

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
QUEENSLAND
1993-94**

**Brian Doyle
Regional Director
Queensland**

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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- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact John Ridley on Sydney (02) 9268 4541 or any other ABS office.*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 later in 1996.

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 these adjustments 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.

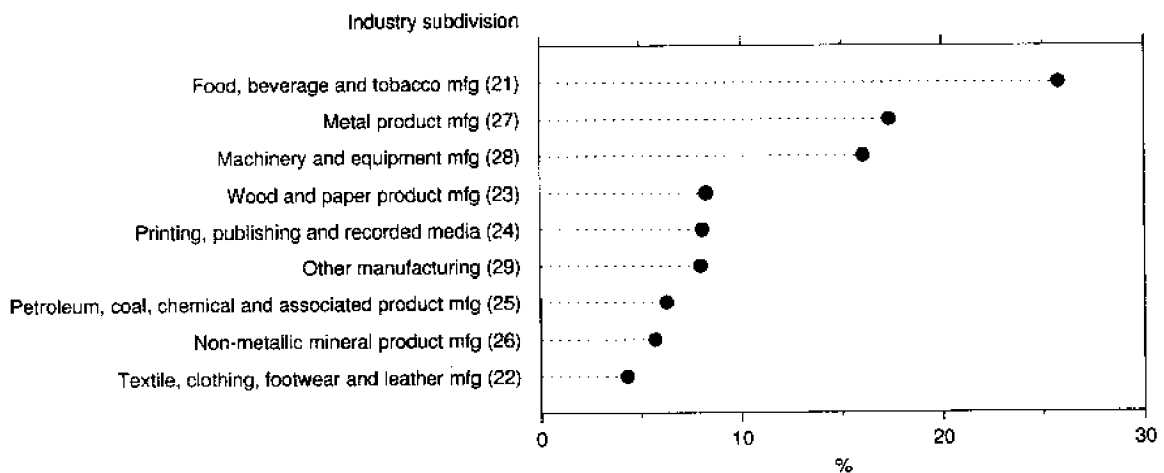
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overview Turnover for the year 1993–94 by manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland was \$26,453m. This represents a 5.9% increase, in current price terms, from the \$24,988m turnover recorded for the year 1992–93. In constant price terms (1989–90 prices), manufacturing gross product at factor cost increased by 5.2% in 1993–94 from 1992–93. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1994 was 138,500, an increase of 3.2% compared to 12 months earlier. This increase was the second consecutive annual increase.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Employment (Tables 1 and 2) The 1993–94 manufacturing census recorded 138,500 persons employed at the end of June 1994. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (25.8%), Metal product manufacturing (17.4%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (16.1%) were once again the major contributors to employment at the end of June 1994. Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (4.3%) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (5.7%) remain the smallest contributors.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QLD, JUNE 1994



Manufacturing employment increased by 3.2% between June 1993 and June 1994. Seven of the nine industry subdivisions recorded increases in the level of employment over this period. Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 6.9% from 10,800 persons to 11,600 persons), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 6.5% from 21,000 persons to 22,300 persons) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 4.4% from 34,200 persons to 35,700 persons) recorded the largest percentage increases. The two industry subdivisions to record a decrease in employment were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 9.1% from 6,600 persons to 6,000 persons) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 4.2% from 8,200 persons to 7,900 persons).

The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1994 was 15.2%. This represents an increase of 0.5 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%, Victoria 31.4%, South Australia 9.5%, Western Australia 7.2%, Tasmania 2.4%, the Australian Capital Territory 0.5% and the Northern Territory 0.3%.

The Queensland industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1994 for that industry subdivision were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (21.7%), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (20.6%) and Other manufacturing (20.4%).

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

Employment in the Queensland manufacturing industry at the end of June 1994 (138,500 persons) has returned to the level recorded at the end of June 1990, after having fallen to 126,700 persons at the end of June 1992. Four of the nine industry subdivisions have followed a similar pattern.

Four industry subdivisions recorded decreases in the level of employment over the period June 1990 to June 1994, with Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 19.5% from 7,400 persons to 6,000 persons) recording the largest percentage decrease. Metal product manufacturing (up 6.6% from 22,700 persons to 24,200 persons), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (up 5.1% from 7,500 persons to 7,900 persons) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 4.1% from 8,400 persons to 8,700 persons) recorded the largest percentage increases.

Between June 1990 and June 1994, 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). Employment in Queensland had returned to the same level, whilst it fell over this period in all other States and the Northern Territory. The largest decrease in both absolute and percentage terms was recorded by Victoria, where employment decreased by 72,600 persons (down 20.3% from 358,700 persons to 286,000 persons). 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).

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

Turnover
(Tables 1 and 2)

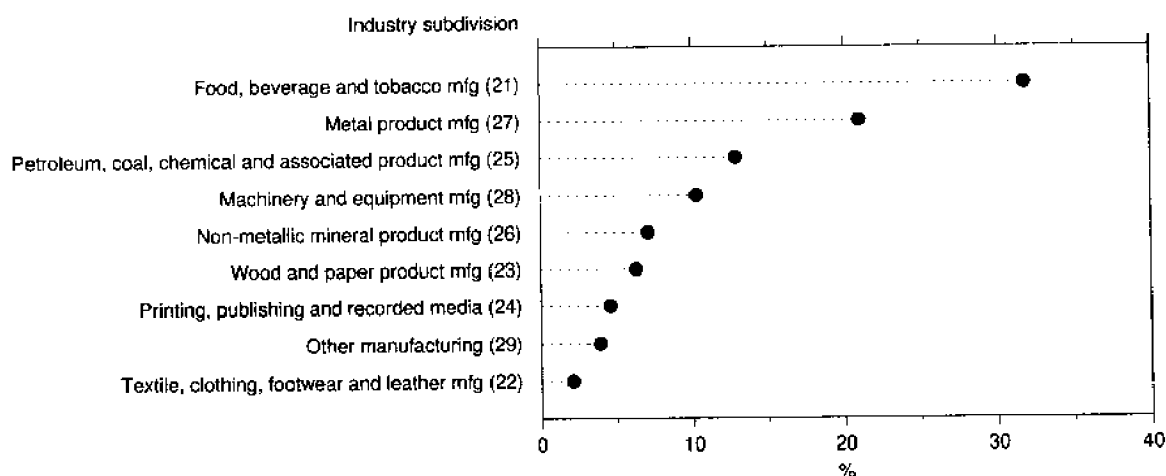
Turnover for the year 1993-94 by manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland was \$26,452.8m. This represents a 5.9% increase, in current price terms, from \$24,988.1m turnover recorded for the year 1992-93. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing remains the subdivision with the largest contribution 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:

- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (31.8%), where the industry classes Meat processing (ANZSIC class 2111 at 9.6%) and Sugar manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2171 at 6.3%) were the most substantial.
- Metal product manufacturing (21.0%), where the industry group Basic non-ferrous metal manufacturing (ANZSIC group 272 at 9.2%) and the industry classes Structural steel fabricating (ANZSIC class 2741 at 2.5%) and Architectural aluminium product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2742 at 1.7%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (12.9%), where (of the industry classes available for publication) Paint manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2542 at 1.1%) and Plastic extruded product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2562 at 0.7%) were the most substantial.

Industry classes making a notable contribution to total turnover and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC class 2421 at 2.3%), Concrete slurry manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2633 at 1.9%) and Wooden furniture and upholstered seat manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2921 at 1.9%).

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



The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1993-94 was 14.4%, which was unchanged from 1992-93. The percentage contribution to turnover by the other States and Territories in 1993-94 was: New South Wales 34.1%, Victoria 32.0%, South Australia 9.1%, Western Australia 7.5%, Tasmania 2.2%, the Northern Territory 0.4% and the Australian Capital Territory 0.3%.

The Queensland industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1993-94 for that industry subdivision were Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (21.9%), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (21.0%) and Other manufacturing (18.6%).

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

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Queensland increased, in current price terms, by 12.4% over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94. Eight industry subdivisions recorded an increase and one recorded a decrease. The largest percentage increases, in current price terms, were recorded in Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (up 25.7% from \$1,501.5m to \$1,887.2m), Wood and paper product manufacturing (up 24.4% from \$1,331.5m to \$1,656.2m) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 20.5% from \$1,008.5m to \$1,214.8m). The industry subdivision to show a decrease was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 2.9% from \$2,804.2m to \$2,723.7m).

Three of the States increased their share of Australian turnover between 1989-90 and 1993-94. Queensland increased its contribution by 0.5 percentage points (to 14.4% of Australian turnover). New South Wales also increased its contribution over this period (up 0.7 percentage points to 34.1%), as did South Australia (up 0.2 percentage points to 9.1%). The three States to record a decrease were Victoria (down 0.8 percentage points to 32.0%), Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points to 7.5%) and Tasmania (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.2%). 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 Queensland's manufacturing industry was 0.14; that is, on average, 14 cents in wages and salaries is paid for each \$1.00 of turnover. This ratio was recorded as 0.14 for each year from 1989-90, except for 1992-93 (when it was 0.15).

The wages and salaries to turnover ratio decreased in four of the nine industry subdivisions between 1989-90 and 1993-94, remained unchanged in one industry subdivision and rose in the remaining four industry subdivisions. The largest fall was recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down from 0.24 to 0.21). The ratio remained unchanged for Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (0.12). Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up from 0.20 to 0.22) recorded the largest increase.

Of the industries available for publication, the largest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover in 1993-94 were recorded in Railway equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2823)(0.39), Ceramic product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2629)(0.37) and Hand tool and general hardware manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2761)(0.37). Similarly, the smallest ratios of wages and salaries to turnover were recorded in Prepared animal and bird feed manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2174)(0.06), Milk and cream processing (ANZSIC class 2121)(0.08), Seafood processing (ANZSIC class 2173)(0.08), Inorganic industrial chemical manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2535)(0.08) and Concrete slurry manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2633) (0.08).

Turnover per person employed
(Tables 1 and 2)

Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing comprised a substantially larger share of turnover than of employment, which resulted in this subdivision recording a substantially higher value of turnover per person employed (\$391,700) than other subdivisions in the manufacturing industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$93,000), closely followed by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (\$93,400). Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in 1993-94 was \$191,000, which is 2.5% 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 Queensland increased by 5.2% from \$7,361m in 1992-93 to \$7,745m 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 Other manufacturing (up 12.8%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 12.6%). The subdivisions that recorded a decrease were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 9.0%) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (down 1.7%).

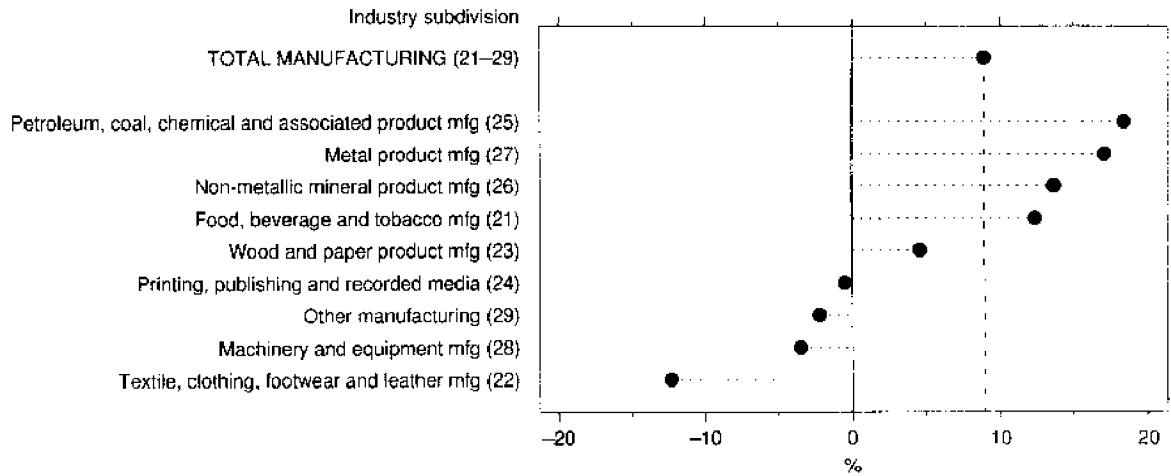
*Longer term trends
(1989-90 to 1993-94)*

Over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94, manufacturing gross product at factor cost in constant price terms increased by 8.9%. Although there was this overall increase in constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost over this five year period, only five industry subdivisions recorded an increase with the other four industry subdivisions recording decreases.

The largest percentage increases were recorded by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 18.4%) and Metal product manufacturing (up 17.1%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 12.3%).

Over the period 1989-90 to 1993-94, there was an increase in gross product per person employed of 9.0%. Seven of the industry subdivisions recorded increases over this five year period. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 13.7%), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 12.2%) and Metal product manufacturing (up 9.8%). The decreases were recorded by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 1.0%) and Other manufacturing (down 0.7%).

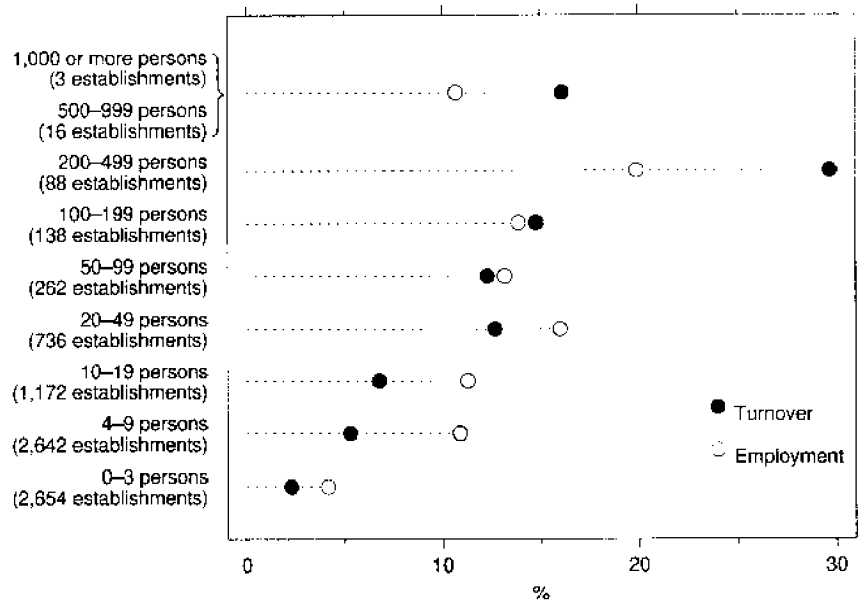
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QLD, 1989-90 TO 1993-94



Employment size (Table 4)

Of the 7,711 manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland at 30 June 1994, 245 were large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). While making up only 3.2% of all establishments, they accounted for 44.4% of employment at the end of June 1994 and 60.7% of manufacturing turnover for 1993-94. Although establishments employing 0-19 persons comprised 83.9% of manufacturing establishments in Queensland at 30 June 1994, they accounted for only 26.4% of employment and 14.3% of turnover. There were nineteen manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more persons at the end of June 1994. They employed 10.7% of all persons working in the manufacturing industry in Queensland and contributed 16.1% of all manufacturing turnover.

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



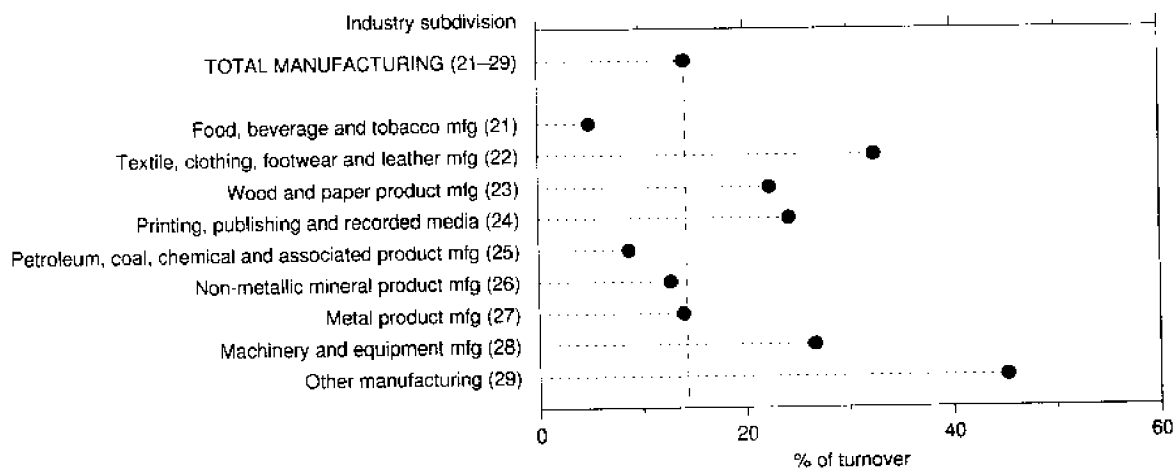
For 1993-94, the percentage distribution of turnover by employment size for the manufacturing industry was:

0-19 persons	—	14.3%
20-99 persons	—	25.0%
100 or more persons	—	60.7%

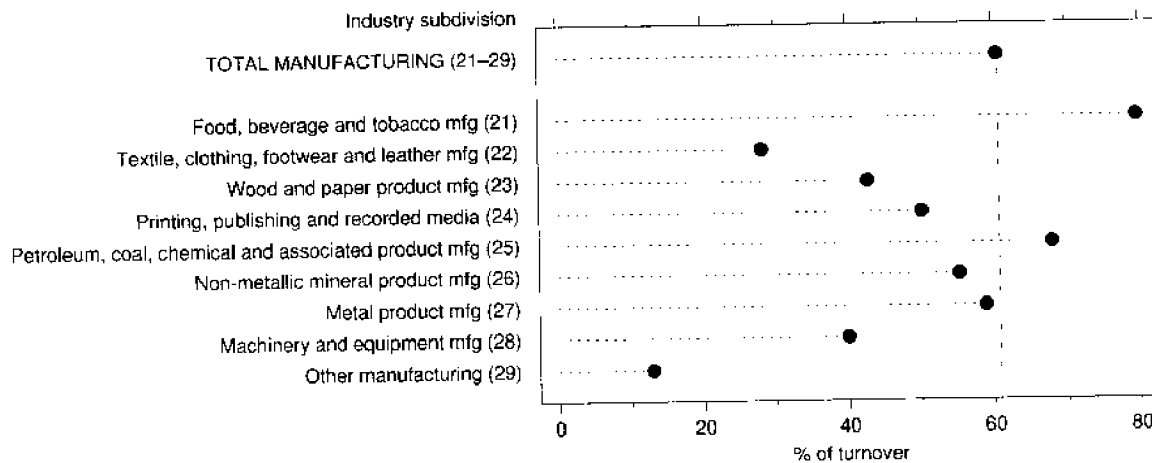
For five of the nine industry subdivisions, more than 50% of turnover was contributed by large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). The industries where large establishments contributed most to turnover were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (79.7%), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (68.1%) and Metal product manufacturing (58.9%). Small establishments (employing 0-19 persons) made relatively significant contributions to turnover for Other manufacturing (45.3%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (32.6%).

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

0-19 PERSONS

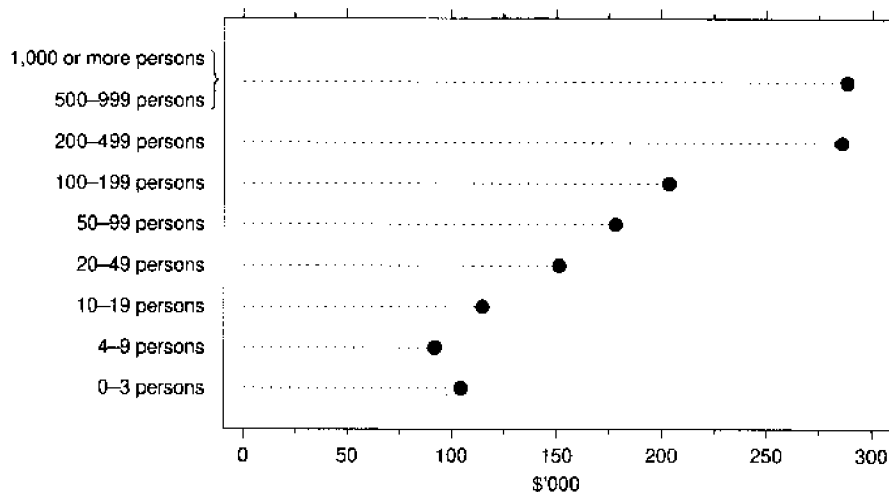


100 OR MORE PERSONS



Small establishments (employing 0–19 persons) displayed a much lower ratio of turnover per person employed at the end of June 1994 (\$103,600) than establishments in the larger size categories. Large establishments (employing 100 or more persons) recorded an average turnover per person employed of \$260,700, with establishments employing 500 or more persons having a ratio of \$288,300. 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, QLD, 1993–94



MANUFACTURING LOCATION DATA

Regional manufacturing activity (Table 5)

As in previous years, Brisbane Statistical Division was the major contributor to manufacturing activity in Queensland in 1993–94. It contributed 50.5% of all locations at 30 June 1994, 56.7% of employment at the end of June 1994 and 56.7% of turnover for 1993–94. The most significant of the other statistical divisions were Moreton (11.5% of employment and 8.4% of turnover), Darling Downs (6.5% of employment and 5.8% of turnover) and Fitzroy (5.5% of employment and 8.4% of turnover).

The Brisbane Statistical Division was also the leading contributor, by far, in all of the nine industry subdivisions. However, Moreton Statistical Division (with 3,907 persons employed and \$953.1m in turnover), Darling Downs Statistical Division (with 3,803 persons employed and \$939.0m in turnover) and Northern Statistical Division (with 3,142 persons employed and \$773.5m in turnover) also made significant contributions to Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing. In total, statistical divisions outside of Brisbane recorded 19,668 persons employed at the end of June 1994 and \$4,799.6m turnover for the Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry.

Statistical divisions outside of Brisbane also made a significant contribution to Metal product manufacturing, with 10,664 persons employed at the end of June 1994 and \$3,144.5m turnover.

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

Industry subdivision			Establishments at 30 June ³	Employment 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	628	35.7	1 003.0	8 403.2	0.12	235.5
		1992-93	620	34.2	955.1	7 649.2	0.12	223.8
		1991-92	703	32.4	842.9	6 936.3	0.12	213.8
		1990-91	721	34.1	882.2	7 051.8	0.13	206.8
		1989-90	702	35.6	826.0	7 007.5	0.12	196.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1993-94	622	6.0	118.9	559.8	0.21	93.4
		1992-93	570	6.6	136.1	594.1	0.23	90.1
		1991-92	535	6.7	131.3	554.9	0.24	82.9
		1990-91	549	7.2	137.2	588.5	0.23	82.0
		1989-90	551	7.4	130.9	550.4	0.24	74.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	1993-94	817	11.6	295.5	1 656.2	0.18	143.4
		1992-93	752	10.8	278.5	1 546.6	0.18	143.0
		1991-92	774	10.8	261.8	1 498.1	0.17	139.0
		1990-91	775	10.6	246.5	1 359.4	0.18	128.1
		1989-90	907	11.4	246.8	1 331.5	0.19	117.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1993-94	770	11.2	316.4	1 214.8	0.26	108.9
		1992-93	641	10.9	309.5	1 171.1	0.26	107.6
		1991-92	719	10.5	261.4	999.9	0.26	95.0
		1990-91	646	11.1	287.3	1 097.9	0.26	98.6
		1989-90	673	11.5	280.9	1 008.5	0.28	87.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1993-94	457	8.7	277.6	3 421.6	0.08	391.7
		1992-93	421	8.6	271.9	3 495.3	0.08	408.3
		1991-92	440	8.1	251.0	3 458.9	0.07	429.3
		1990-91	416	8.7	270.8	3 634.9	0.07	417.7
		1989-90	425	8.4	233.3	3 195.9	0.07	381.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1993-94	368	7.9	256.9	1 887.2	0.14	239.8
		1992-93	331	8.2	242.8	1 737.5	0.14	211.6
		1991-92	361	7.8	219.1	1 666.6	0.13	212.4
		1990-91	329	7.6	208.7	1 508.9	0.14	199.1
		1989-90	408	7.5	196.5	1 501.5	0.13	200.5
27	Metal product mfg	1993-94	1 368	24.2	687.3	5 562.1	0.12	230.2
		1992-93	1 308	23.3	659.4	5 446.9	0.12	233.8
		1991-92	1 265	22.8	643.9	4 924.9	0.13	216.5
		1990-91	1 263	23.4	632.6	5 205.1	0.12	222.5
		1989-90	1 278	22.7	584.3	5 229.9	0.11	230.8

For footnotes see end of table.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QLD
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 ⁶	Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover ⁷	Turnover per person employed ^{6,7}
ANZSIC code	Description		No.	'000	\$m	\$m	Ratio	\$'000
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1993-94	1 462	22.3	608.1	2 723.7	0.22	122.0
		1992-93	1 301	21.0	571.3	2 443.2	0.23	116.6
		1991-92	1 315	17.8	453.6	2 323.1	0.20	130.6
		1990-91	1 251	18.2	462.9	2 347.3	0.20	129.2
		1989-90	1 272	22.9	552.4	2 804.2	0.20	122.5
29	Other manufacturing	1993-94	1 221	11.0	225.9	1 024.1	0.22	93.0
		1992-93	1 220	10.7	213.3	905.1	0.24	84.9
		1991-92	1 213	9.8	193.2	798.5	0.24	81.4
		1990-91	1 117	9.4	179.3	720.7	0.25	77.0
		1989-90	1 141	11.2	208.3	907.4	0.23	81.2
21-29	Total manufacturing	1993-94	7 711	138.5	3 789.5	26 452.8	0.14	191.0
		1992-93	7 164	134.1	3 637.8	24 988.1	0.15	186.3
		1991-92	7 325	126.7	3 258.4	23 161.2	0.14	182.8
		1990-91	7 069	130.2	3 307.5	23 514.5	0.14	180.6
		1989-90	7 356	138.5	3 259.3	23 536.7	0.14	169.9

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.

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	61	9 517	279.8	2 528.3	0.11	265.7
2112	Poultry processing	13	1 602	41.4	292.1	0.14	182.3
2113	Bacon, ham and smallgood mfg	25	1 610	41.5	265.6	0.16	165.0
211	Total	98	12 728	362.7	3 086.0	0.12	242.5
Dairy product mfg							
2121	Milk and cream processing	12	1 342	44.1	543.3	0.08	404.8
2122	Ice cream mfg	9	449	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2129	Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	7	614	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
212	Total	28	2 406	72.5	813.2	0.09	338.0
213	Fruit and vegetable processing	35	1 874	54.2	296.2	0.18	158.1
214	Oil and fat mfg	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food mfg							
2151	Flour mill product mfg	11	520	17.0	179.3	0.09	344.8
2152	Cereal food and baking mix mfg	11	490	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
215	Total	22	1 010	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Bakery product mfg							
2161	Bread mfg	118	2 889	56.4	244.7	0.23	84.7
2162	Cake and pastry mfg	87	1 498	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2163	Biscuit mfg	9	1 048	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
216	Total	214	5 435	115.4	488.7	0.24	89.9
Other food mfg							
2171	Sugar mfg	21	5 864	190.5	1 660.5	0.11	283.2
2172	Confectionery mfg	22	150	2.7	16.6	0.16	110.7
2173	Seafood processing	18	239	3.9	47.0	0.08	196.5
2174	Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	44	833	19.3	317.2	0.06	380.8
2179	Food mfg n.e.c.	71	2 621	64.1	400.2	0.16	152.7
217	Total	176	9 707	280.5	2 441.5	0.11	251.5
Beverage and malt mfg							
2181	Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	34	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2182	Beer and malt mfg	7	710	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2183	Wine mfg	5	19	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2184	Spirit mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
218	Total	47	2 085	76.7	891.9	0.09	427.8
219	Tobacco product mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21	Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg	628	35 675	1 003.0	8 403.2	0.12	235.5

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June ²	Employment 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	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2212	Synthetic fibre textile mfg	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2213	Cotton textile mfg	7	137	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2214	Wool textile mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2215	Textile finishing	8	24	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
221	<i>Total</i>	21	364	7.7	53.0	0.15	145.5
Textile product mfg							
2221	Made-up textile product mfg	108	707	10.6	44.2	0.24	62.5
2222	Textile floor covering mfg	10	176	4.3	32.1	0.13	182.4
2223	Rope, cordage and twine mfg	8	23	0.2	1.0	0.20	41.6
2229	Textile product mfg n.e.c.	27	152	2.5	13.2	0.19	87.0
222	<i>Total</i>	153	1 059	17.5	90.5	0.19	85.4
Knitting mills							
2231	Hosiery mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2232	Cardigan and pullover mfg	—	—	—	—	—	—
2239	Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
223	<i>Total</i>	12	147	3.0	21.7	0.14	147.9
Clothing mfg							
2241	Men's and boys' wear mfg	111	1 465	31.9	108.7	0.30	74.2
2242	Women's and girls' wear mfg	119	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2243	Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	16	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2249	Clothing mfg n.e.c.	129	909	16.4	58.5	0.28	64.4
224	<i>Total</i>	374	3 621	72.5	252.1	0.29	69.6
225	Footwear mfg	18	207	4.1	15.5	0.26	75.0
Leather and leather product mfg							
2261	Leather tanning and fur dressing	16	496	12.8	120.7	0.11	243.3
2262	Leather and leather substitute product mfg	28	99	1.3	6.4	0.20	64.2
226	<i>Total</i>	44	595	14.1	127.0	0.11	213.5
22	Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	622	5 993	118.9	559.8	0.21	93.4

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
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG							
Log sawmilling and timber dressing							
2311	Log sawmilling	140	1 869	39.6	192.2	0.21	102.8
2312	Wood chipping	9	90	2.4	15.7	0.15	173.9
2313	Timber resawing and dressing	31	1 379	34.7	230.2	0.16	167.0
231	<i>Total</i>	180	3 338	76.7	438.1	0.18	131.2
Other wood product mfg							
2321	Plywood and veneer mfg	7	381	10.4	56.8	0.18	149.0
2322	Fabricated wood mfg	18	864	30.6	158.0	0.19	182.8
2323	Wooden structural component mfg	376	3 833	83.1	421.0	0.19	109.9
2329	Wood product mfg n.e.c.	194	1 079	19.6	87.5	0.24	81.1
232	<i>Total</i>	595	6 158	143.6	723.3	0.19	117.5
Paper and paper product mfg							
2331	Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	9	388	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2332	Solid paperboard container mfg	6	133	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2333	Corrugated paperboard container mfg	8	906	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2334	Paper bag and sack mfg	4	117	2.8	17.6	0.16	150.7
2339	Paper product mfg n.e.c.	14	511	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
233	<i>Total</i>	42	2 055	75.2	494.8	0.15	240.8
23	Total wood and paper product mfg	817	11 551	295.5	1 656.2	0.18	143.4
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA							
Printing and services to printing							
2411	Paper stationery mfg	60	865	21.7	98.5	0.22	113.9
2412	Printing	382	3 997	103.0	402.8	0.26	100.8
2413	Services to printing	102	667	16.3	47.6	0.34	71.3
241	<i>Total</i>	543	5 529	141.0	548.9	0.26	99.3
Publishing							
2421	Newspaper printing or publishing	115	5 073	161.1	605.0	0.27	119.3
2422	Other periodical publishing	52	257	6.2	27.6	0.23	107.3
2423	Book and other publishing	50	256	7.1	30.3	0.23	118.3
242	<i>Total</i>	218	5 587	174.3	662.8	0.26	118.6
243	Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	9	38	1.0	3.1	0.33	81.6
24	Total printing, publishing and recorded media	770	11 154	316.4	1 214.8	0.26	108.9

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June ²	Employment 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	11	618	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
252	Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	4	16	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Basic chemical mfg							
2531	Fertiliser mfg	16	371	12.3	137.9	0.09	371.8
2532	Industrial gas mfg	4	329	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2533	Synthetic resin mfg	16	229	6.8	45.2	0.15	197.4
2534	Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	6	156	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2535	Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	19	418	12.8	164.6	0.08	393.7
253	Total	61	1 502	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other chemical product mfg							
2541	Explosive mfg	6	357	15.6	161.0	0.10	450.9
2542	Paint mfg	27	1 029	35.5	293.8	0.12	285.5
2543	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	21	502	13.9	95.9	0.14	191.1
2544	Pesticide mfg	4	88	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2545	Soap and other detergent mfg	19	374	12.3	90.0	0.14	240.6
2546	Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	7	88	1.6	9.6	0.17	108.5
2547	Ink mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2549	Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	24	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
254	Total	110	2 551	85.3	753.3	0.11	295.3
Rubber product mfg							
2551	Rubber tyre mfg	9	225	6.5	51.8	0.13	230.0
2559	Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	24	257	6.5	31.1	0.21	121.1
255	Total	33	483	13.0	82.9	0.16	171.6
Plastic product mfg							
2561	Plastic blow moulded product mfg	17	513	16.9	105.3	0.16	205.2
2562	Plastic extruded product mfg	20	803	25.9	191.0	0.14	237.9
2563	Plastic bag and film mfg	24	335	9.1	42.9	0.21	128.2
2564	Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg	42	267	5.3	20.4	0.26	76.6
2565	Plastic foam product mfg	17	437	10.9	87.6	0.12	200.4
2566	Plastic injection moulded product mfg	119	1 210	28.3	129.1	0.22	106.7
256	Total	239	3 565	96.6	576.4	0.17	161.7
25	Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	457	8 735	277.6	3 421.6	0.08	391.7

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
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG							
261	Glass and glass product mfg	51	779	24.5	154.8	0.16	198.7
Ceramic mfg							
2621	Clay brick mfg	17	1 065	31.4	165.2	0.19	155.2
2622	Ceramic product mfg	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2623	Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2629	Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	45	293	4.4	11.9	0.37	40.5
262	Total	69	1 481	39.2	193.8	0.20	130.9
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg							
2631	Cement and lime mfg	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2632	Plaster product mfg	27	408	14.6	145.2	0.10	356.0
2633	Concrete slurry mfg	35	1 262	41.0	513.2	0.08	406.7
2634	Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	16	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2635	Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	102	2 389	69.7	437.1	0.16	183.0
263	Total	186	4 952	173.9	1 427.3	0.12	288.2
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	63	660	19.3	111.4	0.17	168.7
26	Total non-metallic mineral product mfg	368	7 871	256.9	1 887.2	0.14	239.8
METAL PRODUCT MFG							
Iron and steel mfg							
2711	Basic iron and steel mfg	42	1 232	37.2	434.6	0.09	352.7
2712	Iron and steel casting and forging	31	1 364	39.4	140.5	0.28	103.0
2713	Steel pipe and tube mfg	16	516	16.9	191.1	0.09	370.4
271	Total	89	3 112	93.5	766.2	0.12	246.2
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg							
2721	Alumina production	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2722	Aluminium smelting	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2723	Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	8	1 069	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2729	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
272	Total	17	3 938	161.3	2 439.8	0.07	619.5

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	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2732	Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2733	Non-ferrous metal casting	11	104	2.3	8.6	0.27	82.3
273	<i>Total</i>	20	857	23.9	162.5	0.15	189.6
Structural metal product mfg							
2741	Structural steel fabricating	244	3 436	90.3	661.2	0.14	192.4
2742	Architectural aluminium product mfg	234	3 835	95.3	462.5	0.21	120.6
2749	Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	92	1 036	25.8	148.3	0.17	143.1
274	<i>Total</i>	570	8 308	211.4	1 272.0	0.17	153.1
Sheet metal product mfg							
2751	Metal container mfg	19	736	25.1	192.9	0.13	262.1
2759	Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	147	1 938	47.5	215.4	0.22	111.2
275	<i>Total</i>	165	2 674	72.7	408.3	0.18	152.7
Fabricated metal product mfg							
2761	Hand tool and general hardware mfg	20	79	1.5	4.1	0.37	52.4
2762	Spring and wire product mfg	59	965	24.9	144.2	0.17	149.5
2763	Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	9	109	2.4	7.4	0.33	67.8
2764	Metal coating and finishing	75	820	20.9	68.8	0.30	83.9
2765	Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	8	252	6.8	30.8	0.22	122.3
2769	Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	335	3 047	68.2	258.0	0.26	84.7
276	<i>Total</i>	506	5 272	124.7	513.3	0.24	97.4
27	Total metal product mfg	1 368	24 161	687.3	5 562.1	0.12	230.2
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG							
Motor vehicle and part mfg							
2811	Motor vehicle mfg	21	1 417	39.7	293.8	0.14	207.3
2812	Motor vehicle body mfg	96	1 305	28.9	129.1	0.22	98.9
2813	Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	9	305	5.4	38.5	0.14	126.1
2819	Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	137	1 494	34.4	142.5	0.24	95.4
281	<i>Total</i>	264	4 521	108.4	603.9	0.18	133.6

For footnotes see end of table.

2

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QLD, 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
Other transport equipment mfg							
2821	Shipbuilding	16	219	7.0	22.2	0.32	101.4
2822	Boatbuilding	147	1 326	27.6	123.8	0.22	93.3
2823	Railway equipment mfg	17	3 104	106.2	274.9	0.39	88.6
2824	Aircraft mfg	73	837	26.5	93.1	0.28	111.2
2829	Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	8	38	0.7	2.6	0.28	67.9
282	<i>Total</i>	260	5 524	168.1	516.5	0.33	93.5
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg							
2831	Photographic and optical good mfg	12	147	3.9	16.7	0.23	113.9
2832	Medical and surgical equipment mfg	102	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2839	Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	18	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
283	<i>Total</i>	133	950	22.8	78.0	0.29	82.1
Electronic equipment mfg							
2841	Computer and business machine mfg	25	297	8.9	61.8	0.14	208.0
2842	Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	16	307	9.6	60.9	0.16	198.3
2849	Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	44	453	11.4	52.5	0.22	116.0
284	<i>Total</i>	85	1 058	29.9	175.2	0.17	165.6
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg							
2851	Household appliance mfg	46	771	17.7	103.6	0.17	134.4
2852	Electric cable and wire mfg	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2853	Battery mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2854	Electric light and sign mfg	73	555	15.0	66.0	0.23	118.9
2859	Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	109	1 132	31.7	120.0	0.26	106.0
285	<i>Total</i>	235	2 575	67.8	324.6	0.21	126.1

For footnotes see end of table.

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June ²	Employment 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	126	2 719	72.9	367.0	0.20	135.0
2862	Mining and construction machinery mfg	51	1 087	29.5	57.7	0.19	145.0
2863	Food processing machinery mfg	20	588	21.0	89.3	0.23	151.8
2864	Machine tool and part mfg	67	646	15.1	52.1	0.29	80.6
2865	Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	66	1 084	29.6	159.9	0.19	147.5
2866	Pump and compressor mfg	14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2867	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2869	Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	133	1 333	37.0	162.1	0.23	121.6
286	<i>Total</i>	486	7 694	211.1	1 025.5	0.21	133.3
28	Total machinery and equipment mfg	1 462	22 321	608.1	2 723.7	0.22	122.0
OTHER MANUFACTURING							
Prefabricated building mfg							
2911	Prefabricated metal building mfg	41	683	17.1	128.4	0.13	188.0
2919	Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	17	161	3.8	24.5	0.15	152.3
291	<i>Total</i>	58	844	20.8	152.9	0.14	181.2
Furniture mfg							
2921	Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	713	6 295	120.1	507.3	0.24	80.6
2922	Sheet metal furniture mfg	21	201	4.9	20.4	0.24	101.6
2923	Mattress mfg (except rubber)	15	654	15.9	81.0	0.20	123.8
2929	Furniture mfg n.e.c.	119	1 148	25.3	104.3	0.24	90.8
292	<i>Total</i>	869	8 298	166.2	713.0	0.23	85.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing							
2941	Jewellery and silverware mfg	62	275	5.0	22.4	0.22	81.6
2942	Toy and sporting good mfg	55	386	8.1	39.1	0.21	101.3
2949	Manufacturing n.e.c.	178	1 209	25.8	96.6	0.27	79.9
294	<i>Total</i>	295	1 870	38.9	158.2	0.25	84.6
29	Total other manufacturing	1 221	11 012	225.9	1 024.1	0.22	93.0
21-29	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7 711	138 474	3 789.5	26 452.8	0.14	191.0

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 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
QLD, 1989-90 TO 1993-94³

Industry subdivision ANZSIC code	Description	1989-90 to 1993-94					
		1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92	1991-92 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1993-94	Percentage movement	Change in gross product per person employed ^{4,5}
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2.8	-2.2	6.4	5.2	12.4	12.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	2.8	-5.8	-0.5	-9.0	-12.3	8.9
23	Wood and paper product mfg	-1.4	8.0	-0.1	-1.7	4.6	2.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.4	-13.8	12.9	0.8	-0.5	2.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	8.7	-0.1	1.0	8.0	18.4	13.7
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	-4.1	5.9	6.6	5.0	13.7	8.2
27	Metal product mfg	3.8	-0.1	7.9	4.6	17.1	9.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	-21.5	-1.6	11.0	12.6	-3.5	-1.0
29	Other manufacturing	-26.8	8.7	9.0	12.8	-2.2	-0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	-2.1	-0.6	6.4	5.2	8.9	9.0

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	114	18.2	253	0.7	4.1	0.4	33.2	0.4
4-9 persons	170	27.1	1 038	2.9	19.4	1.9	133.2	1.6
10-19 persons	124	19.7	1 643	4.6	30.0	3.0	255.6	3.0
20-49 persons	99	15.8	3 159	8.9	72.8	7.3	708.6	8.4
50-99 persons	37	5.9	2 586	7.2	69.9	7.0	575.7	6.9
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	542	86.3	8 680	24.3	196.2	19.6	1 706.2	20.3
100-199 persons	33	5.3	4 726	13.2	125.4	12.5	1 162.8	13.8
200-499 persons	39	6.2	13 161	36.9	391.9	39.1	3 079.5	36.6
500-999 persons	12	1.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	1	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	85	13.5	26 995	75.7	806.8	80.4	6 696.9	79.7
Total	628	100.0	35 675	100.0	1 003.0	100.0	8 403.2	100.0
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG								
0-3 persons	258	41.5	575	9.6	7.1	6.0	34.1	6.1
4-9 persons	229	36.8	1 234	20.6	17.2	14.5	72.1	12.9
10-19 persons	76	12.2	984	16.4	16.9	14.3	75.5	13.5
20-49 persons	42	6.8	1 297	21.6	26.2	22.1	95.8	17.2
50-99 persons	10	1.6	693	11.6	18.5	15.7	123.3	22.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	615	98.9	4 783	79.8	86.0	72.6	400.8	71.8
100-199 persons	5	0.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200-499 persons	2	0.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	7	1.1	1 210	20.2	32.4	27.4	157.4	28.2
Total	622	100.0	5 993	100.0	118.4	100.0	558.2	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	%
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	268	32.8	632	5.5	9.8	3.3	48.9	3.0
4-9 persons	265	32.4	1 544	13.4	27.2	9.2	114.9	6.9
10-19 persons	152	18.6	2 057	17.8	44.7	15.1	208.6	12.6
20-49 persons	91	11.1	2 597	22.5	63.4	21.5	328.8	19.9
50-99 persons	22	2.7	1 535	13.3	38.6	13.1	245.0	14.8
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	799	97.8	8 365	72.4	183.8	62.2	946.2	57.2
100-199 persons	10	1.2	1 414	12.2	40.1	13.6	244.9	14.8
200-499 persons	7	0.9	1 773	15.3	71.5	24.2	463.6	28.0
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	17	2.1	3 187	27.6	111.6	37.8	708.4	42.8
Total	817	100.0	11 551	100.0	295.4	100.0	1 654.7	100.0
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA								
0-3 persons	287	37.3	623	5.6	11.6	3.7	54.5	4.5
4-9 persons	279	36.2	1 595	14.3	31.5	10.0	116.8	9.7
10-19 persons	111	14.4	1 446	13.0	33.5	10.6	122.6	10.1
20-49 persons	56	7.3	1 694	15.2	45.3	14.4	157.7	13.0
50-99 persons	20	2.6	1 298	11.6	39.8	12.6	150.3	12.4
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	754	97.9	6 656	59.7	161.8	51.3	601.8	49.8
100-199 persons	8	1.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200-499 persons	7	0.9	1 938	17.4	63.9	20.3	210.5	17.4
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	1	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	16	2.1	4 498	40.3	153.5	48.7	607.6	50.2
Total	770	100.0	11 154	100.0	315.3	100.0	1 209.5	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
QLD, 1993-94—continued

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	144	31.5	305	3.5	6.2	2.2	44.8	1.3
4-9 persons	149	32.6	848	9.7	19.9	7.2	120.5	3.5
10-19 persons	63	13.8	886	10.1	21.7	7.8	137.2	4.0
20-49 persons	61	13.3	1 902	21.8	54.6	19.7	492.7	14.4
50-99 persons	20	4.4	1 332	15.2	39.6	14.3	295.2	8.6
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	438	95.8	5 272	60.4	142.0	51.2	1 090.4	31.9
100-199 persons	14	3.1	2 041	23.4	73.2	26.4	557.7	16.3
200-499 persons	5	1.1	1 422	16.3	62.2	22.4	1 773.0	51.8
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	19	4.2	3 463	39.6	135.4	48.8	2 330.6	68.1
Total	457	100.0	8 735	100.0	277.4	100.0	3 421.0	100.0
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	128	34.8	274	3.5	5.8	2.3	38.3	2.0
4-9 persons	119	32.3	669	8.5	27.3	10.6	117.7	6.2
10-19 persons	52	14.1	686	8.7	15.2	5.9	86.2	4.6
20-49 persons	33	9.0	957	12.2	27.1	10.6	223.2	11.8
50-99 persons	18	4.9	1 435	18.2	48.9	19.0	378.7	20.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	350	95.1	4 021	51.1	124.3	48.5	844.1	44.8
100-199 persons	10	2.7	1 423	18.1	46.0	17.9	375.9	19.9
200-499 persons	8	2.2	2 427	30.8	86.3	33.6	665.2	35.3
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	18	4.9	3 850	48.9	132.2	51.5	1 041.1	55.2
Total	368	100.0	7 871	100.0	256.5	100.0	1 885.2	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
QLD, 1993-94—continued

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June ²		Employment at end of June ³		Wages and salaries ^{4, 5}		Turnover ⁶	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
METAL PRODUCT MFG								
0-3 persons	423	30.9	913	3.8	15.0	2.2	161.1	2.9
4-9 persons	493	36.0	2 898	12.0	58.2	8.5	279.1	5.0
10-19 persons	209	15.3	2 765	11.4	65.2	9.5	338.4	6.1
20-49 persons	143	10.5	4 303	17.8	112.4	16.4	610.0	11.0
50-99 persons	64	4.7	4 581	19.0	137.2	20.1	895.7	16.1
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>1 332</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>15 461</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>388.0</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>2 284.2</i>	<i>41.1</i>
100-199 persons	23	1.7	3 025	12.5	86.4	12.6	649.1	11.7
200-499 persons	9	0.7	2 836	11.7	97.0	14.2	1 157.5	20.8
500-999 persons	2	0.1	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.
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>8 700</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>295.8</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>3 270.0</i>	<i>58.9</i>
Total	1 368	100.0	24 161	100.0	683.8	100.0	5 554.2	100.0
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG								
0-3 persons	535	36.6	1 128	5.1	21.8	3.6	114.3	4.2
4-9 persons	489	33.4	2 786	12.5	56.5	9.3	253.1	9.3
10-19 persons	220	15.0	2 906	13.0	75.2	12.4	360.4	13.2
20-49 persons	137	9.4	4 099	18.4	109.5	18.0	503.0	18.5
50-99 persons	43	2.9	2 978	13.3	90.5	14.9	402.4	14.8
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>1 423</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>13 898</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>353.5</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>1 633.3</i>	<i>60.0</i>
100-199 persons	26	1.8	3 605	16.2	99.0	16.3	549.8	20.2
200-499 persons	11	0.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500-999 persons	2	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>8 423</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>253.9</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>1 088.2</i>	<i>40.0</i>
Total	1 462	100.0	22 321	100.0	607.4	100.0	2 721.5	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
QLD, 1993-94—continued

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	496	40.6	1 097	10.0	15.6	7.0	76.9	7.6
4-9 persons	450	36.9	2 519	22.9	44.8	20.0	183.3	18.0
10-19 persons	165	13.5	2 205	20.0	45.7	20.4	200.7	19.7
20-49 persons	75	6.1	2 177	19.8	50.4	22.5	236.7	23.3
50-99 persons	27	2.2	1 845	16.8	41.1	18.3	188.3	18.5
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>9 844</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>197.7</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>886.0</i>	<i>87.0</i>
100-199 persons	8	0.7	1 168	10.6	26.6	11.9	132.1	13.0
200-499 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500-999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1 168</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>132.1</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Total	1 221	100.0	11 012	100.0	224.3	100.0	1 018.2	100.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING								
0-3 persons	2 654	34.4	5 802	4.2	97.1	2.6	606.2	2.3
4-9 persons	2 642	34.3	15 131	10.9	302.0	8.0	1 390.8	5.3
10-19 persons	1 172	15.2	15 579	11.3	348.3	9.2	1 785.1	6.8
20-49 persons	736	9.5	22 185	16.0	561.8	14.9	3 356.5	12.7
50-99 persons	262	3.4	18 285	13.2	524.1	13.9	3 254.5	12.3
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>7 466</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>76 981</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>1 833.2</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>10 393.1</i>	<i>39.3</i>
100-199 persons	138	1.8	19 208	13.9	548.6	14.5	3 912.7	14.8
200-499 persons	88	1.1	27 515	19.9	893.6	23.6	7 861.4	29.7
500-999 persons	16	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1 000 or more persons	3	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>61 493</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>1 948.2</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>16 032.5</i>	<i>60.7</i>
Total	7 711	100.0	138 474	100.0	3 781.4	100.0	26 425.5	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.

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MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
QLD, 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
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	266	15 779	448.9	3 597.7
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	348	3 565	72.8	328.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	341	5 766	166.2	989.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	441	6 584	201.7	832.2
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	294	7 070	229.6	3 034.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	186	4 573	144.0	1 208.5
27	Metal product mfg	735	13 467	365.8	2 433.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	801	13 841	388.8	1 825.2
29	Other manufacturing	646	7 408	162.9	740.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	4 059	78 053	2 180.9	14 989.6
MORETON STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	119	3 907	112.6	953.1
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	174	1 474	27.9	122.1
23	Wood and paper product mfg	170	1 765	38.9	215.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	149	1 577	38.6	142.8
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	72	548	17.3	88.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	91	714	17.4	116.1
27	Metal product mfg	223	2 015	47.6	254.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	269	1 930	44.0	196.5
29	Other manufacturing	296	1 857	32.6	137.1
21-29	Total manufacturing	1 563	15 787	376.8	2 225.3
WIDE BAY-BURNETT STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	66	2 718	67.7	641.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	24	171	3.1	12.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	78	1 754	44.2	252.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	38	532	12.9	36.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	14	98	2.3	11.5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	38	446	11.7	67.7
27	Metal product mfg	84	660	14.2	71.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	70	1 595	45.6	218.4
29	Other manufacturing	56	304	5.1	24.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	466	8 277	206.8	1 337.5

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
DARLING DOWNS STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	62	3 803	97.1	939.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	34	346	7.7	70.5
23	Wood and paper product mfg	72	760	15.1	64.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	47	637	16.5	54.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	15	156	3.1	16.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	34	312	8.2	50.8
27	Metal product mfg	77	1 007	24.7	115.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	103	1 611	40.0	197.7
29	Other manufacturing	54	264	4.6	18.8
21-29	Total manufacturing	499	8 896	217.0	1 526.9
SOUTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	16	191	3.9	15.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5	18	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	4	7	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	5	24	0.5	2.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
29	Other manufacturing	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21-29	Total manufacturing	43	352	7.5	41.4
FITZROY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	31	1 817	50.0	452.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	37	330	7.8	34.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	18	399	9.7	29.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	14	307	10.0	134.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	39	662	25.7	189.8
27	Metal product mfg	71	2 883	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	42	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
29	Other manufacturing	36	220	3.5	15.2
21-29	Total manufacturing	293	7 528	241.6	2 231.7

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 WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	—	—	—	—
23	Wood and paper product mfg	—	—	—	—
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	5	16	0.3	2.2
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
29	Other manufacturing	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21-29	Total manufacturing	21	89	1.5	8.1
MACKAY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	13	2 190	69.7	581.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	8	33	0.4	2.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	24	170	3.3	14.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	26	308	7.6	22.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	10	93	2.3	23.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	28	304	8.4	61.9
27	Metal product mfg	41	433	9.6	51.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	41	477	12.8	66.6
29	Other manufacturing	28	113	1.8	9.2
21-29	Total manufacturing	220	4 121	115.9	832.9
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	37	3 142	90.8	773.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	15	182	3.5	11.4
23	Wood and paper product mfg	37	390	8.2	49.4
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	36	417	12.2	42.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	19	176	5.0	37.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	33	330	24.3	115.9
27	Metal product mfg	83	1 889	57.5	443.9
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	89	978	27.4	81.3
29	Other manufacturing	41	305	5.7	25.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	390	7 809	234.7	1 580.5

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
FAR NORTH STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	41	1 976	58.2	448.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	20	138	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	62	396	7.0	28.6
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	52	539	13.2	48.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	17	108	2.9	19.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	37	270	7.8	59.1
27	Metal product mfg	67	911	19.0	88.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	75	981	23.1	93.7
29	Other manufacturing	58	349	5.4	22.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	429	5 669	n.p.	n.p.
NORTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	6	39	0.7	4.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	—	—	—	—
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3	32	0.6	2.5
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6	65	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	15	826	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	10	39	0.9	4.2
29	Other manufacturing	5	47	0.9	3.4
21-29	Total manufacturing	49	1 121	n.p.	n.p.
QUEENSLAND EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	385	19 668	548.0	4 799.6
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	283	2 383	45.4	231.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	499	5 790	128.9	676.9
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	373	4 486	112.6	381.9
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	171	1 576	45.3	350.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	308	3 071	104.6	668.6
27	Metal product mfg	673	10 664	320.7	3 144.5
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	701	8 515	223.7	915.5
29	Other manufacturing	582	3 496	60.4	258.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	3 973	59 650	1 589.7	11 426.9

For footnotes see end of table.

5

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS¹: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
QLD, 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
QUEENSLAND					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	651	35 447	996.9	8 397.3
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	631	5 948	118.3	559.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	840	11 556	295.2	1 666.7
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	814	11 070	314.3	1 214.1
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	465	8 646	275.0	3 384.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	494	7 644	248.6	1 877.1
27	Metal product mfg	1 408	24 131	686.5	5 577.8
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1 502	22 356	612.6	2 740.7
29	Other manufacturing	1 228	10 904	223.3	999.8
21-29	Total manufacturing	8 032	137 703	3 770.6	26 416.5

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 Queensland 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 later in 1996.

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 6% or less (with most of them 2% 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 Queensland at 30 June 1994 being adjusted upward by 22%, the effect on 1993-94 turnover is much less at 3%. The effect on employment is an adjustment of 7%. 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. However, from the 1992-93 collection, some of these railway workshop locations have once again been made separate manufacturing establishments (primary to ANZSIC class 2823). No further changes have occurred for the 1993-94 collection.

GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR
COST

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.)

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 later in 1996.

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:																		
	<table border="0"> <tr><td>21</td><td>Food, beverage and tobacco mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>Wood and paper product mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>Printing, publishing and recorded media</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>Non-metallic mineral product mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>Metal product mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>Machinery and equipment mfg</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>Other manufacturing</td></tr> </table>	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
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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.





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