



**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

**1991-92
Manufacturing Industry
Queensland**

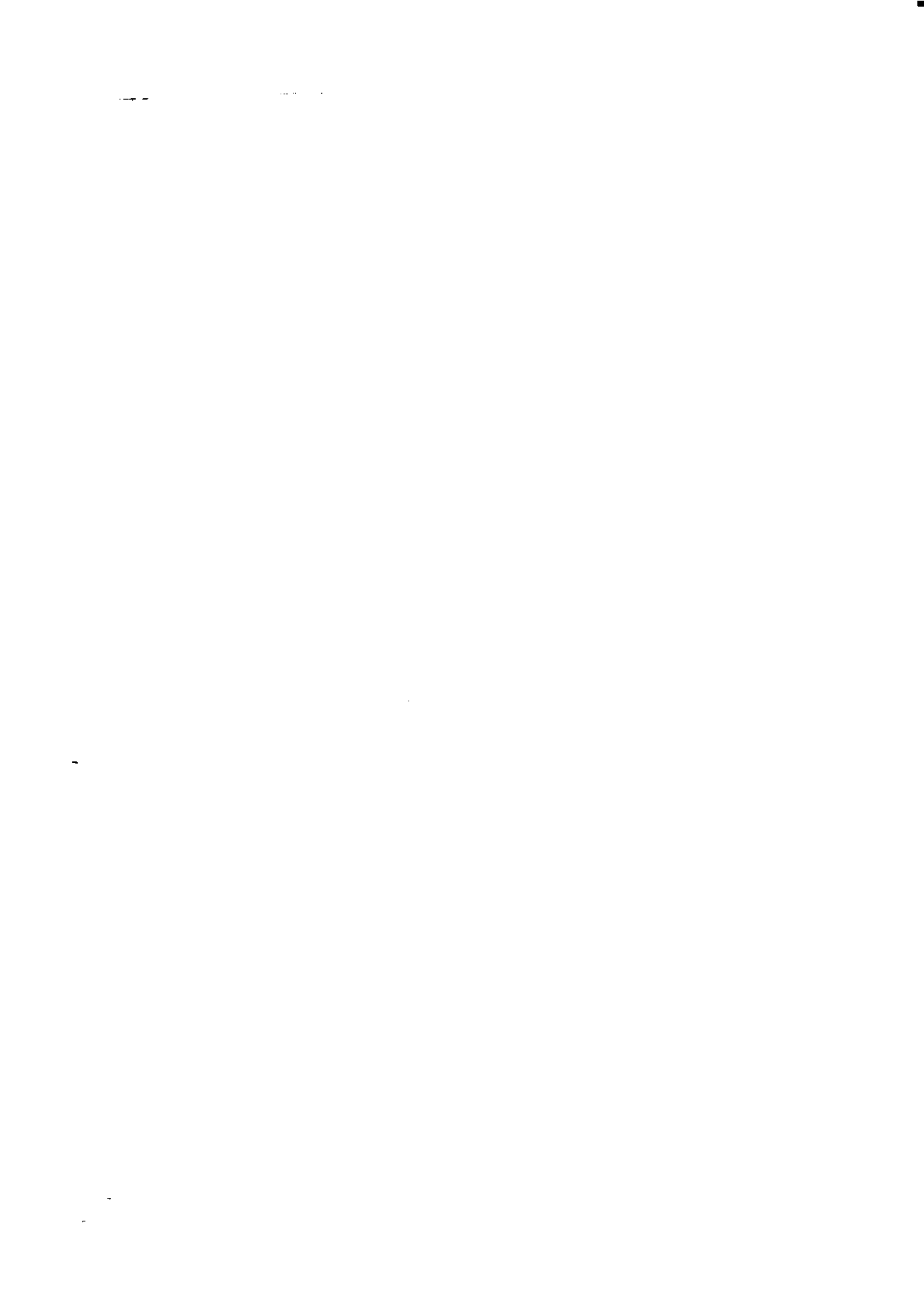
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**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
QUEENSLAND
1991-92**

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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- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Mark Wise on Sydney (02) 268 4541 or any other ABS office.*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 Queensland 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 6. Information at the ASIC class level showing both current and capital expenditure on environmental protection are presented in Table 7. This expands on the information collected in 1990–91.

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

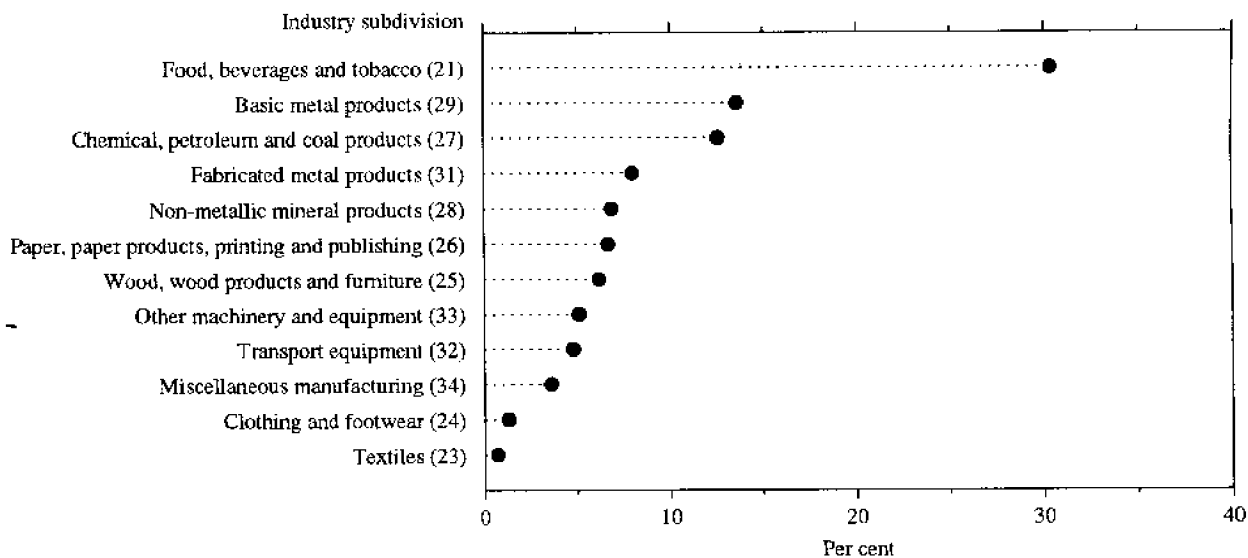
Turnover for the year 1991–92 by manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland was \$22,836.9 million. This represents a 1.1 per cent decrease, in current price terms, from the \$23,084.3 million in turnover recorded for the year 1990–91. Since the ABS began collecting integrated economic statistics (in respect of 1968–69), this is the first time that turnover at current prices in the manufacturing industry in Queensland has fallen compared to the previous year. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1992 was 122,424, some 2.2 per cent lower than 12 months earlier.

Turnover (Tables 1 and 4)

The chart below ranks industry subdivisions from the largest to the smallest contributor for 1991–92 manufacturing turnover. Food, beverages and tobacco continues to be the largest contributor, by far, with 30.4 per cent of total turnover. Basic metal products (13.6%) continues as the second largest contributor, ahead of Chemical, petroleum and coal products (12.6%). Textiles (0.7%) and Clothing and footwear (1.3%) continue to be the smallest contributors to total turnover.

Turnover of manufacturing establishments decreased, in current price terms, by 1.1 per cent between 1990–91 and 1991–92. Seven industry subdivisions recorded decreases and five recorded increases. Non-metallic mineral products (up 9.8%—from \$1,441.1m to \$1,582.3m) and Wood, wood products and furniture (up 7.7%—from \$1,308.2m to \$1,409.3m) recorded the largest percentage increases. The largest percentage decreases were recorded by Basic metal products (down 7.4%—from \$3,358.5m to \$3,109.2m) and Chemical, petroleum and coal products (down 5.6%—from \$3,057.5m to \$2,886.4).

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND, 1991–92



The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1991–92 was 13.7 per cent. This represents an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the contribution reported in 1990–91. The percentage contribution to turnover by the other States and Territories in 1991–92 was: New South Wales 34.6 per cent; Victoria 31.6 per cent; South Australia 9.3 per cent; Western Australia 7.7 per cent; Tasmania 2.3 per cent; the Northern Territory 0.4 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 Queensland increased by 12.7 per cent over the period 1988–89 to 1991–92 in current price terms. While analyses of turnover data over the longer term in current prices are affected by movements in prices and quantities produced, some indications of relative growth across manufacturing industries can still be produced. Ten industry subdivisions recorded increases and two recorded decreases. Chemical, petroleum and coal products (up 32.5%—from \$2,178.9m to \$2,886.4m) and Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (up 26.0%—from \$1,217.7m to \$1,534.5m) showed the largest percentage growth in turnover over the period. The decreases were recorded in Transport equipment (down 15.4%—from \$1,290.0m to \$1,090.8m) (see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes for comparability of these data over time) and Textiles (down 9.9%—from \$187.4m to \$168.9m).

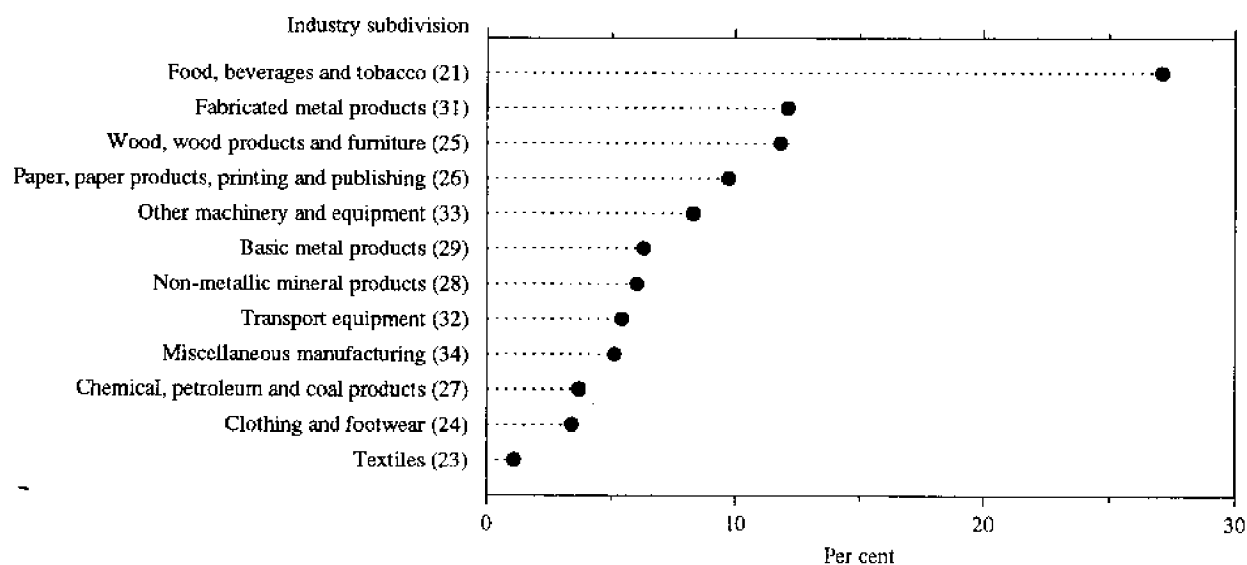
The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing turnover has increased since 1988–89, increasing by 0.5 percentage points to 13.7 per cent. Other States to increase their percentage share of turnover were: South Australia (up 0.7 percentage points to 9.3%); Western Australia (up 0.7 percentage points to 7.7%); and New South Wales (up 0.5 percentage points to 34.6%). Victoria's percentage share of turnover decreased over this period (down 2.4 percentage points to 31.6%), as did Tasmania's percentage share (down 0.2 percentage points to 2.3%). Both the Northern Territory (0.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.3%) held their percentage share.

Employment (Tables 1 and 4)

Food, beverages and tobacco (27.1%) and Fabricated metal products (12.1%) were once again the major contributors to employment in the manufacturing industry. Textiles (1.1%) and Clothing and footwear (3.4%) remain the smallest contributors to employment in the manufacturing industry.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 2.2 per cent between June 1991 and June 1992. Nine of the 12 industry subdivisions recorded decreases in the level of employment over this period. Chemical, petroleum and coal products (down 8.7%—from 4,953 persons to 4,523 persons) and Clothing and footwear (down 8.6%—from 4,604 persons to 4,206 persons) recorded the largest percentage decreases. Of the three industry subdivisions that recorded increases, Transport equipment (up 4.1%—from 6,343 persons to 6,601 persons) recorded the largest percentage increase.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

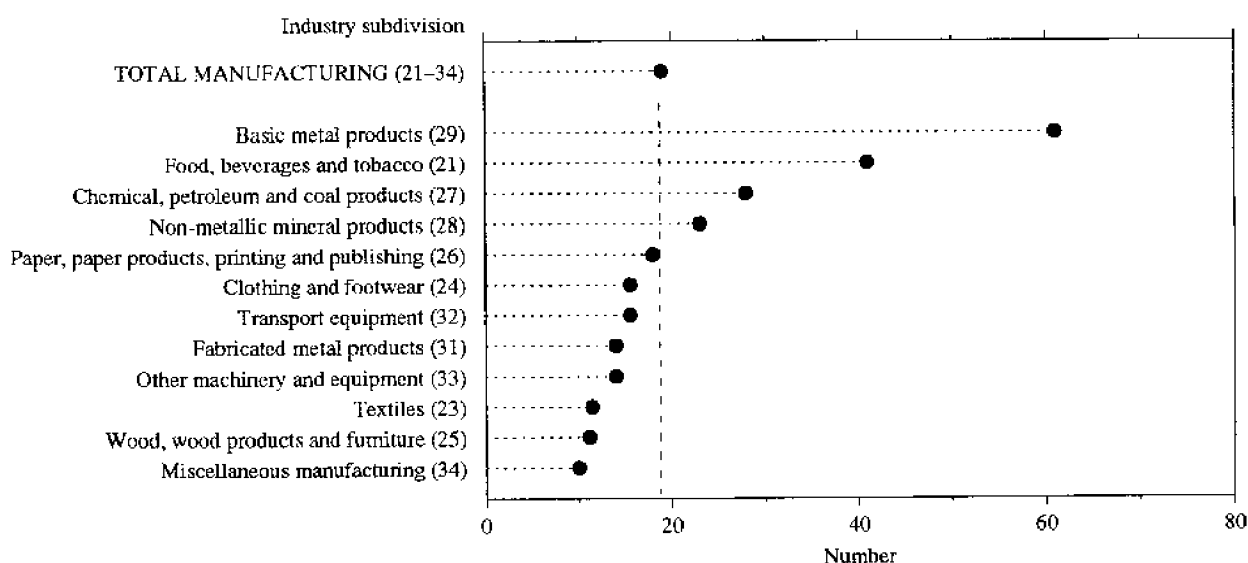


The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing employment at the end of June 1992 was 13.5 per cent. This represents an increase of 0.5 percentage points on the total contribution reported at the end of June 1991. The percentage contribution to total manufacturing employment by the other States and Territories at the end of June 1992 was: New South Wales 34.1 per cent; Victoria 32.7 per cent; South Australia 9.5 per cent; Western Australia 6.9 per cent; Tasmania 2.6 per cent; the Australian Capital Territory 0.4 per cent; and the Northern Territory 0.3 per cent.

On average, each manufacturing establishment in Queensland employed 19 persons at the end of June 1992, continuing the decline evident since June 1989 (when the average was 21 persons employed per establishment). The average fell by 1 person over the period June 1991 to June 1992. Over the same period, 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 \$147,300. By 1991–92, this had risen to \$186,500, a growth of 26.6 per cent. This is above the 12.7 per cent increase in turnover and suggests that some growth in productivity has occurred.

As the chart on the following page shows, the number of persons employed per establishment varied greatly across industry subdivisions, ranging from 10 persons for Miscellaneous manufacturing to an average of 61 persons for Basic metal products.

PERSONS EMPLOYED PER ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



Chemical, petroleum and coal products and Basic metal products comprised substantially larger shares of turnover than of employment, which resulted in these subdivisions recording substantially higher values of turnover per person employed than other subdivisions in the manufacturing industry (\$638,200 and \$404,400 respectively). Clothing and footwear recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$72,700). Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in 1991-92 was \$186,500. 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 Queensland manufacturing industry decreased by 15,055 persons (down 11.0%—from 137,479 persons to 122,424 persons) over the period June 1989 to June 1992. Eight industry subdivisions recorded decreases over this period, with Transport equipment (down 42.3%—from 11,432 persons to 6,601 persons) (see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes for comparability of these data over time) and Clothing and footwear (down 31.2%—from 6,111 persons to 4,206 persons) recording the largest percentage decreases. Three industry subdivisions recorded significant increases over this period: Chemical, petroleum and coal products (up 14.5%—from 3,950 persons to 4,523 persons); Basic metal products (up 7.8%—from 7,132 persons to 7,689 persons); and Textiles (up 7.0%—from 1,229 persons to 1,315 persons).

All States and Territories recorded decreases in manufacturing employment between June 1989 and June 1992. The largest decrease in both absolute and percentage terms was recorded by Victoria, where employment decreased by 78,201 persons (down 20.9%—from 374,309 persons to 296,108 persons). The decreases recorded by the other States and Territories were: South Australia (down 17.6%—from 105,063 persons to 86,601 persons); the Northern Territory (down 16.8%—from 3,392 persons to 2,821 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); and the Australian Capital Territory (down 10.0%—from 4,099 persons to 3,691 persons).

The percentage contribution by Queensland to Australian manufacturing employment has increased since June 1989, increasing by 1.0 percentage points to 13.5 per cent. New South Wales also increased its percentage share of employment over this period (up 0.3 percentage points to 34.1%), as did Western Australia (up 0.1 percentage points to 6.9%) and Tasmania (up 0.1 percentage points to 2.6%). Victoria's percentage share of employment decreased over this period (down 1.5 percentage points to 32.7%), as did South Australia (down 0.1 percentage points to 9.5%). The Australian Capital Territory (0.4%) and the Northern Territory (0.3%) held their 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 8,727. (Note: These persons are excluded

from the scope of the manufacturing census—see paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.) The population census also recorded 126,009 'other' persons employed in the manufacturing industry in Queensland 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 32 to 35 of the Explanatory Notes.)

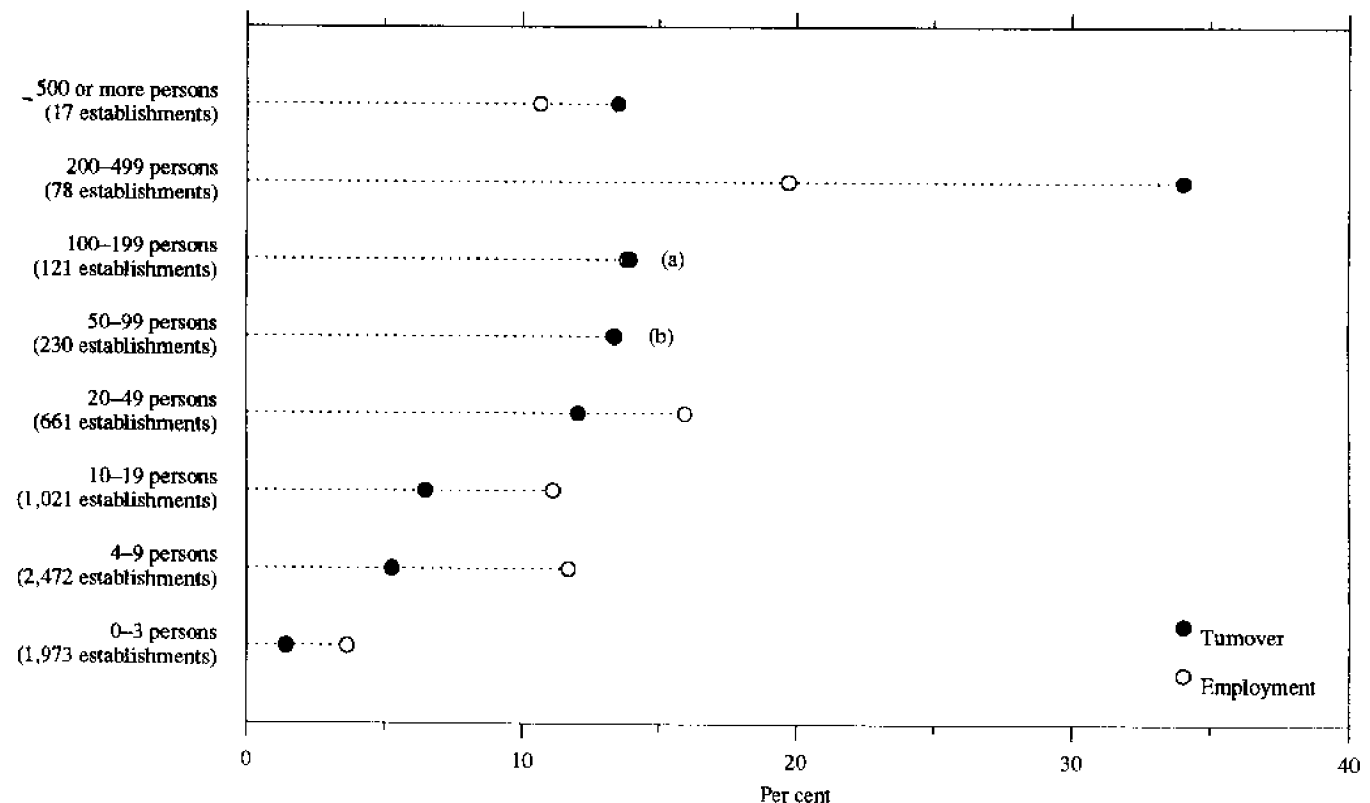
A breakdown of the age composition of persons employed in the manufacturing industry shows that it has a similar distribution as for all industries combined. However, there are slightly more people employed in manufacturing aged 25–34 years (26.9% aged 25–34 years compared with 25.8% for all industries) and a slightly lower proportion of persons employed aged 35–54 years (43.5% compared with 44.3%). 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 recorded in Chemical, petroleum and coal products (where 12.4% of persons employed were in the age group 15–24 years, with 51.6% in the age group 35–54 years) and Non-metallic mineral products (where the corresponding percentages were 14.4% and 49.1% respectively) where the average age of persons employed was much higher. The average age of persons employed in Wood, wood products and furniture was much lower (where the corresponding percentages were 26.6% and 38.0% respectively).

The proportion of those employed in the manufacturing industry who were male was 74.2 per cent, whilst females made up 25.8 per cent. These are substantial differences from the average for all industries (males—58.1%; females—41.9%), showing the significance of male employment in the manufacturing industry. The highest concentration of male employment in the manufacturing industry was in Basic metal products, where 91.2 per cent of persons employed were male. The highest incidence of female employment in the manufacturing industry was, by far, in Clothing and footwear, where 76.8 per cent of persons employed were female.

Employment size (Table 5)

Of the 6,573 manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1992, 216 were large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). While comprising only 3.3 per cent of all establishments, they accounted for 61.5 per cent of manufacturing turnover for 1991–92 and 44.2 per cent of employment at the end of June 1992. Although establishments employing 0–19 persons comprised 83.2 per cent of manufacturing establishments in Queensland at 30 June 1992, they accounted for only 13.2 per cent of turnover and 26.4 per cent of employment. There were 17 manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more persons at the end of June 1992. They employed 10.7 per cent of all persons working in the manufacturing industry in Queensland and contributed 13.5 per cent of all manufacturing turnover.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING TURNOVER AND EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE
QUEENSLAND, 1991–92



(a) Percentage distribution of turnover is 13.9 per cent and employment 13.8 per cent.

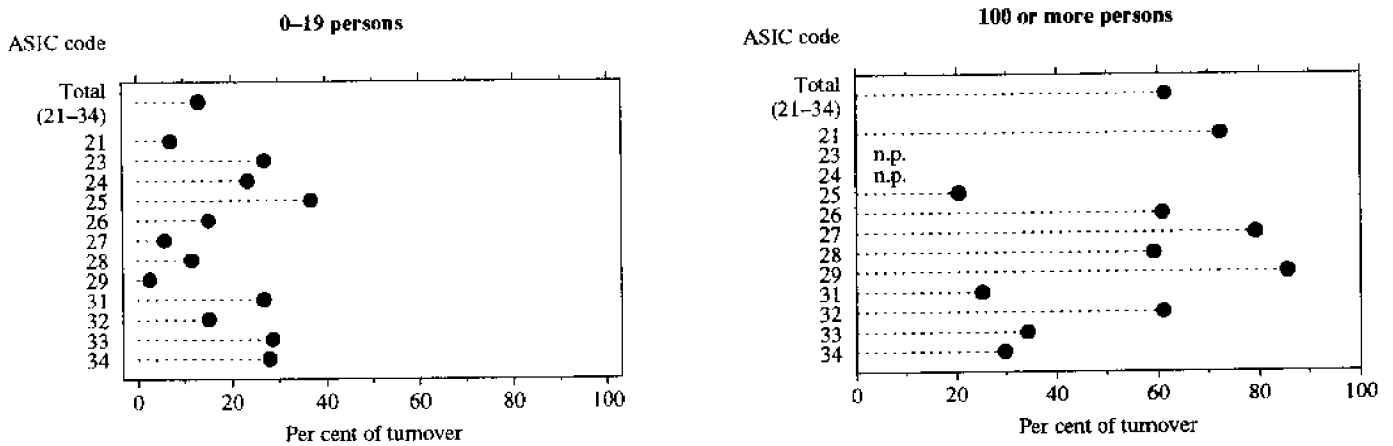
(b) Percentage distribution of turnover is 13.3 per cent and employment 13.4 per cent.

For 1991-92, the percentage distribution of turnover by employment size for the manufacturing industry was:

0-19 persons	13.2 per cent
20-49 persons	12.0 per cent
50-99 persons	13.3 per cent
100 or more persons	61.5 per cent

For six of the ten industry subdivisions for which data are available for publication, more than 50 per cent of turnover was contributed by large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). The industries where large establishments contributed most to turnover were the Basic metal products (85.6%) and Chemical, petroleum and coal products (79.4%) industries. Small establishments (employing 0-19 persons) made a relatively significant contribution to turnover for Wood, wood products and furniture (36.9%).

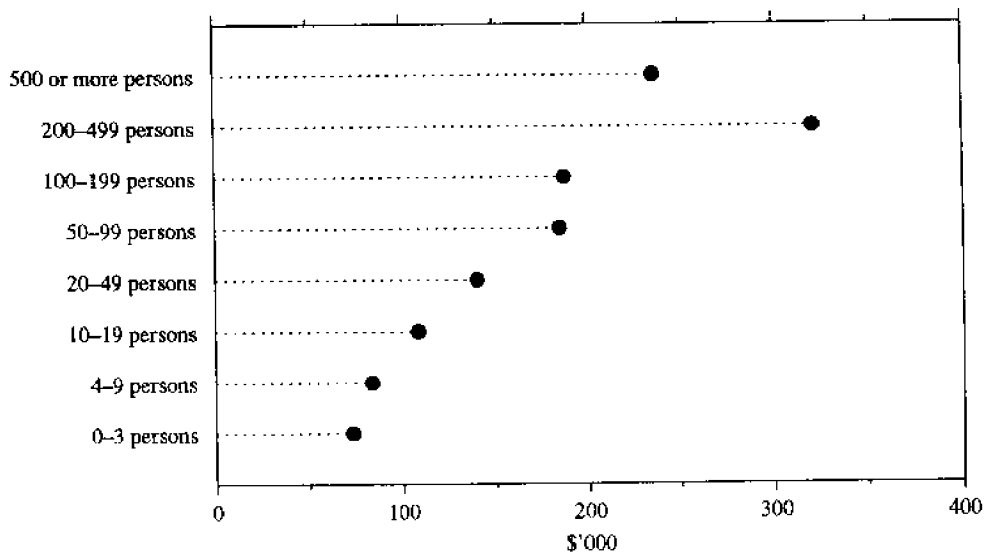
DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



(a) Refer to graphs on pages 1 to 3 for ASIC subdivision descriptions.

Small establishments (employing 0-19 persons) displayed a much lower ratio of average turnover per person employed at the end of June 1992 (\$92,700) than establishments in the larger size categories. Large establishments (employing 100 or more persons) recorded an average turnover per person employed at the end of June 1992 of \$258,800, with establishments employing between 200 and 499 persons having a ratio of \$321,000. It should be remembered that the data include all manufacturing industries and that somewhat different patterns may emerge through analysis of individual industries.

TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



Environmental protection (Tables 6 and 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 reported a positive response to the environmental issues. For two of the three environmental issues raised, the percentage contribution to total turnover was generally higher than the proportion of total establishments. This indicates that larger establishments generally make up a relatively higher proportion of manufacturing establishments involved in these environmental protection activities.

In all, 4 per cent of manufacturing establishments in Queensland reported conducting environmental impact assessments or audits in 1991-92. These establishments contributed 31 per cent of total manufacturing turnover, reflecting the substantially higher incidence of environmental impact assessments or audits being conducted by larger establishments. The highest proportion of establishments which conducted environmental impact assessments or audits occurred in Food, beverages and tobacco and Chemical, petroleum and coal products, both recording 8 per cent of all establishments that conducted these studies. The only other industry subdivision with a relatively high incidence of the conduct of these studies was Basic metal products (7%). The lowest incidence of the conduct of environmental impact assessments or audits occurred in Textiles (1%) and Clothing and footwear (2%).

In terms of the proportion of total turnover covered by establishments conducting environmental impact assessments or audits, Chemical, petroleum and coal products with 44 per cent was the highest, followed by Food, beverages and tobacco (40%), Basic metal products (37%) and Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (34%). The smallest contribution out of the industry subdivisions for which data are available for publication was recorded in Transport equipment (7%).

Overall, 21 per cent of all manufacturing establishments permitted and/or encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging. Those establishments contributed 28 per cent of total manufacturing turnover. The highest incidence of the return of containers or packaging was reported in Chemical, petroleum and coal products, where 39 per cent of all establishments did so. However, those establishments were likely to be the smaller ones as they contributed only 21 per cent of turnover in that industry. Whilst the incidence of the return of containers or packaging was only 30 per cent of establishments in Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, those establishments were likely to be the larger ones, contributing 47 per cent of turnover, the highest of any industry subdivision. Similarly, the 30 per cent of establishments in Non-metallic mineral products which allowed the return of containers or packaging contributed 46 per cent of the industry's turnover.

Only 5 per cent of all 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 4 per cent of total manufacturing turnover. The results show that the size of the businesses marketing or producing environmental goods or services varied depending on the industry subdivision. The incidence of larger businesses marketing or producing goods or services to monitor, maintain or improve the environment was high in Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, with the 9 per cent of manufacturing establishments marketing or producing these goods or services contributing 28 per cent of the turnover in the industry. The incidence of smaller businesses undertaking these activities was high in Chemical, petroleum and coal products, where the 15 per cent of all establishments involved contributed only 2 per cent of the industry's turnover.

Expenditure on Environmental Protection

All manufacturers (with the exception of single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed) were also asked to provide information on their total current and capital expenditure related to environmental protection.

In selected industries, the following breakdowns were also requested:

- Current expenditure on environmental protection in respect of:
 - (i) Government and council fees, charges and taxes relating to pollution abatement and control;
 - (ii) Purchased services (e.g. payments to non-government contractors to remove and dispose of wastes); and
 - (iii) Other current expenditure on environmental protection.
- Current expenditure on environmental protection in respect of:
 - (i) Research and development carried out by individual businesses; and
 - (ii) Research and development carried out for individual businesses by other businesses.
- Current expenditure on environmental protection in respect of:
 - (i) Expenditure incurred on environmental impact assessments (for proposed new production);
 - (ii) Expenditure incurred on environmental audits (for existing production processes); and
 - (iii) Expenditure incurred on energy audits.
- Capital expenditure by individual businesses for new plant, machinery or equipment designed to abate or control water, hazardous and non-hazardous solid wastes, air, noise and other pollutants through:
 - (i) end-of-line techniques; and
 - (ii) change-in-production processes.

In 1991–92, total current expenditure by manufacturing establishments in Queensland on environmental protection was \$51.4m. This amounts to 0.2 per cent of the total manufacturing industry turnover for the year. Of the total current expenditure on environmental protection, 59.7 per cent was spent by manufacturers in just three industry subdivisions—Food, beverages and tobacco (\$14.1m), Basic metal products (\$9.5m) and Chemical, petroleum and coal products (\$7.1m).

At the ASIC class level, the highest amount of current expenditure on environmental protection in 1991–92 was the \$3.2m spent by the Meat (except smallgoods or poultry)(ASIC class 2115) industry. Again, this amounted to 0.2 per cent of the industry's turnover for the year. In by far the majority of industries, less than 1.0 per cent of total turnover for that industry was spent on ongoing environmental protection.

In 1991–92, reported total capital expenditure by manufacturers to abate pollution was \$39.3m. Of this total expenditure, 84.5 per cent was spent by manufacturers in the same three industry subdivisions who spent the most on ongoing environmental protection—Basic metal products (\$19.3m), Chemical, petroleum and coal products (\$7.7m) and Food, beverages and tobacco (\$6.3m).

Further information on the environmental protection issues covered in the 1991–92 manufacturing census will be published in *Cost of Environmental Protection, Australia, 1991–92* (4603.0).

Regional manufacturing activity (Table 8)

The Brisbane Statistical Division continued to dominate manufacturing activity in Queensland in 1991–92. It contributed 50.3 per cent of all locations at 30 June 1992, 58.3 per cent of employment at the end of June 1992 and 60.0 per cent of turnover for 1991–92. For the ten remaining statistical divisions, the statistical division which contributed the most to employment was Moreton (with 11.0% of State employment), whilst Northern Statistical Division (with 7.7% of State turnover) contributed the most to turnover. (Note: There are two statistical divisions for which total manufacturing turnover data are not available for publication and which have, therefore, been excluded from this analysis on the contribution to total manufacturing by statistical division.)

The Brisbane Statistical Division was also the leading contributor in all industry subdivisions for employment and in eleven of the 12 industry subdivisions for turnover. Food, beverages and tobacco was the largest industry subdivision within the Brisbane Statistical Division, contributing 15,390 persons employed and \$3,162.8m in turnover. However, it should be noted that manufacturing locations situated outside the Brisbane Statistical Division dominated the Basic metal products industry. For this industry subdivision, the contribution by these locations was 5,085 persons employed and \$2,448.3m in turnover.

For the ten remaining statistical divisions, a common feature was that a single industry subdivision generally dominated total manufacturing in that area. An analysis of the percentage contribution to turnover for these statistical divisions shows that Food, beverages and tobacco contributed more than 40 per cent of total turnover in five of the seven statistical divisions for which these data (for this industry subdivision) are available for publication. Of these, the statistical divisions that had the highest percentage contribution by Food, beverages and tobacco for their region were Darling Downs (68.5%) and Far North (62.5%).

An analysis of data from 1988–89 to 1991–92 shows that there has been some change in the geographic distribution of manufacturing activity throughout Queensland over that period. Brisbane Statistical Division's percentage share of turnover rose by 0.5 percentage points to 60.0 per cent whilst its percentage share of employment fell by 0.9 percentage points to 58.3 per cent. Northern Statistical Division has now replaced Moreton Statistical Division as the second largest contributor to State turnover by increasing its percentage share by 1.4 percentage points to 7.7 per cent. However, Moreton remained the second largest contributor to employment by increasing its percentage share by 0.3 percentage points to 11.0 per cent. The other notable movement was in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, where the region showed a 0.5 percentage points increase in its share of State turnover to 5.3 per cent and an increase of 0.4 percentage points in its share of State employment to 6.3 per cent.

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

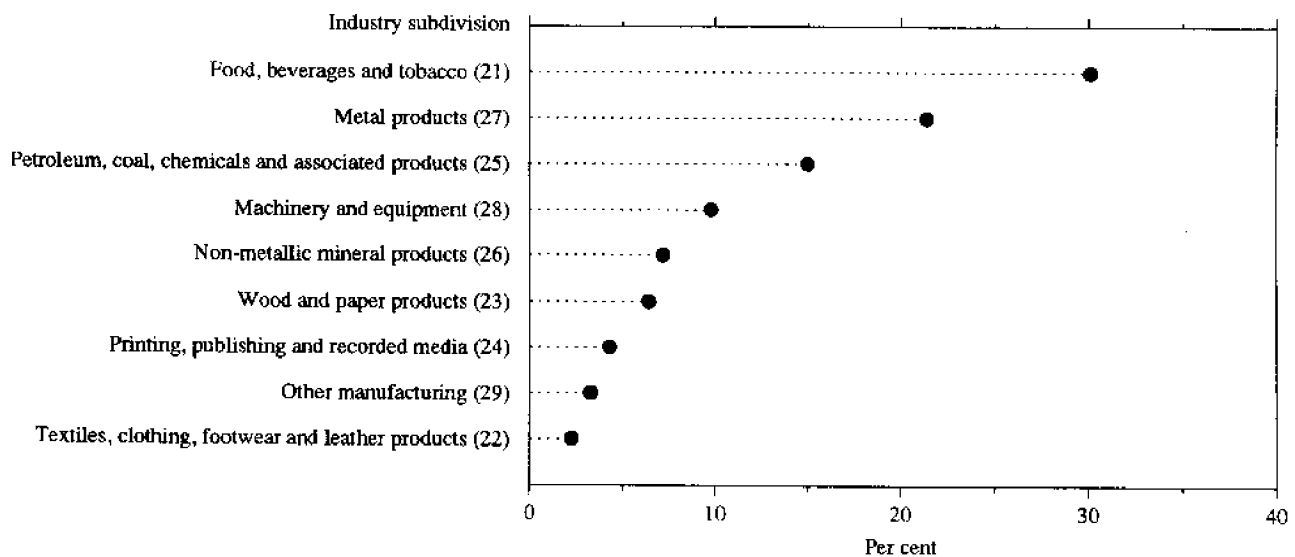
As explained in the introduction to Table 9, a new industry classification called the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is being introduced to replace the ASIC currently in use. Table 9 presents a concordance of data between those two industry classifications in respect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

At the total manufacturing level, there is very little difference in the figures reported for Queensland under the two industry classifications. Under ANZSIC, there are 4.0 per cent fewer establishments in the manufacturing industry, 2.1 per cent fewer persons employed and 1.2 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.

The major differences between the two classifications becomes apparent in examining turnover at the industry subdivision level. As the chart below shows, under ANZSIC, the gap between the largest subdivision Food, beverages and tobacco and the next largest subdivision has narrowed. Whilst there is still one large subdivision contributing to manufacturing turnover, there are now two medium sized subdivisions, with the remaining six subdivisions being small contributors. Under ASIC (for which there were 12 industry subdivisions), there was one large subdivision, two subdivisions of small to medium size, with the remaining nine industry subdivisions being of a small size (see the chart on page 1).

The chart below ranks ANZSIC industry subdivisions from the largest to the smallest contributor for 1991–92 manufacturing turnover. With the introduction of this new industry classification, Food, beverages and tobacco is still the largest contributor to Queensland manufacturing industry turnover with 30.1 per cent of the total turnover. Metal products (21.4%) and Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products (15.0%) are, by far, the next highest contributors. The remaining six industry subdivisions each contributed less than 10 per cent to total turnover, with Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products (2.3%) being the smallest.

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER, ANZSIC SUBDIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 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, QUEENSLAND
1988-89 TO 1991-92 (b)

Industry subdivision		Establishments at 30 June (c) (No.)	Employment at end of June (d) (000)	Wages and salaries (e)(f) (\$m)	Turnover (f) (\$m)	Persons employed per establishment (No.)	Turnover per person employed (f) (\$000)	
ASIC code	Description							
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	1991-92	817	33.1	851.8	6,945.4	41	209.6
		1990-91 (g)	761	34.2	882.8	6,990.6	45	204.7
		1989-90	789	35.9	827.3	6,944.1	46	193.3
		1988-89	822	35.9	762.7	6,142.1	44	171.2
23	Textiles	1991-92	115	1.3	28.4	168.9	11	128.5
		1990-91 (g)	122	1.4	26.7	166.1	11	122.9
		1989-90	117	1.4	26.0	163.3	12	119.6
		1988-89	103	1.2	22.6	187.4	12	152.5
24	Clothing and footwear	1991-92	270	4.2	85.3	305.8	16	72.7
		1990-91 (g)	271	4.6	89.5	309.6	17	67.2
		1989-90	253	4.7	86.3	299.7	19	63.3
		1988-89	278	6.1	89.7	300.6	22	49.2
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1991-92	1,297	14.5	315.5	1,409.3	11	97.5
		1990-91 (g)	1,249	14.5	301.1	1,308.2	12	90.4
		1989-90	1,302	15.4	308.2	1,346.2	12	87.6
		1988-89	1,316	16.4	272.4	1,252.3	12	76.4
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1991-92	650	11.9	320.2	1,534.5	18	128.6
		1990-91 (g)	592	12.4	336.6	1,549.0	21	125.4
		1989-90	589	12.8	331.2	1,440.0	22	112.2
		1988-89	584	12.3	273.7	1,217.7	21	99.0
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1991-92	161	4.5	162.5	2,886.4	28	638.2
		1990-91 (g)	143	5.0	181.6	3,057.5	35	617.3
		1989-90	143	4.6	144.1	2,650.5	32	572.0
		1988-89	134	4.0	110.2	2,178.9	29	551.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1991-92	312	7.3	208.8	1,582.3	23	215.9
		1990-91 (g)	286	7.2	200.1	1,441.1	25	200.7
		1989-90	348	7.1	189.5	1,447.3	20	203.6
		1988-89	385	7.3	176.1	1,304.9	19	179.6
29	Basic metal products	1991-92	127	7.7	267.8	3,109.2	61	404.4
		1990-91 (g)	122	7.7	249.6	3,358.5	63	434.7
		1989-90	129	7.5	239.0	3,439.6	58	458.4
		1988-89	97	7.1	208.6	2,739.7	74	384.1
31	Fabricated metal products	1991-92	1,051	14.8	374.7	1,821.0	14	123.4
		1990-91 (g)	1,046	15.3	381.1	1,843.7	15	120.6
		1989-90	1,047	15.2	351.0	1,852.9	15	121.8
		1988-89	1,068	17.4	339.1	1,802.0	16	103.9
32	Transport equipment	1991-92	425	6.6	161.5	1,090.8	16	165.2
		1990-91 (g)	403	6.3	156.8	1,121.4	16	176.8
		1989-90	430	10.3	246.3	1,494.2	24	144.8
		1988-89	439	11.4	242.9	1,290.0	26	112.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	1991-92	728	10.2	271.6	1,171.2	14	114.8
		1990-91 (g)	657	10.6	278.1	1,135.1	16	107.1
		1989-90	601	10.8	270.5	1,197.5	18	110.4
		1988-89	631	11.3	247.9	1,067.8	18	94.5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1991-92	620	6.3	146.9	812.2	10	129.6
		1990-91 (g)	584	6.1	141.1	803.7	11	103.8
		1989-90	637	6.4	142.4	746.8	10	116.0
		1988-89	613	7.2	130.5	771.4	12	107.8
21-34	Total manufacturing	1991-92	6,573	122.4	3,195.0	22,836.9	19	186.5
		1990-91 (g)	6,236	125.2	3,225.3	23,084.3	20	184.4
		1989-90	6,385	132.3	3,161.9	23,022.1	21	174.0
		1988-89	6,470	137.5	2,876.4	20,254.7	21	147.3

(a) See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) For comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 4 to 10 and 28 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Includes working proprietors. (e) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (f) Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes. (g) 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.

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

Industry subdivision		Manufacturing employment, August 1991 (a)		
		Sole proprietors and partnerships not employing others (No.)	Total other (b) (No.)	Manufacturing census employment at end of June 1991 (b) (No.)
ASIC code	Description			
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	800	33,408	34,156
23	Textiles	242	1,510	1,352
24	Clothing and footwear	587	4,662	4,604
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,429	13,603	14,463
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	827	12,822	12,355
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	144	4,831	4,953
28	Non-metallic mineral products	723	6,807	7,181
29	Basic metal products	94	5,808	7,726
31	Fabricated metal products	804	13,210	15,289
32	Transport equipment	543	8,936	6,343
33	Other machinery and equipment	703	10,421	10,598
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,075	6,312	6,146
..	Manufacturing undefined (c)	756	3,679	..
21-34	Total manufacturing	8,727	126,009	125,166

(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 32 to 35 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 QUEENSLAND, 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	71.1	28.9	22.2	26.1	42.4	9.3
23	Textiles	50.6	49.4	18.1	25.8	47.5	8.6
24	Clothing and footwear	23.2	76.8	20.0	23.8	49.1	7.1
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	81.9	18.1	26.6	26.6	38.0	8.8
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	61.8	38.2	21.0	25.0	45.4	8.6
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	75.2	24.8	12.4	27.4	51.6	8.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	84.2	15.8	14.4	27.3	49.1	9.2
29	Basic metal products	91.2	8.8	16.5	29.0	46.1	8.4
31	Fabricated metal products	82.6	17.4	22.3	28.4	41.8	7.5
32	Transport equipment	89.5	10.5	19.0	27.7	42.8	10.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	77.5	22.5	20.3	28.8	42.7	8.3
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	70.8	29.2	20.5	29.1	42.7	7.7
..	Manufacturing undefined (a)	78.5	21.5	22.6	25.9	43.3	8.3
21-34	Total manufacturing	74.2	25.8	20.9	26.9	43.5	8.7
01-99	ALL INDUSTRIES	58.1	41.9	20.8	25.8	44.3	9.2

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): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)	Employment at end of June (c) (No.)	Wages and salaries (d) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Persons employed per establishment (No.)	Turnover per person employed (\$'000)
ASIC code	Description						
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO—							
Meat products—							
2115	Meat (except smallgoods or poultry)	64	8,250	214.4	1,951.4	129	236.5
2116	Poultry	12	1,540	37.9	263.7	128	171.2
2117	Bacon, ham and smallgoods n.e.c.	23	1,582	36.1	331.1	69	209.3
211	Total	99	11,372	288.5	2,546.2	115	223.9
Milk products—							
2121	Liquid milk and cream	12	1,570	49.7	563.5	131	358.9
2122	Butter	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2123	Cheese	5	119	n.p.	n.p.	24	n.p.
2124	Ice cream and frozen confections	9	286	n.p.	n.p.	32	n.p.
2125	Milk products n.e.c.	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
212	Total	30	2,024	60.7	722.7	67	357.1
Fruit and vegetable products—							
2131	Fruit products	15	771	15.7	169.5	51	219.8
2132	Vegetable products	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
213	Total	25	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
214	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.	5	374	n.p.	n.p.	75	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products—							
2151	Flour mill products	7	498	13.3	152.8	71	306.9
2152	Starch, gluten and starch sugars	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2153	Cereal foods and baking mixes	15	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
215	Total	24	1,069	27.3	257.6	45	240.9
Bread, cakes and biscuits—							
2161	Bread	332	4,248	75.9	336.5	13	79.2
2162	Cakes and pastries	104	1,382	n.p.	n.p.	13	n.p.
2163	Biscuits	7	1,151	n.p.	n.p.	164	n.p.
216	Total	443	6,781	125.6	557.9	15	82.3
Other food products—							
2171	Raw sugar	19	4,454	154.8	1,017.9	234	228.5
2173	Confectionery and cocoa products	17	104	2.0	8.1	6	77.6
2174	Processed seafoods	9	308	4.7	47.2	34	153.2
2175	Prepared animal and bird foods	45	806	21.7	324.8	18	403.0
2176	Food products n.e.c.	60	1,674	41.4	306.2	28	182.9
217	Total	150	7,346	224.7	1,704.3	49	232.0
Beverages and malt—							
2185	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	26	1,218	35.8	363.7	47	298.6
2186	Beer	4	1,263	42.5	423.1	316	335.0
2187	Malt	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2188	Wine and brandy	5	29	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.
2189	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
218	Total	39	2,568	80.7	817.3	66	318.3
219	Tobacco products	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21	Total food, beverages and tobacco	817	33,144	851.8	6,945.4	41	209.6

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)	Employment at end of June (c) (No.)	Wages and salaries (d) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Persons employed per establishment (No.)	Turnover per person employed (\$'000)
ASIC code	Description						
TEXTILES—							
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics—							
2341	Cotton ginning	6	195	n.p.	n.p.	33	n.p.
2342	Wool scouring and top making	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2343	Man-made fibres and yarns	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2344	Man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2345	Cotton yarns and broadwoven fabrics	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2346	Worsted yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—
2347	Woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—
2348	Narrow woven and elastic textiles	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2349	Textile finishing	10	108	n.p.	n.p.	11	n.p.
234	<i>Total</i>	25	601	n.p.	n.p.	24	n.p.
Other textile products—							
2351	Household textiles	17	124	2.3	7.3	7	59.1
2352	Textile floor coverings	7	118	3.2	29.3	17	248.6
2353	Felt and felt products	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2354	Canvas and associated products n.e.c.	46	292	5.0	22.8	6	78.2
2355	Rope, cordage and twine	7	n.p.	0.2	1.2	n.p.	58.2
2356	Textile products n.e.c.	12	110	2.2	8.6	9	78.3
235	<i>Total</i>	90	714	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.
23	<i>Total textiles</i>	115	1,315	28.4	168.9	11	128.5
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—							
Knitting mills—							
2441	Hosiery	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2442	Cardigans and pullovers	3	41	n.p.	n.p.	14	n.p.
2443	Knitted goods n.e.c.	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
244	<i>Total</i>	13	140	3.4	31.7	11	226.5
Clothing—							
2451	Men's trousers and shorts; work clothing	30	1,009	23.8	68.7	34	68.0
2452	Men's suits and coats; waterproof clothing	19	240	4.2	13.7	13	57.2
2453	Women's outerwear n.e.c.	76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2454	Foundation garments	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2455	Underwear and infants' clothing n.e.c.	21	369	7.2	24.5	18	66.5
2456	Headwear and clothing n.e.c.	96	968	17.7	64.7	10	66.9
245-	<i>Total</i>	243	3,797	75.9	253.2	16	66.7
246	<i>Footwear</i>	14	269	6.0	20.9	19	77.6
24	<i>Total clothing and footwear</i>	270	4,206	85.3	305.8	16	72.7
WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE—							
Wood and wood products—							
2531	Log sawmilling	157	2,612	57.8	270.6	17	103.6
2532	Resawn and dressed timber	25	439	9.8	51.1	18	116.3
2533	Veneers and manufactured boards of wood	17	1,083	32.0	159.5	64	147.3
2534	Wooden doors	7	177	n.p.	n.p.	25	n.p.
2535	Wooden structural fittings and joinery n.e.c.	322	3,429	74.9	354.3	11	103.3
2536	Wooden containers	19	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2537	Hardwood woodchips	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2538	Wood products n.e.c.	111	516	9.5	37.0	5	71.7
253	<i>Total</i>	660	8,352	189.4	906.9	13	108.6
Furniture and mattresses—							
2541	Furniture (except sheet metal)	623	5,576	113.7	438.5	9	78.6
2542	Mattresses (except rubber)	14	532	12.4	63.9	38	120.1
254	<i>Total</i>	637	6,108	126.1	502.4	10	82.3
25	<i>Total wood, wood products and furniture</i>	1,297	14,460	315.5	1,409.3	11	97.5

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)	Employment at end of June (c) (No.)	Wages and salaries (d) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Persons employed per establishment (No.)	Turnover per person employed (\$'000)
ASIC code	Description						
PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—							
Paper and paper products—							
2631	Pulp, paper and paperboard	12	676	n.p.	n.p.	56	n.p.
2632	Paper bags (including textile bags)	6	125	2.7	21.8	21	174.1
2633	Solid fibreboard containers	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2634	Corrugated fibreboard containers	6	924	32.9	251.9	154	272.7
2635	Paper products n.e.c.	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
263	<i>Total</i>	39	1,960	66.9	564.8	50	288.2
Printing and allied industries—							
2641	Publishing	80	2,422	59.1	287.3	30	118.6
2642	Printing and publishing	123	2,632	68.3	213.1	21	81.0
2643	Paper stationery	25	391	9.4	48.6	16	124.3
2644	Printing and bookbinding	322	4,086	105.1	388.9	13	95.2
2645	Printing trade services n.e.c.	61	442	11.4	31.8	7	71.9
264	<i>Total</i>	611	9,973	253.3	969.7	16	97.2
26	<i>Total paper, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	650	11,933	320.2	1,534.5	18	128.6
CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—							
Basic chemicals—							
2751	Chemical fertilisers	10	409	n.p.	n.p.	41	n.p.
2752	Industrial gases	3	319	n.p.	n.p.	106	n.p.
2753	Synthetic resins and rubber	18	376	9.9	68.7	21	182.7
2754	Organic industrial chemicals n.e.c.	4	88	n.p.	n.p.	22	n.p.
2755	Inorganic industrial chemicals n.e.c.	19	380	14.4	129.2	20	339.9
275	<i>Total</i>	54	1,572	n.p.	n.p.	29	n.p.
Other chemical products—							
2761	Ammunition, explosives and fireworks	8	296	10.1	155.8	37	526.4
2762	Paints	22	949	32.5	253.3	43	266.9
2763	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products	14	453	11.2	74.2	32	163.8
2764	Pesticides	7	210	8.3	95.0	30	452.4
2765	Soap and other detergents	22	226	9.0	73.2	10	323.9
2766	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	8	46	0.8	4.5	6	97.4
2767	Inks	4	96	2.4	14.3	24	149.2
2768	Chemical products n.e.c.	14	73	1.8	15.1	5	207.4
276	<i>Total</i>	99	2,349	76.0	685.5	24	291.8
277	<i>Petroleum refining</i>	4	579	n.p.	n.p.	145	n.p.
278	<i>Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.</i>	4	23	0.7	5.1	6	221.9
27	<i>Total chemical, petroleum and coal products</i>	161	4,523	162.5	2,886.4	28	638.2

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b) (No.)	Employment at end of June (c) (No.)	Wages and salaries (d) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Persons employed per establishment (No.)	Turnover per person employed (\$'000)
ASIC code	Description						
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS—							
285	Glass and glass products	29	715	16.6	118.6	25	165.8
Clay products and refractories—							
2861	Clay bricks	16	961	24.5	139.5	60	145.2
2862	Refractories	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2863	Ceramic tiles and pipes	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2864	Ceramic goods n.e.c.	37	273	4.7	13.1	7	48.1
286	Total	60	1,338	32.0	162.4	22	121.4
Cement and concrete products—							
2871	Cement	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2872	Ready mixed concrete	51	1,072	31.8	447.8	21	417.7
2873	Concrete pipes and box culverts	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2874	Concrete products n.e.c.	107	2,180	63.8	373.2	20	171.2
287	Total	170	4,492	136.8	1,100.2	26	244.9
Other non-metallic mineral products—							
2881	Plaster products and expanded minerals	15	518	17.4	177.7	35	343.0
2882	Stone products	25	173	3.5	10.6	7	61.1
2883	Glass wool and mineral wool products	4	25	0.8	3.1	6	122.6
2884	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	9	69	1.7	9.7	8	140.7
288	Total	53	785	23.4	201.0	15	256.1
28	Total non-metallic mineral products	312	7,330	208.8	1,582.3	23	215.9
BASIC METAL PRODUCTS—							
Basic iron and steel—							
2941	Iron and steel basic products	49	1,233	38.3	430.8	25	349.4
2942	Iron casting	10	471	12.7	43.4	47	92.1
2943	Steel casting	13	890	25.0	117.8	68	132.4
2944	Iron and steel forging	6	29	1.2	3.5	5	121.2
2945	Steel pipes and tubes	12	440	14.6	153.8	37	349.6
294	Total	90	3,063	91.7	749.3	34	244.6
Basic non-ferrous metals—							
2951	Copper smelting, refining	3	731	n.p.	n.p.	244	n.p.
2952	Silver, lead, zinc smelting, refining	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2953	Alumina	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2954	Aluminium smelting	3	834	n.p.	n.p.	278	n.p.
2955	Nickel smelting, refining	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2956	Non-ferrous metals n.e.c. smelting, refining	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2957	Secondary recovery and alloying of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.	8	108	2.8	26.3	14	243.2
295	Total	18	3,893	156.5	2,241.2	216	575.7
Non-ferrous metal basic products—							
2961	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2962	Non-ferrous metals n.e.c. rolling, drawing, extruding	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2963	Non-ferrous metal casting	11	112	2.3	8.2	10	73.6
296	Total	19	733	19.7	118.7	39	161.9
29	Total basic metal products	127	7,689	267.8	3,109.2	61	404.4

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Persons employed per establishment	Turnover per person employed
ASIC code	Description	(b) (No.)	(c) (No.)	(d) (\$m)	(\$m)	(No.)	(\$'000)
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—							
Structural metal products—							
3141	Fabricated structural steel	236	3,025	75.7	429.4	13	141.9
3142	Architectural aluminium products	162	3,077	74.3	347.9	19	113.1
3143	Architectural metal products n.e.c.	81	990	22.1	111.3	12	112.4
314	<i>Total</i>	479	7,092	172.2	888.6	15	125.3
Sheet metal products—							
3151	Metal containers	12	735	25.7	209.2	61	284.6
3152	Sheet metal furniture	23	249	6.1	28.2	11	113.3
3153	Sheet metal products n.e.c.	131	1,819	47.8	177.8	14	97.7
315	<i>Total</i>	166	2,803	79.6	415.2	17	148.1
Other fabricated metal products—							
3161	Cutlery and hand tools n.e.c.	18	118	2.6	13.5	7	114.4
3162	Springs and wire products	47	954	24.5	170.6	20	178.9
3163	Nuts, bolts, screws and rivets	11	87	2.0	5.9	8	67.5
3164	Metal coating and finishing	58	575	13.5	47.6	10	82.8
3165	Non-ferrous steam, gas and water fittings	6	233	7.1	28.1	39	120.7
3166	Boiler and plate work	24	509	13.0	54.9	21	107.9
3167	Metal blinds and awnings	27	333	7.0	31.9	12	95.9
3168	Fabricated metal products n.e.c.	215	2,051	53.2	164.6	10	80.3
316	<i>Total</i>	406	4,860	122.9	517.2	12	106.4
31	<i>Total fabricated metal products</i>	1,051	14,755	374.7	1,821.0	14	123.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—							
Motor vehicles and parts—							
3231	Motor vehicles	14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3232	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, caravans	82	1,092	24.5	111.2	13	101.8
3233	Motor vehicle instruments and electrical equipment n.e.c.	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3234	Motor vehicle parts n.e.c.	132	1,753	39.0	144.8	13	82.6
323	<i>Total</i>	235	4,018	94.0	821.8	17	204.5
Other transport equipment—							
3241	Ships	16	369	12.1	35.2	23	95.4
3242	Boats	111	1,182	27.0	102.4	11	86.7
3243	Railway rolling stock and locomotives	7	512	14.2	86.9	73	169.8
3244	Aircraft	48	474	13.1	41.2	10	86.9
3245	Transport equipment n.e.c.	8	46	1.1	3.3	6	70.7
324	<i>Total</i>	190	2,583	67.5	269.0	14	104.1
32	<i>Total transport equipment</i>	425	6,601	161.5	1,090.8	16	165.2

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS
QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Establishments at 30 June (b)	Employment at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries (d)	Turnover (\$m)	Persons employed per establishment (No.)	Turnover per person employed (\$'000)
ASIC code	Description	(No.)	(No.)	(\$m)			
OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—							
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment—							
3341	Photographic and optical goods	3	16	n.p.	n.p.	5	n.p.
3342	Photographic film processing	127	818	16.4	79.8	6	97.6
3343	Measuring, professional and scientific equipment	27	329	n.p.	n.p.	12	n.p.
334	<i>Total</i>	157	1,163	25.9	112.2	7	96.5
Appliances and electrical equipment—							
3351	Radio and TV receivers; audio equipment	5	82	n.p.	n.p.	16	n.p.
3352	Electronic equipment n.e.c.	55	602	15.6	66.7	11	110.8
3353	Refrigerators and household appliances	41	905	23.0	134.5	22	148.6
3354	Water heating systems	7	46	0.8	5.4	7	117.5
3355	Electric and telephone cable and wire	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3356	Batteries	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3357	Electrical machinery and equipment n.e.c.	83	1,400	38.6	147.6	17	105.4
335	<i>Total</i>	197	3,437	90.8	451.1	17	131.2
Industrial machinery and equipment—							
3361	Agricultural machinery	94	1,695	41.1	167.6	18	98.9
3362	Construction machinery	16	643	23.2	70.3	40	109.4
3363	Materials handling equipment	32	384	10.0	55.7	12	145.1
3364	Wood and metal working machinery	27	202	4.5	23.4	7	115.6
3365	Pumps and compressors	14	152	3.4	15.5	11	102.1
3366	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3367	Dies, saw blades and machine tool accessories	26	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3368	Food processing machinery	16	448	13.8	49.9	28	111.3
3369	Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.	144	1,855	53.0	204.9	13	110.5
336	<i>Total</i>	374	5,602	155.0	607.9	15	108.5
33	<i>Total other machinery and equipment</i>	728	10,202	271.6	1,171.2	14	114.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING—							
Leather and leather products—							
3451	Leather tanning and fur dressing	9	417	n.p.	n.p.	46	n.p.
3452	Leather and leather substitute goods n.e.c.	25	129	n.p.	n.p.	5	n.p.
345	<i>Total</i>	34	546	12.0	83.7	16	153.3
Rubber products—							
3461	Rubber tyres, tubes, belts, hose and sheets	20	326	8.9	62.4	16	191.3
3462	Rubber products n.e.c.	16	237	5.2	18.1	15	76.3
346	<i>Total</i>	36	563	14.1	80.5	16	142.9
Plastic and related products—							
3471	Flexible packaging and abrasive papers	21	365	7.9	49.8	17	136.3
3472	Rigid plastic sheeting	5	27	0.4	1.3	5	48.3
3473	Hard surface floor coverings n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3474	Plastic products n.e.c.	163	2,354	63.6	405.8	14	172.4
347	<i>Total</i>	189	2,746	71.9	456.9	15	166.4
Other manufacturing—							
3481	Ophthalmic articles	10	114	2.5	7.7	11	68.0
3482	Jewellery and silverware	43	231	4.6	18.2	5	78.8
3483	Brooms and brushes	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3484	Signs and advertising displays	179	1,149	23.4	84.8	6	73.8
3485	Sporting equipment	50	317	6.0	24.5	6	77.3
3486	Writing and marking equipment	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3487	Manufacturing n.e.c.	73	406	7.7	33.3	6	82.0
348	<i>Total</i>	361	2,411	49.0	191.1	7	79.3
34	<i>Total miscellaneous manufacturing</i>	620	6,266	146.9	812.2	10	129.6
21-34	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	6,573	122,424	3,195.0	22,836.9	19	186.5

(a) See paragraph 30 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.

TABLE 5: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June (b)		Employment at end of June (c)		Wages and salaries (d) (e)		Turnover (e)	
	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO								
0 - 3 persons	131	16.0	314	0.9	3.8	0.4	27.0	0.4
4 - 9 persons	317	38.8	1,918	5.8	27.9	3.3	165.0	2.4
10 - 19 persons	161	19.7	2,085	6.3	42.0	4.9	299.2	4.3
20 - 49 persons	96	11.8	3,051	9.2	67.9	8.0	563.3	8.1
50 - 99 persons	38	4.7	2,968	9.0	78.2	9.2	857.6	12.4
Total less than 100 persons	743	90.9	10,336	31.2	219.7	25.9	1,912.1	27.6
100 - 199 persons	32	3.9	4,532	13.7	129.3	15.2	1,047.5	15.1
200 - 499 persons	30	3.7	10,008	30.2	266.9	31.4	2,065.8	29.8
500 - 999 persons	12	1.5	8,268	24.9	233.4	27.5	1,904.5	27.5
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	74	9.1	22,808	68.8	629.6	74.1	5,017.7	72.4
Total	817	100.0	33,144	100.0	849.3	100.0	6,929.9	100.0
TEXTILES								
0 - 3 persons	37	32.2	85	6.5	1.0	3.5	5.2	3.1
4 - 9 persons	45	39.1	231	17.6	3.6	12.5	22.6	13.4
10 - 19 persons	14	12.2	189	14.4	4.0	14.2	17.8	10.5
20 - 49 persons	13	11.3	401	30.5	9.4	33.1	62.5	37.0
50 - 99 persons	5	4.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total less than 100 persons	114	99.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
100 - 199 persons	1	0.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200 - 499 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	1	0.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	115	100.0	1,315	100.0	28.4	100.0	168.7	100.0
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR								
0 - 3 persons	79	29.3	175	4.2	2.1	2.5	10.2	3.4
4 - 9 persons	106	39.3	603	14.3	6.8	8.0	28.6	9.4
10 - 19 persons	42	15.6	576	13.7	10.6	12.5	32.5	10.7
20 - 49 persons	28	10.4	808	19.2	17.1	20.2	57.1	18.8
50 - 99 persons	9	3.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total less than 100 persons	264	97.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
100 - 199 persons	4	1.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200 - 499 persons	2	0.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	6	2.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	270	100.0	4,206	100.0	84.4	100.0	303.9	100.0
WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE								
0 - 3 persons	434	33.5	997	6.9	13.1	4.2	64.4	4.6
4 - 9 persons	487	37.5	2,792	19.3	47.4	15.3	190.8	13.7
10 - 19 persons	213	16.4	2,875	19.9	60.4	19.5	258.8	18.6
20 - 49 persons	120	9.3	3,352	23.2	76.3	24.6	355.0	25.5
50 - 99 persons	30	2.3	2,150	14.9	53.1	17.1	237.9	17.1
Total less than 100 persons	1,284	99.0	12,166	84.1	250.3	80.8	1,106.9	79.5
100 - 199 persons	11	0.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200 - 499 persons	2	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	13	1.0	2,294	15.9	59.6	19.2	285.6	20.5
Total	1,297	100.0	14,460	100.0	309.9	100.0	1,392.4	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June (b)		Employment at end of June (c)		Wages and salaries (d) (e)		Turnover (e)	
	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)
PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING								
0 - 3 persons	208	32.0	444	3.7	6.2	1.9	26.6	1.7
4 - 9 persons	240	36.9	1,401	11.7	26.7	8.4	100.3	6.5
10 - 19 persons	96	14.8	1,265	10.6	27.9	8.7	104.8	6.8
20 - 49 persons	65	10.0	1,831	15.3	44.9	14.1	176.8	11.5
50 - 99 persons	19	2.9	1,313	11.0	37.9	11.9	189.1	12.4
Total less than 100 persons	628	96.6	6,254	52.4	143.6	45.0	597.5	39.0
100 - 199 persons	12	1.8	1,734	14.5	47.7	14.9	239.2	15.6
200 - 499 persons	9	1.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	1	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	22	3.4	5,679	47.6	175.8	55.0	933.3	61.0
Total	650	100.0	11,933	100.0	319.4	100.0	1,530.8	100.0
CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS								
0 - 3 persons	41	25.5	95	2.1	2.0	1.2	14.3	0.5
4 - 9 persons	48	29.8	277	6.1	6.2	3.8	50.5	1.8
10 - 19 persons	32	19.9	441	9.8	14.5	9.0	101.8	3.5
20 - 49 persons	23	14.3	724	16.0	24.1	14.9	259.2	9.0
50 - 99 persons	5	3.1	344	7.6	12.1	7.5	169.5	5.9
Total less than 100 persons	149	92.5	1,881	41.6	59.0	36.4	595.4	20.6
100 - 199 persons	6	3.7	836	18.5	26.8	16.5	174.1	6.0
200 - 499 persons	6	3.7	1,806	39.9	76.5	47.1	2,116.5	73.3
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	12	7.5	2,642	58.4	103.3	63.6	2,290.6	79.4
Total	161	100.0	4,523	100.0	162.3	100.0	2,886.0	100.0
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS								
0 - 3 persons	90	28.8	199	2.7	3.0	1.4	17.0	1.1
4 - 9 persons	106	34.0	614	8.4	12.1	5.8	67.1	4.2
10 - 19 persons	50	16.0	656	8.9	16.5	7.9	97.4	6.2
20 - 49 persons	36	11.5	993	13.5	28.5	13.7	205.2	13.0
50 - 99 persons	10	3.2	781	10.7	22.4	10.7	259.2	16.4
Total less than 100 persons	292	93.6	3,243	44.2	82.4	39.5	645.9	40.8
100 - 199 persons	13	4.2	1,847	25.2	56.1	26.9	461.2	29.2
200 - 499 persons	7	2.2	2,240	30.6	70.0	33.6	474.5	30.0
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	20	6.4	4,087	55.8	126.1	60.5	935.6	59.2
Total	312	100.0	7,330	100.0	208.5	100.0	1,581.5	100.0
BASIC METAL PRODUCTS								
0 - 3 persons	23	18.1	54	0.7	0.8	0.3	3.0	0.1
4 - 9 persons	33	26.0	188	2.4	4.1	1.5	28.2	0.9
10 - 19 persons	24	18.9	331	4.3	8.1	3.0	50.9	1.6
20 - 49 persons	22	17.3	634	8.2	18.5	6.9	158.2	5.1
50 - 99 persons	8	6.3	529	6.9	16.1	6.0	206.4	6.6
Total less than 100 persons	110	86.6	1,736	22.6	47.5	17.8	446.7	14.4
100 - 199 persons	6	4.7	862	11.2	29.1	10.9	232.0	7.5
200 - 499 persons	8	6.3	2,327	30.3	79.9	29.9	1,504.8	48.4
500 - 999 persons	2	1.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1000 or more persons	1	0.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total 100 or more persons	17	13.4	5,953	77.4	219.5	82.2	2,660.1	85.6
Total	127	100.0	7,689	100.0	267.0	100.0	3,106.8	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE-5. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June (b)		Employment at end of June (c)		Wages and salaries (d) (e)		Turnover (e)	
	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS								
0 - 3 persons	313	29.8	690	4.7	11.2	3.0	53.9	3.0
4 - 9 persons	402	38.2	2,361	16.0	48.4	13.0	211.1	11.6
10 - 19 persons	163	15.5	2,166	14.7	52.0	13.9	223.0	12.3
20 - 49 persons	109	10.4	3,233	21.9	81.1	21.8	385.9	21.3
50 - 99 persons	50	4.8	3,440	23.3	89.6	24.0	482.9	26.6
Total less than 100 persons	1,037	98.7	11,890	80.6	282.3	75.7	1,356.8	74.9
100 - 199 persons	10	1.0	1,311	8.9	41.2	11.0	171.9	9.5
200 - 499 persons	3	0.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500 - 999 persons	1	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	14	1.3	2,865	19.4	90.5	24.3	455.5	25.1
Total	1,051	100.0	14,755	100.0	372.8	100.0	1,812.3	100.0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT								
0 - 3 persons	140	32.9	309	4.7	4.5	2.8	22.2	2.0
4 - 9 persons	154	36.2	885	13.4	17.3	10.8	70.9	6.5
10 - 19 persons	62	14.6	846	12.8	19.9	12.4	72.2	6.6
20 - 49 persons	44	10.4	1,400	21.2	36.0	22.3	148.8	13.7
50 - 99 persons	12	2.8	822	12.5	20.5	12.7	110.0	10.1
Total less than 100 persons	412	96.9	4,262	64.6	98.3	60.9	424.2	38.9
100 - 199 persons	9	2.1	1,206	18.3	32.8	20.3	213.5	19.6
200 - 499 persons	4	0.9	1,133	17.2	30.2	18.7	452.0	41.5
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	13	3.1	2,339	35.4	63.0	39.1	665.5	61.1
Total	425	100.0	6,601	100.0	161.3	100.0	1,089.7	100.0
OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT								
0 - 3 persons	242	33.2	541	5.3	9.3	3.4	46.2	4.0
4 - 9 persons	281	38.6	1,618	15.9	34.7	12.8	146.4	12.5
10 - 19 persons	100	13.7	1,364	13.4	33.3	12.3	141.6	12.1
20 - 49 persons	58	8.0	1,693	16.6	46.6	17.2	186.1	15.9
50 - 99 persons	31	4.3	2,089	20.5	55.5	20.5	250.6	21.4
Total less than 100 persons	712	97.8	7,305	71.6	179.5	66.2	771.0	65.9
100 - 199 persons	10	1.4	1,311	12.9	37.0	13.6	188.1	16.1
200 - 499 persons	6	0.8	1,586	15.5	54.7	20.2	210.6	18.0
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	16	2.2	2,897	28.4	91.7	33.8	398.7	34.1
Total	728	100.0	10,202	100.0	271.2	100.0	1,169.6	100.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING								
0 - 3 persons	235	37.9	531	8.5	7.0	4.8	34.5	4.3
4 - 9 persons	253	40.8	1,416	22.6	26.8	18.3	115.4	14.2
10 - 19 persons	64	10.3	827	13.2	18.6	12.7	77.0	9.5
20 - 49 persons	47	7.6	1,403	22.4	35.8	24.4	180.4	22.2
50 - 99 persons	13	2.1	985	15.7	26.4	18.0	162.7	20.1
Total less than 100 persons	612	98.7	5,162	82.4	114.6	78.1	570.0	70.3
100 - 199 persons	7	1.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
200 - 499 persons	1	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
500 - 999 persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 100 or more persons	8	1.3	1,104	17.6	32.2	21.9	241.3	29.7
Total	620	100.0	6,266	100.0	146.8	100.0	811.3	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Employment size group	Establishments at 30 June (b)		Employment at end of June (c)		Wages and salaries (d) (e)		Turnover (e)	
	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	Number	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)	(\$m)	Proportion (Per cent)
TOTAL MANUFACTURING								
0 - 3 persons	1,973	30.0	4,434	3.6	64.0	2.0	324.7	1.4
4 - 9 persons	2,472	37.6	14,304	11.7	262.0	8.2	1,196.9	5.3
10 - 19 persons	1,021	15.5	13,621	11.1	307.8	9.7	1,477.0	6.5
20 - 49 persons	661	10.1	19,523	15.9	486.3	15.3	2,738.6	12.0
50 - 99 persons	230	3.5	16,410	13.4	432.8	13.6	3,034.6	13.3
<i>Total less than 100 persons</i>	<i>6,357</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>68,292</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>1,552.9</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>8,771.8</i>	<i>38.5</i>
100 - 199 persons	121	1.8	16,918	13.8	483.6	15.2	3,175.4	13.9
200 - 499 persons	78	1.2	24,153	19.7	745.6	23.4	7,752.9	34.0
500 - 999 persons	15	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
1000 or more persons	2	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total 100 or more persons</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>54,132</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>1,628.3</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>14,011.2</i>	<i>61.5</i>
Total	6,573	100.0	122,424	100.0	3,181.2	100.0	22,782.9	100.0

(a) See paragraphs 30, 31 and 36 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 36 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ISSUES (b), SUMMARY STATISTICS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION QUEENSLAND, 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	64	8	183	22	11	1
23	Textiles	1	1	17	15	6	5
24	Clothing and footwear	6	2	64	23	7	3
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	35	3	162	12	38	3
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	27	4	195	30	62	9
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	14	8	65	39	24	15
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13	4	95	30	13	4
29	Basic metal products	9	7	35	27	7	5
31	Fabricated metal products	48	5	207	20	49	5
32	Transport equipment	14	3	76	18	15	3
33	Other machinery and equipment	23	3	141	19	69	9
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	20	3	136	22	45	7
21-34	Total manufacturing	274	4	1,376	21	346	5
							28
							4

(a) See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 37 of the Explanatory Notes. Establishments which did not respond to the environmental protection issues are treated as not participating in the relevant issue. (c) 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 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (b)
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry class		Current expenditure on environmental protection		Capital expenditure to abate pollution
ASIC code	Description	(\$'000)	Proportion of total turnover (c) (Per cent)	(\$ '000)
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO—				
Meat products—				
2115	Meat (except smallgoods or poultry)	3,230	0.2	1,232
2116	Poultry	774	0.3	n.p.
2117	Bacon, ham and smallgoods n.e.c.	211	0.1	n.p.
211	<i>Total</i>	4,215	0.2	1,335
Milk products—				
2121	Liquid milk and cream	584	0.1	n.p.
2122	Butter	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2123	Cheese	—	—	—
2124	Ice cream and frozen confections	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2125	Milk products n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
212	<i>Total</i>	1,109	0.2	310
Fruit and vegetable products—				
2131	Fruit products	842	0.5	245
2132	Vegetable products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
213	<i>Total</i>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
214	<i>Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.</i>	200	n.p.	335
Flour mill and cereal food products—				
2151	Flour mill products	65	—	n.p.
2152	Starch, gluten and starch sugars	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2153	Cereal foods and baking mixes	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
215	<i>Total</i>	279	0.1	264
Bread, cakes and biscuits—				
2161	Bread	222	0.1	n.p.
2162	Cakes and pastries	227	n.p.	n.p.
2163	Biscuits	200	n.p.	—
216	<i>Total</i>	649	0.1	137
Other food products—				
2171	Raw sugar	2,247	0.2	2,581
2173	Confectionery and cocoa products	n.p.	n.p.	—
2174	Processed seafoods	n.p.	n.p.	—
2175	Prepared animal and bird foods	316	0.1	83
2176	Food products n.e.c.	1,184	0.4	280
217	<i>Total</i>	3,763	0.2	2,944
Beverages and malt—				
2185	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	504	0.1	440
2186	Beer	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2187	Malt	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2188	Wine and brandy	—	—	—
2189	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
218	<i>Total</i>	2,264	0.3	656
219	<i>Tobacco products</i>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21	<i>Total food, beverages and tobacco</i>	14,126	0.2	6,297

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (b)
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Current expenditure on environmental protection		Capital expenditure to abate pollution (\$ '000)
ASIC code	Description	(\$'000)	Proportion of total turnover (c) (Per cent)	
TEXTILES—				
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics—				
2341	Cotton ginning	—	—	—
2342	Wool scouring and top making	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2343	Man-made fibres and yarns	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2344	Man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2345	Cotton yarns and broadwoven fabrics	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2346	Worsted yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	—	—
2347	Woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics	—	—	—
2348	Narrow woven and elastic textiles	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2349	Textile finishing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
234	<i>Total</i>	75	n.p.	n.p.
Other textile products—				
2351	Household textiles	n.p.	n.p.	—
2352	Textile floor coverings	35	0.1	—
2353	Felt and felt products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2354	Canvas and associated products n.e.c.	13	0.1	n.p.
2355	Rope, cordage and twine	—	—	—
2356	Textile products n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	—
235	<i>Total</i>	71	n.p.	n.p.
23	Total textiles	146	0.1	15
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—				
Knitting mills—				
2441	Hosiery	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2442	Cardigans and pullovers	—	—	—
2443	Knitted goods n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
244	<i>Total</i>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing—				
2451	Men's trousers and shorts; work clothing	67	0.1	—
2452	Men's suits and coats; waterproof clothing	n.p.	n.p.	—
2453	Women's outerwear n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2454	Foundation garments	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2455	Underwear and infants' clothing n.e.c.	12	0.1	n.p.
2456	Headwear and clothing n.e.c.	37	0.1	—
245	<i>Total</i>	181	0.1	n.p.
246	<i>Footwear</i>	n.p.	n.p.	—
24	Total clothing and footwear	216	0.1	15
WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE—				
Wood and wood products—				
2531	Log sawmilling	1,235	0.5	867
2532	Resawn and dressed timber	135	0.3	108
2533	Veneers and manufactured boards of wood	521	0.3	109
2534	Wooden doors	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2535	Wooden structural fittings and joinery n.e.c.	632	0.2	139
2536	Wooden containers	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2537	Hardwood woodchips	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2538	Wood products n.e.c.	93	0.4	n.p.
253	<i>Total</i>	2,647	0.3	1,251
Furniture and mattresses—				
2541	Furniture (except sheet metal)	725	0.2	161
2542	Mattresses (except rubber)	41	0.1	—
254	<i>Total</i>	766	0.2	161
25	Total wood, wood products and furniture	3,413	0.3	1,412

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (b)
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Current expenditure on environmental protection		Capital expenditure to abate pollution (\$'000)
		(\$'000)	Proportion of total turnover (c) (Per cent)	
ASIC code	Description			
PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—				
Paper and paper products—				
2631	Pulp, paper and paperboard	1,335	n.p.	n.p.
2632	Paper bags (including textile bags)	n.p.	n.p.	—
2633	Solid fibreboard containers	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2634	Corrugated fibreboard containers	2,149	0.9	n.p.
2635	Paper products n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
263	<i>Total</i>	3,574	0.6	548
Printing and allied industries—				
2641	Publishing	1,358	0.5	n.p.
2642	Printing and publishing	54	—	n.p.
2643	Paper stationery	39	0.1	n.p.
2644	Printing and bookbinding	375	0.1	146
2645	Printing trade services n.e.c.	24	0.1	8
264	<i>Total</i>	1,850	0.2	183
26	<i>Total paper, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	5,424	0.4	731
CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—				
Basic chemicals—				
2751	Chemical fertilisers	849	n.p.	n.p.
2752	Industrial gases	n.p.	n.p.	—
2753	Synthetic resins and rubber	247	0.4	n.p.
2754	Organic industrial chemicals n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	—
2755	Inorganic industrial chemicals n.e.c.	1,837	1.4	2,130
275	<i>Total</i>	3,163	n.p.	3,510
Other chemical products—				
2761	Ammunition, explosives and fireworks	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2762	Paints	707	0.3	451
2763	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products	97	0.1	200
2764	Pesticides	1,079	1.1	n.p.
2765	Soap and other detergents	204	0.3	349
2766	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	12	0.4	—
2767	Inks	n.p.	n.p.	—
2768	Chemical products n.e.c.	21	0.2	—
276	<i>Total</i>	2,206	0.3	1,730
277	<i>Petroleum refining</i>	n.p.	n.p.	2,412
278	<i>Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.</i>	n.p.	n.p.	—
27	<i>Total chemical, petroleum and coal products</i>	7,085	0.3	7,652

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (b)
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Current expenditure on environmental protection		Capital expenditure to abate pollution (\$'000)
ASIC code	Description	(\$'000)	Proportion of total turnover (c) (Per cent)	
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS—				
285	Glass and glass products	125	0.1	—
Clay products and refractories—				
2861	Clay bricks	153	0.1	n.p.
2862	Refractories	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2863	Ceramic tiles and pipes	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2864	Ceramic goods n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	—
286	Total	169	0.1	n.p.
Cement and concrete products—				
2871	Cement	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2872	Ready mixed concrete	828	0.2	863
2873	Concrete pipes and box culverts	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2874	Concrete products n.e.c.	1,027	0.3	n.p.
287	Total	2,892	0.3	1,318
Other non-metallic mineral products—				
2881	Plaster products and expanded minerals	486	0.3	28
2882	Stone products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2883	Glass wool and mineral wool products	n.p.	n.p.	—
2884	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	48	0.5	n.p.
288	Total	550	0.3	n.p.
28	Total non-metallic mineral products	3,736	0.2	1,482
BASIC METAL PRODUCTS—				
Basic iron and steel—				
2941	Iron and steel basic products	201	0.1	40
2942	Iron casting	385	0.9	n.p.
2943	Steel casting	448	0.4	138
2944	Iron and steel forging	n.p.	n.p.	—
2945	Steel pipes and tubes	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
294	Total	1,231	0.2	317
Basic non-ferrous metals—				
2951	Copper smelting, refining	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2952	Silver, lead, zinc smelting, refining	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2953	Alumina	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2954	Aluminium smelting	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2955	Nickel smelting, refining	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2956	Non-ferrous metals n.e.c. smelting, refining	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2957	Secondary recovery and alloying of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.	6	—	—
295	Total	7,927	0.4	18,933
Non-ferrous metal basic products—				
2961	Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2962	Non-ferrous metals n.e.c. rolling, drawing, extruding	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2963	Non-ferrous metal casting	28	0.4	n.p.
296	Total	302	0.3	35
29	Total basic metal products	9,460	0.3	19,285

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (b)
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Current expenditure on environmental protection		Capital expenditure to abate pollution
ASIC code	Description	(\$'000)	Proportion of total turnover (c) (Per cent)	(\$ '000)
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—				
Structural metal products—				
3141	Fabricated structural steel	592	0.1	16
3142	Architectural aluminium products	293	0.1	52
3143	Architectural metal products n.e.c.	267	0.3	25
314	<i>Total</i>	1,152	0.1	93
Sheet metal products—				
3151	Metal containers	468	0.2	252
3152	Sheet metal furniture	34	0.1	n.p.
3153	Sheet metal products n.e.c.	214	0.1	n.p.
315	<i>Total</i>	716	0.2	259
Other fabricated metal products—				
3161	Cutlery and hand tools n.e.c.	11	0.1	n.p.
3162	Springs and wire products	226	0.1	130
3163	Nuts, bolts, screws and rivets	58	1.0	n.p.
3164	Metal coating and finishing	302	0.7	209
3165	Non-ferrous steam, gas and water fittings	66	0.2	n.p.
3166	Boiler and plate work	136	0.3	n.p.
3167	Metal blinds and awnings	13	—	n.p.
3168	Fabricated metal products n.e.c.	559	0.4	169
316	<i>Total</i>	1,371	0.3	528
31	<i>Total fabricated metal products</i>	3,239	0.2	880
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—				
Motor vehicles and parts—				
3231	Motor vehicles	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3232	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, caravans	83	0.1	n.p.
3233	Motor vehicle instruments and electrical equipment n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3234	Motor vehicle parts n.e.c.	174	0.1	130
323	<i>Total</i>	633	0.1	145
Other transport equipment—				
3241	Ships	177	0.5	n.p.
3242	Boats	91	0.1	n.p.
3243	Railway rolling stock and locomotives	67	0.1	n.p.
3244	Aircraft	n.p.	n.p.	46
3245	Transport equipment n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	—
324	<i>Total</i>	371	0.2	128
32	<i>Total transport equipment</i>	1,004	0.1	273

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 7. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (b)
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry class		Current expenditure on environmental protection		Capital expenditure to abate pollution (\$ '000)
		(\$'000)	Proportion of total turnover (c) (Per cent)	
ASIC code	Description			
OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—				
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment—				
3341	Photographic and optical goods	n.p.	n.p.	—
3342	Photographic film processing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3343	Measuring, professional and scientific equipment n.e.c.	32	n.p.	n.p.
334	<i>Total</i>	45	0.1	37
Appliances and electrical equipment—				
3351	Radio and TV receivers; audio equipment	n.p.	n.p.	—
3352	Electronic equipment n.e.c.	11	—	n.p.
3353	Refrigerators and household appliances	306	0.2	242
3354	Water heating systems	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3355	Electric and telephone cable and wire	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3356	Batteries	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3357	Electrical machinery and equipment n.e.c.	516	0.4	152
335	<i>Total</i>	1,031	0.2	413
Industrial machinery and equipment—				
3361	Agricultural machinery	225	0.1	68
3362	Construction machinery	71	0.1	—
3363	Materials handling equipment	41	0.1	n.p.
3364	Wood and metal working machinery	51	0.3	n.p.
3365	Pumps and compressors	13	0.1	n.p.
3366	Commercial space heating and cooling equipment	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3367	Dies, saw blades and machine tool accessories	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3368	Food processing machinery	30	0.1	n.p.
3369	Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.	167	0.1	36
336	<i>Total</i>	636	0.1	163
33	<i>Total other machinery and equipment</i>	1,712	0.2	613
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING—				
Leather and leather products—				
3451	Leather tanning and fur dressing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3452	Leather and leather substitute goods n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	—
345	<i>Total</i>	314	0.4	n.p.
Rubber products—				
3461	Rubber tyres, tubes, belts, hose and sheets	39	0.1	n.p.
3462	Rubber products n.e.c.	35	0.2	—
346	<i>Total</i>	74	0.1	n.p.
Plastic and related products—				
3471	Flexible packaging and abrasive papers	n.p.	n.p.	—
3472	Rigid plastic sheeting	n.p.	n.p.	—
3473	Hard surface floor coverings n.e.c.	—	—	—
3474	Plastic products n.e.c.	938	0.2	299
347	<i>Total</i>	1,012	0.2	299
Other manufacturing—				
3481	Ophthalmic articles	n.p.	n.p.	—
3482	Jewellery and silverware	41	0.3	n.p.
3483	Brooms and brushes	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3484	Signs and advertising displays	131	0.2	36
3485	Sporting equipment	26	0.1	—
3486	Writing and marking equipment	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3487	Manufacturing n.e.c.	185	0.8	n.p.
348	<i>Total</i>	396	0.3	76
34	<i>Total miscellaneous manufacturing</i>	1,796	0.2	672
21-34	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	51,357	0.2	39,327

(a) Data in this table exclude expenditure by single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed. (b) See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes. Establishments which did not respond to the questions are treated as having nil expenditure. (c) See paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June (a) (No.)	Employment at end of June (b) (No.)	Wages and salaries (c) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)
ASIC Code	Description				
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	327	15,390	392.9	3,162.8
23	Textiles	55	636	13.7	76.1
24	Clothing and footwear	167	2,824	58.3	218.4
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	616	8,064	186.2	824.6
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	368	7,619	219.3	1,193.9
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	111	3,829	139.0	2,689.2
28	Non-metallic mineral products	120	4,668	138.1	1,139.8
29	Basic metal products	76	2,604	76.1	660.8
31	Fabricated metal products	581	10,347	268.2	1,342.0
32	Transport equipment	206	4,019	101.0	867.7
33	Other machinery and equipment	430	6,594	181.7	829.5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	365	4,871	120.6	668.0
21-34	Total manufacturing	3,422	71,465	1,895.1	13,672.9
MORETON STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	146	3,389	81.5	702.9
23	Textiles	29	226	4.3	23.2
24	Clothing and footwear	81	1,018	20.9	66.0
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	304	2,467	49.6	226.9
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	141	1,614	36.8	121.8
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	19	267	7.8	55.8
28	Non-metallic mineral products	71	502	10.2	55.7
29	Basic metal products	13	507	11.9	62.8
31	Fabricated metal products	177	1,384	30.6	146.8
32	Transport equipment	95	715	14.9	65.2
33	Other machinery and equipment	116	860	21.4	81.3
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	134	525	8.7	42.7
21-34	Total manufacturing	1,326	13,474	298.6	1,651.1
WIDE BAY-BURNETT STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	68	2,252	55.7	506.8
23	Textiles	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	5	63	1.5	2.6
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	108	1,662	38.0	188.7
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	27	489	11.4	31.6
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	33	416	8.8	47.9
29	Basic metal products	7	147	5.0	23.7
31	Fabricated metal products	59	458	9.6	54.0
32	Transport equipment	22	409	9.3	41.4
33	Other machinery and equipment	32	651	15.4	63.8
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	18	191	3.9	14.3
21-34	Total manufacturing	400	6,850	160.7	984.6
DARLING DOWNS STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	82	3,651	78.8	828.5
23	Textiles	10	252	6.6	47.9
24	Clothing and footwear	6	38	0.4	1.7
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	86	673	12.2	48.6
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	32	634	13.3	45.0
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	28	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	170	3.9	20.3
29	Basic metal products	7	50	0.9	3.2
31	Fabricated metal products	67	624	12.9	57.3
32	Transport equipment	23	426	9.0	25.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	57	954	21.7	87.3
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	25	183	n.p.	n.p.
21-34	Total manufacturing	421	7,683	164.3	1,209.6

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 8. MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June (a) (No.)	Employment at end of June (b) (No.)	Wages and salaries (c) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)
ASIC Code	Description				
SOUTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	9	106	n.p.	n.p.
23	Textiles	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	14	122	2.9	9.0
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5	47	n.p.	n.p.
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—
31	Fabricated metal products	3	18	0.3	1.6
32	Transport equipment	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	n.p.	0.1	1.0
21-34	Total manufacturing	39	363	n.p.	n.p.
FITZROY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	46	2,160	51.8	424.2
23	Textiles	4	59	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	53	444	8.6	38.8
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	16	282	7.2	19.8
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	7	211	10.0	88.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	802	21.9	132.5
29	Basic metal products	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	58	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
32	Transport equipment	11	91	2.2	5.7
33	Other machinery and equipment	25	159	3.7	15.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	88	2.1	9.6
21-34	Total manufacturing	263	7,089	214.8	1,535.4
CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	7	44	n.p.	n.p.
23	Textiles	—	—	—	—
24	Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—
31	Fabricated metal products	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
32	Transport equipment	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21-34	Total manufacturing	17	83	1.2	5.3
MACKAY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	24	1,430	49.0	288.6
23	Textiles	3	10	0.1	0.6
24	Clothing and footwear	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	29	223	4.3	18.6
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	17	242	6.2	17.2
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	6	65	2.0	24.2
28	Non-metallic mineral products	17	312	8.5	81.8
29	Basic metal products	4	49	1.4	8.8
31	Fabricated metal products	34	261	4.9	25.6
32	Transport equipment	15	86	1.6	5.4
33	Other machinery and equipment	23	470	17.3	51.3
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
21-34	Total manufacturing	188	3,231	96.7	528.2

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 8. MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June (a) (No.)	Employment at end of June (b) (No.)	Wages and salaries (c) (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)
ASIC Code	Description				
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	55	2,795	77.0	592.2
23	Textiles	5	42	0.6	1.4
24	Clothing and footwear	8	133	2.3	6.8
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	52	326	5.8	22.1
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	28	518	13.6	63.0
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	31	0.9	8.1
28	Non-metallic mineral products	21	338	8.5	45.9
29	Basic metal products	9	1,458	52.3	896.5
31	Fabricated metal products	58	591	13.4	59.0
32	Transport equipment	28	221	5.0	17.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	36	299	6.9	25.5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	24	142	2.6	14.4
21-34	Total manufacturing	329	6,894	188.9	1,752.6
FAR NORTH STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	62	1,856	57.6	362.9
23	Textiles	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
24	Clothing and footwear	8	80	1.1	4.9
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	79	416	6.6	25.2
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	43	388	8.5	29.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	4	15	0.2	1.1
28	Non-metallic mineral products	17	132	2.5	14.7
29	Basic metal products	6	225	6.1	17.0
31	Fabricated metal products	50	468	9.3	44.3
32	Transport equipment	26	588	17.6	59.2
33	Other machinery and equipment	32	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	27	122	2.0	8.5
21-34	Total manufacturing	356	4,444	114.5	581.0
NORTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	49	n.p.	n.p.
23	Textiles	—	—	—	—
24	Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
29	Basic metal products	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
31	Fabricated metal products	15	193	6.0	18.0
32	Transport equipment	6	29	0.7	1.9
33	Other machinery and equipment	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	37	0.9	4.6
21-34	Total manufacturing	48	1,045	n.p.	n.p.
QUEENSLAND EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	507	17,732	454.9	3,772.8
23	Textiles	64	681	14.8	93.2
24	Clothing and footwear	111	1,339	26.3	82.5
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	729	6,357	128.5	579.2
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	314	4,277	99.8	337.3
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	57	698	23.5	199.5
28	Non-metallic mineral products	209	2,681	64.6	399.5
29	Basic metal products	56	5,085	191.8	2,448.3
31	Fabricated metal products	523	4,738	106.7	479.3
32	Transport equipment	230	2,577	60.4	222.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	324	3,606	89.9	341.7
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	263	1,385	25.9	143.3
21-34	Total manufacturing	3,387	51,156	1,287.1	9,099.3

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 8. MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92—continued

Industry subdivision		Locations at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
ASIC Code	Description	(a) (No.)	(b) (No.)	(c) (\$m)	(\$m)
QUEENSLAND					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	834	33,122	847.8	6,935.6
23	Textiles	119	1,317	28.5	169.3
24	Clothing and footwear	278	4,163	84.6	300.9
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	1,345	14,421	314.8	1,403.8
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	682	11,896	319.1	1,531.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	168	4,527	162.5	2,888.7
28	Non-metallic mineral products	329	7,349	202.7	1,539.3
29	Basic metal products	132	7,689	267.8	3,109.2
31	Fabricated metal products	1,104	15,085	374.9	1,821.4
32	Transport equipment	436	6,596	161.4	1,090.4
33	Other machinery and equipment	754	10,200	271.6	1,171.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	628	6,256	146.5	811.3
21-34	Total manufacturing	6,809	122,621	3,182.1	22,772.2

(a) See paragraphs 10 and 39 to 41 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, QUEENSLAND, 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	Total manufacturing 21-29	Non-manufacturing (under ANZSIC)					
ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE (c) (No.)																	
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	625	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Textiles	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Clothing and footwear	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	2	651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	—	1	38	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-34	Total manufacturing	625	416	689	611	382	317	1,119	1,048	317	1,119	1,048	1,029	6,236	337	6,573	
	Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	
	Total ANZSIC	629	416	689	611	382	317	1,119	1,118	317	1,119	1,029	1,029	6,310	—	—	
EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE (d) ('000)																	
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Textiles	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Clothing and footwear	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.1	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	—	—	2.0	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	0.5	—	—	3.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-34	Total manufacturing	31.3	6.0	10.2	10.0	7.7	7.5	21.8	16.3	7.5	21.8	8.8	8.8	119.5	2.9	122.4	
	Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	
	Total ANZSIC	31.3	6.0	10.2	10.0	7.7	7.5	21.8	16.6	7.5	21.8	8.8	8.8	119.8	—	—	

For footnotes see end of table.

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

ANZSIC subdivision description and code

Industry subdivision ASIC code	Description	Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		Wood and paper products		Printing, publishing and recorded media		Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products		Non- metallic mineral products		Machinery and equipment		Other manufacturing		Total manufacturing 21-29		Non- manufacturing (under ANZSIC)		Total ASIC	
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	21-29	30	31	32	33	34					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	821.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821.8	30.0	851.8	—	—	851.8
23	Textiles	—	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	5.4	28.4	—	—	28.4
24	Clothing and footwear	—	85.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.3	—	85.3	—	—	85.3
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	2.5	186.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126.5	315.5	—	315.5	—	—	315.5
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	—	0.2	66.8	253.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320.2	—	320.2	—	—	320.2
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.5	—	162.5	—	—	162.5
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208.8	—	—	—	—	—	208.8	—	208.8	—	—	208.8
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267.8	—	—	—	—	267.8	—	267.8	—	—	267.8
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359.3	—	—	—	—	359.3	—	359.3	—	—	359.3
32	Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.5	—	15.4	—	161.5	—	161.5	—	—	161.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255.2	—	—	—	255.2	—	255.2	—	—	255.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	82.2	4.0	—	9.8	—	38.3	—	146.2	—	146.2	—	—	146.2
21-34	Total manufacturing (under ASIC)	821.3	123.0	253.3	253.3	245.2	253.3	245.2	212.8	212.8	627.1	426.6	180.1	180.1	3,142.6	52.4	3,195.0	—	—	—	3,195.0
	Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—	—	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ANZSIC	821.4	123.0	253.3	253.3	245.2	253.3	245.2	212.8	212.8	627.1	432.1	180.1	180.1	3,148.3	58.1	3,195.0	—	—	—	3,195.0
TURNOVER (\$m)																					
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	6,788.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,792.2	153.2	6,945.4	—	—	6,945.4
23	Textiles	—	116.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116.9	52.1	168.9	—	—	168.9
24	Clothing and footwear	—	305.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305.8	—	305.8	—	—	305.8
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	13.7	890.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505.1	—	1,409.3	—	1,409.3	—	—	1,409.3
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	—	0.6	564.2	969.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,534.5	—	1,534.5	—	—	1,534.5
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,886.4	—	2,886.4	—	—	2,886.4
28	Non-metallic mineral products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,582.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,582.3	—	1,582.3	—	—	1,582.3
29	Basic metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,109.2	—	—	—	—	3,109.2	—	3,109.2	—	—	3,109.2
31	Fabricated metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,730.8	—	—	—	—	1,821.0	—	1,821.0	—	—	1,821.0
32	Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,090.8	—	—	—	1,090.8	—	1,090.8	—	—	1,090.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,091.4	—	—	—	1,091.4	—	1,091.4	—	—	1,091.4
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	—	83.7	—	—	—	—	—	503.2	34.9	—	39.1	—	149.1	—	810.1	—	810.1	—	—	810.1
21-34	Total manufacturing (under ASIC)	6,788.7	520.7	1,454.7	969.7	3,393.1	4,840.0	4,840.0	1,617.2	1,617.2	4,840.0	2,221.3	744.4	744.4	22,549.7	287.2	22,836.9	—	—	—	22,836.9
	Non-manufacturing (under ASIC)	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	—	—	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ANZSIC	6,790.7	520.7	1,454.7	969.7	3,393.1	4,840.0	4,840.0	1,617.2	1,617.2	4,840.0	2,234.4	744.4	744.4	22,564.8	302.3	22,863.1	—	—	—	22,863.1

(a) See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 42 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 Queensland 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 6). The percentage of total reported turnover (excluding single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed) of establishments that had current expenditure on environmental protection (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 33 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 7 of the 1989-90 issue of this publication.

29. The combining of railway workshop locations (primary to ASIC class 3243) with rail transport locations (primary to ASIC class 5200) to form establishments primary to Division G: Transport and Storage (that is, out of scope of this collection) has affected time series statistics for subdivision 32 presented in this publication. The effect of this change was not present for this census.

30. 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).

31. 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 5 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

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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 7.4 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

36. Summary of operations data at the industry subdivision level classified by employment size are presented in Table 5. These statistics relate to only those manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1992. As such, the figures presented in Table 5 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

37. A summary of environmental protection issues data at the industry subdivision level are presented in Table 6. 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'.

38. Data contained in Table 7 relate to current and capital expenditure on environmental protection in the year ended 30 June 1992. Data were not collected from those single establishment businesses with less than four

persons employed. Establishments which did not respond were treated as if they had no current or capital expenditure on environmental protection.

Statistical division data

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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, 4, 5 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, 4, 5 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

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

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



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