

**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

1993-94

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 24 DEC 1996

Manufacturing Industry

Victoria

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
VICTORIA
1993-94**

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CONTENTS

	Introduction	Page iv
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS		
	Overview	1
	Manufacturing establishment data	1
	Employment	1
	Turnover	2
	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	4
	Turnover per person employed	5
	Gross product at factor cost (average 1989-90 prices)	5
	Employment size	6
	Manufacturing location data	8
	Regional manufacturing activity	8
TABLES		
Manufacturing establishments		
	1 Summary of operations by industry subdivision, Victoria, 1989-90 to 1993-94	9
	2 Summary of operations by industry class, Victoria, 1993-94	11
	3 Percentage change in gross product at factor cost (average 1989-90 prices) by industry subdivision, Victoria, 1989-90 to 1993-94	19
	4 Summary of operations by employment size and industry subdivision, Victoria, 1993-94	20
Manufacturing location data		
	5 Summary of operations in statistical divisions by industry subdivision, Victoria, 1993-94	25
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
	Explanatory notes	30
	Glossary	36

INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact John Ridley on Sydney (02) 9268 4541 or any other ABS office.*
- *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.*

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This publication contains detailed industry statistics compiled from a census of manufacturing establishments (see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes) conducted in respect of 1993–94, with some comparative statistics for earlier years. It expands and updates the information which was published in *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1993–94, Preliminary* (8201.0), which was released on 13 December 1995 and *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1993–94* (8221.0), which was released on 18 October 1996.

The 1993–94 manufacturing census sought information on employment, wages and salaries and turnover for all manufacturing establishments. In addition to data for these items, this publication contains (in table 3) data on gross product at factor cost (average 1989–90 prices).

As part of the 1993–94 manufacturing collection, a sample of approximately 18,000 establishments was asked to supply additional information on commodities produced and sold. Commodities information from this sample will be published in *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1993–94* (8365.0), to be released early in 1997.

Australian and New Zealand
Standard Industrial Classification
(ANZSIC)

This publication continues to use the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), which replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) used prior to the 1992–93 reference year. Manufacturing collections dating back to the 1989–90 reference year have been coded to industry using ANZSIC and, therefore, all time series comparisons in this publication are made on a consistent ANZSIC basis. ASIC-based data are not available from 1992–93.

Data as contained in
this publication

As was foreshadowed in the previous issue of this publication, all data in this publication have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and omission of some businesses from the business register. More information on this subject can be found in paragraphs 15 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

The industry code for 18,000 of the establishments included in the 1993–94 collection has been determined on an objective industry coding basis, compared to the more subjective industry coding which has occurred in each of the three previous manufacturing collections. More information on this subject can be found in paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

For the above reasons, comparison of industry class (especially) level data for 1993–94 with data for 1992–93 and earlier years as previously published should be undertaken with caution.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

A considerable amount of data from the annual manufacturing collection is available in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. Further details can be obtained by referring to the *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0) or by contacting the NSW Office of the ABS — see page iii for contact details.

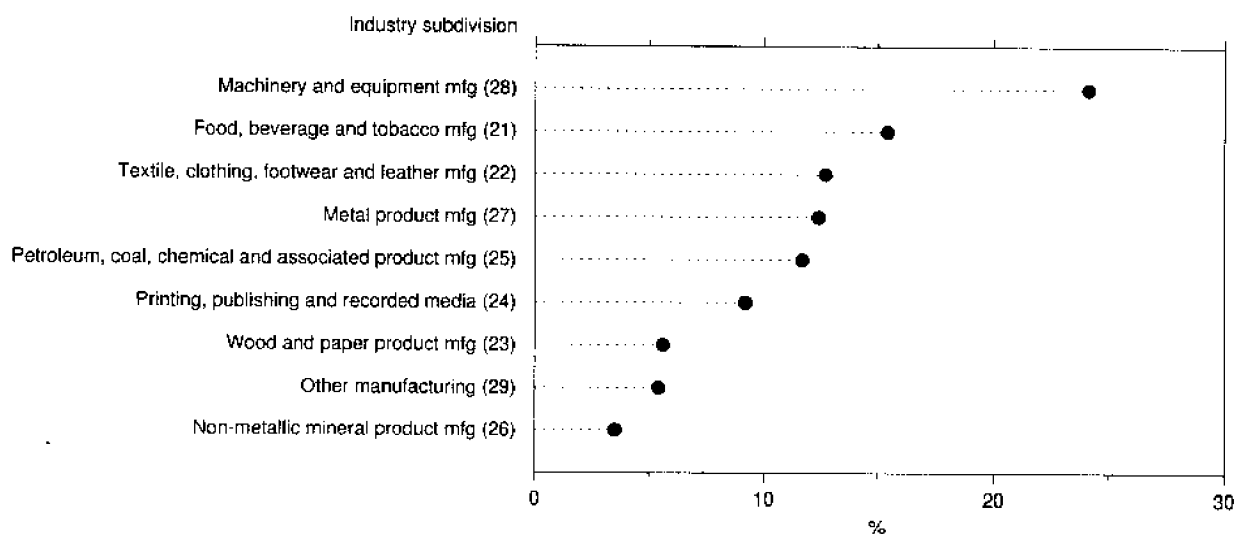
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overview Turnover for the year 1993-94 by manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria was \$58,775m. This represents a 5.6% increase, in current price terms, from the \$55,668m turnover recorded for the year 1992-93. In constant price terms (1989-90 prices), manufacturing gross product at factor cost increased by 3.9% in 1993-94 from 1992-93. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1994 was 286,000, 2.1% lower than 12 months earlier. The last year that Victoria recorded an annual increase in manufacturing employment was in the 12 months to June 1988.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Employment
(Tables 1 and 2) The 1993-94 manufacturing census recorded 286,000 persons employed at the end of June 1994. Machinery and equipment manufacturing (24.1%), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (15.4%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (12.7%) were once again the major contributors to employment at the end of June 1994. Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (3.5%) and Other manufacturing (5.4%) remain the smallest contributors.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VIC, JUNE 1994



Manufacturing employment decreased by 2.1% between June 1993 and June 1994. Six of the nine industry subdivisions recorded decreases in the level of employment over this period. Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 5.1% from 72,800 persons to 69,100 persons) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 4.7% from 38,100 persons to 36,300 persons) recorded the largest percentage decreases. Of the three industry subdivisions to record an increase in employment, the largest in percentage terms was Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 3.4% from 15,400 persons to 15,900 persons).

The percentage contribution by Victoria to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1994 was 31.4%. This represents a decrease of 0.6 percentage points on the total contribution reported at the end of June 1993. The percentage contribution to total manufacturing employment by the other States and Territories at the end of June 1994 was: New South Wales 33.7%, Queensland 15.2%, South Australia 9.5%, Western Australia 7.2%, Tasmania 2.4%, the Australian Capital Territory 0.5% and the Northern Territory 0.3%.

The Victorian industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1994 for that industry subdivision were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (47.5%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (38.2%).

*Longer term trends
(June 1990 to June 1994)*

Employment in the Victorian manufacturing industry decreased by 72,600 persons (down 20.3% from 358,700 persons to 286,000 persons) over the period June 1990 to June 1994. All industry subdivisions recorded decreases over this period, with Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 32.1% from 53,500 persons to 36,300 persons), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 26.8% from 94,300 persons to 69,100 persons) and Metal product manufacturing (down 24.1% from 46,600 persons to 35,400 persons) recording the largest percentage decreases.

The decrease in Victorian employment over the period June 1990 to June 1994 was the largest recorded by any State or Territory, in both absolute and percentage terms. Other large percentage decreases were recorded by Tasmania (down 20.1% from 27,000 persons to 21,600 persons), South Australia (down 15.0% from 101,400 persons to 86,200 persons) and New South Wales (down 13.6% from 354,900 persons to 306,800 persons). The other decreases were recorded by the Northern Territory (down 8.8% from 3,200 persons to 2,900 persons) and Western Australia (down 8.1% from 71,200 persons to 65,400 persons). Employment in Queensland remained unchanged at 138,500 persons. During this period, the only increase in employment amongst the States and Territories was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (up 7.5% from 3,900 persons to 4,200 persons).

The percentage contribution by Victoria to Australian manufacturing employment has declined since June 1990, decreasing by 2.5 percentage points to 31.4%. Tasmania also decreased its contribution (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.4%). Queensland increased its percentage share of employment over this period (up 2.1 percentage points to 15.2%), as did Western Australia (up 0.5 percentage points to 7.2%). New South Wales, South Australia and both Territories showed little or no change over this period.

*Turnover
(Tables 1 and 2)*

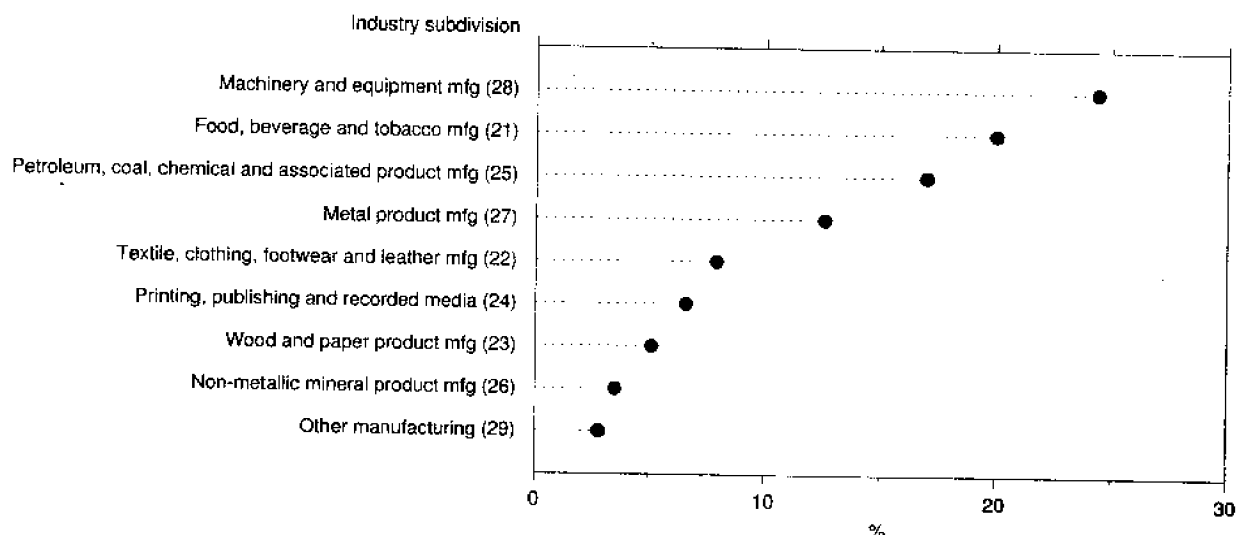
Turnover for the year 1993-94 by manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria was \$58,774.9m. This represents a 5.6% increase, in current price terms, from \$55,667.8m turnover recorded for the year 1992-93. Machinery and equipment manufacturing remains the subdivision with the largest contribution to turnover in the manufacturing industry.

The industry subdivisions contributing the largest proportions to total turnover and the most notable industry classes within those as a percentage of total turnover were:

- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (24.4%), where the industry classes Motor vehicle manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2811 at 8.3%), Automotive component manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2819 at 2.1%) and Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2842 at 1.6%) were the most substantial.
- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.0%), where the industry classes Dairy product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2129 at 3.5%), Fruit and vegetable processing (ANZSIC class 2130 at 1.9%) and Milk and cream processing (ANZSIC class 2121 at 1.8%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.0%), where (of the industry classes available for publication) Synthetic resin manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2533 at 2.0%) and Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2543 at 1.7%) were the most substantial.
- Metal product manufacturing (12.6%), where the industry class Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2711 at 2.8%) was the most substantial.

Industry classes making a notable contribution to total turnover and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Printing (ANZSIC class 2412 at 2.4%) and Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC class 2421 at 1.4%).

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VIC, 1993-94



The percentage contribution by Victoria to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1993-94 was 32.0%. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percentage points on the contribution reported in 1992-93. The percentage contribution to turnover by the other States and Territories in 1993-94 was: New South Wales 34.1%, Queensland 14.4%, South Australia 9.1%, Western Australia 7.5%, Tasmania 2.2%, the Northern Territory 0.4% and the Australian Capital Territory 0.3%.

The Victorian industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1993-94 for that industry subdivision were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (49.1%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (41.1%).

*Longer term trends
(1989-90 to 1993-94)*

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Victoria increased, in current price terms, by 5.4% over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94. However, the 5.6% increase recorded from 1992-93 to 1993-94 is entirely responsible for this result, reversing a marginal decrease from 1989-90 to 1992-93. Six industry subdivisions recorded increases and three recorded decreases over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94. The largest percentage increases, in current price terms, were recorded in Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 15.9% from \$10,122.1m to \$11,736.1m), Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 15.0% from \$3,350.1m to \$3,851.1m) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 12.4% from \$2,688.6m to \$3,020.7m). The three industry subdivisions to show a decrease were Metal product manufacturing (down 7.4% from \$8,024.5m to \$7,427.9m), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 6.0% from \$4,947.3m to \$4,650.3m) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 3.2% from \$2,148.6m to \$2,080.5m).

Three of the States recorded a decrease in their contribution to Australian turnover between 1989-90 and 1993-94. The largest decrease was recorded by Victoria (down 0.8 percentage points to 32.0% of Australian turnover), followed by Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points to 7.5%) and Tasmania (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.2%). The three States to record an increase were New South Wales (up 0.7 percentage points to 34.1%), Queensland (up 0.5 percentage points to 14.4%) and South Australia (up 0.2 percentage points to 9.1%). The Northern Territory (at 0.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (at 0.3%) maintained their share of Australian turnover over the period.

*Ratio of wages and salaries
to turnover (Tables 1 and 2)*

In 1993-94, the ratio of wages and salaries to turnover for Victoria's manufacturing industry was 0.15; that is, on average, 15 cents in wages and salaries is paid for each \$1.00 of turnover. This ratio is a decrease from the ratio of 0.17 measured in 1989-90 and 0.16 in 1992-93.

The wages and salaries to turnover ratio decreased in six of the nine industry subdivisions between 1989-90 and 1993-94, with the largest falls being recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down from 0.23 to 0.19), Other manufacturing (0.25 to 0.21) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (0.19 to 0.16). The ratio remained unchanged for Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (0.12) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (0.17). Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing was the only industry subdivision whose ratio increased (up from 0.12 to 0.13).

The largest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover in 1993-94 were recorded in Aircraft manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2824) (0.48), Services to printing (ANZSIC class 2413) (0.34), Medical and surgical equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2832) (0.30) and Machine tool and part manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2864) (0.30). Of the industries available for publication, the smallest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover were recorded in Prepared animal and bird feed manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2174) (0.06), Petroleum and coal product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2520) (0.06), Computer and business machine manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2841) (0.06) and Concrete slurry manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2633) (0.07).

Turnover per person employed
(Tables 1 and 2)

Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing comprised a larger share of turnover than of employment, which resulted in this subdivision recording a higher value of turnover per person employed (\$297,700) than other subdivisions in the manufacturing industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$107,000). Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in 1993-94 was \$205,500, which is 7.9% higher than the figure recorded 12 months earlier. Various factors affect the magnitude of turnover per person employed. In general, industries which are labour intensive will record lower values of turnover per person employed than will those industries which are capital intensive. This ratio may also be influenced by commodity prices.

Gross product at factor cost
(average 1989-90 prices)
(Table 3)

Constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost are the most accurate measure of the relative growth or decline of the manufacturing industry, as they discount the impact of price changes. In constant price terms, manufacturing gross product at factor cost in Victoria increased by 3.9% from \$17,883.6m in 1992-93 to \$18,585.5m in 1993-94.

Seven of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost over the period 1992-93 to 1993-94. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 11.4%) and Other manufacturing (up 9.1%). Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing remained unchanged. The industry subdivision that recorded the only decrease was Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 2.3%).

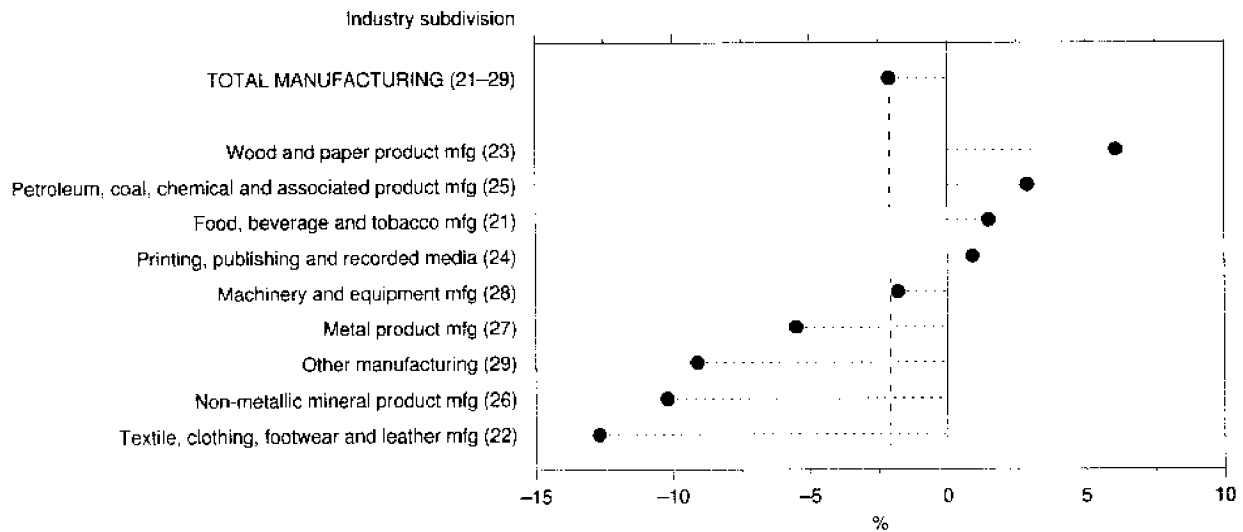
Longer term trends
(1989-90 to 1993-94)

Over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94, manufacturing gross product at factor cost in constant price terms decreased by 2.1%. Over this five year period, five industry subdivisions recorded a decrease with the other four industry subdivisions recording increases.

The largest percentage increases were recorded by Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 6.1%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 2.9%). The largest percentage decreases were recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 12.7%), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 10.2%) and Other manufacturing (down 9.1%).

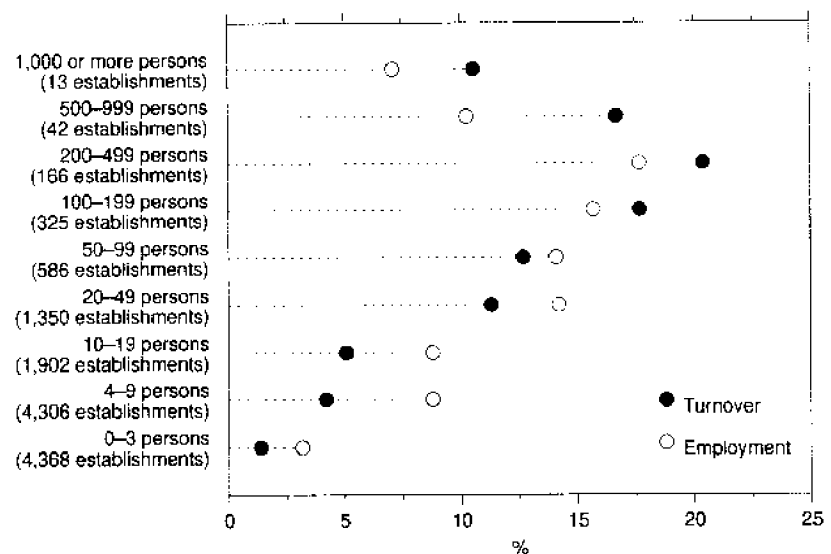
Over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94, there was an increase in gross product per person employed of 22.8%. All industry subdivisions recorded increases over this five year period. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 34.1%), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up 28.7%), Metal product manufacturing (up 24.4%) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 24.3%).

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VIC, 1989-90 TO 1993-94



Employment size (Table 4) Of the 13,057 manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1994, 546 were large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). While making up only 4.2% of all establishments, they accounted for 50.8% of employment at the end of June 1994 and 65.4% of manufacturing turnover for 1993-94. Although establishments employing 0-19 persons comprised 81.0% of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1994, they accounted for only 20.9% of employment and 10.6% of turnover. There were 13 manufacturing establishments employing 1,000 or more persons at the end of June 1994. They employed 7.1% of all persons working in the manufacturing industry in Victoria and contributed 10.6% of all manufacturing turnover.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING TURNOVER AND EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, VIC, 1993-94



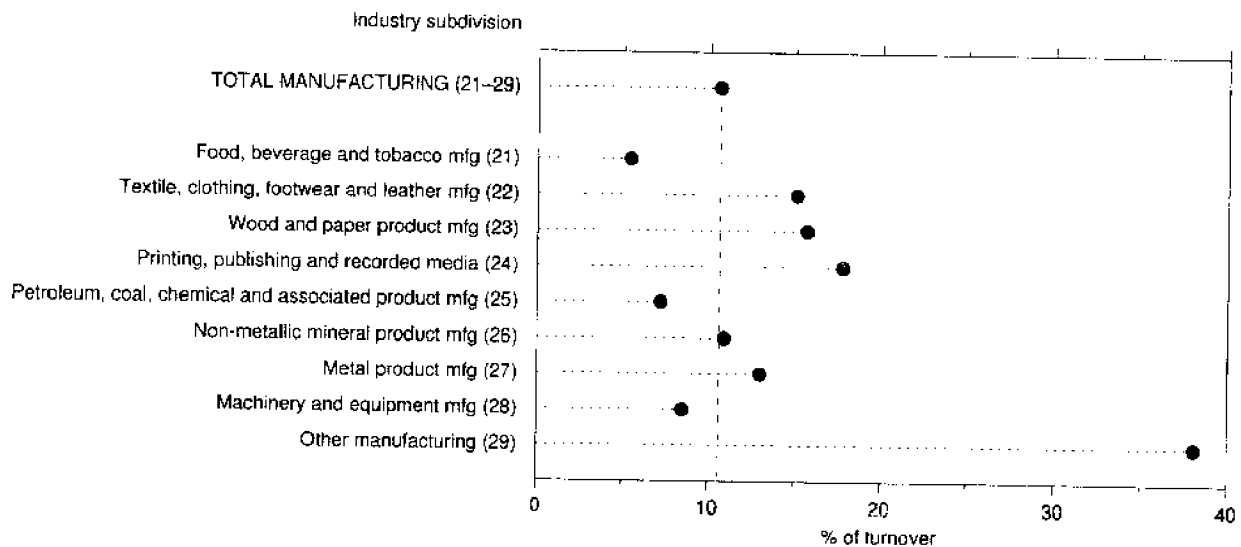
For 1993-94, the percentage distribution of turnover by employment size for the manufacturing industry was:

0-19 persons	—	10.6%
20-99 persons	—	24.0%
100 or more persons	—	65.4%

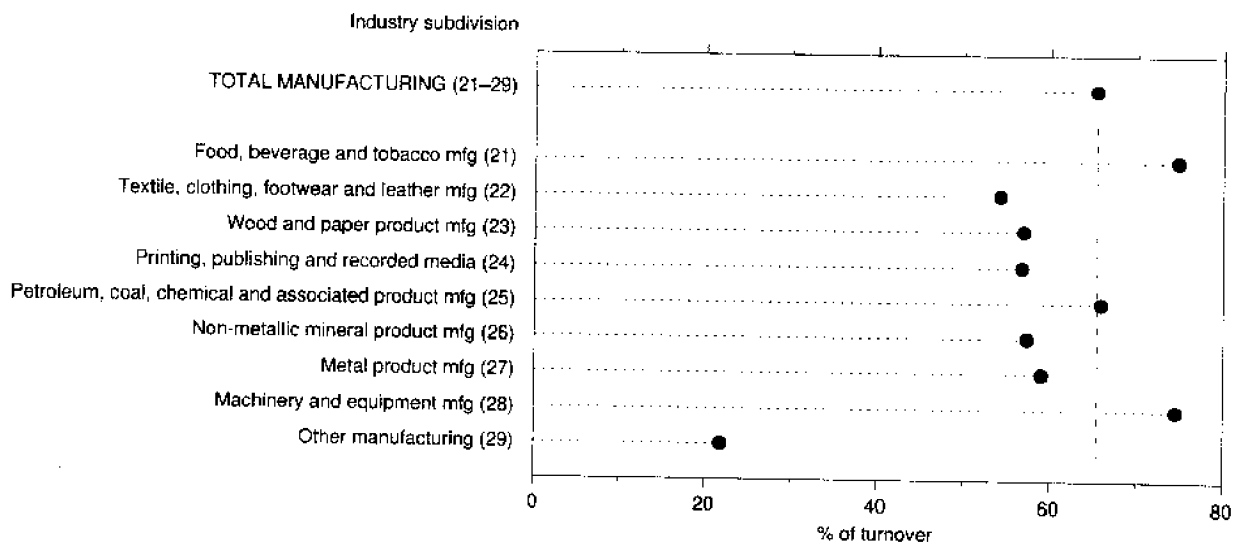
For eight of the nine industry subdivisions, more than 50% of turnover was contributed by large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). The industries where large establishments contributed most to turnover were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (74.8%), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (74.5%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (65.9%). Small establishments (employing 0-19 persons) made a significant contribution to turnover for Other manufacturing (38.2%).

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
VIC, 1993-94

0-19 PERSONS

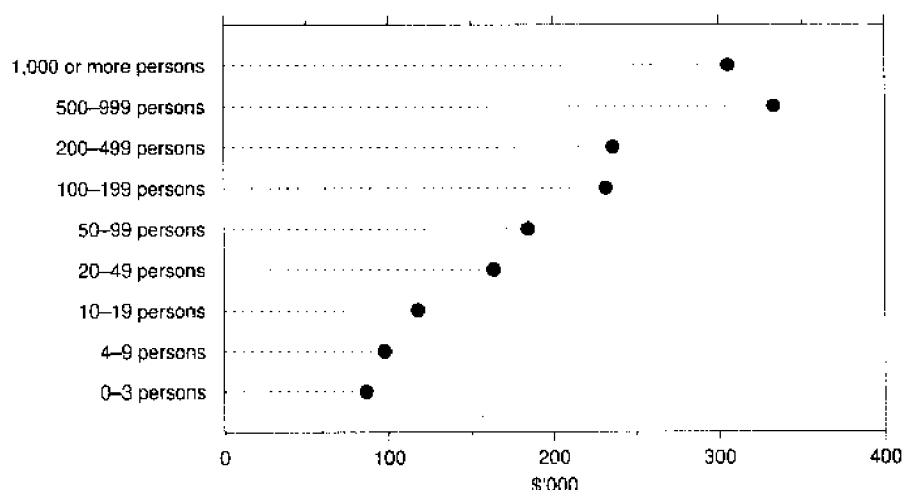


100 OR MORE PERSONS



Small establishments (employing 0–19 persons) displayed a much lower ratio of turnover per person employed at the end of June 1994 (\$104,200) than establishments in the larger size categories. Large establishments (employing 100 or more persons) recorded an average turnover per person employed of \$264,100, with establishments employing between 500 and 999 persons having a ratio of \$333,000. It should be remembered that the data include all manufacturing industries and that different patterns may emerge through analysis of individual industries.

TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, VIC, 1993–94



MANUFACTURING LOCATION DATA

Regional manufacturing activity (Table 5)

As in previous years, Melbourne Statistical Division dominated manufacturing activity in Victoria in 1993–94. It contributed 80.9% of all locations at 30 June 1994, 79.6% of employment at the end of June 1994 and 75.6% of turnover for 1993–94. The only other statistical division to contribute significantly was Barwon (5.0% of employment and 7.9% of turnover).

The Melbourne Statistical Division was also the leading contributor, by far, to the Victorian manufacturing industry for all of the nine industry subdivisions. For the Melbourne Statistical Division, Machinery and equipment manufacturing was the main contributor (with 59,790 persons employed and \$12,757.1m in turnover).

For those industries available for publication, notable contributions to Victorian turnover were made by the Barwon Statistical Division in Metal product manufacturing (12.8%), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (11.3%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (9.5%).

Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing dominated total manufacturing in eight out of ten of the remaining statistical divisions. This industry subdivision accounted for more than 60% of turnover in Mallee, Loddon-Campaspe, Goulburn and Gippsland Statistical Divisions and for more than 40% of turnover in Western District, Central Highlands, Ovens-Murray and East Gippsland Statistical Divisions. Machinery and equipment manufacturing also made a significant contribution (at 21.3%) to total manufacturing turnover for the Central Highlands Statistical Division.

Industry subdivision			Establish- ments at 30 June ³	Employ- ment at end of June ⁴	Wages and salaries ^{5,6}	Turnover ⁶	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover ⁶	Turnover per person employed ^{6,7}
ANZSIC code	Description		No.	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1993-94	954	44.1	1 402.6	11 736.1	0.12	266.4
		1992-93	952	44.2	1 388.4	11 114.4	0.12	251.2
		1991-92	1 001	46.3	1 358.4	10 599.5	0.13	229.1
		1990-91	1 036	48.2	1 320.9	10 548.8	0.13	218.9
		1989-90	1 135	48.8	1 221.6	10 122.1	0.12	207.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1993-94	1 768	36.3	900.2	4 650.3	0.19	128.0
		1992-93	1 789	38.1	940.2	4 444.3	0.21	116.6
		1991-92	1 844	39.4	983.9	4 618.9	0.21	117.3
		1990-91	1 766	43.8	1 044.2	4 755.7	0.22	108.5
		1989-90	1 941	53.5	1 128.7	4 947.3	0.23	92.4
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1993-94	976	15.9	501.8	3 020.7	0.17	189.8
		1992-93	944	15.4	482.8	2 825.8	0.17	183.5
		1991-92	962	15.0	459.2	2 518.7	0.18	167.6
		1990-91	992	15.9	490.5	2 626.6	0.19	165.2
		1989-90	1 102	18.7	512.2	2 688.6	0.19	144.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1993-94	1 523	26.3	854.1	3 851.1	0.22	146.2
		1992-93	1 478	27.2	879.1	3 654.1	0.24	134.6
		1991-92	1 472	26.1	812.6	3 348.7	0.24	128.1
		1990-91	1 449	27.4	832.1	3 346.5	0.25	122.3
		1989-90	1 514	29.9	810.5	3 350.1	0.24	112.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1993-94	973	33.6	1 285.7	9 998.3	0.13	297.7
		1992-93	973	34.1	1 261.8	9 626.2	0.13	282.6
		1991-92	1 003	34.5	1 207.6	9 516.0	0.13	275.8
		1990-91	993	35.3	1 213.6	9 612.9	0.13	272.5
		1989-90	1 008	36.4	1 127.3	9 492.8	0.12	260.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1993-94	510	9.9	345.3	2 080.5	0.17	210.7
		1992-93	460	10.0	349.6	2 082.0	0.17	209.0
		1991-92	519	10.2	338.3	1 742.1	0.19	170.8
		1990-91	520	11.1	363.9	1 923.3	0.19	173.1
		1989-90	622	12.1	374.1	2 148.6	0.17	177.9
27	Metal product mfg	1993-94	1 958	35.4	1 124.3	7 427.9	0.15	210.1
		1992-93	1 916	35.2	1 106.7	7 189.0	0.15	204.5
		1991-92	2 074	36.7	1 140.9	7 484.2	0.15	204.0
		1990-91	2 121	39.9	1 243.7	7 837.3	0.16	196.3
		1989-90	2 241	46.6	1 307.6	8 024.5	0.16	172.3

For footnotes see end of table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VIC
1989-90 TO 1993-94²—continued

Industry subdivision			Establish- ments at 30 June ³	Employ- ment at end of June ⁴	Wages and salaries ^{5,6}	Turnover ⁵	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover ⁵	Turnover per person employed ^{6,7}
ANZSIC code	Description		No.	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1993-94	2 692	69.1	2 249.5	14 351.5	0.16	207.8
		1992-93	2 492	72.8	2 353.7	13 254.0	0.18	182.2
		1991-92	2 612	75.4	2 332.9	12 112.3	0.19	160.7
		1990-91	2 596	84.8	2 741.1	13 010.9	0.21	153.4
		1989-90	2 726	94.3	2 596.5	13 354.1	0.19	141.6
29	Other manufacturing	1993-94	1 704	15.5	351.7	1 658.6	0.21	107.0
		1992-93	1 808	15.3	345.8	1 477.9	0.23	96.6
		1991-92	1 818	14.9	333.0	1 401.3	0.24	94.1
		1990-91	1 839	15.9	353.4	1 491.3	0.24	93.8
		1989-90	2 017	18.4	404.3	1 619.4	0.25	88.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	1993-94	13 057	286.0	9 015.2	58 774.9	0.15	205.5
		1992-93	12 813	292.2	9 108.1	55 667.8	0.16	190.5
		1991-92	13 304	298.5	8 966.6	53 341.5	0.17	178.7
		1990-91	13 312	322.3	9 603.5	55 153.3	0.17	171.1
		1989-90	14 305	358.7	9 482.7	55 747.4	0.17	155.4

¹ See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

² For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 14 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

³ See paragraphs 4 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁴ Includes working proprietors.

⁵ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

⁶ Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

⁷ Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, VIC, 1993-94

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG							
Meat and meat product mfg							
2111	Meat processing	83	4 435	137.8	889.2	0.15	200.5
2112	Poultry processing	39	2 256	55.8	428.3	0.13	189.9
2113	Bacon, ham and smallgoods mfg	27	1 694	50.5	310.4	0.16	183.2
211	Total	149	8 386	244.1	1 627.9	0.15	194.1
Dairy product mfg							
2121	Milk and cream processing	17	2 271	78.4	1 034.4	0.08	455.5
2122	Ice cream mfg	13	534	15.9	150.2	0.11	281.3
2129	Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	46	4 946	159.3	2 079.4	0.08	420.4
212	Total	76	7 751	253.6	3 264.0	0.08	421.1
213	Fruit and vegetable processing	45	3 400	135.2	1 103.4	0.12	324.5
214	Oil and fat mfg	16	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food mfg							
2151	Flour mill product mfg	14	1 162	40.7	336.6	0.12	289.7
2152	Cereal food and baking mix mfg	15	1 320	40.2	337.6	0.12	255.7
215	Total	29	2 481	80.9	674.2	0.12	271.7
Bakery product mfg							
2161	Bread mfg	170	3 768	92.4	325.3	0.28	86.3
2162	Cake and pastry mfg	114	2 502	56.6	226.4	0.25	90.5
2163	Biscuit mfg	16	1 392	37.9	164.8	0.23	118.4
216	Total	300	7 662	186.9	716.5	0.26	93.5
Other food mfg							
2171	Sugar mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2172	Confectionery mfg	41	3 426	122.2	554.2	0.22	161.8
2173	Seafood processing	27	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2174	Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	54	1 249	39.8	695.9	0.06	557.2
2179	Food mfg n.e.c.	111	3 565	118.6	731.1	0.16	205.1
217	Total	234	9 034	299.3	2 321.6	0.13	257.0
Beverage and malt mfg							
2181	Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	29	1 360	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2182	Beer and malt mfg	14	1 163	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2183	Wine mfg	59	1 523	36.8	329.9	0.11	216.6
2184	Spirit mfg	3	122	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
218	Total	105	4 168	149.9	1 412.1	0.11	338.8
219	Tobacco product mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21	Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg	954	44 051	1 402.6	11 736.1	0.12	266.4

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG							
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg							
2211	Wool scouring	18	496	14.4	74.5	0.19	150.1
2212	Synthetic fibre textile mfg	40	2 732	96.6	442.7	0.22	162.0
2213	Cotton textile mfg	23	1 160	33.8	166.2	0.20	143.3
2214	Wool textile mfg	19	1 707	45.8	201.8	0.23	118.2
2215	Textile finishing	48	1 710	52.3	189.1	0.28	110.6
221	Total	147	7 805	242.8	1 074.2	0.23	137.6
Textile product mfg							
2221	Made-up textile product mfg	171	1 546	30.0	153.7	0.20	99.4
2222	Textile floor covering mfg	41	2 561	68.4	553.6	0.12	216.2
2223	Rope, cordage and twine mfg	7	399	12.2	57.0	0.21	142.7
2229	Textile product mfg n.e.c.	76	1 307	35.3	235.6	0.15	180.3
222	Total	295	5 814	146.0	999.8	0.15	172.0
Knitting mills							
2231	Hosiery mfg	28	1 968	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2232	Cardigan and pullover mfg	56	1 055	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2239	Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	42	1 491	49.3	382.2	0.13	256.3
223	Total	126	4 515	123.3	684.4	0.18	151.6
Clothing mfg							
2241	Men's and boys' wear mfg	125	4 002	91.6	367.3	0.25	91.8
2242	Women's and girls' wear mfg	385	3 574	64.4	425.6	0.15	119.1
2243	Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	44	2 267	52.4	254.0	0.21	112.1
2249	Clothing mfg n.e.c.	464	3 315	61.3	275.2	0.22	83.0
224	Total	1 017	13 158	269.6	1 322.1	0.20	100.5
225	Footwear mfg	118	3 575	80.1	314.0	0.26	87.8
Leather and leather product mfg							
2261	Leather tanning and fur dressing	29	1 085	31.4	226.7	0.14	208.9
2262	Leather and leather substitute product mfg	35	385	7.0	29.0	0.24	75.4
226	Total	64	1 470	38.4	255.7	0.15	174.0
22	Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 768	36 336	900.2	4 650.3	0.19	128.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG							
Log sawmilling and timber dressing							
2311	Log sawmilling	102	1 578	37.9	206.4	0.18	130.8
2312	Wood chipping	6	63	1.6	9.4	0.17	149.5
2313	Timber resawing and dressing	34	1 019	27.7	187.5	0.15	184.0
231	<i>Total</i>	142	2 660	67.2	403.3	0.17	151.6
Other wood product mfg							
2321	Plywood and veneer mfg	12	264	7.2	45.4	0.16	171.9
2322	Fabricated wood mfg	16	845	27.0	130.2	0.21	154.0
2323	Wooden structural component mfg	403	3 705	87.0	380.4	0.23	102.7
2329	Wood product mfg n.e.c.	278	2 104	44.6	201.0	0.22	95.5
232	<i>Total</i>	709	6 918	165.8	757.0	0.22	109.4
Paper and paper product mfg							
2331	Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	40	2 107	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2332	Solid paperboard container mfg	19	1 095	38.5	223.8	0.17	204.4
2333	Corrugated paperboard container mfg	9	1 575	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2334	Paper bag and sack mfg	9	292	8.8	60.0	0.15	205.6
2339	Paper product mfg n.e.c.	49	1 272	44.7	276.2	0.16	217.2
233	<i>Total</i>	125	6 341	268.8	1 860.4	0.14	293.4
23	Total wood and paper product mfg	976	15 918	501.8	3 020.7	0.17	189.8
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA							
Printing and services to printing							
2411	Paper stationery mfg	111	3 020	88.0	554.5	0.16	183.6
2412	Printing	744	11 246	349.6	1 430.6	0.24	127.2
2413	Services to printing	288	2 850	90.0	265.2	0.34	93.0
241	<i>Total</i>	1 142	17 117	527.6	2 250.3	0.23	131.5
Publishing							
2421	Newspaper printing or publishing	169	6 388	230.9	845.6	0.27	132.4
2422	Other periodical publishing	82	900	32.8	255.1	0.13	283.5
2423	Book and other publishing	101	1 487	49.8	417.2	0.12	280.6
242	<i>Total</i>	352	8 775	313.5	1 517.9	0.21	173.0
243	Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	28	441	12.9	82.9	0.16	188.1
24	Total printing, publishing and recorded media	1 523	26 333	854.1	3 851.1	0.22	146.2

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG							
251	Petroleum refining	7	1 098	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
252	Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	11	116	5.5	96.4	0.06	830.7
Basic chemical mfg							
2531	Fertiliser mfg	21	499	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2532	Industrial gas mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2533	Synthetic resin mfg	47	2 950	152.7	1 197.3	0.13	405.9
2534	Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	34	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2535	Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	35	880	39.2	316.7	0.12	359.9
253	Total	139	5 858	281.1	2 360.7	0.12	403.0
Other chemical product mfg							
2541	Explosive mfg	3	198	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2542	Paint mfg	43	1 665	61.8	538.1	0.11	323.2
2543	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	39	3 770	148.3	988.0	0.15	262.1
2544	Pesticide mfg	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2545	Soap and other detergent mfg	57	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2546	Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	30	762	23.0	141.4	0.16	185.5
2547	Ink mfg	11	328	11.4	97.2	0.12	296.4
2549	Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	51	971	35.6	259.3	0.14	267.1
254	Total	237	8 999	335.0	2 473.2	0.14	274.8
Rubber product mfg							
2551	Rubber tyre mfg	23	2 165	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2559	Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	63	2 107	64.1	327.2	0.20	155.3
255	Total	86	4 273	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Plastic product mfg							
2561	Plastic blow moulded product mfg	30	1 017	30.8	191.6	0.16	188.4
2562	Plastic extruded product mfg	33	1 029	32.8	204.0	0.16	198.3
2563	Plastic bag and film mfg	77	3 538	130.2	807.2	0.16	228.2
2564	Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg	48	484	12.4	57.2	0.22	118.1
2565	Plastic foam product mfg	14	467	14.0	100.3	0.14	214.7
2566	Plastic injection moulded product mfg	292	6 711	183.3	885.9	0.21	132.0
256	Total	493	13 247	403.5	2 246.2	0.18	169.6
25	Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	973	33 590	1 285.7	9 998.3	0.13	297.7

For footnotes see end of table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, VIC, 1993-94—continued

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG							
261	Glass and glass product mfg	73	1 799	79.9	452.0	0.18	251.2
	Ceramic mfg						
2621	Clay brick mfg	19	797	31.3	127.4	0.25	159.9
2622	Ceramic product mfg	8	94	3.3	12.2	0.27	129.5
2623	Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	17	760	26.1	96.4	0.27	126.8
2629	Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	101	1 205	28.6	119.8	0.24	99.5
262	Total	144	2 856	89.4	355.8	0.25	124.6
	Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg						
2631	Cement and lime mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2632	Plaster product mfg	26	618	22.1	201.3	0.11	325.7
2633	Concrete slurry mfg	38	722	25.5	373.8	0.07	517.7
2634	Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	21	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2635	Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	98	1 304	39.7	212.7	0.19	163.1
263	Total	185	3 257	111.5	967.7	0.12	297.1
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	108	1 962	64.5	305.0	0.21	155.5
26	Total non-metallic mineral product mfg	510	9 874	345.3	2 080.5	0.17	210.7
METAL PRODUCT MFG							
	Iron and steel mfg						
2711	Basic iron and steel mfg	59	3 473	135.2	1 614.4	0.08	464.8
2712	Iron and steel casting and forging	60	1 476	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2713	Steel pipe and tube mfg	19	498	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
271	Total	138	5 447	197.1	1 888.1	0.10	346.6
	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg						
2721	Alumina production	—	—	—	—	—	—
2722	Aluminium smelting	7	1 843	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	8	40	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2729	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	15	146	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
272	Total	29	2 029	87.3	986.0	0.09	485.9

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg							
2731	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	16	1 026	38.7	358.9	0.11	349.8
2732	Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	8	460	18.0	99.1	0.18	215.5
2733	Non-ferrous metal casting	32	547	17.2	71.9	0.24	131.4
273	Total	56	2 034	74.0	529.9	0.14	260.5
Structural metal product mfg							
2741	Structural steel fabricating	218	3 324	105.2	753.6	0.14	226.7
2742	Architectural aluminium product mfg	195	2 045	57.9	284.9	0.20	139.3
2749	Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	135	1 032	23.0	92.4	0.25	89.5
274	Total	548	6 401	186.0	1 130.9	0.16	176.7
Sheet metal product mfg							
2751	Metal container mfg	38	2 015	70.0	583.0	0.12	289.3
2759	Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	290	3 805	106.8	598.5	0.18	157.3
275	Total	328	5 820	176.8	1 181.5	0.15	203.0
Fabricated metal product mfg							
2761	Hand tool and general hardware mfg	88	1 475	36.6	132.8	0.28	90.0
2762	Spring and wire product mfg	93	2 315	67.4	366.3	0.18	158.2
2763	Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	40	1 419	47.6	244.0	0.19	172.0
2764	Metal coating and finishing	186	1 816	45.2	169.9	0.27	93.6
2765	Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	24	1 355	39.7	183.7	0.22	135.6
2769	Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	428	5 247	166.6	614.7	0.27	117.1
276	Total	859	13 627	403.1	1 711.4	0.24	125.6
27	Total metal product mfg	1 958	35 358	1 124.3	7 427.9	0.15	210.1
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG							
Motor vehicle and part mfg							
2811	Motor vehicle mfg	37	12 003	433.3	4 853.4	0.09	404.3
2812	Motor vehicle body mfg	138	2 113	50.2	293.7	0.17	139.0
2813	Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	22	2 690	79.8	470.8	0.17	175.0
2819	Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	270	8 948	272.1	1 209.3	0.22	135.1
281	Total	467	25 754	835.4	6 827.2	0.12	265.1

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
Other transport equipment mfg							
2821	Shipbuilding	5	1 015	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2822	Boatbuilding	58	410	9.2	38.1	0.24	92.9
2823	Railway equipment mfg	4	446	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2824	Aircraft mfg	56	5 224	228.4	480.0	0.48	91.9
2829	Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	21	196	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
282	Total	145	7 291	311.0	1 156.9	0.27	158.7
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg							
2831	Photographic and optical good mfg	56	1 163	46.3	407.0	0.11	349.9
2832	Medical and surgical equipment mfg	175	956	22.9	75.6	0.30	79.0
2839	Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	92	1 572	51.7	193.1	0.27	122.8
283	Total	323	3 691	121.0	675.6	0.18	183.0
Electronic equipment mfg							
2841	Computer and business machine mfg	60	1 162	39.9	616.9	0.06	530.9
2842	Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	41	2 754	95.6	959.9	0.10	348.5
2849	Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	156	1 312	34.5	152.5	0.23	116.2
284	Total	257	5 228	170.1	1 729.3	0.10	330.8
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg							
2851	Household appliance mfg	125	4 943	136.1	762.2	0.18	154.2
2852	Electric cable and wire mfg	21	1 841	68.5	512.7	0.13	278.5
2853	Battery mfg	4	33	0.8	4.4	0.19	132.5
2854	Electric light and sign mfg	75	1 322	37.3	162.1	0.23	122.6
2859	Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	211	4 528	132.5	607.4	0.22	134.1
285	Total	436	12 667	375.1	2 048.8	0.18	161.7

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establish- ments at 30 June ²	Employ- ment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover	Turnover per person employed ⁵
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg							
2861	Agricultural machinery mfg	97	863	18.8	87.9	0.21	101.8
2862	Mining and construction machinery mfg	43	714	22.7	150.4	0.15	210.6
2863	Food processing machinery mfg	37	570	18.6	68.8	0.27	120.8
2864	Machine tool and part mfg	296	3 138	96.1	320.0	0.30	102.0
2865	Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	113	2 050	68.8	334.6	0.21	163.2
2866	Pump and compressor mfg	31	1 203	39.3	210.4	0.19	174.9
2867	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	27	684	20.4	82.1	0.25	120.1
2869	Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	420	5 201	152.3	659.5	0.23	126.8
286	Total	1 065	14 424	437.0	1 913.7	0.23	132.7
28	Total machinery and equipment mfg	2 692	69 055	2 249.5	14 351.5	0.16	207.8
OTHER MANUFACTURING							
Prefabricated building mfg							
2911	Prefabricated metal building mfg	40	428	10.3	79.7	0.13	186.2
2919	Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	12	120	2.5	23.9	0.10	199.1
291	Total	52	549	12.8	103.6	0.12	188.6
Furniture mfg							
2921	Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	907	7 588	160.1	681.9	0.23	89.9
2922	Sheet metal furniture mfg	57	1 039	29.2	127.9	0.23	123.1
2923	Mattress mfg (except rubber)	36	820	21.2	128.8	0.16	157.1
2929	Furniture mfg n.e.c.	168	2 055	52.9	261.2	0.20	127.1
292	Total	1 168	11 502	263.4	1 199.7	0.22	104.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing							
2941	Jewellery and silverware mfg	149	976	23.0	127.8	0.18	130.9
2942	Toy and sporting good mfg	80	739	16.8	73.9	0.23	100.1
2949	Manufacturing n.e.c.	255	1 733	35.7	153.5	0.23	88.6
294	Total	484	3 448	75.5	355.3	0.21	103.0
29	Total other manufacturing	1 704	15 498	351.7	1 658.6	0.21	107.0
21-29	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	13 057	286 014	9 015.2	58 774.9	0.15	205.5

¹ See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.² See paragraphs 4 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.³ Includes working proprietors.⁴ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.⁵ Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES)² BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION VIC, 1989-90 TO 1993-94³

Industry subdivision		1989-90 to 1993-94				
ANZSIC code	Description	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92	1991-92 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1993-94	Change in gross product per person employed ^{4,5}
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1.4	-1.1	1.2	—	12.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	-7.5	-4.6	-4.4	3.6	28.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	-8.3	-5.5	10.0	11.4	24.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	-3.0	-5.8	5.8	4.3	14.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.2	2.1	1.3	3.6	11.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	-14.6	-8.7	17.8	-2.3	9.8
27	Metal product mfg	-1.8	0.6	-9.3	5.5	24.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	-4.5	-7.4	5.7	5.1	34.1
29	Other manufacturing	-13.3	-8.1	4.6	9.1	8.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	-3.5	-3.9	1.6	3.9	22.8

¹ See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

² See paragraphs 22 to 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

³ For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 14 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁴ Based on employment at the end of June of the reference year. Includes working proprietors.

⁵ The basis for the calculation of this data item in this issue of the publication differs from that used in the 1992-93 issue of the publication. See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June ²		Employment at end of June ³		Wages and salaries ^{4, 5}		Turnover ⁵	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG								
0-3 persons	160	16.8	347	0.8	5.2	0.4	49.1	0.4
4-9 persons	302	31.7	1 830	4.2	32.8	2.3	232.1	2.0
10-19 persons	167	17.5	2 239	5.1	43.4	3.1	347.3	3.0
20-49 persons	152	15.9	4 563	10.4	108.9	7.8	1 011.6	8.6
50-99 persons	78	8.2	5 301	12.0	152.0	10.9	1 317.3	11.2
Total less than 100 persons	859	90.0	14 280	32.4	342.3	24.4	2 957.5	25.2
100-199 persons	40	4.2	5 897	13.4	188.6	13.5	1 934.4	16.5
200-499 persons	41	4.3	13 727	31.2	460.9	32.9	3 906.5	33.3
500-999 persons	13	1.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	1	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	95	10.0	29 771	67.6	1 058.3	75.6	8 760.9	74.8
Total	954	100.0	44 051	100.0	1 400.6	100.0	11 718.4	100.0
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG								
0-3 persons	633	35.8	1 335	3.7	16.9	1.9	99.8	2.2
4-9 persons	556	31.4	3 149	8.7	51.5	5.7	270.1	5.8
10-19 persons	232	13.1	3 092	8.5	63.0	7.0	328.4	7.1
20-49 persons	181	10.2	5 166	14.2	117.8	13.1	708.8	15.3
50-99 persons	79	4.5	5 529	15.2	142.9	15.9	713.3	15.4
Total less than 100 persons	1 682	95.1	18 270	50.3	392.1	43.7	2 120.4	45.7
100-199 persons	57	3.2	7 804	21.5	213.0	23.7	1 057.7	22.8
200-499 persons	25	1.4	7 228	19.9	211.3	23.6	973.5	21.0
500-999 persons	3	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	1	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	86	4.9	18 066	49.7	505.1	56.3	2 516.7	54.3
Total	1 768	100.0	36 336	100.0	897.2	100.0	4 637.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June ²		Employment at end of June ³		Wages and salaries ^{4, 5}		Turnover ⁵	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	319	32.7	697	4.4	10.9	2.2	56.2	1.9
4-9 persons	342	35.0	2 018	12.7	38.8	7.7	172.5	5.7
10-19 persons	163	16.7	2 172	13.6	50.9	10.1	245.2	8.1
20-49 persons	96	9.8	2 963	18.6	76.9	15.3	468.4	15.5
50-99 persons	33	3.4	2 324	14.6	68.4	13.6	355.1	11.8
Total less than 100 persons	953	97.6	10 173	63.9	245.9	49.0	1 297.5	43.0
100-199 persons	14	1.4	2 014	12.7	82.6	16.5	580.9	19.2
200-499 persons	6	0.6	1 623	10.2	59.1	11.8	400.9	13.3
500-999 persons	3	0.3	2 108	13.2	114.1	22.7	741.2	24.5
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	23	2.4	5 745	36.1	255.9	51.0	1 723.1	57.0
Total	976	100.0	15 918	100.0	501.8	100.0	3 020.5	100.0
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA								
0-3 persons	528	34.7	1 114	4.2	21.0	2.5	102.3	2.7
4-9 persons	526	34.5	3 110	11.8	73.2	8.6	284.2	7.4
10-19 persons	224	14.7	2 995	11.4	80.1	9.5	294.9	7.7
20-49 persons	151	9.9	4 612	17.5	131.7	15.5	562.8	14.7
50-99 persons	50	3.3	3 102	11.8	101.4	12.0	414.3	10.8
Total less than 100 persons	1 480	97.2	14 933	56.7	407.4	48.1	1 658.6	43.2
100-199 persons	27	1.8	3 574	13.6	121.3	14.3	634.9	16.6
200-499 persons	11	0.7	3 073	11.7	114.5	13.5	595.5	15.5
500-999 persons	3	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	2	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	43	2.8	11 400	43.3	440.1	51.9	2 176.3	56.8
Total	1 523	100.0	26 333	100.0	847.5	100.0	3 834.9	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June ²		Employment at end of June ³		Wages and salaries ^{4, 5}		Turnover ⁵	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	223	22.9	489	1.5	9.4	0.7	54.3	0.5
4-9 persons	261	26.8	1 562	4.7	36.6	2.8	252.5	2.5
10-19 persons	156	16.0	2 104	6.3	61.9	4.8	413.9	4.1
20-49 persons	168	17.3	5 350	15.9	169.8	13.2	1 245.8	12.5
50-99 persons	88	9.0	6 053	18.0	206.7	16.1	1 441.9	14.4
Total less than 100 persons	897	92.2	15 559	46.3	484.4	37.7	3 408.4	34.1
100-199 persons	44	4.5	6 048	18.0	230.3	17.9	1 563.5	15.6
200-499 persons	26	2.7	7 670	22.8	328.9	25.6	2 259.9	22.6
500-999 persons	5	0.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	1	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	76	7.8	18 031	53.7	800.3	62.3	6 584.5	65.9
Total	973	100.0	33 590	100.0	1 284.7	100.0	9 993.0	100.0
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	193	37.8	414	4.2	8.4	2.4	35.3	1.7
4-9 persons	165	32.4	963	9.8	19.2	5.6	105.5	5.1
10-19 persons	55	10.8	720	7.3	19.5	5.7	86.1	4.1
20-49 persons	49	9.6	1 472	14.9	44.7	13.0	264.2	12.7
50-99 persons	25	4.9	1 897	19.2	68.5	19.8	393.9	18.9
Total less than 100 persons	487	95.5	5 466	55.4	160.3	46.5	885.0	42.6
100-199 persons	16	3.1	2 194	22.2	86.4	25.0	683.1	32.9
200-499 persons	6	1.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500-999 persons	1	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	23	4.5	4 408	44.6	184.8	53.5	1 194.2	57.4
Total	510	100.0	9 874	100.0	345.1	100.0	2 079.1	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June ²		Employment at end of June ³		Wages and salaries ^{4, 5}		Turnover ⁵	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
METAL PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	624	31.9	1 309	3.7	23.5	2.1	109.6	1.5
4-9 persons	693	35.4	4 142	11.7	91.9	8.2	393.6	5.3
10-19 persons	319	16.3	4 273	12.1	106.9	9.6	456.5	6.2
20-49 persons	172	8.8	5 263	14.9	147.8	13.3	762.1	10.3
50-99 persons	91	4.6	6 560	18.6	229.8	20.6	1 310.5	17.7
Total less than 100 persons	1 898	96.9	21 547	60.9	599.9	53.9	3 032.3	41.0
100-199 persons	44	2.2	6 279	17.8	214.0	19.2	1 547.2	20.9
200-499 persons	12	0.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500-999 persons	3	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	1	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	60	3.1	13 811	39.1	514.1	46.1	4 360.5	59.0
Total	1 958	100.0	35 358	100.0	1 113.9	100.0	7 392.8	100.0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG								
0-3 persons	969	36.0	1 986	2.9	37.8	1.7	182.5	1.3
4-9 persons	846	31.4	5 005	7.2	113.6	5.1	488.1	3.4
10-19 persons	371	13.8	4 896	7.1	125.3	5.6	541.7	3.8
20-49 persons	273	10.1	8 133	11.8	235.1	10.5	1 268.2	8.8
50-99 persons	108	4.0	7 387	10.7	234.3	10.4	1 178.4	8.2
Total less than 100 persons	2 567	95.4	27 406	39.7	746.1	33.2	3 658.8	25.5
100-199 persons	72	2.7	9 750	14.1	367.9	16.4	2 180.4	15.2
200-499 persons	35	1.3	11 028	16.0	368.2	16.4	2 466.5	17.2
500-999 persons	11	0.4	8 048	11.7	288.7	12.8	2 274.9	15.9
1 000 or more persons	7	0.3	12 823	18.6	477.2	21.2	3 764.7	26.2
Total 100 or more persons	125	4.6	41 649	60.3	1 502.0	66.8	10 686.4	74.5
Total	2 692	100.0	69 055	100.0	2 248.1	100.0	14 345.2	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June ²		Employment at end of June ³		Wages and salaries ^{4, 5}		Turnover ⁵	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
OTHER MANUFACTURING								
0-3 persons	719	42.2	1 580	10.2	24.6	7.0	108.4	6.6
4-9 persons	614	36.0	3 497	22.6	62.6	17.9	264.3	16.0
10-19 persons	215	12.6	2 783	18.0	59.7	17.0	259.9	15.7
20-49 persons	108	6.3	3 081	19.9	71.3	20.3	350.1	21.2
50-99 persons	34	2.0	2 158	13.9	57.1	16.3	310.6	18.8
Total less than 100 persons	1 690	99.2	13 098	84.5	275.2	78.5	1 293.3	78.2
100-199 persons	10	0.6	1 265	8.2	40.0	11.4	198.9	12.0
200-499 persons	4	0.2	1 135	7.3	35.3	10.1	162.2	9.8
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	14	0.8	2 400	15.5	75.3	21.5	361.1	21.8
Total	1 704	100.0	15 498	100.0	350.5	100.0	1 654.4	100.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING								
0-3 persons	4 368	33.5	9 270	3.2	157.7	1.8	797.3	1.4
4-9 persons	4 306	33.0	25 275	8.8	520.2	5.8	2 463.0	4.2
10-19 persons	1 902	14.6	25 274	8.8	610.8	6.8	2 974.0	5.1
20-49 persons	1 350	10.3	40 602	14.2	1 104.0	12.3	6 642.0	11.3
50-99 persons	586	4.5	40 311	14.1	1 261.0	14.0	7 435.4	12.7
Total less than 100 persons	12 511	95.8	140 732	49.2	3 653.7	40.6	20 311.8	34.6
100-199 persons	325	2.5	44 825	15.7	1 544.0	17.2	10 381.1	17.7
200-499 persons	166	1.3	50 721	17.7	1 783.8	19.8	11 975.4	20.4
500-999 persons	42	0.3	29 469	10.3	1 226.7	13.6	9 813.7	16.7
1 000 or more persons	13	0.1	20 268	7.1	781.3	8.7	6 193.4	10.6
Total 100 or more persons	546	4.2	145 282	50.8	5 335.7	59.4	38 363.6	65.4
Total	13 057	100.0	286 014	100.0	8 989.5	100.0	58 675.4	100.0

¹ See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.² See paragraphs 4 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.³ Includes working proprietors.⁴ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.⁵ Figures may be slightly less than those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1993-94 but were not operating at 30 June 1994. See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes.

5

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
VIC, 1993-94

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June ²	Employment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	609	24 732	797.7	6 224.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 628	28 377	691.7	3 628.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	714	10 756	340.6	2 098.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 352	23 040	769.4	3 579.7
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	893	30 830	1 165.8	7 594.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	381	7 188	259.8	1 546.6
27	Metal product mfg	1 626	27 609	868.6	5 370.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2 314	59 790	1 960.5	12 757.1
29	Other manufacturing	1 432	13 764	318.3	1 493.3
21-29	Total manufacturing	10 949	226 086	7 172.4	44 293.6
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	42	1 519	42.1	384.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	52	2 667	72.9	437.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	49	606	13.3	61.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	36	621	17.8	50.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	28	1 049	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	43	857	35.4	232.3
27	Metal product mfg	70	2 680	101.9	951.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	76	3 833	n.p.	n.p.
29	Other manufacturing	66	445	10.9	59.1
21-29	Total manufacturing	461	14 278	493.8	4 650.2
WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	30	2 128	63.3	702.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	5	430	11.8	48.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	20	258	6.6	45.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	15	231	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	9	413	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18	52	1.1	11.0
27	Metal product mfg	29	1 217	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	27	204	5.3	17.7
29	Other manufacturing	11	56	1.0	6.3
21-29	Total manufacturing	166	4 988	158.2	1 635.8

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June ²	Employment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	43	1 866	70.2	391.7
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	18	638	13.6	54.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	49	784	22.8	101.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	21	286	9.2	31.5
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	12	119	3.3	31.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	36	423	12.5	64.6
27	Metal product mfg	53	655	18.1	60.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	52	1 595	46.9	203.4
29	Other manufacturing	37	192	3.0	16.4
21-29	Total manufacturing	322	6 558	199.6	954.8
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	22	439	11.5	73.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	8	400	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	8	952	n.p.	n.p.
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	12	110	2.6	7.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	3	69	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	7	50	1.1	4.5
27	Metal product mfg	14	139	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	21	77	1.3	5.6
29	Other manufacturing	17	102	1.6	7.1
21-29	Total manufacturing	111	2 338	84.0	487.4
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	37	1 045	31.8	390.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	14	86	1.7	8.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	9	106	3.3	17.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	14	52	1.4	13.8
27	Metal product mfg	16	109	2.1	10.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	28	240	4.8	21.9
29	Other manufacturing	9	41	0.6	3.4
21-29	Total manufacturing	138	1 766	47.2	471.0

For footnotes see end of table.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
VIC, 1993-94—continued

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June ²	Employment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	56	3 015	88.2	859.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	29	1 173	31.5	108.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	34	177	3.5	15.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	43	734	19.1	69.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11	285	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	42	355	9.6	46.5
27	Metal product mfg	62	1 140	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	64	1 230	37.3	144.7
29	Other manufacturing	44	189	3.3	14.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	384	8 299	235.0	1 419.9
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	69	3 705	127.5	1 087.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	25	643	14.1	74.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	37	722	19.4	104.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	33	409	9.2	31.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	14	107	3.3	23.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	39	242	5.7	45.9
27	Metal product mfg	41	453	12.1	121.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	67	514	11.5	63.3
29	Other manufacturing	33	193	4.4	22.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	380	6 988	207.2	1 574.0
OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	32	3 019	93.9	784.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	12	1 118	34.0	166.4
23	Wood and paper product mfg	23	541	15.5	75.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	16	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	23	143	4.6	30.7
27	Metal product mfg	29	475	10.2	119.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	27	798	n.p.	n.p.
29	Other manufacturing	18	150	2.4	11.3
21-29	Total manufacturing	188	6 793	201.3	1 798.2

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June ²	Employment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	22	442	11.2	198.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	30	655	n.p.	n.p.
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	9	83	1.5	4.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	23	71	1.3	9.6
27	Metal product mfg	20	183	4.1	16.1
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	23	104	2.1	9.8
29	Other manufacturing	12	29	0.4	1.8
21-29	Total manufacturing	145	1 686	38.3	338.5
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	42	1 486	45.5	590.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	22	656	15.1	70.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	34	414	11.7	63.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	28	357	7.8	24.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	13	139	4.1	24.4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	32	189	5.1	45.6
27	Metal product mfg	56	557	15.8	76.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	47	283	5.8	23.9
29	Other manufacturing	38	276	4.8	17.1
21-29	Total manufacturing	311	4 357	115.6	936.0
VICTORIA EXCLUDING MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	394	18 662	585.1	5 461.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	176	7 747	203.0	995.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	298	5 195	159.7	899.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	224	3 288	86.2	295.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	108	2 566	113.0	2 375.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	278	2 435	77.8	504.3
27	Metal product mfg	390	7 606	249.6	2 061.6
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	432	8 878	273.6	1 512.9
29	Other manufacturing	285	1 672	32.2	160.3
21-29	Total manufacturing	2 586	58 051	1 780.3	14 265.8

For footnotes see end of table.

5

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
VIC, 1993-94—continued

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June ²	Employment at end of June ³	Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover
ANZSIC code	Description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
VICTORIA					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 003	43 394	1 382.8	11 686.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 804	36 124	894.7	4 623.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1 012	15 951	500.4	2 998.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1 576	26 328	855.6	3 875.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 001	33 396	1 278.8	9 969.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	659	9 623	337.7	2 050.9
27	Metal product mfg	2 016	35 215	1 118.2	7 432.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2 746	68 668	2 234.2	14 270.1
29	Other manufacturing	1 717	15 436	350.5	1 653.6
21-29	Total manufacturing	13 535	284 137	9 952.8	58 559.4

¹ See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.² See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.³ Includes working proprietors.⁴ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final statistics for Victoria compiled from a census of manufacturing establishments for 1993-94, with some comparative statistics relating to preceding years.

2 The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. For the 1993-94 collection, businesses were requested to provide data on employment, wages and salaries and turnover for each manufacturing establishment. A sample of approximately 18,000 establishments was asked to supply additional information on commodities produced and sold. Commodities information from this sample will be published in *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1993-94* (8365.0), to be released early in 1997.

3 Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

4 The main unit for which statistics are reported in the 1993-94 manufacturing collection is the establishment. Prior to the 1988-89 census, this unit covered, in general, all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise (business) at a single physical location.

5 The standard units definitions were revised for the 1988-89 census, with the establishment now being generally delineated on the basis of availability of accounting data rather than in terms of a location.

6 These new definitions were progressively implemented on the ABS central business register as reporting arrangements with individual businesses were finalised. The new management unit and establishment definitions were fully implemented on the ABS central business register in time for the 1990-91 census for those units classified to the manufacturing industry.

7 A manufacturing establishment is one predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities, but the data collected for it cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities and which are excluded.

8 A small number of manufacturing establishments engage, in a significant way, in a variety of activities which are normally carried out by different industries. For example, a predominantly manufacturing establishment may also undertake significant amounts of wholesaling. Similarly, a manufacturing establishment may produce significant volumes of a variety of goods which are normally produced by different establishments in different manufacturing industries. In such cases, the original establishment is 'split' into a separate establishment for each significant activity which belongs to a separate industry. For the 1993-94 manufacturing collection, 'significant' was defined as \$6.6 million or more.

9 The statistics in this publication exclude some very small manufacturers. Those excluded are manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June 1994 (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

STANDARD UNITS

10 For the definition of the standard units now in use, see the Glossary.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

11 The 1992-93 data contained in this publication are based on information obtained from samples of manufacturers and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all manufacturers in the population. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from only a sample of units. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if the data had been obtained from all units, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

12 The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error. The relative standard errors for the 1992-93 data presented in this publication are 4% or less. For further information, see the 1992-93 issue of this publication.

13 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by businesses and errors made in collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error and they may occur in any collection, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of forms, editing of data and efficient operating procedures.

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

14 As explained above, the standard units definitions were revised for the 1988-89 census and the new definitions were fully implemented on the ABS central business register in time for the 1990-91 census for units classified to the manufacturing industry.

15 There have been some revisions to the series in this publication due to adjustments to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register. First, adjustments have been made to allow for new businesses which had commenced operations but for which details had not been processed on to the ABS business register in time for inclusion in the annual manufacturing industry collection. The magnitude of these adjustments varies slightly over time, and so estimates of movement from one period to the next can be affected. Adjustments of this type will continue to be applied in future periods. Second, adjustments have been made for businesses which had been in existence for several years, but, for various reasons revealed by recent investigations, were not previously added to the ABS business register. The ABS is remedying these omissions, but they had led to results being understated by small amounts which increased over the period 1992 to 1994.

16 The majority of businesses affected by these lags and omissions and to which both types of adjustments apply are small. Although these adjustments have resulted in counts of manufacturers in Victoria at 30 June 1994 being adjusted upward by 8%, the effect on 1993-94 turnover is much less at 1%. The effect on employment is an adjustment of 2%. Most industries were affected to a similar degree.

17 The time series statistics presented in this publication have been similarly affected and the industry subdivision data for years prior to 1993-94 have been accordingly adjusted. Adjustment factors for the more detailed manufacturing industries for each of the years 1989-90 to 1992-93 (inclusive) can be made available on request. At the same time, some revisions have been made to the underlying data previously published, as a result of further processing and/or additional information becoming available.

18 As explained above, about 18,000 establishments included in the 1993-94 collection were asked additional information on commodities produced and sold. The availability of this fine level commodity/activity data for these 18,000 units has enabled ABS survey processing staff to better identify those establishments which were actually in the scope of the manufacturing collection and those which should not be included in the manufacturing collection, because (for example) they were actually wholesalers or retailers. These fine level commodity/activity data have also enabled an objective industry code to be determined for these units, compared to the more subjective industry coding which has occurred in each of the three previous manufacturing collections. The industry code for the units not included in the commodity sample has continued to be a subjectively determined code.

19 The combining of railway workshop locations (primary to ANZSIC class 2823) with rail transport locations (primary to ANZSIC class 6200) to form establishments primary to Division I: Transport and storage (that is, out of scope of this collection) has affected time series statistics for years up to the 1990-91 census for subdivision 28.

20 The 1993-94 data contained in this publication include data relating to those manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June 1994 (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Data in respect of these 'non-employers' were excluded from the scope of the manufacturing collection for the 1988-89 to 1992-93 (inclusive) reference years. However, the inclusion of these types of businesses has only had a marginal effect on statistical aggregates (except for the numbers of establishments and of locations, where the effect has been slightly more significant).

21 The basis for the calculation of the data used in table 3 of this publication for the data item 'Percentage change in gross product per person employed' is different to that used in the 1992-93 issue of this publication. The employment data now used are 'Employment at the end of June', whereas in the 1992-93 issue the conceptually more precise data item 'Average employment over the year' was used. For some industries, the values obtained by using these different methods may differ significantly and, therefore, care should be exercised when making inter-year comparisons. (The reason for making this change is that the detailed data necessary to calculate 'Average employment over the year' were not obtained by the 1993-94 collection.)

GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR
COST

22 Table 3 presents data by industry subdivision for the period 1989-90 to 1993-94 (inclusive) related to constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost. The meaning and measurement of production at constant prices and the limitations and qualifications of the estimates are discussed in detail in *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

23 The basic approach in compiling these data involves extrapolating a base year estimate of gross product (described below) by a measure of output at constant prices. Constant price turnover is used as the output indicator with which to extrapolate the base year gross product. To obtain constant price estimates of turnover, current price estimates at the ANZSIC class level are deflated by components of the price indices contained in *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0).

24 The base year gross product is estimated for each ANZSIC class using 1989-90 manufacturing census data for value added and adjusted value added. Value added is calculated using turnover, plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Adjusted value added is defined as value added less land tax, rates and payroll tax, insurance premiums (other than for workers' compensation) and other business expenses. To conform to the national accounting concept of gross product at factor cost, further adjustments would be necessary using information from other than manufacturing census sources e.g. by the addition of workers' compensation paid less premiums received. However, due to data limitations, these further adjustments can only be made at the ANZSIC subdivision level and are not taken into account in this publication. (This is because the ANZSIC subdivision data contained in this publication are derived from the data calculated at the ANZSIC class level.) The base year gross product values used in this publication are derived by taking establishment based estimates of adjusted value added and applying a stock valuation adjustment. (See Section 8 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0) for an explanation of how this adjustment is undertaken.)

EMPLOYMENT SIZE DATA

25 Summary of operations data at the industry subdivision level classified by employment size are presented in table 4. The statistics in this table relate only to those manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1994. As such, the figures presented may be slightly less than those presented in the other tables from the manufacturing collection. These other tables include data for those manufacturing establishments which operated at any time during 1993-94.

STATISTICAL DIVISION DATA

26 The location data presented in table 5 are based on additional data collected in the 1993-94 census. The extra data requested were the activity carried out at the location, the number of persons employed and the address of the location.

27 Employment data shown in this table are based on reported employment, but in the case of wages and salaries and turnover data they do not reflect reported data in all cases. This is because in those circumstances where an establishment operates at more than one location, the data have been synthesised to derive location-level wages and salaries and turnover data. (However, it should be noted that most establishments operate at only the one location.) The location-level synthesised data were derived by using the location data collected on activity and employment, and then pro-rating wages and salaries and turnover based on the reported employment.

28 As indicated in paragraph 7, a manufacturing establishment covers all activities of the establishment, including any non-manufacturing activities. In table 5, the non-manufacturing locations of manufacturing establishments have been excluded. For this reason, the State totals (for location data, other than the number of locations) in table 5 may be less than those shown in tables 1, 2 and 4 (for establishment data). However, it is also possible for the State totals in table 5 to be greater than those shown in tables 1, 2 and 4, as a result of individual locations of establishments being allocated a different industry classification to that of the 'parent' establishment.

USE OF ANZSIC

29 The 1992-93 manufacturing survey introduced the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) into the annual manufacturing collection. This classification replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) previously used. All time series statistics contained in this publication are ANZSIC-based. Corresponding ANZSIC-based data for years prior to 1989-90 are not available, except for constant prices data (see paragraph 35). Similarly, ASIC-based data are not available from 1992-93.

INFORMATION PAPER

30 The *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0) outlines the vast amount of data available about the manufacturing industry in both published and unpublished form available from the annual manufacturing collection and other ABS collections.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

31 A series of publications (8221.1 to 8221.6) will be produced for each State. These are being progressively released. The publication 8221.1 includes data for the Australian Capital Territory.

32 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1992-93 and 1993-94* (4603.0), to be released early in 1997.
- *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- *Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia* (8125.0), issued quarterly.
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1993-94* (8140.0), released on 6 September 1995.
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95* (8201.0), released on 23 August 1996.
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (8205.0), released on 21 March 1996.
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1993-94* (8221.0), released on 18 October 1996.
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities produced, 1993-94* (8365.0), to be released early in 1997.

MONTHLY COMMODITY DATA

33 The monthly publication *Manufacturing Production, Australia* (8301.0) includes data for 61 major commodities.

BACK DATA AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

34 A range of manufacturing industry statistics publications is available for previous years. As well, a considerable amount of data from the annual manufacturing collection exists in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. A charge is made for providing such information. The Information Paper referred to above provides more details.

35 In particular, constant prices data on an ANZSIC basis are available back to 1984–85. However, constant price estimates on a true ANZSIC basis are only available from 1989–90. Nevertheless, an exercise has been undertaken to convert estimates for earlier years onto an ANZSIC basis using the relationships that applied between ASIC and ANZSIC in the years 1990–91 and 1991–92. These estimates are available at both the Australian and State and Territory levels back to 1984–85. It should be noted that the relationships that applied in 1990–91 and 1991–92 are less likely to apply the earlier the reference year. Also, annual constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost for the period 1989–90 to 1993–94 (inclusive) by ANZSIC class are available as unpublished data. All of these data can be purchased from the ABS in Canberra by contacting Paul Curran on (06) 252 6801.

ROUNDING

36 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Due to data being adjusted for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register and the omission of some businesses from the business register (see paragraph 15 above), this 'rounding rule' also applies to counts of establishments and of locations.

37 Proportions, ratios and other calculated figures shown in this publication have been calculated using unrounded estimates and may be different from, but are more accurate than, calculations based on the rounded estimates.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

GLOSSARY

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Adjusted value added	Value added less land tax, rates and payroll tax, insurance premiums (other than for workers' compensation) and other business expenses (e.g. cleaning, legal, office supplies and accounting). Referred to as 'Industry gross product' in some related publications.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
Capital work done for own use	The value of work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. This item includes the value of the cost of the materials and the wages and salaries involved.
Change in stocks	The value of total closing stocks minus total opening stocks.
Closing stocks	The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the end of the financial year.
Employment at end of June	The number of working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, and managerial and executive employees working for an establishment during the last pay period in June each year. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included, as are employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll system. Non-salaried directors, self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, and volunteer workers are excluded.
Enterprise group	A unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991). These may be legal entities such as trusts and partnerships as well as companies. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.
Establishment	The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data enabling value added to be calculated. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.
Establishments at 30 June	The number of establishments in operation at 30 June in the year of a given reference period.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Gross domestic product (also referred to as gross domestic product at market prices) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus, gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross product at factor cost Gross product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Gross product per person employed Gross product at factor cost of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.

Industry class Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from industry division (broadest level) to the industry class (finest level). At the industry class level, the activities are narrowly defined and recognised by a four digit code e.g. industry class 2331 for Pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing. Usually, an activity is primarily confined to one class. However, some activities may be primary to more than one class.

Industry group This is the intermediate level within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a three digit code e.g. industry group 233 for Paper and paper product manufacturing. It gives more detail than the industry subdivision and is created in a way that groups like industry classes together.

Industry subdivision This is the broadest level category within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a two digit code e.g. industry subdivision 23 for Wood and paper product manufacturing. Industry subdivisions are built up from industry groups which, in turn, are built up from industry classes. The following table gives the manufacturing industry subdivision codes and their descriptions:

- | | |
|----|--|
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg |
| 27 | Metal product mfg |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg |
| 29 | Other manufacturing |

Location A location is a physical unit of the establishment. It consists usually of an unbroken physical area or site, occupied by an establishment, at which, or from which, the establishment engages in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis. An establishment can consist of one or more locations. In specified circumstances, non-contiguous sites occupied by the same establishment can be combined to form a location.

Locations at 30 June The number of locations in operation at 30 June in the year of a given reference period.

Management unit	The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases, it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (that is, company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.
Manufacturing establishment	An establishment predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such establishments cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities and which are excluded.
Manufacturing location	A location predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities.
Opening stocks	The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the beginning of the financial year.
Own account capital work	The value of work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. This item includes the value of the cost of the materials and the wages and salaries involved.
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and of goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same business for further processing, assembly, installation or resale, plus contract, subcontract and commission expenses (including sales commission payments), repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage expenses, motor vehicle running expenses, and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. Transfers in are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	Includes royalties from mineral leases and income from operating leases, but excludes income from finance leases and payments received under hire purchase arrangements.
Sales and transfers out	Includes sales of goods produced by the establishment (or for it on commission) and of goods not produced by the establishment, sales or transfers to related businesses, progress payments billed on engineering and construction projects, and delivery charges. Also included are transfers out to other establishments of the same business. Transfers out are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price. It excludes export freight charges, sales of fixed tangible assets, and sales tax, excise and duties received (on behalf of the Government).
Total government subsidies	Includes revenue received from government bodies in the form of bounties, subsidies and export grants. It also includes payments for Jobstart and subsidies for apprenticeship schemes. Excludes capital grants payments.

Turnover (See Note below.) Sales (exclusive of excise and sales tax) of goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same business, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating income from outside the establishment (such as commission income, repair and service income, and rent, leasing and hiring income), plus capital work done by an establishment's own employees for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Note: Transfers to other establishments of the same business referred to in the definition of turnover are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been received if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership, that is, at commercial selling price. A significant proportion of the commodities manufactured by some industries is manufactured on commission for non-manufacturing businesses from materials owned and supplied by those businesses. As a consequence, the turnover figures do not reflect the gross value of those commodities but only the commission earned relating to them.

Turnover per person employed Turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.

Value added Turnover, plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Wages and salaries The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, but excludes reimbursements or allowances to employees for travel, entertainment, etc. The drawings of working proprietors are also excluded.

Wages and salaries to turnover ratio The wages and salaries paid by manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June as a proportion of the turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the same year.

For more information . . .

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Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

Produced by the Australian Government Publishing Service
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Recommended retail price: \$17.00



2822120007930

ISSN 1036-2754