673	298	83	14	12,377
	1980-81	4,235	3,809	1,007	1,091	563	280	49	13	11,047
CLOSING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	643	722	248	290	105	72	7	—	2,088
23	Textiles	120	195	11	28	5	N.P.	—		375
24	Clothing and footwear	126	287	13	34	4	1			465
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	193	140	74	51	58	46	1	4	567
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	265	291	61	48	29	41	2	6	742
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	656	425	211	54	77	N.P.	N.P.	—	1,443
28	Non-metallic mineral products	215	132	102	42	64	14	2	2	573
29	Basic metal products	872	275	283	174	191	N.P.			1,940
31	Fabricated metal products	363	320	111	48	61	12	69	38	957
32	Transport equipment	324	665	155	220	32	17	—	—	1,413
33	Other machinery and equipment	792	737	114	136	109	4	—	1	1,895
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	238	253	38	46	21	3	—	—	600
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	4,807	4,442	1,420	1,171	756	329	81	52	13,059
	1981-82	5,051	4,583	1,328	1,154	736	350	78	17	13,297
	1980-81	4,855	4,207	1,111	1,104	686	302	83	17	12,367

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 367.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—VALUE ADDED, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1982-83 AND
TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1980-81 TO 1982-83**
(\$ 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	1,907	1,890	1,009	547	384	163	18	10	5,927
23	Textiles	263	420	16	57	12	N.P.	—		805
24	Clothing and footwear	372	821	50	86	21	4		15	1,355
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	586	443	242	149	151	86	2		1,674
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,164	1,048	289	207	156	164	10	33	3,072
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,403	953	166	116	154	N.P.	N.P.	—	2,835
28	Non-metallic mineral products	523	425	269	136	157	33	9	7	1,560
29	Basic metal products	947	445	352	214	408	N.P.			2,500
31	Fabricated metal products	1,006	833	342	176	234	30	48	24	2,650
32	Transport equipment	864	1,403	348	552	104	19	—	1	3,292
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,692	1,324	246	322	198	15	1	5	3,804
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	607	643	115	145	63	11	1	1	1,587
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	11,332	10,650	3,445	2,709	2,041	695	91	97	31,059
	1981-82	11,846	10,687	3,464	2,646	2,053	713	61	78	31,549
	1980-81	10,882	9,512	3,049	2,387	1,877	713	96	77	28,594

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 1983 BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83**

<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	1,014	966	566	360	366	118	24	10	3,424
23	Textiles	198	307	43	39	29	11	—	1	628
24	Clothing and footwear	769	943	94	85	66	6	2	4	1,969
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,428	1,074	633	297	427	121	14	34	4,028
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,248	881	271	196	209	47	16	41	2,909
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	426	289	71	48	81	15	1	—	931
28	Non-metallic mineral products	569	392	334	129	212	44	18	14	1,712
29	Basic metal products	205	191	59	36	39	11	5	2	548
31	Fabricated metal products	1,727	1,086	590	327	431	75	20	16	4,272
32	Transport equipment	422	374	208	114	156	18	3	5	1,300
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,603	1,159	335	296	316	35	7	15	3,766
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	862	730	236	172	167	27	7	8	2,209
Total manufacturing										
	1982-83	10,471	8,392	3,440	2,099	2,499	528	117	150	27,696
	1981-82	10,625	8,916	3,555	2,220	2,603	555	106	126	28,706
	1980-81	10,334	8,726	3,291	2,131	2,426	558	98	117	27,681

**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, 1982-83
AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83**

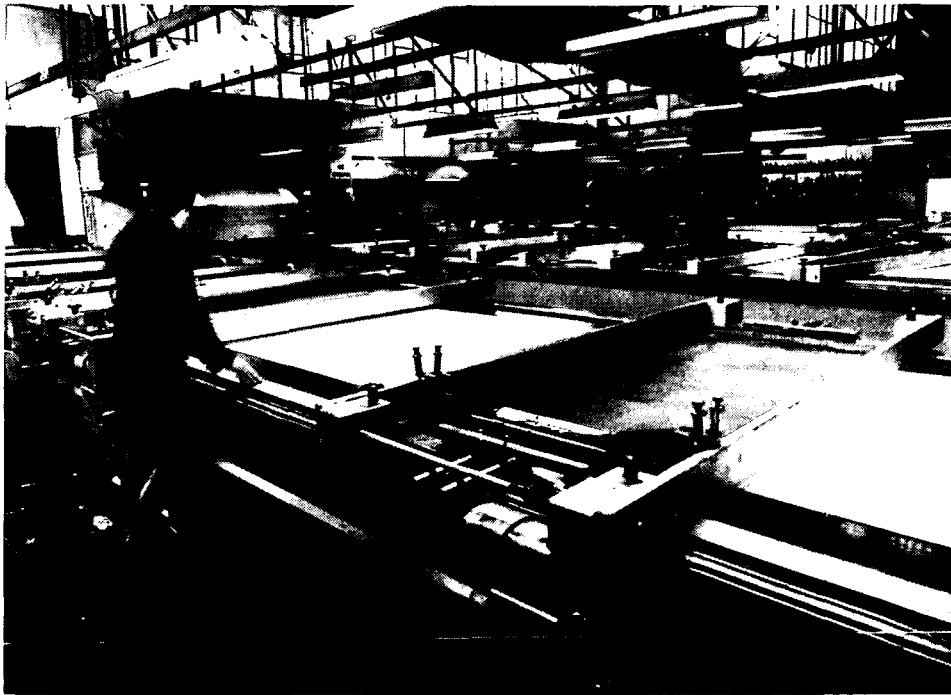
Industry sub-division		Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)
ASIC code	Description		Males	Females	Persons	
			—No.—			\$m
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	850	1,298	665	1,963	8.5
23	Textiles	253	333	191	524	2.6
24	Clothing and footwear	621	510	739	1,249	6.1
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,443	5,434	1,349	6,783	29.5
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,431	1,938	1,063	3,001	18.3
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	251	364	152	516	3.5
28	Non-metallic mineral products	548	889	271	1,160	6.3
29	Basic metal products	141	240	45	285	1.9
31	Fabricated metal products	2,554	4,027	1,130	5,157	30.2
32	Transport equipment	774	1,278	290	1,568	8.7
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,969	2,941	1,027	3,968	27.6
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,752	2,462	999	3,461	16.3
	Total manufacturing					
	1982-83	14,587	21,714	7,921	29,635	159.5
	1981-82	14,022	20,952	7,727	28,679	137.3
	1980-81	12,275	18,405	6,516	24,921	98.6

(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 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 table on the following page 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 is published in the ABS publication 8303.0 mentioned above.



The automated screening of dyes and colour build up, in the pattern printing process, at a textile mill in Sydney.

Australian Information Service

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

<i>Commodity code</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit of quantity</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83p</i>
	Acid (in terms of 100%)—				
401.29	Hydrochloric	tonnes	59,909	54,554	60,959
401.37	Nitric	"	168,868	193,337	190,048
401.57	Sulphuric	'000 tonnes	1,976	2,039	1,734
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 litres	1,031,259	1,007,288	1,009,457
	Air-conditioning equipment—				
657.03, 05	Room air conditioners (refrigerated)	No.	58,428	n.p.	34,567
657.13, 15	Room air coolers (evaporative coolers)	"	117,623	n.p.	151,404
657.21, 22, 23	Packaged unit air conditioners	"	30,629	n.p.	21,789
	Animal feeds—				
	From wheat—				
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	230	229	206
159.11	Poultry pellets and crumbles	"	1,425	1,346	1,410
159.15	Poultry mash	"	149	187	176
159.01	Canned dog and cat foods	'000 kg	194,602	174,079	189,975
159.02	Dog biscuits (whole)	"	5,649	11,773	39,991
159.03	Other manufactured dog and cat food	"	108,892	104,611	84,698
	Audio cassettes—				
647.98	Pre-recorded	'000	13,899	17,622	14,904
647.99	Blank	"	n.a.	2,135	1,921
	Bags, leather, fibre, etc.—				
	Handbags—				
864.31	Leather	"	295	325	210
864.33	Plastic	"	257	269	n.p.
864.39	Other	"	483	483	n.p.
864.11-19	Suitcases, kitbags and trunks	'000	684	385	n.p.
	Bath heaters—				
654.31	Electric	No.	4,303	4,137	2,654
779.02-37	Bathing suits (a)	'000 doz	n.p.	528	383
	Baths (exclude infants' baths)—				
671.03	Pressed steel—Enamelled	'000	157	142	n.p.
671.01, 04, 08	Other (exclude pressed steel, galvanised)	"	32	37	n.p.
	Batteries, wet cell type—				
685.13, 15	Auto (S.L.I.) 6 volts	"	231	202	155
685.17, 19	Auto (S.L.I.) 12 volts	"	2,479	2,559	2,400
685.33, 35	Radio, homelighter, fencer	No. of 2 volt cells	11,072	19,930	n.y.a.
685.43-65	Traction, plant and other	"	170,138	197,365	204,563
172.02, 04, 06	Beer (excluding waste beer)	mil. litres	1,987	1,968	1,972
064.21	Biscuits	'000 kg	129,748	131,628	129,119
372.52-66, 374.51-57	Blankets, Woollen—Pure and Mixtures	'000	857	961	n.y.a.
152.02	Bran (wheaten)	'000 tonnes	95	90	93
172.21	Brandy	'000 litre al	2,410	2,858	1,799
777.41, 49	Brassieres	'000 doz	681	654	603
066.01, 05	Breakfast food, cereal (ready to eat)	tonnes	81,504	85,992	80,301
472.01, 03	Bricks, clay	million	2,287	2,234	1,694
261.41	Briquettes, brown coal	'000 tonnes	1,081	993	760
051.30, 052.20	Butter—from cream (exclude whey cream)	'000 kg	84,077	74,983	75,777
773.51, 53, 74, 75, 83	Cardigans, jumpers, etc.	'000 doz	1,908	1,765	1,755
474.02	Cement, Portland	'000 tonnes	5,656	6,136	5,350
053.45	Cheese (non-processed)	'000kg	136,744	153,210	142,917
	Cloth (including mixtures)—				
373.10-52	Cotton (b)	'000m ²	42,761	39,123	n.y.a.
	Rayon and acetate—				
374.02, 06, 14	Pure	"	12,237	n.p.	n.y.a.
374.20-35	Synthetic (non-cellulosic)	"	124,509	122,807	n.y.a.
372.02-50	Wool (excluding blanketing and rug)	"	10,351	8,488	n.y.a.
435.22	Coke—Metallurgical	'000 tonnes	4,690	n.p.	n.p.
475.90	Concrete, ready mixed	'000m ³	12,273	13,596	11,373
	Confectionery—				
104.02-18	Chocolate	'000 kg	58,019	65,331	83,178
104.21-29	Other	"	56,324	60,071	57,489
452.04	Copper, refined(c)	'000 tonnes	159	163	172

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

(b) Excludes tyre-cord fabric and towelling.

(c) Primary origin only.

Source - Bureau of Mineral Resources.

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

Commodity code	Article	Unit of quantity	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83p
171.06, 10	Cordials and syrups	'000 litres	121,993	130,859	140,835
777.01-29	Corsets and corselets	doz	133,605	146,367	129,858
804.01	Dentifrices (toothpaste)	'000 kg	6,700	7,080	6,313
499.42	Electricity	mil. kWh	100,782	104,975	105,933
523.76-78	Electrodes for manual welding	'000 kg	21,432	23,464	20,800
502.22-39	Engines, spark and compression ignition (a)	'000	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
	Essences, flavouring—				
139.31	Domestic	'000 litres	655	628	763
139.35	Industrial	"	6,987	6,525	7,199
696.01, 03, 05	Fans, electric (propellor type)	No.	658,717	598,217	606,114
	Floorboards—				
332.06	Australian timber	m ³	181,627	202,506	136,740
332.08	Imported timber	"	1,698	2,277	n.p.
	Floor coverings—(b)				
	Tufted carpets, floor rugs, mats and matting of or predominantly of—				
386.63,68	Man-made fibres	'000 m ²	19,746
386.71,73	Wool or fine animal hair	"	9,799
692.21, 23	Floor polishers, electric	No.	6,989	n.p.	11,038
	Flour—				
068.01	Self-raising	'000 kg	25,587	17,601	25,461
062.01, 32	Wheaten (c)	'000 tonnes	1,110	1,125	1,098
	Fruit juices, natural—				
074.61-69, 79	Single strength	'000 litres	232,612	186,511	201,110
074.76, 89	Concentrated (d)	"	30,272	25,002	33,009
781.06-29	Gloves, work (e)	'000 doz pairs	3,254	n.p.	2,338
127.21	Glucose	'000 kg	50,738	52,052	44,777
832.57	Golf clubs	doz	35,383	28,469	21,454
	Heaters, room—				
651.01, 03	Solid fuel	No.	n.p.	n.p.	10,722
651.11-20	Electric radiators and fires	'000	694	605	572
651.15	Gas fires and space heaters	No.	n.p.	53,156	60,751
775, 776	Hosiery—				
	Women's (including panty hose)	'000 doz pairs	7,585	6,734	8,031
	Men's	"	2,252	2,128	2,149
	Children's and infants'	"	1,237	1,333	1,099
051.56, 58, 59	Ice cream (f)	'000 litres	213,879	213,971	208,714
051.87, 89, 90	Infants', invalids' and health beverages from cows milk (g)	'000 kg	28,681	29,775	28,291
	Iron and steel—				
442.04, 08	Pig iron	'000 tonnes	7,335	6,606	4,990
442.80-85	Steel ingots (including continuous cast billets)	"	7,012	7,260	5,392
442.28	Blooms and slabs (h)	"	6,179	5,438	3,750
076.60	Jams (including conserves, jellies, etc.)	'000 kg	27,538	32,070	50,770
391.04	Lard	"	3,196	3,028	2,109
	Lawn mowers—				
699.51	Petrol, rotary	No.	312,107	311,508	250,941
699.41, 45, 55, 61	Other types (i)	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
453.04	Lead refined (j)	'000 tonnes	206	207	212
	Leather—				
	Dressed or finished—				
301.43-65	Chrome tanned (including retanned)	'000 m ²	4,377	3,673	3,390
301.31-37, 83-89	Vegetable tanned, by weight	'000 kg	1,462	n.p.	n.p.
301.67, 69	Vegetable tanned, by measurement	'000 m ²	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
	Lime—				
275.43, 45	Crushed	tonnes	331,761	n.p.	341,367
479.18	Hydrated	'000 tonnes	153	167	175
479.12	Quick	"	390	446	500
802.21	Lipstick	'000 kg	38	38	37
063.15	Malt (excluding extract)	'000 tonnes	565	558	536

(a) Petrol and diesel. Excludes car, motorcycle, truck, tractor, aero, and marine engines. (b) Excludes underfelts and products of coir, sisal or other hard fibres. (c) Includes wheatmeal for baking, excludes sharps and atta 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	Unit of quantity	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83p
	Margarine—				
121.01	Table	'000 kg	99,068	105,282	104,562
121.06, 08	Other	"	40,938	42,199	47,326
	Mattresses—				
844.22, 25, 27	Inner spring	'000	703	708	664
844.42, 45, 47	Rubber	"	10	4	n.p.
844.52-67	Other	"	523	529	n.p.
027.02-77	Meat, canned (a)	'000 kg	40,603	34,658	40,823
	Meters (domestic)—				
703.11	Water consumption	'000	166	176	197
	Milk, condensed, concentrated and evaporated—				
051.31	Full cream, coffee and milk, sweetened	'000 kg	17,170	n.p.	n.p.
051.25	Full cream, unsweetened	"	46,377	36,686	35,858
051.28	Skim	"	20,349	19,494	21,157
	Milk powder in powdered form—				
051.71	Full cream	"	75,225	63,299	58,932
051.75, 80	Skim	"	56,079	76,201	88,276
051.83	Buttermilk or mixed skim and buttermilk	"	6,888	n.p.	8,290
503.13-32	Motors, electric (excl. automotive)	'000	4,021	3,833	2,540
	Motor vehicles, finished and partly finished				
581.02-08, 22	Cars	No.	244,597	285,387	293,805
581.10-16, 28	Station wagons	"	72,432	88,432	69,284
582.04, 31, 06, 32	Utilities and panel vans	"	24,840	19,271	15,392
582.07, 47, 48	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	21,715	20,773	16,270
465.16	Nails—steel	tonnes	22,925	20,856	16,483
	Oatmeal and rolled oats—				
062.62	For porridge, etc.	tonnes	20,916	23,676	23,173
	Paints, etc.—				
	Architectural and decorative (b)—				
	Solvent thinned—				
410.01	Primers and undercoats	'000 litres	11,347	9,348	8,778
410.03, 05, 07	Finishing coats	"	27,640	24,245	22,481
	Water thinned—				
410.11, 13, 15	Plastic latex	"	46,096	46,767	42,717
410.17	Other water based	"	2,787	3,066	4,152
410.25	Tinting colours (all types) packed for sale or transfer out	"	525	487	n.p.
	Paper—				
351.11	Newsprint	'000 tonnes	214	304	366
351.18-79	Other	"	764	706	634
352.01	Paperboard (c)	"	486	487	572
336.12	Particle board (resin bonded)	'000 m ²	686	707	572
479.22	Plaster of Paris	'000 tonnes	443	n.p.	n.p.
479.32, 33	Plaster sheets—Non-acoustic	'000 m ²	63,617	63,768	51,229
334.32, 34, 36, 38	Plywood, 1 mm basis	"	93,397(d)	90,602(d)	61,877(d)
	Preserves—				
	Fruit—				
076.01-50	Canned or bottled	'000 kg	241,870	206,190	161,241
074.01	Pulp and puree—single strength	"	2,516	1,768	1,080
	Vegetables—				
094.02-48	Canned or bottled	"	121,311	138,645	126,220
092.02, 06, 10, 19	Quick frozen	"	168,735	200,925	183,658
	Pyjamas—				
774.27, 29	Men's, youths' and boys', woven (suits only)	'000 doz	328	269	257
774.50-59, 64, 66	Women's, maids' and girls' (incl. nightdresses)	"	677	680	639
832.65, 85	Racquet frames (all types)	doz.	7,603	n.p.	n.p.
	Records (phonograph)—				
647.93	Single play	'000	11,445	9,927	7,783
647.94	Extended play	"	152	184	67
647.95	Long play	"	22,289	22,329	17,208
657.33, 34, 35	Refrigerators, domestic, electric	"	286	327	277
403.02, 18-96, 404	Resins, synthetic and plastics, for all purposes	'000 tonnes	808	921	884

(a) Excludes poultry and baby food.
plywood.

(b) Excludes heavy duty coatings.

(c) Excludes coated container board.

(d) Excludes case

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

Commodity code	Article	Unit of quantity	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 ^p
123.18	Sauce, tomato (incl. tomato ketchup)	'000 litres	25,594	26,234	23,347
062.04	Semolina	'000 tonnes	33	34	39
773.04-09	Shirts, woven (men's, youths' and boys'), collar attached (a)	'000 doz	504	n.p.	n.p.
654.41	Sink heaters, electric	No.	9,620	9,200	7,880
805.01-13	Soap, for personal toilet use (b)	tonnes	32,095	36,141	33,617
	Soup—				
122.13	Dry powders, granules and cubes	'000 kg(c)	5,958	5,351	5,835
122.15	Uncooked soup vegetables	"			
127.15	Starch (incl. cornflour)	"	151,914	172,130	161,459
	Stoves, ovens and ranges, domestic cooking—				
661.02-11	Electric(d)	No.	267,012	232,229	160,247
662.26, 31, 34, 36, 42, 43	Gas(e)	"	92,781	105,895	114,754
662.01, 03	Solid fuel	"	5,608	2,771	n.p.
	Sugar—				
102.01	Raw	'000 tonnes	3,323	3,435	3,534
405.36	Sulphate of ammonia	tonnes	217,902	209,927	196,520
415.07, 405.25	Superphosphate(f)	'000 tonnes	3,557	3,464	2,877
803.61	Talcum powder	'000 kg	4,838	4,650	4,461
	Tallow (including dripping), rendered—				
391.15	Edible	"	68,278	68,395	65,857
391.24	Inedible	"	248,067	228,561	258,179
647.25-28	Television sets (colour)	No.	357,799	376,958	271,908
	Tiles, roofing—				
475.30	Concrete	'000	189,396	166,841	128,739
472.12	Terracotta	"	49,390	52,025	40,704
	Timber—				
	From native logs—				
331.01-07	Hardwood, etc.	'000 m ³	3,407	3,276	2,985
331.09-19	Softwood	"			
661.22	Toasters, electric (domestic)	No.	686,743	711,365	526,002
094.51	Tomato juice	'000 litres	7,805	8,186	5,598
094.53	Tomato paste and puree	"	16,189	17,902	15,846
373.58-64	Towels (g)	'000 m ²	—	—	7,592(h)
671.51-59	Toilet cisterns	No.	541,261	683,299	n.p.
683.03-11	Transformers, chokes and ballasts, for distribution of power and light, etc.	"	20,747	22,589	20,627
773.90-97, 774.01-18, 36-49, 61-73, 91-97	Underwear (men's, women's, children's)	'000 doz	n.p.	7,251	6,604
692.02, 04	Vacuum cleaners (domestic)	'000	236	175	n.p.
	Wash basins—				
671.37	Earthenware	"	265	275	212
693.02, 04	Washing machines, household, electric	"	n.p.	n.p.	240
	Weatherboards—				
332.12	Australian timber	m ³	13,240	17,921	20,422
332.14	Imported timber	"	1,747	3,392	n.p.
152.14	Wheatmeal for stock feed	'000 tonnes	482	468	414
519.01	Wheelbarrows (metal)	No.	176,409	206,949	172,256
	Wine, beverage—				
172.42	Fortified	'000 litres	53,620	54,235	40,272
172.46	Unfortified	"	246,596	253,029	253,307
341.32-45	Wood pulp (air dried)	'000 tonnes	706	669	626
383.09, 11, 12	Wool, scoured or carbonised	tonnes	90,253	81,786	80,351
383.27-31	Wool tops, pure	'000 kg	19,880	21,351	22,190
	Yarn (including mixtures)—				
383.79-87	Cotton	"	21,696	22,004	18,884
383.89-95	Woollen	"			
383.97, 99; 384.01, 03	Wool worsted	"	19,440	19,919	19,380
383.41-77	Synthetic (all types)	"	24,095(i)
457.04	Zinc, refined(j)	'000 tonnes	300	274	301

(a) Business or formal. (b) Excludes powdered shampoo. (c) In terms of 12% moisture basis. (d) Includes wall ovens but excludes cooking tops and portable units. (e) Upright and elevated (with ovens) including wall ovens, but excluding hotplates, stoves, etc. (f) Includes double and triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphate expressed in terms of single superphosphate i.e. 22% P₂O₅ equivalent. (g) Towels or tea towels of cotton or terry fabrics. (h) New series from 1982-83. (i) New series from 1982-83. (j) 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, with Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution collected in 1977-78 and annually from 1979-80, while other economic sectors are approached on a rotating basis. 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 (a)	Persons employed at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover (d)	Purchases and selected expenses (e)	Rent, leasing and hiring expenses (f)	Stocks at (g)		Value added (h)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals (i)
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	30 June	30 June	\$m	\$m
Mining (excluding services to Mining)—										
1980-81	803	78,564	1,590.3	8,831.2	2,995.2	117.2	920.4	1,231.0	6,029.4	1,847.0
1981-82(j)	787	77,109	1,815.8	9,703.9	3,614.9	137.1	1,277.1	1,590.4	6,265.3	2,595.0
Manufacturing—										
1980-81	23,091	1,168,374	15,191.0	74,607.1	44,654.9	959.4	12,203.2	13,583.3	30,372.9	3,155.1
1981-82(j)	23,801	1,136,979	17,043.5	81,678.4	48,421.0	1,167.9	13,153.4	14,130.9	33,066.9	4,245.3
Electricity and Gas—										
1980-81	101	89,393	1,416.4	5,922.4	2,612.7	23.8	362.6	449.0	3,372.3	2,050.8
1981-82(j)	98	94,037	1,691.3	7,359.8	3,381.9	36.1	435.9	581.5	4,087.5	2,566.2
Wholesale Trade (k)—										
1981-82(j)	26,858	343,258	4,709.8	68,300.1	54,189.2	683.9	9,545.1	10,506.0	14,387.8	695.2

(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, 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, less rent, leasing and hiring expenses. (i) Outlay on new assets (including progress payments) and land and secondhand fixed tangible assets less disposals. (j) Preliminary estimates and may be subject to revision. (k) 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.

INTERNAL TRADE

Wholesale Trade

A sample survey of wholesale establishments was conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1982. A table showing the summary of operations of establishments is shown below.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP AUSTRALIA, 1981-82

ASIC Code	Industry group Description	Establishments operating during the year (No.)	Persons employed at 30 June (a) (000)	Wages and salaries (b) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (\$m)	Value added (\$m)
						Opening (\$m)	Closing (\$m)		
471	General wholesalers	326	5.0	70.0	1,242.3	123.9	126.1	1,043.9	200.6
472	Builders hardware dealers	6,928	55.0	696.6	6,607.5	913.7	1,025.0	5,196.4	1,522.3
473	Machinery and equipment wholesalers	11,147	114.0	1,639.0	15,888.1	2,908.2	3,515.8	12,371.7	4,124.0
474	Minerals, metals and chemicals wholesalers	3,463	39.1	640.8	18,051.5	2,277.8	2,387.0	14,827.9	3,332.8
475	Farm properties and produce dealers, n.e.c.	3,616	23.0	300.3	9,961.7	1,548.7	1,466.8	8,397.2	1,482.5
476	Food, drink and tobacco wholesalers	5,358	51.0	659.1	16,513.8	925.9	1,012.7	14,522.9	2,077.7
477	Textile and clothing wholesalers	2,371	16.4	217.5	3,178.4	420.0	457.0	2,502.4	713.0
478	Household goods wholesalers	1,718	17.6	245.3	3,411.8	496.1	618.9	2,760.6	774.0
479	Other specialist wholesalers	4,392	39.9	527.0	5,922.9	882.3	964.5	4,525.4	1,479.8
	Total	39,319	361.0	4,995.6	80,778.0	10,496.7	11,574.0	66,148.5	15,706.7

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

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. A table showing the summary of operations of establishments covered in the census is given below.

Retail surveys

In intercensal periods, monthly estimates of the value of retail sales of goods (excluding motor vehicles parts, petrol etc.) by industry groupings, and quarterly estimates by commodity groups, are obtained by means of sample survey for each State and the Australian Capital Territory. Tables showing estimates derived from these surveys are given below.

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

ASIC Code	Industry group or class Description	Establish- ments at 30 June (No.)	Persons employed at 30 June (No.)(c)	Wages and salaries(d) (\$m)	Retail sales (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (\$m)	Value added (\$m)
							Opening (\$m)	Closing (\$m)		
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS										
481	Department and general stores	857	99,569	717.4	4,010.1	4,253.8	602.7	692.4	3,206.9	1,136.6
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(e)	8,196	43,542	319.7	2,575.9	2,965.6	448.2	517.8	2,252.9	782.3
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers(f)	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	110,500	737,378	4,413.6	38,940.0	45,698.4	4,521.0	5,115.6	36,737.6	9,555.4

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

ASIC Code	Industry group or class	Establish- ments at 30 June (No.)	Persons employed at 30 June (No.)(c)	Wages and salaries(d) (\$m)	Retail sales (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (\$m)	Value added (\$m)
	Description						Opening (\$m)	Closing (\$m)		
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(g)	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) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) 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. (f) Establishments predominantly engaged in wholesaling new motor vehicles are included in this group. (g) Includes licensed bowling clubs, licensed golf clubs and licensed clubs, n.e.c.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.): INDUSTRY GROUPINGS (a) (b) (c)

(\$ million)

ASIC Code	Description	1982-83	1983-84
481	Department and general stores	4,918.2	5,237.2
4843, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores (b)	5,925.1	6,367.8
4853, 4, 5, 6	Household appliance and hardware stores (c)	3,532.8	3,878.1
488; 9231, 2; 9241, 2, 3	Food stores, restaurants, hotels (mainly drinking places) and licensed clubs	21,522.8	23,234.7
489; 935	Other retailers; hairdressers and beauty salons	4,682.4	5,127.5
	Total (d)	40,581.3	43,845.3

(a) Excludes Northern Territory. Excludes ASIC groups 486 (Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers) and 487 (Milk and bread vendors). (b) Excludes shoe repairers. (c) Excludes electric appliance repairers n.e.c. and builders hardware dealers. (d) A small difference between this figure and that for total value of retail sales shown in the table below occurs due to some businesses having access to more up-to-date records when supplying the data for commodities.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.): AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES: COMMODITY GROUPS (a)

(\$ million)

Commodity group	Current prices			Average 1979-80 prices		
	1981-82(b)	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82(b)	1982-83	1983-84
Groceries	7,179.0	8,871.1	9,851.6	5,880.4	6,534.9	6,857.8
Butchers' meat	2,312.4	2,302.3	2,369.9	2,223.9	2,091.6	2,007.3
Other food (c)	3,834.0	4,054.6	4,273.5	2,996.7	2,927.1	2,777.7
Total food and groceries	13,325.4	15,228.0	16,495.0	11,101.0	11,553.6	11,642.8
Beer, wine and spirits	4,944.1	5,199.1	5,499.7	4,189.7	3,936.7	3,832.2
Clothing and drapery	5,266.0	5,670.7	6,019.5	4,608.9	4,677.4	4,665.3
Footwear	859.6	914.7	1,025.2	736.2	723.5	764.0
Hardware, china and glassware(d)	1,637.3	1,779.9	2,011.7	1,388.5	1,362.1	1,410.4
Electrical goods(e)	2,754.6	3,008.3	3,296.5	2,554.4	2,741.9	2,987.5
Furniture and floor coverings	1,918.5	1,880.2	1,938.6	1,610.0	1,415.3	1,363.9
Chemists' goods	1,864.4	1,939.9	2,119.8	1,518.5	1,414.3	1,442.2
Newspapers, books and stationery	1,405.0	1,600.7	1,796.4	1,041.4	1,052.2	1,113.6
Other goods(f)	3,182.8	3,317.5	3,593.8	2,763.9	2,628.0	2,587.9
Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)	37,157.7	40,539.1	43,796.1	31,512.5	31,505.0	31,809.8

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

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