

CHAPTER 17

MANUFACTURING AND INTERNAL TRADE

MANUFACTURING

Introduction

An historical summary of the development of the manufacturing industry in Australia since 1901 is contained in Year Book, No. 51, pages 143-4.

Decentralisation and manufacturing industries

The decentralisation of secondary industries, and the steps taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments towards its development, are referred to in previous issues of the Year Book.

Bounties on manufacture

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require the bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate, or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Government authorities

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence on 1 January 1974 as a result of passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* by the Commonwealth Parliament. The Commission replaced the Tariff Board, which since 1921 had been responsible for advising the Government on assistance for industries mainly in the secondary sector of the economy.

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

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

The Commission's basic functions remain unchanged. These are to hold inquiries, conduct public hearings and to make reports to the Government on assistance, and matters associated with assistance, to industries in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Inquiries are initiated by references from the Minister administering the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1983*. The Commission is also required to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance within Australia and its effects on the economy.

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

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

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

If after receiving a report from the Commission, the Government decides that assistance afforded a particular industry should be changed, it introduces a proposal to this effect in Parliament. Thus the final responsibility for altering assistance given to particular industries within Australia rests with Parliament.

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

Bureau of Industry Economics

The Bureau of Industry Economics has been established by the Australian Government as a centre for research into the manufacturing and commerce sectors. Formally attached to the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, it has professional independence in the conduct and reporting of its research.

The major objectives of the Bureau are to:

- carry out research work needed to assist the Government in the formation of industrial policy
- assist the Industries Assistance Commission and other government bodies by making submissions on the results of its research
- attract a high standard of professional staff and publish its research findings
- complement the work of other research agencies and co-operate with universities and colleges in developing research programs.

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

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

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

As well as conducting longer-term research, the Bureau provides the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce with regular briefings on economic trends. It also undertakes short-term projects of immediate relevance. The techniques of economic analysis used include supply and demand estimation, industry structure-performance relationships, input-output analysis, econometrics, cost-benefit methods and socio-demographic investigations. Technical and social factors affecting industry structure and performance are also taken into account in investigations.

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

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

Current research areas include:

- the aerospace industry
- the chemicals industry
- corporate taxation
- small business
- productivity
- industrial development policies

- structural adjustment in heavy engineering
- investment behaviour in manufacturing
- trade relations with north-east Asia.

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

Standardisation

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

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

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

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

The *Standards Association of Australia* is the organisation responsible for the preparation, on a national basis, of Australian standards for materials and products and standard codes of practice.

Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922, it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1950. It is an independent body having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and of industry. Approximately half its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grant, the remainder coming primarily from membership subscriptions and from the sale of publications. Organisations, companies, and individuals are eligible for subscribing membership.

The Association is controlled by a Council comprising representatives from Commonwealth and State Governments and their departments, from associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and from professional institutions. Standards are prepared by committees composed of expert representatives from the interests associated with the subject under consideration. This assistance is on a voluntary basis.

Preparation of a standard is undertaken in response to a request from any responsible source, subject to verification that the standard will meet a genuine need. Standards may relate to one or more of several aspects of industrial practice such as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on their intrinsic merit, but in many cases where safety of life or property or consumer protection is involved, they may have compulsory application through statutory reference.

The Association is the owner of a registered certification trade mark covering conformity of products to standards. Manufacturers of products covered by Australian standards may

obtain a licence to use the Australian Standard Mark, under conditions established by the Association.

The Association has international affiliations and is a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Close links are maintained with overseas standards organisations, and the Association acts as Australian agent for the procurement of ISO and IEC publications and the standards of other countries.

The Association has two specialised libraries, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne, containing the national standards of all countries with standards organisations. These libraries provide necessary material for committee work and a free information service to those concerned with standards.

The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major branch office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located also in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

The *National Standards Commission* was established in 1948 and is presently located at North Ryde, Sydney. The original purpose was to advise the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce on matters relating to weights and measures. It operated under the *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1948*. This was replaced in 1960 with a new Act which took account of advances in measuring technology and its impact in Australia. Amendments to the 1960 Act were made in 1966, 1978 and 1984. The present role of the Commission provides for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units and standards of measurement, physical quantities, the progressive introduction of the metric system as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities in Australia and for the examination and approval of the patterns of measuring instruments used for trade in order to control design and quality. The 1984 amendments also changed the title of the Act to the *National Measurement Act*.

The Commission has close contacts with all States and Territorial weights and measures authorities who ensure by regular inspections that trade instruments continue to comply with the approved patterns.

Close liaison is also maintained with the manufacturing industry, retailers, consumers and other users to ensure a balance between design, quality and cost.

The Commission has regular contacts overseas and provides the Australian member accredited to the International Organisation of Legal Metrology. The Commission is directed by a board of seven part-time Commissioners.

The *National Association of Testing Authorities* (NATA) organises testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Membership is open to authorities whose testing laboratories conform to the standards of staffing and operations defined by the Association. Testing authorities may register their laboratories voluntarily. The Association assesses the competence of the laboratories and ensures that their standards of competence are maintained. Certificates of test issued by registered laboratories may be endorsed in the name of the Association. NATA endorsed test certificates are generally accepted by governmental, industrial and commercial interests.

Laboratories are registered for performance of specific tests in the fields of acoustic and vibration measurement, biological testing, chemical testing, electrical testing, heat and temperature measurement, mechanical testing, medical testing, metrology, non-destructive testing and optics and photometry.

The *Industrial Design Council of Australia* (IDCA) is engaged in activities aimed at encouraging better design in Australian-made goods and fostering a wider appreciation of good design throughout the community. The Council is representative of industry, commerce and government, together with designers and educationists. It is financed by donations from industry and commerce, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants.

The Council's Field Advisory Service has a diagnostic and counselling role, assisting smaller manufacturers throughout Australia with product development policy and direction. Field advisers are based in IDCA State offices in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

The Australian Design Award is granted for high-quality products of Australian design and manufacture. An index of these products is held in each State office. These products are also displayed in Australian Design Centres.

Regular contact is maintained with senior executives of manufacturing companies, departmental officers and designers through the Design Delegate program of lectures. Inquirers

seeking professional design services are referred to qualified industrial designers. The Council is also concerned with raising the standard of training in industrial design in co-operation with education authorities.

The Council's National Secretariat is in Melbourne.

The *Australian Standard Commodity Classification* (ASCC) has been developed by the ABS to enable users to compare statistics of commodities produced in Australia with statistics of commodities imported and exported.

The ASCC manual (1207.0 and 1208.0) links production, import and export items at their most detailed level of comparability in the form of standard (ASCC) commodity items. In a large number of cases, however, due to the differences between production, import and export items, comparability is only achieved at fairly broad aggregate levels. In the ASCC, commodities are grouped under industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)) in which they are typically produced.

The first edition of the ASCC was restricted to commodities originating in manufacturing industries. The second edition, which relates to the year 1977-78 was extended to also include commodities originating in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industries. The latest full edition published is in respect of the year 1982-83 which was released in July 1984. Because of the relatively few changes that occurred in the component items of the ASCC, it was decided not to publish the 1979-80 edition of the ASCC manual.

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

The *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) (1201.0 and 1202.0) was developed by the ABS as part of its program for the integration of economic statistics. Since its introduction by the ABS in the processing of the 1969 Integrated Economic Censuses, the ASIC has gained a wide acceptance by users of statistics outside the ABS and has been progressively applied in most ABS collections and compilations where data are classified by industry.

The ASIC has been devised for the purpose of classifying statistical units by industry. It has been designed primarily as a system for the classification of establishment (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc.) although it may also be used for classifying other economic units such as enterprises.

The fundamental concept of this classification system is that an industry (i.e. an individual class, group, etc.) in the ASIC is composed of establishments that have been classified to it. Each industry class is defined in terms of the predominant activities of the establishment classified to it and these activities are specified in the ASIC as *primary activities* of the individual industry classes. These industry definitions are revised only at relatively infrequent intervals so as to minimise the disruption to time series data assembled on an ASIC basis.

To date the ASIC has been revised twice. The ASIC editions published hitherto are: 1969 (original), 1978 (first revision) and 1983 (second revision)—the latter (the 1983 edition) is the one currently in use.

Productivity action

For information about the Productivity Group Movement and Productivity Promotion Council of Australia see Chapter 25, Science and Technology.

Manufacturing industry statistics

Manufacturing industry statistics from 1901 to 1967-68

A series of substantially uniform statistics exist from 1901 up until 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. Detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period are included in Year Book No. 57, pages 721-9, and in earlier issues.

Manufacturing industry statistics from 1968-69

As from the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade, Construction and Electricity and Gas industries. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment), in general, now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The manufacturing establishment

is thus one predominantly engaged in manufacturing, but the data supplied for it now cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. The establishment statistics also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment.

Census units are classified to industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (1201.0 and 1202.0). The ASIC defines the industries in the economy for statistical purposes, thus permitting the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without gaps or overlapping between them. It also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical units (e.g. establishments) and for coding them to the industries of the classification. This classification is broadly convertible to the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The adoption of the ASIC has resulted in changes in scope between the integrated economic censuses introduced in 1968-69 and the individual economic censuses conducted in previous years.

In the 1967-68 census there were approximately 62,600 manufacturing establishments (excluding electricity and gas establishments) with employment of 1,276,000. Of these, approximately 35,400, with employment of 1,097,000 would have been included in the 1967-68 census if ASIC had been used.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-1969 to 1983-84

Census year	Establishments at 30 June	Average employment over whole year (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Turn-over	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		Males	Females	Persons			Opening	Closing			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	35,939	927,211	334,066	1,261,277	3,908.1	18,646.5	3,102.5	3,319.6	11,514.9	7,348.8	903.0
1969-70	35,674	950,055	345,578	1,295,633	4,328.7	20,687.6	3,322.8	3,634.7	12,862.3	8,137.1	1,030.7
1970-71				No manufacturing census was conducted in respect of this year.							
1971-72	36,206	953,967	347,672	1,301,639	5,250.0	23,620.4	3,920.1	4,182.5	14,374.8	9,508.1	1,297.8
1972-73	36,437	951,610	345,485	1,297,095	5,820.0	26,352.4	4,187.2	4,306.3	15,963.0	10,508.5	1,244.4
1973-74	37,143	969,338	369,041	1,338,379	7,176.4	31,246.7	4,299.1	5,268.5	19,329.8	12,886.3	1,215.5
1974-75(c)	36,836	931,367	333,440	1,264,807	8,588.0	35,468.0	5,267.2	6,572.2	21,712.3	15,060.7	1,456.4
1974-75(d)	26,973	916,896	328,341	1,245,237	8,533.5	35,133.7	5,241.0	6,542.7	21,522.3	14,913.1	1,445.9
1975-76	27,507	888,523	311,917	1,200,440	9,472.4	39,485.3	6,581.1	7,023.3	23,371.7	16,555.8	1,451.7
1976-77	26,780	876,111	299,720	1,175,831	10,535.8	44,814.3	6,985.1	7,996.8	27,010.0	18,816.1	1,548.0
1977-78(e)	25,998	855,448	290,237	1,145,685	11,151.4	48,210.8	7,880.2	8,510.8	29,087.8	19,753.6	1,871.8
1977-78(f)	26,065	853,966	290,233	1,144,199	11,135.8	48,112.6	7,863.5	8,498.1	28,992.7	19,754.4	1,877.3
1978-79	26,312	852,982	290,909	1,143,891	11,966.4	55,211.3	8,515.4	9,299.6	33,765.4	22,230.1	2,262.8
1979-80	27,430	862,368	291,816	1,154,184	13,357.5	65,354.8	9,287.6	11,126.4	41,579.5	25,614.0	2,186.7
1980-81	27,681	859,217	290,746	1,149,963	14,912.7	73,723.0	11,047.1	12,366.9	46,448.7	28,594.1	2,882.7
1981-82	28,706	862,542	292,266	1,154,808	17,002.8	81,869.3	12,377.4	13,297.3	51,240.4	31,548.7	4,084.2
1982-83	27,696	787,309	265,596	1,052,905	17,403.0	82,321.0	13,094.0	13,035.1	51,226.0	31,035.5	3,678.0
1983-84	27,470	751,199	258,177	1,009,376	17,461.1	88,631.8	12,913.9	13,177.4	54,666.1	34,229.3	2,775.3

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors. (c) These data and that of previous years include the data of all manufacturing establishments. (d) These data and those of following years exclude single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (e) These data and those of previous years are classified to the 1969 (preliminary) edition of ASIC. (f) These data and those of following years are classified to the 1978 edition of ASIC.

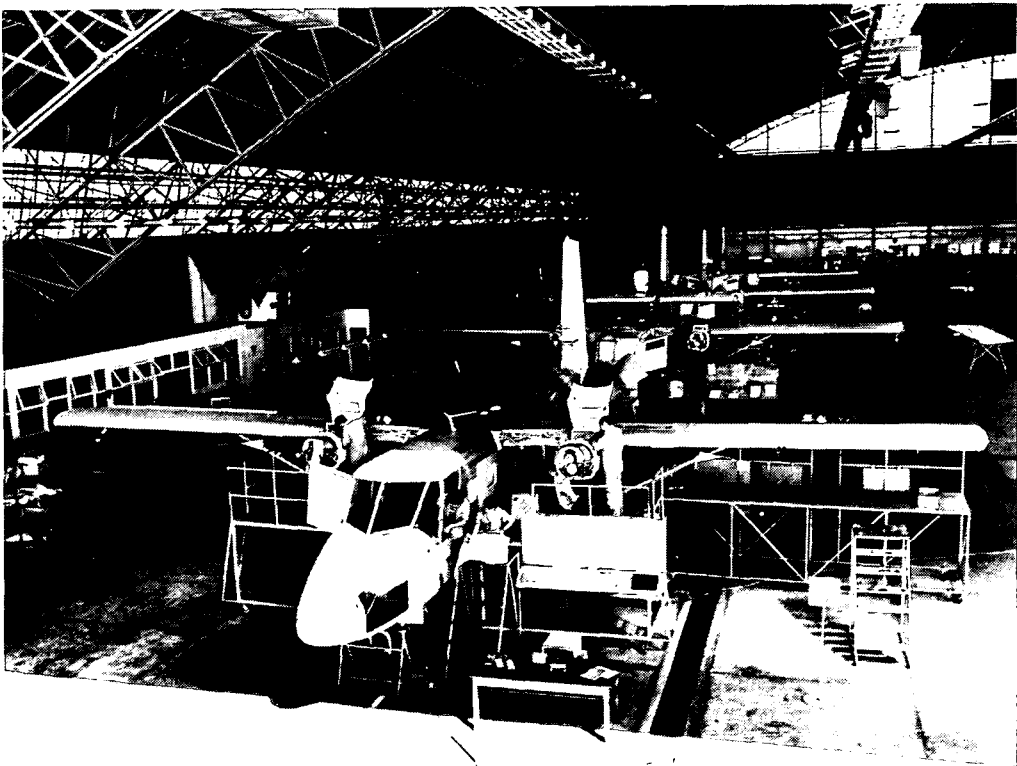
The items of data on the census forms were standardised for all census sectors, which has meant changes in the content of the statistics. For example, the value of 'turnover' is now collected instead of the 'value of output' at the factory, and purchases and selected expenses are collected as well as the value of specified materials, fuels, etc., used. However the underlying concept of 'value added', is similar to the former concept 'value of production', even though its method of derivation is different.

Even though the concept of 'value added' is similar to 'value of production', direct comparison of 1968-69 and previous figures is not possible because of the change in census units already mentioned which has resulted in the 'value added' for the whole establishment being reported, not merely the 'value added' for the manufacturing process. Comparison is also affected, of course, by the change in the scope of the manufacturing census due to the adoption of ASIC. In addition, 'value added' as calculated for the Manufacturing Census differs from the concept used in the National Accounts where the concept of 'value added' also excludes some administrative expenses and sundry charges and the change in stocks component is measured by valuing the physical change in stocks at current prices. It is not practicable in the Manufacturing Census to collect data fully in accord with the National Accounts concept of 'value added'.

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, Chapter 31.

Since the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses the comparability of manufacturing census data has been affected by two additional changes to collection practices:

- (i) Commencing with the 1975-76 Manufacturing Census, only a limited range of data (i.e. employment and wages and salaries) is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. This procedure significantly reduced both the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses and the collecting and processing costs of the Australian Bureau of Statistics without affecting the reliability of information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy (as these small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates). In order to provide a link with past and future years, 1974-75 data was processed on both bases.
- (ii) Commencing with the 1977-78 census the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the ASIC which replaces the 1969 preliminary edition in use since the 1968-69 census. In general the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC Division and Subdivision levels.
- (iii) From 1983-84, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1983 edition of the ASIC. The only changes to manufacturing resulting from use of the revised version of the ASIC relate to establishments mainly engaged in minor repairs to aircraft or railway or tramway rolling stock. Previously, these establishments were excluded from manufacturing but are now included in industry subdivision 32—Transport Equipment.



Assembly line for Nomad aircraft at the Government Aircraft Factory, Avalon, Victoria.

Australian Information Service

Multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed

Main structural aggregates relating to number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases, transfers in and selected expenses, stocks, and value added are shown in the following tables. Further detailed statistics are contained in the following ABS statistical publications: *Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8203.0), *Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8202.0) and *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size, Australia* (8204.0).

Summary of operations

The following table shows the summary of operations for manufacturing establishments.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: AUSTRALIA 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Industry sub-division		Establish- ments operating at 30 June No.	Average employment over whole year (a)			Wages and salaries (b) \$ m	Turn- over \$ m	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses \$ m	Value added \$ m	Fixed capital expend- iture less disposals \$ m
ASIC code	Description		Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.			Opening \$ m	Closing \$ m			
1982-83												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,424	125,136	49,402	174,538	2,854	18,507	1,905	2,065	12,763	5,903	594
23	Textiles	628	19,192	13,440	32,632	513	2,147	395	375	1,323	805	57
24	Clothing and footwear	1,969	16,692	53,258	69,950	847	2,917	479	465	1,549	1,355	29
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	4,028	60,152	10,879	71,031	950	3,982	585	567	2,291	1,674	92
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,909	71,327	29,407	100,734	1,711	6,484	772	742	3,384	3,072	207
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	931	43,512	14,808	58,320	1,144	8,124	1,315	1,443	5,418	2,835	328
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,712	36,439	4,436	40,875	761	3,705	516	573	2,202	1,560	145
29	Basic metal products	548	76,613	6,387	83,000	1,682	9,431	2,068	1,940	6,803	2,500	1,431
31	Fabricated metal products	4,272	84,089	17,690	101,779	1,584	6,424	1,074	957	3,656	2,650	147
32	Transport equipment	1,300	107,099	13,949	121,048	2,140	8,041	1,348	1,413	4,814	3,292	300
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,766	106,757	33,396	140,153	2,309	8,585	2,027	1,895	4,649	3,804	213
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,209	40,301	18,544	58,845	907	3,972	611	600	2,375	1,587	135
Total manufacturing		27,696	787,309	265,596	1,052,905	17,403	82,321	13,094	13,035	51,226	31,036	3,678
1983-84												
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,434	120,831	48,655	169,486	2,904	19,741	2,051	2,190	13,369	6,512	524
23	Textiles	630	19,271	12,906	32,177	534	2,332	369	394	1,459	898	53
24	Clothing and footwear	1,941	17,178	54,331	71,509	916	3,256	458	522	1,771	1,549	41
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,974	59,450	10,587	70,037	1,005	4,417	547	601	2,515	1,957	78
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,911	70,239	29,043	99,282	1,771	7,089	721	732	3,719	3,381	182
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	910	41,514	14,298	55,812	1,199	8,908	1,424	1,454	5,832	3,106	266
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,713	34,051	4,149	38,200	741	4,070	566	537	2,310	1,731	154
29	Basic metal products	533	71,273	5,800	77,073	1,646	10,855	1,951	2,019	7,565	3,357	775
31	Fabricated metal products	4,165	77,526	16,580	94,106	1,543	6,522	930	1,011	3,823	2,780	123
32	Transport equipment	1,290	103,441	13,374	116,815	2,108	8,503	1,419	1,252	5,011	3,325	270
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,771	96,870	30,500	127,370	2,165	8,540	1,867	1,821	4,650	3,845	171
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,198	39,555	17,954	57,509	930	4,397	610	644	2,643	1,789	140
Total manufacturing		27,470	751,199	258,177	1,009,376	17,461	88,632	12,914	13,177	54,666	34,229	2,775

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Employment

The statistics on the number of persons employed shown in the following table relate to the average whole year employment, including working proprietors and those persons working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

It should be noted that persons employed in each State (and their wages and salaries) relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices or ancillary units located in that State, even though the administrative offices or ancillary units may have served establishments located in another State.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY
INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84**

<i>Industry sub-division</i>										
<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
MALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	36,909	35,241	24,779	11,212	8,114	3,825	407	344	120,831
23	Textiles	5,141	10,875	602	1,483	467	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	19,271
24	Clothing and footwear	4,460	10,701	586	1,045	279	96	9	2	17,178
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	19,150	15,341	9,665	6,097	5,857	2,850	88	402	59,450
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	23,359	24,518	7,160	5,123	4,601	4,343	187	948	70,239
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	18,243	15,154	2,488	2,175	2,654	n.p.	n.p.	—	41,514
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,918	9,014	5,556	2,689	3,760	766	203	145	34,051
29	Basic metal products	36,884	11,511	6,304	7,170	5,452	3,221	n.p.	n.p.	71,273
31	Fabricated metal products	28,684	24,629	10,008	5,604	6,641	1,368	n.p.	n.p.	77,526
32	Transport equipment	28,983	44,081	11,086	14,096	4,316	792	48	39	103,441
33	Other machinery and equipment	41,481	31,940	7,272	9,667	5,761	577	35	137	96,870
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	13,953	16,134	3,254	4,021	1,817	308	41	27	39,555
	Total manufacturing									
	1983-84	269,165	249,139	88,760	70,382	49,719	19,640	1,921	2,473	751,199
	1982-83	285,945	257,870	92,389	74,843	52,265	19,597	1,932	2,468	787,309
	1981-82	319,468	278,908	99,429	81,408	57,395	21,345	1,962	2,627	862,542
FEMALES EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	15,946	14,642	7,336	4,673	3,662	2,100	165	131	48,655
23	Textiles	3,758	6,700	386	1,092	338	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12,906
24	Clothing and footwear	15,597	31,735	2,659	2,959	1,191	131	28	31	54,331
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,625	2,944	1,687	958	1,070	229	13	61	10,587
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	10,971	9,841	3,010	1,922	2,094	672	116	417	29,043
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	8,540	4,511	414	405	355	n.p.	n.p.	—	14,298
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,625	1,357	467	266	351	48	27	8	4,149
29	Basic metal products	2,907	1,354	444	503	404	104	n.p.	n.p.	5,800
31	Fabricated metal products	6,571	5,581	1,969	1,202	979	178	n.p.	n.p.	16,580
32	Transport equipment	2,728	8,360	584	1,369	218	102	8	5	13,374
33	Other machinery and equipment	14,754	10,193	1,404	2,980	1,028	84	26	31	30,500
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,113	6,891	1,318	1,947	588	70	9	18	17,954
	Total manufacturing									
	1983-84	94,135	104,109	21,678	20,276	12,278	4,416	511	774	258,177
	1982-83	98,663	105,148	22,257	21,063	12,715	4,488	502	760	265,596
	1981-82	112,456	113,829	23,288	23,474	13,404	4,464	527	824	292,266
PERSONS EMPLOYED										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	52,855	49,883	32,115	15,885	11,776	5,925	572	475	169,486
23	Textiles	8,899	17,575	988	2,575	805	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	32,177
24	Clothing and footwear	20,057	42,436	3,245	4,004	1,470	227	37	33	71,509
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	22,775	18,285	11,352	7,055	6,927	3,079	101	463	70,037
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	34,330	34,359	10,170	7,045	6,695	5,015	303	1,365	99,282
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	26,783	19,665	2,902	2,580	3,009	n.p.	n.p.	—	55,812
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,543	10,371	6,023	2,955	4,111	814	230	153	38,200
29	Basic metal products	39,791	12,865	6,748	7,673	5,856	3,325	n.p.	n.p.	77,073
31	Fabricated metal products	35,255	30,210	11,977	6,806	7,620	1,546	n.p.	n.p.	94,106
32	Transport equipment	31,711	52,441	11,670	15,465	4,534	894	56	44	116,815
33	Other machinery and equipment	56,235	42,133	8,676	12,647	6,789	661	61	168	127,370
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	21,066	23,025	4,572	5,968	2,405	378	50	45	57,509
	Total manufacturing									
	1983-84	363,300	353,248	110,438	90,658	61,997	24,056	2,432	3,247	1,009,376
	1982-83	384,608	363,018	114,646	95,906	64,980	24,085	2,434	3,228	1,052,905
	1981-82	431,924	392,737	122,717	104,882	70,799	25,809	2,489	3,451	1,154,808

Wages and salaries

The following table shows wages and salaries of all employees of manufacturing establishments including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	972	881	534	234	183	81	12	8	2,904
23	Textiles	154	296	13	38	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	534
24	Clothing and footwear	248	558	38	52	16	3	n.p.	n.p.	916
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	335	262	153	102	93	50	1	8	1,005
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	645	609	167	114	107	98	5	26	1,771
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	577	419	62	54	68	n.p.	n.p.	—	1,199
28	Non-metallic mineral products . . .	267	207	112	58	74	15	4	3	741
29	Basic metal products	843	281	141	156	139	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,646
31	Fabricated metal products	586	505	187	103	126	23	n.p.	n.p.	1,543
32	Transport equipment	593	958	198	269	76	13	1	1	2,108
33	Other machinery and equipment . .	988	704	143	202	115	11	1	3	2,165
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing . . .	349	380	65	91	37	6	1	1	930
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	6,556	6,059	1,813	1,472	1,047	406	49	59	17,461
	1982-83	6,638	5,950	1,786	1,502	1,038	388	45	55	17,403
	1981-82	6,624	5,757	1,700	1,446	1,013	370	42	49	17,003

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by the establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise; bounties and subsidies on production; plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair and service revenue and rent, leasing and hiring revenue), plus capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—TURNOVER, BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	5,886	6,266	3,849	1,604	1,400	641	51	45	19,741
23	Textiles	720	1,219	95	174	49	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,332
24	Clothing and footwear	996	1,926	102	172	48	10	n.p.	n.p.	3,256
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,489	1,114	634	459	396	283	7	34	4,417
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2,654	2,498	646	442	332	422	17	77	7,089
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,746	2,668	1,603	319	466	n.p.	n.p.	—	8,908
28	Non-metallic mineral products . . .	1,405	1,000	752	348	401	92	42	30	4,070
29	Basic metal products	4,572	2,116	1,316	798	1,466	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,855
31	Fabricated metal products	2,407	2,037	884	467	541	92	n.p.	n.p.	6,522
32	Transport equipment	1,842	4,269	943	1,171	224	49	3	3	8,503
33	Other machinery and equipment . .	3,684	3,055	547	788	425	29	4	9	8,540
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing . . .	1,549	1,911	335	396	176	26	2	2	4,397
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	30,950	30,081	11,706	7,137	5,923	2,196	359	280	88,632
	1982-83	29,024	27,747	10,715	6,708	5,597	1,969	344	217	82,321
	1981-82	29,545	27,208	10,590	6,652	5,491	1,898	297	188	81,869

Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses

The following table gives details of the value of purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Figures include purchases of materials, fuels, power, containers, etc. and goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments and rent, leasing and hiring expenses.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN AND SELECTED
EXPENSES, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO
1983-84
(\$ million)**

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	3,881	4,198	2,692	1,095	994	445	33	31	13,369
23	Textiles	448	741	72	123	28	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,459
24	Clothing and footwear	586	1,030	48	78	23	5	n.p.	n.p.	1,771
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	869	628	344	270	222	160	4	19	2,515
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,387	1,325	326	228	164	244	6	38	3,719
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,217	1,619	1,421	188	319	n.p.	n.p.	—	5,832
28	Non-metallic mineral products	824	515	454	188	228	50	29	22	2,310
29	Basic metal products	2,968	1,592	995	520	1,076	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,565
31	Fabricated metal products	1,404	1,137	550	287	317	54	n.p.	n.p.	3,823
32	Transport equipment	855	2,760	594	671	108	19	2	2	5,011
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,975	1,702	296	416	241	13	2	5	4,650
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	925	1,156	210	228	108	14	1	1	2,643
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	18,336	18,405	8,002	4,292	3,828	1,374	249	181	54,666
	1982 83	17,520	17,060	7,393	4,041	3,574	1,260	251	126	51,226
	1981 82	17,896	16,904	7,300	4,059	3,501	1,237	231	112	51,240

Stocks

Statistics on the value of opening and closing stocks at 30 June are shown in the following table. Figures include all the stocks of materials, fuels, etc., and finished goods and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—OPENING AND CLOSING STOCKS BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84
(\$ million)**

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
OPENING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	611	741	242	282	101	70	4	1	2,051
23	Textiles	120	192	12	28	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	369
24	Clothing and footwear	128	280	10	35	4	1	n.p.	n.p.	458
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	182	136	73	49	59	43	1	3	547
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	261	285	59	43	24	41	1	6	721
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	646	420	209	57	73	n.p.	n.p.	—	1,424
28	Non-metallic mineral products	210	132	101	42	63	14	2	2	566
29	Basic metal products	877	258	291	174	207	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,951
31	Fabricated metal products	347	306	102	52	60	16	n.p.	n.p.	930
32	Transport equipment	316	709	150	192	34	17	—	—	1,419
33	Other machinery and equipment	808	720	112	126	95	4	—	1	1,867
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	229	266	40	52	20	3	—	—	610
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	4,734	4,444	1,401	1,130	747	319	76	62	12,914
	1982 83	4,978	4,480	1,297	1,129	738	342	83	48	13,094
	1981 82	4,854	4,200	1,154	1,101	673	298	83	14	12,377

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—OPENING AND CLOSING STOCKS BY INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84 AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84—continued**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
CLOSING STOCKS AT 30 JUNE										
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	666	764	254	308	116	74	7	1	2,190
23	Textiles	124	211	10	30	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	394
24	Clothing and footwear	148	320	14	34	5	1	n.p.	n.p.	522
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	204	154	76	55	62	44	1	4	601
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	259	286	58	47	31	45	1	5	732
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	648	463	208	48	66	n.p.	n.p.	—	1,454
28	Non-metallic mineral products	205	119	97	38	62	12	2	2	537
29	Basic metal products	904	268	299	166	239	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,019
31	Fabricated metal products	371	324	112	61	59	14	n.p.	n.p.	1,011
32	Transport equipment	262	677	126	142	32	13	—	—	1,252
33	Other machinery and equipment	802	686	103	138	86	4	—	1	1,821
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	242	273	42	61	22	3	—	—	644
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	4,834	4,546	1,397	1,127	788	326	77	82	13,177
	1982-83	4,784	4,442	1,420	1,171	756	329	81	52	13,035
	1981-82	5,051	4,583	1,328	1,154	736	350	78	17	13,297

Value added

The statistics on 'value added' contained in the following table have been calculated by adding to the value of turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in the value of stocks, and deducting the value of purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. A more detailed description of the method of deriving 'value added' is given on page .

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—VALUE ADDED, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1983-84 AND
TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1981-82 TO 1983-84**
(\$ million)

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	2,061	2,092	1,169	534	421	200	21	14	6,512
23	Textiles	276	497	21	53	22	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	898
24	Clothing and footwear	431	937	58	92	26	4	n.p.	n.p.	1,549
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	644	505	293	195	177	124	3	16	1,957
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,265	1,174	318	218	175	183	12	37	3,381
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,531	1,093	180	122	140	n.p.	n.p.	—	3,106
28	Non-metallic mineral products	576	473	294	155	172	39	13	9	1,731
29	Basic metal products	1,630	534	330	271	422	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,357
31	Fabricated metal products	1,027	918	344	189	223	36	n.p.	n.p.	2,780
32	Transport equipment	933	1,476	324	450	114	26	1	1	3,325
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,702	1,319	242	385	176	16	2	4	3,845
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	638	761	128	177	70	12	1	1	1,789
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	12,713	11,779	3,701	2,842	2,137	829	110	119	34,229
	1982-83	11,309	10,650	3,445	2,709	2,041	695	91	97	31,036
	1981-82	11,846	10,687	3,464	2,646	2,053	713	61	78	31,549

Number of establishments

The following table shows the number of establishments in each State in operation at 30 June for the years indicated. These figures relate to manufacturing establishments as such and do not include the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN OPERATION AT
30 JUNE 1984 BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84**

Industry sub-division										
ASIC code	Description	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,005	991	571	359	361	118	19	10	3,434
23	Textiles	210	295	45	37	31	10	1	1	630
24	Clothing and footwear	749	932	95	84	68	7	3	3	1,941
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,367	1,086	621	313	414	131	12	30	3,974
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,248	889	267	193	210	46	14	44	2,911
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	413	288	73	48	73	14	1	—	910
28	Non-metallic mineral products	567	390	342	124	209	48	18	15	1,713
29	Basic metal products	201	177	60	38	40	11	4	2	533
31	Fabricated metal products	1,683	1,079	580	319	386	85	18	15	4,165
32	Transport equipment	407	381	212	119	141	20	5	5	1,290
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,581	1,162	340	309	314	38	12	15	3,771
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	847	734	245	167	161	28	8	8	2,198
Total manufacturing										
	1983-84	10,278	8,404	3,451	2,110	2,408	556	115	148	27,470
	1982-83	10,471	8,392	3,440	2,099	2,499	528	117	150	27,696
	1981-82	10,625	8,916	3,555	2,220	2,603	555	106	126	28,706

Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed

Summary of operations

The following table shows the summary of operations for single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

**SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN FOUR PERSONS
EMPLOYED: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AUSTRALIA, 1983-84
AND TOTAL MANUFACTURING 1981-82 TO 1983-84**

Industry sub-division		Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)
ASIC code	Description		Males	Females	Persons	
			—No.—			\$m
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	787	1,212	603	1,815	9.0
23	Textiles	252	318	207	525	3.0
24	Clothing and footwear	583	513	662	1,175	5.3
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,298	5,239	1,300	6,539	29.7
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,427	1,915	1,110	3,025	19.0
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	223	319	130	449	3.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	541	853	251	1,104	5.9
29	Basic metal products	142	255	46	301	2.0
31	Fabricated metal products	2,459	3,935	1,038	4,973	29.9
32	Transport equipment	770	1,268	299	1,567	9.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,900	2,872	1,017	3,889	26.8
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,726	2,359	1,032	3,391	16.1
Total manufacturing		1983-84	14,108	7,695	21,803	159.2
		1982-83	14,587	7,921	22,508	159.5
		1981-82	14,024	7,730	21,754	137.3

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Principal manufacturing commodities

The factory production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly publications of the ABS, and in the annual publication, *Manufacturing Commodities, Selected Principal Articles Produced, Australia (Preliminary)* (8365.0). A more comprehensive list of articles produced is contained in the annual publication, *Manufacturing Commodities, Principal Articles Produced, Australia* (8303.0).

The table following shows the total recorded production of some selected articles manufactured in Australia. A more complete list is published in the ABS publication 8303.0 mentioned above.

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

<i>Commodity code</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit of quantity</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84p</i>
	Acid (in terms of 100%)—				
401.29	Hydrochloric	tonnes	54,554	60,959	58,935
401.37	Nitric	"	193,337	190,048	189,922
401.57	Sulphuric	'000 tonnes	2,039	1,734	1,706
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters	kL	1,006,367	1,009,457	1,009,606
	Air-conditioning equipment—				
657.03, 05	Room air conditioners (refrigerated)	No.	n.p.	34,567	n.p.
657.13, 15	Room air coolers (evaporative coolers)	"	n.p.	151,404	133,184
657.21, 22, 23	Packaged unit air conditioners	"	n.p.	22,577	15,603
	Animal feeds—				
	From wheat—				
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	229	206	232
159.11	Poultry pellets and crumbles	"	1,346	1,402	1,385
159.15	Poultry mash	"	187	176	143
159.01	Canned dog and cat food	tonnes	174,079	189,975	n.p.
159.02	Dog biscuits (whole)	"	11,773	23,084	n.y.a.
159.03	Other manufactured dog and cat food	"	104,611	101,605	112,500
	Audio cassettes—				
647.98	Pre-recorded	'000	17,622	14,904	16,388
647.99	Blank	"	2,135	1,921	n.p.
	Bags, leather, fibre, etc.—				
	Handbags—				
864.31	Leather	"	325	210	238
864.11-19	Suitcases, kitbags and trunks	"	319	n.p.	171
	Bath heaters—				
654.31	Electric	No.	4,137	2,654	2,631
779.02-37	Bathing suits(a)	'000	6,336	4,560	4,190
	Baths (exclude infants' baths)—				
671.02	Pressed steel—Enamelled, stainless or galvanised	"	142	n.p.	n.p.
671.08	Plastic (include fibreglass)	"	37	n.p.	26
	Batteries, wet cell type—				
685.13	Auto (S.L.I.) 6 volts	"	200	154	145
685.17	Auto (S.L.I.) 12 volts	"	2,553	2,398	2,753
	No. of				
685.33, 35	Radio, homelighter, fencer	2 volt cells	19,930	n.p.	n.p.
685.43-65	Traction, plant and other	"	197,365	184,863	237,924
172.02, 04, 06	Beer(b)	ML	1,968	1,972	1,873
064.21	Biscuits	tonnes	131,628	129,119	132,261
386.07-23	Blankets, woollen—Pure and mixtures	'000	961	850	732
152.02	Bran (wheaten)	'000 tonnes	90	93	91
172.21	Brandy	kL	2,858	1,504	2,091
777.41, 49	Brassieres	'000	7,848	7,248	8,295
066.01, 05	Breakfast food, cereal (ready to eat)	tonnes	84,945	80,301	86,798
471.91, 93, 98	Bricks, clay	million	2,234	1,694	1,771
261.41	Briquettes, brown coal	'000 tonnes	993	760	746
051.30, 052.20					
	Butter—from cream (exclude whey cream)	tonnes	74,983	75,777	107,059
773.51, 53, 74, 75, 83	Cardigans, jumpers, etc.	'000	21,180	21,072	21,845
474.02	Cement, Portland	'000 tonnes	6,136	5,350	4,655
053.01, 11, 21, 31	Cheese (non-processed)	tonnes	154,344	154,066	163,249
	Cloth (including mixtures)—				
384.89-99	Cotton(c)	'000m ²	28,315	22,776	23,597
384.47-87	Synthetic (non-cellulosic)	"	129,490	125,658	54,827
372.02-50	Wool (excluding blanketing and rug)	"	8,488	10,353	9,795
435.22	Coke—Metallurgical	'000 tonnes	4,283	3,338	3,181
475.90	Concrete, ready mixed	'000m ³	13,596	11,400	11,865
	Confectionery—				
104.02-18	Chocolate	tonnes	65,331	83,178	86,655
104.21-29	Other	"	60,071	57,489	60,491
452.04	Copper, refined(d)	'000 tonnes	163	172	166

(a) Includes swim shorts. Excludes infants' and babies' swimwear. (b) Excludes waste beer and beverages with alcohol content of 1.15% or less. (c) Excludes tyre-cord fabric and towelling. (d) Primary origin only. Source—Bureau of Mineral Resources.

QUANTITIES OF SELECTED ARTICLES PRODUCED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
AUSTRALIA—*continued*

<i>Commodity code</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit of quantity</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84p</i>
171.06, 10	Cordials and syrups	kL	131,780	140,835	123,905
777.01-29	Corsets and corselets	'000	1,756	1,558	1,468
804.01	Dentifrices (toothpaste)	tonnes	7,080	6,313	5,099
499.42	Electricity	mil. kWh	104,975	105,933	111,696
523.76-78	Electrodes for manual welding	tonnes	23,464	20,800	18,785
	Essences, flavouring—				
139.31	Domestic	kL	628	763	953
139.35	Industrial	"	6,525	7,199	12,869
696.01, 03, 05	Fans, electric (propellor type)	No.	598,217	606,114	622,127
	Floorboards—				
332.06	Australian timber	m ³	202,506	136,740	179,056
332.08	Imported timber	"	2,277	n.p.	n.p.
	Floor coverings—(a)				
	Tufted carpets, floor rugs, mats and matting of or predominantly of—				
386.63, 68	Man-made fibres	'000m ²	..	19,746	22,030
386.71, 73	Wool or fine animal hair	"	..	9,799	11,554
692.21, 23	Floor polishers, electric	No.	n.p.	11,038	n.p.
	Flour—				
068.01	Self-raising	tonnes	17,607	25,461	20,405
062.01, 32	Wheaten (b)	'000 tonnes	1,125	1,098	1,179
	Fruit juices, natural—				
074.61-69,79	Single strength	kL	186,511	201,110	210,547
074.76, 89	Concentrated (c)	"	25,002	30,309	n.p.
781.06-29	Gloves, work (d)	'000 pairs	n.p.	28,824	32,707
127.21	Glucose	tonnes	52,052	44,777	71,254
832.57	Golf clubs	'000	341,628	257,448	295,394
	Heaters, room—				
651.01, 03	Solid fuel	No.	n.p.	10,722	8,307
651.11-20	Electric radiators and fires	'000	604	572	559
651.15	Gas fires and space heaters	No.	53,156	60,751	64,929
775, 776	Hosiery—				
	Women's (including panty hose)	'000 pairs	80,808	94,620	102,963
	Men's	"	25,536	25,788	20,138
	Children's and infants'	"	15,996	13,200	9,868
051.56, 58, 59	Ice cream (e)	kL	213,971	208,714	197,676
051.87, 89, 90	Infants', invalids' and health beverages from cows milk (f)	tonnes	29,775	28,291	25,108
	Iron and steel—				
442.04, 08	Pig iron	'000 tonnes	6,607	4,990	5,258
442.80-85	Steel ingots (including continuous cast billets)	"	7,260	5,392	7,614
442.28	Blooms and slabs (g)	"	5,438	3,750	3,981
076.60	Jams (including conserves, jellies, etc.)	tonnes	32,070	30,700	29,110
391.04	Lard	"	3,028	2,109	2,339
	Lawn mowers—				
699.51	Petrol, rotary	No.	311,508	250,941	237,894
699.41, 45, 55, 61	Other types (h)	"	n.p.	n.p.	7,523
453.04	Lead refined (i)	'000 tonnes	207	212	190
	Leather—				
	Dressed or finished—				
301.43-65	Chrome tanned (including retanned)	'000 m ²	3,673	3,390	3,824
301.31-37, 83-89	Vegetable tanned, by weight	tonnes	n.p.	n.p.	1,039
	Lime—				
275.43, 45	Crushed	tonnes	n.p.	341,367	419,676
479.18	Hydrated	'000 tonnes	167	175	165
479.12	Quick	"	446	500	516
802.21	Lipstick	tonnes	38	37	38
063.15	Malt (excluding extract)	'000 tonnes	558	536	481

(a) Excludes underfelts and products of coir, sisal or other hard fibres (b) Includes wheatmeal for baking, excludes sharps and atta and other flour. (c) Excludes grape must. (d) Excludes fabric liners for dipped gloves but includes moulded or heat-sealed work gloves. (e) Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk-based confections which contain 10% or more butterfat. (f) Includes malted milk and milk sugar (lactose). (g) Primary mills output. (h) Petrol cylinder, electric and hand. (i) Includes lead content of lead alloys from primary sources but excludes lead-silver bullion.

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

Commodity code	Article	Unit of quantity	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84p
121.01	Margarine—				
	Table	tonnes	105,282	104,562	108,236
121.06, 08	Other	"	42,199	47,326	45,362
	Mattresses—				
844.22, 25, 27	Inner spring	'000	708	664	669
844.42, 45, 47	Rubber	"	4	n.p.	n.p.
844.52-67	Other	"	529	n.p.	n.p.
027.02-77	Meat, canned(a)	tonnes	34,658	40,823	36,887
	Meters (domestic)—				
703.11	Water consumption	'000	176	197	207
	Milk, condensed, concentrated and evaporated—				
051.25	Full cream, unsweetened	tonnes	36,686	35,858	31,448
051.28	Skim	"	19,494	21,157	23,804
	Milk powder in powdered form—				
051.71	Full cream	"	63,299	58,932	46,662
051.75, 80	Skim	"	76,201	88,276	117,678
051.83	Buttermilk or mixed skim and buttermilk	"	n.p.	8,290	10,420
503.13-32	Motors, electric (excl. automotive)	'000	3,833	2,540	3,339
	Motor vehicles, finished and partly finished—				
581.02-08, 22	Cars	No.	285,387	293,805	264,086
581.10-16, 28	Station wagons	"	88,432	69,284	66,006
582.04, 31, 06, 32	Utilities and panel vans	"	19,271	15,392	11,366
582.07, 47, 48	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	"	20,773	16,270	10,838
465.16	Nails, steel	tonnes	20,856	16,483	17,467
	Oatmeal and rolled oats—				
062.62	For porridge, etc.	"	22,962	23,173	22,750
	Paints, etc.—				
	Architectural and decorative(b)—				
	Solvent thinned—				
410.01	Primers and undercoats	kL	9,348	8,778	8,708
410.03, 05, 07	Finishing coats	"	24,245	22,481	23,060
	Water thinned—				
410.11, 13, 15	Plastic latex	"	46,767	45,994	50,284
410.17	Other water based	"	3,066	4,152	3,570
410.25	Tinting colours (all types) packed for sale or transfer out	"	487	n.p.	n.p.
	Paper—				
351.11	Newsprint	'000 tonnes	304	366	365
351.18-79	Other	"	706	634	826
352.01	Paperboard(c)	"	487	429	356
336.12	Particle board (resin bonded)	'000 m ²	707	572	673
479.22	Plaster of Paris	'000 tonnes	480	n.p.	n.p.
479.32, 33	Plaster sheets, non-acoustic	'000 m ²	63,768	51,229	60,312
334.32, 34, 36, 38	Plywood, 1 mm basis	"	90,602(d)	61,877(d)	75,132(d)
	Preserves—				
	Fruit—				
076.01-50	Canned or bottled	tonnes	204,103	161,241	147,569
074.01	Pulp and puree, single strength.	"	1,768	1,080	772
	Vegetables—				
094.02-48	Canned or bottled	"	138,645	129,610	130,081
092.02, 06, 10, 19	Quick frozen	"	200,925	183,658	197,587
	Pyjamas—				
774.27, 29	Men's, youths' and boys', woven (suits only)	'000	3,936	3,228	2,404
774.50-59, 64, 66	Women's, maids' and girls' (incl. nightdresses)	"	8,172	7,668	n.y.a.
	Records (gramophone)(e)—				
647.93	Single play	"	9,927	7,783	6,827
647.94	Extended play	"	184	67	
647.95	Long play	"	22,239	17,208	15,303
657.33, 34, 35	Refrigerators, domestic, electric	"	333	277	265
403.02, 18-96, 404	Resins, synthetic and plastics, for all purposes	'000 tonnes	819	798	891

(a) Excludes poultry and baby food. (b) Excludes heavy duty coatings. (c) Excludes coated container board. (d) Excludes case plywood. (e) Conventional stereophonic discs.

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

Commodity code	Article	Unit of quantity	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84p
123.18	Sauce, tomato (incl. tomato ketchup)	kL	26,234	23,347	27,608
062.04	Semolina	'000 tonnes	34	39	35
773.04-09	Shirts, woven (men's, youths' and boys'), collar attached (a)	'000	5,376	4,548	4,593
654.41	Sink heaters, electric	No.	9,200	7,880	6,900
805.01-13	Soap, for personal toilet use (b)	tonnes	36,141	33,617	33,408
	Soup—				
122.13	Dry powders, granules and cubes	"	5,351	5,835	4,009
122.15	Uncooked soup vegetables	"		n.p.	n.p.
127.15	Starch (incl. cornflour)	"	172,130	161,459	170,215
	Stoves, ovens and ranges, domestic cooking—				
661.02-11	Electric (c)	No.	232,229	160,247	196,739(d)
662.26, 31, 34, 36, 42, 43	Gas (e)	"	105,904	114,754	123,421(f)
662.01, 03	Solid fuel	"	2,771	n.p.	n.p.
	Sugar—				
102.01	Raw	'000 tonnes	3,435	3,534	3,113
405.36	Sulphate of ammonia	tonnes	209,927	196,520	228,151
415.07, 405.25	Superphosphate (g)	'000 tonnes	3,464	2,877	2,668
803.61	Talcum powder	tonnes	4,650	4,461	5,779
	Tallow (including dripping), rendered—				
391.15	Edible	"	68,395	80,714	72,867
391.24	Inedible	"	234,394	258,179	277,821
647.25-28	Television sets (colour)	No.	376,958	271,908	255,211
	Tiles, roofing—				
475.30	Concrete	'000	166,841	128,739	165,039
472.12	Terracotta	"	52,025	40,704	37,915
	Timber—				
	From native logs—				
331.01-07	Hardwood, etc.	'000 m ³	3,276	2,984	2,817
331.09-19	Softwood	"			
661.22	Toasters, electric (domestic)	No.	711,365	526,002	374,646
094.51	Tomato juice	kL	8,186	5,598	8,348
094.53	Tomato paste and puree	"	17,902	15,846	10,206
386.35-43	Towels (h)	'000 m ²		7,592(i)	7,964
671.51-59	Toilet cisterns	No.	610,558	n.p.	655,855
683.03-11	Transformers, chokes and ballasts, for distribution of power and light, etc.	"	22,605	20,627	12,458
773.90-97, 774.01-18, 36-49, 61-73, 91-97	Underwear (men's, women's, children's)	'000	86,820	79,296	n.y.a.
692.01	Vacuum cleaners (domestic)	'000	175	n.p.	n.p.
	Wash basins—				
671.37	Earthenware	"	275	212	218
693.02, 04	Washing machines, household, electric	"	n.p.	240	293
	Weatherboards—				
332.12	Australian timber	m ³	17,921	20,422	25,784
332.14	Imported timber	"	3,392	2,733	5,522
152.14	Wheatmeal for stock feed	'000 tonnes	468	414	271
519.01	Wheelbarrows (metal)	No.	206,949	172,256	155,484
	Wine, beverage—				
172.42	Fortified	kL	54,235	39,223	48,011
172.46	Unfortified	"	253,029	258,141	320,498
341.32-45	Wood pulp (air dried)	'000 tonnes	669	626	593
383.09, 11, 12	Wool, scoured or carbonised	tonnes	81,786	79,661	86,393
383.27-31	Wool tops, pure	"	21,351	22,198	21,238
	Yarn (including mixtures)—				
383.79-87	Cotton	"	22,004	18,884	18,505
383.89-95	Woollen	"			
383.97, 99, 384.01, 03	Wool worsted	"	19,919	18,351	17,488
383.41-77	Synthetic (all types)	"		24,552(j)	26,070
457.04	Zinc, refined (k)	'000 tonnes	301	288	300

(a) Business or formal. (b) Excludes powdered shampoo. (c) Includes wall ovens but excludes cooking tops and portable units. (d) Excludes grill boilers. (e) Upright and elevated (with ovens) including wall ovens, but excluding hotplates, stoves, etc. (f) Excludes standard town gas wall ovens. (g) Includes double and triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphate expressed in terms of single superphosphate i.e. 22% P₂O₅ equivalent. (h) Towels or tea towels of cotton or terry fabrics. (i) New series from 1982-83. (j) New series from 1982-83. (k) Primary origin only includes small quantities of zinc dust.

Enterprise Statistics—Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys

The Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics have, since 1977-78, included *enterprises* primarily engaged in Mining and Manufacturing annually, with Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution collected in 1977-78 and annually from 1979-80, while other economic sectors are approached on a rotating basis. Statistics in respect of enterprises have been published in *Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys, Enterprise Statistics: Details by Industry Class, Australia* (Cat. No. 8103.0).

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

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

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

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

In the Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys, information was collected using a common framework of reporting units (enterprises and establishments as defined above) and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification (the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1978 Edition). As a result the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses and surveys are provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, so that aggregates for economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure and stocks are obtained on a consistent basis for all industries and business units covered by the censuses and surveys. A detailed description of the integration of economic censuses is contained in Chapter 31, Year Book No. 56, 1970.

ENTERPRISES—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

Industry and year	Enterprises operating during year at (a)	Persons employed at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover (d)	Purchases and selected expenses (e)	Rent leasing and hiring expenses (f)	Stocks (g)		Value added (h)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals (i)
							Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining (excluding services to Mining)										
1981 82	787	77,109	1,815.8	9,703.9	3,613.3	137.1	1,277.1	1,590.4	6,266.8	2,473.2
1982 83(j)	813	81,652	2,123.0	12,059.6	4,299.3	180.7	1,708.9	2,031.6	7,902.3	3,576.6
Manufacturing										
1981 82	23,801	1,137,119	17,044.3	81,705.7	48,410.4	1,167.9	13,152.4	14,130.0	33,104.9	4,245.4
1982 83(j)	22,943	998,149	17,168.2	79,572.0	46,235.0	1,354.8	13,517.4	13,697.7	32,162.5	3,838.0
Electricity and Gas										
1981 82	98	94,037	1,691.3	7,359.8	3,381.9	36.1	435.9	581.5	4,087.5	2,566.2
1982 83(j)	100	95,444	1,965.3	9,198.0	4,366.6	121.7	590.8	762.0	4,880.9	3,538.8

(a) The number of enterprises in operation for all or any part of the year which were in the scope of the censuses and surveys. (b) Working proprietors and employees, including part-time and casual employees as at 30 June. (c) Wages and salaries paid during the year to employees of the enterprise. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded. (d) Sales of goods, commission revenue, repair and service revenue, rent, leasing and hiring revenue, government bounties and subsidies and all other operating revenue except interest, royalties and dividends. (e) Purchases by the enterprise of goods for manufacture or resale, containers, stores and supplies (except office supplies) and charges for fuels, electricity and water, freight and cartage, vehicle running expenses, sales commission expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, and commission and sub-contract expenses. (f) Amount paid for rent and leasing premises, vehicles and equipment. (g) Stocks of materials, fuels, etc. work in progress and finished goods owned by the enterprise. (h) This is derived as turnover plus increase (less decrease) in stocks, less purchases and selected expenses, less rent, leasing and hiring expenses. (i) Outlay on new assets (including progress payments) and land and secondhand fixed tangible assets less disposals. (j) Preliminary estimates and may be subject to revision.

Foreign Ownership and Control in Manufacturing Industry

Summary information on foreign ownership and control in the manufacturing industry is shown in Chapter 24.

INTERNAL TRADE

Wholesale Trade

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

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

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

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Retail Trade

Retail census

The definition of retail trade, for the purpose of the most recent retail census which was taken for the year ended 30 June 1980, is the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. A table showing the summary of operations of establishments covered in the census is given below. Results from the next retail census, to be conducted in respect of 1985-86, are expected to become available, in progressively more detail, from mid-1987.

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

Industry group or class		Establish- ments at 30 June (No.)	Persons employed at 30 June (No.)(c)	Wages and salaries(d) (\$m)	Retail sales (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (\$m)	Value added (\$m)
ASIC Code	Description						Opening (\$m)	Closing (\$m)		
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS										
481	Department and general stores.	857	99,569	717.4	4,010.1	4,253.8	602.7	692.4	3,206.9	1,136.6
484	Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	17,908	81,797	519.1	4,057.5	4,143.4	740.4	851.3	3,140.5	1,113.7
485	Household appliance and hardware stores(e)	8,196	43,542	319.7	2,575.9	2,965.6	448.2	517.8	2,252.9	782.3
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers (f)	26,516	175,995	1,319.2	12,467.6	18,203.2	1,625.7	1,752.8	15,130.8	3,199.6
488	Food stores.	39,416	260,266	1,131.3	12,577.3	12,747.0	635.0	751.5	10,517.0	2,346.5
489	Other retailers	17,607	76,209	406.9	3,251.5	3,385.4	469.1	549.9	2,489.4	976.7
	Total	110,500	737,378	4,413.6	38,940.0	45,698.4	4,521.0	5,115.6	36,737.6	9,555.4

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

ASIC Code	Industry group or class Description	Establish- ments at 30 June (No.)	Persons employed at 30 June (c) (No.)	Wages and salaries (d) (\$m)	Retail sales (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Stocks		Purchases transfers in and selected expenses (\$m)	Value added (\$m)
							Opening (\$m)	Closing (\$m)		
SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS										
9133	Motion picture theatres	577	6,777	44.9	31.8	177.9	1.3	1.4	76.0	102.0
923	Restaurants, hotels and accommodation	17,702	183,310	1,021.6	2,618.3	4,670.2	135.5	160.5	2,617.0	2,078.2
9241,2,3	Licensed clubs (g)	3,243	52,297	423.1	697.4	1,515.2	48.2	50.1	577.6	939.5
934	Laundries and dry cleaners	1,365	12,106	91.3	1.5	223.5	6.8	8.0	66.7	158.0
935	Hairdressers, beauty salons	2,265	12,282	78.2	12.2	173.3	4.8	5.7	50.7	123.4

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

Retail surveys

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

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

(\$ million)

ASIC Code	Description	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
4881	Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	12,536.9	13,840.5	14,852.7
4882	Butchers	1,551.9	1,517.8	1,550.5
4815	General stores	455.9	475.0	470.9
4883,5,6	Other food stores	2,565.2	2,716.0	2,910.1
4884, 9232; 9241,2,3	Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	4,868.8	5,159.6	5,487.6
4843,4,7	Clothiers	3,718.9	4,050.1	4,363.0
4814	Department stores	4,462.3	4,767.6	5,438.8
4845	Footwear stores	664.5	751.7	806.2
4853,4	Hardware stores	1,049.7	1,174.1	1,188.7
4855,6	Electrical goods stores	2,483.1	2,698.4	2,705.2
4849	Furniture stores	1,117.0	1,113.3	1,215.2
4848	Floor coverings stores	424.7	449.0	522.4
4891	Chemists	1,600.7	1,779.4	1,854.4
4894	Newsagents	1,389.3	1,545.0	1,728.1
4892,3,5,6,7; 9231,9251,2	Other	1,691.8	1,799.6	1,960.3
Total (b)		40,581.3	43,836.7	47,054.1

(a) Excludes ASIC groups 486 (Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers) and 934 (Laundries and dry-cleaners) and ASIC classes 4846 (Shoe repairers), 4857 (Electrical appliance repairers), 9133 (Motion picture theatres), and 9233 (Accommodation) which were included in the census of Retail Establishments and Selected Services Establishments for 1979-80. Excludes Northern Territory. (b) A small difference between this figure and that for the total value of retail sales shown in the table below occurs due to some businesses having access to more up-to-date records when supplying the data for commodities.

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

Commodity group	Current prices			Average 1979-80 Prices		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Groceries (b)	8,871.1	9,851.6	10,554.0	6,534.9	6,857.9	7,004.2
Fresh meat	2,302.3	2,369.9	2,385.9	2,091.6	2,007.2	1,922.0
Other food (c)	4,054.6	4,273.5	4,717.3	2,927.1	2,777.7	2,948.7
Beer, wine and spirits	5,199.1	5,499.7	5,883.0	3,936.7	3,832.2	3,804.8
Clothing and drapery	5,670.7	6,019.5	6,416.4	4,677.4	4,665.3	4,706.9
Footwear	914.7	1,025.2	1,121.8	723.5	764.0	784.0
Hardware, china and glassware (d)	1,779.9	2,011.7	2,144.1	1,361.8	1,409.6	1,437.6
Electrical goods (e)	3,008.3	3,296.5	3,452.5	2,741.9	2,987.5	3,214.7
Furniture	1,340.7	1,386.2	1,529.4	982.1	945.7	988.6
Floorcoverings	539.5	552.4	608.9	433.2	418.2	439.0
Cosmetics	990.6	1,057.9	1,177.4	694.4	666.6	701.6
Medicines etc.	949.3	1,061.9	1,107.2	719.9	775.6	772.3
Newspapers, books and stationery	1,600.7	1,796.4	2,037.7	1,052.2	1,113.6	1,182.1
Other goods (f)	3,317.5	3,593.8	3,892.4	2,628.0	2,588.0	2,690.0
Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)	40,539.1	43,796.1	47,028.0	31,504.7	31,809.1	32,596.5

(a) Excludes Northern Territory. (b) Includes confectionery, milk (except home deliveries by vendors) and frozen foods. (c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread (except home deliveries by vendors), cakes and pastries (except frozen), seafoods (fresh and cooked), hamburgers, cooked chicken, sandwiches, pizzas (except frozen), Chinese food, ice cream and soft drink. (d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

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