



5253.0

# Information Paper

# Upgraded Australian National Accounts

1998



**NEW ISSUE**

**Information Paper**

**UPGRADED AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

**1998**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## INQUIRIES

- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Information Services on 02 6252 6627 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

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## P R E F A C E

On 30 September 1997, the ABS published an Information Paper titled *Implementation of Revised International Standards in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5251.0) detailing the implementation of the *System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA93) in the Australian national accounts (ANA). The paper included details of associated developments to integrate the input-output tables with the national income, expenditure and product accounts, and the replacement of constant price estimates with chain volume estimates to improve the measurement of economic growth.

A subsequent information paper titled *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0) was released on 19 March 1998. It described the concepts of chain volume measurement and ABS plans for its implementation.

On 2 December 1998 the ABS will release the September quarter 1998 issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0), which will contain data compiled and presented in accordance with the SNA93 standards, including the integration of input-output tables and the introduction of chain volume measures. A number of changes to the format and content of Cat. no. 5206.0 will also be introduced at that time.

To help users prepare for the changed nature and presentation of the statistics, this information paper contains, in Appendix 1, the proposed new table structures for 5206.0. The impact of the changes on the key national accounts aggregates is summarised in Section 4.

A full set of tables containing data compiled on the new basis up to the June quarter 1998 will be available from the ABS from Wednesday 11 November 1998. Details of this release are provided on page 28.

The ABS is currently preparing *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5216.0), which will provide detailed descriptions of the concepts, data sources and methodologies used in compiling Australian national accounts and related statistics. The document is expected to be released in the first half of 1999.

Users interested in more details of the issues explained in this Information Paper should contact the ABS officers listed on page 28.

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4 November 1998

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANA	Australian national accounts
b	billion (i.e. thousand million)
BPM5	Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	gross domestic product
GDP(E)	gross domestic product, expenditure approach
GDP(I)	gross domestic product, income approach
GDP(P)	gross domestic product, production approach
GOS	gross operating surplus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
I-O	input-output
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NIEP	national income, expenditure and product
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SNA	System of National Accounts
SNA68	System of National Accounts, 1968
SNA93	System of National Accounts, 1993
..	not applicable

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES .....

The Information Papers *Implementation of Revised International Standards in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5251.0) and *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0) provided a description of the changes to the national accounts associated with the implementation of the new international statistical standards contained in *System of National Accounts 1993*. The main impacts of these changes are summarised below:

- There is now a single measure of gross domestic product (GDP). The three previous measures—GDP(I), GDP(E) and GDP(P)—and their average, GDP(A), have been discontinued.
- To achieve balance between the components of GDP and GDP itself, explicit statistical discrepancies have been introduced. However, for years for which balanced supply-use tables are available (currently, 1994–95, 1995–96 and 1996–97), the annual statistical discrepancies are zero in both current price and volume terms. For periods in which the components of GDP do not balance, GDP is calculated as the average of the income, expenditure and production approaches.
- The impact of the SNA93 changes has raised the level of GDP for 1997–98 by about 2.8%. As the impact in other years is broadly similar, the SNA93 changes have had only a small impact on the overall movement in GDP.
- The most significant SNA93 changes (in terms of impact on GDP in current prices) are the capitalisation of expenditure on computer software (+\$5.7 billion in 1997–98), financial intermediation services indirectly measured (+\$5.4 billion), the capitalisation of mineral exploration expenditure (+\$2.1 billion), and the reclassification of some taxes to service income (–\$1.7 billion).
- The integration of the national income, expenditure and product accounts with the input-output tables has had little impact on the level of, or movements in, GDP. However, there have been significant revisions to movements in some years for some components, such as capital expenditure on equipment, compensation of employees (previously known as wages, salaries and supplements) and gross operating surplus of trading enterprises.
- The replacement of constant price estimates with chain volume measures has generally had little impact on movements in GDP in volume terms. However, for some components (most noticeably, capital expenditure on equipment and imports of goods), movements have been revised significantly. The impact of chaining on volume movements for these components in recent years has been to revise the estimates downward.
- A revised methodology for calculating the trend estimates of GDP for the most recent periods has led to a significant improvement in these estimates.



**1.1** With the release of the September quarter 1998 issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) will implement major changes to the Australian national accounts (ANA) resulting from the implementation of revised international standards. The changes will affect the measurement and presentation of key national accounts data items including GDP, investment, and national and sector saving. Four broad streams of change will be made:

- changes to concepts, terminology, classifications and data presentation arising from the implementation of the new standards for national accounts estimates;
- integration of the national income, expenditure and product accounts with the input-output tables;
- the introduction of chain volume measures to replace constant price estimates;
- other methodological changes.

**1.2** The implementation of new international standards was foreshadowed in an ABS Discussion Paper *Introduction of Revised International Statistical Standards in ABS Macro-economic Statistics* (Cat. no. 5245.0), released in December 1994 and an Information Paper *Implementation of Revised International Standards in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5251.0), released on 30 September 1997. A further Information Paper titled *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0) was published on 19 March 1998.

**1.3** Section 2 of this paper describes the international standards, the foremost of which is the *System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA93). Section 3 describes the major changes which will be implemented in the ANA. The impacts of the changes are quantified in Section 4, with the impact on levels shown in current prices and the impact on growth rates shown using volume measures.

**1.4** In conjunction with the introduction of the new standards and methodological changes, the ABS has taken the opportunity to redesign both the quarterly and annual national accounts publications. Section 5 describes the changes to the formats and content of these publications, together with information on the timing of their release and the way in which revisions to previously published estimates will be incorporated in future releases.

**1.5** Appendix 1 to this Information Paper shows the structure and content of the quarterly national income, expenditure and product publication tables that will be released in future. Appendix 2 shows the tables that will be available electronically on a quarterly basis. A full set of tables containing data compiled on the new basis up to the June quarter 1998 in both hardcopy and electronic forms will be available from the ABS from Wednesday 11 November 1998. Details of this release are provided on page 28.

**REVISED INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL STANDARDS** .....

**2.1** Most of the macro-economic statistics produced by the ABS are based on international statistical standards and frameworks developed by organisations such as the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The ABS adopts these standards for two main reasons. Foremost, the standards generally provide the most relevant conceptual and analytically useful basis for measuring a country's economic and financial conditions. Adopting the standards also ensures that Australian statistics are comparable with those of other countries, most of which also use the standards, and enables the ABS to provide statistics to international agencies on the basis they require. To ensure that the standards reflect contemporary requirements for macro-economic statistics, periodic reviews are undertaken. Given the extensive international consultation that is required, these may take many years to complete. International reviews of some of the more important of the standards have been completed in recent years, while other standards are currently going through the review process.

**2.2** Central among the standards that have been revised is the *System of National Accounts* (SNA). The edition used by the ABS in compiling the Australian national accounts up to and including the June quarter 1998 estimates was published by the United Nations in 1968 (SNA68). A revised version, SNA93, was released in late 1993 under the auspices of five international organisations: Commission of the European Communities—Eurostat, IMF, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, and World Bank. The ABS, along with many other national statistical agencies, assisted the international organisations in the development of SNA93.

**2.3** There were many reasons behind the need for an updated SNA. These included changes in the role of government in many countries, the growing importance of certain service activities, and an increasing sophistication of financial markets. SNA93 also takes account of developments in 'best practice' in the compilation of national accounts.

**2.4** Other relevant international standards include those promulgated by the IMF relating to balance of payments, money and banking, and government finance statistics. These standards have also been subject to revision with the aim of harmonising them with SNA93. 'Harmonisation' means ensuring that concepts common to the IMF standards and SNA93 are defined in the same way, while allowing for different concepts to be applied where they are unique to one of the fields of statistics. Where concepts are components or extensions of the SNA, they are defined to be consistent with the SNA.

**2.5** Revision of only one of the IMF standards is complete at this time. The fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5) was published in 1993. This superseded the fourth edition which was published in 1977. Australia's balance of payments and international investment position statistics have been compiled and published in accordance with BPM5 since September quarter 1997. The implementation of SNA93 in ABS statistics means that Australia's national accounts and balance of payments statistics will be fully harmonised.

**2.6** The IMF is currently drafting the *Manual on Monetary and Financial Statistics* to replace the *Guide to Money and Banking Statistics*, first issued in 1984, and is currently redrafting its *Manual on Government Finance Statistics*, first issued in 1985.

**2.7** The discussion in this Information Paper is restricted to the effects on ABS statistics of introducing SNA93. Separate Information Papers relating to the implementation of BPM5 are available: *Implementing New International Standards in ABS International Accounts Statistics* (Cat. no. 5364.0) and *Upgraded Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics* (Cat. no. 5365.0).

## SECTION 3

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES .....

**3.1** The changes to be introduced into the ANA arise from four sources:

- the implementation of SNA93;
- the introduction of chain volume measures;
- the integration of the ANA with input-output (I-O) tables; and
- other methodological changes.

**3.2** It should be noted that both the introduction of chain volume measures and the integration of the national income, expenditure and product accounts with I-O tables are key recommendations of SNA93. However, as these changes are significant in their own right they are described separately.

### THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SNA93

**3.3** The implementation of SNA93 will lead to four broad types of changes in the ANA:

- changes to the concepts underlying the accounts;
- changes in terminology;
- changes to classifications used in the accounts; and
- changes to the structure and presentation of the accounts themselves.

**3.4** The changes brought about by SNA93 are widespread. The general concept of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is unchanged—it still refers to the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the production process (intermediate consumption), but before deducting the consumption of fixed capital. However, a number of changes to the components of GDP will result in revisions to both levels and movements in GDP. Other key national accounts items, such as national and sectoral savings estimates, will also be revised as a result of the implementation of SNA93. These revisions are quantified in Section 4.

**3.5** Not all changes recommended in SNA93 will be implemented in the ANA, and of those that are implemented, some will not be apparent in the quarterly publication, but will be so in the more detailed annual ANA publications. A full discussion of all SNA93 recommendations and their implementation in the ANA is contained in the Information Paper *Implementation of Revised International Standards in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5251.0). Cat. no. 5251.0 also describes the SNA93 recommendations that will not be implemented in the ANA. The main reasons for not implementing all SNA93 changes are that the data required to support a change are unavailable or that a change is not significant in the Australian context. To all intents and purposes, from the release of the September quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0, the ANA can be considered to be on an SNA93 basis.

**3.6** The following is a brief summary of the more significant changes that will be implemented in the quarterly publication *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0).

### Changes in terminology

**3.7** There are a number of changes in terminology arising from the implementation of SNA93. These include:

- the ‘domestic production account’ is now the ‘gross domestic product account’;
- ‘wages, salaries and supplements’ is now ‘compensation of employees’;
- ‘private unincorporated gross operating surplus’ is now ‘gross mixed income’, which reflects the fact that this income is derived from both the proprietors’ own labour and a return to capital;
- ‘private final consumption expenditure’ is now ‘household final consumption expenditure’;
- ‘indirect taxes less subsidies’ is now ‘taxes less subsidies on production and imports’;
- ‘direct taxes’ are now ‘current taxes on income, wealth, etc’;
- ‘change in stocks’ is now ‘change in inventories’;
- ‘non-dwelling construction’ is now ‘other buildings and structures’;
- ‘real estate transfer expenses’ is now ‘ownership transfer costs’;
- ‘equipment’ is now ‘machinery and equipment’;
- the ‘national income and outlay account’ is now the ‘national income account’;
- ‘unrequited transfers’ is now known as ‘secondary income’;
- the ‘overseas transactions account’ is now the ‘external account’.

### Timing of transactions — accrual accounting

**3.8** SNA93 is explicit in stating that the national accounts should record transactions on an accrual basis (as opposed to a cash payments or a ‘due for payment’ basis), to reflect the time when a transaction occurred rather than when it may be paid for. For reasons of practicality it is not possible to fully implement accrual accounting throughout the ANA at this time, but it has been implemented in significant areas including wages and salaries, income tax payments, unfunded superannuation and income on debt securities.

### Imputations for unfunded superannuation

**3.9** The treatment of government operated unfunded superannuation funds has been brought into line with that for funded schemes. Employers’ contributions on behalf of employees to funded superannuation schemes are included in compensation of employees. Households are then considered to invest these contributions in a financial asset, which is recorded in the financial account. Withdrawals of pension from these schemes are also treated as financial transactions (i.e., as withdrawals from a financial asset and recorded in the financial accounts) and are not included in compensation of employees or GDP. However, for unfunded superannuation schemes operated by government, past treatment has been to include the cash payouts of pension and lump sum entitlements (benefit payments) in wages, salaries and supplements, government final consumption expenditure and GDP. Consistent with the treatment of funded schemes, an imputation is now made for the employer’s contributions implicitly required to fund future benefit payments from unfunded schemes. These imputed contributions, rather than benefit payments, are included in compensation of employees, government final consumption expenditure and GDP. Also, imputed interest transactions on the imputed liability are recorded in the income accounts of the general government (as the payer) and the household (as the recipient) sectors. This results in a significant increase

in the saving of the household sector and a corresponding decrease in government sector saving. Overall, there is no impact on national saving.

#### Workers' compensation

**3.10** Previously, the ABS included workers' compensation *claims* in wages, salaries and supplements. The insurance service charge, which represents the value of services provided by insurance enterprises in arranging insurance, was regarded as part of employers' intermediate consumption. The SNA93 recommendation, which has been adopted in the ANA, regards the payment of premiums for workers' compensation as, in concept, a contribution to employees by employers. Workers' compensation *premiums* are therefore now included in compensation of employees as part of social contributions within the primary income component of household income. Claims receivable in respect of workers' compensation are included as part of the secondary income component of household income. In line with the changed concept of premium payments, the insurance service charge is now included in household final consumption expenditure. This treatment has generally raised the level of compensation of employees, household final consumption expenditure and GDP.

#### Non-life insurance services output

**3.11** The previous ANA treatment was to measure insurance output as premiums earned less claims incurred. This treatment tended to understate the value of output, as insurers use income earned on the investment of insurance technical reserves (prepaid premiums, reserves against outstanding claims) to partly cover claims. In line with SNA93 recommendations, income earned on insurance technical reserves is now also taken into account when measuring non-life insurance services output and the consumption of those services by households and businesses. The service charge is calculated as premiums plus premium supplements (where premium supplements are the property income accruing on insurance technical reserves) less expected claims. This change raises the level of household final consumption expenditure, the output of the insurance industry, and GDP.

#### Financial intermediation services indirectly measured

**3.12** One of the most significant revisions to the SNA is the recommendation that the indirectly charged services proportion of the production of financial services of banks and other financial intermediaries should be allocated to the users of the services, both depositors and borrowers. The indirectly charged services of banks effectively relate to the differences in interest rates offered to borrowers and depositors. Thus the payment for service is implicit in the higher interest paid by borrowers or the lower interest received by depositors. The value of these services to borrowers and lenders is taken into account in determining the gross output of financial intermediaries, and the services are known as Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM).

**3.13** Previously in the ANA (in line with the recommendations of SNA68), the measure of indirectly charged financial services was attributed to borrowers and allocated either to private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) or intermediate consumption. The PFCE component related to financial services on personal loans by households and had a positive effect on the level of GDP. The remaining service charge (termed the Imputed Bank Service Charge) was treated as being consumed by a nominal industry and was shown as negative gross operating surplus.

**3.14** Under SNA93 the ABS now allocates FISIM fully to the users of the relevant financial services. The revised treatment shows consumption by individual industries, government units, and households, for both depositors and borrowers. Imports and exports of FISIM have also been estimated, and these are shown in the current account of the balance of payments. The nominal industry has disappeared.

**3.15** The general effect of this full allocation of FISIM has been to increase GDP, primarily due to the allocation of FISIM on household deposits. FISIM allocated to the general government sector also adds to GDP but the effect is not large. The contribution to GDP from net exports of FISIM is a relatively small negative. FISIM on housing loans is intermediate consumption and thus does not affect the level of GDP. The allocation of FISIM does not affect the saving of any sector as offsetting adjustments are made to interest flows.

#### Royalties

**3.16** Natural resource royalties and royalties on intellectual property (such as patents, films etc) were previously regarded as property income. Royalties on intellectual property are now regarded as income for the provider of services (the owner of the assets) and as intermediate consumption by the licensed user of the assets. In the domestic sector, this reclassification has no effect on GDP, although GDP is affected by exports and imports of these services. As Australia is a net importer of these services, the overall effect is to reduce GDP. Natural resource royalties continue to be treated as property income.

#### Taxes and service income

**3.17** Certain licences and fees, previously treated as taxes, are now treated as sales of services by government. Examples are drivers' licences and some regulatory charges. Government final consumption expenditure is decreased under this treatment, as sales of services are offset against input costs in deriving government consumption expenditure. Household final consumption expenditure has risen to account for payments by households for these services. To the extent that the relevant fees are paid by businesses (where they are now treated as intermediate consumption), there has been a decrease in GDP. Overall, GDP has fallen as a result of this change.

#### Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment

**3.18** A 'foreign direct investment enterprise' is either a branch of a non-resident enterprise or a corporation in which at least one foreign investor (called a direct investor) owns sufficient shares to have an effective voice in management. SNA93 recommends that the retained earnings of foreign direct investment enterprises attributable to their direct investors be treated as if they are remitted and subsequently reinvested. Previously, such earnings have been shown as 'undistributed income' in the ANA. The implementation of this change brings the ANA into line with long-standing practice in the balance of payments statistics. The change has no impact on GDP, but it causes a downward revision to estimates of national (and corporations) saving and net lending for recent years.

#### 'Backyard' production

**3.19** In conjunction with the SNA93 implementation, a more complete account of the value of goods produced by the household sector for its own final consumption has been

implemented in the ANA, raising the estimate of gross mixed income and GDP estimated using the income and production approaches.

#### Valuation of industry and sector output and value added

**3.20** Industry gross product, now referred to as *industry value added*, is presented at *basic prices*. Previously, industry gross product was measured at ‘market prices’ (also known as *purchasers’ prices*). Basic prices are the amounts received by producers, including the value of any subsidies on products, but before any taxes on products. In the measurement of industry value added, gross output is valued at basic prices, while intermediate input is valued at purchasers’ prices. By convention, the resulting estimates of value added are described as being at basic prices. GDP (at purchasers’ prices) is obtained summing industry value added at basic prices and adding taxes less subsidies on products.

#### Changes to assets

**3.21** Several changes to the asset boundary have been made as a result of implementing SNA93. These relate to the capitalisation of certain defence expenditures and the creation of a new asset type ‘intangible fixed assets’ which covers mineral exploration, computer software, and entertainment, literary and artistic originals. In addition, the ABS has implemented the treatment of livestock that was included in SNA68 and retained in SNA93, but not previously reflected in the ANA.

**3.22** Previously, nearly all defence expenditures were treated as government final consumption expenditure. Certain defence expenditures on assets—those that are used in a fashion similar to civilian assets and could conceivably be switched from military to civilian use—are now treated as gross fixed capital formation. However, expenditure on weapons and weapons delivery systems continues to be classified as government final consumption expenditure. Gross fixed capital formation has risen by the amount of the reclassified expenditures. However, government final consumption expenditure has not fallen by the same amount, as consumption of fixed capital on the now capitalised assets has been included. Accordingly, gross output, general government gross operating surplus and GDP have risen by the increase in the estimated value of consumption of fixed capital.

**3.23** All mineral exploration expenses are now capitalised, regardless of whether the exploration was successful. As mineral exploration expenses were previously treated as intermediate consumption, this change has increased GOS and GDP.

**3.24** Previously, computer software purchased by business independently of hardware was treated as intermediate consumption in the ANA. The SNA93 recommendation that all computer software be capitalised has been implemented as far as possible in the ANA. Practical difficulties are encountered where software and hardware are purchased as an indistinguishable package—in these cases, the distinction between capital expenditure on equipment and that on software is not made. The change has increased GDP.

**3.25** SNA93 recommends the capitalisation of entertainment, literary and artistic originals. Previously, expenditures on the development of these originals were treated as intermediate consumption. This change has increased GDP.

**3.26** SNA93 recommends that livestock be included in gross fixed capital formation or work-in-progress (change in inventories), depending on an animal’s role in production.

Breeding stock, dairy cattle and sheep raised for wool are to be capitalised; animals raised for food are to be treated as work-in-progress until slaughtered. This recommendation is the same as that in SNA68. SNA93 recommendations have been fully implemented for cattle and sheep. The recommendation will be progressively implemented for other animals. The implementation of this recommendation alters the timing of recording of some production and adds to the level of GDP to the extent that some animals are now regarded as fixed assets.

#### Social benefits in kind

**3.27** Previously, household expenditures on certain goods and services for which the household received reimbursement from the government were recorded as part of private final consumption expenditure. Now, these expenditures, which are called *social benefits in kind*, are classified as part of government final consumption expenditure. This change has no impact on GDP, nor on government or household saving.

#### Interest on debt securities

**3.28** Previously, this interest had been measured on a 'due for payment' basis. Now, interest on debt securities is calculated by applying prevailing interest rates to current market values of securities. This change has significantly reduced anomalies and asymmetries in Australia's macro-economic statistics. The change has no impact on GDP, but for some years it has a particularly significant impact on national and sectoral saving.

#### Capital transfers in the external account

**3.29** The external account shows capital transfers—the most significant being migrants' transfers—separately from current transfers. Previously, capital transfers were not recorded for the rest of the world account. As Australia tends to be a net recipient of capital transfers from the rest of the world, this change has led to a reduction in national saving, but it has had no impact on net lending.

#### Sector classification

**3.30** The ANA will now be based on the 1998 issue of *Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia* (Cat. no. 1218.0), which is itself based on SNA93. The 1998 issue of 1218.0 updates the 1987 version, which until now has been the basis for the ANA. There have been many changes made to the sector classifications underlying the ANA and the reader is referred to 1218.0 for full details. Two of the more important changes have been:

- the reclassification of state government central borrowing authorities from the general government sector to the financial corporations sector; and
- separation of universities out from the state and local government subsector, and the combination of these institutions and Commonwealth general government units into a new *national* subsector.

#### Changes to the financial accounts

**3.31** SNA93 recommends a number of changes to the financial account component of the national accounts. The ABS presents the quarterly financial accounts in *Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts* (Cat. no. 5232.0). The statistics shown in 5232.0 will be on an SNA93 basis from the September quarter 1998 issue, which is due to be released on 23 December 1998. An information paper titled *Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts* (Cat. no. 5254.0) will be released on 23 November 1998. This information paper will provide details on the SNA93 changes and

their impact, and will include tables showing data up to June quarter 1998 presented on the new basis.

#### Changes to presentation of the accounts

##### PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

**3.32** Previously in the ANA, the term ‘domestic production account’ was used to refer to the major summary account for the whole economy, recording the incomes generated in production (GDP(I)) and final expenditures plus net exports (GDP(E)). SNA93 reserves the term ‘production account’ to refer to an account which records, in summary form, the activity of producing goods and services by sector and for the whole economy. A complete production account in the SNA93 sense is not presently available on a quarterly or annual basis in the ANA. Accordingly, the domestic production account in the ANA has been renamed the *gross domestic product account* to avoid confusion with SNA93 terminology.

##### INCOME ACCOUNTS

**3.33** The SNA93 income accounts include accounts showing the allocation of primary income, the secondary distribution of income and use of disposable income. The allocation of primary income, secondary distribution of income and use of disposable income accounts are essentially a dissection of the previous sectoral income and outlay accounts in the ANA.

**3.34** The new quarterly tables combine the accounts recommended by SNA93 into a single account along the lines of the present income and outlay account. New features such as the distinction between primary and secondary income and new balances from the more detailed tables will be incorporated.

##### CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

**3.35** The capital accounts on an SNA93 basis are not essentially different in structure from those previously contained in the ANA (although the asset boundary and the classification of assets has changed, as described in paragraphs 3.21 to 3.26 above).

##### EXTERNAL (REST OF THE WORLD) ACCOUNT

**3.36** SNA93 recommends a number of separate accounts to record the transactions currently included in the ANA overseas transactions account. These transactions cover goods and services, primary income and current transfers, capital and financial transactions. For the purposes of the quarterly national accounts publication, these accounts have been combined into a single summary account titled *external account*.

##### FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

**3.37** The items presented in the detailed household final consumption expenditure tables are consistent with the SNA93 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), rather than the previous classification system which contained elements of both a purpose and a commodity classification.

#### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**3.38** Consistent with SNA93 recommendations, the ABS is replacing its constant price estimates with annually-reweighted chain volume measures. In doing so, the ABS has adopted the Laspeyres formula. In general, chain volume measures provide better indicators of movement in real output and expenditure than constant price estimates, because, unlike constant price estimates, they take account of changes to price

relativities that occur from one year to the next. Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year.

**3.39** A full discussion of the concepts and methods underlying ABS chain volume measures is contained in the Information Paper *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0), which was published on 19 March 1998.

**3.40** Experimental chain volume measures of GDP and its components on an SNA68 basis were published in the March and June quarter releases of 5206.0.

**3.41** The reference year for ABS chain volume measures is the year prior to the latest complete financial year. Therefore, the chain volume measures contained in this publication are expressed in 1996–97 dollars. This will continue until the release of the June quarter 1999 issue of 5206.0, at which time they will be expressed in terms of 1997–98 dollars, and every year thereafter the reference year will change with the release of each June quarter issue of 5206.0. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates. However, revisions to growth rates will still occur as a result of other factors. The reference year has been chosen to coincide with the period for which the most recent price weights are available.

**3.42** An unavoidable aspect of chain volume estimates is that the components of GDP will not sum to the chain volume estimates of total GDP. An exception to this is that the chain volume estimates for quarters after the reference year and for the reference year itself (but not for the quarters within the reference year) will be additive. To attempt to maintain additivity of the components for earlier periods would compromise the quality of the movements in the overall volume measures.

#### INTEGRATION OF THE ANA WITH INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES

**3.43** Australia's quarterly national accounts have now been integrated with annual, balanced supply-use tables. These are a particular type of Input-Output (I-O) table. SNA93 recommends use of the Input-Output (I-O) framework for compiling basic production data, and integration of the I-O tables within the national accounts. I-O tables present a comprehensive picture of the supply and use of goods and services (referred to collectively as 'commodities') in the economy and the incomes generated from production.

**3.44** Improvements in data sources and timeliness of the compilation of ABS I-O tables has enabled the ABS, as part of the national accounts compilation strategy for implementation of SNA93, to implement the commodity flow method (the so called 'I-O approach'). Beginning with 1994–95, and for each subsequent year up to the year prior to the latest complete financial year, the compilation of the NIEP accounts has been integrated with the compilation of the I-O supply-use tables. Components of each year's supply-use tables have also been compiled in prices of the preceding year, enabling chain volume movements of GDP also to be integrated with these tables.

**3.45** One of the main strengths of I-O tables is that they provide a 'balanced' measure of GDP. There are three broad approaches to measuring GDP: the income approach, the production approach, and the expenditure approach. Each measure should, conceptually, deliver the same estimate of GDP. However, if the three measures are

compiled independently using different data sources then different estimates of GDP result. This was previously the case for the estimates that appeared in the quarterly and annual national accounts publications. To achieve a ‘headline’ measure of GDP, the ABS calculated the simple average of the three, which it labelled GDP(A). However, an essential element in the compilation of I-O tables is the confrontation of estimates of the supply of all the commodities produced in an economy with the demand for all commodities, and of incomes earned from production with the value of production. This confrontation leads to a balancing of supply and use, and income and production, and as a consequence the same estimate of GDP is obtained regardless of which measurement approach is adopted.

**3.46** Because of this, the ABS has discontinued GDP(A) and replaced it with a single measure of GDP. However, while the annual estimates of GDP derived from the supply-use tables are balanced, this is not the case for the quarterly estimates. This is because the sources and methods currently used to extrapolate and interpolate the annual benchmarks cannot be confronted in the manner necessary to achieve a balance. The quarterly estimates of GDP derived using the three measures will still be different. To achieve a notional balance between the quarterly estimates derived from the three measures and the quarterly estimates for GDP (which will still be calculated by averaging the estimates from the three measures), explicit statistical discrepancies will be shown against each of the measures. For quarters within years for which annual benchmarks are available, the discrepancies will sum to zero.

**3.47** The estimates of GDP, both the current price and chain volume measures, have been benchmarked and integrated with 1994–95, 1995–96 and 1996–97 supply-use tables. As a consequence, income-based and expenditure-based GDP in current price annual terms have been brought into balance within the NIEP accounts from 1994–95 to all but the latest year, as have the expenditure and production-based chain volume measures.

**3.48** The I-O approach has been made possible by the upgrading of source data in a number of key areas. One important initiative was an expanded use of the Australian Taxation Office’s income data, which will be described in *The Expanded Use of Business Income Tax Data in ABS Economic Statistics* (Cat. no. 5672.0) (forthcoming).

## OTHER METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

### Trend estimates

**3.49** In the June quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0, the ABS advised that, as from the September quarter 1998 issue of the national accounts, trend estimates of aggregates will be derived directly, rather than as the sum of trend estimates of their components. Although this will result in a loss of additivity for the latest three quarters, the overall trend estimates—in particular, for GDP—will be of a higher quality. Trend estimates presented in Appendix 1 have been derived using this revised method.

### Seasonal adjustment

**3.50** While the levels of some series have changed, the growth rates of most of the series in the new system are not a lot different from their counterparts in the old system. Accordingly, the methods used to seasonally adjust such series are largely unchanged. Changes have been made only where there was a recognised deficiency in the methods previously used or for technical reasons in respect of the chain volume measures.

Changes to the seasonal adjustment of the national accounts aggregates fall into five categories:

- **New series**—Series that did not exist in the old system, such as public gross fixed capital formation on defence.
- **Extension of seasonal adjustment to series not previously adjusted**—All national and sectoral accounts included in 5206.0 are now seasonally adjusted.
- **Changes in method resulting from changes in definition**—An example is the series *Compensation of employees* which is on an accruals basis, compared to its predecessor *Wages, salaries and supplements*, which was on a payments basis. The old unadjusted series included effects due to the variation in the number of pay days in a quarter, and these effects were removed in deriving the seasonally adjusted series. The new unadjusted series is not affected by pay day variation.
- **Methodological improvements**—The seasonal adjustment of farm crops has long been recognised as unsatisfactory. The problem is that most types of crop are only harvested in one or two quarters of a year. Seasonally adjusted estimates were obtained previously by dividing the annual estimates by four, which had the unfortunate consequence of producing a ‘step’ between estimates for the June and September quarters. The new method is to split crop output into two categories: cereals and other crops, with each category then seasonally adjusted in aggregate. Cereal output—which has some zero values—is seasonally adjusted using a special method called the pseudo additive method, while the output of other crops—which has no zero values—is seasonally adjusted using the standard multiplicative method.
- **Chain volume measures**—Apart from the changes described above and differences imposed by the methodology used to form chain volume measures, there are few changes to the methods used to seasonally adjust the old constant price series. One aspect of the chaining methodology is that both the original and seasonally adjusted quarterly chain volume measures are constrained to sum to the chain volume measures derived from annual data. Seasonally adjusted current price data and the previously published constant price data are not subject to this constraint.

#### Deflators and price indexes

**3.51** Implicit price deflators are derived by dividing current price estimates by their ‘real’ counterparts. Previously, the latter were constant price estimates; now they are chain volume measures. As the reference year of the chain volume measures is currently 1996–97, then the reference year for the implicit price deflators (the year when they are equal to 100) is also 1996–97. The reference year for the implicit price deflators will also be advanced one year with the release of each June quarter’s estimates.

**3.52** The fixed-weighted price indexes previously published have been replaced by annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres price indexes. These are superior to the indexes they replace for the same reasons that chain volume measures are superior to the constant price estimates they replace. The chain Laspeyres price indexes are measures of pure price change, unlike the implicit price deflators which generally reflect compositional change as well as pure price change.

**3.53** Australia’s terms of trade will continue to be derived using implicit price deflators for exports and imports, although in future the implicit price deflators used will be calculated using chain volume measures, not constant price estimates.

## SECTION 4

### IMPACT OF CHANGES ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES .....

#### CURRENT PRICE ESTIMATES

**4.1** Table 4.1 provides a reconciliation of the estimates for 1997–98 of key gross domestic product account items on the new basis with those published in the June quarter 1998 issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (ABS Cat. No. 5206.0).

**4.2** The table shows that the estimate of GDP for 1997–98 on the new basis (which is \$561.6 billion) is \$18.2 billion higher than the estimate for GDP(E) published in the June quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0, and \$16.9 billion higher than the estimate published for GDP(I).

**4.3** The difference between the estimates for GDP on the new basis and GDP(E) on the old basis can be broken down as follows:

- +\$14.7 billion attributable to SNA93 changes, of which the most significant are the capitalisation of computer software (+\$5.7 b), financial intermediation services indirectly measured (+\$5.4 b), the capitalisation of mineral exploration expenditure (+\$2.1 b), the capitalisation of livestock (+\$1.5b) and the reclassification of some taxes to service income (\$–1.7 b).
- +\$3.2 billion attributable to the impact of benchmarking the 1997–98 estimates to the 1996–97 supply-use table.
- +\$0.3 billion (in the form of a statistical discrepancy) attributable to the introduction of a single measure of GDP. (This discrepancy will be eliminated in the June quarter 1999 accounts when the initial 1997–98 supply-use table will have been compiled.)

**4.4** The difference between the estimates for GDP on the new basis and GDP(I) on the old basis can similarly be broken down:

- +\$15.9 billion attributable to SNA93 changes. With the exception of some minor changes totaling \$0.1 billion, the changes to the expenditure components have also affected the income components. In addition, a further \$1.3 billion has been added to the income components to better account for 'backyard' production.
- –\$0.6 billion attributable to the impact of benchmarking the 1997–98 estimates to the 1996–97 supply-use table.
- +\$1.6 billion (in the form of a statistical discrepancy) attributable to the introduction of a single measure of GDP. (This discrepancy will be eliminated in the June quarter 1999 accounts when the initial 1997–98 supply-use table will have been compiled.)

**4.5** The reclassification of social assistance benefits in kind has not affected GDP. However, it has significantly reduced household final consumption expenditure (by \$13.1 billion in 1997–98), with a commensurate increase in government final consumption expenditure.

**4.6** Table 4.2 provides a reconciliation of the estimates for 1997–98 of net saving and net lending on the new basis with those published in the June quarter 1998 issue of

5206.0. For net saving, a reconciliation is provided for the household, general government and other domestic sectors, as well as for national net saving.

**4.7** On the new basis, the estimate of national net saving is \$24.2 billion, a decrease of \$0.5 billion on the estimate previously published. Most of the changes that affect GDP also affect the net saving estimates, although the magnitude of the impact of the changes can vary. For example, the capitalisation of computer software expenditure increases net saving by \$2.2 billion, whereas the impact of this change on GDP was \$5.7 billion. This difference reflects the accounting for consumption of fixed capital on the computer software assets, which is deducted from gross income to derive net saving. Other changes—the most noticeable being the reclassification of royalties—that impact on GDP have no impact on net saving.

**4.8** National net saving is also affected by some changes that have no impact on GDP. The most significant of these are the accrual of interest on debt securities (which has reduced national net saving by \$2.1 b), the changed treatment of the consumption of fixed capital on ownership transfer costs (–\$1.4 b), the separate identification of capital transfers (–\$1.2 b) and the identification of reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment (–\$0.6 b). Other changes affect sectoral net saving, but have no impact on national net saving. The most significant of these is interest on unfunded superannuation liabilities. This change has raised household net saving by \$3.9 billion, and reduced general government net saving by a corresponding amount.

**4.9** Most of the changes to net saving have no impact on national net lending. The two main exceptions are the accrual of interest on debt securities and the identification of reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment, both of which have had the same impact on net lending as they have had on net saving. Overall, net lending has decreased by \$2.8 billion on the estimate previously published, to \$–22.9 billion.

**4.10** Table 4.3 provides a time series showing the impact of the SNA93 changes on both the expenditure and income based components of GDP. It shows that, in percentage terms, the magnitude of the changes is broadly consistent from year to year. In other words, these changes have had little impact on estimates of movement. The impact of the changes to the income components is slightly higher than the impact of the changes to the expenditure components for all years, due to a better accounting for ‘backyard’ production on the income side of the accounts.

**4.11** Table 4.4 provides a time series of the impact of benchmarking the production account to the supply-use tables for key expenditure and income components of GDP.

**4.12** On the expenditure side, the most significant changes have been made to private gross fixed capital formation—equipment. Previously, data from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) had been used as an annual benchmark for this item. These data were known to be deficient from a national accounts perspective, and adjustments aimed at overcoming the deficiencies were made. However, the data used to make the adjustments were less than ideal. The data confrontation process that is inherent in the balancing of the supply-use tables has resulted in improved estimates. The changes to private investment in dwellings and other buildings and structures primarily reflects a better accounting for services (such as architectural services) that form a part of the value of the fixed asset.

**4.13** The changes to household consumption expenditure are very small relative to the size of the estimates. For example, the adjustment for 1997–98 is only about 0.1% of the estimate for that year.

**4.14** Measuring changes in inventories is one of the more problematic areas of national accounting, so it is not surprising that the supply-use data confrontation identified a need for revisions to the previously compiled estimates. These revisions are relatively small when expressed as a percentage of the underlying inventory levels.

**4.15** On the income side, the change to compensation of employees reflects the work that the ABS has undertaken in confronting data from various sources that provide information on wages and salaries and related items. Most of the adjustments arising from this work have had a consistent impact over time. However, adjustments to estimates for employers' contributions to superannuation funds and the incorporation of the latest multiple job holdings survey data (in respect of August 1997) have been less uniform over time. In general, this has boosted the growth rate for compensation of employees in 1994–95 and detracted from it in later years.

**4.16** The estimates for gross operating surplus for private non-financial corporations were previously derived from ATO income tax data. Like the data from the ATO for investment in equipment, a number of adjustments were required to bring the data into line with national accounts requirements. As these adjustments were also based on less than ideal information, the supply-use balancing has improved the quality of the adjustments.

## VOLUME MEASURES

**4.17** Table 4.5 shows, for key aggregates, how the movements (in chain volume terms) on the new basis compare with those published (in constant 1989–90 price terms) in the June quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0.

**4.18** For GDP, the growth rates are broadly similar. The biggest difference is 0.4 percentage points in 1997–98, 1994–95 and 1993–94. In the case of 1994–95, the change in growth rates is mainly due to the supply-use data confrontation process. In the other two years, the change in growth rates is mainly due to the introduction of chain volume measures.

**4.19** The changes in the growth rates for household final consumption expenditure, which are most pronounced in the early part of the 1990s, are mostly due to SNA 93 changes.

**4.20** The changed growth rates for exports, which are most pronounced in 1997–98, 1995–96 and 1992–93, are essentially the result of the introduction of chain volume measures.

**4.21** For imports of goods and services, the changed growth rates are mainly the result of the move to chain volume measures. In the constant 1989–90 price estimates for the most recent years, computers (which represent a significant component of imports) were given too great a weight, due to the significant fall in computer prices since 1989–90. As computer volumes have tended to grow more quickly than volumes of other imports, this caused an overstatement of growth when measured in constant price terms. The move to chain volume measures has corrected this overstatement.

**4.22** For private investment in equipment, the changed growth rates are partly attributable to the move to chain volume measures, and partly attributable to changes in the current price estimates due to the supply-use data confrontation process. As with imports, computers are principally responsible for the changed growth rates resulting from the move to chain volume measures; however the effect is greater on investment in equipment as computers represent a greater proportion of this investment than they do of imports.

**4.23** While it is not possible to fully decompose the change in movement estimates into that part due to the move to chain volume measures and that part due to changes in the current price estimates, it is possible to get a good understanding of the impact of the move to chain volume measures by comparing the experimental chain volume measures provided in the June quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0 with their constant price counterparts. However, it should be noted that the chain volume estimates for 1997–98 shown in that issue of 5206.0 were compiled using 1995–96 price weights, whereas the estimates for 1997–98 shown in this information paper have been compiled using 1996–97 price weights. As explained in paragraph 5.14, the introduction of updated price weights for the most recent periods can affect growth rates. In 1997–98, this has particularly impacted on exports and imports of goods and services. The net impact of changes in growth of these components on GDP growth rates for 1997–98 is an increase of about 0.3 percentage points.

## 4.1 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN OLD &amp; NEW ESTIMATES, 1997–98: GDP and Components

Key gross domestic product account aggregates	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE		GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION		Net exports	Expenditure components of GDP(b)	Compen- sation of employees (c)	GOS and gross mixed income (d)	Taxes less subsidies on production & imports (e)	Income compon- ents of GDP(f)
	House- holds(a)	Govern- ment	Private	Public						
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m						
<b>As published in June qtr 1998 issue of 5206.0</b>	336 860	90 690	101 557	17 439	-3 099	543 447	272 052	205 059	67 569	544 680
<b>SNA93 changes</b>										
Imputed employers contributions for unfunded superannuation		632				632	632			632
Workers' compensation	301					301	-406	707		301
Non-life insurance output	1 170					1 170		1 170		1 170
FISIM (g)	5 011	347			39	5 397		5 397		5 397
Royalties					-1 397	-1 397		-1 397		-1 397
Backyard production						0		1 314		1 314
Boundary between taxes & service income	919	-2 628				-1 709			-1 709	-1 709
Boundary between taxes & transfers						0		74	-74	0
Defence expenditure		-371		1 059		688		688		688
Mineral exploration expenditure			2 051			2 051		2 051		2 051
Computer software		-815	4 562	1 992		5 739		5 739		5 739
Entertainment, literary & artistic originals		27	144	46		217		217		217
Livestock			1 477			1 477		1 477		1 477
Social assistance benefits in kind reclassified	-13 050	13 050				0				0
Other SNA93 changes		-12			121	109				0
<b>Total SNA93 changes</b>	<b>-5 649</b>	<b>10 230</b>	<b>8 234</b>	<b>3 097</b>	<b>-1 237</b>	<b>14 675</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>17 437</b>	<b>-1 783</b>	<b>15 880</b>
Impact of benchmarking to supply/use tables	325		2 845			3 170	-2 193	1 618		-575
<b>Estimate on SNA93 basis</b>	<b>331 536</b>	<b>100 920</b>	<b>112 636</b>	<b>20 536</b>	<b>-4 336</b>	<b>561 292</b>	<b>270 085</b>	<b>224 114</b>	<b>65 786</b>	<b>559 985</b>
Impact of introduction of a single measure of GDP - statistical discrepancy						329				1 636
<b>GDP</b>						<b>561 621</b>				<b>561 621</b>
(a) Previously termed 'private final consumption expenditure'										
(b) Previously termed GDP(E)										
(c) Previously termed 'wages, salaries and supplements'										
(d) Mixed income replaces the previous term 'GOS of private unincorporated trading enterprises'										
(e) Previously termed 'indirect taxes less subsidies'										
(f) Previously termed GDP(I)										
(g) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured										

## 4.2 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN OLD &amp; NEW ESTIMATES, 1997–98: Net Saving &amp; Lending

	NET SAVING.....				NET LENDING
	<i>Households</i>	<i>General govern- ment (a)</i>	<i>Other sectors</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>National</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>As published in June qtr 1998 issue of 5206.0</b>	9 382	8 356	6 981	24 719	-20 104
Impact of SNA93 changes					
Imputed employers' contributions for unfunded superannuation	632	-632		0	0
Workers' compensation	-626		626	0	0
Non-life insurance output & transfers	680		-668	12	12
Backyard production	1 314			1 314	0
Boundary between taxes & transfers	1 158		-1 158	0	0
Defence expenditure		371		371	0
Mineral exploration expenditure			1 371	1 371	0
Computer software	236	815	1 127	2 178	0
Entertainment, literary & artistic originals	1	-27	78	52	0
Livestock	500		56	556	0
Interest on unfunded superannuation liabilities	3 932	-3932		0	0
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment			-602	-602	-602
Accrual of interest on debt securities		8	-2 139	-2 131	-2 131
Accrual treatment of income tax		1 102	-1 102	0	0
Distinction between current and capital transfers to/from non-residents	-1 432	264		-1 168	0
Reclassification of central borrowing authorities		-92	92	0	0
Consumption of fixed capital on ownership transfer costs	-1 277		-128	-1 405	0
Other SNA93 changes			-143	-143	-81
Total SNA93 changes	5 118	-2 123	-2 590	405	-2 802
Impact of benchmarking to supply/use tables	-2 753		1 853	-900	0
<b>Estimate on SNA93 basis</b>	11 747	6 233	6 244	24 224	-22 906
(a) General government saving was previously termed 'surplus on current transactions'					

## 4.3 IMPACT OF SNA93 CHANGES

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Impact on expenditure components of GDP(a) (\$ million)	11 937	12 307	12 681	14 675
As a percentage of the SNA68 estimate (b)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
Impact on income components of GDP(c) (\$ million)	13 241	13 711	13 859	15 880
As a percentage of the SNA68 estimate (d)	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
(a) Previously termed GDP(E)		(c) Previously termed GDP(I)		
(b) SNA93 changes as a percentage of GDP(E) as published in the June quarter issue of 5206.0		(d) SNA93 changes as a percentage of GDP(I) as published in the June quarter issue of 5206.0		

## 4.4 IMPACT OF BENCHMARKING THE GDP ACCOUNT TO SUPPLY-USE TABLES

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Impact on expenditure components of GDP</b>				
Final consumption expenditure				
Households(a)	675	695	450	325
General government	0	0	0	0
Private gross fixed capital formation				
Dwellings	347	335	350	409
Other buildings & structures(b)	740	915	986	1 050
Machinery & equipment(c)	1 740	365	1 313	1 386
Other	0	0	0	0
Public gross fixed capital formation	0	0	0	0
Change in inventories(d)				
Private non-farm	-543	-603	500	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Net exports(e)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>1 707</b>	<b>3 599</b>	<b>3 170</b>
<b>Impact on income components of GDP</b>				
Compensation of employees(f)	1 156	580	332	-2 193
Gross operating surplus				
Private non-financial corporations	-1 210	865	472	1 853
Other	0	0	0	-235
Gross mixed income(g)	0	0	0	0
Taxes less subsidies on production & imports(h)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>-575</b>
(a) Previously termed 'private final consumption expenditure'		(f) Previously termed 'wages, salaries and supplements'		
(b) Previously termed 'non dwelling construction'		(g) Previously termed 'gross operating surplus of unincorporated enterprises'		
(c) Previously termed 'equipment'		(h) Previously termed 'indirect taxes less subsidies'		
(d) Previously termed 'increase in stocks'				
(e) Exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services				

## 4.5 ESTIMATES OF REAL MOVEMENT FOR KEY EXPENDITURE ON GDP AGGREGATES

	CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR.....							
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Household final consumption expenditure</b>								
Previous basis (a)	0.9	2.7	3.0	3.4	5.1	4.2	2.4	4.6
New basis (b)	0.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	5.1	4.2	2.3	4.8
<b>Gross fixed capital formation—equipment</b>								
Previous basis (a)	-12.7	-5.3	12.8	8.2	18.3	11.4	16.9	11.1
New basis (b)	-12.7	-5.8	12.4	7.5	22.1	4.3	14.8	6.0
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>								
Previous basis (a)	11.5	9.1	6.1	9.9	4.2	10.9	10.1	4.3
New basis (b)	11.5	8.9	6.6	9.6	4.7	10.4	10.3	3.7
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>								
Previous basis (a)	-5.4	3.8	7.5	7.7	18.0	6.2	12.3	12.7
New basis (b)	-5.9	3.5	6.2	6.7	16.4	4.0	9.6	9.5
<b>GDP</b>								
Previous basis (a)(c)	-0.4	0.8	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	2.8	4.0
New basis (b)	-0.3	0.5	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.0	4.4
(a) Percentage change in SNA68 aggregate at average 1989-90 prices, as published in the June quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0	(b) Percentage change in SNA93 aggregate measured on a chain volume basis.							
(c) GDP(A)								

## SECTION 5

### UPGRADED NATIONAL ACCOUNTS PUBLICATIONS .....

**5.1** The implementation of SNA93 has implications for the presentation of data in the various components of the ANA. The ABS has also taken the opportunity to redesign its national accounts publications and to review the boundaries between the various ANA releases. Changes will be made to highlight the integrated nature of the accounts and to reduce the number of individual publications. In addition, the adoption of the I-O strategy for compiling the accounts will have implications for the compilation and data dissemination cycle. Planned changes are described below.

#### REDESIGNED QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS PUBLICATION (Cat no. 5206.0)

**5.2** The introduction of SNA93 has caused changes to the structure of many tables in the quarterly national accounts publication. In conjunction with redesigning publication tables to accord with SNA93, the ABS has reviewed the publication in line with new ABS standards concerning the content and format of statistical publications. Decisions regarding the information to be provided in printed publication form have taken into account the views of major users of national accounts statistics, and aim to incorporate the essential information needs of most users. The main changes are described below. A complete set of the tables to be published in the quarterly publication, Cat no. 5206.0, is contained in Appendix 1 to this information paper. A list of tables to be available electronically is provided in Appendix 2.

#### Extent of time series shown

**5.3** In each quarterly table showing percentage changes, eight quarters of information and the movement between the current quarter and the same quarter of the previous year will be presented. In all other tables, nine quarters of information will be presented. No annual data will be shown in the quarterly tables. Tables of annual values, presenting nine years of information, will be shown separately. The full quarterly time series (i.e., back to 1959–60) for all tables will be available on PC-AUSSTATS and by way of other ABS electronic products.

#### Extent of tables in original values

**5.4** Where seasonally adjusted data are available, the original values (for quarterly series) will not be provided in the publication. However, tables with original values will be available electronically.

#### Reduction in number of long-term tables

**5.5** The number of long-term tables will be reduced to nine. A nine year time series of annual data for major aggregates will be provided in these tables.

#### Revisions tables

**5.6** The inclusion of revisions tables in the ANA publications is important in enabling users to quickly ascertain changes to previously published statistics. However, it is considered that this objective can be achieved with fewer than the six revisions tables previously provided. Accordingly, there will be three tables showing revisions to:

seasonally adjusted current price, GDP; percentage changes for components of seasonally adjusted chain volume measures of expenditure on GDP; and percentage changes for seasonally adjusted chain volume measures of gross value added by industry.

#### Removal of three public authorities tables

**5.7** The following tables will no longer be published: Commonwealth general government income and outlay account; State and local general government income and outlay account; and public gross fixed capital expenditure by level of government. These three tables will continue to be available electronically.

#### More information on transactions in second hand assets

**5.8** Previously, information on transactions in second hand assets was provided only in the 'Analysis and Comments' section of the publication. From now on, this information will be provided as part of the tables of expenditure on GDP.

#### More seasonally adjusted series

**5.9** The national income and capital accounts and the general government income account will now be presented on a seasonally adjusted basis, greatly enhancing the usefulness of these accounts for quarter-to-quarter analysis.

### REVISIONS TO QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES

**5.10** The ABS will be adopting a tighter revisions policy than that prevailing in the past, particularly for original current price estimates of GDP and its components. For these series, revisions will be applied in 5206.0 as follows:

- In September quarter issues, to the quarters of the previous financial year.
- In December quarter issues, to the quarters of the current financial year and the two previous financial years, to accommodate the availability of updated benchmark data for some key series, particularly those relating to the public sector.
- In March quarter issues, to the quarters of the current financial year and the previous financial year.
- In June quarter issues, to the quarters of the current financial year and the previous three financial years. In these issues, updated supply-use benchmarks will be introduced.

**5.11** However, where the ABS becomes aware of revised data for periods falling outside the periods open to revisions that would have a significant impact on the analysis of the accounts, the revision will be applied as soon as possible.

**5.12** The pattern of revisions to 'derived' series, such as trend, seasonally adjusted and chain volume measures, will not be identical to that for the original, current price series. Revisions to an original current price estimate for a particular quarter may have implications for trend and seasonally adjusted estimates for earlier quarters, which may fall outside the 'open' revisions period for current price original estimates.

**5.13** In future, the ABS will undertake seasonal reanalyses of the national accounts series as a matter of course each June quarter; previously such reanalyses were undertaken each December quarter. However, if evidence of possible changed seasonality comes to light in other quarters, the particular series will be reanalysed (as has been the practice for many years).

**5.14** For chain volume and price measures, the annual re-referencing of the series each June quarter will cause revisions to levels for the entire time series. Re-referencing does not affect percentage movements, but the introduction of updated price weights for the most recent periods will most likely affect growth rates for these periods.

#### ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS PUBLICATIONS

**5.15** A major change to annual national accounts publications will be the combination of four previously separate publications into a single comprehensive and fully integrated publication. The four publications concerned are:

- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5204.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock* (Cat. no. 5221.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Multifactor Productivity* (Cat. no. 5234.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: National Balance Sheet* (Cat. no. 5241.0)

**5.16** The combined publication, which will retain the 5204.0 catalogue number, will be titled *Australian System of National Accounts*. The 1997–98 issue of this publication is scheduled to be released in February 1999, and it will be essentially consistent with the September quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0. Future issues of 5204.0 are expected to be released in November following the reference period, and will be consistent with the latest June quarter issue of 5206.0.

**5.17** The ABS will continue to produce the annual *Australia National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0) publication. The 1997–98 issue of this publication, which will be consistent with the 1997–98 issue of 5204.0, is due for release in April 1999. Future issues will continue to be consistent with the relevant issue of 5204.0, with 5220.0 being released shortly after.

**5.18** Between 1983–84 and 1992–93, input-output tables were compiled on a triennial basis. Compilation on an annual basis resumed with respect to the reference year 1992–93, with the most recently published tables being in respect of 1993–94. The 1994–95 issue of *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables* (Cat. no. 5209.0) is expected to be released in December 1998. It is expected that the 1995–96 issue of 5209.0 will be published by June 1999, and subsequent issues by June each year (i.e. three years after the reference year).

## SECTION 6

## FURTHER INFORMATION .....

### AVAILABILITY OF TABLES ON THE NEW BASIS

**6.1** Tables 1 to 44 in Appendix 1, which will contain data compiled on the new basis, will be available from the ABS from Wednesday 11 November 1998. These tables will be mailed, free of charge, to all subscribers to ABS ANA publications. Alternatively, they can be collected from 11:30am from any ABS Bookshop. The tables will assist users in understanding the changes to the estimates prior to the release of the September quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0 on 2 December 1998, which will be the first release of 'official' national accounts estimates on the new basis.

**6.2** Data up to the June quarter 1998 for the tables listed in Appendix 2 will also be available electronically from Wednesday 11 November 1998 from the ABS on-line database, PC Ausstats. PC Ausstats includes retrieval and manipulation software. The service provides the latest ABS time series which includes historical national accounts statistics from September quarter 1959.

**6.3** More detailed balance of payments volume and price series for traded goods and services, fully consistent with the aggregate series shown in national accounts tables, will also be released electronically in ABS time series services and on PC Ausstats under the menu heading 5302.B for balance of payments statistics at the time the national accounts statistics are released.

**6.4** For information about this and other electronic services contact Peter Davidson by telephone on Canberra (02) 6522 6684, facsimile Canberra (02) 6252 6778, or email at: [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

### CONTACTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about:

- current price estimates, contact Ross Harvey by telephone on Canberra (02) 6252 6713, facsimile Canberra (02) 6252 5327, or email at: [ross.harvey@abs.gov.au](mailto:ross.harvey@abs.gov.au)
- chain volume estimates, contact Charles Aspden by telephone on Canberra (02) 6252 6711, facsimile Canberra (02) 6252 5327, or email at: [charles.aspden@abs.gov.au](mailto:charles.aspden@abs.gov.au)
- balance of payments statistics, contact Wendy Agostino on Canberra (02) 6252 5540 or on facsimile Canberra (02) 6252 7219.

## NEW QUARTERLY NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND PRODUCT TABLE FORMATS .....

**1** This Appendix is presented in the new publication format for the quarterly publication *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0), and includes the new cover page, list of tables and the structure and content of the new tables. Other standard publication components, such as the main features and analysis and comments, which will be in 5206.0, have been omitted from this Appendix. These components will be broadly similar to the corresponding components in the previous issues of 5206.0.

**2** A full set of tables containing data compiled on the new basis up to June quarter 1998 will be available from the ABS from Wednesday 11 November 1998. Details of this release are provided on page 28.

**3** The order of the tables is described below:

- Table 1 provides estimates of GDP (chain volume measures)—in both trend and seasonally adjusted terms—as well as closely related statistics such as GDP per capita, GDP per hour worked and GDP price measures.
- Tables 2 to 9 analyse GDP on an expenditure basis. Chain volume measures are presented, both in trend and seasonally adjusted terms. Percentage changes and contributions to growth are provided along with the estimates themselves. The related price measures are also provided.
- Tables 10 to 13 provide information on the gross domestic product account. These tables contain information on a current price basis, including current price estimates of expenditure on GDP to complement the chain volume measures provided in tables 2 to 6. The implicit price deflators provided in table 9 provide a ‘link’ between the seasonally adjusted chain volume and current price measures. The gross domestic product account tables also provide information on the income components of GDP. Real measures are not available for these components.
- Tables 14 to 17 provide an industry perspective of GDP. Chain volume levels and percentage changes are presented, but no current price measures are provided, as these are not available on a quarterly basis.
- Tables 18 to 21 provide the national income account, the national capital account, and the external account. These accounts, along with the gross domestic product account and the financial account (published separately in Cat. no. 5232.0) form the ‘core’ quarterly national accounts. As the items shown in these accounts cannot generally be broken down into price and volume measures, only current price estimates are provided.
- Tables 22 to 25 and 26 to 29 provide information about the transactions of the households and general government sectors respectively.
- Table 30 provides information on changes in inventories, which is often an important contributor to movements in GDP. Table 31 provides information on agricultural

income, another component that can make a significant contribution to growth in GDP.

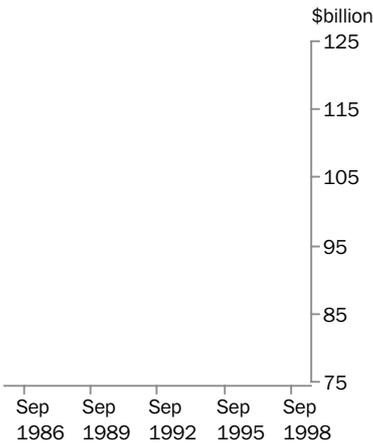
- Table 32 provides a number of selected series closely related to the national accounts, including key ratios such as inventories to sales, imports to sales, and the profit share of GDP.
- Tables 33 to 41 provide annual estimates for the main quarterly tables.
- Tables 42 to 44 provide details of revisions to previously published statistics.

# NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND PRODUCT

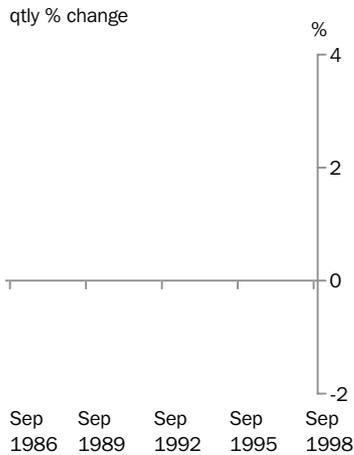
AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL  
ACCOUNTS

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 2 DEC 1998

## GDP(a) - trend



## GDP(a) - trend



## SEP QTR 1998 % CHANGE IN GDP (a)

### TREND ESTIMATES

% change Jun qtr 98 to Sep qtr 98	% change Sep qtr 97 to Sep qtr 98
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#### GDP(a)

Trend  
Seasonally adjusted

#### Final consumption expenditure(a)

Trend  
Seasonally adjusted

#### Gross fixed capital expenditure(a)

Trend  
Seasonally adjusted

#### GDP chain price index

Original

#### Terms of trade

Seasonally adjusted

(a) Chain volume measure, see explanatory notes

## SEP QTR 1998 KEY POINTS

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

- For further information about these and related unpublished statistics, contact Ross Harvey on 02 6252 6713 for current price estimates, and Charles Aspden on 02 6252 6711 for volume estimates.



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1996-97 . 1997-98 ..  
 Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Jun 97 to Jun 98

VALUES

- Trend**
- GDP (\$m)
- GDP per capita (\$)
- Seasonally Adjusted**
- GDP (\$m)
- Population ('000)
- GDP per capita (\$)

INDEXES ( b )

- Seasonally Adjusted**
- Terms of trade
- Original**
- Chain price index—expenditure on GDP

PERCENTAGE CHANGE ( c )

- Trend**
- GDP
- GDP per capita
- Hours worked
- GDP per hour worked
- GDP market sector(d)
- Hours worked market sector
- GDP per hour worked market sector
- Seasonally Adjusted**
- GDP
- Population
- GDP per capita
- Terms of trade
- Original**
- Chain price index—expenditure on GDP

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.  
 (b) 1996-97 = 100.0.  
 (c) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.  
 (d) ANZSIC divisions A TO K and P. See paragraph XX of the explanatory notes.

EXPENDITURE ON GDP, Chain Volume Measures(a)—Percentage changes(b): **Trend**



	1996-97 . .				1997-98 .				
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun 97 to Jun 98



Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
   Defence  
   Other  
 Households  
*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation  
 Private  
   Dwellings  
     New and used dwellings  
     Alterations and additions  
     *Total dwellings*  
   Other buildings and structures  
     New building  
     New engineering construction  
     *Total other buildings and structures*  
   Machinery and equipment  
   Livestock  
   Intangible fixed assets  
   Ownership transfer costs  
   *Total private gross fixed capital formation*

Public  
   Public enterprises  
     Commonwealth  
     State and local  
   General government  
     National  
       Defence  
       Other  
     State and local  
   *Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

*Domestic final demand*

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services  
 Imports of goods and services

**Gross domestic product**



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.  
 (b) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.



## EXPENDITURE ON GDP, Chain Volume Measures(a): Trend

	1995-96		1996-97			1997-98				
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure										
General government										
Defence										
Other										
Households										
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>										
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Dwellings										
New and used dwellings										
Alterations and additions										
<i>Total dwellings</i>										
Other buildings and structures										
New building										
New engineering construction										
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>										
Machinery and equipment										
New										
<i>Total machinery and equipment</i>										
Livestock										
Intangible fixed assets										
Ownership transfer costs										
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>										
Public										
Public enterprises										
Commonwealth										
State and local										
General government										
National										
Defence										
Other										
State and local										
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>										
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>										
Domestic final demand										
Change in inventories										
Private non-farm										
Farm										
Public marketing authorities										
Other public authorities										
<i>Total change in inventories</i>										
Gross national expenditure										
Exports of goods and services										
Imports of goods and services										
Statistical discrepancy (E)										
<b>Gross domestic product</b>										

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

1996-97 . . . 1997-98 . . .  
 Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Jun 97 to Jun 98

Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
     Defence  
     Other  
 Households  
*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation  
 Private  
     Dwellings  
         New and used dwellings  
         Alterations and additions  
         *Total dwellings*  
     Other buildings and structures  
         New building  
         New engineering construction  
         *Total other buildings and structures*  
     Machinery and equipment  
     Livestock  
     Intangible fixed assets  
     Ownership transfer costs  
     *Total private gross fixed capital formation*

Public  
     Public enterprises  
         Commonwealth  
         State and local  
     General government  
         National  
             Defence  
             Other  
         State and local  
     *Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

*Domestic final demand*

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services  
 Imports of goods and services

**Gross domestic product**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.  
 (b) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.

EXPENDITURE ON GDP, Chain Volume Measures(a): **Seasonally adjusted**

	1995-96		1996-97			1997-98				
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure										
General government										
Defence										
Other										
Households										
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>										
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Dwellings										
New and used dwellings										
Alterations and additions										
<i>Total dwellings</i>										
Other buildings and structures										
New building										
New engineering construction										
Net purchases of second hand assets										
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>										
Machinery and equipment										
New										
Net purchases of second hand assets										
<i>Total machinery and equipment</i>										
Livestock										
Intangible fixed assets										
Ownership transfer costs										
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>										
Public										
Public enterprises										
Commonwealth										
State and local										
General government										
National										
Defence										
Other										
State and local										
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>										
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>										
Domestic final demand										
Change in inventories										
Private non-farm										
Farm										
Public marketing authorities										
Other public authorities										
<i>Total change in inventories</i>										
Gross national expenditure										
Exports of goods and services										
Imports of goods and services										
Statistical discrepancy (E)										
<b>Gross domestic product</b>										

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

	1996-97 . . .				1997-98 . . .				Jun 97 to Jun 98
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	
Final consumption expenditure									
General government									
Defence									
Other									
Households									
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>									
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings									
New and used dwellings									
Alterations and additions									
<i>Total dwellings</i>									
Other buildings and structures									
New building									
New engineering construction									
Net purchases of second hand assets									
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>									
Machinery and equipment									
New									
Net purchases of second hand assets									
<i>Total machinery and equipment</i>									
Livestock									
Intangible fixed assets									
Ownership transfer costs									
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>									
Public(c)									
Public enterprises									
Commonwealth									
State and local									
General government									
National									
Defence									
Other									
State and local									
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>									
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>									
Domestic final demand									
Change in inventories									
Gross national expenditure									
Exports of goods and services									
Imports of goods and services									
Statistical discrepancy (E)									
<b>Gross domestic product</b>									

(a) Contributions to quarterly growth, except for the last column which shows the contribution to growth between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

(c) Includes the contribution to growth of net purchases of second hand assets from the private sector.

## EXPENDITURE ON GDP, Chain Price Indexes(a)—Percentage changes(b): Original

	1996-97				1997-98				Jun 97 to Jun 98
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
Final consumption expenditure									
General government									
Defence									
Other									
Households									
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>									
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings									
New and used dwellings									
Alterations and additions									
<i>Total dwellings</i>									
Other buildings and structures									
New building									
New engineering construction									
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>									
Machinery and equipment									
Livestock									
Intangible fixed assets									
Ownership transfer costs									
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>									
Public									
Public enterprises									
Commonwealth									
State and local									
General government									
National									
Defence									
Other									
State and local									
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>									
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>									
<i>Domestic final demand</i>									
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>									
Exports of goods and services									
Imports of goods and services									

**Gross domestic product**

(a) Chain price indexes are annually reweighted Laspeyres price indexes

(b) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.

## EXPENDITURE ON GDP, Chain Price Indexes(a)(b): Original

	1995-96				1996-97				1997-98				
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Final consumption expenditure													
General government													
Defence													
Other													
Households													
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>													
Gross fixed capital formation													
Private													
Dwellings													
New and used dwellings													
Alterations and additions													
<i>Total dwellings</i>													
Other buildings and structures													
New building													
New engineering construction													
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>													
Machinery and equipment													
Livestock													
Intangible fixed assets													
Ownership transfer costs													
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>													
Public													
Public enterprises													
Commonwealth													
State and local													
General government													
National													
Defence													
Other													
State and local													
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>													
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>													
Domestic final demand													
Gross national expenditure													
Exports of goods and services													
Imports of goods and services													
<b>Gross domestic product</b>													

(a) 1996-97 = 100.0

(b) Chain price indexes are annually reweighted Laspeyres price indexes

EXPENDITURE ON GDP, Implicit Price Deflators(a): **Seasonally adjusted**

	1995-96				1996-97				1997-98						
	<i>Jun</i>				<i>Sep Dec Mar Jun</i>				<i>Sep Dec Mar Jun</i>						
Final consumption expenditure															
General government															
Defence															
Other															
Households															
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>															
Gross fixed capital formation															
Private															
Dwellings															
New and used dwellings															
Alterations and additions															
<i>Total dwellings</i>															
Other buildings and structures															
New building															
New engineering construction															
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>															
Machinery and equipment															
Livestock															
Intangible fixed assets															
Ownership transfer costs															
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>															
Public															
Public enterprises															
Commonwealth															
State and local															
General government															
National															
Defence															
Other															
State and local															
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>															
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>															
Domestic final demand															
Gross national expenditure															
Exports of goods and services															
Imports of goods and services															
<b>Gross domestic product</b>															
Terms of trade															

(a) 1996-97 = 100.0

1996-97 ..				1997-98 ..				
Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun 97 to Jun 98

Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation  
 Private  
 Dwellings  
 Other buildings and structures  
 Machinery and equipment  
 Livestock  
 Intangible fixed assets  
 Ownership transfer costs  
*Total private fixed capital formation*

Public  
 Public enterprises  
 General government  
*Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services  
 Imports of goods and services

**Gross domestic product**

Compensation of employees

Gross operating surplus  
 Non-financial corporations  
 Private  
 Public

Financial corporations  
 General government  
 Dwellings owned by persons  
*Total gross operating surplus*

Gross mixed income  
*Gross domestic product at factor cost*

Taxes less subsidies on production and imports

**Gross domestic product**

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Average compensation per employee

(a) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.



1996-97 . . . 1997-98 . . .  
 Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Jun 97 to Jun 98

Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation  
 Private  
 Dwellings  
 Other buildings and structures  
 Machinery and equipment  
 Livestock  
 Intangible fixed assets  
 Ownership transfer costs  
*Total private fixed capital formation*

Public  
 Public enterprises  
 General government  
*Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services  
 Imports of goods and services

**Gross domestic product**

Compensation of employees

Gross operating surplus  
 Non-financial corporations  
 Private  
 Public

Financial corporations  
 General government  
 Dwellings owned by persons  
*Total gross operating surplus*

Gross mixed income  
*Gross domestic product at factor cost*

Taxes less subsidies on production and imports

**Gross domestic product**

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Average compensation per employee

(a) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.



**Trend**

1996-97 . . . 1997-98 . . .  
 Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Jun 97 to Jun 98

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
  - Agriculture
  - Forestry and fishing
  - Total
- B Mining
  - Mining (excluding services to mining)
  - Services to mining
  - Total
- C Manufacturing
  - Food, beverage and tobacco
  - Textile, clothing, footwear and leather
  - Wood and paper products
  - Printing, publishing and recorded media
  - Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc
  - Non-metallic mineral products
  - Metal products
  - Machinery and equipment
  - Other manufacturing
  - Total
- D Electricity, gas and water supply
  - Electricity
  - Gas
  - Water supply, sewerage and drainage services
  - Total
- E Construction
- F Wholesale trade
- G Retail trade
- H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
- I Transport and storage
  - Road
  - Air and space
  - Water
  - Rail, pipeline and other transport
  - Transport services and storage
  - Total
- J Communication services
- K Finance and insurance
- L Property and business services(d)
- M Government administration and defence
- N Education
- O Health and community services
- P Cultural and recreational services
- Q Personal and other services
- .. Ownership of dwellings

Gross value added at basic prices

Taxes less subsidies on products

**Gross domestic product**

- (a) At basic prices.
- (b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.
- (c) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.
- (d) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

	1995-96		1996-97			1997-98				
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing  
 Agriculture  
 Forestry and fishing  
 Total
- B Mining  
 Mining (excluding services to mining)  
 Services to mining  
 Total
- C Manufacturing  
 Food, beverage and tobacco  
 Textile, clothing, footwear and leather  
 Wood and paper products  
 Printing, publishing and recorded media  
 Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc  
 Non-metallic mineral products  
 Metal products  
 Machinery and equipment  
 Other manufacturing  
 Total
- D Electricity, gas and water supply  
 Electricity  
 Gas  
 Water supply, sewerage and drainage services  
 Total
- E Construction
- F Wholesale trade
- G Retail trade
- H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
- I Transport and storage  
 Road  
 Air and space  
 Water  
 Rail, pipeline and other transport  
 Transport services and storage  
 Total
- J Communication services
- K Finance and insurance
- L Property and business services(c)
- M Government administration and defence
- N Education
- O Health and community services
- P Cultural and recreational services
- Q Personal and other services
- .. Ownership of dwellings

Gross value added at basic prices

Taxes less subsidies on products  
 Statistical discrepancy (P)

**Gross domestic product**

(a) At basic prices.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

(c) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

1996-97 . . . 1997-98 . . .  
 Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Jun 97 to Jun 98

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
  - Agriculture
  - Forestry and fishing
  - Total
- B Mining
  - Mining (excluding services to mining)
  - Services to mining
  - Total
- C Manufacturing
  - Food, beverage and tobacco
  - Textile, clothing, footwear and leather
  - Wood and paper products
  - Printing, publishing and recorded media
  - Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc
  - Non-metallic mineral products
  - Metal products
  - Machinery and equipment
  - Other manufacturing
  - Total
- D Electricity, gas and water supply
  - Electricity
  - Gas
  - Water supply, sewerage and drainage services
  - Total
- E Construction
- F Wholesale trade
- G Retail trade
- H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
- I Transport and storage
  - Road
  - Air and space
  - Water
  - Rail, pipeline and other transport
  - Transport services and storage
  - Total
- J Communication services
- K Finance and insurance
- L Property and business services(d)
- M Government administration and defence
- N Education
- O Health and community services
- P Cultural and recreational services
- Q Personal and other services
- .. Ownership of dwellings

Gross value added at basic prices

Taxes less subsidies on products

**Gross domestic product**

- (a) At basic prices.
- (b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.
- (c) Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter one year ago.
- (d) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

	1995-96		1996-97			1997-98				
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
  - Agriculture
  - Forestry and fishing
  - Total
- B Mining
  - Mining (excluding services to mining)
  - Services to mining
  - Total
- C Manufacturing
  - Food, beverage and tobacco
  - Textile, clothing, footwear and leather
  - Wood and paper products
  - Printing, publishing and recorded media
  - Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc
  - Non-metallic mineral products
  - Metal products
  - Machinery and equipment
  - Other manufacturing
  - Total
- D Electricity, gas and water supply
  - Electricity
  - Gas
  - Water supply, sewerage and drainage services
  - Total
- E Construction
- F Wholesale trade
- G Retail trade
- H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
- I Transport and storage
  - Road
  - Air and space
  - Water
  - Rail, pipeline and other transport
  - Transport services and storage
  - Total
- J Communication services
- K Finance and insurance
- L Property and business services(c)
- M Government administration and defence
- N Education
- O Health and community services
- P Cultural and recreational services
- Q Personal and other services
- .. Ownership of dwellings

Gross value added at basic prices

Taxes less subsidies on products  
 Statistical discrepancy (P)

**Gross domestic product**

- (a) At basic prices.
- (b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.
- (c) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

	1995-96				1996-97				1997-98				
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

## TREND

Compensation of employees  
 Gross operating surplus  
 Gross mixed income  
 Taxes less subsidies on production  
 and imports  
 Net primary income from non-residents

**Gross national income**

Net secondary income from  
 non-residents  
 Current taxes on income, wealth,  
 etc.  
 Other current transfers

**Gross disposable income**

Use of gross disposable income  
 Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
 Net saving(a)  
 Consumption of fixed capital

**Total use of gross disposable  
 income**

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Compensation of employees  
 Gross operating surplus  
 Gross mixed income  
 Taxes less subsidies on production  
 and imports  
 Net primary income from non-residents

**Gross national income**

Net secondary income from  
 non-residents  
 Current taxes on income, wealth,  
 etc.  
 Other current transfers

**Gross disposable income**

Use of gross disposable income  
 Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
 Net saving(a)  
 Consumption of fixed capital

**Total use of gross disposable  
 income**

(a) Saving is derived as a residual.

	1995-96		1996-97 ..				1997-98 ...			
	<i>Jun</i>		<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving										
General government										
Households										
Other sectors										
<i>Total net saving</i>										
Consumption of fixed capital										
Capital transfers										
Receivable from non-residents										
less Payable to non-residents										
<b>Gross saving and capital transfers</b>										
Gross fixed capital formation										
Private										
Public enterprises										
General government										
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>										
Changes in inventories										
Private non-farm										
Farm										
Public marketing authorities										
Other public authorities										
<i>Total changes in inventories</i>										
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets										
Statistical discrepancy(a)										
Net lending to non-residents										
<b>Total capital accumulation and net lending</b>										

(a) Statistical discrepancy (E) less statistical discrepancy (I)

	1995-96		1996-97 ..				1997-98 ...			
	<i>Jun</i>		<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

## Net saving

General government  
Households  
Other sectors  
*Total net saving*

## Consumption of fixed capital

## Capital transfers

Receivable from non-residents  
less Payable to non-residents

**Gross saving and capital transfers**

## Gross fixed capital formation

Private  
Public enterprises  
General government  
*Total gross fixed capital formation*

## Changes in inventories

Private non-farm  
Farm  
Public marketing authorities  
Other public authorities  
*Total changes in inventories*

Acquisitions less disposals of  
non-produced non-financial assets

## Statistical discrepancy(a)

## Net lending to non-residents

**Total capital accumulation and net  
lending**

(a) Statistical discrepancy (E) less statistical discrepancy (I)

	1995-96		1996-97 . . .				1997-98 . . .			
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

## TREND

Imports of goods and services

Income to non-residents

Compensation of employees

Property income

Current transfers

*Total*

Capital transfers to non-residents

Acquisitions less disposals of  
non-produced non-financial assets

Net lending

**Resources provided by non-residents**

Exports of goods and services

Income from non-residents

Compensation of employees

Property income

Current taxes and other transfers

*Total*

Capital transfers receivable from non-residents

**Resources provided to non-residents**

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Imports of goods and services

Income to non-residents

Compensation of employees

Property income

Current transfers

*Total*

Capital transfers to non-residents

Acquisitions less disposals of  
non-produced non-financial assets

Net lending

**Resources provided by non-residents**

Exports of goods and services

Income from non-residents

Compensation of employees

Property income

Current taxes and other transfers

*Total*

Capital transfers receivable from non-residents

**Resources provided to non-residents**



	1995-96	1996-97 . .				1997-98 .			
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun

\$ MILLION

**Sources of Income**

## Primary income

Gross operating surplus –  
dwellings owned by persons  
Gross mixed income  
Compensation of employees  
Property income(b)  
*Total primary income*

## Secondary income

Social benefits receivable  
Workers' compensation  
Social assistance benefits  
  
Non-life insurance claims  
Current transfers to non-profit  
institutions  
Other current transfers  
Non-residents  
Other sectors

*Total secondary income***Total gross income****Uses of Income**

Primary income—property income payable  
Dwellings and unincorporated enterprises  
Consumer debt interest  
*Total primary income*

## Secondary income

Income tax payable  
Social contributions for workers'  
compensation  
Net non-life insurance premiums  
Other current taxes on income, wealth  
etc.  
Other current transfers  
Non-residents  
Other sectors

*Total secondary income**Total income payable**Gross disposable income*

Final consumption expenditure  
Net saving(c)  
Consumption of fixed capital

**Total use of gross income**

## MEMORANDUM ITEM

Household saving ratio (per cent)

(a) Includes NPISH and unincorporated enterprises.

(b) Includes investment income of insurance enterprises and superannuation funds attributable to policyholders and imputed interest on government unfunded superannuation arrangements.

(c) Saving is derived as a balancing item.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Chain Volume Measures(a)

1995-96		1996-97				1997-98			
<i>Jun</i>		<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
\$m		\$m							

TREND

- Food
- Cigarettes and tobacco
- Alcoholic beverages
- Clothing and footwear
- Rent and other dwelling services
- Electricity, gas and other fuel
- Furnishings and household equipment
- Health
- Purchase of vehicles
- Operation of vehicles
- Transport services
- Communications
- Recreation and culture
- Education services
- Hotels, cafes and restaurants
- Insurance and other financial services
- Other goods and services

**Total**

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- Food
- Cigarettes and tobacco
- Alcoholic beverages
- Clothing and footwear
- Rent and other dwelling services
- Electricity, gas and other fuel
- Furnishings and household equipment
- Health
- Purchase of vehicles
- Operation of vehicles
- Transport services
- Communications
- Recreation and culture
- Education services
- Hotels, cafes and restaurants
- Insurance and other financial services
- Other goods and services

**Total**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Current Prices

1995-96		1996-97				1997-98			
<i>Jun</i>		<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
\$m		\$m							

TREND

- Food
- Cigarettes and tobacco
- Alcoholic beverages
- Clothing and footwear
- Rent and other dwelling services
- Electricity, gas and other fuel
- Furnishings and household equipment
- Health
- Purchase of vehicles
- Operation of vehicles
- Transport services
- Communications
- Recreation and culture
- Education services
- Hotels, cafes and restaurants
- Insurance and other financial services
- Other goods and services

**Total**

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- Food
- Cigarettes and tobacco
- Alcoholic beverages
- Clothing and footwear
- Rent and other dwelling services
- Electricity, gas and other fuel
- Furnishings and household equipment
- Health
- Purchase of vehicles
- Operation of vehicles
- Transport services
- Communications
- Recreation and culture
- Education services
- Hotels, cafes and restaurants
- Insurance and other financial services
- Other goods and services

**Total**

	1995-96		1996-97 . . .				1997-98 . . .			
	<i>Jun</i>		<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

**Sources of income**

## Primary income

Gross operating surplus

Taxes on production and imports

Property income

Interest

Dividends

Public non-financial enterprises

Public financial enterprises

Other

Rent on natural assets(a)

*Total primary income*

## Secondary income

Current taxes on income, wealth etc.

Income tax from

Individuals

Net tax instalments

Other

Enterprises

Non-residents

Other current taxes on income, wealth  
etc.*Total current taxes*

Other current transfers

*Total secondary income***Total gross income****Uses of income**

## Primary income

Property income payable

Interest

On unfunded superannuation liabilities

Other interest

*Total interest*

Rent on natural assets

## Secondary income payable

Subsidies

Social assistance benefits in cash to  
residents

Other current transfers

Non-residents

Other sectors

*Total income payable**Gross disposable income*

Final consumption expenditure

Net saving(b)

Consumption of fixed capital

**Total use of gross income**

(a) Includes land rent and royalties on mineral leases and native timber tracts.

(b) Saving is derived as a residual.

	1995-96		1996-97 . . .				1997-98 . . .			
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

**Sources of income**

## Primary income

- Gross operating surplus
- Taxes on production and imports
- Property income
  - Interest
  - Dividends
    - Public non-financial enterprises
    - Public financial enterprises
    - Other
  - Rent on natural assets(a)

*Total primary income*

## Secondary income

- Current taxes on income, wealth etc.
  - Income tax from
    - Individuals
      - Net tax instalments
      - Other
    - Enterprises
      - Non-residents
  - Other current taxes on income, wealth etc.
- Total current taxes*

## Other current transfers

*Total secondary income***Total gross income****Uses of income**

## Primary income

- Property income payable
  - Interest
    - On unfunded superannuation liabilities
    - Other interest
  - Total interest*
  - Rent on natural assets

## Secondary income payable

- Subsidies
- Social assistance benefits in cash to residents
- Other current transfers
  - Non-residents
  - Other sectors

*Total income payable**Gross disposable income*

- Final consumption expenditure
- Net saving(b)
- Consumption of fixed capital

**Total use of gross income**

(a) Includes land rent and royalties on mineral leases and native timber tracts.



	1995-96		1996-97 ..			1997-98 ...				
	<i>Jun</i>		<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m



- Taxes on income
  - Individuals
    - Net tax instalments
    - Other
  - Enterprises
  - Non-residents
  - Total taxes on income*
- Payroll taxes
- Fringe benefit taxes
- Land taxes
- Municipal and metropolitan improvement rates
- Taxes on financial and capital transactions
- Sales tax
- Excise taxes
- Taxes on international trade
- Taxes on gambling
- Taxes on insurance
- Motor vehicle taxes
- Franchise taxes
  - Gas and petroleum products
  - Tobacco and liquor
- Other taxes
- Total taxes**



SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS, Current Prices: **Original**



1995-96	1996-97 . . .				1997-98 . . .			
<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Jun</i>
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m



Commonwealth  
 Health  
 Social security  
   Sickness benefits  
   Benefits to ex-servicemen and their dependants  
   Permanent disablement benefits  
   Old age benefits  
   Unemployment benefits  
   Family and child benefits  
   Other  
   *Total social security*  
 Other social assistance benefit payments  
   *Total Commonwealth*  
 State and local  
**Total social assistance benefit payments**



CHANGES IN INVENTORIES, Chain Volume Measures(a)

	1995-96				1996-97 . . .				1997-98 . . .			
	<i>Jun</i>				<i>Sep Dec Mar Jun</i>				<i>Sep Dec Mar Jun</i>			
	\$m				\$m \$m \$m \$m				\$m \$m \$m \$m			

TREND

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other non-farm industries
- Total private non-farm*
- Farm
- Public marketing authorities
- Other public authorities
- Total changes in inventories**

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other non-farm industries
- Total private non-farm*
- Farm
- Public marketing authorities
- Other public authorities
- Total changes in inventories**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

	1995-96		1996-97 ..			1997-98 ...				
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

TREND

Gross value of agricultural production(a)  
 Subsidies not included in GVP  
 less Production valuation adjustment  
 less Production costs other than  
   wages and consumption of fixed capital  
*Gross agricultural product at factor cost*  
 Taxes less subsidies on production and imports  
*Gross agricultural product at market prices*  
 less Compensation of employees, consumption of fixed  
 capital, net rent, and interest paid  
 less taxes less subsidies on production and imports  
**Agricultural income**  
 less Increase in assets with marketing organisations  
 less output for own consumption  
*Realised farm income*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Gross value of agricultural production(a)  
 Subsidies not included in GVP  
 less Production valuation adjustment  
 less Production costs other than  
   wages and consumption of fixed capital  
*Gross agricultural product at factor cost*  
 Taxes less subsidies on production and imports  
*Gross agricultural product at market prices*  
 less Compensation of employees, consumption of fixed  
 capital, net rent, and interest paid  
 less taxes less subsidies on production and imports  
**Agricultural income**  
 less Increase in assets with marketing organisations  
 less output for own consumption  
*Realised farm income*

(a) Includes output produced by the household sector for its own consumption



1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98

VALUES

GDP (\$m)  
 Population ('000)  
 GDP per capita (\$)

INDEXES (b)

Terms of trade  
 Chain price index—expenditure on  
 GDP

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (c)

GDP  
 Population  
 GDP per capita  
 Hours worked  
 GDP per hour worked  
 GDP market sector(d)  
 Hours worked market sector  
 GDP per hour worked market sector  
 Terms of trade  
 Chain price index—expenditure on  
 GDP

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.  
 (b) 1996-97 = 100.0.  
 (c) Percentage change on preceding year.  
 (d) ANZSIC divisions A TO K and P. See paragraph XX of the explanatory notes.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m								

## Final consumption expenditure

## General government

Defence

Other

## Households

*Total final consumption expenditure*

## Gross fixed capital formation

## Private

## Dwellings

New and used dwellings

Alterations and additions

*Total dwellings*

## Other buildings and structures

New building

New engineering construction

Net purchases of second hand

assets

*Total other buildings and structures*

## Machinery and equipment

New

Net purchases of second hand

assets

*Total machinery and equipment*

## Livestock

## Intangible fixed assets

## Ownership transfer costs

*Total private gross fixed capital formation*

## Public

## Public enterprises

Commonwealth

State and local

## General government

National

Defence

Other

State and local

*Total public gross fixed capital formation**Total gross fixed capital formation*

## Domestic final demand

## Change in inventories

Private non-farm

Farm

Public marketing authorities

Other public authorities

*Total change in inventories*

## Gross national expenditure

Exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services

Statistical discrepancy (E)

**Gross domestic product**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98

Final consumption expenditure

General government

Defence

Other

Households

*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation

Private

Dwellings

New and used dwellings

Alterations and additions

*Total dwellings*

Other buildings and structures

New building

New engineering construction

*Total other buildings and structures*

Machinery and equipment

Livestock

Intangible fixed assets

Ownership transfer costs

*Total private gross fixed capital formation*

Public

Public enterprises

Commonwealth

State and local

General government

National

Defence

Other

State and local

*Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

*Domestic final demand*

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services

**Gross domestic product**

(a) 1996-97 = 100.0

(b) Chain price indexes are annually reweighted Laspeyres price indexes

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98

Final consumption expenditure

General government

Defence

Other

Households

*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation

Private

Dwellings

New and used dwellings

Alterations and additions

*Total dwellings*

Other buildings and structures

New building

New engineering construction

*Total other buildings and structures*

Machinery and equipment

Livestock

Intangible fixed assets

Ownership transfer costs

*Total private gross fixed capital formation*

Public

Public enterprises

Commonwealth

State and local

General government

National

Defence

Other

State and local

*Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

*Domestic final demand*

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services

**Gross domestic product**

Terms of trade

(a) 1996-97 = 100.0

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98

\$ MILLIONS

Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation  
 Private  
 Dwellings  
 Other buildings and structures  
 Machinery and equipment  
 Livestock  
 Intangible fixed assets  
 Ownership transfer costs  
*Total private gross fixed capital formation*

Public  
 Public enterprises  
 General government  
*Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

Change in inventories

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services  
 Imports of goods and services  
 Statistical discrepancy (E)

**Gross domestic product**

Compensation of employees

Gross operating surplus  
 Non-financial corporations  
 Private  
 Public

Financial corporations  
 General government  
 Dwellings owned by persons

*Total gross operating surplus*

Gross mixed income

*Gross domestic product at factor cost*

Taxes less subsidies on production  
 and imports  
 Statistical discrepancy (I)

**Gross domestic product**

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Average compensation per employee (\$)

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing  
 Agriculture  
 Forestry and fishing  
*Total*
- B Mining  
 Mining (excluding services to mining)  
 Services to mining  
*Total*
- C Manufacturing  
 Food, beverage and tobacco  
 Textile, clothing, footwear and leather  
 Wood and paper products  
 Printing, publishing and recorded media  
 Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc  
 Non-metallic mineral products  
 Metal products  
 Machinery and equipment  
 Other manufacturing  
*Total*
- D Electricity, gas and water supply  
 Electricity  
 Gas  
 Water supply, sewerage and drainage services  
*Total*
- E Construction
- F Wholesale trade
- G Retail trade
- H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
- I Transport and storage  
 Road  
 Air and space  
 Water  
 Rail, pipeline and other transport  
 Transport services and storage  
*Total*
- J Communication services
- K Finance and insurance
- L Property and business services(c)
- M Government administration and defence
- N Education
- O Health and community services
- P Cultural and recreational services
- Q Personal and other services
- .. Ownership of dwellings

*Gross value added at basic prices*

Taxes less subsidies on products  
 Statistical discrepancy (P)

**Gross domestic product**

(a) At basic prices.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

(c) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m								

Compensation of employees  
 Gross operating surplus  
 Gross mixed income  
 Taxes less subsidies on production  
 and imports  
 Net primary income from non-residents

**Gross national income**

Net secondary income from  
 non-residents  
 Current taxes on income, wealth,  
 etc.  
 Other current transfers

**Gross disposable income**

Use of gross disposable income  
 Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
 Net saving(a)  
 Consumption of fixed capital

**Total use of gross disposable income**

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m								

## Net saving

- General government
- Households
- Other sectors
- Total net saving*

## Consumption of fixed capital

## Capital transfers

- Receivable from non-residents
- less Payable to non-residents

**Gross saving and capital transfers**

## Gross fixed capital formation

- Private
- Public enterprises
- General government
- Total gross fixed capital formation*

## Changes in inventories

- Private non-farm
- Farm
- Public marketing authorities
- Other public authorities
- Total changes in inventories*

## Acquisitions less disposals of

- non-produced non-financial assets

## Statistical discrepancy(a)

## Net lending to non-residents

**Total capital accumulation and net lending**

(a) Statistical discrepancy (E) less statistical discrepancy (I)

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98  
 \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m

Imports of goods and services

Income to non-residents

    Compensation of employees

    Property income

    Current transfers

*Total*

Capital transfers to non-residents

Acquisitions less disposals of  
 non-produced non-financial assets

Net lending

**Resources provided by non-residents**

Exports of goods and services

Income from non-residents

    Compensation of employees

    Property income

    Current taxes and other transfers

*Total*

Capital transfers receivable from non-residents

**Resources provided to non-residents**

	1995-96		1996-97			1997-98				
	Jun		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun

## Final consumption expenditure

## General government

Defence

Other

Households

*Total final consumption expenditure*

## Gross fixed capital formation

## Private

## Dwellings

New and used dwellings

Alterations and additions

*Total dwellings*

## Other buildings and structures

New building

New engineering construction

Net purchases of second hand  
assets*Total other buildings and structures*

## Machinery and equipment

New

Net purchases of second hand  
assets*Total machinery and equipment*

Livestock

Intangible fixed assets

Ownership transfer costs

*Total private gross fixed capital  
formation*

## Public

## Public enterprises

Commonwealth

State and local

## General government

National

Defence

Other

State and local

*Total public gross fixed capital  
formation**Total gross fixed capital formation**Domestic final demand*

## Change in inventories

Private non-farm

Farm

Public marketing authorities

Other public authorities

*Total change in inventories**Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services

Statistical discrepancy (E)

**Gross domestic product**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1996-97.

	1995-96	1996-97 ..				1997-98 ...			
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

Final consumption expenditure  
 General government  
 Households  
*Total final consumption expenditure*

Gross fixed capital formation  
 Private  
 Dwellings  
 Other buildings and structures  
 Machinery and equipment  
 Livestock  
 Intangible fixed assets  
 Ownership transfer costs  
*Total private gross fixed capital formation*

Public  
 Public enterprises  
 General government  
*Total public gross fixed capital formation*

*Total gross fixed capital formation*

Change in inventories

*Gross national expenditure*

Exports of goods and services  
 Imports of goods and services  
 Statistical discrepancy (E)

**Gross domestic product**

Compensation of employees

Gross operating surplus  
 Non-financial corporations  
 Private  
 Public

Financial corporations  
 General government  
 Dwellings owned by persons

*Total gross operating surplus*

Gross mixed income

*Gross domestic product at factor cost*

Taxes less subsidies on production

and imports  
 Statistical discrepancy (I)

**Gross domestic product**



## APPENDIX **2** TABLES .....

### 5206.0—TABLES TO BE AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY

Note: All electronic tables will be quarterly, with the full length of the time series provided.

### PUBLICATION TABLES (Numbers Correspond To Publication Table Number)

Note: The tables below are all the publication tables **except**: Percentage change, Contributions to growth, Annual and Revisions tables.

- 1 Gross domestic product (Chain volume measures) and associated statistics
- 3 Expenditure on GDP, Chain volume measures: Trend
- 5 Expenditure on GDP, Chain volume measures: Seasonally adjusted
- 8 Expenditure on GDP, Chain price indexes: Original
- 9 Expenditure on GDP, Implicit price deflators: Seasonally adjusted
- 11 Gross domestic product account, Current prices: Trend
- 13 Gross domestic product account, Current prices: Seasonally adjusted
- 15 Industry gross value added, Chain volume measures: Trend
- 17 Industry gross value added, Chain volume measures: Seasonally adjusted
- 18 National income account, Current prices: Trend and seasonally adjusted
- 19 National capital account, Current prices: Trend
- 20 National capital account, Current prices: Seasonally adjusted
- 21 External account, Current prices: Trend and seasonally adjusted
- 22 Household income account, Current prices: Trend
- 23 Household income account, Current prices: Seasonally adjusted
- 24 Household final consumption expenditure, Chain volume measures: Trend and seasonally adjusted
- 25 Household final consumption expenditure, Current prices: Trend and seasonally adjusted
- 26 General government income account, Current prices: Trend
- 27 General government income account, Current prices: Seasonally adjusted
- 28 Taxes, Current prices: Original
- 29 Social assistance benefit payments, Current prices: Original
- 30 Changes in inventories, Chain volume measures: Trend and seasonally adjusted
- 31 Agricultural income, Current prices
- 32 Other selected series: Trend and seasonally adjusted

#### Other tables

- 45 Expenditure on GDP, Chain volume measures: Original
- 46 Expenditure on GDP, Current prices: Original
- 47 Gross domestic product account, Current prices: Original
- 48 Industry gross value added, Chain volume measures: Original
- 49 National income account, Current prices: Original
- 50 National capital account, Current prices: Original
- 51 External account, Current prices: Original
- 52 Household income account, Current prices: Original
- 53 Household final consumption expenditure, Chain volume measures: Original
- 54 Household final consumption expenditure, Current prices: Original

Other tables—*continued*

- 55 General government income account, Current prices: Original
- 56 National general government income account: Original
- 57 State and local general government income account: Original
- 58 Public gross fixed capital formation, by level of government: Original
- 59 Changes in inventories, Chain volume measures: Original
- 60 Changes in inventories, Current prices: Original
- 61 Other selected series, Original

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