



1991-92
Manufacturing Industry
Northern Territory

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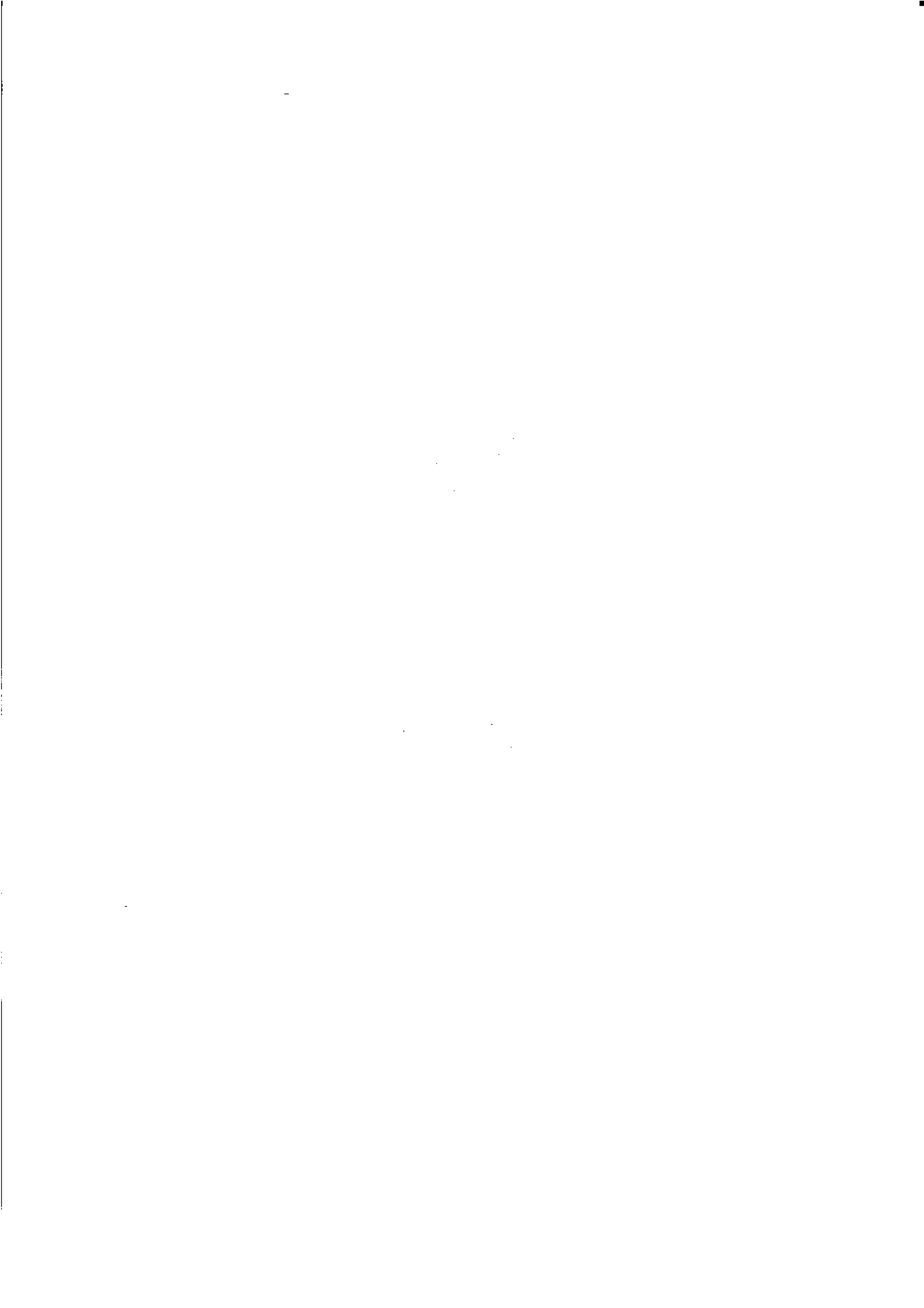
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EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.00 A.M. 31 OCTOBER 1994

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
NORTHERN TERRITORY
1991-92**

BOB HARRISON
Statistician, Northern Territory



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INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Mark Wise on Sydney (02) 268 4541 or any other ABS office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

INTRODUCTION

This publication contains detailed industry statistics compiled from a census of manufacturing establishments conducted in respect of 1991–92 and some comparative statistics for earlier years. It provides more detailed information on manufacturing in the Northern Territory than was published in the previous publications from this census — *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1991–92, Preliminary* (8201.0), which was released on 25 May 1993 and *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1991–92* (8221.0), which was released on 21 February 1994.

The 1990–91 census data presented in this publication generally differ from those published in the 1990–91 issue of this publication. This is due to further processing of that year's data. All time series statistics presented in this publication show these revised data. Further details about the extent of these revisions can be obtained by contacting ABS NSW — see previous page for contact details.

For the 1991–92 manufacturing census, information on only employment, wages and salaries paid and turnover were collected. However, as with the 1990–91 census, the 1991–92 census also included some questions related to environmental protection by manufacturers. The environmental protection issues covered in 1991–92 were different to those covered in 1990–91. These data are presented in Table 7. Information was also collected relating to current and capital expenditure on environmental protection. A summary of these data are included in the 'Summary of Findings'.

This publication has also brought together data from sources other than the manufacturing census to provide a more complete picture of the manufacturing industry, as follows:

- Census of Population and Housing (1991) data are presented in Tables 2 and 3. This includes information on the characteristics of persons employed in the manufacturing industry.
- A concordance between the ASIC and ANZSIC industry classifications is presented in Table 9. For a detailed explanation of this concordance, see the introduction to Table 9.

The standard units definitions employed in the system of integrated economic censuses have undergone revisions, which were first reflected in the 1988–89 manufacturing census results. In the 1988–89 census, the revisions were partially in place on the ABS central business register. By the 1989–90 census, the revised units definitions were in place for all large businesses. The 1990–91 and 1991–92 census results reflect the full implementation of the revised units definitions.

Unpublished data

A considerable amount of data from the manufacturing census exists in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. Further details can be obtained by contacting ABS NSW — see previous page for contact details.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overview

Turnover for the year 1991–92 by manufacturing establishments operating in the Northern Territory was \$673.0 million. This represents a 7.0 per cent decrease, in current price terms, over the \$723.9 million in turnover recorded for the year 1990–91. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1992 was 2,821, some 3.2 per cent lower than 12 months earlier.

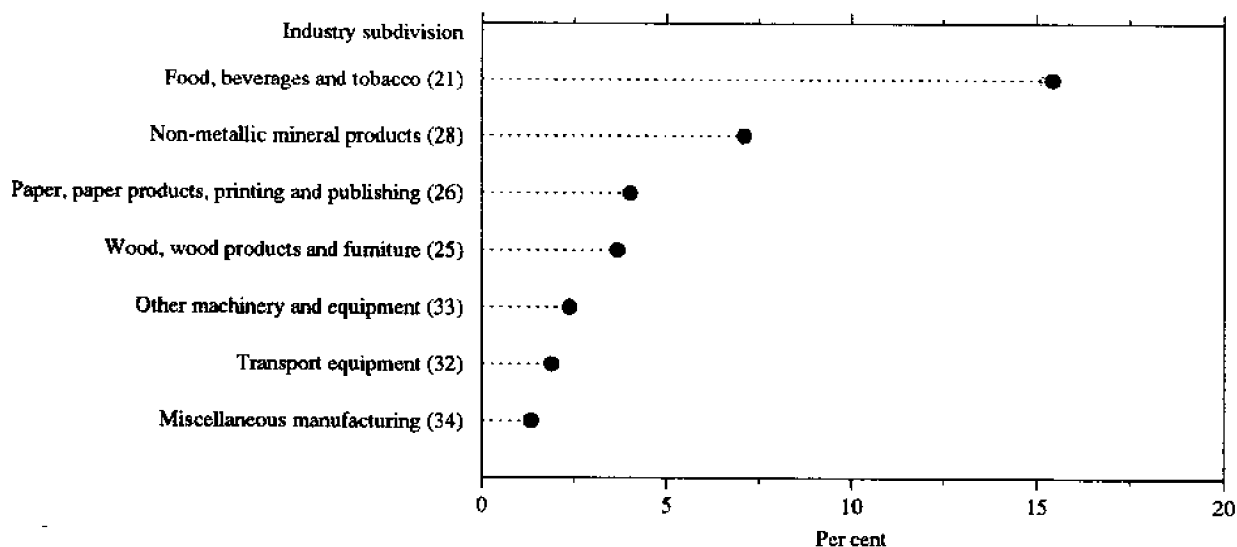
Turnover (Tables 1 and 5)

Turnover data for 1991–92 are not available for publication for five of the 12 industry subdivisions.

For those industry subdivisions available for publication, the chart below ranks industry subdivisions from the largest to the smallest contributor for 1991–92 manufacturing turnover. Of these seven industry subdivisions (which together account for 35.9% of total manufacturing turnover in the Northern Territory), Food, beverages and tobacco was the largest contributor with 15.4 per cent of total turnover, followed by Non-metallic mineral products with 7.1 per cent. Miscellaneous manufacturing (1.4%) was the smallest contributor to total turnover, closely followed by Transport equipment (1.9%) and Other machinery and equipment (2.4%).

Turnover of manufacturing establishments decreased, in current price terms, by 7.0 per cent between 1990–91 and 1991–92. Of the seven industry subdivisions available for publication, five industry subdivisions recorded increases and two recorded decreases. Other machinery and equipment (up 111.1% — from \$7.6m to \$16.0m), Miscellaneous manufacturing (up 21.8% — from \$7.5m to \$9.1m) and Wood, wood products and furniture (up 16.5% — from \$21.2m to \$24.7m) recorded the largest percentage increases. The largest percentage decrease occurred in Non-metallic mineral products (down 6.2% — from \$51.0m to \$47.9m), followed by Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (down 1.8% — from \$27.6m to \$27.1m).

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER (a), NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991–92



(a) Industry subdivisions Textiles (23), Clothing and footwear (24), Chemical, petroleum and coal products (27), Basic metal products (29) and Fabricated metal products (31) are not available for publication. Taken together, these five industry subdivisions accounted for 64.1% of manufacturing turnover in the Northern Territory in 1991–92.

The percentage contribution by the Northern Territory to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1991–92 was unchanged at 0.4 per cent. The percentage contribution to turnover by the other States and the Australian Capital Territory in 1991–92 was: New South Wales 34.6 per cent; Victoria 31.6 per cent; Queensland 13.7 per cent; South Australia 9.3 per cent; Western Australia 7.7 per cent; Tasmania 2.3 per cent; and the Australian Capital Territory 0.3 per cent.

Longer term trends (1988–89 to 1991–92)

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in the Northern Territory increased by 22.5 per cent over the period 1988–89 to 1991–92 in current price terms.

The percentage contribution by the Northern Territory to total Australian turnover has remained constant at 0.4 per cent since 1988–89. The States to increase their percentage share of turnover were: South Australia (up 0.7 percentage

points to 9.3%); Western Australia (up 0.7 percentage points to 7.7%); New South Wales (up 0.5 percentage points to 34.6%); and Queensland (up 0.5 percentage points to 13.7%). The States to decrease their percentage share of turnover were Victoria (down 2.4 percentage points to 31.6%) and Tasmania (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.3%). The Australian Capital Territory (0.3%) held its percentage share.

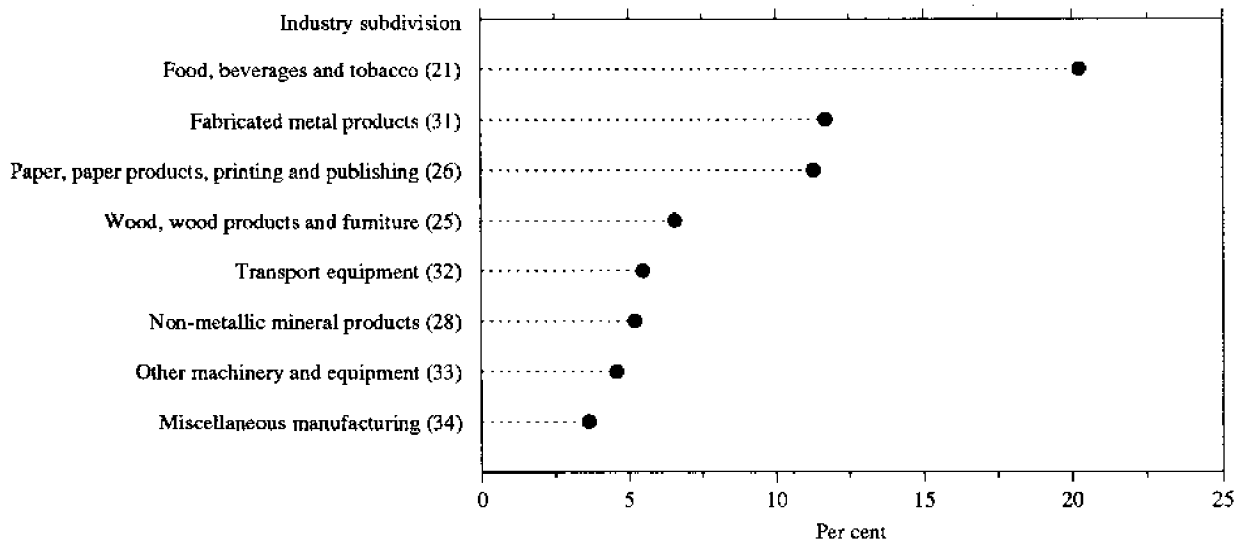
Employment (Tables 1 and 5)

Employment data for 1991–92 are not available for publication for four of the 12 industry subdivisions.

For the eight industry subdivisions available for publication (which together account for 68.8% of total employment in the Northern Territory), employment was more evenly distributed across industry subdivisions than was turnover. Food, beverages and tobacco (20.2%) was the largest contributor to employment in the manufacturing industry, followed by Fabricated metal products (11.7%) and Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (11.3%). Miscellaneous manufacturing (3.7%) and Other machinery and equipment (4.6%) were the smallest contributors to employment in the manufacturing industry.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 3.2 per cent between June 1991 and June 1992. Of the eight industry subdivisions available for publication, five industry subdivisions recorded decreases and three recorded increases in the level of employment over this period. Fabricated metal products (down 17.1% — from 398 persons to 330 persons) and Wood, wood products and furniture (down 16.2% — from 222 persons to 186 persons) recorded the largest percentage decreases. The industry subdivisions recording the increases were: Other machinery and equipment (up 64.6% — from 79 persons to 130 persons); Miscellaneous manufacturing (up 12.0% — from 92 persons to 103 persons); and Food, beverages and tobacco (up 3.1% — from 554 persons to 571 persons).

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT (a), NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991–92



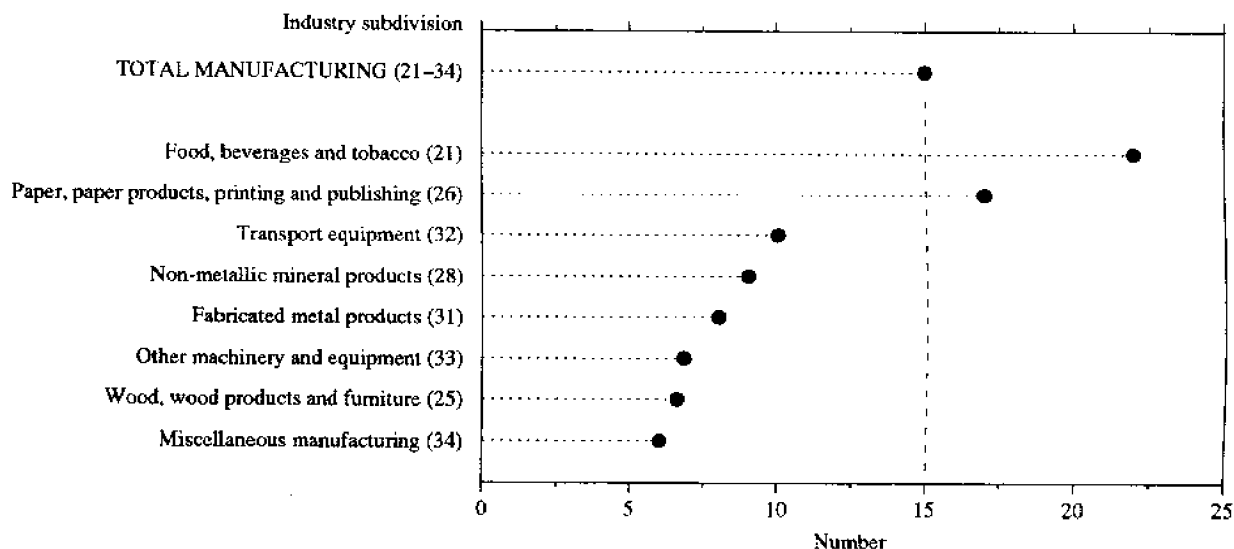
(a) Industry subdivisions Textiles (23), Clothing and footwear (24), Chemical, petroleum and coal products (27) and Basic metal products (29) are not available for publication. Taken together, these four industry subdivisions accounted for 31.2% of manufacturing employment in the Northern Territory at the end of June 1992.

The percentage contribution by the Northern Territory to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1992 was unchanged at 0.3 per cent. The percentage contribution to total manufacturing employment by the other States and the Australian Capital Territory at the end of June 1992 was: New South Wales 34.1 per cent; Victoria 32.7 per cent; Queensland 13.5 per cent; South Australia 9.5 per cent; Western Australia 6.9 per cent; Tasmania 2.6 per cent; and the Australian Capital Territory 0.4 per cent.

On average, each manufacturing establishment in the Northern Territory employed 15 persons at the end of June 1992, which is the same as for the period ended in June 1991 (thereby stopping the downwards trend of recent years). Over the period from 1988–89, however, the ratio of turnover per person employed has grown considerably. In 1988–89, the average turnover per person employed for all manufacturing establishments was \$162,000. By 1991–92, this had risen to \$238,600, a growth of 47.3 per cent. This is above the 22.5 per cent increase in turnover and suggests that some growth in productivity has occurred.

As the chart below shows, the number of persons employed per establishment varied across the eight industry subdivisions available for publication, ranging from 6 persons for Miscellaneous manufacturing to an average of 22 persons for Food, beverages and tobacco.

PERSONS EMPLOYED PER ESTABLISHMENT (a), NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92



(a) Industry subdivisions Textiles (23), Clothing and footwear (24), Chemical, petroleum and coal products (27) and Basic metal products (29) are not available for publication.

For the seven industry subdivisions available for publication, turnover per person employed was highest in Non-metallic mineral products (\$325,800), followed by Food, beverages and tobacco (\$182,000). Transport equipment recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$82,400). Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in 1991-92 was \$238,600. 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.

Longer term trends (June 1989 to June 1992)

Employment in the Northern Territory manufacturing industry decreased by 571 persons (down 16.8% — from 3,392 persons to 2,821 persons) over the period June 1989 to June 1992.

The Australian Capital Territory and all States also showed decreases in manufacturing employment between June 1989 and June 1992. The decreases were: Victoria (down 20.9% — from 374,309 persons to 296,108 persons); South Australia (down 17.6% — from 105,063 persons to 86,601 persons); New South Wales (down 16.6% — from 370,436 persons to 309,124 persons); Western Australia (down 16.1% — from 74,500 persons to 62,475 persons); Tasmania (down 15.4% — from 27,532 persons to 23,303 persons); Queensland (down 11.0% — from 137,479 persons to 122,424 persons); and the Australian Capital Territory (down 10.0% — from 4,099 persons to 3,691 persons).

The percentage contribution by the Northern Territory to Australian manufacturing employment has remained unchanged at 0.3 per cent since June 1989. Over this period, States to decrease their percentage share were Victoria (down 1.4 percentage points to 32.7%) and South Australia (down 0.1 percentage points to 9.5%). Queensland (up 1.0 percentage points to 13.5%), New South Wales (up 0.3 percentage points to 34.1%), Western Australia (up 0.1 percentage points to 6.9%) and Tasmania (up 0.1 percentage points to 2.6%) increased their contribution over this period. The Australian Capital Territory (0.4%) held its percentage share of employment over this period.

1991 Census of Population and Housing (Tables 2 and 3)

The 1991 Census of Population and Housing provides additional information to the manufacturing census on the characteristics of persons employed in the manufacturing industry. It shows that employment at August 1991 among manufacturing sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others was 290. (Note: These persons are excluded from the scope of the manufacturing census — see paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.) The population census also recorded 3,265 'other' persons employed in the manufacturing industry in the Northern Territory at August 1991. (Note: Whilst these population census figures are conceptually similar to the data collected in the manufacturing census, there are many reasons why the data do not agree — see paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes.)

A breakdown of the age composition of persons employed in the manufacturing industry shows that it has a similar distribution as for all industries combined. However, there are slightly higher proportions of persons employed aged 25-34 years working in manufacturing (31.4% compared with 30.7% for all industries) and slightly lower proportions of persons employed aged 35-54 years (42.1% compared with 43.2%). The age distribution across the manufacturing

industry subdivisions is more variable, but still broadly consistent with the average for all manufacturing industry. The major variations to this pattern were the younger employment recorded in Textiles (where 29.5% of persons employed were in the age group 15–24 years, with 23.0% in the age group 35–54 years) and the older employment recorded in Chemical, petroleum and coal products (where 3.4% of persons employed were in the age group 15–24 years, with 57.3% in the age group 35–54 years) and Basic metal products (where the corresponding percentages were 12.0% and 54.8% respectively).

The proportion of those employed in the manufacturing industry who were male was 75.5 per cent, whilst females made up 24.5 per cent. These are substantial differences from the average for all industries (males — 57.7%; females — 42.3%), showing the significance of male employment in the manufacturing industry. The highest concentrations of male employment in the manufacturing industry were in the Wood, wood products and furniture (87.1%), Transport equipment (86.9%) and Basic metal products (86.5%) industries. The highest incidence of female employment in the manufacturing industry was, by far, in Clothing and footwear, where 76.9 per cent of persons employed were female.

Employment size (Table 6)

Of the 194 manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1992, three were large establishments (employing 100 or more persons), with another six establishments employing between 50 and 99 persons.

There were 15 manufacturing establishments employing between 20 and 49 persons at the end of June 1992. They employed 15.8 per cent of all persons employed in the manufacturing industry in the Northern Territory and contributed 11.7 per cent of all manufacturing turnover. The 27 establishments employing between 10 and 19 persons employed 12.9 per cent of all persons employed and contributed 7.5 per cent of all manufacturing turnover.

Whilst the 170 establishments employing 0–19 persons comprised 87.6 per cent of all manufacturing establishments in the Northern Territory at 30 June 1992, they accounted for only 16.6 per cent of turnover and 34.1 per cent of employment.

Environmental protection (Table 7)

General issues associated with environmental impact assessments or audits, return of containers or packaging, and marketing or production of goods or services relating to the environment

The 1991–92 manufacturing census included questions related to environmental protection. The following three questions were asked of all manufacturers:

- During 1991–92, did this business conduct any environmental impact assessments (for proposed new production) or any environmental audits (on existing production processes)?
- Does this business permit and/or encourage the return of its own packaging (e.g. returnable bottles, cardboard boxes, polystyrene, etc.)?
- Does this business market or produce any goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment?

In determining the proportion of the manufacturing industry for which these environmental issues are applicable, two measures have been calculated. The first is the proportion of establishments undertaking these activities to the total number of manufacturing establishments. The second measure is the proportion of total manufacturing turnover contributed by those establishments that recorded a positive response to the environmental issues. For two of the three environmental issues raised, the percentage contribution to total turnover was lower than the proportion of total establishments at the total manufacturing level. This indicates that smaller establishments generally make up a relatively higher proportion of manufacturing establishments involved in these environmental protection activities.

In all, only 3 per cent of manufacturing establishments in the Northern Territory reported conducting environmental impact assessments or audits in 1991–92. However, these establishments contributed 57 per cent of total manufacturing turnover, reflecting the substantially higher incidence of environmental impact assessments or audits being conducted by larger establishments.

Overall, 14 per cent of manufacturing establishments permitted and/or encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging. Those establishments contributed 10 per cent of total manufacturing turnover, reflecting the higher incidence of the return of containers or packaging among smaller establishments.

Only 3 per cent of manufacturing establishments reported that they were engaged in the marketing or production of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment. Those establishments contributed less than 0.5 per cent of total manufacturing turnover, reflecting the higher incidence of the marketing of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment among smaller establishments.

Expenditure on environmental protection

In 1991-92, total current expenditure by manufacturing establishments in the Northern Territory on environmental protection was \$1.3m. This amounts to 0.2 per cent of the total manufacturing industry turnover for the year.

In 1991-92, reported total capital expenditure by manufacturers to abate pollution in the Northern Territory was \$0.9m.

Regional manufacturing activity (Table 8)

The Balance of Northern Territory continued to dominate manufacturing industry in the Northern Territory in 1991-92. Though it contributed only 35.1 per cent of all locations at 30 June 1992, it contributed 54.1 per cent of employment at the end of June 1992 and 69.9 per cent of turnover for 1991-92.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (Table 9)

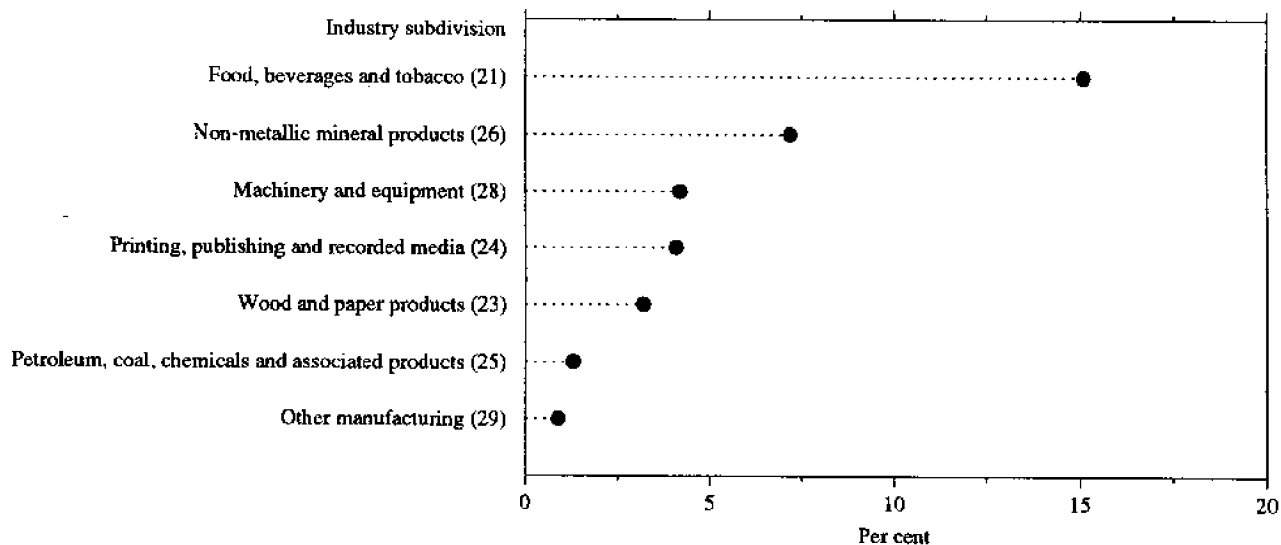
As explained in the introduction to Table 9, a new industry classification called the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is being introduced to replace the ASIC currently in use. Table 9 presents a concordance of data between those two industry classifications in respect of the 1991-92 reference year.

At the total manufacturing level, there is very little difference in the figures reported for the Northern Territory under the two industry classifications. Under ANZSIC, there are 6.2 per cent fewer establishments in the manufacturing industry, 2.2 per cent fewer persons employed and 0.7 per cent less turnover than under ASIC. This is because, on balance, there are more establishments classified to industries other than manufacturing under ANZSIC than under ASIC. There is also hardly any difference between the two classifications when examining turnover at the industry subdivision level.

Under ANZSIC, turnover data are not available for publication for two of the nine industry subdivisions.

For those industry subdivisions available for publication, the chart on the following page ranks ANZSIC industry subdivisions from the largest to the smallest contributor for 1991-92 manufacturing turnover. Of these seven industry subdivisions (which together account for 35.8% of total manufacturing turnover in the Northern Territory), Food, beverages and tobacco remains the largest contributor with 15.1 per cent of total turnover, followed by Non-metallic mineral products (7.2%). The remaining five industry subdivisions each contributed less than five per cent to total turnover, with Other manufacturing (0.9%) being the smallest.

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER, ANZSIC SUBDIVISIONS (a), NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92



(a) Industry subdivisions Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products (22) and Metal products (27) are not available for publication. Taken together, these two industry subdivisions accounted for 64.2% of manufacturing turnover in the Northern Territory in 1991-92.

Detailed tabulations of data included in this publication, classified according to ANZSIC, are available on request. The contact officer for these data is Mark Wise on Sydney (02) 268 4541.

**TABLE 1. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1988-89 TO 1991-92 (b)**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>					
<i>ASIC Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>1988-89(c)</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91(d)</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE (e) (No.)					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	27	20	20	26
23	Textiles	5	4	5	5
24	Clothing and footwear	2	2	1	1
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	18	25	30	28
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	17	18	24	19
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1	1	1	3
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12	(c)14	17	17
29	Basic metal products	6	4	6	4
31	Fabricated metal products	31	36	47	40
32	Transport equipment	9	(c)10	12	15
33	Other machinery and equipment	15	14	17	19
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	21	19	17
21-34	Total manufacturing	158	175	199	194
EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE (f) (No.)					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	722	570	554	571
23	Textiles	70	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	202	193	222	186
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	366	377	362	319
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	150	(c)169	166	147
29	Basic metal products	934	1,260	790	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	387		398	330
32	Transport equipment	119	(c)83	156	155
33	Other machinery and equipment	71	56	79	130
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	102	121	92	103
21-34	Total manufacturing	3,280	2,964	2,914	2,821
WAGES AND SALARIES (g) (h) (\$m)					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	16.5	15.0	15.7	15.0
23	Textiles	1.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	2.7	4.3	5.1	5.9
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	8.4	9.1	8.5	8.9
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	4.2	(c)4.9	4.4	5.2
29	Basic metal products	46.1	46.4	46.1	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products				n.p.
32	Transport equipment	2.7	(c)2.1	4.0	4.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	1.5	1.4	1.7	4.1
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.0
21-34	Total manufacturing	86.3	87.9	89.4	91.9
TURNOVER (h) (\$m)					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	102.7	109.2	100.1	103.9
23	Textiles	3.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	15.6	18.0	21.2	24.7
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	30.0	29.4	27.6	27.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	34.5	(c)40.0	51.0	47.9
29	Basic metal products	330.8	495.7	488.6	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products				n.p.
32	Transport equipment	7.7	(c)6.5	12.0	12.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	6.3	6.2	7.6	16.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.7	8.8	7.5	9.1
21-34	Total manufacturing	542.3	721.1	723.9	673.0

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 1. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1988-89 TO 1991-92 (b)—continued**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>					
<i>ASIC Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>1988-89(c)</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91(d)</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
PERSONS EMPLOYED PER ESTABLISHMENT (No.)					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	27	29	28	22
23	Textiles	14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	11	8	7	7
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	22	21	15	17
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13	(c)12	10	9
29	Basic metal products	156	}	}	}
31	Fabricated metal products	12			
32	Transport equipment	13	(c)8	13	10
33	Other machinery and equipment	5	4	5	7
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	6	5	6
21-34	Total manufacturing	21	17	15	15
TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED (h) (\$'000)					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	142.2	191.6	180.7	182.0
23	Textiles	51.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	77.0	93.3	95.6	132.9
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	82.0	77.9	76.3	85.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	230.1	(c)236.6	307.5	325.8
29	Basic metal products	}	}	}	}
31	Fabricated metal products				
32	Transport equipment	64.6	(c)78.6	77.1	82.4
33	Other machinery and equipment	88.3	110.2	96.0	123.1
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	75.3	73.0	81.3	88.5
21-34	Total manufacturing	165.3	243.3	248.4	238.6

(a) See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) For comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Data exclude the operations of those single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed. These businesses contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates (other than number of establishments). (d) Data presented for 1990-91 have undergone extensive revision due to further processing of that year's data and, therefore, generally differ from those previously published. (e) See paragraphs 4 to 10 and 28 of the Explanatory Notes. (f) Includes working proprietors. (g) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (h) Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

TABLE 2. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT INCLUDING SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PARTNERSHIPS NOT EMPLOYING OTHERS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991

Industry subdivision		Manufacturing employment, August 1991 (a)		Manufacturing census employment at end of June 1991 (b) (No.)
		Sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others (No.)	Total other (b) (No.)	
ASIC code	Description			
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	20	582	554
23	Textiles	5	56	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	11	21	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	29	145	222
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	30	438	362
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	86	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	27	204	166
29	Basic metal products	15	584	790
31	Fabricated metal products	35	406	398
32	Transport equipment	17	221	156
33	Other machinery and equipment	15	225	79
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	48	137	92
..	Manufacturing undefined (c)	38	160	..
21-34	Total manufacturing	290	3,265	2,914

(a) Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing. (b) Includes working proprietors with employees. For an explanation of the differences between 'Total other' and 'Manufacturing census employment at end of June 1991', see paragraphs 18, 19 and 31 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Those persons who indicated that they were employed in the manufacturing industry but the description given was insufficient to enable them to be attributed to a specific industry subdivision.

TABLE 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION NORTHERN TERRITORY, AUGUST 1991 (Per cent)

Industry		Proportion of industry					
		Sex		Age group (years)			
ASIC code	Description	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-54	55 and over
MANUFACTURING—							
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	71.8	28.2	21.1	34.4	35.7	8.8
23	Textiles	44.8	55.2	29.5	41.0	23.0	6.6
24	Clothing and footwear	23.1	76.9	15.6	28.1	46.9	9.4
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	87.1	12.9	21.8	31.6	36.2	10.3
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	53.3	46.7	23.1	30.1	38.7	8.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	71.2	28.8	3.4	30.3	57.3	9.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	82.4	17.6	16.5	26.4	50.6	6.5
29	Basic metal products	86.5	13.5	12.0	30.2	54.8	3.0
31	Fabricated metal products	84.1	15.9	23.6	31.3	38.8	6.3
32	Transport equipment	86.9	13.1	21.8	34.5	38.7	5.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	72.1	27.9	18.3	35.0	41.3	5.4
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	70.9	29.1	20.0	33.0	39.5	7.6
..	Manufacturing undefined (a)	85.6	14.4	26.3	23.7	39.9	10.1
21-34	Total manufacturing	75.5	24.5	19.6	31.4	42.1	6.9
01-99	ALL INDUSTRIES	57.7	42.3	19.7	30.7	43.2	6.3

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

(a) Those persons who indicated that they were employed in the manufacturing industry but the description given was insufficient to enable them to be attributed to a specific industry subdivision.

**TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30 JUNE 1992**

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)	Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)
ASIC code	Description		ASIC code	Description	
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO—			CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—		
Meat products—			Knitting mills—		
2115	Meat (except smallgoods or poultry)	4	2441	Hosiery	—
2116	Poultry	1	2442	Cardigans and pullovers	1
2117	Bacon, ham and smallgoods n.e.c.	1	2443	Knitted goods n.e.c.	—
211	<i>Total</i>	6	244	<i>Total</i>	1
Milk products—			Clothing—		
2121	Liquid milk and cream	1	2451	Men's trousers and shorts; work clothing	—
2122	Butter	—	2452	Men's suits and coats; waterproof clothing	—
2123	Cheese	—	2453	Women's outerwear n.e.c.	—
2124	Ice cream and frozen confections	—	2454	Foundation garments	—
2125	Milk products n.e.c.	—	2455	Underwear and infants' clothing n.e.c.	—
212	<i>Total</i>	1	2456	Headwear and clothing n.e.c.	—
Fruit and vegetable products—			245	<i>Total</i>	—
2131	Fruit products	1	246	<i>Footwear</i>	—
2132	Vegetable products	—			
213	<i>Total</i>	1	24	<i>Total clothing and footwear</i>	1
214	<i>Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.</i>	—	WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE—		
Flour mill and cereal food products—			Wood and wood products—		
2151	Flour mill products	—	2531	Log sawmilling	—
2152	Starch, gluten and starch sugars	—	2532	Resawn and dressed timber	—
2153	Cereal foods and baking mixes	—	2533	Veneers and manufactured boards of wood	—
215	<i>Total</i>	—	2534	Wooden doors	—
Bread, cakes and biscuits—			2535	Wooden structural fittings and joinery n.e.c.	9
2161	Bread	12	2536	Wooden containers	—
2162	Cakes and pastries	2	2537	Hardwood woodchips	—
2163	Biscuits	—	2538	Wood products n.e.c.	4
216	<i>Total</i>	14	253	<i>Total</i>	13
Other food products—			Furniture and mattresses—		
2171	Raw sugar	—	2541	Furniture (except sheet metal)	15
2173	Confectionery and cocoa products	—	2542	Mattresses (except rubber)	—
2174	Processed seafoods	—	254	<i>Total</i>	15
2175	Prepared animal and bird foods	1	25	<i>Total wood, wood products and furniture</i>	28
2176	Food products n.e.c.	2	PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—		
217	<i>Total</i>	3	Paper and paper products—		
Beverages and malt—			2631	Pulp, paper and paperboard	—
2185	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	1	2632	Paper bags (including textile bags)	—
2186	Beer	—	2633	Solid fibreboard containers	—
2187	Malt	—	2634	Corrugated fibreboard containers	—
2188	Wine and brandy	—	2635	Paper products n.e.c.	—
2189	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.	—	263	<i>Total</i>	—
218	<i>Total</i>	1	Printing and allied industries—		
219	<i>Tobacco products</i>	—	2641	Publishing	1
21	<i>Total food, beverages and tobacco</i>	26	2642	Printing and publishing	5
TEXTILES—			2643	Paper stationery	—
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics—			2644	Printing and bookbinding	12
2341	Cotton ginning	—	2645	Printing trade services n.e.c.	1
2342	Wool scouring and top making	—	264	<i>Total</i>	19
2343	Man-made fibres and yarns	—	26	<i>Total paper, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	19
2344	Man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics	—	CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—		
2345	Cotton yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	Basic chemicals—		
2346	Worsted yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	2751	Chemical fertilisers	—
2347	Woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	2752	Industrial gases	1
2348	Narrow woven and elastic textiles	—	2753	Synthetic resins and rubber	—
2349	Textile finishing	—	2754	Organic industrial chemicals n.e.c.	—
234	<i>Total</i>	—	2755	Inorganic industrial chemicals n.e.c.	—
Other textile products—			275	<i>Total</i>	1
2351	Household textiles	—	Other chemical products—		
2352	Textile floor coverings	—	2761	Ammunition, explosives and fireworks	1
2353	Felt and felt products	—	2762	Paints	1
2354	Canvas and associated products n.e.c.	4	2763	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products	—
2355	Rope, cordage and twine	1	2764	Pesticides	—
2356	Textile products n.e.c.	—	2765	Soap and other detergents	—
235	<i>Total</i>	5	2766	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	—
23	<i>Total textiles</i>	5	2767	Inks	—
			2768	Chemical products n.e.c.	—
			276	<i>Total</i>	2

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30 JUNE 1992—continued

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)	Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)
ASIC code	Description		ASIC code	Description	
CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—continued			FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—continued		
277	Petroleum refining	—	3161	Other fabricated metal products—	—
278	Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.	—	3162	Cutlery and hand tools n.e.c.	—
27	Total chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	3163	Springs and wire products	—
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS—			3164	Nuts, bolts, screws and rivets	1
285	Glass and glass products	—	3165	Metal coating and finishing	—
	Clay products and refractories—		3166	Non-ferrous steam, gas and water fittings	2
2861	Clay bricks	—	3167	Boiler and plate work	—
2862	Refractories	1	3168	Metal blinds and awnings	7
2863	Ceramic tiles and pipes	—	316	Fabricated metal products n.e.c.	10
2864	Ceramic goods n.e.c.	1		<i>Total</i>	
286	<i>Total</i>	2	31	Total fabricated metal products	40
Cement and concrete products—			TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—		
2871	Cement	1	3231	Motor vehicles and parts—	—
2872	Ready mixed concrete	6	3232	Motor vehicles	—
2873	Concrete pipes and box culverts	—	3233	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, caravans	1
2874	Concrete products n.e.c.	7	3234	Motor vehicle instruments and electrical equipment n.e.c.	—
287	<i>Total</i>	14	323	Motor vehicle parts n.e.c.	3
	Other non-metallic mineral products—			<i>Total</i>	4
2881	Plaster products and expanded minerals	—	3241	Other transport equipment—	—
2882	Stone products	1	3242	Ships	2
2883	Glass wool and mineral wool products	—	3243	Boats	1
2884	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	—	3244	Railway rolling stock and locomotives	—
288	<i>Total</i>	1	3245	Aircraft	7
			324	Transport equipment n.e.c.	1
28	Total non-metallic mineral products	17		<i>Total</i>	11
			32	Total transport equipment	15
BASIC METAL PRODUCTS—			OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—		
Basic iron and steel—			Photographic, professional and scientific equipment—		
2941	Iron and steel basic products	2	3341	Photographic and optical goods	—
2942	Iron casting	—	3342	Photographic film processing	9
2943	Steel casting	1	3343	Measuring, professional and scientific equipment n.e.c.	—
2944	Iron and steel forging	—		<i>Total</i>	9
2945	Steel pipes and tubes	—	334		
294	<i>Total</i>	3		Appliances and electrical equipment—	—
	Basic non-ferrous metals—		3351	Radio and TV receivers; audio equipment	—
2951	Copper smelting, refining	—	3352	Electronic equipment n.e.c.	1
2952	Silver, lead, zinc smelting, refining	—	3353	Refrigerators and household appliances	—
2953	Alumina	1	3354	Water heating systems	—
2954	Aluminium smelting	—	3355	Electric and telephone cable and wire	—
2955	Nickel smelting, refining	—	3356	Batteries	—
2956	Non-ferrous metals n.e.c. smelting, refining	—	3357	Electrical machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2
2957	Secondary recovery and alloying of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.	—	335	<i>Total</i>	3
295	<i>Total</i>	1		Industrial machinery and equipment—	—
	Non-ferrous metal basic products—		3361	Agricultural machinery	—
2961	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	—	3362	Construction machinery	1
2962	Non-ferrous metals n.e.c. rolling, drawing, extruding	—	3363	Materials handling equipment	1
			3364	Wood and metal working machinery	—
2963	Non-ferrous metal casting	—	3365	Pumps and compressors	1
296	<i>Total</i>	—	3366	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment	—
			3367	Dies, saw blades and machine tool accessories	1
29	Total basic metal products	4	3368	Food processing machinery	—
			3369	Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3
			336	<i>Total</i>	7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—			Total other machinery and equipment		
Structural metal products—			33 19		
3141	Fabricated structural steel	10	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING—		
3142	Architectural aluminium products	10	Leather and leather products—		
3143	Architectural metal products n.e.c.	1	Leather tanning and fur dressing		
314	<i>Total</i>	21	3451	Leather and leather substitute goods n.e.c.	1
	Sheet metal products—		3452	<i>Total</i>	1
3151	Metal containers	1	345		
3152	Sheet metal furniture	—			
3153	Sheet metal products n.e.c.	8			
315	<i>Total</i>	9			

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30 JUNE 1992—continued**

<i>Industry class</i>		<i>Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)</i>	<i>Industry class</i>		<i>Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)</i>
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</i>		<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</i>	
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING—continued			MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING—continued		
Rubber products—			Other manufacturing—		
3461	Rubber tyres, tubes, belts, hose and sheets	1	3481	Ophthalmic articles	—
3462	Rubber products n.e.c.	1	3482	Jewellery and silverware	2
346	<i>Total</i>	2	3483	Brooms and brushes	—
Plastic and related products—			3484	Signs and advertising displays	5
3471	Flexible packaging and abrasive papers	—	3485	Sporting equipment	—
3472	Rigid plastic sheeting	—	3486	Writing and marking equipment	—
3473	Hard surface floor coverings n.e.c.	—	3487	Manufacturing n.e.c.	2
3474	Plastic products n.e.c.	5	348	<i>Total</i>	9
347	<i>Total</i>	5	34	<i>Total miscellaneous manufacturing</i>	17
			21-34	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	194

(a) See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraphs 4 to 10 and 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 5. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS (b)
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92

<i>Industry class</i>		<i>Employment at end of June (c) (No.)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (d) (\$m)</i>	<i>Turnover (\$m)</i>	<i>Persons employed per establishment (No.)</i>	<i>Turnover per person employed (\$'000)</i>
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</i>					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	571	15.0	103.9	22	182.0
216	Bread, cakes and biscuits	145	2.8	13.4	10	92.6
23	Textiles	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
235	Other textile products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2354	Canvas and associated products n.e.c.	43	1.1	4.2	11	97.1
24	Clothing and footwear	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	186	5.9	24.7	7	132.9
253	Wood and wood products	110	4.8	21.1	8	192.0
2535	Wooden structural fittings and joinery n.e.c.	93	4.6	20.3	10	218.5
2538	Wood products n.e.c.	17	0.2	0.8	4	47.4
254	Furniture and mattresses	76	1.2	3.6	5	47.3
2541	Furniture (except sheet metal)	76	1.2	3.6	5	47.3
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	319	8.9	27.1	17	85.1
264	Printing and allied industries	319	8.9	27.1	17	85.1
2642	Printing and publishing	219	n.p.	n.p.	44	n.p.
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	147	5.2	47.9	9	325.8
287	Cement and concrete products	142	5.1	47.5	10	334.2
2872	Ready mixed concrete	50	1.6	21.0	8	419.9
29	Basic metal products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
294	Basic iron and steel	29	n.p.	n.p.	10	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	330	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.
314	Structural metal products	180	5.0	26.7	9	148.4
3141	Fabricated structural steel	105	3.3	16.3	11	155.5
315	Sheet metal products	110	2.2	10.6	12	96.8
316	Other fabricated metal products	40	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.
32	Transport equipment	155	4.5	12.8	10	82.4
323	Motor vehicles and parts	47	1.1	2.9	12	62.0
324	Other transport equipment	108	3.4	9.9	10	91.3
3244	Aircraft	34	n.p.	n.p.	5	n.p.
33	Other machinery and equipment	130	4.1	16.0	7	123.1
336	Industrial machinery and equipment	31	0.7	3.8	4	123.3
3369	Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.	14	0.4	2.2	5	155.1
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	103	2.0	9.1	6	88.5
347	Plastic and related products	44	0.6	3.8	9	85.6
3474	Plastic products n.e.c.	44	0.6	3.8	9	85.6
348	Other manufacturing	43	n.p.	n.p.	5	n.p.
3484	Signs and advertising displays	36	0.8	2.3	7	64.1
21-34	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	2,821	91.9	673.0	15	238.6

(a) See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) ASIC subdivisions plus those ASIC groups and ASIC classes with data available for publication have been shown in this table. Data for ASIC groups and ASIC classes that are not available for publication (due to confidentiality restrictions) have generally been excluded from this table, as have those categories to which no units were classified. (c) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

**TABLE 6. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92**

<i>Employment size group</i>	<i>Establishments at 30 June (b)</i>		<i>Employment at end of June (c)</i>		<i>Wages and salaries (d) (e)</i>		<i>Turnover (e)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>
0 - 3 persons	67	34.5	147	5.2	2.7	3.0	13.1	2.0
4 - 9 persons	76	39.2	450	16.0	10.1	11.3	47.2	7.1
10 - 19 persons	27	13.9	365	12.9	8.2	9.2	50.4	7.5
20 - 49 persons	15	7.7	445	15.8	13.2	14.7	77.8	11.7
50 - 99 persons	6	3.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
100 - 199 persons	2	1.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200 - 499 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 - 999 persons	1	0.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Total	194	100.0	2,821	100.0	89.8	100.0	667.2	100.0

(a) See paragraphs 29, 30 and 35 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraphs 4 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (e) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1991-92 but were not operating at 30 June 1992. See paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ISSUES (b), SUMMARY STATISTICS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92**

Industry subdivision (c) ASIC code	Description	Establishments that conducted environmental impact assessments or environmental audits		Establishments that encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging		Establishments engaged in the marketing or production of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment	
		Number	Proportion of total establishments (d) (Per cent)	Number	Proportion of total establishments (d) (Per cent)	Number	Proportion of total establishments (d) (Per cent)
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	2	8	7	27	41	—
23	Textiles	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	7	4	13	5	—
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1	5	2	10	n.p.	7
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1	33	1	33	n.p.	—
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	2	12	n.p.	6
29	Basic metal products	1	25	—	—	—	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	3	7	4	2
32	Transport equipment	—	—	2	13	n.p.	—
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	3	15	4	5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	—	4	22	42	—
21-34	Total manufacturing	7	3	28	14	10	3

(a) See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 36 of the Explanatory Notes. Establishments which did not respond to the environmental protection issues are treated as not participating in the relevant issue. (c) Some data are also available on request by ASIC class. (d) Proportion of total establishments which operated at any time during 1991-92. (e) See paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

Note: The 1991-92 manufacturing census included a number of questions related to environmental protection. The following three questions were asked of all manufacturers:

- * During 1991-92, did this business conduct any environmental impact assessments (for proposed new production) or any environmental audits (on existing production processes)?
- * Does this business permit and/or encourage the return of its own containers or packaging (eg returnable bottles, cardboard boxes, polystyrene, etc)?
- * Does this business market or produce any goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment?

**TABLE 8. MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>		<i>Locations at 30 June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>ASIC Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>(a) (No.)</i>	<i>(b) (No.)</i>	<i>(c) (\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
DARWIN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	11	192	n.p.	n.p.
23	Textiles	4	39	1.0	3.7
24	Clothing and footwear	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	20	137	n.p.	n.p.
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	13	217	6.6	20.7
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	9	99	3.2	41.7
29	Basic metal products	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	30	253	6.4	33.0
32	Transport equipment	10	119	3.5	10.2
33	Other machinery and equipment	14	68	n.p.	n.p.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	16	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21-34	Total manufacturing	133	1,296	36.1	202.7
BALANCE OF NORTHERN TERRITORY					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	15	379	n.p.	n.p.
23	Textiles	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	10	49	n.p.	n.p.
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	8	102	2.3	6.4
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—
28	Non-metallic mineral products	8	48	2.0	6.2
29	Basic metal products	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	13	70	n.p.	n.p.
32	Transport equipment	6	36	1.0	2.6
33	Other machinery and equipment	7	69	n.p.	n.p.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21-34	Total manufacturing	72	1,525	55.8	470.3
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	26	571	15.0	103.9
23	Textiles	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	30	186	5.9	24.7
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	21	319	8.9	27.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	17	147	5.2	47.9
29	Basic metal products	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	43	323	n.p.	n.p.
32	Transport equipment	16	155	4.5	12.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	21	137	4.4	17.6
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	18	103	2.0	9.1
21-34	Total manufacturing	205	2,821	91.9	673.0

(a) See paragraphs 10 and 37 to 39 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ANZSIC INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION INTO MANUFACTURING STATISTICS

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of industrial statistics. ANZSIC replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) previously used. The data in Table 9 present a concordance between the outgoing ASIC and the ANZSIC for data collected in respect of the 1991-92 reference year. Data presented in Tables 1 to 8 of this publication are ASIC-based.

The ASIC classification was first released in 1969 and underwent an extensive revision in 1978 and a partial revision in 1983. In 1985, a major review of the ASIC commenced. The principal objectives were to improve the alignment of the ASIC with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), to achieve a better balance across the classification by giving more attention to the services sector (including segments relating to culture, entertainment and other recreational industries), and to take into account the effects of technological changes and changes in structure of the industry generally since the previous edition.

A succession of economic agreements between Australia and New Zealand have operated since 1922. The most recent of these (the Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement [CER]) became effective from 1 January 1983. This has resulted in joint working relationships being set up to harmonise statistics wherever possible. This ultimately resulted in the ANZSIC being developed and adopted as the standard industry classification in both countries.

The major change between ASIC and ANZSIC for the manufacturing division is that the number of industry subdivisions has decreased from twelve to nine. In very broad terms, the three industry subdivisions (or parts thereof) under ASIC that have been merged in ANZSIC are:

- Textiles and Clothing and footwear have been combined to form the Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather industry subdivision.
- Basic metal products and Fabricated metal products have been combined to form the Metal products industry subdivision.
- Transport equipment has been combined with Other machinery and equipment to form the Machinery and equipment industry subdivision.

There have been further changes at the industry group and industry class levels, which were made to address changes in technology and structure in the manufacturing industry.

In addition, a small number of activities which were classified to the manufacturing industry under ASIC have been classified to non-manufacturing industries under ANZSIC. The reverse has also occurred.

From the 1992-93 reference year onwards, the manufacturing industry publications 8201.0 and 8221.0 to 8221.7 will be ANZSIC-based. Manufacturing collections dating back to the 1989-90 reference year have been coded using both classifications to assist in time series analysis in future years. In the meantime, these data are available as unpublished data. There is also a range of ANZSIC-based data (in addition to the following concordance) which is available as unpublished data from the 1991-92 manufacturing census.

TABLE 9. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): ASIC-ANZSIC CONCORDANCE (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92

Industry subdivision ASIC code	Description	ANZSIC subdivision description and code										Total manufacturing 21-29	Non- manufacturing (under ANZSIC)	Total ASIC		
		Food, beverages and tobacco 21	Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products 22	Wood and paper products 23	Printing, publishing and recorded media 24	Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products 25	Non- metallic mineral products 26	Metal products 27	Machinery and equipment 28	Other manufacturing 29						
ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE (c) (No.)																
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	26
23	Textiles	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
24	Clothing and footwear	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	28	—	28
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	1	40	—	40
32	Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	15
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	16	1	17
21-34	Total manufacturing	18	7	13	19	10	17	43	26	23	43	26	23	176	18	194
	Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
	Total ANZSIC	18	7	13	19	10	17	43	32	23	43	32	23	182	—	182
EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE (d) (No.)																
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	41	571
23	Textiles	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	186	—	186
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	—	319
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	147
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	330	—	330
32	Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	155	—	155
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	97	33	130
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	5	—	—	n.p.	—	—	11	—	—	—	n.p.	96	7	103
21-34	Total manufacturing	530	94	110	319	70	147	1,104	263	103	1,104	263	103	2,740	81	2,821
	Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
	Total ANZSIC	530	94	110	319	70	147	1,104	283	103	1,104	283	103	2,760	—	2,760

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 9. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): ASIC-ANZSIC CONCORDANCE (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1991-92 (continued)

Industry subdivision ASIC code	ANZSIC subdivision description and code										Total manufacturing 21-29	Non-manufacturing (under ANZSIC)	Total ASIC
	Food, beverages and tobacco 21	Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products 22	Wood and paper products 23	Printing, publishing and recorded media 24	Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products 25	Non-metallic mineral products 26	Metal products 27	Machinery and equipment 28	Other manufacturing 29	Total manufacturing 21-29			
WAGES AND SALARIES (e) (\$m)													
21	14.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	0.5	15.0
23	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
24	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
25	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	5.9	—	5.9
26	—	—	—	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9	—	8.9
27	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	5.2
29	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
31	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	4.5	—	4.5
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	3.6	—	3.6
34	—	0.1	—	—	n.p.	—	0.1	n.p.	—	—	1.9	—	2.0
21-34	14.5	n.p.	4.8	8.9	1.5	5.2	8.1	1.9	90.6	1.2	91.9	6.2	673.0
Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	—
Total ANZSIC	14.5	n.p.	4.8	8.9	1.5	5.2	8.6	1.9	91.0	1.2	91.0	6.2	673.0
TURNOVER (\$m)													
21	100.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.7	3.3	103.9
23	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
24	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
25	—	—	21.1	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	—	24.7	—	24.7
26	—	—	—	27.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.1	—	27.1
27	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.9	—	47.9
29	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
31	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.8	—	—	—	12.8	—	12.8
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.4	—	—	—	13.4	—	13.4
34	—	0.2	—	—	n.p.	—	0.5	n.p.	—	—	8.8	—	9.1
21-34	100.7	n.p.	21.1	27.1	8.7	47.9	26.7	5.7	666.8	6.2	673.0	6.2	673.0
Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	1.2	—	1.2	—	—
Total ANZSIC	100.7	n.p.	21.1	27.1	8.7	47.9	28.0	5.7	668.1	6.2	668.1	6.2	673.0

(a) See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 4 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Includes working proprietors. (e) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication presents final statistics compiled from a census of manufacturing establishments for 1991-92, with some comparative statistics relating to preceding years. In this respect it should be noted that there have been extensive revisions to the data from the 1990-91 census, due to further processing of that year's data subsequent to the release of the previous issue of this publication.

2. For the 1991-92 manufacturing census, businesses were requested to provide data on only employment, wages and salaries paid, turnover and issues relating to environmental protection.

3. Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, 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 unit for which statistics are reported in the manufacturing census 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 (refer to paragraph 10).

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 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. Some of those establishments predominantly engaged in one activity are 'split' into two or more establishments, when the secondary activity exceeds a specific value. (For 1991-92, this value was \$6.6 million in terms of sales and transfers out of goods and services.) These separate establishments are then classified to the industry appropriate to their activity.

9. In general, data contained in this publication relate to all manufacturing establishments which operated in the Northern Territory during the year ended 30 June 1992, except for sole proprietorships or family partnerships not employing staff at 30 June 1992. Information about these businesses was collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, with summary employment information presented in Table 2 of this publication. As these data indicate, these businesses

contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates (other than number of establishments). In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for employing businesses which either commenced or ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

Unit definitions

10. The standard units now in use are:

(a) *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.

(b) *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.

(c) *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.

Data item definitions

11. *Establishments at 30 June.* The number of establishments in operation at 30 June.

12. *Locations at 30 June.* The number of locations in operation at 30 June.

13. *Employment at end of June.* The number of working proprietors and the number of employees on the payroll for the last pay period ending in June. (Sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others are excluded.)

14. *Wages and salaries.* The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment. The drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

15. *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 revenue from outside the business (such as commission revenue, repair and service revenue, and rent, leasing and hiring

revenue), plus capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

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.

16. *Persons employed per establishment.* Employment at the last pay period ending in June divided by the number of establishments in operation at 30 June of the same year.

17. *Turnover per person employed.* Turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by the total number of persons employed at the last pay period ending in June of the same year.

18. *Manufacturing employment, August 1991.* These statistics are from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and represent those persons who were classified as being employed in the manufacturing industry. 'Sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others' were those persons that indicated that they were employed in the manufacturing industry in this category but they did not have any salaried employees. The 'Total other' employed were those persons who worked for employing units (ie total employment excluding sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others).

19. *Manufacturing census employment at end of June 1991.* The number of working proprietors and the number of employees on manufacturing establishments' payrolls for the last pay period ending in June 1991. (Sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others are excluded). These data are from the 1990-91 manufacturing census.

20. *Demographic characteristics of persons employed, August 1991.* The source of these data is the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The statistics presented show (in percentage terms) the sex and age characteristics of persons employed in the manufacturing industry and for all industries.

21. *Establishments that conducted environmental impact assessments or environmental audits.* Establishments that either conducted their own environmental impact assessments or environmental audits (including energy audits) or contracted others to do so.

22. *Establishments that encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging.* Establishments that encouraged and/or permitted the return of containers or packaging used in the marketing or distribution of their product.

23. *Establishments engaged in the marketing or production of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment.* Establishments involved in marketing or producing goods or services specifically for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment.

24. *Proportion of total turnover.* The percentage of total manufacturing industry turnover attributed to establishments that gave positive responses to questions on environmental protection issues (for Table 7).

25. *Current expenditure on environmental protection.* Expenditure on waste management plus other operational or maintenance costs incurred in protection of the environment from pollution. Included are such expenses as government and council fees, charges and taxes relating to pollution abatement and control, charges to remove and dispose of wastes arising from an establishment's production processes, research and development expenditure on pollution abatement and control, and expenditure on environmental impact assessments and environmental audits.

26. *Capital expenditure to abate pollution.* Expenditure on new plant, machinery or equipment designed to abate or control air, water, solid waste, noise or other pollutants by using either end-of-line techniques or change-in-production processes.

Comparability with previous statistics

27. As explained above, the standard units definitions were revised for the 1988-89 census and the new definitions have been implemented on the ABS central business register for units classified to the manufacturing industry.

28. For a detailed explanation of the various factors which affected the count of 'Number of manufacturing establishments' in the years to 1989-90, see the Appendix to the 1989-90 issue of this publication. Also, as indicated in paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes to that issue, there was a fairly constant level of undercoverage on the ABS central business register for the years from 1982. Coverage factors to convert previous years' data (with the exception of number of establishments) to a comparable basis with 1989-90 data are shown in Table 8 of the 1989-90 issue of this publication.

29. As with the 1990-91 issue, this publication no longer makes the distinction in tables presented between those single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed and all other establishments. All time series statistics included in this publication now reflect this change (except where indicated).

30. For users still interested in the dissection between establishments employing less than four persons and establishments employing four or more persons, attention is drawn to Table 6 and the employment size category 0 - 3 persons. This new category includes all establishments employing less than four persons. In most cases, data in this new employment size category equates to the 'old' category of less than four persons employed (the major exception being Subdivision 28). A detailed break up of the differences can be made available on request.

Comparability of manufacturing and population census data

31. There are variations between the conceptually similar population census 'Total other' and manufacturing census employment figures presented in Table 2. These variations occur because of differences in the reference periods and collection methods used.

32. The manufacturing census estimates relate to employment in the last pay period ending in June 1991. The population census estimates relate to employment during the week ended 6 August 1991.

33. The population census was conducted through self-enumeration from individual households. The manufacturing census was collected through mail forms sent to all manufacturing establishments (except for single establishment businesses not employing staff) as recorded on the ABS central business register and which operated in Australia during the year ended 30 June 1991.

34. In the processing of the population census, there were cases where the industry of employment was not stated by the householder or where it could not be classified from the response provided. In these cases, a not classified code was allocated, which accounted for 4.9 per cent of total employment (across all industries). In the manufacturing census, all businesses (and, thereby, their total employment) were industry coded.

Employment size data

35. Summary of operations data at the industry sub-division level classified by employment size are presented in Table 6. These statistics relate to only those manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1992. As such, the figures presented in Table 6 may be slightly less than those presented in the other manufacturing census tables. These other tables include data for those manufacturing establishments which operated at any time during 1991-92.

Environmental statistics

36. All manufacturing establishments were asked to provide a 'yes' or 'no' answer as to whether they participated in the environment-related activities set out. The statistics presented relate to those establishments which responded 'yes' to the relevant issues. Establishments which did not respond were treated as if they had responded 'no'. Limited data on other environmental protection issues can be made available on request.

Statistical division data

37. The location data presented in Table 8 are based on additional data collected in the 1991-92 census. The extra data requested were the activity carried out at the location, the number of persons employed and the address of the location.

38. 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 prorating wages and salaries and turnover based on the reported employment.

39. As indicated in paragraph 7, a manufacturing establishment covers all activities of the establishment, including any non-manufacturing activities. In Table 8, 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 8 may be less than those shown in Tables 1, 5, 6 and 9 (for establishment data). However, it is also possible for the State totals in Table 8 to be greater than those shown in Tables 1, 5, 6 and 9, as a result of individual locations of establishments being allocated a different industry classification to that of the 'parent' establishment.

Introduction of ANZSIC

40. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is to be fully introduced into the manufacturing statistics collection from the 1992-93 collection. This classification replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification currently in use. An ASIC/ANZSIC concordance of data from the 1991-92 census is presented in Table 9 as a forerunner to what users can expect in future collections. For a more detailed explanation, users attention is drawn to the introduction to Table 9 and to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (1292.0).

Related publications

41. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Cost of Environment Protection, Australia, 1991-92 (4603.0), to be released later in 1994.

Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia, 31 December 1991 (8123.0), released on 22 February 1993.

Quarterly Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia (8125.0).

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1991-92 (8140.0), released on 31 August 1993.

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1992-93 (8140.0), released on 22 June 1994.

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1992-93, Preliminary (8201.0), released on 25 August 1994.

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1991-92 (8221.0), released on 21 February 1994.

Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1989-90 (8365.0), released on 4 February 1994.

Monthly and quarterly commodity data

42. A number of publications are produced each month or quarter showing monthly details of the quantity produced of an extensive range of the more important commodities manufactured in Australia (some 600 in

all). These publications include *Production Statistics, Australia, Preliminary* (8301.0) and a series of ten publications each relating to a particular range of products (8357.0 to 8369.0).

Back data and unpublished statistics

43. A range of manufacturing industry statistics publications is available for previous years. As well, a considerable amount of data from the manufacturing census exists in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. A charge would normally be made for providing such information.

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

44. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

Unpublished data from the Manufacturing Census

A considerable amount of data from the manufacturing census exists in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request.

Some examples of the information available include:

Industry concentration statistics : are published at the 2 digit ASIC level for Australia and are available at more detailed levels on request.

Small business statistics : a range of data for Australia and the States are published and are available at more detailed levels on request.

Small area data : information at the two digit ASIC level are published for Statistical Divisions and are available for selected Statistical Local Areas and Statistical Subdivisions throughout Australia on request.



Further details can be obtained by contacting the Manufacturing Publishing and Consultancy Area in ABS NSW on (02) 268 4245.

Business and Industry Profiles

Business Profiles contain a core of industry averages and financial accounting ratios from the manufacturing census database at the four digit (most detailed) level of the ASIC, usually by size of business, for a single ASIC level.

Business Profiles also include industry concentration statistics and environmental data.

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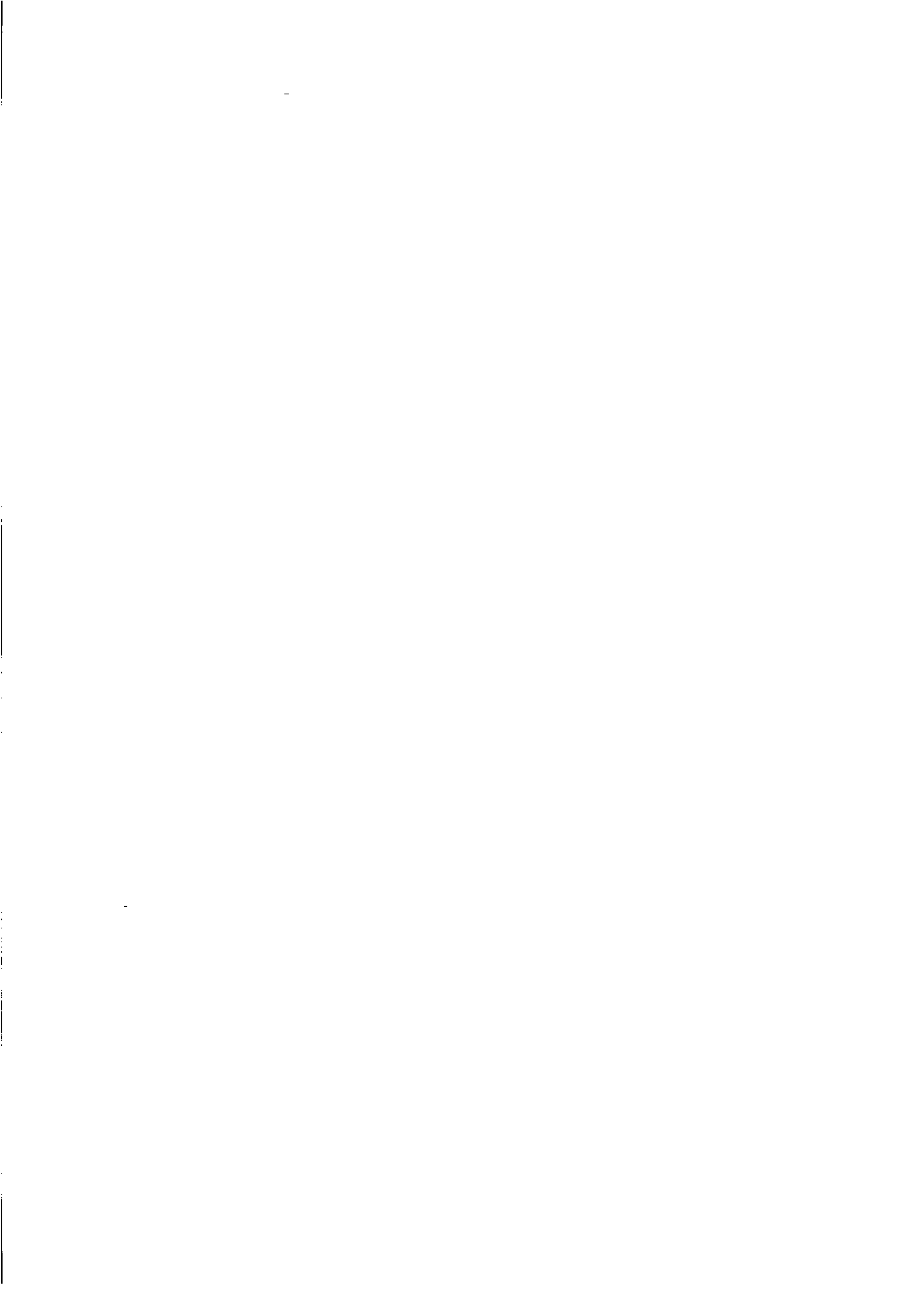
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SYDNEY	(02) 268 4611	(02) 268 4620
MELBOURNE	(03) 615 7000	(03) 615 7829
BRISBANE	(07) 222 6351	(07) 222 6350
PERTH	(09) 360 5140	(09) 360 5307
ADELAIDE	(08) 237 7100	(08) 237 7582
HOBART	(002) 205 800	(002) 205 800
CANBERRA	(06) 207 0326	(06) 207 0326
DARWIN	(089) 432 111	(089) 432 111
National Office		
ACT	(06) 252 6007	008 020 608



Information Services, ABS, GPO Box 3796, Darwin NT 0801
or any ABS office

