



1995-96

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Manufacturing Industry

Queensland



NOTES

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue sees the introduction of the data item Industry Gross Product (IGP). IGP replaces the data item value added which was only available every third year and which was last published for 1992-93. Because of changes to the collection strategy of the annual manufacturing collection to support an improved National Accounts model, IGP will now be available for each year of the collection at the industry class level.

The data contained in this publication relate to the operations of manufacturing establishments. Presented are details on employment, turnover, wages and salaries, IGP and direct exports. If you need additional information, analysis and commentary about manufacturing, you will find it valuable to order a copy of the new ABS publication *Manufacturing, Australia* (Cat. no. 8225.0). Data for the total manufacturing industry as well as other major industries are contained in *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (Cat. no. 8140.0).

NEW PUBLICATION— *Manufacturing, Australia, 1997* (Cat. No. 8225.0)

The first issue of *Manufacturing, Australia* (Cat. no. 8225.0) will be released in March 1998. It is a new compendium publication about manufacturing businesses, which will cover topics such as industry performance, employment and output levels, export activity, cost structures and profits.

The publication will highlight the range of ABS data about manufacturing which is available and will draw on the latest information. Feature articles from non-ABS sources will also be included.

In general, data will be presented by broad level of manufacturing industry with most tables presenting data for total manufacturing and its nine major subdivisions. Selected data will be presented in terms of constant prices as well as current prices. You will have access to historical as well as the most recent data and there will be analysis of and commentary on major trends. Order your copy of *Manufacturing, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8225.0) by phoning 1300 366 323.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification |
| ASIC | Australian Standard Industrial Classification |
| IGP | Industry Gross Product |
| n.e.c. | not elsewhere classified |
| n.p. | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable |
| r | figure or series revised since previous issue |
| * | data subject to sampling variability of between 25% and 50% |
| ** | data subject to sampling variability of greater than 50% |
| .. | not applicable |
| — | nil or rounded to zero |

INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact John Ridley on Sydney (02) 9268 4541.

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PREFACE

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THE 1995-96 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY SURVEY

This publication contains detailed industry statistics for Queensland compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments (see paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes) conducted in respect of 1995-96, with some comparative statistics for earlier years. It expands and updates the information which was published in *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1995-96* (Cat. no. 8201.0), released on 21 April 1997 and *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1995-96* (Cat. no. 8221.0), which was released on 10 October 1997.

For the 1995-96 manufacturing collection, a sample of approximately 20,000 manufacturing establishments was approached to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. Information related to exports emanating from the manufacturing sector is shown in tables 4 and 5.

Approximately 5,900 of the 20,000 establishments were asked to provide additional information related to detailed structural and performance data. They were also asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced.

All data in this publication, with the exception of IGP estimates, have been compiled from the larger sample. Estimates of IGP were compiled using data from both samples.

Guidelines to the quality of estimates from the sample surveys as measured by the standard (sampling) error are shown on page 37.

DATA AS CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION

The data contained in this publication have been adjusted for deficiencies in the number of businesses recorded on the ABS business register. The nature of these adjustments and the reasons for making them are described in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

As noted above, about 5,900 establishments included in the 1995-96 collection were asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. Similarly, about 7,500 establishments included in the 1994-95 collection (and 18,000 establishments included in the 1993-94 collection) were asked to supply this information. This has meant that the industry code for the responding units included in any of these commodity samples has been able to be determined on an objective industry coding basis, compared to the more subjective industry coding which has occurred for non-responding units to these collections and for all units in each of the 1990-91 to 1992-93 (inclusive) collections. More information on this subject is in paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

For these reasons, comparison of industry data (particularly at class level) published in the 1993-94 and later issues of this publication with data published in the 1992-93 and earlier issues of this publication should be undertaken with caution.

PREFACE *continued*

DATA TO BE RELEASED IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Detailed manufacturing industry statistics for each State are to be released in a series of publications (Cat. nos 8221.1 to 8221.6), which are being released progressively. The publication for New South Wales (Cat. no. 8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory.

Commodity data will be released in *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1995-96* (Cat. no. 8365.0), to be released early in 1998.

Management unit and other ABS data, as well as data from other sources, will be released in the new compendium publication *Manufacturing, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8225.0), to be released in March 1998. Management unit data are also included in *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (Cat. no. 8140.0).

UNPUBLISHED DATA

A considerable amount of data from the annual manufacturing collection is available in unpublished form. More detailed information to satisfy individual user requirements may be available on request. In general, unpublished data for 1995-96 consist of finer industry dissections of the data presented in tables 3 to 5. Further details can be obtained by referring to the *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1997* (Cat. no. 8205.0) or by contacting the New South Wales Office of the ABS — see page 2 for contact details.

Brian Doyle
Regional Director
Queensland

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

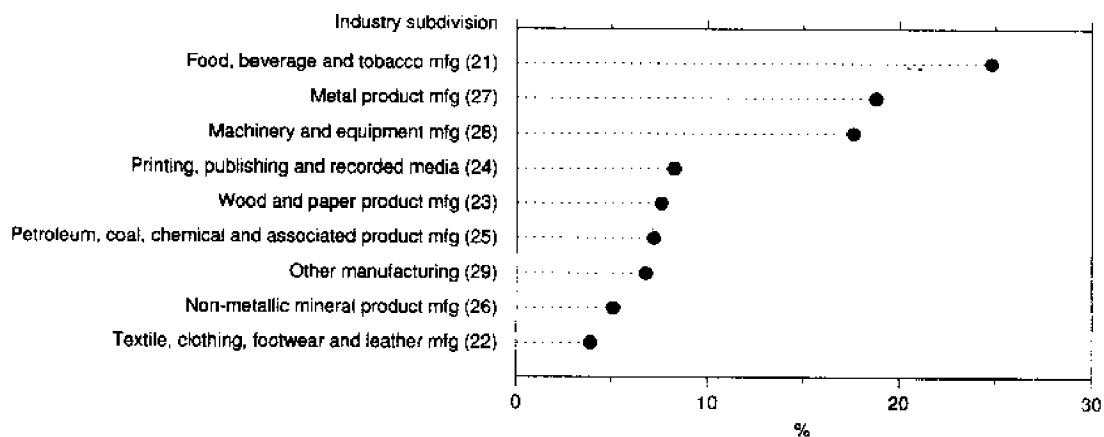
OVERVIEW

Turnover for the year 1995-96 by manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland was \$28,871m. This represents a 4.1% increase, in current price terms, from the \$27,723m turnover recorded for the year 1994-95. Manufacturing employment at the end of June 1996 was 133,800, some 3.5% lower than 12 months earlier.

EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 1 AND 2)

The 1995-96 manufacturing survey estimated that 133,800 persons were employed at the end of June 1996. As in previous years, Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (24.8%), Metal product manufacturing (18.8%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.6%) were the major contributors to employment at the end of June 1996. Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (3.9%) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (5.1%) remain the smallest contributors.

Distribution of employment - June 1996



Manufacturing employment decreased by 3.5% between June 1995 and June 1996. Six of the nine industry subdivisions recorded decreases in the level of employment over this period. The largest percentage decreases were recorded by Other manufacturing (down 15.1% from 10,800 persons to 9,100 persons), Wood and paper product manufacturing (down 13.1% from 11,700 persons to 10,100 persons), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 12.1% from 7,700 persons to 6,800 persons) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 9.3% from 5,700 persons to 5,200 persons). This is the sixth consecutive year in which the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry subdivision has recorded a decrease in employment. The industry subdivisions which recorded increases in employment between June 1995 and June 1996 were Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 7.6% from 9,000 persons to 9,700 persons), Metal product manufacturing (up 3.3% from 24,300 persons to 25,100 persons) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 0.5% from 23,400 persons to 23,500 persons).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

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EMPLOYMENT (TABLES 1 AND 2) *continued*

The percentage of Australian manufacturing employment in Queensland at the end of June 1996 was 14.8%. This represents a decrease of 0.3 percentage points on the proportion reported at the end of June 1995. The proportion to total manufacturing employment by the other States and Territories at the end of June 1996 was: New South Wales 32.8%, Victoria 32.3%, South Australia 9.4%, Western Australia 7.6%, Tasmania 2.4%, the Northern Territory 0.4% and the Australian Capital Territory 0.4%.

The Queensland industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing employment at the end of June 1996 at the industry subdivision level were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.8%), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (19.0%) and Other manufacturing (18.0%).

Longer-term trends (June 1991 to June 1996)

Employment in the Queensland manufacturing industry increased by 3,600 persons (up 2.7% from 130,200 persons to 133,800 persons) over the period June 1991 to June 1996. However, only three industry subdivisions recorded increases in employment over this period, with the other six subdivisions recording decreases in employment. Machinery and equipment manufacturing recorded the largest percentage increase (up 29.4% from 18,200 persons to 23,500 persons), followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 11.2% from 8,700 persons to 9,700 persons). The largest percentage decrease was recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 27.9% from 7,200 persons to 5,200 persons). This reflects the continual decrease in employment for this industry subdivision over the period. A large percentage decrease was also recorded by Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 10.6% from 7,600 persons to 6,800 persons).

The increase in employment in Queensland over the period June 1991 to June 1996 was the largest in absolute terms of any State or Territory, but was the smallest in percentage terms of the three States or Territories that recorded increases. The largest increase in percentage terms was recorded in the Northern Territory (up 14.1% from 3,100 persons to 3,500 persons), with employment also increasing in Western Australia (up 4.7% from 65,700 persons to 68,800 persons). During this period, decreases were recorded in Tasmania (down 12.2% from 25,100 persons to 22,100 persons), New South Wales (down 11.4% from 335,300 persons to 297,100 persons), South Australia (down 10.9% from 95,600 persons to 85,200 persons), Victoria (down 9.2% from 322,300 persons to 292,600 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 3.1% from 4,000 persons to 3,900 persons).

The percentage of Australian manufacturing employment in Queensland has increased since June 1991 (increasing by 1.5 percentage points to 14.8%), as has that for Western Australia (up 0.9 percentage points to 7.6%) and the Northern Territory (up 0.1 percentage points to 0.4%). New South Wales decreased its proportion of employment over this period (down 1.4 percentage points to 32.8%), as did Victoria (down 0.6 percentage points to 32.3%), South Australia (down 0.3 percentage points to 9.4%) and Tasmania (down 0.1 percentage points to 2.4%). The Australian Capital Territory maintained its proportion of Australian manufacturing employment over the period (at 0.4%).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

TURNOVER (TABLES 1 AND 2)

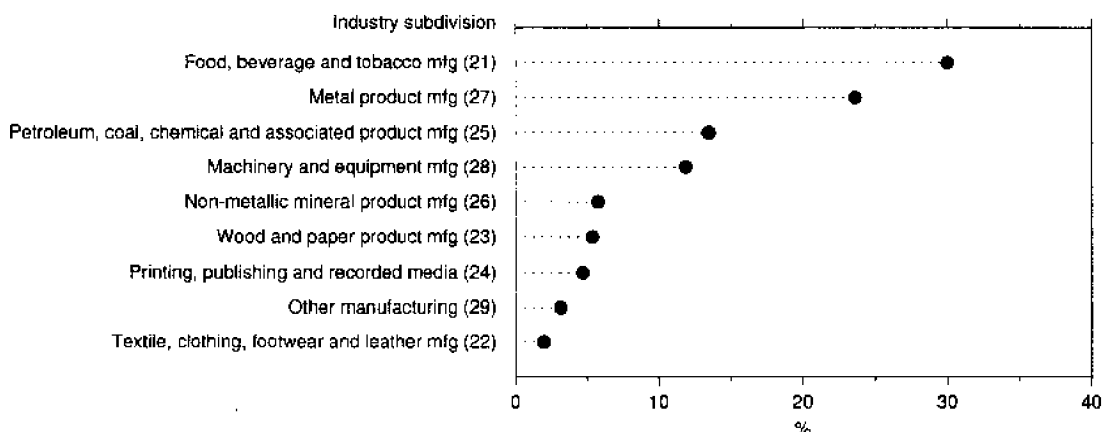
Turnover for the year 1995-96 by manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland was \$28,871m. This represents a 4.1% increase, in current price terms, from \$27,723m turnover recorded for the year 1994-95. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing remains the manufacturing industry subdivision with the largest contribution to turnover.

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

- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (30.0%), where the industry classes Meat processing (ANZSIC class 2111 at 7.3%), Sugar manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2171 at 7.2%) and Milk and cream processing (ANZSIC class 2121 at 1.9%) were the most substantial.
- Metal product manufacturing (23.6%), where the industry classes (of those available for publication) Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining (ANZSIC class 2723 at 4.8%), Structural steel fabricating (ANZSIC class 2741 at 2.0%) and Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2711 at 1.8%) were the most substantial.
- Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (13.5%), where the industry classes Petroleum refining (ANZSIC class 2510 at 5.0%) and Explosive manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2541 at 1.5%) were the most substantial.
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (11.9%), where the industry class Agricultural machinery manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2861 at 1.6%) was the most substantial.

Industry classes making a notable contribution to total turnover and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC class 2421 at 2.3%), Concrete slurry manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2633 at 1.7%), Wooden furniture and upholstered seat manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2921 at 1.6%) and Printing (ANZSIC class 2412 at 1.5%).

Distribution of turnover



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

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TURNOVER (TABLES 1 AND 2) *continued*

The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing turnover in 1995-96 was 14.6%. This represents an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the contribution reported in 1994-95. The percentage contribution to turnover by the other States and Territories in 1995-96 was: New South Wales 33.3%, Victoria 32.3%, South Australia 9.1%, Western Australia 7.6%, Tasmania 2.4%, the Northern Territory 0.5% and the Australian Capital Territory 0.3%.

The Queensland industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing turnover in 1995-96 at the industry subdivision level were Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (20.5%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.3%).

Longer-term trends (1990-91 to 1995-96)

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Queensland increased, in current price terms, by 22.8% over the period 1990-91 to 1995-96. Eight industry subdivisions recorded increases and one recorded a decrease in turnover. The industry subdivisions with the largest percentage increases were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 46.0% from \$2,347m to \$3,428m), Metal product manufacturing (up 30.9% from \$5,205m to \$6,812m), Other manufacturing (up 26.6% from \$721m to \$912m), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 23.0% from \$7,052m to \$8,675m) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (up 22.3% from \$1,098m to \$1,343m). The only decrease, in current price terms, was recorded in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 3.5% from \$589m to \$568m).

Queensland was one of three States to increase their share of Australian turnover between 1990-91 and 1995-96, with an increase of 0.9 percentage points (to 14.6% of Australian turnover). The other States to increase their share were Victoria (up 0.1 percentage points to 32.3%) and South Australia (up 0.1 percentage points to 9.1%). The two States to record a decrease in their share were New South Wales (down 1.0 percentage points to 33.3%) and Western Australia (down 0.1 percentage points to 7.6%). Tasmania (at 2.4%), the Northern Territory (at 0.5%) and the Australian Capital Territory (at 0.3%) maintained their share of Australian turnover over the period.

INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT (TABLES 1 AND 2)

Industry gross product (see the Glossary for its definition) for the year 1995-96 by manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland was \$8,553m. This represents a 29.6% increase, in current price terms, from \$6,597m industry gross product recorded for the year 1992-93.

For 1995-96, Metal product manufacturing, Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing and Machinery and equipment manufacturing were the industry subdivisions with the largest contribution to industry gross product in the manufacturing industry.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

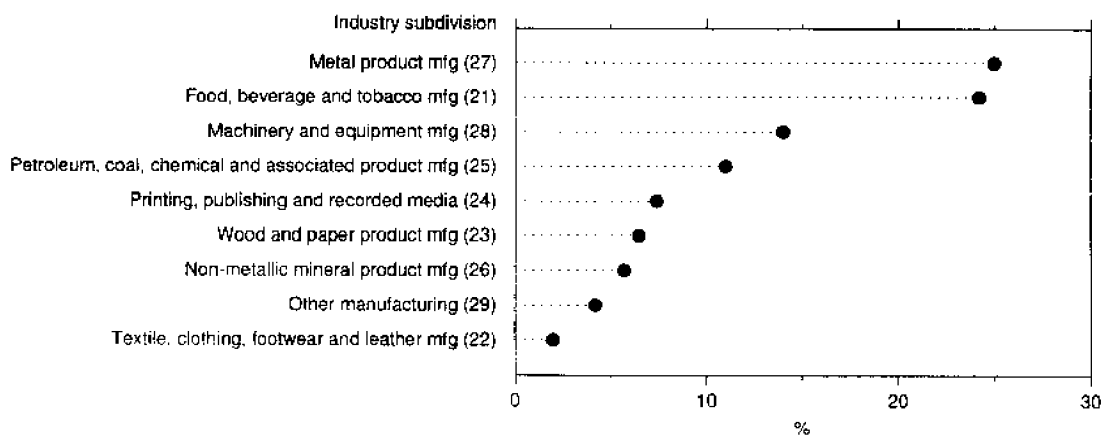
INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT (TABLES 1 AND 2) *continued*

The contribution of these industry subdivisions to total manufacturing industry gross product and the most notable industry classes (or groups) within those subdivisions (as a percentage of total manufacturing industry gross product) were:

- Metal product manufacturing (25.0%), where the industry group Basic non-ferrous metal manufacturing (ANZSIC group 272 at 12.9%) and the industry classes Structural steel fabricating (ANZSIC class 2741 at 2.5%), Architectural aluminium product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2742 at 1.7%), Basic iron and steel manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2711 at 1.6%) and Fabricated metal product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2769 at 1.6%) were the most substantial.
- Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (24.2%), where the industry classes Sugar manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2171 at 5.7%), Meat processing (ANZSIC class 2111 at 4.1%), Soft drink, cordial and syrup manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2181 at 2.1%) and Beer and malt manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2182 at 1.9%) were the most substantial.
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (14.0%), where the industry classes Agricultural machinery manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2861 at 2.4%) and Railway equipment manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2823 at 1.7%) were the most substantial.

Industry classes making a notable contribution to industry gross product and not included in the subdivisions listed above included Newspaper printing or publishing (ANZSIC class 2421 at 4.3%), Wooden furniture and upholstered seat manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2921 at 2.3%), Printing (ANZSIC class 2412 at 2.1%), Petroleum refining (ANZSIC class 2510 at 2.0%) and Explosive manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2541 at 1.8%).

Distribution of industry gross product



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

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INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT (TABLES 1 AND 2) *continued*

The percentage contribution by Queensland to total Australian manufacturing industry gross product in 1995-96 was 13.8%. The percentage contribution to industry gross product by the other States and Territories in 1995-96 was: New South Wales 34.2%, Victoria 31.8%, South Australia 9.6%, Western Australia 6.8%, Tasmania 2.9%, the Northern Territory 0.5% and the Australian Capital Territory 0.4%.

The Queensland industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing industry gross product in 1995-96 at the industry subdivision level were Metal product manufacturing (18.6%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (18.2%).

Longer-term trends (1992-93 to 1995-96)

Industry gross product for the manufacturing industry increased, in current price terms, by 29.6% over the period 1992-93 to 1995-96. Seven of the nine industry subdivisions recorded increases. The industry subdivision with the largest percentage increase was Metal product manufacturing (up 69.7% from \$1,258m to \$2,135m), with this increase (\$877m) accounting for 44.8% of the total increase in Queensland's manufacturing industry gross product. Other large percentage increases were recorded in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up 56.9% from \$602m to \$945m), Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 42.9% from \$836m to \$1,194m) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (up 19.4% from \$1,734m to \$2,072m). The industry subdivisions to record decreases, in current price terms, were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 16.0% from \$201m to \$169m) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 11.8% from \$553m to \$488m).

Queensland was one of three States to increase their share of Australian industry gross product between 1992-93 and 1995-96, with an increase of 0.9 percentage points (to 13.8% of Australian industry gross product). The other States to increase their share were South Australia (up 1.5 percentage points to 9.6%) and Tasmania (up 0.5 percentage points to 2.9%). The three States to record a decrease in their share were New South Wales (down 1.9 percentage points to 34.2%), Victoria (down 0.5 percentage points to 31.8%) and Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points to 6.8%). The Northern Territory (at 0.5%) and the Australian Capital Territory (at 0.4%) maintained their share of Australian industry gross product over the period.

RATIO OF WAGES AND SALARIES TO TURNOVER (TABLE 1)

In 1995-96, the ratio of wages and salaries to turnover for Queensland's manufacturing industry was 0.14; that is, on average, 14 cents in wages and salaries is paid for each \$1.00 of turnover. This value is a decrease on the 0.15 recorded in both 1994-95 and 1992-93, but is the same as that recorded in all other years from 1990-91 onwards.

The wages and salaries to turnover ratio decreased in five of the nine industry subdivisions between 1990-91 and 1995-96, with the largest falls being recorded by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (0.23 to 0.19) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (0.26 to 0.23). Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing was the only subdivision to record an increase (from 0.07 to 0.08) in the ratio over the period, but it is still the lowest of all the subdivisions. Three industry subdivisions recorded the same ratio in both 1990-91 and 1995-96.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED (TABLES 1 AND 2)

Turnover per person employed for total manufacturing in 1995-96 was \$215,800, which is 8.0% higher than the figure recorded for 1994-95. Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing yet again recorded a substantially higher value of turnover per person employed (\$402,800) than other subdivisions in the manufacturing industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest value for this ratio (\$99,700). 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.

INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT PER PERSON EMPLOYED (TABLE 2)

Industry gross product per person employed for total manufacturing in 1995-96 was \$63,900, which is 30.0% higher than the figure recorded in 1992-93. The industries (of those available for publication) with the highest industry gross product per person employed in 1995-96 were Petroleum refining (ANZSIC class 2510) (\$315,000), Beer and malt manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2182) (\$233,400) and Explosive manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2541) (\$222,000). The industries (of those available for publication) with the lowest industry gross product per person employed in 1995-96 were Leather and leather substitute product manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2262) (\$11,100), Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2243) (\$15,800), Textile product manufacturing n.e.c. (ANZSIC class 2229) (\$20,500) and Rope, cordage and twine manufacturing (ANZSIC class 2223) (\$21,200).

EMPLOYMENT SIZE (TABLE 3)

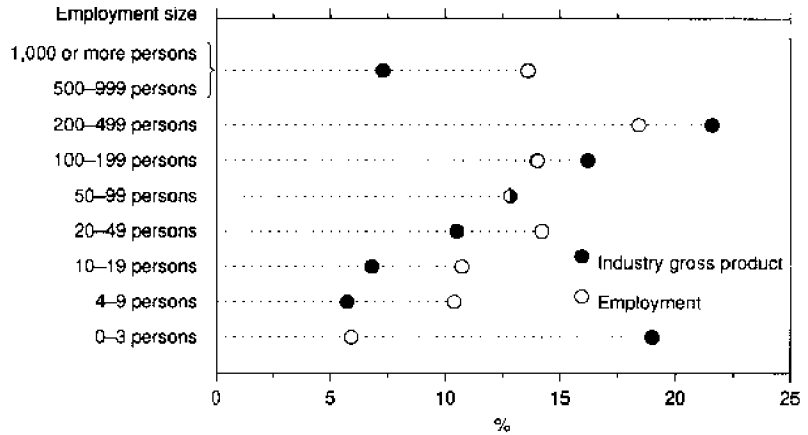
Note: In interpreting comments by employment size, reference should be made to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes. This particularly affects the largest and smallest size categories.

Establishments employing 100 or more persons accounted for 46.0% of employment at the end of June 1996 and 45.2% of industry gross product for 1995-96. Establishments employing 20-99 persons accounted for 26.9% of employment and 23.3% of industry gross product. Small establishments (i.e. those employing 0-19 persons) accounted for 27.1% of employment and 31.5% of industry gross product. Manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more persons at the end of June 1996 employed 13.6% of all persons working in the manufacturing industry in Queensland and contributed 7.3% to industry gross product.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EMPLOYMENT SIZE (TABLE 3) *continued*

Distribution of industry gross product and employment (a)

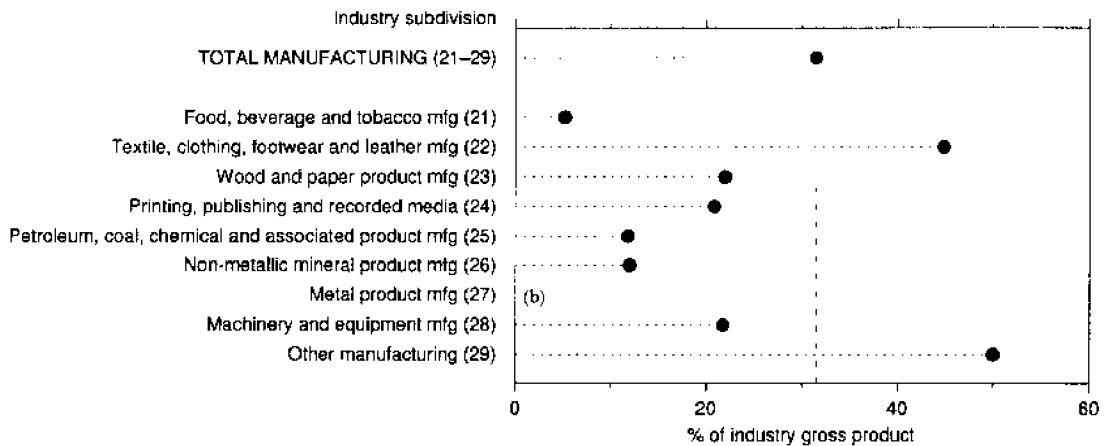


(a) See the note at the start of this section.

For four of the eight industry subdivisions for which meaningful data can be calculated, more than 50% of industry gross product was contributed by establishments employing 100 or more persons. The industries where these establishments contributed most to industry gross product were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (83.0%), Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (64.5%) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (57.8%).

Small establishments (employing 0-19 persons) made significant contributions to industry gross product for Other manufacturing (50.0%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (44.8%).

Distribution of industry gross product, 0-19 persons (a)

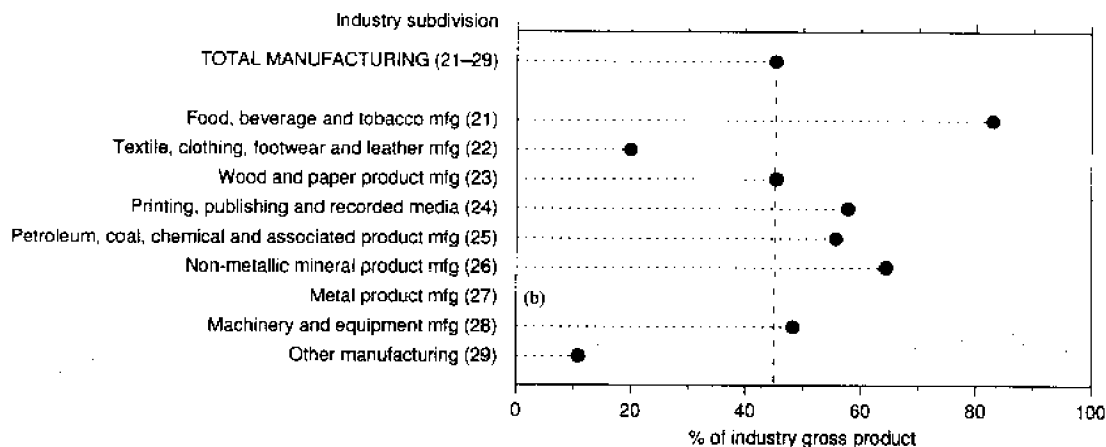


(a) See the note at the start of this section.
 (b) See footnote (e) on page 27.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EMPLOYMENT SIZE (TABLE 3) *continued*

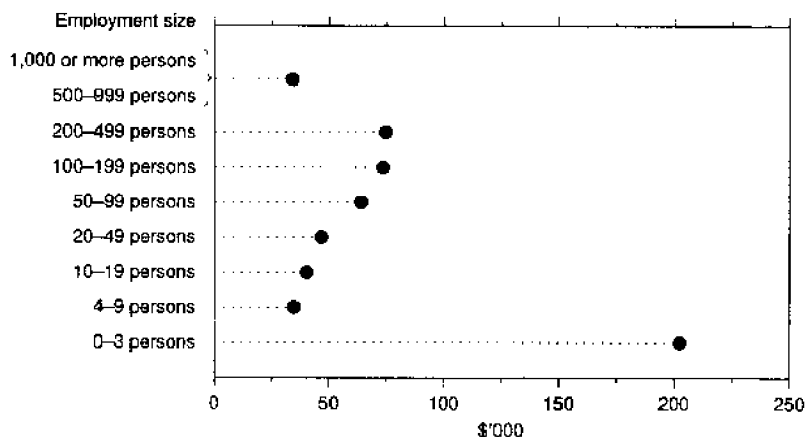
Distribution of industry gross product, 100 or more persons (a)



(a) See the note at the start of this section.
 (b) See footnote(s) on page 27.

Small establishments (employing 0-19 persons) recorded an average industry gross product per person employed of \$73,700. Establishments employing 100 or more persons recorded an average industry gross product per person employed of \$62,400, with establishments employing 200 to 499 persons having a ratio of \$74,700.

Industry gross product per person employed(a)



(a) See the note at the start of this section.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS (TABLES 4 AND 5)

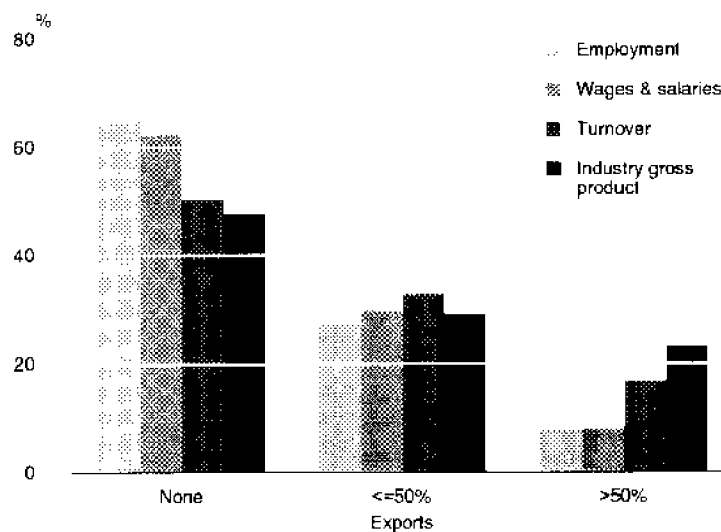
For 1995-96, the percentage of the sales of goods produced in the manufacturing industry which were subsequently exported by the manufacturer or its agent was 18.7%. The Metal product manufacturing industry subdivision recorded the highest percentage contribution (36.7%), followed by Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (21.6%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (21.6%). The industry subdivisions to record the smallest percentage contribution were Printing, publishing and recorded media (0.3%), Other manufacturing (2.3%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (2.9%).

The percentage of the sales of goods produced in the manufacturing industry which were subsequently exported varied according to employment size. Establishments employing 100 or more persons recorded the highest contribution (21.1%), while establishments employing 0-49 persons recorded 18.8% and establishments employing 50-99 persons recorded 6.4%.

Tables 4 and 5 do not include all exports of goods manufactured in Queensland. Rather, they show the extent to which Queensland manufacturers are directly involved in the export process. Further information about the data in tables 4 and 5 is contained in paragraphs 20-23 of the Explanatory Notes.

Establishments that export made up a significant proportion of employment (35.2%), wages and salaries (37.7%), turnover (49.6%) and industry gross product (52.3%) in the manufacturing industry. Establishments that export more than 50% of their sales of goods produced accounted for 7.8% of employment, 7.9% of wages and salaries, 16.8% of turnover and 23.1% of industry gross product in the manufacturing industry.

Distribution of selected variables, by proportion of goods exported



1

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations(b)

| INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION | | | Employment at end of June(c) | Wages and salaries(d)(e) | Turnover(e) | Industry gross product(e) | Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e) | Turnover per person employed(e)(f) |
|----------------------|---|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | Ratio | \$'000 |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 1995-96 | 33.2 | 1 022.4 | 8 675.4 | 2 071.7 | 0.12 | 261.5 |
| | | 1994-95r | 34.1 | 1 036.5 | 8 573.9 | .. | 0.12 | 251.4 |
| | | 1993-94 | 35.7 | 1 003.0 | 8 403.2 | .. | 0.12 | 235.5 |
| | | 1992-93 | 34.2 | 955.1 | 7 649.2 | 1 734.4 | 0.12 | 223.8 |
| | | 1991-92 | 32.4 | 842.9 | 6 936.3 | .. | 0.12 | 213.8 |
| | | 1990-91 | 34.1 | 882.2 | 7 051.8 | .. | 0.13 | 206.8 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 1995-96 | 5.2 | 106.0 | 568.1 | 168.8 | 0.19 | 109.6 |
| | | 1994-95 | 5.7 | 112.4 | 629.6 | .. | 0.18 | 110.2 |
| | | 1993-94 | 6.0 | 118.9 | 559.8 | .. | 0.21 | 93.4 |
| | | 1992-93 | 6.6 | 136.1 | 594.1 | 200.9 | 0.23 | 90.1 |
| | | 1991-92 | 6.7 | 131.3 | 554.9 | .. | 0.24 | 82.9 |
| | | 1990-91 | 7.2 | 137.2 | 588.5 | .. | 0.23 | 82.0 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 1995-96 | 10.1 | 281.5 | 1 548.0 | 552.5 | 0.18 | 152.8 |
| | | 1994-95 | 11.7 | 319.1 | 1 746.1 | .. | 0.18 | 149.8 |
| | | 1993-94 | 11.6 | 295.5 | 1 656.2 | .. | 0.18 | 143.4 |
| | | 1992-93 | 10.8 | 278.5 | 1 545.6 | 546.8 | 0.18 | 143.0 |
| | | 1991-92 | 10.8 | 261.8 | 1 498.1 | .. | 0.17 | 139.0 |
| | | 1990-91 | 10.6 | 246.5 | 1 359.4 | .. | 0.18 | 128.1 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | 1995-96 | 11.0 | 311.3 | 1 342.6 | 636.8 | 0.23 | 121.5 |
| | | 1994-95 | 12.0 | 361.8 | 1 407.2 | .. | 0.26 | 117.1 |
| | | 1993-94 | 11.2 | 316.4 | 1 214.8 | .. | 0.26 | 108.9 |
| | | 1992-93 | 10.9 | 309.5 | 1 171.1 | 539.6 | 0.26 | 107.6 |
| | | 1991-92 | 10.5 | 261.4 | 999.9 | .. | 0.26 | 95.0 |
| | | 1990-91 | 11.1 | 287.3 | 1 097.9 | .. | 0.26 | 98.6 |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 1995-96 | 9.7 | 326.7 | 3 896.9 | 944.7 | 0.08 | 402.8 |
| | | 1994-95r | 9.0 | 308.8 | 3 608.2 | .. | 0.09 | 401.4 |
| | | 1993-94 | 8.7 | 277.6 | 3 421.6 | .. | 0.08 | 391.7 |
| | | 1992-93 | 8.6 | 271.9 | 3 495.3 | 601.9 | 0.08 | 408.3 |
| | | 1991-92 | 8.1 | 251.0 | 3 458.9 | .. | 0.07 | 429.3 |
| | | 1990-91 | 8.7 | 270.8 | 3 634.9 | .. | 0.07 | 417.7 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 1995-96 | 6.8 | 232.8 | 1 687.7 | 487.9 | 0.14 | 249.0 |
| | | 1994-95r | 7.7 | 259.2 | 1 955.0 | .. | 0.13 | 253.6 |
| | | 1993-94 | 7.9 | 256.9 | 1 887.2 | .. | 0.14 | 239.8 |
| | | 1992-93 | 8.2 | 242.8 | 1 737.5 | 553.3 | 0.14 | 211.6 |
| | | 1991-92 | 7.8 | 219.1 | 1 666.6 | .. | 0.13 | 212.4 |
| | | 1990-91 | 7.6 | 208.7 | 1 508.9 | .. | 0.14 | 199.1 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 13-17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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

(f) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations(b) *continued*

| INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION | | | Employment at end of June(c) | Wages and salaries(d)(e) | Turnover(e) | Industry gross product(e) | Ratio of wages and salaries to turnover(e) | Turnover per person employed(e)(f) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | Ratio | \$'000 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 1995-96 | 25.1 | 781.8 | 6 811.8 | 2 135.0 | 0.11 | 271.0 |
| | | 1994-95r | 24.3 | 743.6 | 5 619.3 | .. | 0.13 | 231.0 |
| | | 1993-94 | 24.2 | 687.3 | 5 562.1 | .. | 0.12 | 230.2 |
| | | 1992-93 | 23.3 | 659.4 | 5 446.9 | 1 258.4 | 0.12 | 233.8 |
| | | 1991-92 | 22.8 | 643.9 | 4 924.9 | .. | 0.13 | 216.5 |
| | | 1990-91 | 23.4 | 632.6 | 5 205.1 | .. | 0.12 | 222.5 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 1995-96 | 23.5 | 695.5 | 3 428.0 | 1 194.2 | 0.20 | 145.8 |
| | | 1994-95r | 23.4 | 651.2 | 3 158.5 | .. | 0.21 | 135.0 |
| | | 1993-94r | 22.8 | 627.2 | 2 779.5 | .. | 0.23 | 121.9 |
| | | 1992-93 | 21.0 | 571.3 | 2 443.2 | 835.5 | 0.23 | 116.6 |
| | | 1991-92 | 17.8 | 453.6 | 2 323.1 | .. | 0.20 | 130.6 |
| | | 1990-91 | 18.2 | 462.9 | 2 347.3 | .. | 0.20 | 129.2 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 1995-96 | 9.1 | 217.3 | 912.4 | 361.6 | 0.24 | 99.7 |
| | | 1994-95r | 10.8 | 232.0 | 1 024.9 | .. | 0.23 | 95.1 |
| | | 1993-94 | 11.0 | 225.9 | 1 024.1 | .. | 0.22 | 93.0 |
| | | 1992-93 | 10.7 | 213.3 | 905.1 | 326.6 | 0.24 | 84.9 |
| | | 1991-92 | 9.8 | 193.2 | 798.5 | .. | 0.24 | 81.4 |
| | | 1990-91 | 9.4 | 179.3 | 720.7 | .. | 0.25 | 77.0 |
| 21-29 Total manufacturing | | 1995-96 | 133.8 | 3 975.4 | 28 870.7 | 8 553.1 | 0.14 | 215.8 |
| | | 1994-95r | 138.7 | 4 024.7 | 27 722.6 | .. | 0.15 | 199.9 |
| | | 1993-94r | 139.0 | 3 808.6 | 26 508.6 | .. | 0.14 | 190.8 |
| | | 1992-93 | 134.1 | 3 637.8 | 24 988.1 | 6 597.4 | 0.15 | 186.3 |
| | | 1991-92 | 126.7 | 3 258.4 | 23 181.2 | .. | 0.14 | 182.8 |
| | | 1990-91 | 130.2 | 3 307.5 | 23 514.5 | .. | 0.14 | 180.6 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For factors affecting comparability of data over the time periods shown, see paragraphs 13-17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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

(f) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Industry Class

| INDUSTRY CLASS | | Employment at end of June(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Industry gross product | Turnover per person employed(d) | Industry gross product per person employed(e) |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MFG | | | | | | | |
| Meat and meat product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2111 | Meat processing | 8 174 | 231.8 | 2 117.8 | 348.8 | 259.1 | 42.7 |
| 2112 | Poultry processing | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2113 | Bacon, ham and smallgood mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 211 | <i>Total</i> | 10 894 | 326.4 | 2 676.4 | 507.8 | 245.7 | 46.6 |
| Dairy product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2121 | Milk and cream processing | 1 515 | 48.4 | 535.3 | 88.4 | 353.3 | 58.3 |
| 2122 | Ice cream mfg | 362 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2129 | Dairy product mfg n.e.c. | 407 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 212 | <i>Total</i> | 2 283 | 73.2 | 761.8 | 140.0 | 333.6 | 61.3 |
| 213 | <i>Fruit and vegetable processing</i> | 2 029 | 64.3 | 355.8 | 81.7 | 175.4 | 40.3 |
| 214 | <i>Oil and fat mfg</i> | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Flour mill and cereal food mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2151 | Flour mill product mfg | 357 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2152 | Cereal food and baking mix mfg | 794 | 23.2 | 137.2 | 44.0 | 172.8 | 55.5 |
| 215 | <i>Total</i> | 1 151 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Bakery product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2161 | Bread mfg | 2 470 | 62.3 | 283.8 | 84.6 | 114.9 | 34.2 |
| 2162 | Cake and pastry mfg | 1 453 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2163 | Biscuit mfg | 1 216 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 216 | <i>Total</i> | 5 139 | 123.3 | 626.3 | 227.1 | 121.9 | 44.2 |
| Other food mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2171 | Sugar mfg | 5 970 | 211.3 | 2 088.2 | 487.2 | 349.8 | 81.6 |
| 2172 | Confectionery mfg | 126 | 2.2 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 68.4 | 24.5 |
| 2173 | Seafood processing | 257 | 3.3 | 70.8 | 8.5 | 275.5 | 33.1 |
| 2174 | Prepared animal and bird feed mfg | 616 | 19.4 | 322.1 | 53.8 | 523.2 | 87.4 |
| 2179 | Food mfg n.e.c. | 2 423 | 69.8 | 434.6 | 121.9 | 179.3 | 50.3 |
| 217 | <i>Total</i> | 9 392 | 306.0 | 2 924.3 | 674.5 | 311.4 | 71.8 |
| Beverage and malt mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2181 | Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg | 1 104 | 38.6 | 419.5 | 176.2 | 379.9 | 159.6 |
| 2182 | Beer and malt mfg | 681 | 41.4 | 438.7 | 159.0 | 644.1 | 233.4 |
| 2183 | Wine mfg | 19 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 94.1 | 43.8 |
| 2184 | Spirit mfg | 43 | 1.4 | 17.7 | 2.7 | 412.1 | 63.6 |
| 218 | <i>Total</i> | 1 848 | 81.6 | 877.7 | 338.8 | 475.0 | 183.4 |
| 219 | <i>Tobacco product mfg</i> | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 21 | Total food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 33 182 | 1 022.4 | 8 675.4 | 2 071.7 | 261.5 | 62.4 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June.
Includes working proprietors.

(e) Industry gross product divided by the number of persons employed at the
end of June. Includes working proprietors.

| INDUSTRY CLASS | Employment at end of June(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Industry gross product | Turnover per person employed(d) | Industry gross product per person employed(e) |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ANZSIC code Description | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MFG | | | | | | |
| Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg | | | | | | |
| 2211 | Wool scouring | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2212 | Synthetic fibre textile mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2213 | Cotton textile mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2214 | Wool textile mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2215 | Textile finishing | 43 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 54.9 |
| 221 | Total | 369 | 10.0 | 59.3 | 14.2 | 160.7 |
| Textile product mfg | | | | | | |
| 2221 | Made-up textile product mfg | 655 | 10.5 | 53.2 | 16.3 | 81.1 |
| 2222 | Textile floor covering mfg | *99 | *2.2 | *22.5 | 3.9 | **227.9 |
| 2223 | Rope, cordage and twine mfg | 41 | *0.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 51.4 |
| 2229 | Textile product mfg n.e.c. | 113 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 51.1 |
| 222 | Total | 908 | 14.7 | 83.5 | 23.4 | 92.0 |
| Knitting mills | | | | | | |
| 2231 | Hosiery mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2232 | Cardigan and pullover mfg | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2239 | Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 223 | Total | *138 | *4.1 | *26.4 | *10.4 | *191.9 |
| Clothing mfg | | | | | | |
| 2241 | Men's and boys' wear mfg | 1 163 | 25.4 | 98.3 | 39.3 | 84.6 |
| 2242 | Women's and girls' wear mfg | 759 | 13.2 | 52.1 | 18.9 | 68.7 |
| 2243 | Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg | 83 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 44.6 |
| 2249 | Clothing mfg n.e.c. | 1 023 | 16.9 | 76.4 | 28.9 | 74.7 |
| 224 | Total | 3 028 | 56.7 | 230.6 | 88.5 | 76.2 |
| 225 | Footwear mfg | 103 | 3.5 | 10.9 | 4.2 | 105.4 |
| Leather and leather product mfg | | | | | | |
| 2261 | Leather tanning and fur dressing | 502 | 14.7 | 149.2 | 26.7 | 297.2 |
| 2262 | Leather and leather substitute product mfg | 133 | 2.2 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 60.7 |
| 226 | Total | 635 | 16.9 | 157.3 | 28.2 | 247.7 |
| 22 | Total textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 5 181 | 106.0 | 568.1 | 168.8 | 109.6 |
| WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MFG | | | | | | |
| Log sawmilling and timber dressing | | | | | | |
| 2311 | Log sawmilling | 2 078 | 54.2 | 203.9 | 88.5 | 98.1 |
| 2312 | Wood chipping | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2313 | Timber resawing and dressing | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 231 | Total | 3 199 | 87.7 | 408.8 | 187.1 | 127.8 |
| Other wood product mfg | | | | | | |
| 2321 | Plywood and veneer mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2322 | Fabricated wood mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2323 | Wooden structural component mfg | 2 430 | 53.4 | 261.4 | 74.1 | 107.6 |
| 2329 | Wood product mfg n.e.c. | 1 312 | 24.8 | 103.4 | 48.7 | 78.8 |
| 232 | Total | 5 050 | 121.3 | 582.7 | 194.4 | 115.4 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

(e) Industry gross product divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Industry Class *continued*

| INDUSTRY CLASS | | Employment at end of June(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Industry gross product | Turnover per person employed(d) | Industry gross product per person employed(e) |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Paper and paper product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2331 | Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg | 369 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2332 | Solid paperboard container mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2333 | Corrugated paperboard container mfg | 967 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2334 | Paper bag and sack mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2339 | Paper product mfg n.e.c. | 377 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 233 | <i>Total</i> | 1 884 | 72.5 | 556.5 | 171.0 | 295.4 | 90.8 |
| 23 | Total wood and paper product mfg | 10 133 | 281.5 | 1 548.0 | 552.5 | 152.8 | 54.5 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA | | | | | | | |
| Printing and services to printing | | | | | | | |
| 2411 | Paper stationery mfg | 643 | 17.7 | 92.3 | 30.4 | 143.6 | 47.3 |
| 2412 | Printing | 4 288 | 111.6 | 439.2 | 180.4 | 102.4 | 42.1 |
| 2413 | Services to printing | 721 | 20.2 | 66.4 | 25.0 | 92.1 | 34.7 |
| 241 | <i>Total</i> | 5 651 | 149.5 | 597.8 | 235.8 | 105.8 | 41.7 |
| Publishing | | | | | | | |
| 2421 | Newspaper printing or publishing | 4 696 | 147.7 | 677.2 | 369.6 | 144.2 | 78.7 |
| 2422 | Other periodical publishing | 193 | 3.3 | 17.1 | 6.7 | 88.4 | 34.9 |
| 2423 | Book and other publishing | 429 | 8.7 | 40.4 | 19.7 | 94.3 | 46.1 |
| 242 | <i>Total</i> | 5 317 | 159.7 | 734.7 | 396.0 | 138.2 | 74.5 |
| 243 | Recorded media manufacturing and publishing | 78 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 130.4 | 63.1 |
| 24 | Total printing, publishing and recorded media | 11 047 | 311.3 | 1 342.6 | 636.8 | 121.5 | 57.6 |
| PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MFG | | | | | | | |
| 251 | Petroleum refining | 530 | 31.7 | 1 445.3 | 166.9 | 2 727.8 | 315.0 |
| 252 | Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c. | 48 | 1.8 | 62.7 | 7.5 | 1 295.4 | 154.2 |
| Basic chemical mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2531 | Fertiliser mfg | 269 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2532 | Industrial gas mfg | 239 | 10.6 | 36.0 | 16.2 | 150.7 | 67.9 |
| 2533 | Synthetic resin mfg | 262 | 8.8 | 58.7 | 15.9 | 224.0 | 60.9 |
| 2534 | Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c. | 186 | 8.5 | 97.1 | 30.2 | 520.5 | 162.2 |
| 2535 | Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c. | 458 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 253 | <i>Total</i> | 1 414 | 58.8 | 476.7 | 176.3 | 337.2 | 124.7 |
| Other chemical product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2541 | Explosive mfg | 683 | 30.5 | 442.5 | 151.6 | 648.0 | 222.0 |
| 2542 | Paint mfg | 1 014 | 35.6 | 296.4 | 81.5 | 292.3 | 80.4 |
| 2543 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg | 669 | 19.8 | 98.9 | 26.7 | 147.8 | 39.8 |
| 2544 | Pesticide mfg | 233 | 10.9 | 154.8 | 32.4 | 663.0 | 138.7 |
| 2545 | Soap and other detergent mfg | 384 | 14.2 | 161.7 | 53.4 | 421.0 | 139.1 |
| 2546 | Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg | 103 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 3.8 | 108.9 | 37.3 |
| 2547 | Ink mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2549 | Chemical product mfg n.e.c. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 254 | <i>Total</i> | 3 254 | 119.0 | 1 198.8 | 356.2 | 368.4 | 109.5 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

(e) Industry gross product divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Industry Class *continued*

| INDUSTRY CLASS | | Employment at end of June(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Industry gross product | Turnover per person employed(d) | Industry gross product per person employed(e) |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Rubber product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2551 | Rubber tyre mfg | 217 | 5.2 | 50.5 | 19.1 | 233.2 | 88.2 |
| 2559 | Rubber product mfg n.e.c. | 346 | 9.9 | 49.2 | 19.1 | 142.1 | 55.2 |
| 255 | <i>Total</i> | 563 | 15.1 | 99.7 | 38.2 | 177.2 | 67.9 |
| Plastic product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2561 | Plastic blow moulded product mfg | 466 | 14.1 | 103.4 | 31.6 | 222.0 | 67.8 |
| 2562 | Plastic extruded product mfg | 570 | 14.5 | 167.8 | 46.6 | 294.4 | 81.8 |
| 2563 | Plastic bag and film mfg | 338 | 9.4 | 50.7 | 17.2 | 149.7 | 50.7 |
| 2564 | Plastic product, rigid fibre reinforced, mfg | 439 | 7.9 | 36.1 | 14.5 | 82.2 | 33.1 |
| 2565 | Plastic foam product mfg | 256 | 8.0 | 61.2 | 21.2 | 239.1 | 82.8 |
| 2566 | Plastic injection moulded product mfg | 1 797 | 46.4 | 194.6 | 68.5 | 108.2 | 38.1 |
| 256 | <i>Total</i> | 3 866 | 100.2 | 613.7 | 199.6 | 158.7 | 51.6 |
| 25 | Total petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 9 675 | 326.7 | 3 896.9 | 944.7 | 402.8 | 97.6 |
| NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MFG | | | | | | | |
| 261 | Glass and glass product mfg | 606 | 19.8 | 149.2 | 64.5 | 246.3 | 106.4 |
| Ceramic mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2621 | Clay brick mfg | 799 | 27.5 | 119.8 | 55.3 | 150.0 | 69.2 |
| 2622 | Ceramic product mfg | 96 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2623 | Ceramic tile and pipe mfg | 65 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2629 | Ceramic product mfg n.e.c. | 218 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 50.4 | 23.7 |
| 262 | <i>Total</i> | 1 178 | 34.9 | 154.2 | 69.4 | 130.9 | 58.9 |
| Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2631 | Cement and lime mfg | 336 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2632 | Plaster product mfg | 327 | 10.6 | 93.3 | 32.2 | 285.4 | 98.5 |
| 2633 | Concrete slurry mfg | 1 201 | 50.2 | 478.5 | 42.7 | 398.4 | 35.6 |
| 2634 | Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg | 443 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2635 | Concrete product mfg n.e.c. | 2 122 | 69.8 | 373.6 | 133.9 | 176.0 | 63.1 |
| 263 | <i>Total</i> | 4 430 | 159.5 | 1 239.7 | 321.7 | 279.9 | 72.6 |
| 264 | <i>Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.</i> | 564 | 18.6 | 144.6 | 32.3 | 256.5 | 57.4 |
| 26 | Total non-metallic mineral product mfg | 6 777 | 232.8 | 1 687.7 | 487.9 | 249.0 | 72.0 |
| METAL PRODUCT MFG | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2711 | Basic iron and steel mfg | *1 170 | 43.4 | 515.7 | 139.2 | 440.9 | 119.0 |
| 2712 | Iron and steel casting and forging | 738 | 21.9 | 92.6 | 36.9 | 125.4 | 50.0 |
| 2713 | Steel pipe and tube mfg | 497 | 19.5 | 232.3 | 37.6 | 467.0 | 75.6 |
| 271 | <i>Total</i> | 2 405 | 84.8 | 840.6 | 213.7 | 349.5 | 88.9 |
| Basic non-ferrous metal mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2721 | Alumina production | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2722 | Aluminium smelting | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2723 | Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining | 825 | 43.6 | 1 376.1 | 118.3 | 1 668.9 | 143.5 |
| 2729 | Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 272 | <i>Total</i> | 3 887 | 164.4 | 3 511.4 | 1 107.1 | 903.4 | 233.0 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

(e) Industry gross product divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

| INDUSTRY CLASS | | Employment at end of June(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Industry gross product | Turnover per person employed(d) | Industry gross product per person employed(e) |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2731 | Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding | 538 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2732 | Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c. | 86 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2733 | Non-ferrous metal casting | 110 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 90.1 | 25.2 |
| 273 | <i>Total</i> | 734 | 24.6 | 167.5 | 35.7 | 228.3 | 48.7 |
| Structural metal product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2741 | Structural steel fabricating | 4 743 | 149.4 | 587.1 | 211.0 | 123.8 | 44.5 |
| 2742 | Architectural aluminium product mfg | 3 837 | 112.1 | 487.9 | 146.7 | 127.2 | 38.2 |
| 2749 | Structural metal product mfg n.e.c. | 856 | 18.1 | 118.5 | 42.7 | 138.5 | 49.9 |
| 274 | <i>Total</i> | 9 435 | 279.7 | 1 193.5 | 400.4 | 126.5 | 42.4 |
| Sheet metal product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2751 | Metal container mfg | 766 | 27.4 | 213.5 | 60.5 | 278.9 | 79.1 |
| 2759 | Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c. | 2 221 | 55.9 | 274.6 | 97.9 | 123.6 | 44.1 |
| 275 | <i>Total</i> | 2 987 | 83.3 | 488.1 | 158.4 | 163.4 | 53.0 |
| Fabricated metal product mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2761 | Hand tool and general hardware mfg | 87 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 55.2 | 27.9 |
| 2762 | Spring and wire product mfg | 828 | 26.9 | 140.1 | 35.1 | 169.2 | 42.4 |
| 2763 | Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg | 100 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 84.2 | 27.7 |
| 2764 | Metal coating and finishing | 915 | 20.7 | 73.2 | 33.3 | 80.0 | 36.4 |
| 2765 | Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg | 312 | 8.0 | 34.8 | 11.1 | 111.6 | 35.7 |
| 2769 | Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c. | 3 443 | 85.4 | 349.4 | 134.9 | 101.5 | 39.2 |
| 276 | <i>Total</i> | 5 685 | 145.0 | 610.7 | 219.6 | 107.4 | 38.6 |
| 27 | Total metal product mfg | 25 133 | 781.8 | 6 811.8 | 2 135.0 | 271.0 | 84.9 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MFG | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicle and part mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2811 | Motor vehicle mfg | 953 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2812 | Motor vehicle body mfg | 1 420 | 37.6 | 164.2 | 61.8 | 115.6 | 43.5 |
| 2813 | Automotive electrical and instrument mfg | 247 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2819 | Automotive component mfg n.e.c. | 1 158 | 30.5 | 143.1 | 49.9 | 123.5 | 43.1 |
| 281 | <i>Total</i> | 3 779 | 110.7 | 748.7 | 190.0 | 198.1 | 50.3 |
| Other transport equipment mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2821 | Shipbuilding | 706 | 22.3 | 96.5 | 34.4 | 136.6 | 48.7 |
| 2822 | Boatbuilding | 1 225 | 25.4 | 154.1 | 34.4 | 125.8 | 28.1 |
| 2823 | Railway equipment mfg | 2 592 | 84.5 | 309.7 | 142.1 | 119.5 | 54.8 |
| 2824 | Aircraft mfg | 744 | 25.8 | 115.5 | 32.6 | 155.1 | 43.8 |
| 2829 | Transport equipment mfg n.e.c. | 52 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 61.3 | 25.4 |
| 282 | <i>Total</i> | 5 320 | 159.3 | 679.0 | 244.9 | 127.6 | 46.0 |
| Photographic and scientific equipment mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2831 | Photographic and optical good mfg | 155 | 4.3 | 21.1 | 8.9 | 136.6 | 57.5 |
| 2832 | Medical and surgical equipment mfg | 840 | 20.9 | 71.4 | 34.7 | 85.1 | 41.3 |
| 2839 | Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c. | 118 | 3.0 | 10.6 | 5.1 | 89.6 | 43.5 |
| 283 | <i>Total</i> | 1 113 | 28.3 | 103.2 | 48.8 | 92.7 | 43.8 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

(e) Industry gross product divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Industry Class *continued*

| INDUSTRY CLASS | | Employment at end of June(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Industry gross product | Turnover per person employed(d) | Industry gross product per person employed(e) |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ANZSIC code | Description | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Electronic equipment mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2841 | Computer and business machine mfg | 178 | 6.9 | 38.0 | 10.2 | 213.5 | 57.6 |
| 2842 | Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg | 281 | 9.2 | 42.5 | 14.2 | 151.2 | 50.6 |
| 2849 | Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c. | *565 | *15.2 | 87.0 | *32.8 | *154.0 | 58.0 |
| 284 | Total | 1 024 | 31.4 | 167.5 | 57.2 | 163.6 | 55.9 |
| Electrical equipment and appliance mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2851 | Household appliance mfg | 756 | 24.6 | 123.5 | 45.4 | 163.3 | 60.0 |
| 2852 | Electric cable and wire mfg | 73 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2853 | Battery mfg | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2854 | Electric light and sign mfg | 465 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2859 | Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c. | 1 298 | 43.9 | 202.7 | 65.8 | 156.2 | 50.7 |
| 285 | Total | 2 592 | 83.6 | 413.6 | 146.9 | 159.6 | 56.7 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2861 | Agricultural machinery mfg | 3 219 | 83.7 | 454.4 | 201.5 | 141.2 | 62.6 |
| 2862 | Mining and construction machinery mfg | 2 151 | 63.2 | 293.9 | 87.7 | 136.6 | 40.8 |
| 2863 | Food processing machinery mfg | 645 | 25.9 | 95.4 | 36.3 | 147.9 | 56.2 |
| 2864 | Machine tool and part mfg | 562 | 16.1 | 47.8 | 25.6 | 85.1 | 45.6 |
| 2865 | Lifting and material handling equipment mfg | 1 092 | 31.5 | 155.8 | 56.3 | 142.6 | 51.5 |
| 2866 | Pump and compressor mfg | 250 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2867 | Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg | 102 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2869 | Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c. | 1 668 | 51.7 | 200.3 | 72.8 | 120.1 | 43.7 |
| 286 | Total | 9 688 | 282.2 | 1 316.1 | 506.5 | 135.8 | 52.3 |
| 28 | Total machinery and equipment mfg | 23 516 | 695.5 | 3 428.0 | 1 194.2 | 145.8 | 50.8 |
| OTHER MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | |
| Prefabricated building mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2911 | Prefabricated metal building mfg | 347 | 10.0 | 63.5 | 12.5 | 183.0 | 36.1 |
| 2919 | Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c. | 370 | 14.3 | 74.1 | 41.8 | 200.3 | 113.1 |
| 291 | Total | 717 | 24.3 | 137.6 | 54.4 | 191.9 | 75.8 |
| Furniture mfg | | | | | | | |
| 2921 | Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg | 5 421 | 123.6 | 472.1 | 195.0 | 87.1 | 36.0 |
| 2922 | Sheet metal furniture mfg | 180 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 2923 | Mattress mfg (except rubber) | 427 | 11.1 | 61.3 | 20.2 | 143.5 | 47.3 |
| 2929 | Furniture mfg n.e.c. | 746 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 292 | Total | 6 774 | 159.5 | 642.4 | 253.4 | 94.8 | 37.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | | | | | | | |
| 2941 | Jewellery and silverware mfg | 407 | 7.7 | 32.9 | 13.3 | 80.7 | 32.5 |
| 2942 | Toy and sporting good mfg | 406 | 6.9 | 36.2 | 12.5 | 89.1 | 30.8 |
| 2949 | Manufacturing n.e.c. | 844 | 18.9 | 63.3 | 28.1 | 75.0 | 33.3 |
| 294 | Total | 1 658 | 33.6 | 132.4 | 53.8 | 79.8 | 32.5 |
| 29 | Total other manufacturing | 9 149 | 217.3 | 912.4 | 361.6 | 99.7 | 39.5 |
| 21-29 | TOTAL MANUFACTURING | 133 793 | 3 975.4 | 28 870.7 | 8 553.1 | 215.8 | 63.9 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

(e) Industry gross product divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June. Includes working proprietors.

3

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Employment Size

| Employment size group | Employment at end of June(b)..... | | Wages and salaries(c)(d)..... | | Turnover(d)..... | | Industry gross product(d)..... | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 236 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 23.3 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 0.4 |
| 4-9 persons | 1 031 | 3.1 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 115.3 | 1.4 | 28.7 | 1.4 |
| 10-19 persons | 1 503 | 4.5 | 30.9 | 3.1 | 274.1 | 3.2 | 69.5 | 3.4 |
| 20-49 persons | 2 223 | 6.7 | 52.1 | 5.2 | 439.5 | 5.2 | 94.3 | 4.6 |
| 50-99 persons | 3 121 | 9.4 | 85.4 | 8.5 | 704.7 | 8.3 | 145.5 | 7.1 |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | 8 114 | 24.5 | 187.2 | 18.7 | 1 557.0 | 18.3 | 346.2 | 17.0 |
| 100-199 persons | 4 021 | 12.1 | 121.2 | 12.1 | 1 107.4 | 13.1 | 272.0 | 13.3 |
| 200-499 persons | 10 216 | 30.8 | 339.3 | 33.8 | 2 812.3 | 33.1 | 736.8 | 36.1 |
| 500-999 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 1 000 or more persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | 25 068 | 75.5 | 815.8 | 81.3 | 6 928.0 | 81.7 | 1 694.5 | 83.0 |
| Total | 33 182 | 100.0 | 1 003.0 | 100.0 | 8 485.0 | 100.0 | 2 040.7 | 100.0 |
| TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 909 | 17.5 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 59.5 | 10.5 | 21.2 | 12.7 |
| 4-9 persons | 1 014 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 78.4 | 13.9 | 26.6 | 15.9 |
| 10-19 persons | 935 | 18.0 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 110.4 | 19.6 | 27.1 | 16.2 |
| 20-49 persons | 789 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 92.2 | 16.3 | 26.8 | 16.0 |
| 50-99 persons | 755 | 14.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 108.8 | 19.3 | 32.0 | 19.2 |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | 4 401 | 84.9 | 82.6 | 79.3 | 449.2 | 79.6 | 133.6 | 80.0 |
| 100-199 persons | 780 | 15.1 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 114.9 | 20.4 | 33.4 | 20.0 |
| 200-499 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 500-999 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 000 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | 780 | 15.1 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 114.9 | 20.4 | 33.4 | 20.0 |
| Total | 5 181 | 100.0 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 564.2 | 100.0 | 167.0 | 100.0 |
| WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 825 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 57.0 | 3.7 | 22.6 | 4.1 |
| 4-9 persons | 1 561 | 15.4 | 32.0 | 11.5 | 142.1 | 9.2 | 46.2 | 8.5 |
| 10-19 persons | 1 416 | 14.0 | 33.3 | 12.0 | 115.8 | 7.5 | 51.4 | 9.4 |
| 20-49 persons | 2 040 | 20.1 | 51.1 | 18.4 | 277.1 | 18.0 | 85.8 | 15.7 |
| 50-99 persons | 1 181 | 11.7 | 35.8 | 12.9 | 206.3 | 13.4 | 92.9 | 17.0 |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | 7 023 | 69.3 | 162.6 | 58.6 | 798.4 | 51.9 | 298.8 | 54.7 |
| 100-199 persons | 1 562 | 15.4 | 48.5 | 17.5 | 312.8 | 20.3 | 110.3 | 20.2 |
| 200-499 persons | 1 548 | 15.3 | 66.5 | 24.0 | 427.2 | 27.8 | 137.5 | 25.2 |
| 500-999 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 000 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | 3 109 | 30.7 | 115.0 | 41.4 | 740.1 | 48.1 | 247.8 | 45.3 |
| Total | 10 133 | 100.0 | 277.6 | 100.0 | 1 538.4 | 100.0 | 546.6 | 100.0 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1995-96 but were not operating at 30 June 1996. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

3

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Employment Size *continued*

| Employment size group | Employment at end of June(b)..... | | Wages and salaries(c)(d)..... | | Turnover(d)..... | | Industry gross product(d)..... | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 833 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 58.3 | 4.4 | 21.4 | 3.4 |
| 4-9 persons | 1 375 | 12.4 | 25.7 | 8.3 | 119.6 | 9.0 | 55.3 | 8.7 |
| 10-19 persons | 1 398 | 12.7 | 32.9 | 10.6 | 116.9 | 8.7 | 55.7 | 8.8 |
| 20-49 persons | 1 667 | 15.1 | 47.6 | 15.3 | 199.9 | 15.0 | 82.0 | 12.9 |
| 50-99 persons | 1 024 | 9.3 | 31.2 | 10.1 | 116.8 | 8.7 | 53.2 | 8.4 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 6 299 | 57.0 | 146.3 | 47.2 | 611.6 | 45.8 | 267.6 | 42.2 |
| 100-199 persons | 1 023 | 9.3 | 32.7 | 10.5 | 116.9 | 8.7 | 64.2 | 10.1 |
| 200-499 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 500-999 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 000 or more persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Total 100 or more persons | 4 748 | 43.0 | 163.7 | 52.8 | 724.8 | 54.2 | 365.8 | 57.8 |
| Total | 11 047 | 100.0 | 310.0 | 100.0 | 1 336.4 | 100.0 | 633.4 | 100.0 |
| PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 419 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 58.8 | 1.5 | 16.9 | 1.8 |
| 4-9 persons | 790 | 8.2 | 19.0 | 5.9 | 113.3 | 2.9 | 34.6 | 3.7 |
| 10-19 persons | 1 133 | 11.7 | 30.5 | 9.4 | 207.3 | 5.3 | 59.0 | 6.3 |
| 20-49 persons | 1 883 | 19.5 | 54.8 | 16.9 | 371.6 | 9.6 | 109.6 | 11.7 |
| 50-99 persons | 1 417 | 14.6 | 48.3 | 14.9 | 439.1 | 11.3 | 195.9 | 20.8 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 5 642 | 58.3 | 159.2 | 49.1 | 1 190.1 | 30.6 | 416.0 | 44.2 |
| 100-199 persons | 2 424 | 25.1 | 92.5 | 28.6 | 1 013.2 | 26.1 | 280.6 | 29.9 |
| 200-499 persons | 1 609 | 16.6 | 72.3 | 22.3 | 1 679.8 | 43.3 | 243.5 | 25.9 |
| 500-999 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 000 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total 100 or more persons | 4 033 | 41.7 | 164.8 | 50.9 | 2 692.9 | 69.4 | 524.2 | 55.8 |
| Total | 9 675 | 100.0 | 324.0 | 100.0 | 3 883.1 | 100.0 | 940.2 | 100.0 |
| NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 354 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 1.2 |
| 4-9 persons | 491 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 5.3 | 87.8 | 5.2 | 21.7 | 4.5 |
| 10-19 persons | 912 | 13.5 | 19.5 | 8.4 | 99.1 | 5.9 | 30.5 | 6.3 |
| 20-49 persons | 618 | 9.1 | 19.8 | 8.5 | 135.2 | 8.0 | 38.6 | 7.9 |
| 50-99 persons | 1 098 | 16.2 | 36.9 | 15.9 | 309.7 | 18.4 | 75.9 | 15.6 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 3 473 | 51.2 | 92.4 | 39.8 | 651.5 | 38.7 | 172.9 | 35.5 |
| 100-199 persons | 1 703 | 25.1 | 68.3 | 29.4 | 553.5 | 32.8 | 184.3 | 37.9 |
| 200-499 persons | 1 600 | 23.6 | 71.7 | 30.9 | 480.3 | 28.5 | 129.7 | 26.6 |
| 500-999 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 000 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total 100 or more persons | 3 303 | 48.7 | 140.0 | 60.2 | 1 033.9 | 61.3 | 314.0 | 64.5 |
| Total | 6 777 | 100.0 | 232.4 | 100.0 | 1 685.3 | 100.0 | 486.8 | 100.0 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1995-96 but were not operating at 30 June 1996. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

3

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Employment Size *continued*

| Employment size group | Employment at end of June(b)..... | | Wages and salaries(c)(d)..... | | Turnover(d)..... | | Industry gross product(d)..... | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING(e) | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 1 279 | 5.1 | 17.7 | 2.3 | 1 951.8 | 28.8 | 1 417.9 | .. |
| 4-9 persons | 3 397 | 13.5 | 80.9 | 10.4 | 334.4 | 4.9 | 129.6 | .. |
| 10-19 persons | 2 330 | 9.3 | 60.7 | 7.8 | 253.8 | 3.7 | 87.8 | .. |
| 20-49 persons | 4 376 | 17.4 | 120.3 | 15.5 | 556.7 | 8.2 | 194.6 | .. |
| 50-99 persons | 3 734 | 14.9 | 122.1 | 15.7 | 842.5 | 12.4 | 261.4 | .. |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | <i>15 115</i> | <i>60.1</i> | <i>401.6</i> | <i>51.7</i> | <i>3 939.1</i> | <i>58.2</i> | <i>2 091.3</i> | <i>..</i> |
| 100-199 persons | 3 121 | 12.4 | 115.9 | 14.9 | 697.2 | 10.3 | 170.1 | .. |
| 200-499 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | .. |
| 500-999 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | .. |
| 1 000 or more persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | .. |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | <i>10 018</i> | <i>39.9</i> | <i>374.9</i> | <i>48.3</i> | <i>2 830.2</i> | <i>41.8</i> | <i>44.9</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Total | 25 133 | 100.0 | 776.5 | 100.0 | 6 769.3 | 100.0 | 2 136.1 | 100.0 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 1 606 | 6.8 | 27.0 | 3.9 | 128.2 | 3.7 | 49.3 | 4.1 |
| 4-9 persons | 2 573 | 10.9 | 53.2 | 7.7 | 233.9 | 6.8 | 85.2 | 7.1 |
| 10-19 persons | 2 908 | 12.4 | 79.0 | 11.4 | 434.0 | 12.7 | 126.1 | 10.6 |
| 20-49 persons | 3 647 | 15.5 | 110.7 | 15.9 | 525.8 | 15.3 | 187.9 | 15.7 |
| 50-99 persons | 2 905 | 12.4 | 97.0 | 14.0 | 477.2 | 13.9 | 168.3 | 14.1 |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | <i>13 639</i> | <i>58.0</i> | <i>367.0</i> | <i>52.8</i> | <i>1 799.2</i> | <i>52.5</i> | <i>616.7</i> | <i>51.7</i> |
| 100-199 persons | 3 509 | 14.9 | 113.9 | 16.4 | 653.7 | 19.1 | 227.0 | 19.0 |
| 200-499 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 500-999 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 1 000 or more persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | <i>9 877</i> | <i>42.0</i> | <i>328.0</i> | <i>47.2</i> | <i>1 626.8</i> | <i>47.5</i> | <i>576.7</i> | <i>48.3</i> |
| Total | 23 516 | 100.0 | 695.0 | 100.0 | 3 426.0 | 100.0 | 1 193.4 | 100.0 |
| OTHER MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 1 491 | 16.3 | 19.2 | 9.1 | 102.6 | 11.6 | 47.5 | 13.5 |
| 4-9 persons | 1 714 | 18.7 | 39.3 | 18.6 | 140.6 | 15.8 | 58.0 | 16.5 |
| 10-19 persons | 1 843 | 20.1 | 45.3 | 21.5 | 164.5 | 18.5 | 70.7 | 20.1 |
| 20-49 persons | 1 808 | 19.8 | 45.6 | 21.6 | 195.7 | 22.0 | 74.6 | 21.2 |
| 50-99 persons | 1 729 | 18.9 | 44.3 | 21.0 | 202.0 | 22.7 | 62.8 | 17.8 |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | <i>8 585</i> | <i>93.8</i> | <i>193.7</i> | <i>91.8</i> | <i>805.4</i> | <i>90.7</i> | <i>313.6</i> | <i>89.1</i> |
| 100-199 persons | 564 | 6.2 | 17.2 | 8.2 | 82.6 | 9.3 | 38.5 | 10.9 |
| 200-499 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 500-999 persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 000 or more persons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | <i>564</i> | <i>6.2</i> | <i>17.2</i> | <i>8.2</i> | <i>82.6</i> | <i>9.3</i> | <i>38.5</i> | <i>10.9</i> |
| Total | 9 149 | 100.0 | 210.9 | 100.0 | 887.9 | 100.0 | 352.2 | 100.0 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1995-96 but were not operating at 30 June 1996. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) The effect of unincorporated joint ventures on data classified by employment size is explained in paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes. As a result of these effects, no meaningful ratios can be calculated for the industry gross product data item.

3

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Employment Size *continued*

| Employment size group | Employment at end of June(b)..... | | Wages and salaries(c)(d)..... | | Turnover(d)..... | | Industry gross product(d)..... | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| TOTAL MANUFACTURING(e) | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 7 951 | 5.9 | 107.2 | 2.7 | 2 459.3 | 8.6 | 1 611.0 | 19.0 |
| 4-9 persons | 13 947 | 10.4 | 296.1 | 7.5 | 1 365.4 | 4.8 | 486.0 | 5.7 |
| 10-19 persons | 14 378 | 10.7 | 348.7 | 8.9 | 1 775.7 | 6.2 | 577.8 | 6.8 |
| 20-49 persons | 19 052 | 14.2 | 520.0 | 13.2 | 2 793.7 | 9.8 | 894.0 | 10.5 |
| 50-99 persons | 16 965 | 12.7 | 520.5 | 13.2 | 3 407.2 | 11.9 | 1 087.9 | 12.8 |
| <i>Total less than 100 persons</i> | <i>72 292</i> | <i>54.0</i> | <i>1 792.6</i> | <i>45.6</i> | <i>11 801.4</i> | <i>41.3</i> | <i>4 656.7</i> | <i>54.8</i> |
| 100-199 persons | 18 708 | 14.0 | 631.6 | 16.1 | 4 652.2 | 16.3 | 1 380.5 | 16.2 |
| 200-499 persons | 24 589 | 18.4 | 892.6 | 22.7 | 8 124.0 | 28.4 | 1 837.0 | 21.6 |
| 500-999 persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 1 000 or more persons | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| <i>Total 100 or more persons</i> | <i>61 501</i> | <i>46.0</i> | <i>2 141.0</i> | <i>54.4</i> | <i>16 774.0</i> | <i>58.7</i> | <i>3 839.8</i> | <i>45.2</i> |
| TOTAL | 133 793 | 100.0 | 3 933.5 | 100.0 | 28 575.5 | 100.0 | 8 496.4 | 100.0 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1995-96 but were not operating at 30 June 1996. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) The effect of unincorporated joint ventures on data classified by employment size is explained in paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Exports of Goods Produced(b) by Broad Employment Size(c)

| INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION | | Sales and transfers out of goods produced by this establishment | Amount exported by this business or its agent | Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| ANZSIC code | Description | \$m | \$m | % |
| 0-49 PERSONS | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 807.6 | 49.8 | 6.2 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 303.8 | 33.9 | 11.2 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 572.7 | 10.0 | 1.7 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | 432.8 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 709.2 | 23.9 | 3.4 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 330.6 | 11.9 | 3.6 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 2 763.4 | 1 177.7 | 42.6 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 1 100.3 | 113.4 | 10.3 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 570.3 | 7.1 | 1.2 |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 7 590.8 | 1 429.6 | 18.8 |
| 50-99 PERSONS | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 669.3 | 45.4 | 6.8 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 200.9 | 8.4 | 4.2 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 412.6 | 8.1 | 2.0 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 298.2 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 791.8 | 39.9 | 5.0 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 424.7 | 60.6 | 14.3 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 3 179.3 | 204.8 | 6.4 |
| 100 OR MORE PERSONS | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 6 747.8 | 1 684.5 | 25.0 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 730.9 | 69.2 | 9.5 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 2 688.2 | 79.0 | 2.9 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 998.6 | 117.0 | 11.7 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 2 762.8 | 1 098.6 | 39.8 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 1 415.4 | 243.0 | 17.2 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 15 840.3 | 3 341.9 | 21.1 |
| TOTAL | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 8 224.7 | 1 779.6 | 21.6 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 513.0 | 111.0 | 21.6 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 1 504.5 | 87.6 | 5.8 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | 833.9 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 3 810.0 | 111.1 | 2.9 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 1 627.3 | 132.3 | 8.1 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 6 317.9 | 2 316.2 | 36.7 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 2 940.4 | 417.0 | 14.2 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 838.6 | 18.9 | 2.3 |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 26 610.4 | 4 976.4 | 18.7 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraphs 20-23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) This table excludes those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1995-96 but were not operating at 30 June 1996. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes. Also, see paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary of Operations by Proportion of Exports(b)

| INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION | | Employment at end of June(c) | Wages and salaries(d) | Turnover | Industry gross product |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| ANZSIC code | Description | % | % | % | % |
| ESTABLISHMENTS THAT DO NOT EXPORT | | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 46.9 | 46.7 | 46.0 | 50.3 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 64.5 | 54.0 | 44.3 | 53.5 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 75.7 | 70.0 | 68.2 | 69.7 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | 93.4 | 94.1 | 95.2 | 96.0 |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 60.2 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 64.4 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 70.0 | 67.9 | 70.6 | 59.4 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 72.7 | 70.1 | 32.0 | 6.7 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 57.3 | 54.4 | 45.8 | 52.9 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 82.0 | 80.1 | 78.1 | 77.0 |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 64.8 | 62.3 | 50.3 | 47.7 |
| ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS UP TO AND INCLUDING 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED | | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 28.5 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 32.7 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 27.6 | 34.1 | 30.7 | 33.6 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 23.3 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 29.9 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | 6.6 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 39.1 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 35.3 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 27.1 | 27.6 | 22.3 | 36.2 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 23.9 | 25.4 | 33.5 | 20.9 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 39.9 | 42.9 | 50.6 | 44.6 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 17.8 | 19.8 | 21.4 | 22.8 |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 27.4 | 29.8 | 32.8 | 29.2 |
| ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EXPORTS OF MORE THAN 50% OF SALES OF GOODS THAT THEY PRODUCED | | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 24.6 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 17.0 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 7.9 | 11.9 | 25.0 | 12.8 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | — | — | — | — |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 2.9 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 3.5 | 4.4 | 34.5 | 72.4 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 21-29 | Total manufacturing | 7.8 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 23.1 |

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraphs 20-23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents final statistics for Queensland compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments for 1995-96, with some comparative statistics relating to preceding years. The emphasis of this publication is on the release of statistics for the main data items included in the survey.
- 2** The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. For the 1995-96 collection, a variety of samples was selected to produce data on a range of variables.
- 3** A sample of approximately 20,000 manufacturing establishments was requested to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and exporting activity. All data in this publication, with the exception of IGP estimates, have been compiled from this sample. Estimates of IGP were compiled using data from both this sample and a sub-sample of approximately 5,900 establishments which were asked to provide detailed structural and performance data. These 5,900 establishments were also asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. (These commodity data will be released in the publication *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1995-96* (Cat. no. 8365.0).) A sample of approximately 4,100 manufacturing management units was asked the detailed information required to derive operating profit before tax. A separate sample of 4,500 manufacturing management units was asked for information related to waste management and environmental protection. Selected data from these other samples will be included in the new compendium publication *Manufacturing, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8225.0), to be released in March 1998.
- 4** Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 5** The main unit for which statistics are reported in the 1995-96 manufacturing collection is the establishment. 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.
- 6** A small number of manufacturing establishments engage, in a significant way, in a variety of activities which are normally carried out by different industries. For example, a predominantly manufacturing establishment may also undertake significant amounts of wholesaling. Similarly, a manufacturing establishment may produce significant volumes of a variety of goods which are normally produced in different manufacturing industries. In such cases, the original establishment is 'split' into a separate establishment for each significant activity which belongs to a separate industry. For the 1995-96 manufacturing collection, 'significant' was defined as \$7.2 million or more.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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SCOPE AND COVERAGE *continued*

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

STANDARD UNITS

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

9 For information on this subject, see the sections Technical Note and Standard Errors.

DATA ADJUSTED

10 As was done for the 1993-94 and 1994-95 issues of this publication, data have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register. First, adjustments have been made to allow for new businesses which had commenced operations but for which details had not been processed to the ABS business register in time for inclusion in the annual manufacturing industry survey. Adjustments of this type will continue to be applied in future periods. Second, some adjustments have been made for businesses which had been in existence for several years, but, for various reasons, were not previously added to the ABS business register. The ABS is remedying these omissions and all of the omitted businesses will be included in estimates from the 1996-97 census.

11 The majority of businesses affected and to which both types of adjustments apply are small in size. The effect of the adjustments applied on 1995-96 turnover for Queensland is an increase of 0.2% while the effect on employment is an increase of 1.6%. Most industries were affected to a similar degree. The exceptions are Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (for which the adjustments are 1.1% and 5.3% respectively) and Other manufacturing (0.6% and 2.9% respectively).

12 For further information on the adjustments for new businesses and the omissions, please refer to *Information Paper: Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics, 1997* (Cat. no. 1357.0) released on 22 August 1997.

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

13 Commencing with the 1993-94 manufacturing collection, manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office are included in the manufacturing collection. Data in respect of these 'non-employers' were excluded from the scope of the manufacturing collection for the 1988-89 to 1992-93 (inclusive) reference years. However, the inclusion of these types of businesses has only had a marginal affect on statistical aggregates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS *continued*

14 Commencing with the 1994-95 manufacturing collection, multi-establishment management units have been 'collapsed' for reporting purposes into single establishment management units, unless they had significant activity in more than one industry and/or State or Territory. The effect of this process is that most manufacturing businesses which previously reported for more than one establishment were asked to combine operations by those establishments into a single reporting unit. The effect of this on manufacturing statistics as contained in this publication has been minimal. (In 1995-96, across Australia, approximately 1,700 manufacturing establishments were no longer separately identified and counted as a result of this process. There were about 1,500 of them in 1994-95.)

15 As explained above, about 5,900 establishments included in the 1995-96 collection were asked to supply value of sales for commodities produced. Also, as explained in the previous issue of this publication, this procedure was similarly followed in respect of the 7,500 establishments included in the commodity sample as part of the 1994-95 collection and the 18,000 establishments included in the commodity sample for the 1993-94 collection. The availability of this fine level commodity/activity data for these units has enabled ABS survey processing staff to better identify those establishments which were actually in the scope of the manufacturing collection and those which should not be included in the manufacturing collection, because (for example) they were actually wholesalers or retailers. These fine level commodity/activity data have also enabled an objective industry code to be determined for the responding units in the samples, compared to the more subjective industry coding which occurred for all units in each of the 1990-91 to 1992-93 (inclusive) manufacturing collections. The industry code for the units not responding or not included in any of these commodity samples has continued to be a subjectively determined code.

16 For the 1995-96 collection, provisions for employee entitlements have been excluded from wages and salaries. Previously, these provisions were included in wages and salaries.

17 The combining of railway workshop locations (primary to ANZSIC class 2823) with rail transport locations (primary to ANZSIC class 6200) to form establishments primary to Division I: Transport and storage (that is, out of scope of this collection) has affected time series statistics for years up to the 1990-91 census for subdivision 28. However, from the 1992-93 collection, some of these railway workshop locations have once again been classified as separate manufacturing establishments (primary to ANZSIC class 2823). No further changes have occurred since that time.

EMPLOYMENT SIZE DATA

18 Summary of operations data at the industry subdivision level classified by employment size are presented in table 3. Similarly, exports of goods produced data at the industry subdivision level classified by broad employment size are presented in table 4. The statistics in these two tables relate only to those manufacturing establishments operating at 30 June 1996. As such, the figures presented may differ slightly from those presented in the other tables from the manufacturing collection. These other tables include data for those manufacturing establishments which operated at any time during 1995-96.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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EMPLOYMENT SIZE DATA *continued*

19 The treatment of unincorporated joint ventures according to the ABS's standard units definitions has an effect on the data when the data are classified by employment size. This is because joint venture participants report details of turnover, but often have few or no employees or operating expenses. The labour for such operations is usually employed and paid for by the joint venture operator. Similarly, the operating expenses are usually reported by the joint venture operator. On the other hand, the operator does not report any details of turnover (unless it also happens to be a participant).

EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURERS

20 Data relating to the amount of sales and transfers out of goods produced which were subsequently exported by the manufacturer or its agent are presented in tables 4 and 5. This is the third time that these data have been obtained by the annual manufacturing collection, the first occasion being the 1992-93 collection. It is expected that these data will now be collected annually.

21 All establishments selected in the manufacturing survey were asked whether they exported and, if so, what percentage of their sales of goods produced plus transfers out of goods produced by the establishment for sale were exported by their business or an agent on their behalf. The data presented in table 4 are derived by applying the percentage of exports reported for each exporting unit and then aggregating that figure. The data in table 4 exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1995-96 but were not operating at 30 June 1996.

22 The statistics presented in table 4 for the value of exports by manufacturers or their agents are not intended to be the same as the value of exports classified by manufacturing industry of origin as published by the ABS in international trade statistics. These latter statistics are intended to measure total exports regardless of which business or organisation does the exporting (and to identify the probable industry from which the goods originated), whereas the statistics in tables 4 and 5 only include exports directly undertaken by the manufacturer or by its agent.

23 The data in table 4 showing exports by manufacturers or their agents can be expected to show a much lower value than the exports data from the international trade series. The main reason is that for many exports of goods manufactured in Australia, the actual exporting activity is undertaken by a business other than the manufacturer. Also, the value of goods produced on a commission or fee basis for non-manufacturing businesses and which are then exported is not included in the data in tables 4 and 5. Examples of relevant commission work are the 'slaughtering fee' charged by an abattoir for processing livestock owned by a meat exporter and the 'tolling fee' charged by an aluminium smelter to process ores owned by other (e.g. mining) businesses. Also excluded from tables 4 and 5 are any exports by manufacturers of goods which were not produced by that manufacturer. These and other goods exported (e.g. re-exports) are included in the international trade data. Finally, differences in valuation of exports arise because the value of exports in the international trade series would include the value to the manufacturer plus profit margins for the exporter and for any intermediaries between the manufacturer and the exporter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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USE OF ANZSIC

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

INFORMATION PAPER

25 The *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (Cat. no. 8205.0) outlines the vast amount of data available about the manufacturing industry in both published and unpublished form available from the annual manufacturing industry collection and other ABS collections. An update of this publication is currently being prepared.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

26 A series of publications (Cat. nos 8221.1 to 8221.6) will be produced for each State. The publication for New South Wales (Cat. no. 8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory. These publications are being released progressively.

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

- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (Cat. no. 8140.0)
- *Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1992–93 and 1993–94* (Cat. no. 4603.0), released on 20 March 1997
- *Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia* (Cat. no. 8125.0)
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1996* (Cat. no. 8205.0), released on 21 March 1996
- *Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1997* (Cat. no. 8205.0), expected to be released shortly
- *Information Paper: Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics, 1997* (Cat. no. 1357.0), released on 22 August 1997
- *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0)
- *Manufacturing, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8225.0), to be released in March 1998
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8221.0), released on 10 October 1997
- *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8201.0), to be released in March 1998
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 8365.0), released on 6 August 1997
- *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8365.0), to be released early in 1998

BACK DATA AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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BACK DATA AND UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS *continued*

29 In particular, constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost on an ANZSIC basis are available back to 1984-85. However, constant price estimates on a true ANZSIC basis are only available from 1989-90. Nevertheless, an exercise has been undertaken to convert estimates for earlier years onto an ANZSIC basis using the relationships that applied between ASIC and ANZSIC in the years 1990-91 and 1991-92. These estimates are available at both the Australian and State and Territory levels back to 1984-85. It should be noted that the relationships that applied in 1990-91 and 1991-92 are less likely to apply the earlier the reference year. Also, annual constant price estimates of gross product at factor cost for the period 1989-90 to 1995-96 (inclusive) by ANZSIC class are available as unpublished data. All of these data can be purchased from the ABS in Canberra by contacting Paul Curran on (02) 6252 6801.

ROUNDING

30 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Due to data being adjusted for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register and the omission of some businesses from the business register (see paragraph 10), this 'rounding rule' also applies to employment counts.

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

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY

SAMPLE ERROR

The 1995-96 manufacturing survey was designed primarily to deliver industry class estimates for Australia and States for the data items employment, wages and salaries, turnover and industry gross product. For the two Territories, the sample was designed to deliver industry subdivision data only.

All 1995-96 data contained in this publication have, therefore, been obtained from samples of manufacturers. As such, these data are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all manufacturers in the population. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from only a sample of units. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if the data had been obtained from all units, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error. The relative standard errors for the 1995-96 employment, wages and salaries, turnover and industry gross product data presented in this publication are mostly 3% or less for industry subdivisions and most are 6% or less for industry classes.

Relative standard errors at the industry subdivision level for Queensland for selected data items representing the full range of data contained in this publication are shown in the section Standard Errors. Detailed relative standard errors can be made available on request.

NON-SAMPLE ERROR

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of inadequacies in available sources from which the population frame was compiled, imperfections in reporting by providers, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to collectively as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

While it is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum. Collection forms are designed to be easy to complete and assist businesses to report accurately. Efficient and effective operating procedures and systems are used to compile the statistics. In addition, the ABS has undertaken a program of upgrading the business register. This on-going upgrade has resulted in improvements in the quality of the statistical series whose population frames are drawn from the register.

STANDARD ERRORS SELECTED DATA ITEMS

| INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION | | Employment at end of June(a) | Wages and salaries(b) | Turnover | Industry gross product |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| ANZSIC code | Description | % | % | % | % |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 27 | Metal product mfg | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 29 | Other manufacturing | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| 21-29 Total manufacturing | | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

GLOSSARY

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| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| Amount of goods produced by this establishment (or for it on commission) that are exported by this business or its agent | This represents the sales value of goods produced by an establishment (or for it on commission), including the value of manufactured goods transferred to other establishments of the business for sale, that are exported (outside Australia) by the business or its agent. |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification |
| ASIC | Australian Standard Industrial Classification |
| Capital work done for own use | The value of work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. This item includes the capitalised value of the cost of the materials and the wages and salaries involved. |
| Change in stocks | The value of total closing stocks minus total opening stocks. |
| Closing stocks | The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the end of the financial year. |
| Employment at end of June | The number of working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, and managerial and executive employees working for an establishment during the last pay period ending in June each year. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included, as are employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll system. Non-salaried directors, self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, and volunteer workers are excluded. |
| Enterprise group | A unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the <i>Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991</i>). These may be legal entities such as trusts and partnerships as well as companies. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised. |
| Establishment | The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data enabling value added to be calculated. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only. |
| Establishments that do not export | Establishments that reported no exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of goods that they produced. |
| Establishments with exports of more than 50% of sales | Establishments that reported exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of more than 50% of sales and transfers out of goods for sale that they produced. |
| Establishments with exports up to and including 50% of sales | Establishments that reported exports (either by their business or for them by an agent) of up to and including 50% of sales and transfers out of goods for sale that they produced. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| <p>Exports as a proportion of sales of goods produced (Table 4)</p> | <p>For an individual establishment, this represents the percentage of the total sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by the establishment (or for it on commission) which are exported (outside Australia) by the business or its agent. In table 4, the ratio is calculated by dividing the total value of goods exported by the total value of sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced by all establishments, not just the aggregated value for those units which exported.</p> |
| <p>Income from services</p> | <p>Income received from service activities. This income includes: repair, maintenance and service income and fees; income from work done on a commission basis; delivery and/or installation charges separately invoiced to customers; advertising income; and management fees/charges from related and unrelated businesses. Excluded are rent, leasing and hiring income, interest income and royalties income.</p> |
| <p>Industry class</p> | <p>Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from industry division (broadest level) to the industry class (finest level). At the industry class level, the activities are narrowly defined and recognised by a four digit code e.g. industry class 2331 for Pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing. Usually, an activity is primarily confined to one class. However, some activities may be primary to more than one class.</p> |
| <p>Industry Gross Product</p> | <p>Industry Gross Product (IGP) is very similar to the national accounting measure gross product at factor cost which is the official statistical measure of production. IGP for an industry is a measure of the value which is added by the industry's production processes to the raw materials and services which are input to those processes. Another way of describing IGP is the value of an industry's output minus the value of intermediate inputs.</p> <p>The formula used to calculate IGP is as follows — definitions of the relevant component items also appear in this Glossary:</p> |
| | <p>Calculation of IGP = Turnover + Change in stocks - Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses = Establishment value added - Fringe benefits tax - Payroll tax - Other operating expenses = Industry Gross Product</p> |
| <p>Industry gross product per person employed</p> | <p>Industry gross product of manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June divided by employment at the end of June in the same year.</p> |
| <p>Industry group</p> | <p>This is the intermediate level within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a three digit code e.g. industry group 233 for Paper and paper product manufacturing. It gives more detail than the industry subdivision and is created in a way that groups like industry classes together.</p> |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Industry subdivision | This is the broadest level category within the manufacturing industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a two digit code e.g. industry subdivision 23 for Wood and paper product manufacturing. Industry subdivisions are built up from industry groups which, in turn, are built up from industry classes. The following list gives the manufacturing industry subdivision codes and their descriptions: |
| 21 | Food, beverage and tobacco mfg |
| 22 | Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg |
| 23 | Wood and paper product mfg |
| 24 | Printing, publishing and recorded media |
| 25 | Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg |
| 26 | Non-metallic mineral product mfg |
| 27 | Metal product mfg |
| 28 | Machinery and equipment mfg |
| 29 | Other manufacturing |
| Management unit | The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases, it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (that is, company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it. |
| Manufacturing establishment | An establishment predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such establishments cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities and which are excluded. |
| Manufacturing management unit | A management unit predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such management units cover all activities of the management unit (including in respect of non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some management units predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which have establishments engaged in manufacturing activities and which are excluded. |
| Opening stocks | The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers and packaging as at the beginning of the financial year. |
| Other operating expenses | Includes operating expenses such as management fees and charges paid to related and unrelated businesses, office supplies and printing costs, rates, telephone and postage charges, travelling and entertainment expenses, accounting and legal services, advertising costs and land tax. Excludes income tax and extraordinary expenses. |
| Own account capital work | The value of work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. This item includes the capitalised value of the cost of the materials and the wages and salaries involved. |
| Purchases | Purchase of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and of goods for resale. The purchase of parts and fuel for motor vehicles is excluded. |

G L O S S A R Y *continued*



Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses Purchase of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and of goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same business for further processing, assembly, installation or resale, plus commission expenses (including sales commission expenses), repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage expenses, motor vehicle running expenses, and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. Transfers in are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price.

Sales and transfers out of goods produced by the establishment Includes sales of goods produced by the establishment (or for it on commission), sales or transfers to related businesses, progress payments billed for long-term contracts, and delivery and/or installation charges not separately invoiced to customers. Also included are goods transferred out to other establishments of the same business for sale. Transfers out are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership i.e. at commercial selling price. Excluded are export freight charges, sales of fixed tangible assets, and sales tax, excise and duties received (on behalf of the Government).

Service income Income received from service activities. This income includes: repair, maintenance and service income and fees; income from work done on a commission basis; delivery and/or installation charges separately invoiced to customers; advertising income; and management fees/charges from related and unrelated businesses. Excluded are rent, leasing and hiring income, interest income and royalties income.

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Wages and salaries** The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the establishment. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, but excludes reimbursements or allowances to employees for travel, entertainment, etc. For the 1995-96 collection, provisions for employee entitlements (e.g. provisions for annual leave and leave bonus, long service leave, sick leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments) are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors are also excluded.
- Wages and salaries to turnover ratio** The wages and salaries paid by manufacturing establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June as a proportion of the turnover of manufacturing establishments which operated during the same year.

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