



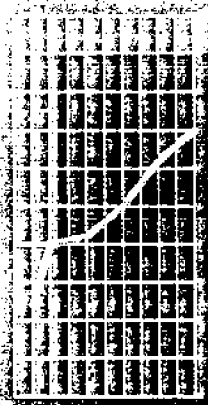
1993-94

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Australian National Accounts

Input-Output Tables

CONFIDENTIAL





**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES
1993-94**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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(a) All tables for 1993-94 are available on floppy disk. See order form in Appendix E.

- INQUIRIES:**
- *about these statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics*, contact Dr Annette Barbetti on Canberra (06) 252 6908, Mrs Doris de Zilva on (06) 252 6643 or any ABS State office.
 - *for information about other ABS statistics and services* please refer to the back page of this publication.

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PREFACE

This publication contains input-output tables for 1993-94. The tables are also available on floppy disk. Input-output tables are part of the Australian national accounts, complementing the quarterly and annual series of national income, expenditure and product aggregates. They provide detailed information about the supply and disposition of commodities in the Australian economy and about the structure of and inter-relationships between Australian industries.

With the release of tables for 1993-94, the ABS has completed 15 input-output tables for Australia. Previous tables are for reference years 1958-59, 1962-63, 1968-69, 1974-75, for each year from 1977-78 to 1983-84, 1986-87, 1989-90 and 1992-93. Commencing with the 1974-75 tables, an estimation methodology involving a combination of clerical and mathematical estimation techniques was introduced and it has been used in compiling the current tables.

A separate publication *Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Tables (Commodity Details) 1993-94* (5215.0) provides details of the classification of goods and services used in the compilation of input-output tables (the Australian Input-Output Commodity Classification (IOCC)).

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June 1997

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

1. For reasons of data availability, the number of input-output industries has been reduced from 113 to 107 by combining industries as follows:

Wool scouring (2201) has been combined with *Textile fibre and yarns nec* (2202).

Plywood, veneer and fabricated wood (2302) combined with *Other wood products* (2303).

Paper bags and containers (2305) combined with *Other paper products* (2306).

Fertilisers (2502) combined with *Other basic chemicals* (2503).

Cement and lime (2603) combined with *Concrete slurry* (2604).

Agricultural equipment (2809) combined with *Mining and construction machinery; lifting and material handling equipment* (2810).

Details are provided in Appendix B.

2. The 1993-94 input-output tables are the final set of input-output tables based on the 1968 System of National Accounts. The 1994-95 tables will be based on the 1993 System of National Accounts. An information paper, to be published in advance of the 1994-95 tables, will provide further details.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1. This publication contains results of the 1993-94 input-output project. A selection of tables is provided as printed copy. Comprehensive results, data contained in this publication (5209.0), plus the imports matrix and the disaggregated (107 industry) industry by industry flow tables and fourteen margin matrices, are also available on floppy disk. Details of this service and an order form are included in Appendix E.

2. The 1993-94 input-output tables are the 15th in the series. These tables have been produced using the input-output methodology introduced for the compilation of the 1974-75 tables. It involves estimating from basic data sources the summary aggregates (industry output, primary inputs and final demand) and then estimating intermediate inputs from the preceding tables in the series using a mathematical estimation technique to satisfy optimally the accounting constraints imposed by the summary aggregates. In input-output literature, this estimation technique is referred to as the RAS method. Estimates provided by the simple application of the RAS method are modified in two ways. The modifications made to the initial RAS-based estimates, as well as involving the separate estimation of selected inputs using basic data, involve the re-estimation of the remaining intermediate inputs, again using the simple RAS method. Potentially, all the remaining intermediate inputs may be changed as a consequence of modification. Highly disaggregated working matrices are used in the application of the modified RAS method to the compilation of the tables. The modified RAS method is applied to working matrices with 107 industries and approximately 1,000 commodities. (Because of confidentiality and other data considerations the final working matrices are aggregated to contain 107 commodity groups for publication.) Appendix A to this publication illustrates the RAS method and a paper is available in which the method and its application are discussed in detail (see paragraph 119).

3. The tables compiled according to the Australian input-output methodology reflect the structure of the Australian economy for the year in respect of which they are compiled. Nevertheless, care should be taken in interpreting the tables in this publication and in analysing year-to-year movements in flows and coefficients, particularly in the context of detailed industry or commodity analysis. Discontinuities in time series can occur because the input-output tables for earlier years are not revised to reflect the latest source data available.

4. In recent years, there has been considerable development in input-output statistics. Input-output tables are now compiled in all statistically advanced (and many less advanced) countries and are being used in a variety of applications. They can be used in complex mathematical models of the economy but they can also be

of considerable benefit to non-economists who may refer to them to obtain information on the economic structure of the country and an appreciation of the interdependence of various parts of the economy. There are many publications available that deal with aspects of input-output techniques in a more exhaustive and systematic way than would be possible here. A comprehensive list of such publications is maintained and occasionally updated by the United Nations Statistical Division.

Basic structure of input-output tables and their relationship to other national accounts

5. The structure of the Australian input-output tables is summarised in the following diagram. A more detailed description of their structure and their relationship to the Australian national income, expenditure and product accounts is provided in the latest edition of the publication *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0), released in May 1990. An updated version is available in *The Statistical Concepts Reference Library on CD-ROM* (1361.0).

6. The 1993-94 input-output tables have been compiled in terms of 107 industry sectors. The 107 sectors in the first quadrant of the large tables have been aggregated to form smaller tables with 35 sectors, as shown in Appendix B. Although the sectors in the small tables are not as homogeneous as those in the larger tables, it is expected that the aggregated tables will be more convenient for some purposes, and will enable users to gain an appreciation of the essentials of input-output tables.

Basic matrices

7. Regardless of whether commodities or industries are used to define the sectors, the initial assembly of data is the same. It is necessary to record the commodity flows in the economy in a way suitable for input-output analysis. A system of building blocks is used, each of which shows, for a commodity (or, more commonly, a combination of commodities):

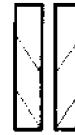
- its origin, or source of supply, divided into local production from various industries, and imports;
- its destination, classified into usage by various industries and final demand categories; and
- the difference (or margin) between the basic value and the purchasers' price of each commodity.

8. Recording supplies by industry of origin does not present any difficulty apart from the necessity to classify imports in the same way as locally produced commodities. The destination of commodities is more difficult to determine. The first requirement is information on the

STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES
 Direct allocation of imports, Basic values, Recording of intra-industry flows

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Row prefix</i>								
<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	
<i>Primary</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	
Intermediate inputs (sub-total)		Intermediate inputs (sub-total)		Intermediate inputs (sub-total)		Intermediate inputs (sub-total)		Intermediate inputs (sub-total)		Intermediate inputs (sub-total)	
Wages, salaries and supplements Gross operating surplus Commodity taxes (net) Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) Sales by final buyers Imports		Wages, salaries and supplements Gross operating surplus Commodity taxes (net) Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) Sales by final buyers Imports		Wages, salaries and supplements Gross operating surplus Commodity taxes (net) Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) Sales by final buyers Imports		Wages, salaries and supplements Gross operating surplus Commodity taxes (net) Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) Sales by final buyers Imports		Wages, salaries and supplements Gross operating surplus Commodity taxes (net) Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) Sales by final buyers Imports		Wages, salaries and supplements Gross operating surplus Commodity taxes (net) Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) Sales by final buyers Imports	
Agriculture Mining Manufacturing, etc. Construction Services		Agriculture Mining Manufacturing, etc. Construction Services		Agriculture Mining Manufacturing, etc. Construction Services		Agriculture Mining Manufacturing, etc. Construction Services		Agriculture Mining Manufacturing, etc. Construction Services		Agriculture Mining Manufacturing, etc. Construction Services	
Intermediate usage (sub-total)		Intermediate usage (sub-total)		Intermediate usage (sub-total)		Intermediate usage (sub-total)		Intermediate usage (sub-total)		Intermediate usage (sub-total)	
Agriculture, etc Mining Manufacturing, etc Construction Services		Agriculture, etc Mining Manufacturing, etc Construction Services		Agriculture, etc Mining Manufacturing, etc Construction Services		Agriculture, etc Mining Manufacturing, etc Construction Services		Agriculture, etc Mining Manufacturing, etc Construction Services		Agriculture, etc Mining Manufacturing, etc Construction Services	
Final consumption expenditure private		Final consumption expenditure private		Final consumption expenditure private		Final consumption expenditure private		Final consumption expenditure private		Final consumption expenditure private	
Final consumption expenditure government		Final consumption expenditure government		Final consumption expenditure government		Final consumption expenditure government		Final consumption expenditure government		Final consumption expenditure government	
Gross fixed capital expenditure -- private		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- private		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- private		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- private		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- private		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- private	
Gross fixed capital expenditure -- public enterprises		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- public enterprises		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- public enterprises		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- public enterprises		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- public enterprises		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- public enterprises	
Gross fixed capital expenditure -- general government		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- general government		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- general government		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- general government		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- general government		Gross fixed capital expenditure -- general government	
Increase in stocks		Increase in stocks		Increase in stocks		Increase in stocks		Increase in stocks		Increase in stocks	
Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services	
Final Demand (sub-total)		Final Demand (sub-total)		Final Demand (sub-total)		Final Demand (sub-total)		Final Demand (sub-total)		Final Demand (sub-total)	
Total supply (grand total)		Total supply (grand total)		Total supply (grand total)		Total supply (grand total)		Total supply (grand total)		Total supply (grand total)	

The shaded areas correspond to aggregates shown in the National production account.
 corresponds to aggregates shown as the components of 'gross domestic product' at market prices.
 corresponds to aggregates shown as the components of 'expenditure on gross domestic product'.



usage by each industry and final demand category, both in total and for the constituent commodities. Although the using industries can supply information on the nature of their inputs, the descriptions may be broad and may differ from descriptions used by the suppliers of the same commodities. Where the information is not available in sufficient detail it must be estimated.

9. Once these building blocks are ready they are arranged into four matrices. The first of these is the *make matrix* (Table 1) which shows the total output of each of the locally produced commodities (in bold type) and the output of each of the local industries that produced that commodity (in normal type, following the commodity heading). Characteristically, the largest entry for each commodity belongs to the industry to which that commodity is primary. The market shares of each industry producing a given commodity can be calculated by dividing that industry's output of that commodity by the total output of that commodity group. The *coverage ratio* is the market share of the industry to which the commodity is primary. Alternatively, one could reorder the make matrix to show the total output of each of the local industries followed by the output of each of the commodities that it produced. (For reasons of space, this version of the make matrix has not been shown in the publication). The ratio between the production by an industry of commodities primary to it and its total output is called the *specialisation ratio*.

10. The specialisation and coverage ratios measure the homogeneity of industries. If both ratios are 100 per cent, industry output and supply of the commodity from domestic production are identical (i.e. there is no secondary production and inputs and outputs are perfectly symmetrical). In practice, ratios of 100 per cent are rare and the available data have to be manipulated in order to minimise the problems posed by the existence of secondary production and to produce estimates of input and output which can be more usefully related to one another. This can be achieved by combining narrowly defined industries to reduce the extent of secondary production. It can also be achieved during the estimation of commodity flows by a process known as *redefinition* which means shifting some secondary production, together with the relevant inputs, from the industry where it was produced to the industry to which it is primary.

11. The second basic matrix, which is commonly referred to as the *absorption matrix* (Table 2), has commodity groups and primary inputs in its rows, and using industries and final demand categories in its columns. The rows of this matrix record the total supply of commodities, whether locally produced or imported, and show how these commodities are absorbed by industries as intermediate inputs to current production and by final demand categories. Further down, the rows designated by prefix *P* show the primary inputs which have been purchased by industries and by final demand. Reading down the columns one can find the composition of inputs

(intermediate and primary) into each industry and composition of each final demand category. All flows of goods and services in the economy are covered.

12. The third basic matrix is the *imports matrix* which shows in the rows the industries to which the imported commodities would have been primary had they been produced in Australia, and in the columns the usage of these commodities by industries and final demand categories. This dissection is compiled only for competing imports, i.e. those commodities which are both produced locally and imported so that substitution between the two sources of supply is possible. It is not compiled for complementary imports which, by definition, are of a kind not produced in Australia; nor for re-exports which are goods imported into Australia and then exported without having been used or transformed in any way (see Appendix C). These are recorded in separate rows rather than in the rows of the industries to which they would have been primary if they had been produced in Australia. The imports matrix has not been included in this publication but is available on request (see Appendix E).

13. The fourth basic matrix is the *margins matrix* which shows the difference between the basic value and purchasers' price of all flows in the absorption matrix. The margins matrix is the sum of separate matrices for each type of margin (for example, commodity taxes (net), wholesale, retail). Table 3 in this publication provides a summary margins matrix. The component margins matrices are not included in this publication but are available on request.

14. These four basic matrices are simply a record of the estimated flows of goods and services in the economy. However, the absorption matrix is not symmetrical, which makes it unsuitable for some analytical purposes. It can be made symmetrical by reorganising it so that both rows and columns refer either to industries or to commodities. In the first case, rows of the absorption matrix have to be adjusted to show industries purchasing industry output rather than commodities. In the second case, columns of the absorption matrix have to be adjusted so as to show inputs relevant to the production of commodities. These adjustments lead to symmetrical flow tables which are either industry-by-industry or commodity-by-commodity tables. Only industry-by-industry tables have been prepared for this publication.

Special treatments adopted in compiling input-output tables

15. The content and meaning of the tables depend also on some other aspects of compilation, particularly:

- treatment of intra-industry transactions;
- allocation of imports; and
- valuation of transactions.

There are various methods available for dealing with each of these and there are several types of tables which can be prepared from the same basic data.

Treatment of intra-industry transactions

16. Depending on the treatment of intra-industry transactions the output of an industry can be defined in three different ways according to whether, and to what extent, these transactions are counted as part of the output.

17. The output of an industry can be defined as the total value of all flows of commodities produced by the establishments classified to the industry. All intra-industry flows are included as output when it is defined in this way. For example under this definition, the output of the *motor vehicles and parts; other transport equipment* industry (2801) would consist not only of fully assembled vehicles but also of motor bodies, engines and other components despatched from (or added to stock by) any unit recognised as an establishment for statistical purposes. This definition of output disregards the fact that many of these components will have been incorporated in finished motor vehicles and therefore will have been counted twice. Output calculated according to this definition could be as much as twice or three times the value of finished products of the industry.

18. Another possible definition of the output of an industry confines output to commodities produced by establishments within the industry and sold outside the enterprise. This definition, too, results in some duplication because the components manufactured and sold by one enterprise are all counted separately although they may have been used in a finished product of another enterprise in the same industry and counted again in the value of this product. Moreover, the components despatched from one establishment could be omitted entirely or counted either partly or wholly depending on whether they were used by another establishment of the same enterprise or by a different enterprise.

19. Finally, the output of an industry can be defined as net of all intra-industry transactions; i.e. excluding not only the transfers between the establishments in industry *i* belonging to the same enterprise but also all flows between establishments in industry *i* belonging to different enterprises. If this definition of output is used, the input-output table is said to be *net* and the main diagonal of an industry-by-industry table is empty. If one of the other definitions is used the table is *gross* and there are entries on the main diagonal.

20. For 1974-75 and subsequent years, the tables include intra-industry flows and can be described as *gross*. This means that the estimates of output can be directly compared with other information about an industry. A further consequence of recording intra-industry transactions is that the level of output is unaffected by the

number of industries used (that is, by different levels of industry aggregation).

Allocation of imports

21. There are various ways available to record imports in input-output tables. The main ones are:

- (a) *Direct allocation of imports* which involves allocating all imports directly to the sectors which use them. For example, imported raw tobacco is allocated to the *tobacco products* industry (2112) and, together with other imported materials used in manufacturing *tobacco products*, is recorded in row P6 of column 2112. In this case, all flows recorded in Quadrants 1 and 2 refer only to the use of local products and consequently Quadrant 1 does not reflect the technological input structure of the industry.
- (b) *Indirect allocation of imports*, which involves first recording all imports as adding to the supply of the sector to which they are primary and then allocating this supply along the corresponding row of the table to using sectors. For example, imported raw tobacco is allocated to the *other agriculture* industry (row P6, column 0107) and both local and imported raw tobacco flow into the *tobacco products* industry (row 0107, column 2112). The result is that flows in Quadrants 1 and 2 contain imported and locally produced commodities without distinction. Quadrant 1 then better reflects the technological input structure of the industry and Quadrant 2 better reflects the commodity composition of final demand.
- (c) *Direct allocation of complementary imports and indirect allocation of competing imports*. This method involves first distinguishing between complementary and competing imports and then allocating the first group directly and the latter indirectly. For example, imported raw tobacco is a competing import and is indirectly allocated to the *other agriculture* industry (row P6B, column 0107), but natural rubber, a complementary import, is allocated directly to the *rubber products* industry (row P6A, column 2508).

Each of these methods has advantages from an analytical point of view but each also can lead to conceptual and compilation problems.

22. Direct allocation of imports is appropriate for many analytical purposes. However, if substitution between imports and domestic production is known to occur, in order to allow for the probable effects of specified import replacement or substitution it would be necessary to adjust the imports matrix and to recalculate the industry-by-industry tables. In addition, the application of this method requires identification of the destination of each imported commodity. Although the proportion of

imports in total supply (and therefore in total usage) for each commodity can be established, it may not be known for individual using sectors. Of course, it is possible to proceed if one assumes that each using sector draws on imports and local production in the average proportions established for the total supply of each commodity. In this publication, tables with direct allocation of competing imports have been prepared using this assumption. The assumption was applied to detailed working matrices (approximately 1,000 commodities and 107 industries) which were subsequently aggregated for publication.

23. Indirect allocation of imports is appropriate, in the sense that it will result in stable input-output coefficients, where the inputs to the domestic sector to which each imported commodity is primary are representative of the inputs required to produce the import domestically. Where this is not so, the method will give misleading results. For instance, if coffee (which is treated as a complementary import) were distributed with the *other agriculture* commodity (0107), an increase in the demand for coffee would necessitate an increase in the output of the *other agriculture* industry (0107). This, in turn, would require an increase in the inputs to that industry as specified in the published tables unless a specific adjustment is made to the tables. It is easy to compile tables using this method. The only problem which has to be overcome is matching each imported commodity with the local industry to which the commodity is primary, or would have been primary if it were produced locally.

24. The third method modifies the second to take account of complementary imports. To apply this method, it is necessary to distinguish between competing and complementary imports, so that the latter can be allocated directly to the using sectors. This distinction may appear to be obvious at first sight, but in practice it is difficult to apply. A competing import can be defined as one which is a good substitute for a locally produced commodity. However, in general, this cannot be determined objectively and so is largely a matter of judgement. Moreover, each competing import has to be matched with a locally produced commodity and this also presents difficulties because rarely is there a one-to-one correspondence between local and imported items.

25. Complementary imports could be defined as those for which no suitable substitute is produced locally, but determining what is a suitable substitute is largely a matter of judgement. Since complementary imports should be allocated directly, it is necessary to identify their destination which may present some practical difficulties. However, the number of commodities involved is usually small and the nature or the description of these commodities frequently provides sufficient guide to their probable destination.

26. In principle, complementary imports are those commodities not produced in Australia (e.g. natural rubber) but the practice is somewhat different. All imports

for which there is insufficient information to classify to a specific industry of origin, are treated as complementary imports in these tables. Other imports which, in principle, are complementary are not treated this way if they have a value of less than \$1 million in ABS import statistics. Appendix C provides a list of imports which have been treated as complementary (including the unclassifiable commodities).

Treatment of customs duty and excise tax

27. Customs duty has been allocated in conjunction with imports in all tables. This treatment implies that the landed value of imports (including duty) is considered to be conceptually comparable with the value of similar domestic products at basic values. However, this does not apply to customs duty on commodities for which an excise tax is levied on domestic production. These duties have been defined to be a component of commodity taxes (net). In tables with indirect allocation, competing imports c.i.f. and their duty are distributed together in rows 0101 to 9601, but each of these components is shown separately, in rows P6B and P7B, in the column of the industry to which the commodities are primary. In these tables customs duty on complementary imports is shown in row P7A, in the column of the using sector.

28. In tables with direct allocation, imports c.i.f. and the corresponding duty are shown separately for complementary and competing imports in the column of the using sector. Since all imports are allocated directly in these tables, such a distinction may appear to be superfluous. It has been maintained because, while the (direct) allocation of complementary imports is based on the analysis of the nature of each commodity and its destination, the allocation of competing imports is based on the assumption that users draw on supplies from local and overseas sources in the proportion ascertained in total for each commodity.

Valuation of transactions

29. Input-output tables record only those flows of goods and services which have been locally produced, imported or drawn from local stocks during the reference period. Therefore some transactions are outside the scope of the input-output tables and so are not recorded in them. The most important exclusions are financial transactions, such as loans, interest, purchases of securities, etc. Other transactions have to be modified before they can be included in the tables. For instance, flows of commodities are commonly reported as sales and purchases, but the input-output tables should record output and usage. Output will differ from sales, and input (or usage) will differ from purchases by the amount of stock change (positive or negative) in both cases. Output is calculated as sales plus change in stocks of finished goods plus change in stocks of work in progress, and input is calculated as purchases less change in stocks of materials. Changes in stocks are recorded in a separate final demand column (Q6) in the row of the industry of

origin. Entries in this column refer to changes in stocks of both locally produced and imported commodities, regardless of whether they are held by producers, dealers or intermediate users. Input-output tables do include some elements which are not market transactions, such as the rent of owner-occupied dwellings and home-produced food consumed on farms.

30. The flows in input-output tables can be valued in several ways. The choice depends partly on the intended use of the tables and partly on availability of data (including the assumptions that can reasonably be made where data are lacking). The valuation conventions most commonly used are basic values, producers' prices and purchasers' prices. *Basic value* is the 'ex-plant' value or net price received by the producer exclusive of commodity taxes (net) and other indirect taxes less subsidies. *Producer's price* is the price received by the producer inclusive of commodity taxes less subsidies and exclusive of margins and other indirect taxes less subsidies. *Purchaser's price* is the cost of the commodity to the purchaser. The difference between the cost of a commodity to the purchaser and the net price received by the producer is composed of margins such as transport and storage services, marine insurance, and wholesale and retail margins. Regardless of whether the producer or the purchaser initially pays for the margins, the concept of producers' prices excludes the margins and the concept of purchasers' prices includes them.

Margins

31. If the transactions are valued at producers' prices, the margins are recorded as inputs from the appropriate sector (e.g. transport, wholesale trade) to the intermediate users or final buyers, as the case may be. If the transactions are valued at purchasers' prices these elements are shown as inputs to the producing sector whose output, including all marketing costs, is then absorbed by users. However, where imports are allocated directly they cannot be said to originate in any local producing sector and the margins on these imports have to be shown as inputs to the using sector.

32. Whichever method is used, a complicated estimation process will be necessary before the transactions can be valued in one of these ways. First, input and output statistics from economic censuses are not available on the same valuation basis. Most output statistics are on an ex-plant or similar basis but input statistics are normally available at the price paid by the user. Second, margins apply only to those flows of commodities which have actually passed through the 'margin' industries. Any commodities delivered directly from producer to user, without intervention of 'margin' industries, are obviously unaffected by margins.

33. The incidence of margins can vary considerably between users, depending on the channels through which they obtain their supplies. For instance, most producers would not buy their requirements through retailers while

practically all households do so. If transactions are recorded at purchasers' prices, then the relevant margin elements of marketing costs are shown as inputs to the producing sector and thus become a function of its output. There is no reason to expect this function to be stable over time. Any change in the disposition of the output may affect the channels of distribution and, therefore, the level of inputs from the 'margin' industries, although the nature and the level of the output itself may remain unchanged. The valuation at producers' prices avoids this difficulty and results in more stable input coefficients.

Commodity taxes and subsidies

34. The treatment of commodity taxes in input-output tables creates special problems which can only be solved by the use of conventions. The concept of producers' price includes commodity taxes. If transactions are valued at producers' prices, commodity taxes are recorded as being paid by producers. However, commodity taxes do not accrue to producers, are not levied on all commodities, and can vary significantly between different uses and over time, for reasons which have nothing to do with production. For instance, sales tax may not be payable on exports or on government purchases of some commodities, but it may be quite heavy on the same commodities bought for personal consumption. Therefore, if commodity taxes were included in the value of commodities on which they are levied, the flows would not be valued uniformly and the subsequent manipulation of the tables could give quite erroneous results. This problem can be avoided by recording the commodity flows at the value at which they leave the producers before commodity taxes are charged and showing these taxes separately from the commodity flows where they arise. When this procedure is adopted, the flows are said to be at basic values and this is the basis of valuation adopted in most tables in this publication. In these tables all flows of commodities exclude both commodity taxes and indirect taxes. These taxes are shown in separate rows. Commodity taxes are shown as being paid by the users of the commodities on which the taxes are levied, while indirect taxes n.e.c. are shown as being paid by the industry that incurred them. In tables at producers' prices and at purchasers' prices, commodity taxes are shown as paid by the producer of commodities subject to tax. As with margin elements, this treatment of commodity taxes results in lack of uniform valuation of commodity flows and in the distortion of input-output relationships.

35. Commodity specific subsidies are treated as negative commodity taxes and the amounts shown in row P3 represent the difference between the two. In tables at basic values, commodity taxes are recorded as paid by purchasers. If the purchasers also bought some commodities which attract a subsidy, the amount of subsidy is deducted from commodity taxes paid by them. For example, the dairy industry subsidy is included in column 2102, row P3 as negative tax of the *dairy products* industry (2102). In a table at purchasers' prices,

commodity taxes are shown as paid by producers of commodities subject to tax and subsidies are recorded as a negative tax on producers.

Reconciliation of flows

36. A summary reconciliation between the flows at basic values and at purchasers' prices is provided in Table 3, which shows the intermediate usage and final demand of each commodity group. In each set of four columns, the first column shows the usage at basic values for each category. Since competing imports are allocated indirectly in this table, the flows include both local products and competing imports and are therefore the same as in Table 2. The second and third columns show the commodity taxes less subsidies and the margin, respectively, associated with the figures in the first column. The sum of entries in the first three columns equals the usage at purchasers' prices. Detailed information about the type of margin on each flow in Table 2 is provided in detailed margins matrices available on floppy disk. Details concerning the availability of these are shown in Appendix E.

Margin and non-margin commodities

37. As noted earlier, if the flows were at purchasers' prices, the elements of margin would be recorded as inputs to the producing sector. However, the supply of commodity groups containing margin commodities consists of two parts: that which involves the movement of goods and that which represents other (non-margin) commodities. Only the first of these parts (e.g. freight of goods by rail or road) is treated as margin and allocated differently depending on whether the flows are at basic values or at purchasers' prices. The second part (e.g. railway fares) is treated as non-margin and is always shown as paid by purchasers. The components of the commodity groups contributing margin are provided in Table 16.

38. When reading the margins matrix, Table 3, the following should be kept in mind:

- (a) The entries in the rows containing margin commodities include the supply of the margin in the first column. This margin is shown separately in the third column. Only the non-margin supply is shown in the fourth column.
- (b) In some rows there are no margin entries. This happens not only with services but also with some goods producing industries whose output either goes from producer to user without the intervention of margin industries (e.g. construction) or has been defined so as to include distribution (e.g. electricity).
- (c) The figures at basic values in the *sales by final buyers* row (P5) are net figures (i.e. they represent the difference between purchases and sales by a particular sector) although margin figures in this

row relate to purchases. Consequently, some margin entries in the row may look out of proportion to corresponding figures at basic values.

Assumptions made in compiling tables

39. The results of users' analyses will be correct to the extent to which input-output coefficients are stable, which in turn depends on the extent to which the main assumptions underlying the input-output estimates have been satisfied. One of these, the *homogeneity assumption*, postulates that:

- (a) each sector produces a single output (i.e. all the products of the sector are either perfect substitutes for one another or are produced in fixed proportions); and
- (b) each sector has a single input structure (i.e. one which does not vary in response to changes in product mix);
- (c) there is no substitution between the products of different sectors.

The other, called the *proportionality assumption*, postulates that the change in output of an industry will lead to proportional changes in the quantities of its intermediate and primary inputs (i.e. for any output, each of these inputs will be a fixed proportion of the total). Even though these assumptions may be realistic for the reference year, they become progressively less so for later years. The homogeneity assumption may be weakened by changes in product mix (and consequent changes in inputs), introduction of new products and/or materials, and substitution of imports for local production or vice versa. The proportionality assumption may be invalidated by economies of scale, technological change or substitution of factors (e.g. more capital, less labour).

40. The analyst may be in a position to allow for some of these changes. Estimates of input changes due to changed technology may be obtainable from technical experts or other sources and adjustments can be made for import substitution. These adjustments should be made to a table of direct requirements or a transactions table but not to a table showing total requirements. If desired, the adjusted table can then be used to derive new total requirements coefficients.

41. The input-output tables in this publication represent an open input-output system because the final demand sectors are *exogenous*, that is, determined by factors outside the system. In a closed system, all sectors are defined as interdependent which means, for example, that household consumption is treated like an industry and its inputs (i.e. the requirements of consumers) are part of the solution. The system in this publication is static because it takes capital accumulation as exogenously determined. Dynamic systems introduce explicit periods of time into the relationship between capital and output.

Derived tables

42. The basic matrices and the industry-by-industry tables are essentially an accounting record of the flows in the economy in the reference year. Using simplifying assumptions the input-output estimates can serve many analytical purposes. For instance, it is possible to estimate the levels of output of the production sectors required by a given final demand. The effect on other industries of an additional final output of \$100 million of the *motor vehicles and parts; other transport equipment* industry (2801) or of a 25 per cent change in exports of minerals can be calculated by assuming that average and marginal utilisation rates are the same. An impact analysis of this kind may be concerned with one, several or all sectors of the economy and can be carried out with the aid of the requirements tables described below. Because relative prices are continually changing and do change substantially from one year to the next (e.g. internationally traded basic commodities), it is useful to regard input-output tables as representing underlying quantities and technological relationships rather than values and value relationships. Even factor payments (wages, salaries and supplements and gross operating surplus) can be viewed as representing underlying quantities, namely quantities of employee services and of entrepreneurial and capital services. Unless the analyst makes adjustments for price changes, all proportions and values are in terms of the relative and absolute prices of the reference year.

Impact analysis

43. An impact analysis under an open static system is usually carried out with the aid of a set of derived tables. These tables can be derived from any of the flow tables, the choice depending on the nature of the proposed analysis. The first derived table is a matrix of direct requirements coefficients. The second matrix, deduced from the first, is a table of total (i.e. direct and indirect) requirements coefficients.

44. By further manipulation of the derived tables, it is possible to produce special tables which go beyond impact studies and bring out other relationships. Two examples only of such special tables (Tables 10 and 11) are included in this publication to indicate some of the further possibilities of input-output analysis.

Direct requirements coefficients

45. A very simple application of the input-output table is calculating inputs as a percentage of the output of an industry and using these percentages for estimating the input requirements for any given output of that industry. In all the tables included in this publication (including tables with indirect allocation of imports), 100 per cent always represents total Australian production which is shown in row T2 in tables with indirect and direct allocation of imports. For example, for the transport equipment industry (17), Australian production is found in column 17, row T2 in Tables 4 and 7.

46. Direct requirements coefficients have different meanings depending on the treatment of imports in the flow table from which they are derived. If the flow table were characterised by a *direct allocation of competing imports* the coefficients in Quadrant 1 would only refer to the requirements for local production. For example, Table 5 shows that \$100 of output of the *transport equipment* industry (17) involves a direct requirement of Australian production from the *basic metals and products* industry (15) of \$7.25 (column 17, row 15). The requirement of transport equipment for imports is \$18.84 (rows P6A plus P6B). A detailed classification of imports by commodity is provided in the imports matrix which is available on request. Therefore, in using the direct requirements coefficients it would be necessary to assume unchanged usage of imports or, alternatively, to recalculate the coefficients using revised import usage characteristics. The usage of imports is also shown in the imports matrix.

47. If the flow table were characterised by an *indirect allocation of competing imports*, the coefficients in Quadrant 1 would include the usage of both imported and locally produced commodities. For example, Table 8 shows that \$100 of output of the *transport equipment* industry (17) involves a direct requirement of Australian production plus imports from the *basic metals and products* industry (15) of \$8.56 (column 17, row 15). Therefore, if the usage of a commodity by an industry remains unchanged, substitution can take place between imports and domestic production without affecting the size of the coefficients.

48. The coefficients for wages, salaries and supplements, gross operating surplus, commodity taxes (net), indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) and sales by final buyers are the same regardless of whether they are derived from the tables with indirect or direct allocation of competing imports. However, the coefficients for imports and customs duties differ between these two types of tables. In the tables with an indirect allocation of competing imports, the entries in Quadrant 3 (the primary inputs quadrant) relate only to complementary imports; competing imports are included in Quadrant 1 since this shows the requirements of any given industry for the output of other industries and competing imports primary to those industries. In tables with a direct allocation of competing imports, the import entries relate to all imports used by the industry in the column.

Total requirements coefficients

49. The chain of calculations of output requirements can be continued beyond the direct requirements of an industry. For example, in order to produce output from the chemicals industry, inputs are required directly from the mining industry. But to supply this direct requirement, the mining industry itself requires inputs from the chemicals industry. To produce this indirect requirement of the mining industry, the chemicals industry needs, in turn, additional output from the mining industry, and so on in a convergent infinite series. This example has been

confined to two industries directly dependent on each other but indirect requirements can arise even in the absence of direct dependence. For example, the mining industry may not directly require any inputs from agriculture but it requires inputs from chemicals which cannot be satisfied without input from agriculture. Therefore, there is an indirect requirement by mining for agricultural input.

50. The requirements can be traced, step by step, throughout the industrial structure, until the increments of output required indirectly from each industry become insignificant (which occurs after a few rounds). If this operation is carried out for all industries and the direct and indirect requirements are added together, a matrix of total requirements coefficients is obtained. However, if the number of industries is large the iterative method is too cumbersome and so the total requirements are calculated on a computer by the method known as matrix inversion. This is why the matrix of total requirements is frequently described as the inverse matrix and its coefficients as inverse coefficients. In this publication, they are referred to as *total requirements coefficients* and they are shown in Tables 6 and 9.

51. In these tables a coefficient at the intersection of row i (a typical row) and column j (a typical column) represent the output of industry i required directly and indirectly to produce \$100 of output absorbed by final demand (i.e. final output) of industry j . In using these coefficients one should bear in mind the assumptions about homogeneity and proportionality which are their foundation.

52. It should be noted that coefficients will differ according to the way imports have been allocated in the flow table on which the coefficients are based. If the flow table were characterised by a direct allocation of competing imports, the total requirements coefficients in Quadrant 1 would refer only to the requirements for local production. For example, Table 6 shows that \$100 of final output of the *transport equipment* industry (17) involves a direct and indirect (or total) requirement of Australian production from the *basic metals and products* industry (15) of \$12.85 (column 17, row 15). Therefore, in using the coefficients, it would be necessary to assume unchanged usage of imports or, alternatively, regulate the coefficients using revised import usage characteristics. The usage of imports is shown in the imports matrix.

53. If the flow table is characterised by an indirect allocation of competing imports, the total requirements coefficients of Quadrant 1 include the usage of both imported and locally produced commodities. For example, Table 9 shows that \$100 of final output of the *transport equipment* industry (17) involves a direct and indirect (or total) requirement of Australian production and imports from the *basic metals and products* industry (15) of \$19.81 (column 17, row 15). Therefore, providing the usage of a commodity by a particular industry remains

unchanged, substitution can take place between imports and domestic production without affecting the size of the coefficients. In using these total requirements coefficients, a separate assessment of the proportion of these requirements which is likely to be satisfied by imports would need to be made, unless it can be assumed that the requirements to meet a specified level of final demand can be satisfied from domestic production.

54. All coefficients in the requirements matrices relate to flows from industry to industry. Consequently, the answers obtained by applying these coefficients will be in terms of the output of industries and not commodities primary to these industries.

55. All tables of total requirements coefficients characteristically have a diagonal entry in excess of 100. These small excesses over 100 shown in all diagonal entries are due to indirect requirements affecting each industry through other industries. This means that to meet \$100 of final demand for the output of a particular industry, the industry itself has to produce that \$100 (for final demand) plus any direct or indirect requirements for its output resulting from its requiring inputs from itself or other industries.

56. Impact calculations in an open input-output system require independent specification of final demand for the output of each sector in the table. If final demand is specified at purchasers' prices while the answer is sought in basic values, the reduction of the former to the latter can be carried out with the aid of Table 3.

Specially derived tables

57. Instead of being expressed as total output, the requirements can be expressed as primary input content. This amounts to looking at the other side of the fundamental national accounting identity which says that gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services is equal to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In other words, the final output of any industry is equal to the rewards paid to factors of production (wages, salaries and supplements; and gross operating surplus) and other primary inputs (indirect taxes less subsidies, imports and sales by final buyers) in all industries contributing directly and indirectly to this final output.

58. Each entry in the total requirements matrix represents the total output required from the industry in the row by the industry in the column for the purpose of producing \$100 of output absorbed by final demand. But each of these entries can also be thought of as the sum of its inputs and hence can be dissected into these individual components. The proportions obtained from the column of the supplying industry in the matrix of direct coefficients are used. These calculations are based on tables with direct allocation of all imports. According to the proportionality assumption (see paragraph 39), the

amount of each kind of input used by an industry represents a fixed proportion of that industry's output.

59. Table 10 is derived as described above from the 107-industry tables corresponding to Tables 5 and 6 (Tables 6* and 7* on floppy disk). In the columns it shows the amount of each primary input contributed by all relevant industries to \$100 of final output of the industry in the row. The accounting identity mentioned in paragraph 57 means that the sum of entries in each row must equal \$100. The last row in the table can be interpreted as the composition of final demand in terms of primary inputs.

60. The table shows the amount of each primary input in \$100 worth of each industry's output entering final demand. As might be expected, the primary input composition of final output varies between industries. Thus, it can be seen that wages, salaries and supplements incorporated in final output range from 9.6 per cent in the case of *ownership of dwellings* (7701) to 85.6 per cent in the case of *education* (8401), while the ultimate complementary imports c.i.f. content of final output varies from 0.3 per cent in the case of *services to finance, investment and insurance* (7501) to 4.9 per cent in the case of *rubber products* (2508).

61. The calculations necessary to ascertain the amount of any primary input in \$100 of final output of any industry as shown in Table 10 may be illustrated by taking as an example the *motor vehicles and parts; other transport equipment* industry (2801) and by referring to Tables 6* and 7* on floppy disk. From Table 7*, it can be seen that to produce \$100 of final output, industry 2801 needs, directly and indirectly, \$11.54 of output from the *iron and steel* industry (2701). The primary input content of this output will be found in column 2701 of the direct coefficients matrix (Table 6*). Thus, wages, salaries and supplements represent 15.0 per cent, gross operating surplus 10.6 per cent, commodity taxes (net) 0.5 per cent, indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) 1.2 per cent, sales by final buyers 0.5 per cent, complementary and competing imports 0.3 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively, and duty on these imports 0 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. If we were to multiply each of these percentages by the input from industry 2701 to industry 2801, we should obtain the content of each primary input of industry 2701 in \$100 of final output of industry 2801. If similar calculations were carried out for each entry in column 2801 of Table 7* and summed, it would be found that \$100 of final output of industry 2801 incorporated the following amounts of each primary input contributed directly and indirectly by all industries on which industry 2801 relied for its supplies:

	\$
Wages, salaries and supplements	33.12
Gross operating surplus	33.22
Commodity taxes (net)	1.88
Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net)	2.77
Sales by final buyers	0.38
Complementary imports	0.61
Duty on complementary imports	0.00
Competing imports	26.97
Duty on competing imports	1.05
Total	100.00

Primary input content of final demand categories

62. For some purposes, it may be necessary to calculate the primary input content of each final demand category (shown in Table 11). In rows 0101 to 9601 there are two columns under each final demand heading. These show, for each industry, the wages, salaries and supplements and the gross operating surplus ultimately absorbed by that final demand category. Rows P3 to P7B show the other primary inputs which both directly and indirectly are included in that final demand. In this table these other primary inputs and the total of all primary inputs are shown in the lower part of the column for gross operating surplus. The entries in the table are in value terms and the sum of all entries under each final demand category is equal to the total for that final demand category as shown in the various transactions tables. The figures in the last column of Table 11 represent value added at factor cost (ie, wages, salaries and supplements plus gross operating surplus) for each industry, and the total value of each of the other primary inputs.

63. The table indicates the extent to which each primary input depends, directly and indirectly, on each category of final demand. For instance, it can be deduced from the table that wages, salaries and supplements accounted for 33.8 per cent of final consumption expenditure of households, 65.4 per cent of government final consumption expenditure and 29.7 per cent of exports, while commodity taxes (net) accounted for 7.7 per cent of final consumption expenditure of households, 1.2 per cent of government final consumption expenditure and 3.3 per cent of exports. In addition, the total effect of a category of final demand on each industry may be considered rather than the direct effect which could be deduced from a transactions table. For example, according to Table 8* on floppy disk there are only very small exports of the output of the *electricity supply* industry (3601). These are electricity purchases by diplomatic posts in Australia and electricity supplied in Australian ports to ships operated by non-resident transport enterprises. Table 11 shows that a much larger percentage of the value added by the *electricity supply* industry is indirectly incorporated in the exported output of other industries.

Sources and methods

Classification of industries and commodities

64. The industrial classification used for the 1993-94 input-output tables is based on the 1993 edition of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC), but, in some respects, departs from the usual application of that classification. ANZSIC is mostly applied to establishment units and this is the starting point for most of the input-output industries. However, for input-output tables it is desirable that an industry corresponds as closely as possible to the production of commodities primary to that industry. This applies especially where establishments classified to an industry produce significant amounts of commodities primary to another industry which has quite a different pattern of inputs. In these cases, where practical, secondary or subsidiary production is treated as output of the industry to which production is primary; this process is called *redefinition of production*.

65. The following are the major redefinitions made. Trading activity of miners and manufacturers is redefined to wholesale or retail trade, and any significant manufacturing activity of wholesalers is redefined to appropriate manufacturing industries. The input-output industries *mechanical repairs* (5401) and *other repairs* (5402) have no counterpart in ANZSIC. They are formed by redefinition of the repair activity undertaken by wholesalers and retailers. Significant capital work on own account, where not primary to the industry of the establishment undertaking the activity, is redefined to construction or an appropriate manufacturing industry. The imputed component of the *ownership of dwellings* industry (7701) is specified in the 1993 ANZSIC as being part of the *residential property operators* industry (ANZSIC class 7711). In addition, there are some areas of the economy - for example *construction* (4101 and 4102) and *agriculture* (0101 to 0107) - where the nature of available data or other considerations may preclude a strict adherence to ANZSIC sectoring. In these areas, the input-output industries are formed by the redefinition of commodities from an ANZSIC sector.

66. Some of the input-output industries correspond to single ANZSIC classes but it is not practicable to have an input-output industry for each ANZSIC class. The aim is to provide both a balanced picture of the structure of the economy and comparability between the latest input-output tables and earlier ones. For details, see Appendix B. Details of the Australian Input-Output Commodity Classification (IOCC) and concordances between the items in the classification and data source items of production, imports and exports are available on floppy disk.

Industrial output

67. In general, the output of industries is defined as the production of goods and services for use as inputs into industries or into final demand. Own account

transportation is not shown separately but rather is included indistinguishably with the rest of producer's output. The estimation procedures used for each industry and the main changes from previous tables are given below.

68. In *agriculture* (0101 to 0107), the value of output is the ex-farm or local value which is estimated by valuing quantities of the various products. (The data are obtained mainly from the annual Agricultural Census and the Agricultural Finance Survey.) The value of containers, such as bags and cases, is added where appropriate to the *local* value of output to bring the treatment of rural industries into line with that of manufacturing industries. In *services to agriculture* (0200) the value of output is estimated by reference to measures of the usage by industries and in final demand of commodities primary to services to agriculture. The output of *forestry and logging* (0300) includes the value of forest products, and government and private current expenditure on management of forest resources. The information comes partly from ABS collections and partly from the reports of public authorities. The output of *commercial fishing* (0400) is the *local* value of the fish obtained from Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) collections.

69. In *mining* (1100 to 1400), *manufacturing* (2101 to 2903), *electricity supply* (3601) and *gas supply* (3602), the estimates of output are based on information obtained in ABS economic censuses and surveys.

70. The starting point for the estimates of output is the sum of the following items derived from data collected in the economic censuses and surveys:

- sales and transfers-out of goods produced on the premises plus change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress;
- margin on merchanted goods;
- capital work on own account; and
- other specified operating income items.

The initial estimates for some industries have a product mixture which is not satisfactory for input-output purposes and in these cases some secondary output and associated inputs are shifted to the industry to which the output is primary.

71. In particular, it is important not to mix processing activity with trading activity because trading activity is treated in a special way in input-output tables. Accordingly, the trading activity of mining, manufacturing and electricity establishments is redefined, partly to wholesale trade and partly to retail trade. In doing this, it is assumed that the mining and manufacturing industries as a whole generally traded the same goods in the same

proportions as did the wholesale and retail trade industries. It is also assumed that the percentage margin earned on these goods by manufacturers is the same as that earned by wholesalers or retailers dealing mainly in similar goods. For the purpose of redefinition, it is also necessary to estimate the inputs into gross margin earned by manufacturers. These estimates are based on the input structure of wholesalers or retailers.

72. Apart from trading activity, it is necessary to examine other components of the output of the *mining, manufacturing, electricity supply and gas supply* industries. Capital work on own account is the subject of special investigations undertaken to determine whether or not the activity is typically primary to the industry reporting it. In those cases where capital work on own account is large, where the activity is primary to another industry and where it is possible to identify the relevant inputs then it is desirable to redefine the capital work on own account to the industry to which it is primary. In other cases, where the capital work on own account is not primary to the producing industry, it is treated as output secondary to that industry.

73. Information on a range of other specified operating income items is also collected on economic census and survey forms. Investigations are undertaken for industries where revenue from manufacturing on commission is significant. Where commission work is carried out for a different non-manufacturing ANZSIC class, estimates are made of the value of the commodities produced and materials used and these are transferred to the industry to which the commodities are primary (usually the industry of the establishment carrying out the commission work). The commission is absorbed by inclusion in value of production. Where the commission work is carried out for establishments coded to a manufacturing ANZSIC class, the value of commodities produced is recorded in the output of the industry commissioning the work. It is assumed that the commissioning establishment does not further process the goods. The commission is recorded as an intra-industry flow.

74. Rent and leasing revenue is collected on economic census and survey forms, and investigations have been conducted into the components of this revenue. Where the value of rent and leasing revenue is large, it is redefined. In other cases, it is treated as secondary production of the industry receiving it. Payments for rent and leasing are treated as purchases of commodities by the industry making the payment.

75. The estimates of the output and input for the *services to mining* industry (1500) are derived using information obtained from the ABS surveys of mineral and petroleum exploration and the Economic Activity Survey. Data from ABARE are also used in compiling the estimates.

76. For tables published for reference years prior to 1983-84, the major component of the output estimate for the *services to mining* industry (1500) consisted of the revenue of establishments that provided services to the mining industries. The main service provided is drilling (on a contract or fee basis). For the tables in respect of reference year 1983-84 and subsequent years, the estimate of output includes the value of exploration activity undertaken on own account. This refers to the exploration undertaken by establishments as a service to their parent enterprises and for which these establishments receive no revenue. The output value attributed to this activity is the current cost of providing the service i.e. wages paid plus cost of goods and services used by these establishments. For the tables in respect of reference year 1993-94, the estimate of output includes mine operations on a contract or fee basis. Services to mining such as assaying and geological surveying are excluded from this industry and are included in the *scientific research, technical and computer services* industry (7801).

77. The input value for the industry reflects production costs associated with the services mentioned above. The inclusion of the value of exploration activity undertaken on own account means that a positive gross operating surplus is recorded for the *services to mining* industry. This output value is shown as being used by the other mining industries: the estimate of gross operating surplus of those industries is reduced by a corresponding amount, and the net effect on the estimates of gross domestic product is, therefore, zero.

78. The output of the *residential building construction* industry (4101) represents the value of work done on new dwellings and the value of repairs to dwellings. The output of *other construction* (4102) comprises new construction other than on dwellings and all repairs to non-dwelling buildings and structures carried out by the construction industry. The estimates of the output of the *residential building construction* (4101) and *other construction* (4102) industries are based on information from a number of different sources, including ABS building statistics, surveys of construction and engineering construction, income tax data, public accounts, annual reports of public enterprises, other economic census and survey data (for own-account construction and sales of construction materials), the Household Expenditure Survey (for expenditure on construction and construction materials), etc.

79. The output of *wholesale trade* (4501) and *retail trade* (5101) is defined as gross margin on goods traded (difference between sales and cost of sales plus commission receipts) plus non-margin receipts. The value of goods handled is not included in the output of wholesalers and retailers who are thus considered to sell only distribution services. Estimates for the output of the *wholesale trade* (4501) and *retail trade* (5101) industries are based on information from ABS economic censuses and surveys of these industries. Note also that some

wholesale and retail activity is redefined from other industries such as manufacturing. However, wholesalers and retailers sometimes engage in activities other than distribution such as manufacturing, repairing and leasing. In order to keep the distribution output separate, these activities should be either redefined to an appropriate industry or should be shown separately as non-margin output. These non-trading activities are treated as follows:

- manufacturing activity of wholesalers is redefined to an appropriate manufacturing industry;
- repair activity of wholesalers and retailers is redefined to one of the industries *mechanical repairs* (5401) or *other repairs* (5402) as appropriate; and
- rent and leasing revenue and service revenue, are treated as non-margin output of *wholesale trade* (4501) or *retail trade* (5101).

80. After the separation of non-trading activities, the gross margin on goods traded is estimated in total and by commodity. The margin on individual commodities is estimated by reference to the results of periodic ABS economic censuses and surveys of the wholesale trade and retail trade industries, to the results of supplementary investigations, and to the supply of commodities at basic values and usage at purchasers' prices.

81. In the *accommodation, cafes and restaurants*, industry (5701), restaurants, cafes, licensed hotels, and licensed clubs are covered by the economic surveys and a considerable amount of data from these collections is available on the output of this part of the industry. However, some adjustments are made for input-output purposes. First, the output of the industry includes a margin on sales of goods (e.g. beverages and cigarettes) that is treated in the same way as retail margin. Second, takings from meals served in cafes, hotels, etc. is treated as *meal preparation and presentation*, a service activity of this industry that forms part of its output. However, this part of output is not treated as a margin and is always allocated directly to the purchaser.

82. In the *transport and storage* industries (6101 to 6601) the output is defined as revenue derived from the activity of carrying goods and passengers for hire and reward, the storage of goods, and the provision of other transport services. As with wholesale and retail trade, it is necessary to distinguish between the carriage of goods (freight) which forms part of the margin, and other services provided by transport industries which do not (e.g. furniture removal and passenger transport). Total rail, pipeline, air and water transport revenues are extracted from the reports of the enterprises concerned as far as possible. The estimate of output of the road transport industry is built up from information about items such as the supply of goods potentially carried, primary inputs, motor vehicle running costs,

miscellaneous other costs, revenue for services provided, and data collected in ABS surveys. The estimates of transport margin by commodity are approximate because of the limited information about the type of goods carried by each mode of transport.

83. The *communication services* industry (7101) in 1993-94 included Australia Post, Telstra and private sector companies. Estimates of output are based on the published accounts of these bodies and unpublished information made available by the enterprises. The output of the industry consists of postal, telegraph, telephone and telex revenue; commission earned on agency services (such as conduct of savings bank agencies); technical services provided to national broadcasting and television stations; international communication services and telecommunications satellites; and the coastal radio services.

84. In the *finance* industries (7301 to 7303), the definition of output of banks and similar financial enterprises (other than insurance companies) differs from that of other enterprises. The activities of these enterprises are financed to a large extent, or even predominantly, by the excess of the interest they receive over the interest they pay out. If they were treated similarly to trading enterprises (i.e., if their output were taken as equal to their explicit charges for services provided) it would not be sufficient to cover all their costs and to produce an operating surplus. Because of this characteristic of financial enterprises it is necessary to adopt a treatment different from that for non-financial enterprises. The convention adopted in Australian input-output tables from 1968-69 is that part of the interest received by financial enterprises is considered to be a service charge and, therefore, part of their output. This treatment is also followed in the national income, expenditure and product accounts where the imputed bank service charge is shown as negative operating surplus of a nominal industry. In the 1977-78 and subsequent input-output tables, the *imputed bank service charge* is included in the output of financial enterprises and disposed of to private final consumption expenditure and to individual industries. Because of the allocation of the imputed bank service charge to industries, it is taken into account in calculating the gross operating surplus for those sectors for which a net operating surplus is recognised and in calculating output for those sectors for which the gross operating surplus is defined to be equal to their consumption of fixed capital, in the case of general government, or zero, in the case of private non-profit organisations. In addition to the imputed bank service charge, the output of financial enterprises includes explicit charges made to customers as well as rent and leasing revenue.

85. The output of financial enterprises covered in the *insurance* industry (7401) is also defined by a convention. The output of life insurance companies and superannuation and pension funds is defined as equal to

the sum of administrative costs (i.e. wages, salaries and supplements; intermediate inputs; and indirect taxes n.e.c. (net)) and gross operating surplus. For other insurance enterprises, the output is defined as the difference between premiums received and claims paid. The output of insurance brokers and other enterprises servicing the insurance industry is defined as the value of revenue received.

86. Information on the output of banks, non-bank financial institutions, insurance companies and superannuation funds is available from ABS collections, the Insurance and Superannuation Commission and the Reserve Bank. There is very little information for some enterprises in the *finance, insurance, property and business services* industries (7301 to 7803), and the output estimates for these are largely built up from the input side by adding together estimates of primary inputs and estimates of the usage of commodities primary to these industries. The scope of the ABS economic censuses and surveys has been expanded to include enterprises in the *property and business services* industries (7702 to 7803). Estimates of the output and input for these industries are derived using information from ABS Service Industries Surveys. For those activities primary to industries not covered by the surveys, estimates of output and input are derived from taxation statistics. The output of the *ownership of dwellings* industry (7701) is gross rent of dwellings (actual rent paid in the case of tenanted dwellings and an imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings).

87. The output of the *government administration* (8101) and *defence* (8201) industries is the production of goods and services by general government units coded to these industries. It represents the relevant current final expenditures of general government plus revenue received from the sales of goods and services. The output is conventionally valued as the sum of intermediate inputs (including the imputed bank service charge); wages, salaries and supplements; general government consumption of fixed capital; and indirect taxes. Ideally, the estimates would be on an accruals basis for consistency with estimates for other industries but the data required for this purpose are not available. (Most estimates based on public accounts are on a cash basis rather than an accruals basis.)

88. The output of the *education* (8401); *health services* (8601); *community services* (8701); *libraries, museums and the arts* (9201); and *other services* (9601) industries consists of three components. The first of these is production of goods and services by general government units, which represents the sum of intermediate inputs; wages, salaries and supplements; and indirect taxes. (By convention, general government gross operating surplus equals consumption of fixed capital.) The second is production by trading enterprises, such as doctors in private practice and private garbage disposal contractors, which represents revenue from services

provided. The estimates are derived using either data on inputs (e.g. wages, salaries and supplements) or business income from *Taxation Statistics* (Australian Taxation Office). The last is production by the producers of private non-profit services to households, such as schools and churches, which is measured as the sum of intermediate inputs; wages, salaries and supplements and net indirect taxes. By convention, there is no operating surplus. The estimates are based mainly on public accounts.

89. The remaining industries, *motion picture, radio and television services* (9101); *sport, gambling and recreational services* (9301); and *personal services* (9501), cover a range of services rendered to persons and, to a lesser extent, to business. For the *motion picture, radio and television services* (9101) and *sport, gambling and recreational services* industries (9301), estimates are made using information from economic surveys where this is available (e.g. for motion picture theatres). Reasonable data are available from public accounts and published reports for public broadcasting and television stations. Total revenues are available for commercial broadcasting and television from the report of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. For the remainder of this industry, the output estimates are built up from primary inputs, estimates of other costs and demand for the services provided.

90. For the *personal services* industry (9501), the economic surveys provide information about the output of men's and women's hairdressers, and laundry and dry cleaning establishments. For the remainder of the industry, output is estimated from the input side and from measures of the level of demand for the services provided.

Primary inputs

91. In general, primary inputs are conceptually and definitionally the same as the corresponding items in the national income, expenditure and product accounts and often the same estimates are used. However, imports in the input-output tables are shown c.i.f. rather than on the f.o.b. basis shown in national income, expenditure and product (and balance of payments) accounts estimates. The concepts and definitions for *wages, salaries and supplements* and *gross operating surplus* are the same but different data sources are used. Input-output estimates are based, wherever possible, on data obtained from the integrated economic censuses or surveys rather than on the sources used for the national income, expenditure and product estimates.

92. Integrated economic census or survey data on wages, salaries and supplements are substantially complete for the industries covered, but several adjustments are made as a result of investigations into *other expenses* of industries. In some cases elements of wages and salaries (such as directors' fees and long service leave) are included under the economic census or survey item *other expenses* rather than under *wages and salaries*. For industries not covered in the economic

censuses, the wages, salaries and supplements estimates are based on the sources used in national income, expenditure and product estimates.

93. Gross operating surplus of industries included in the integrated economic censuses or surveys is the residual obtained by subtracting from the value of output all intermediate inputs; indirect taxes; the stock valuation adjustment; and wages, salaries and supplements. In the light of investigations into other expenses of industries, adjustments are made to the census or survey figures.

94. Also, the allocation of the imputed bank service charge to industries reduces the value of the gross operating surplus of each industry by the amount of the service charge allocated to that industry. The gross operating surplus of the producers of government services is defined to be equal to general government consumption of fixed capital. This is the value, at current replacement cost, of the reproducible fixed assets used up during a period of account as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseen obsolescence and the normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. For producers of government services, the value of their output is increased by the imputed bank service charge allocated to the relevant industries and the value of their gross operating surplus is not affected.

95. For the estimation of customs duties, reliable information is available from foreign trade statistics for net duties, both in total and by commodity. Reliable information is also available for the total value of commodity taxes (net). Commodity taxes are sometimes levied (or subsidies paid) on commodities or groupings of commodities which can be readily distinguished for statistical purposes (e.g. excise on beer, sales tax on motor vehicles etc.) and there is no allocation problem. In other cases, it is difficult to relate available commodity statistics to the description of commodities subject to various rates of tax and the allocation of the taxes to commodities and using sectors is approximate. The range of commodities covers services as well as goods.

96. Accurate figures for total indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) are available but there is little information on the distribution by industry. Fringe benefits tax and payroll tax are separately reported in the integrated economic censuses and surveys. For industries not covered by economic censuses or surveys, this information is not available. Payroll tax is allocated to industries in proportion to wages and salaries. Motor vehicle taxes are first apportioned between persons and businesses, using Public Authority Finance information, and the business part is allocated to industries in proportion to motor vehicle running expenses. Other indirect taxes in this group are allocated to industries on various bases. Sometimes the nature of the tax determines the allocation e.g. road maintenance tax is allocated entirely to the *road*

transport industry (6101) and rates on residential property are allocated to the *ownership of dwellings* industry (7701)). In some other cases, information on indirect taxes is obtained in the course of investigating industry inputs.

Imports

97. Imports represent the value of goods and services purchased from foreign residents. Imports of goods are based on international merchandise trade statistics but with balance of payments scope, coverage, timing and valuation adjustments. For details of these balance of payments adjustments, see *Balance of Payments, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5331.0). Imports of services are also based on balance of payments sources.

98. The definition of the value of imports c.i.f. includes freight on imports provided by Australian carriers which is offset by an export of a freight transport service so as not to affect the balance on goods and services.

Sales by final buyers

99. Sales by final buyers does not appear as a separate item in the national income, expenditure and product accounts. Gross fixed capital expenditure and final consumption expenditure include purchases of second-hand goods from other sectors net of sales by final buyers to other sectors. In input-output tables, this item is necessary to record the sales of capital assets (and used consumer goods) for scrap and the use of that scrap as a raw material in production. It is also used to record net sales of used motor vehicles; e.g. by business and government to households. At basic values the item has a zero total, sales being recorded as negative entries in final demand columns with balancing positive entries in the columns of the purchasing sectors. By definition, any part of margins in these transactions is output and is recorded as paid by purchasers. Imports are recorded as negative exports; duty on these imports is reported in the *aggregate commodity taxes (net)*. Scrap produced directly in the production process is treated as intermediate output and is not included in this item.

Intermediate inputs

100. Intermediate inputs into an industry consist of goods and services used in the process of production. A detailed discussion of the estimation of intermediate inputs using the Australian input-output methodology is provided in the ABS occasional paper *The RAS Method for Compiling Input-Output Tables: ABS Experience*.

101. Under the Australian input-output methodology, in any particular year some flows will be estimated by reference to basic data sources and included in the intermediate usage matrix as modifications. Other flows will be estimated using the RAS procedure.

102. Selected data from the 1993-94 Agricultural Finance Survey, the 1991-92 Wholesale and Retail Trade collections and the 1993-94 Construction supplementary survey are the basis of extensive modifications to the input structure of the agriculture, wholesale trade, retail trade, and construction industries. The input structure of the Defence industry has been substantially derived from data in the 1993-94 Defence annual report and ABS Public Finance data. In addition, the input structure for the mining industry has been modified to account for the use of contract mining services, as have the input structures of the electricity and gas supply industries to account for the purchases of electricity and gas for resale, which were previously treated as intermediate inputs to those industries respectively. Overall, more than 24 per cent of the intermediate inputs (other than the imputed bank service charge) to all industries are derived from basic data.

103. The imputed bank service charge is allocated directly to using industries in a two-stage process. First, the charge is allocated to the institutional sectors *general government* and *financial institutions*, the *corporate trading enterprises* and *households* sectors combined, and to the *industry ownership of dwellings* (7701) using the proportion of the total interest paid by those sectors to financial enterprises. No imputed bank service charge is allocated to the overseas sector. Second, the imputed bank service charge is allocated to the producing units of financial enterprises in proportion to interest paid to other financial enterprises. The remainder of the imputed bank service charge is allocated to the producing units of each sector according to the Australian production of the producing units.

104. Rows relating to the margin item *commodity taxes (net)* and to the following margin commodities: wholesale trade (4501, part); retail trade (5101, part); road transport (6101, part); railway transport (6201, part); water transport (6301, part); air transport (6401, part); marine insurance (7401, part); restaurants, hotels and clubs (5701, part); pipeline transport (6201, part); and port handling (6601, part) are wholly modified by *margin estimates* derived in the compilation of the fourteen margin matrices. The column totals of the margin matrices, which show the total usage of each margin by each industry, are then incorporated as values in the eleven margins rows.

Final demand

105. The final demand categories in input-output tables are conceptually the same as in the national income, expenditure and product accounts but in practice there are some differences between the series. A description of their content and the differences between the two series is provided in Appendix D. Also each of these categories is classified by the industry of origin, whereas final demand is not disaggregated in this way in the national income, expenditure and product accounts.

106. Private final consumption expenditure is current expenditure (including household expenditure on motor vehicles and durables) by persons, and the output of goods and services by producers of private non-profit goods and services to households. Estimates of private final consumption expenditure are based largely on retail sales, supply of consumer goods, outputs of services, information about the revenues of public enterprises and general government, and estimates of the actual and imputed rent of dwellings. Estimates by industry of origin are based partly on the commodity dissection of retail sales provided by retail activity surveys and partly on data about the supply of consumer goods. Household expenditure survey results are used mainly to validate estimates of private final consumption expenditure provided by ABS economic censuses and surveys, especially for commodities produced by industries other than agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

107. Government final consumption expenditure is mainly the output of producers of general government goods and services less revenue from any sales, or charges in respect of that output. The classification of government final consumption expenditure by commodity differs from a classification by purpose in that, for example, departmental administration is classified to public administration and not to the activity administered (e.g. education). Estimates are based on public accounts.

108. Private gross fixed capital expenditure includes outlays on, additions to and replacement of fixed assets of all kinds by private enterprises. Purchase of dwellings by persons and all capital expenditure by private non-profit organisations serving households are included. Expenditure on major repairs which significantly extend the life of assets is included. Estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure are based on a variety of sources including building statistics, a regular ABS survey of private capital expenditure and *Taxation Statistics*. To some extent both the total estimates for this category and the commodity estimates depend on the output of goods and services not absorbed by other final demand categories or intermediate usage. *Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net)* applying to transactions in land and fixed capital are included in private gross fixed capital expenditure. The estimates of the value of real estate transfer costs that are capitalised cover:

- stamp duties on all capital transfers;
- the cost of legal services, real estate services and surveying services associated with the purchase of dwellings;
- costs associated with transfers of agricultural or pastoral properties, and other non-dwelling real estate;
- conveyancing costs associated with the sale, as well as purchase, of real estate; and

- government charges.

109. Public gross fixed capital expenditure includes all outlays on additions to and replacement of fixed assets by public enterprises and by general government. However, all defence expenditure is treated as current and included in government final consumption expenditure. Estimates of gross fixed capital expenditure of public enterprises and general government are based on the accounts of public authorities and additional information supplied by these bodies. The classification of gross fixed capital expenditure of public enterprises and general government relies on information on the nature of the assets purchased and goods and services produced.

110. As in the national income and expenditure estimates, increase in stocks is calculated by deducting a stock valuation adjustment from the increase in book value of stocks. The major stock-owning industries are covered by the economic censuses and surveys, and information for other industries is available from *Taxation Statistics*, the accounts of public authorities and a regular ABS survey of private stock holdings. However, these sources do not provide a sufficient dissection of stocks by commodity. The allocation of the increase in book value of stocks to industry of origin is made by inference (but not by automatic apportionment) from the categories of goods sold by wholesalers and retailers and the finished goods of producers, and from the categories of material inputs. Estimating the stock valuation adjustment by commodity group requires similar inferences about the level of stocks, assumptions about valuation practices, and reliance on partial information about commodity prices.

Exports

111. Statistics relating to exports are obtained from the international merchandise trade and balance of payments statistics. The category includes re-exports for which the corresponding import is included in the row *competing imports*. It also includes, as a negative entry, any imports of goods classified to sales by final buyers. The commodity detail provided in international merchandise trade and balance of payments statistics is used to allocate exports to input-output commodities. Exports of services include the value of freight supplied by Australian resident carriers on imports.

Employment

112. For some purposes, it may be necessary to examine the impact on employment by industry of changes in final demand. For this reason employment classified by Input-Output industry is presented in Table 15. Employment is measured on a full-time equivalent basis, that is, the full-time equivalent of part-time employment is added to full-time employment. For these estimates the full-time equivalent of part-time employment is assumed to be 50 per cent of the full-time employment. Employment estimates have been derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey. The estimates are the average of

data for the middle month of each of the four quarters of 1993-94. Employment estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey are used to calculate employment multipliers which were published in *Australian National Accounts Input-Output Multipliers* (5237.0) for 1986-87 and 1989-90 and are available on request for 1992-93 and 1993-94. It should be noted that these employment estimates have been adjusted to take account of the industry redefinitions for Construction and Repairs (see paragraphs 78 and 79) and to take account of the differences between the Input-Output and ANZSIC industry classifications for Agriculture (see Appendix B).

Multipliers

113. An important tool for analysts is the input-output multipliers. These provide a means of answering some of the questions often asked by input-output practitioners. These queries tend to arise because of the types of "what if?" analysis for which input-output tables can be used (for example, what would be the impact on employment of an x% change in output by the chemicals manufacturing industry). This type of analysis is dependent on a knowledge of input-output multipliers and their shortcomings. Using input-output tables, multipliers can be calculated to provide a simple means of working out the flow on effects of a change in output in an industry on one or more of imports, income, employment or output in individual industries or in total. The multipliers can show just the 'first-round' effects, or the aggregated effects once all secondary effects have flowed through the system.

114. An example of multiplier tables available from the ABS is presented in Table 17. A list of the available multiplier tables is provided on the order form at the back of this publication. In addition, in order to assist users of input-output tables, the ABS has published an information paper entitled *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction to Input-Output Multipliers* (Cat. No. 5246.0). This paper provides a guide to the construction, interpretation and use of input-output multipliers.

Relationship between input-output and other national accounting estimates

115. There are differences between primary input and final demand estimates included in this publication and the corresponding estimates for 1993-94 in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1994-95* (5204.0), although the concepts, but not the classifications, are the same. Work is proceeding on reducing the extent of such differences both in the context of the development of the system of input-output tables and as estimation methodologies for the national income, expenditure and product estimates are reviewed.

116. For 1993-94, the estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) implied by the primary inputs in the

input-output tables is about 0.1 per cent higher than the estimate shown in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0). The estimate of gross domestic product implied by final demand in the input-output tables is about 0.1 per cent higher than the estimate (excluding the statistical discrepancy) shown in 5204.0. Although a complete analysis and balancing of commodity flows results in internal consistency of input-output estimates of primary inputs (income) and final demand (expenditure), it does not necessarily make them more accurate or reliable than the estimates in 5204.0. The estimates can only be as good as the basic data and methodology used in their preparation and the basic data used for 1993-94 leave some gaps and have some deficiencies.

117. The differences which have been referred to do not imply anything about the relative precision of the input-output and national income, expenditure and product estimates, nor do they necessarily suggest deficiencies which would seriously affect most analytical uses of the tables included in this publication.

Related Publications

118. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Economic Indicators, April 1993 (1350.0): *Feature Article; Input-output Tables: Describing the Shape of Australia's Economy*

The Statistical Concepts Reference Library on CD-ROM (1361.0)

Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5204.0)

Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, March 1990 (5206.0): *Feature Article; Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting*

Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, September 1996 (5206.0): *Feature Article; Impact of the 1995-96 Farm Season on Australian Production*

Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, (Commodity Details) (5215.0)

Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5216.0)

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock (5221.0)

Australian National Accounts: Flow of Funds (5232.0)

Occasional Paper: Estimates of Multifactor Productivity, Australia (5233.0)

A Guide to the Australian National Accounts (5235.0)

Australian National Accounts; National Balance Sheet (5241.0)

Discussion Paper: Introduction of Revised International Statistical Standards in ABS Macro-economic Statistics (5245.0)

Information Paper: Australian National Accounts: Introduction to Input-Output Multipliers (5246.0)

Balance of Payments, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5331.0)

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (5363.0)

119. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

In addition to the above publications, the following papers presented by ABS officers at external conferences may be of interest to readers of this publication:

The RAS Method for Compiling Input-Output Tables: ABS Experience

Input-Output: New Derived Tables for Australia based on a Japanese Input-Output Model

The Australian National Accounts: Implementing the 1993 SNA and Associated Changes to the Australian Input-Output Tables

Measuring the Importance of Manufacturing to the Australian Economy

The Australian Input-Output Tables Project: Implementation of the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and Planned Future Developments

Copies of these papers are available on request from the ABS.

120. Publications of the United Nations Statistical Office which relate to this publication include:

Input-Output Tables and Analysis, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 4, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1973

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The Australian Input-Output Tables Project: Implementation of the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and Planned Future Developments

Copies of these papers are available on request from the ABS.

120. Publications of the United Nations Statistical Office which relate to this publication include:

Input-Output Tables and Analysis, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 4, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1973

Input-Output Bibliography, 1966-1970, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 55, United Nations, New York, 1972

A System of National Accounts, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1969

National Accounts Statistics: Study of Input-Output Tables, 1970-80, UN, 1987

Input-Output Tables for Developing Countries (2 Vols), UNIDO, 1985

121. Publications of Eurostat which relate to this publication include:

National Accounts ESA Input-Output Tables 1980, Eurostat, 1986

European System of Accounts ESA 1995, Eurostat, 1996

Symbols and other usages

agric. agriculture
 c.i.f. cost, insurance, freight
 cc cubic centimetres
 exc exceeding
 excl. excluding
 f.o.b. free on board
 g.o.s. gross operating surplus
 incl. including
 min. mineral
 n.a. not available
 n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
 n.e.i. not elsewhere included
 supps. supplements
 * after a table number means floppy disk table number

122. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. For rounding and other processing reasons, small discrepancies also can occur between figures in this publication and comparable figures on the floppy disks.

TABLE 1. MAKE MATRIX - OUTPUT BY COMMODITY GROUP BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

(S million)								
Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output
0101	Sheep	2,810	2106	Bakery products	8	2401	Printing; services to printing	1
0101	Sheep	2,810	2108	Other food products	18	2509	Plastic products	1
0102	Grains	4,340	2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	n.a.	2703	Structural metal products	3
0102	Grains	4,340	2111	Wine and spirits	n.a.	2704	Sheet metal products	2
0103	Beef cattle	4,041	2505	Soap and detergents	5	2705	Fabricated metal products	12
0103	Beef cattle	4,041	2104	Oils and fats	621	2810	Other machinery and equipment	2
0104	Dairy cattle	2,448	2101	Meat and meat products	n.a.	2902	Furniture	30
0104	Dairy cattle	2,448	2104	Oils and fats	595	2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.
0105	Pigs	598	2105	Flour and cereal foods	n.a.	2203	Knitting mill products	1,040
0105	Pigs	598	2701	Iron and steel	2	2202	Textile products	n.a.
0106	Poultry	1,118	2105	Flour and cereal foods	2,610	2203	Knitting mill products	905
0106	Poultry	1,118	2102	Dairy products	9	2204	Clothing	n.a.
0107	Other agriculture	6,193	2103	Fruit and vegetable products	2	2206	Leather and leather products	n.a.
0107	Other agriculture	6,193	2105	Flour and cereal foods	2,572	2204	Clothing	3,394
0200	Services to agric.; hunting	1,988	2106	Bakery products	n.a.	2108	Other food products	1
0200	Services to agric.; hunting	1,988	2108	Other food products	n.a.	2202	Textile products	n.a.
0300	Forestry and logging	1,456	2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	2	2203	Knitting mill products	n.a.
0300	Forestry and logging	1,456	2106	Bakery products	2,608	2204	Clothing	3,340
0400	Commercial fishing	2,117	2106	Bakery products	2,607	2205	Footwear	12
0400	Commercial fishing	2,113	2107	Confectionery	1,064	2206	Leather and leather products	1
2108	Other food products	4	2106	Bakery products	n.a.	2302	Other wood products	1
1100	Coal; oil and gas	15,600	2107	Confectionery	1,059	2508	Rubber products	1
1100	Coal; oil and gas	15,469	2505	Soap and detergents	n.a.	2509	Plastic products	4
2501	Petroleum and coal products	131	2108	Other food products	7,556	2205	Footwear	570
1301	Iron ores	3,080	2101	Meat and meat products	34	2202	Textile products	n.a.
1301	Iron ores	3,080	2103	Fruit and vegetable products	8	2205	Footwear	565
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	7,922	2105	Flour and cereal foods	76	2206	Leather and leather products	n.a.
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	7,914	2106	Bakery products	15	2508	Rubber products	1
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	8	2108	Other food products	7,412	2509	Plastic products	4
1400	Other mining	2,767	2110	Beer and malt	n.a.	2206	Leather and leather products	656
0300	Forestry and logging	1	2502	Basic chemicals	n.a.	2202	Textile products	1
1301	Iron ores	n.a.	2507	Other chemical products	5	2204	Clothing	1
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	n.a.	2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	1,881	2206	Leather and leather products	653
1400	Other mining	2,741	2102	Dairy products	n.a.	2509	Plastic products	2
2502	Basic chemicals	2	2103	Fruit and vegetable products	14	2301	Sawmill products	2,102
4102	Other construction	17	2105	Flour and cereal foods	n.a.	2301	Sawmill products	2,070
6201	Rail, pipeline, other transp	3	2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	1,853	2302	Other wood products	n.a.
1500	Services to mining	3,331	2110	Beer and malt	2,282	2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	n.a.
1500	Services to mining	3,331	2110	Beer and malt	2,282	2502	Basic chemicals	1
2101	Meat and meat products	10,103	2111	Wine and spirits	1,407	2302	Other wood products	3,369
2101	Meat and meat products	10,077	2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	1	2301	Sawmill products	32
2106	Bakery products	n.a.	2110	Beer and malt	1	2302	Other wood products	3,199
2108	Other food products	21	2111	Wine and spirits	1,405	2401	Printing; services to printing	1
2206	Leather and leather products	n.a.	2112	Tobacco products	895	2509	Plastic products	1
2102	Dairy products	6,080	2112	Tobacco products	895	2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	1
2101	Meat and meat products	2	2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	3,038	2701	Iron and steel	4
2102	Dairy products	6,073	2101	Meat and meat products	n.a.	2703	Structural metal products	40
2107	Confectionery	3	2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	2,984	2704	Sheet metal products	7
2108	Other food products	2	2202	Textile products	n.a.	2705	Fabricated metal products	5
2103	Fruit and vegetable products	2,558	2206	Leather and leather products	3	2808	Other electrical equipment	1
2102	Dairy products	7	2705	Fabricated metal products	2	2810	Other machinery and equipment	34
2103	Fruit and vegetable products	2,507	2902	Furniture	4	2902	Furniture	7
2105	Flour and cereal foods	5	2202	Textile products	1,613	4102	Other construction	40
			2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	104	2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	1,949
			2202	Textile products	1,412	2302	Other wood products	n.a.
			2203	Knitting mill products	23	2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	1,917
			2204	Clothing	n.a.	2304	Paper bags and products	17
			2205	Footwear	1	2401	Printing; services to printing	2
			2302	Other wood products	4	2509	Plastic products	3
						2601	Glass and glass products	n.a.
						2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	1

Commodity group totals include confidential and consequentially confidential data which are indicated by the symbol n.a.

Data are rounded to the nearest million.

(a) Commodity group in bold, producing industry in normal type.

TABLE 1. MAKE MATRIX - OUTPUT BY COMMODITY GROUP BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

(S million)								
Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output
2304	Paper bags and products	2,693	2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	665	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	94
2101	Meat and meat products	1	2108	Other food products	4	2604	Plaster, other concrete prod.	2,139
2301	Sawmill products	6	2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	13	2302	Other wood products	3
2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	42	2505	Soap and detergents	18	2602	Ceramic products	n.a.
2304	Paper bags and products	2,639	2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	620	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	48
2401	Printing; services to printing	3	2507	Other chemical products	10	2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	2,048
2401	Printing; services to printing	5,805	2507	Other chemical products	1,252	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	n.a.
2204	Clothing	1	2108	Other food products	n.a.	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	721
2304	Paper bags and products	11	2112	Tobacco products	3	2304	Paper bags and products	2
2401	Printing; services to printing	5,580	2502	Basic chemicals	6	2509	Plastic products	2
2402	Publishing; recorded media etc	188	2503	Paints	6	2602	Ceramic products	n.a.
2509	Plastic products	n.a.	2505	Soap and detergents	10	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	7
2704	Sheet metal products	2	2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	1	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	710
2705	Fabricated metal products	2	2507	Other chemical products	1,218	2703	Structural metal products	n.a.
2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.	2508	Rubber products	n.a.	2701	Iron and steel	9,076
2402	Publishing; recorded media etc	5,997	2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.	2302	Other wood products	12
2401	Printing; services to printing	102	2508	Rubber products	1,316	2701	Iron and steel	8,981
2402	Publishing; recorded media etc	5,895	2204	Clothing	1	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	6
2501	Petroleum and coal products	10,180	2205	Footwear	1	2703	Structural metal products	20
2501	Petroleum and coal products	10,171	2302	Other wood products	n.a.	2705	Fabricated metal products	18
2502	Basic chemicals	5	2507	Other chemical products	n.a.	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.
2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	n.a.	2508	Rubber products	1,312	2803	Railway equipment	27
2701	Iron and steel	n.a.	2509	Plastic products	5,083	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.
2502	Basic chemicals	5,166	2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	1	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	10,782
2101	Meat and meat products	1	2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	1	1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	3
2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	2	2202	Textile products	11	2302	Other wood products	5
2111	Wine and spirits	1	2204	Clothing	1	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	2
2202	Textile products	6	2302	Other wood products	2	2701	Iron and steel	n.a.
2501	Petroleum and coal products	25	2304	Paper bags and products	4	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	10,611
2502	Basic chemicals	4,922	2401	Printing; services to printing	9	2703	Structural metal products	54
2501	Paints	1	2502	Basic chemicals	20	2704	Sheet metal products	23
2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	11	2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	1	2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.
2505	Soap and detergents	13	2507	Other chemical products	13	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	2
2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	1	2508	Rubber products	1	2807	Household appliances	3
2507	Other chemical products	138	2509	Plastic products	4,918	2808	Other electrical equipment	8
2509	Plastic products	19	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	3	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	2
2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	9	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	11	2810	Other machinery and equipment	1
2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	6	2704	Sheet metal products	13	2703	Structural metal products	4,665
2701	Iron and steel	5	2705	Fabricated metal products	12	2202	Textile products	5
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	7	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.	2302	Other wood products	10
2705	Fabricated metal products	2	2802	Ships and boats	1	2509	Plastic products	2
2503	Paints	1,538	2805	Scientific etc equipment	1	2601	Glass and glass products	1
2502	Basic chemicals	n.a.	2807	Household appliances	5	2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	6
2503	Paints	1,453	2808	Other electrical equipment	4	2701	Iron and steel	46
2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	5	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2703	Structural metal products	4,469
2507	Other chemical products	4	2901	Prefabricated buildings	9	2704	Sheet metal products	21
2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	n.a.	2902	Furniture	8	2705	Fabricated metal products	69
2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	3,799	2903	Other manufacturing	22	2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.
2502	Basic chemicals	1	2601	Glass and glass products	1,101	2810	Other machinery and equipment	10
2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	3,770	1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	5	2901	Prefabricated buildings	14
2505	Soap and detergents	3	2601	Glass and glass products	1,078	2902	Furniture	n.a.
2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	n.a.	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	1	2602	Ceramic products	1,327
2507	Other chemical products	6	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	3	2602	Ceramic products	1,323
2805	Scientific etc equipment	1	2703	Structural metal products	5	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	4
2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.	2704	Sheet metal products	1	2603	Cement, lime and concrete	2,582
2505	Soap and detergents	1,010	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	2	1400	Other mining	3
2101	Meat and meat products	n.a.	2902	Furniture	5	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	2,480
2502	Basic chemicals	27	2602	Ceramic products	1,327	2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	5
2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	14	2602	Ceramic products	1,323			
2505	Soap and detergents	946	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	4			
2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	4	2603	Cement, lime and concrete	2,582			
2507	Other chemical products	n.a.	1400	Other mining	3			
2704	Sheet metal products	9	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	2,480			
			2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	5			

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TABLE 1. MAKE MATRIX - OUTPUT BY COMMODITY GROUP BY INDUSTRY 1993-94
(S million)

Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output
2704	Sheet metal products	2,705	2803	Railway equipment	839	2705	Fabricated metal products	4
2509	Plastic products	6	2701	Iron and steel	6	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.
2701	Iron and steel	11	2703	Structural metal products	n.a.	2802	Ships and boats	3
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	39	2704	Sheet metal products	3	2803	Railway equipment	44
2703	Structural metal products	12	2705	Fabricated metal products	1	2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.
2704	Sheet metal products	2,481	2803	Railway equipment	827	2807	Household appliances	5
2705	Fabricated metal products	77	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	1	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	2,312
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	14	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.
2802	Ships and boats	n.a.				2903	Other manufacturing	2
2805	Scientific etc equipment	n.a.	2804	Aircraft	2,008			
2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.	2804	Aircraft	2,008	2810	Other machinery & equip.	3,456
2808	Other electrical equipment	1				2101	Meat and meat products	1
2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	n.a.	2805	Scientific etc equipment	1,607	2102	Dairy products	11
2810	Other machinery and equipment	8	2204	Clothing	2	2104	Oils and fats	6
2901	Prefabricated buildings	n.a.	2205	Footwear	n.a.	2108	Other food products	6
2902	Furniture	n.a.	2509	Plastic products	n.a.	2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	3
2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.	2705	Fabricated metal products	19	2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	2
			2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.	2202	Textile products	2
2705	Fabricated metal products	4,654	2802	Ships and boats	n.a.	2205	Footwear	1
2101	Meat and meat products	2	2805	Scientific etc equipment	1,505	2302	Other wood products	1
2112	Tobacco products	3	2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.	2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	n.a.
2202	Textile products	27	2808	Other electrical equipment	n.a.	2401	Printing: services to printing	1
2203	Knitting mill products	n.a.	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	2	2402	Publishing: recorded media etc	2
2205	Footwear	2	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2501	Petroleum and coal products	1
2302	Other wood products	1	2902	Furniture	n.a.	2502	Basic chemicals	18
2505	Soap and detergents	5				2505	Soap and detergents	2
2509	Plastic products	6	2806	Electronic equipment	3,646	2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	1
2701	Iron and steel	85	1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	n.a.	2507	Other chemical products	2
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	66	2401	Printing: services to printing	1	2508	Rubber products	1
2703	Structural metal products	109	2509	Plastic products	6	2509	Plastic products	11
2704	Sheet metal products	65	2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.	2602	Ceramic products	9
2705	Fabricated metal products	4,148	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	2
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.	2806	Electronic equipment	3,611	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	4
2802	Ships and boats	n.a.	2808	Other electrical equipment	n.a.	2701	Iron and steel	124
2804	Aircraft	11	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	18
2805	Scientific etc equipment	n.a.				2703	Structural metal products	3
2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.	2807	Household appliances	2,103	2704	Sheet metal products	20
2807	Household appliances	4	2509	Plastic products	1	2705	Fabricated metal products	16
2808	Other electrical equipment	n.a.	2704	Sheet metal products	4	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	167
2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	28	2807	Household appliances	2,050	2802	Ships and boats	n.a.
2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2808	Other electrical equipment	3	2803	Railway equipment	n.a.
2901	Prefabricated buildings	n.a.	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	n.a.	2805	Scientific etc equipment	n.a.
2902	Furniture	n.a.	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.
2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.				2807	Household appliances	21
			2808	Other electrical equipment	3,665	2808	Other electrical equipment	n.a.
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	12,291	2106	Bakery products	2	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	167
2508	Rubber products	19	2509	Plastic products	10	2810	Other machinery and equipment	2,695
2509	Plastic products	4	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	2	2901	Prefabricated buildings	n.a.
2701	Iron and steel	n.a.	2703	Structural metal products	n.a.	2902	Furniture	1
2704	Sheet metal products	1	2704	Sheet metal products	n.a.	2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.
2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.	2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.	4102	Other construction	48
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	12,161	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	5			
2802	Ships and boats	1	2803	Railway equipment	n.a.	2901	Prefabricated buildings	496
2806	Electronic equipment	2	2805	Scientific etc equipment	n.a.	2701	Iron and steel	n.a.
2807	Household appliances	n.a.	2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.	2703	Structural metal products	2
2808	Other electrical equipment	6	2807	Household appliances	1	2704	Sheet metal products	2
2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	n.a.	2808	Other electrical equipment	3,546	2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.
2810	Other machinery and equipment	25	2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.
2903	Other manufacturing	2	2902	Furniture	n.a.	2901	Prefabricated buildings	434
			2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.	2902	Furniture	n.a.
2802	Ships and boats	1,763				4102	Other construction	5
2509	Plastic products	1	2809	Agricultural, mining etc	2,473			
2701	Iron and steel	1	1100	Coal; oil and gas	5			
2703	Structural metal products	n.a.	2101	Meat and meat products	8			
2705	Fabricated metal products	9	2108	Other food products	5			
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.	2302	Other wood products	1			
2802	Ships and boats	1,722	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	1			
2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.	2701	Iron and steel	3			
2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	2	2703	Structural metal products	n.a.			
2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2704	Sheet metal products	1			

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TABLE 1. MAKE MATRIX - OUTPUT BY COMMODITY GROUP BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

(\$ million)								
Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output
2902	Furniture	3,688	2501	Petroleum and coal products	4	6201	Rail, pipeline, other transpt.	5,389
2202	Textile products	n.a.	2502	Basic chemicals	12	6201	Rail, pipeline, other transpt.	5,389
2302	Other wood products	2	2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	n.a.			
2509	Plastic products	14	2507	Other chemical products	7	6301	Water transport	3,442
2703	Structural metal products	31	2508	Rubber products	1	6301	Water transport	3,442
2704	Sheet metal products	2	2509	Plastic products	n.a.			
2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.	2601	Glass and glass products	n.a.	6401	Air and space transport	8,860
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.	2602	Ceramic products	2	1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	1
2805	Scientific etc equipment	n.a.	2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	5	6401	Air and space transport	8,859
2902	Furniture	3,607	2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	8			
2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.	2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	6	6601	Services to transport; storage	10,206
			2701	Iron and steel	33	6601	Services to transport; storage	10,206
2903	Other manufacturing	1,616	2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	40			
2202	Textile products	29	2703	Structural metal products	5	7101	Communication services	16,321
2203	Knitting mill products	n.a.	2705	Fabricated metal products	3	7101	Communication services	16,321
2204	Clothing	1	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	n.a.			
2401	Printing; services to printing	n.a.	2802	Ships and boats	4	7301	Banking	16,781
2509	Plastic products	n.a.	2803	Railway equipment	2	7301	Banking	16,781
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	401	2806	Electronic equipment	2			
2704	Sheet metal products	n.a.	2807	Household appliances	4	7302	Non-bank finance	4,816
2705	Fabricated metal products	n.a.	2808	Other electrical equipment	28	7302	Non-bank finance	4,816
2806	Electronic equipment	n.a.	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	7			
2808	Other electrical equipment	n.a.	2810	Other machinery and equipment	4	7303	Financial asset investors	1,792
2810	Other machinery and equipment	n.a.	2901	Prefabricated buildings	2	7303	Financial asset investors	1,792
2902	Furniture	n.a.	2902	Furniture	3			
2903	Other manufacturing	970	2903	Other manufacturing	n.a.	7401	Insurance	6,658
			4102	Other construction	26,890	7401	Insurance	6,658
3601	Electricity	12,743	6201	Rail, pipeline, other transp.	14			
1100	Coal; oil and gas	8				7501	Services to finance etc	6,846
1301	Iron ores	23	4501	Wholesale trade	38,278	7501	Services to finance etc	6,846
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	5	4501	Wholesale trade	38,278			
3601	Electricity	12,708				7701	Ownership of dwellings	48,096
			5101	Retail trade	37,854	7701	Ownership of dwellings	48,096
3602	Gas	1,866	5101	Retail trade	37,854			
3602	Gas	1,866						
			5401	Mechanical repairs	10,443			
3701	Water, sewerage and drainage	5,526	2703	Structural metal products	2			
3701	Water, sewerage and drainage	5,526	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	68			
			2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	16			
4101	Residential building	24,755	2810	Other machinery and equipment	3			
4101	Residential building	24,755	5401	Mechanical repairs	10,355			
4102	Other construction	27,631	5402	Other repairs	5,097			
1100	Coal; oil and gas	202	2102	Dairy products	1			
1301	Iron ores	10	2106	Bakery products	1			
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	40	2401	Printing; services to printing	71			
1400	Other mining	n.a.	2402	Publishing; recorded media etc	13			
1500	Services to mining	9	2703	Structural metal products	8			
2101	Meat and meat products	16	2704	Sheet metal products	2			
2102	Dairy products	14	2705	Fabricated metal products	2			
2103	Fruit and vegetable products	13	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	2			
2105	Flour and cereal foods	n.a.	2805	Scientific etc equipment	36			
2106	Bakery products	12	2806	Electronic equipment	74			
2107	Confectionery	8	2807	Household appliances	32			
2108	Other food products	28	2808	Other electrical equipment	104			
2110	Beer and malt	n.a.	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	95			
2111	Wine and spirits	n.a.	2810	Other machinery and equipment	74			
2112	Tobacco products	n.a.	2902	Furniture	2			
2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	4	4102	Other construction	2			
2202	Textile products	1	5402	Other repairs	4,577			
2203	Knitting mill products	n.a.				5701	Accommodation, cafes & rest.	17,329
2204	Clothing	n.a.	5701	Accommodation, cafes & rest.	17,317			
2205	Footwear	n.a.	6101	Road transport	4			
2206	Leather and leather products	n.a.	6201	Rail, pipeline, other transpt.	7			
2301	Sawmill products	21						
2302	Other wood products	n.a.	6101	Road transport	15,041			
2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	3	6101	Road transport	15,041			
2304	Paper bags and products	5						
2401	Printing; services to printing	12						
2402	Publishing; recorded media etc	n.a.						

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TABLE 1. MAKE MATRIX - OUTPUT BY COMMODITY GROUP BY INDUSTRY 1993-94
(\$ million)

Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output	Code(a)	Description	Output
7702	Other property services	18,605	2705	Fabricated metal products	7	7802	Legal, accounting etc services	21,638
1100	Coal; oil and gas	n.a.	2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	76			
1301	Iron ores	n.a.	2802	Ships and boats	8	7803	Other business services	7,227
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	1	2803	Railway equipment	1	4101	Residential building	54
1400	Other mining	n.a.	2804	Aircraft	n.a.	4102	Other construction	2
2101	Meat and meat products	5	2805	Scientific etc equipment	2	7101	Communication services	116
2102	Dairy products	1	2806	Electronic equipment	4	7803	Other business services	7,055
2103	Fruit and vegetable products	1	2807	Household appliances	1			
2104	Oils and fats	1	2808	Other electrical equipment	16	8101	Government administration	30,397
2105	Flour and cereal foods	2	2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	23	8101	Government administration	30,397
2106	Bakery products	2	2810	Other machinery and equipment	15			
2108	Other food products	7	2901	Prefabricated buildings	5	8201	Defence	9,674
2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	19	2902	Furniture	5	8201	Defence	9,674
2110	Beer and malt	13	2903	Other manufacturing	3			
2111	Wine and spirits	1	3601	Electricity	23	8401	Education	23,557
2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	2	3602	Gas	1	8401	Education	23,557
2202	Textile products	3	3701	Water, sewerage and drainage	36			
2203	Knitting mill products	n.a.	4101	Residential building	44	8601	Health services	29,094
2204	Clothing	5	4102	Other construction	98	8601	Health services	29,094
2206	Leather and leather products	1	4501	Wholesale trade	45			
2301	Sawmill products	n.a.	6201	Rail, pipeline, other transp.	44	8701	Community services	6,291
2302	Other wood products	4	6601	Services to transport; storage	104	8701	Community services	6,291
2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	n.a.	7301	Banking	161			
2304	Paper bags and products	1	7302	Non-bank finance	33	9101	Motion picture, radio etc	4,003
2401	Printing; services to printing	7	7401	Insurance	1,548	9101	Motion picture, radio etc	4,003
2402	Publishing; recorded media etc	4	7702	Other property services	15,840			
2501	Petroleum and coal products	n.a.	7802	Legal, accounting etc services	195	9201	Libraries, museums, arts	2,377
2502	Basic chemicals	83				9201	Libraries, museums, arts	2,377
2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	3	7801	Scientific research etc	14,846			
2508	Rubber products	1	4101	Residential building	51	9301	Sport, gambling etc	8,009
2509	Plastic products	7	4102	Other construction	30	9301	Sport, gambling etc	8,009
2601	Glass and glass products	n.a.	7801	Scientific research etc	14,765			
2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	n.a.				9501	Personal services	5,071
2604	Plaster; other concrete prod.	3	7802	Legal, accounting etc services	22,284	9501	Personal services	5,071
2701	Iron and steel	5	4102	Other construction	64			
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	3	6101	Road transport	6	9601	Other services	8,369
2703	Structural metal products	8	6201	Rail, pipeline, other transp.	3	9601	Other services	8,369
2704	Sheet metal products	3	7101	Communication services	574			
						Total All Commodity Groups		756,687

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Data are rounded to the nearest million.

(a) Commodity group in bold, producing industry in normal type.

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES

USAGE SUPPLY	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107	0200	0300	0400	1100	1301	1302	1400
0101 Sheep	18.2	240.9	61.3	47.6	20.6	39.8	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0102 Grains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0103 Beef cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0104 Dairy cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0105 Pigs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0106 Poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0107 Other agriculture	22.8	—	94.7	195.8	54.8	—	120.5	636.1	3.0	—	0.2	—	0.4	0.1
0200 Services to agric.; hunting	305.7	124.7	152.1	33.4	12.2	0.8	275.5	—	8.2	—	—	—	—	—
0300 Forestry and logging	0.8	—	16.9	2.0	—	—	8.2	—	77.0	—	21.2	0.1	3.1	0.4
0400 Commercial fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
1100 Coal, oil and gas	—	—	—	1.5	0.3	9.4	1.1	3.7	1.7	0.4	95.1	15.1	24.8	1.1
1301 Iron ores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143.4	—	—
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119.2	—
1400 Other mining	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	3.8	—	2.5	—	14.1	—	62.6	43.5
1500 Services to mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	933.5	262.6	1,594.9	72.7
2101 Meat and meat products	0.3	—	5.5	—	—	128.9	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2102 Dairy products	0.3	0.2	2.1	6.9	48.3	—	0.7	2.5	0.1	3.2	0.1	2.6	—	0.1
2103 Fruit and vegetable products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
2104 Oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2105 Flour and cereal foods	3.2	—	7.4	2.6	31.2	1.5	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2106 Bakery products	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	4.6	2.0	4.5	2.2
2107 Confectionery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2108 Other food products	8.6	—	36.8	210.1	50.8	202.2	14.5	2.5	0.1	115.3	—	0.2	—	—
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—
2110 Beer and malt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	1.4	1.5	4.6	0.4
2111 Wine and spirits	1.5	1.3	3.3	1.5	0.2	—	3.9	4.7	8.2	—	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.3
2112 Tobacco products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2202 Textile products	5.8	12.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	—	14.9	2.7	8.3	0.2	4.4	—	4.8	0.1
2203 Knitting mill products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3
2204 Clothing	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.1	3.1	1.8	3.4	0.3
2205 Footwear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	3.0	3.1	—	2.7	0.9
2206 Leather and leather products	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2301 Sawmill products	3.5	—	2.0	3.4	2.8	—	—	—	—	1.0	5.7	—	1.9	—
2302 Other wood products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.4	20.6	1.6	0.4	0.9	—
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	3.9	0.1
2304 Paper bags and products	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	—	40.7	39.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.1
2401 Printing, services to printing	0.9	2.2	0.5	0.4	—	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.5	0.4	9.6	1.9	4.4	1.5
2402 Publishing, recorded media etc	1.8	9.6	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.7	3.1	0.7	9.7	0.6	13.3	1.4
2501 Petroleum and coal products	98.1	213.7	163.0	55.1	16.9	20.6	160.4	15.7	82.6	183.4	76.9	37.4	164.4	52.7
2502 Basic chemicals	76.4	265.8	132.0	61.2	14.2	0.1	184.0	176.0	3.7	0.4	65.6	4.9	221.3	12.8
2503 Plastics	1.3	3.3	9.5	3.4	4.0	6.9	4.6	0.4	7.4	18.5	14.7	2.2	7.8	0.5
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc	64.6	77.4	65.1	71.7	12.5	4.9	115.4	140.1	0.3	5.4	1.2	0.1	4.0	0.4
2505 Soap and detergents	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.3
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2507 Other chemical products	0.8	2.5	6.8	1.2	1.4	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	9.1	—	0.1	—
2508 Rubber products	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.1	—	0.5	1.0	11.6	4.9	2.5	35.0	65.5	14.0
2509 Plastics products	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	15.9	0.8	9.3	28.8	88.5	50.2	75.1	24.5
2601 Glass and glass products	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
2602 Ceramic products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
2604 Plaster, other concrete products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.7	—	—	—	—	—
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2701 Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.8	0.4	75.4	23.8	66.6	14.4
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	1.6	6.2	8.3	0.3
2703 Structural metal products	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	9.0	12.5	43.2	11.5	96.0	11.8
2704 Sheet metal products	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	3.1	0.2	5.2	0.1	22.5	0.1
2705 Fabricated metal products	11.4	0.5	9.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	11.6	2.2	10.7	26.8	59.8	6.9	39.3	6.7
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc	2.3	13.9	7.8	2.0	0.5	—	4.5	1.2	2.0	39.9	5.0	4.7	22.5	1.5
2802 Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	19.3	0.1	—	0.1	—
2803 Railway equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	—	0.8	—

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, I07 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE													
	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107 *	0200	0300	0400	1100	1301	1302	1400
2804 Aircraft	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	—	1.0	2.6	0.9	—	85.4	0.4	—	—
2805 Scientific etc equipment	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	1.2	0.9	18.5	4.6	0.6	3.5	0.8
2806 Electronic equipment	0.6	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	0.2	1.8	5.4	28.3	4.2	1.3	5.5	0.4
2807 Household appliances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	8.6	19.0	—	—	0.1	—
2808 Other electrical equipment	1.2	0.8	8.6	3.6	0.8	1.8	11.3	0.9	14.5	25.1	40.7	6.0	34.7	3.9
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery	22.4	81.3	44.8	19.0	6.5	4.2	14.8	2.3	13.4	30.0	189.9	36.9	172.0	67.6
2810 Other machinery and equipment	5.6	4.4	6.8	2.5	0.4	0.5	5.0	1.5	37.9	14.5	134.9	11.4	233.8	31.5
2901 Prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	13.9	—	24.5	1.7
2902 Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	0.1
2903 Other manufacturing	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.6	91.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
3601 Electricity	23.5	20.3	35.7	47.6	9.8	26.6	66.3	6.1	3.6	15.7	248.5	46.9	355.9	42.7
3602 Gas	—	—	—	1.6	0.4	—	—	3.9	0.2	0.7	1.3	27.1	12.5	1.1
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	4.8	39.8	9.2	23.9	2.6	2.2	48.7	1.9	0.7	2.6	5.3	6.0	25.3	2.2
4101 Residential building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4102 Other construction	35.9	34.8	78.2	56.3	9.3	20.3	10.8	1.1	0.4	—	36.5	0.5	149.3	23.8
4501 Wholesale trade	140.7	270.0	124.7	63.2	20.2	23.5	126.1	47.2	60.7	188.1	180.3	49.7	224.2	58.6
5101 Retail trade	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	22.4	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.9
5401 Mechanical repairs	58.5	71.9	72.5	74.7	12.4	7.6	117.5	1.6	94.4	55.4	5.4	5.0	9.1	13.0
5402 Other repairs	13.0	61.8	35.9	17.6	2.9	39.0	6.8	6.8	15.2	—	78.6	26.6	60.6	132.9
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	34.7	56.8	31.4	42.9	3.0	5.2	21.5	5.5	3.0	4.1	6.6	5.1	15.5	2.7
6101 Road transport	48.4	137.0	140.2	99.9	31.1	20.6	95.0	60.8	38.3	25.9	61.8	10.4	123.5	57.0
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	3.9	25.9	9.8	8.2	2.9	5.2	6.1	3.3	1.1	1.7	16.8	10.8	13.0	3.0
6301 Water transport	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.6	7.5	2.2	1.9	1.9
6401 Air and space transport	6.3	11.6	9.6	7.7	2.7	1.8	7.6	10.3	3.3	4.1	29.9	15.2	71.2	8.6
6601 Services to transport, storage	20.3	79.3	29.8	16.1	4.1	24.0	25.6	1.1	3.4	17.2	51.4	2.5	10.1	4.5
7101 Communication services	35.6	37.2	56.3	29.5	10.1	10.9	30.9	3.6	14.1	11.6	45.9	5.3	146.5	19.1
7301 Banking	30.0	63.5	45.6	31.8	9.9	15.2	58.1	14.1	10.0	24.6	97.7	27.6	75.7	22.5
7302 Non-bank finance	7.5	11.6	10.7	6.5	1.6	3.0	16.2	5.2	4.8	5.8	40.4	8.3	20.4	7.2
7303 Financial asset investors	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
7401 Insurance	15.8	115.3	32.1	8.8	3.3	2.0	71.4	6.1	3.8	9.4	38.4	30.7	25.0	-4.3
7501 Services to finance etc	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	25.1	79.1	37.9	1.8
7701 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7702 Other property services	11.5	15.4	20.1	10.9	3.5	4.9	30.6	1.6	0.7	3.3	51.6	11.4	132.3	72.9
7801 Scientific research etc	43.5	48.8	96.1	13.2	4.0	2.5	35.4	15.4	8.3	2.8	42.3	8.9	37.9	16.2
7802 Legal, accounting etc services	36.3	30.3	82.0	40.0	9.4	34.1	49.3	6.9	2.9	16.9	62.4	13.0	67.4	17.3
7803 Other business services	1.2	1.8	7.8	—	—	0.3	2.9	0.4	1.5	1.5	22.2	4.0	33.9	4.5
8101 Government administration	8.5	1.6	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	13.9	24.9	4.3	8.3	12.0	2.2	3.7	0.9
8201 Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8401 Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8601 Health services	18.9	—	29.9	25.3	4.4	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	4.1	11.8	5.5	15.6	2.6
8701 Community services	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.1	0.3	—
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.1
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.9	10.8	0.6
9301 Sport, gambling etc	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.5	0.1
9501 Personal services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6	—
9601 Other services	2.2	4.1	4.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.3	0.1	9.8	0.4	—	0.4	1.7
T1 Intermediate Usage	1,265.0	2,199.1	1,813.4	1,362.8	429.1	689.7	1,924.2	3,258.4	684.1	1,248.4	3,757.7	1,026.0	4,832.8	893.8
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	221.9	342.7	319.1	165.6	52.3	166.2	912.1	265.1	540.1	275.5	2,430.1	403.0	1,020.5	306.4
P2 Gross operating surplus	1,183.6	1,519.8	1,701.1	823.3	89.8	226.1	3,062.0	400.5	125.9	377.5	9,253.0	1,590.6	1,898.7	1,469.3
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	59.1	171.5	107.8	39.3	12.7	9.4	121.8	23.2	63.8	135.6	68.5	36.9	108.6	33.7
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	72.8	94.4	87.8	50.1	12.6	23.4	153.7	35.6	40.6	69.7	129.7	49.7	86.6	40.4
P5 Sales by final buyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	—	—
P6A Complementary imports cif	8.0	12.3	11.4	6.9	1.7	3.2	17.5	5.6	3.1	6.0	44.4	8.8	22.6	7.8
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2 Australian Production	2,810.3	4,339.9	4,040.6	2,448.0	598.2	1,117.9	6,193.4	1,988.5	1,457.6	2,112.6	15,686.8	3,115.1	7,970.3	2,751.6
P6B Competing imports cif	—	25.0	1.1	—	0.3	0.3	461.8	17.6	12.6	71.4	2,481.0	95.1	1,015.6	99.7
P7B Duty on P6B	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
T3 Total Usage	2,810.3	4,364.9	4,041.7	2,448.0	598.2	1,118.2	6,657.9	2,006.1	1,470.2	2,184.1	18,167.8	3,210.1	8,985.9	2,851.7

(\$ million)

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

SUPPLY	USAGE	1500	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2201
2804 Aircraft		6.3													
2805 Scientific etc equipment		5.8	0.6				0.2	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.2		0.2
2806 Electronic equipment		1.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.7	0.8	0.3			0.1
2807 Household appliances		0.2	0.2												
2808 Other electrical equipment		3.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	5.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery		14.1					0.2	0.2	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.1
2810 Other machinery and equipment		20.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	5.0	10.6	6.3	55.6	10.2	4.4	4.5	0.5	5.1
2901 Prefabricated buildings		1.1													
2902 Furniture		0.1	0.5					0.5		0.1	0.2		1.4		
2903 Other manufacturing		0.5	1.9	0.2	4.0	0.5	4.2	0.9	1.0	4.9	11.3	5.8	12.5	0.9	5.9
3601 Electricity		3.7	66.2	38.0	31.9	3.4	43.2	33.8	7.6	52.0	10.6	15.7	12.1	7.2	25.5
3602 Gas			18.0	11.7	6.6	1.1	9.3	12.3	1.8	17.5	2.0	12.0	1.0	5.1	5.1
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage		0.5	2.8	0.3		2.3	0.4	6.7	0.5	12.4	1.2	4.8		0.9	3.6
4101 Residential building															
4102 Other construction		0.1	0.3				0.1	0.2	0.1		0.3	0.1			0.2
4501 Wholesale trade		36.3	261.1	262.2	109.0	43.1	129.3	159.8	108.0	350.4	79.6	207.3	29.7	17.9	240.8
5101 Retail trade		4.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.2	4.6	1.9	5.6	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.7
5401 Mechanical repairs		12.6	8.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	18.2	0.7	12.1	22.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2
5402 Other repairs		36.3	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.6	48.4	0.7	16.2	7.7	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.6
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants		28.5	4.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	22.6	2.3	14.2	5.4	2.1	6.1	2.1	9.9
6101 Road transport		40.4	535.0	177.4	89.1	21.5	76.7	25.9	8.2	256.1	29.2	98.6	15.4	18.2	49.7
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport		2.3	36.7	19.4	6.4	4.2	43.1	2.6	0.6	50.4	0.9	33.9	0.8	1.9	19.4
6301 Water transport		399.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	5.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9
6401 Air and space transport		28.2	5.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	4.3	17.6	0.8	12.5	3.4	0.6	5.8	0.9	9.8
6601 Services to transport, storage		4.8	8.0	3.7	4.3	4.4	16.1	14.9	0.8	54.3	17.1	3.5	3.5	1.4	6.0
7101 Communication services		29.7	46.6	1.3	32.9	0.4	6.7	25.9	1.2	19.9	5.9	1.7	10.4	11.3	16.4
7301 Banking		13.3	63.6	36.7	26.8	3.6	17.8	22.5	6.7	53.0	13.5	14.7	21.1	10.2	28.2
7302 Non-bank finance		4.8	40.3	16.4	7.1	1.7	9.5	11.6	8.7	31.4	9.3	6.8	9.4	46.5	8.4
7303 Financial asset investors		0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		-0.2
7401 Insurance		5.9	9.8	1.8	3.5	0.5	11.2	2.4	-0.3	42.6	13.7	3.2	7.3	2.2	1.9
7501 Services to finance etc		52.8	13.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.7	0.7	13.6	4.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4
7701 Ownership of dwellings															
7702 Other property services		27.5	149.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	5.5	1.1	1.5	8.9	2.9	0.6		0.6	1.7
7801 Scientific research etc		1,207.2	59.4	8.6	51.5	0.9	15.3	50.2	2.5	65.6	25.5	0.8	16.3	19.9	28.4
7802 Legal, accounting etc services		31.6	26.1	13.6	33.6	15.7	176.4	29.9	62.1	252.5	54.6	27.1	12.0	15.3	106.5
7803 Other business services		29.4	27.2	0.7	27.5	0.3	0.8	21.7	0.6	3.7	7.4	0.2	8.4	11.1	3.1
8101 Government administration		7.7	23.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	11.8	5.7	3.4	60.1	16.1	3.4	3.9	0.3	5.2
8201 Defence															
8401 Education		0.5					0.2		0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
8601 Health services		0.6	53.4				0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	17.3	0.1
8701 Community services		0.6	0.3	0.1			0.2	0.2	0.7			0.4		0.3	
9101 Motion picture, radio etc		1.8	1.7	0.3	6.6	1.5	0.5	3.1	3.0	9.2	10.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	3.2
9201 Libraries, museums, arts		1.0	0.2		0.3			0.2	1.9		0.1		0.1	0.3	
9301 Sport, gambling etc		0.5	0.1		0.1					0.7				12.3	
9501 Personal services		4.0	2.0	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.4
9601 Other services		2.1	40.5	1.5	26.4	0.3	15.5	18.1	0.6	10.0	2.3	0.5	8.4	9.5	4.1
T1 Intermediate Usage		2,560.1	7,990.9	4,694.4	1,916.1	457.1	1,886.5	1,610.4	591.8	5,184.5	1,521.8	1,335.0	927.1	585.6	2,165.2
P1 Wages, salaries, surpluses		674.1	1,363.0	544.8	360.8	83.7	316.6	720.5	231.1	914.6	204.6	229.1	171.1	124.3	464.7
P2 Gross operating surplus		9.5	482.9	796.6	213.1	50.0	418.8	225.5	217.2	1,161.0	62.4	697.6	279.0	151.3	359.2
P3 Commodity taxes (net)		21.4	113.1	14.1	18.9	3.3	35.6	47.4	10.5	73.3	68.8	13.6	22.8	26.0	67.1
P4 Indirect taxes (net)		63.9	191.5	55.8	29.3	6.9	27.5	52.8	16.8	78.4	20.3	22.4	15.6	10.7	31.3
P5 Sales by final buyers		1.6													
P6A Complementary imports cfr		9.5	28.8	17.3	7.2	1.7	7.6	7.5	3.1	107.5	5.3	6.5	4.0	2.5	8.8
P7A Duty on P6A															
T2 Australian Production		3,340.1	10,170.2	6,123.1	2,545.5	602.7	2,692.5	2,664.2	1,070.5	7,519.3	1,883.2	2,304.2	1,419.5	900.4	3,096.2
P6B Competing imports cfr		19.0	63.3	188.1	454.8	287.8	103.0	104.6	216.0	992.5	230.7	33.1	320.1	63.4	1,820.7
P7B Duty on P6B			0.6	1.6	18.4	2.9	3.1	2.6	11.8	8.5	8.3		4.7		80.2
T3 Total Usage		3,359.1	10,234.2	6,312.8	3,018.7	893.4	2,798.5	2,771.4	1,298.4	8,520.3	2,122.1	2,337.3	1,744.3	963.8	4,997.1

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX -- INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 -- continued
 INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES
 (\$ million)

SUPPLY	USAGE	2514	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2701	2702	2703
0101 Sheep															
0102 Grains			8.6	0.6	0.1										
0103 Beef cattle															
0104 Dairy cattle															
0105 Pigs															
0106 Poultry															
0107 Other agriculture			3.5	0.3	0.2	1.6	93.2				0.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
0200 Services to agric., hunting			1.4	2.4	0.3										
0300 Forestry and logging		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.4	0.8	4.9	4.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	30.6	0.2
0400 Commercial fishing								1.0							
1100 Coal, oil and gas		4.7	2.1	0.4	4.8	2.5	5.6	25.3	68.0	136.6	4.1	9.0	177.4	528.9	2.5
1301 Iron ores													621.8	1.5	48.0
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores					3.9			0.6	0.2		0.8	1.8	7.5	2,386.0	
1400 Other mining			1.0	0.6	5.8	0.5	2.2	30.8	34.2	419.3	155.7	76.5	84.2	1.7	9.2
1500 Services to mining															
2101 Meat and meat products			8.8	0.7	4.1		0.2			0.1			0.1		0.2
2102 Dairy products			0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.8
2103 Fruit and vegetable products			2.1	0.2						0.1					
2104 Oils and fats		32.0	27.1	12.4	0.7		0.6								
2105 Flour and cereal foods					1.6									0.1	
2106 Bakery products			0.1			0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1		0.2
2107 Confectionery															
2108 Other food products		0.3	0.1		3.7	0.1	0.6				0.1		0.5	0.1	0.3
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups			0.1				0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2
2110 Beer and malt															
2111 Wine and spirits			0.1		0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1		0.1
2112 Tobacco products															
2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc					0.8	46.1	82.9	0.4			0.5	2.9	0.6	0.1	13.3
2202 Textile products			0.1	3.5	0.1	5.5	55.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.2	5.1	26.7	2.0	7.4
2203 Knitting mill products			0.1		0.1	0.5	10.2				1.4	3.4			
2204 Clothing							0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		1.8		19.1
2205 Footwear						0.7	0.1			0.2	0.2		1.6		
2206 Leather and leather products						1.3									
2301 Sawmill products					1.5		5.9						0.1	1.7	38.8
2302 Other wood products						0.3	17.0	12.6	8.0		8.1	2.6	11.1	0.1	12.5
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard			6.2	6.9	9.8	0.6	8.5	2.6	1.5	0.4	27.2	20.8	2.3	3.8	4.5
2304 Paper bags and products		34.4	35.7	8.1	12.1	0.8	80.3	2.9	4.4	46.6	3.0	6.9	0.7	1.0	5.5
2401 Printing, services to printing		33.5	6.4	4.6	4.5	30.7	19.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	12.0	0.9	9.7	6.7	19.2
2402 Publishing, recorded media etc			2.2	12.2	1.4	78.2	45.4	4.1	2.0	7.5	1.4	1.3	7.6	2.0	36.5
2501 Petroleum and coal products		3.5	3.6	3.0	34.7	13.8	10.2	4.3	12.9	34.0	8.9	3.4	107.1	237.6	9.9
2502 Basic chemicals		31.1	271.5	89.5	221.3	119.9	1,103.0	105.1	57.0	2.3	22.6	45.5	94.6	258.2	12.8
2503 Paints					13.0		29.2	3.4	2.8		0.3	0.6	119.6	0.9	2.7
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc		1,214.2	17.7	2.0	2.6		0.2				0.1				0.2
2505 Soap and detergents		1.0	18.9	20.8	1.1		0.1				0.1		0.6		0.1
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries			13.7	16.7	0.3										
2507 Other chemical products		73.8	5.6	19.0	86.2	0.5	57.5	1.9	59.2	4.3	18.5	12.4	20.1	21.5	0.9
2508 Rubber products			0.1		0.5	127.1	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.2
2509 Plastic products		149.0	111.5	60.2	51.1	13.6	492.9	11.8	6.7	3.5	4.6	19.7	24.4	26.4	34.5
2601 Glass and glass products		43.4	1.9	1.3	1.5		9.7	113.8			2.1	4.8	0.6		70.4
2602 Ceramic products							0.6		11.3			0.1	199.7	14.9	10.9
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry					1.9		0.1		12.3	306.0	226.6	29.7	26.5		1.6
2604 Plaster, other concrete products									24.1	33.3	114.6	41.1			20.1
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec				2.0	1.6		37.9	13.5	28.0	0.7	17.8	27.3	9.0	11.3	2.1
2701 Iron and steel				0.1	41.0	2.4	8.3	2.7	0.2	13.0	60.0	2.1	2,376.8	71.9	697.3
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc		15.6	0.1	0.1	11.5	3.3	87.6	1.0	41.3		3.1	4.3	833.5	1,918.3	214.3
2703 Structural metal products							2.2	0.2	3.8		73.8	23.7	6.0		638.7
2704 Sheet metal products		51.2	4.4	3.8	13.7		1.5		1.6		0.6		7.7	0.2	3.9
2705 Fabricated metal products			1.0	0.2	201.3	13.4	55.6	6.8	20.8	4.5	6.3	2.6	65.5	22.8	481.5
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc							0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1		1.5		
2802 Ships and boats													0.4	0.1	0.1
2803 Railway equipment													1.2		

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES

USAGE		2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2701	2702	2703
SUPPLY		(\$ million)													
2804 Aircraft															
2805 Scientific etc equipment			0.2		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1			1.2	0.3	0.5
2806 Electronic equipment					0.2			0.1					1.5	0.3	3.8
2807 Household appliances							8.8								0.2
2808 Other electrical equipment				0.6	1.3	0.4	1.5	4.6	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.2	74.3	2.5	20.2
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery							0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.6	6.1	20.9
2810 Other machinery and equipment			4.7	1.0	1.7	3.4	12.0	6.3	1.8	1.2	4.7	0.4	14.0	4.1	13.5
2901 Prefabricated buildings															51.8
2902 Furniture															3.3
2903 Other manufacturing		3.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	31.0	0.6	1.7	1.9	3.4	0.8	9.8	21.0	1.1
3601 Electricity		24.5	6.0	2.4	7.8	12.2	74.1	25.8	42.3	35.2	12.8	15.4	64.9	488.8	10.2
3602 Gas		4.7	1.8	0.3	2.9	2.2	5.7	36.6	69.1	156.9		8.7	32.4	218.8	1.0
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage			0.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	19.5	10.6	
4101 Residential building															
4102 Other construction															
4501 Wholesale trade		263.3	57.6	26.4	67.9	60.7	197.1	42.4	25.6	32.2	34.1	23.5	366.2	221.1	151.2
5101 Retail trade		0.2	2.7	1.4	3.3	1.5	9.3	3.2	3.0	1.1	3.0	1.6	6.8	1.1	7.9
5401 Mechanical repairs			1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	4.0	0.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	0.3	3.8	0.8	5.0
5402 Other repairs			0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	4.6	1.4	4.0	7.8	1.3	0.4	11.7	2.1	2.3
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants			8.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	21.1	2.7	5.9	3.1	2.3	1.2	18.2	12.8	9.5
6101 Road transport		28.6	9.6	5.2	35.5	6.3	41.8	29.3	25.6	451.6	191.4	75.8	177.0	106.2	59.8
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport		1.8	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.3	65.8	2.1	9.4	17.9	8.7	3.5	99.3	105.0	11.6
6301 Water transport		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.7	18.4	106.2	2.8
6401 Air and space transport		6.7	6.1	2.2	0.7	2.9	13.9	2.2	4.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	11.8	11.6	8.3
6601 Services to transport, storage		2.1	3.2	1.6	2.7	2.1	14.0	4.0	5.2	13.2	11.7	2.2	52.7	14.1	7.9
7101 Communication services		78.4	11.9	9.5	10.0	45.5	39.9	3.6	10.3	10.8	26.7	2.5	29.3	29.3	39.8
7301 Banking		48.9	11.6	6.7	10.5	24.8	36.1	7.3	12.3	16.7	12.6	5.2	60.9	69.2	31.9
7302 Non-bank finance		11.1	3.0	1.9	3.7	3.7	16.9	3.0	3.5	6.6	5.4	2.3	35.8	31.8	14.7
7303 Financial asset investors		-0.1	-0.1		3.7	-0.1	0.2			-0.1	0.1		0.3	68.0	0.2
7401 Insurance		-4.3	0.3	0.8		1.1	-1.8	0.4	0.9	8.9	2.0	1.3	4.1	4.6	2.6
7501 Services to finance etc		0.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	4.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.3	13.4	4.0	3.9
7701 Ownership of dwellings															
7702 Other property services			0.1	1.5	1.6	2.4	7.4	4.0	2.2	4.1	1.5	0.9	558.4	353.5	6.1
7801 Scientific research etc		176.5	31.2	15.3	13.7	44.5	112.5	18.1	21.6	24.4	21.6	5.7	39.9	41.1	54.7
7802 Legal, accounting etc services		107.5	18.3	10.5	9.2	63.7	30.4	12.8	46.1	20.4	27.0	41.2	66.4	70.1	26.7
7803 Other business services		66.9	12.5	8.0	8.1	41.0	26.5	3.9	2.3	5.1	11.1	0.7	12.2	3.3	27.0
8101 Government administration			3.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	12.6	1.8	3.2	5.1	3.1	0.8	41.7	7.6	10.3
8201 Defence															
8401 Education			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.1		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.5
8601 Health services		107.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6
8701 Community services			0.1								0.2		0.8		
9101 Motion picture, radio etc		26.2	7.0	2.0	1.2	10.3	2.1	3.7	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	3.5	1.2	1.3
9201 Libraries, museums, arts		0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3				0.1		0.2		0.3
9301 Sport, gambling etc			0.4	0.2		1.4	0.4								
9501 Personal services		5.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.2
9601 Other services		64.8	10.4	8.0	7.0	18.2	53.0	0.5	4.4	10.7	20.7	1.4	4.3	5.4	33.3
T1 Intermediate Usage		2,713.7	774.7	386.9	947.9	825.1	3,193.2	574.9	718.6	1,874.8	1,193.5	551.9	6,714.7	7,573.0	3,068.7
P1 Wages, salaries, supps		518.8	116.5	119.1	207.6	312.1	1,004.8	230.3	328.7	269.3	381.4	163.3	1,403.3	1,149.8	913.5
P2 Gross operating surplus		602.9	90.8	176.2	211.8	108.9	837.0	227.1	242.0	342.5	450.2	125.3	991.9	1,690.1	689.7
P3 Commodity taxes (net)		25.8	12.9	7.4	21.0	12.4	30.4	11.3	22.9	37.4	9.1	7.3	48.7	108.8	22.0
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)		-38.1	11.0	9.8	18.0	23.6	79.4	17.9	24.6	27.6	30.7	13.6	109.1	102.4	67.6
P5 Sales by final buyers						0.4	4.7	47.1	3.8	0.4		0.4	47.9	561.1	
P6A Complementary imports cif			2.9	1.8	4.0	56.2	14.6	3.1		7.2	5.9	2.4	26.4	31.8	13.5
P7A Duty on P6A															
T2 Australian Production		3,834.0	1,008.8	651.2	1,410.3	1,338.8	5,164.1	1,111.8	1,340.6	2,559.4	2,070.7	864.2	9,342.0	11,216.9	4,775.0
P6B Competing imports cif		1,494.8	181.2	316.0	866.9	1,092.0	1,606.6	321.4	539.6	30.7	7.5	216.5	1,423.4	498.7	32.9
P7B Duty on P6B		6.9	11.3	29.8	17.8	71.3	97.1	8.7	31.9		0.3	10.6	43.4	8.9	1.4
T3 Total Usage		5,335.6	1,201.3	997.0	2,295.2	2,430.8	6,769.7	1,441.9	1,912.1	2,590.1	2,078.5	1,091.4	10,808.9	11,724.5	4,809.3

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 *continued*
 INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES
 (\$ million)

SUPPLY	2903	3601	3602	3701	4101	4102	4501	5101	5401	5402	5701	6101	6201	6301
0101 Sheep														
0102 Grains	0.1													
0103 Beef cattle														
0104 Dairy cattle														
0105 Pigs														
0106 Poultry	3.0	0.1		0.6	1.6						14.4			
0107 Other agriculture											329.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
0200 Services to agric., hunting	0.2	0.2				17.1	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.6	20.1	
0300 Forestry and logging							0.2				468.0			
0400 Commercial fishing	2.3	1,362.9	28.0	0.2	2.3	1.8	55.8	11.3	1.0	1.8	42.8	11.0	4.6	1.1
1100 Coal, oil and gas							0.2							
1301 Iron ores	64.7					0.5	0.2					3.5		1.8
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores	128.6			15.6	36.6	359.3	0.5				12.7			
1400 Other mining														
3500 Services to mining														
2101 Meat and meat products	0.1	0.5		0.2	1.1	3.2	4.9	11.4	0.5	0.6	731.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
2102 Dairy products				2.8	2.0	1.9	27.3	17.0	2.8	2.3	221.6	2.3	3.7	2.2
2103 Fruit and vegetable products				0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	141.4	0.1	0.1	
2104 Oils and fats					0.1	0.1	3.5	1.1			45.1	0.1		
2105 Flour and cereal foods					0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1		0.1	249.6	0.1		
2106 Bakery products		0.2		1.2	0.1	0.1	7.4	6.7	1.2	1.0	161.9	0.9	1.2	0.2
2107 Confectionery					0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2			0.1			
2108 Other food products	1.0	0.1		0.1	0.6	0.7	4.5	5.3	0.1	0.2	64.1	1.2	0.2	0.8
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.9	0.3	3.5	5.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.1
2110 Beer and malt				0.4	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	
2111 Wine and spirits				0.4	0.3	0.1	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	
2112 Tobacco products							0.2							
2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc	5.6	0.1			29.9	20.0	28.8	0.2			100.6	0.1	0.3	
2202 Textile products	0.6	0.2		0.7	85.0	28.6	93.1	38.9	3.5	3.2	93.3	24.6	12.5	17.2
2203 Knitting mill products	0.2			0.6	1.8	2.0	5.8	4.1	0.6		0.1		0.1	
2204 Clothing	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.5	0.7	18.9	3.3	0.5	22.6	5.9	3.2	0.9	0.1
2205 Footwear		0.8									1.2	2.3	0.7	0.1
2206 Leather and leather products	6.9			0.3	918.0	89.1	5.7	4.5						
2301 Sawmill products	4.3	0.1		11.2	1,154.3	142.9	161.9	75.3					1.2	0.4
2302 Other wood products	4.9										6.2	28.8	12.3	22.3
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard	0.5			0.1			4.6	13.9	0.1	0.2	4.3	5.9	2.1	3.1
2304 Paper bags and products	4.0	3.2		3.7	5.9	9.9	269.2	161.4	3.2	13.3	59.3	18.1	18.8	11.3
2401 Printing, services to printing	2.5	2.0		4.9	31.0	40.3	1,008.4	1,415.7	3.8	5.4	91.0	38.3	2.5	3.2
2402 Publishing, recorded media etc	4.6	0.7		5.7	56.9	36.1	264.1	703.5	5.6	6.7	120.0	8.5	47.9	9.1
2501 Petroleum and coal products	1.1	112.1	3.5	105.2	164.4	175.1	386.9	207.1	40.1	79.8	19.1	944.0	89.5	138.0
2502 Basic chemicals	9.1	25.1	7.5	188.8	1.4	51.1	5.2	0.1	5.9	3.2	3.7	4.6	18.6	0.5
2503 Plastics	11.4	6.0		33.8	209.2	130.1	15.5	3.4	21.1	23.2	25.9	0.7	1.7	17.4
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc		0.1		0.8	0.1	1.1	2.8				0.1		0.4	
2505 Soap and detergents		1.0		0.3	4.4	6.7	6.9	2.3	0.8	1.4	70.0	9.8	0.7	0.1
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries		0.1		1.3			3.0	0.1			5.4	0.1		
2507 Other chemical products	1.2	1.6		0.6	28.8	41.4	14.0	2.9	0.4	2.1	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.1
2508 Rubber products	4.7	41.4	4.1	1.8	3.3	57.0	69.9	36.7	0.8	20.9	23.0	299.6	2.0	1.0
2509 Plastic products	35.8	2.0	7.0	17.4	226.6	93.9	315.2	42.2	2.5	4.1	114.3	36.5	14.2	11.0
2601 Glass and glass products	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	28.3	105.3	121.8	14.3	24.9	2.3	57.2	7.2	3.1	
2602 Ceramic products		0.2			1,163.5	106.2	1.2	2.9			36.3		0.6	
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry	0.4	10.0	2.9	50.1	849.8	806.8	2.9	2.2						
2604 Plaster, other concrete products	0.2	60.2			1,052.5	467.2	6.3	1.1						
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec	2.8	0.1		3.0	230.7	152.9	59.7	1.5						
2701 Iron and steel	52.2	7.8	0.8	9.7	221.5	454.8	66.1	4.0		1.6		0.3	10.3	0.3
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc	20.8	0.1	0.1	1.9	19.9	22.6	6.3	0.8	0.8	2.5	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
2703 Structural metal products	10.8	12.3		29.3	1,229.8	908.9	8.5	0.2					222.0	
2704 Sheet metal products	6.1	0.4	0.5	3.6	119.5	63.0	12.0	82.0	0.2	0.2	37.9	12.1	11.3	1.0
2705 Fabricated metal products	21.9	5.2	2.8	140.5	481.3	686.5	169.2	79.1	14.4	38.8	47.5	69.3	69.4	158.6
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc	30.9			0.2			367.5	317.6	1,873.4	0.3	3.9	479.1	0.1	8.8
2802 Ships and boats							5.7				0.1			151.5
2803 Railway equipment	0.3						2.2					3.7	288.2	

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

SUPPLY	USAGE	8201	8401	8601	8701	9101	9201	9301	9501	9601
0101 Sheep					3.2					2.8
0102 Grains		0.3			0.2					0.2
0103 Beef cattle										
0104 Dairy cattle										
0105 Pigs										
0106 Poultry		1.2								
0107 Other agriculture		26.2	0.6	2.3	7.5	101.3	23.3	185.1	6.9	6.6
0200 Services to agric.; hunting		5.1			5.2	0.3	0.1	0.5		4.6
0300 Forestry and logging		0.9			1.3	0.1		0.2	0.1	1.2
0400 Commercial fishing					6.1				0.1	5.4
1100 Coal; oil and gas		36.9	5.9	68.4	10.7	1.3	0.8	2.3	7.9	9.4
1301 Iron ores										
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores										
1400 Other mining		3.7			17.6	24.2	5.6	41.7	1.2	15.6
1500 Services to mining										
2101 Meat and meat products		51.6	2.1	8.4	11.5	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.3	10.2
2102 Dairy products		15.2	10.8	12.6	30.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	27.4
2103 Fruit and vegetable products		11.7	0.2	8.1	0.2			0.1	0.2	0.2
2104 Oils and fats		3.7	1.6	9.9	1.6		0.1			
2105 Flour and cereal foods		12.2	0.2	5.0	4.6					4.1
2106 Bakery products		19.9	3.4	4.6	0.5	2.4	0.8	4.2	0.7	0.5
2107 Confectionery		12.2	0.1	0.1	0.3					0.2
2108 Other food products		23.3	0.7	1.6	6.3	9.7	2.3	16.8	2.2	5.6
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups		6.1	1.9	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8
2110 Beer and malt		3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
2111 Wine and spirits		1.7	0.2	12.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
2112 Tobacco products										
2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc		29.6	5.3	8.7	10.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	16.7	9.2
2202 Textile products		29.9	2.8	41.7	36.0	2.3	0.8	4.0	27.7	32.0
2203 Knitting mill products		24.7	0.2	29.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.8		0.1
2204 Clothing		64.0	3.4	24.5	80.9	1.8	0.8	3.2	0.6	71.9
2205 Footwear		19.1	2.8	18.8	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	3.4
2206 Leather and leather products		12.2				2.7	0.6	4.7	0.8	
2301 Sawmill products		5.2	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6
2302 Other wood products		6.5	97.5	0.5	4.2	7.1	9.0	12.2	104.4	2.6
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard		9.5	0.1	0.1	7.0				2.5	6.2
2304 Paper bags and products		8.6	18.8	24.6	10.8	3.8	2.3	6.5	28.2	9.5
2401 Printing, services to printing		319.6	26.8	44.6	57.1	15.1	5.7	26.0	47.3	50.4
2402 Publishing; recorded media etc		42.4	290.2	20.2	89.9	103.0	45.8	177.7	192.2	78.0
2501 Petroleum and coal products		131.5	0.7	83.0	118.9	13.5	3.4	23.2	163.2	103.9
2502 Basic chemicals		27.9	15.5	93.2	44.5	26.7	7.4	46.1	63.8	39.0
2503 Paints		7.5		1.7	2.6	11.8	2.7	20.3	6.5	2.2
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc		2.9		873.1	2.6	19.5	4.5	33.7	18.4	2.3
2505 Soap and detergents		7.6	2.5	43.2	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	10.5	7.6
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries		1.0	0.4	66.5	1.7	3.0	0.7	5.1	96.1	0.4
2507 Other chemical products		125.4	1.5	1.3	14.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	20.1	12.9
2508 Rubber products		201.0	1.9	17.6	44.0	9.0	2.3	15.5	34.9	38.9
2509 Plastic products		44.6	6.3	77.5	20.5	3.2	1.2	5.5	90.5	18.0
2601 Glass and glass products		7.4	7.8	5.4	4.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	3.7	3.2
2602 Ceramic products		2.7	2.3	69.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.7
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry		0.8			21.3					19.0
2604 Plaster, other concrete products		4.7								
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec		4.9	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	79.1	0.7
2701 Iron and steel		21.2		0.1	4.8	1.9	0.4	3.2	7.4	4.3
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc		2.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	20.0	0.5
2703 Structural metal products		62.3	42.8			4.9	4.4	8.5	0.2	
2704 Sheet metal products		22.0	1.8			1.0	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.0
2705 Fabricated metal products		103.5	11.2	24.0	1.2	47.9	11.9	82.7	23.9	22.4
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc		281.6	1.1	102.8	25.3	5.8	1.4	9.9	9.2	14.8
2802 Ships and boats		911.6			16.7					
2803 Railway equipment					0.2	0.1		0.2		

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX --- INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94---continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS: BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	8201	8401	8601	8701	9101	9201	9301	9501	9601
2804 Aircraft		108.5		0.3	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.6		4.5
2805 Scientific etc equipment		174.1	164.0	395.7	42.2	66.7	27.8	115.2	114.3	37.3
2806 Electronic equipment		239.5	4.4	53.1	35.1	154.3	35.9	266.3	45.9	31.2
2807 Household appliances		7.6	0.1	10.3	1.1	10.4	2.4	18.0	0.3	1.0
2808 Other electrical equipment		67.0	8.8	70.9	8.8	53.9	12.9	93.0	6.7	7.8
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery		14.8	3.2	2.9	10.2	3.0	0.9	5.1	0.6	9.1
2810 Other machinery and equipment		67.3	2.2	23.3	20.2	3.5	1.0	6.0	39.0	17.5
2901 Prefabricated buildings		0.6			0.7					0.6
2902 Furniture		33.3	15.4	4.3	2.9	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	2.6
2903 Other manufacturing		53.3	35.3	21.2	6.5	7.2	4.3	12.5	11.7	5.7
3601 Electricity		85.1	26.4	575.1	82.0	47.6	13.2	82.1	159.0	71.2
3602 Gas		2.6	7.1	114.8	6.4	1.2	0.8	3.1	9.9	5.4
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage		32.4	34.7	215.7	34.0	20.8	7.7	35.9	18.1	30.0
4101 Residential building		12.9								
4102 Other construction		859.8	1.6	7.9	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.1
4501 Wholesale trade		366.5	210.3	494.9	133.0	134.6	46.8	232.5	263.1	113.4
5101 Retail trade		12.2	3.0	5.1	3.9	11.2	2.8	19.3	51.5	3.2
5401 Mechanical repairs		47.8	7.0	55.3	39.0	48.1	11.7	83.1	14.0	34.6
5402 Other repairs		34.6	14.4	22.3	96.7		1.2		68.2	85.6
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants		140.6	36.8	15.5	154.7	22.6	8.2	39.0	11.2	137.4
6101 Road transport		179.9	50.9	155.4	124.2	74.1	21.0	128.8	81.5	108.9
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport		15.1	3.4	6.3	7.6	1.8	0.7	3.2	2.5	6.6
6301 Water transport		5.3	0.6	1.3	38.5	1.7	0.5	3.0	1.3	34.2
6401 Air and space transport		165.9	56.1	32.5	68.8	41.8	13.9	72.1	26.2	60.9
6601 Services to transport; storage		130.8	21.5	76.1	25.6	9.9	4.0	17.0	9.4	22.6
7101 Communication services		67.8	118.9	291.3	331.7	96.9	32.0	167.1	74.8	294.2
7301 Banking		169.4	444.5	1,012.7	80.4	43.3	21.0	81.0	42.9	56.8
7302 Non-bank finance		26.7	99.6	144.2	24.7	34.7	7.1	28.1	17.6	24.6
7303 Financial asset investors		23.3	2.9	1.8	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.4
7401 Insurance		23.8	-3.3	32.7	16.5	39.5	8.9	68.8	25.2	13.8
7501 Services to finance etc			29.0	38.4	14.0	4.8	3.7	8.5	6.3	13.5
7701 Ownership of dwellings										
7702 Other property services		219.7	4.1	453.9	142.5	221.7	51.4	546.2	176.1	125.2
7801 Scientific research etc		145.5	61.0	271.1	257.1	47.3	16.3	81.6	47.6	228.2
7802 Legal, accounting etc services		177.6	61.4	557.2	67.3	222.4	56.5	383.8	260.9	57.9
7803 Other business services		27.8	45.3	733.5	113.2	40.1	13.1	69.3	34.4	100.4
8101 Government administration		104.5	104.7	129.5	42.1	9.0	10.1	15.5	20.8	37.3
8201 Defence										
8401 Education		46.3	4.5		23.2	1.5	0.7	2.7	0.9	20.6
8601 Health services		38.6	15.8	398.4	14.7	16.6	5.0	28.7	10.0	13.0
8701 Community services		9.9	0.8	1.1	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	15.1	4.7
9101 Motion picture, radio etc		37.9	7.8	2.8	16.3	188.9	44.1	325.9	31.0	14.2
9201 Libraries, museums, arts		0.6	42.6	0.4	9.7	34.7	11.2	59.9	0.7	8.6
9301 Sport, gambling etc		2.2	4.2	0.9	14.1	165.8	38.3	286.0	0.4	12.5
9501 Personal services		80.8	10.0	52.4	8.7	16.3	4.5	28.1	25.9	7.5
9601 Other services		11.3	9.7	49.7	111.3	6.7	2.5	11.6	14.2	98.9
T1 Intermediate Usage		6,851.7	2,343.5	8,098.4	2,988.3	2,316.2	689.6	4,181.7	2,812.3	2,618.1
P1 Wages, salaries, supps		2,604.0	19,269.0	16,526.2	2,888.4	824.0	1,230.0	1,609.7	1,193.0	5,186.0
P2 Gross operating surplus			1,518.2	3,712.3	227.2	725.7	435.2	1,429.5	844.9	294.4
P3 Commodity taxes (net)		-11.2	26.9	316.7	139.5	51.7	17.8	117.7	155.3	122.6
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)		87.8	330.1	358.3	10.5	67.9	-2.6	636.7	51.4	123.8
P5 Sales by final buyers			2.4		19.5	5.7		11.4		
P6A Complementary imports cif			66.7	82.4	17.8	11.3	6.7	22.7	14.4	23.7
P7A Duty on P6A										
T2 Australian Production		9,674.2	23,556.8	29,094.3	6,291.2	4,002.7	2,376.8	8,009.3	5,071.2	8,368.6
P6B Competing imports cif			739.0	51.9	0.4	3.5	67.1	44.1	39.4	
P7B Duty on P6B									0.3	
T3 Total Usage		9,674.2	23,795.8	29,146.2	6,291.6	4,006.1	2,443.8	8,053.6	5,110.9	8,368.6

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 107 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

SUPPLY	USAGE	Intermediate				Final Consumption Expend				Gross Fixed Capital Expend				Increase in Stocks	Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)	Total Supply
		T4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Private	Govt	Enterprise	Public	General	Govt	Q6	Q7				
2804 Aircraft	1,092.5	54.9	538.1	1,005.9	13.3	336.9	-3.7	1,945.3	3,037.9								
2805 Scientific etc equipment	2,137.9	720.6	82.4	178.2	156.5	440.2	2,304.0	4,441.9									
2806 Electronic equipment	5,012.4	1,772.5	2,916.2	508.8	713.9	582.4	7,644.8	12,657.2									
2807 Household appliances	874.3	1,690.6	514.4	0.3	1.9	58.7	3,292.7	2,418.4									
2808 Other electrical equipment	4,364.8	306.0	482.1	103.0	302.0	-23.4	1,287.5	5,652.3									
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery	1,603.1	194.3	2,641.6	105.3	96.3	90.1	3,440.5	5,043.6									
2810 Other machinery and equipment	2,464.1	19.6	4,469.1	5.0	14.0	271.2	5,555.5	8,019.6									
2901 Prefabricated buildings	116.4	—	361.5	1.1	4.2	-2.9	380.8	497.1									
2902 Furniture	308.1	2,045.8	1,481.4	74.0	238.1	-41.7	3,838.9	4,167.1									
2903 Other manufacturing	989.6	4,315.5	13.1	0.9	2.3	-11.9	1,939.5	2,929.1									
3601 Electricity	8,415.8	469.9	—	—	—	—	4,334.9	12,750.7									
3602 Gas	1,398.4	344.0	—	—	—	—	469.9	1,868.3									
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	4,999.9	—	181.0	—	—	—	534.8	5,534.7									
4101 Residential building	1,155.7	—	—	—	—	—	23,600.7	24,756.4									
4102 Other construction	1,885.9	—	1,695.5	502.0	149.0	—	25,759.0	27,644.9									
4501 Wholesale trade	19,212.6	7,217.9	10,046.5	7,102.5	6,302.5	12.0	19,066.2	38,278.8									
5101 Retail trade	1,369.1	36,385.3	13.9	6,389.2	663.9	342.8	36,484.7	37,853.9									
5401 Mechanical repairs	4,144.2	6,294.0	—	99.4	—	—	6,300.3	10,444.5									
5402 Other repairs	4,030.0	1,071.3	—	—	—	—	1,102.3	5,132.3									
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	3,184.6	14,192.3	182.2	430.1	40.7	42.1	14,192.3	17,376.9									
6101 Road transport	8,542.6	4,259.7	—	37.8	1.2	-9.6	5,388.3	15,048.3									
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	1,512.6	2,019.6	—	—	—	—	3,875.9	5,388.3									
6301 Water transport	2,369.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,457.8	4,827.1									
6401 Air and space transport	3,460.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,934.0	11,397.7									
6601 Services to transport; storage	5,383.5	315.8	3,485.7	43.6	4.3	—	5,698.0	11,081.5									
7101 Communication services	11,594.0	4,924.0	25.8	—	—	—	7,678.8	17,311.7									
7301 Banking	13,076.5	3,677.5	—	—	—	—	3,772.5	16,849.0									
7302 Non-bank finance	3,798.7	878.0	16.9	—	—	—	4,883.7	8,683.7									
7303 Financial asset investors	1,788.9	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0	1,791.9									
7401 Insurance	1,713.9	4,905.2	170.3	5.1	0.5	0.4	5,304.8	7,018.7									
7501 Services to finance etc	6,250.3	610.1	-24.0	—	—	—	800.1	7,050.4									
7701 Ownership of dwellings	16,032.6	575.3	48.3	2,148.1	—	—	48,096.0	64,755.0									
7802 Other property services	13,689.9	162	824.2	148.0	0.7	—	2,722.4	18,755.0									
7803 Scientific research etc	19,758.6	1,589.1	239.1	767.9	—	—	1,724.3	15,414.2									
8002 Legal, accounting etc services	5,901.6	818.0	600.2	—	—	—	3,267.6	23,026.2									
8101 Government administration	7,131.6	478.3	22,601.5	181.0	—	—	1,613.9	7,515.5									
8201 Defence	—	—	9,505.2	—	—	—	23,265.7	30,397.3									
8401 Education	279.0	5,548.0	16,937.0	—	—	—	9,674.2	9,674.2									
8601 Health services	1,139.4	15,344.0	12,623.6	—	—	—	23,516.9	23,795.8									
8701 Community services	69.0	4,173.0	2,049.5	—	—	—	28,006.8	29,146.2									
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	2,971.5	409.5	625.0	—	—	—	6,222.6	6,291.6									
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	719.5	743.0	904.0	44.8	—	-0.3	1,034.6	4,006.1									
9301 Sport, gambling etc	585.6	6,897.7	544.5	—	—	—	1,724.3	2,443.8									
9501 Personal services	634.4	4,333.6	133.1	—	—	—	7,468.0	8,053.6									
9601 Other services	2,112.9	4,738.5	4,738.5	—	—	—	4,476.4	5,110.9									
T1 Intermediate Usage	347,071.6	245,974.0	78,631.2	70,121.6	10,440.1	186.5	487,372.5	834,444.1									
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	194,981.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	194,981.2									
P2 Gross operating surplus	183,310.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	183,310.9									
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	10,218.9	14,715.6	—	2,773.8	25.4	95.2	18,298.0	28,516.9									
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	17,294.9	—	—	2,688.0	—	—	2,688.0	19,982.9									
P5 Sales by final buyers	1,334.7	3,550.2	—	2,681.7	-882.4	281.0	1,334.7	19,982.9									
P6A Complementary imports cif	2,475.1	2,870.8	—	32.3	—	-15.8	-2,852.8	—									
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377.8									
T2 Australian Production	756,687.1	261,369.0	78,631.2	72,934.0	9,299.7	15.1	504,171.0	1,260,858.2									
P6B Competing imports cif	75,009.8	—	—	—	—	—	9,946.1	84,955.9									
P7B Duty on P6B	2,747.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,747.1									
T3 Total Usage	834,444.1	261,369.0	78,631.2	72,934.0	9,299.7	-15.1	514,117.1	1,348,561.2									

TABLE 3. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure - Private				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure - Public Enterprise				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure - General Government			
	Q3		Q4		Q3		Q4		Q3		Q4	
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
0101 Sheep												
0102 Grains												
0103 Beef cattle												
0104 Dairy cattle												
0105 Pigs												
0106 Poultry												
0107 Other agriculture												
0200 Services to agric., hunting												
0300 Forestry and logging												
0400 Commercial fishing	22.7			22.7					9.8			9.8
1100 Coal, oil and gas												
1301 Iron ores												
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores												
1400 Other mining												
1500 Services to mining	70.1			70.1								
2101 Meat and meat products												
2102 Dairy products												
2103 Fruit and vegetable products												
2104 Oils and fats												
2105 Flour and cereal foods												
2106 Bakery products												
2107 Confectionery												
2108 Other food products												
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups												
2110 Beer and malt												
2111 Wine and spirits												
2112 Tobacco products												
2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc					33.3				38.1			69.1
2202 Textile products												
2203 Knitting mill products												
2204 Clothing												
2205 Footwear												
2206 Leather and leather products												
2301 Sawmill products												
2302 Other wood products												
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard												
2304 Paper bags and products					10.9				11.3			36.8
2401 Printing: services to printing												
2402 Publishing: recorded media etc					19.5				23.1			56.5
2501 Petroleum and coal products												
2502 Basic chemicals												
2503 Paints												
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc												
2505 Soap and detergents												
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries												
2507 Other chemical products												
2508 Rubber products	7.6		1.5	9.1								
2509 Plastic products	20.8		5.3	26.0								
2601 Glass and glass products												
2602 Ceramic products												
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry												
2604 Plaster, other concrete products												
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec												
2701 Iron and steel												
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc												
2703 Structural metal products					11.7				12.9			26.9
2704 Sheet metal products	443.7		30.0	493.4	6.3				6.7			11.4
2705 Fabricated metal products	138.6		18.7	185.0	3.3				3.8			22.0
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc	10,580.2		2,143.0	15,026.4	233.3				276.6			980.7
2802 Ships and boats	554.7		3.3	550.3	1.9				1.9			0.2
2803 Railway equipment	158.8		0.2	159.0	207.6				207.8			0.2

TABLE 3. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Q3				Q4				Q5			
	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure - Private				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure - Public Enterprise				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure - General Government			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
2804 Aircraft	538.1		8.2	546.3	1,005.9		15.3	1,021.2	13.3		0.2	13.5
2805 Scientific etc equipment	726.0	79.8	374.7	1,180.5	82.4	9.2	59.2	150.8	178.2	115.2		310.1
2806 Electronic equipment	2,916.2	162.8	1,685.9	4,764.9	508.8	16.3	219.6	744.7	713.9	338.8		1,074.4
2807 Household appliances	514.4	9.0	92.8	616.2	0.3			0.3	1.9	0.2		2.1
2808 Other electrical equipment	482.1	5.3	103.1	590.5	103.0		17.5	120.5	30.2	4.6		34.8
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery	2,641.6	0.2	1,308.9	3,950.7	105.3		29.1	134.4	96.3	32.7		129.0
2810 Other machinery and equipment	4,469.1	139.5	854.8	5,463.4	5.0		1.0	6.1	14.0	3.0		17.1
2901 Prefabricated buildings	361.5		37.2	398.7	1.1		0.1	1.2	4.2	0.2		4.4
2902 Furniture	1,481.4	28.8	403.0	1,913.2	74.0		17.1	91.0	238.1	57.6		295.8
2903 Other manufacturing	13.1		5.1	18.2	0.9		0.4	1.3	2.3	0.9		3.2
3601 Electricity												
3602 Gas												
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage												
4101 Residential building	22,945.7			22,945.7	502.0			502.0	149.0			149.0
4102 Other construction	10,646.5			10,646.5	7,102.5			7,102.5	6,302.5			6,302.5
4501 Wholesale trade	6,389.2		-6,389.2		378.7		378.7		663.9	663.9		
5101 Retail trade	99.4		99.4									
5401 Mechanical repairs												
5402 Other repairs												
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants												
6101 Road transport	430.1		430.1		22.6		-22.6		40.7	40.7		
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	37.8		37.8		1.2		1.2		1.9	-1.9		
6301 Water transport	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6401 Air and space transport	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6601 Services to transport, storage	43.6		-43.6		5.0		-5.0		4.3	4.3		
7101 Communication services												
7301 Banking												
7302 Non-bank finance												
7303 Financial asset investors												
7401 Insurance	5.1		5.1		0.3		-0.3		0.5	0.5		
7501 Services to finance etc												
7701 Ownership of dwellings	2,148.1			2,148.1								
7702 Other property services	148.0			148.0	7.1			7.1	0.7			0.7
7801 Scientific research etc	767.9			767.9								
7802 Legal, accounting etc services												
7803 Other business services	181.0			181.0								
8101 Government administration												
8201 Defence												
8401 Education												
8601 Health services												
8701 Community services												
9101 Motion picture, radio etc												
9201 Libraries, museums, arts												
9301 Sport, gambling etc	44.8		0.1	45.1								
9501 Personal services												
9601 Other services												
T1 Intermediate Usage	70,121.6	2,768.2	23.1	72,866.7	10,440.1	25.4		10,465.6	9,511.6	38.4		9,549.9
P1 Wages, salaries, supps												
P2 Gross operating surplus												
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	2,773.8	-2,773.8			25.4	-25.4			38.4	-38.4		
P4 Indirect taxes net (net)	2,688.0			2,688.0								
P5 Sales by final buyers	-2,681.7		23.1	2,681.7	1,165.9			-1,165.9	-882.4			882.4
P6A Complementary imports cif	32.3	5.6		60.9					1.5			1.5
P7A Duty on P6A												
T2 Australian Production	72,934.0			72,934.0	9,299.7			9,299.7	8,669.0			8,669.0
P6B Competing imports cif												
P7B Duty on P6B												
T3 Total Usage	72,934.0			72,934.0	9,299.7			9,299.7	8,669.0			8,669.0

TABLE 3. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS
(\$ million)

COMMODITY GROUP	Increase in Stocks			Exports of Goods and Services		
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Purchasers Prices
0101 Sheep	100.0	9.5	141.5	1,639.6	153.6	2,303.4
0102 Grains	17.7	—	-27.7	2,137.7	47.2	3,023.5
0103 Beef cattle	23.4	—	26.0	111.1	1.4	124.5
0104 Dairy cattle	1.8	—	2.1	—	—	—
0105 Pigs	3.8	—	0.7	—	—	—
0106 Poultry	4.7	—	4.8	1.2	—	1.4
0107 Other agriculture	52.0	—	65.2	2.1	—	2.2
0200 Services to agric., hunting	6.8	—	—	514.0	0.8	658.4
0300 Forestry and logging	12.2	—	14.5	665.2	—	779.6
0400 Commercial fishing	2.5	—	2.9	41.7	—	48.0
1100 Coal, oil and gas	121.9	—	128.5	421.0	1.7	474.4
1301 Iron ores	-3.3	—	-3.0	8,255.6	9.0	9,719.8
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores	507.9	-0.6	-527.9	2,316.4	—	2,779.5
1400 Other mining	6.3	—	12.1	6,803.4	1.4	7,039.9
1500 Services to mining	—	—	—	771.4	—	930.5
2101 Meat and meat products	31.8	—	-31.5	21.0	—	21.0
2102 Dairy products	26.8	—	28.1	4,263.1	23.8	4,624.2
2103 Fruit and vegetable products	9.1	—	11.3	1,300.3	-19.9	1,344.2
2104 Oils and fats	3.2	—	4.3	365.9	0.1	422.1
2105 Flour and cereal foods	9.6	—	1.6	64.7	—	77.1
2106 Bakery products	-0.2	—	0.9	489.9	—	60.4
2107 Confectionery	6.3	—	7.1	37.7	1.5	43.6
2108 Other food products	188.9	—	197.1	152.4	5.8	172.7
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	2.6	—	2.5	2,400.2	—	2,777.7
2110 Beer and malt	1.4	—	2.5	20.0	0.8	20.7
2111 Wine and spirits	-3.7	0.1	-4.5	129.7	—	40.5
2112 Tobacco products	12.5	—	3.9	369.6	2.9	170.3
2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc	35.1	—	39.0	999.2	12.9	40.5
2202 Textile products	21.0	—	22.5	5.5	0.8	19.1
2203 Knitting mill products	24.3	—	23.9	164.2	-0.1	272.6
2204 Clothing	27.3	—	25.0	61.6	—	179.6
2205 Footwear	4.2	—	0.9	154.3	0.1	68.3
2206 Leather and leather products	-7.9	—	-7.5	37.7	—	170.5
2301 Sawmill products	10.7	—	-1.4	406.5	—	53.2
2302 Other wood products	-28.7	—	-25.7	412.0	—	422.9
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard	9.9	—	10.2	96.4	—	478.1
2304 Paper bags and products	12.2	—	-12.6	130.6	9.4	127.1
2401 Printing, services to printing	-26.8	—	-29.1	77.0	0.2	155.7
2402 Publishing, recorded media etc	-46.9	—	-49.3	55.4	—	86.4
2501 Petroleum and coal products	42.5	87.8	157.2	188.8	-1.1	74.2
2502 Basic chemicals	-9.0	—	10.7	797.4	334.5	223.3
2503 Paints	13.2	—	12.4	975.0	-0.2	1,329.7
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc	6.4	—	6.9	51.3	—	1,054.0
2505 Soap and detergents	17.8	—	19.4	51.3	—	59.2
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries	7.3	—	13.1	556.7	—	668.3
2507 Other chemical products	21.7	—	23.9	73.9	—	82.3
2508 Rubber products	23.8	—	35.9	36.1	—	62.5
2509 Plastic products	57.9	—	55.1	205.3	—	226.1
2601 Glass and glass products	25.1	—	-23.8	81.3	—	103.9
2602 Ceramic products	3.8	—	5.0	191.7	5.9	233.1
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry	27.6	—	28.6	60.9	0.6	76.1
2604 Plaster, other concrete products	8.0	—	8.5	11.5	—	65.4
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec	16.3	—	17.1	10.4	—	11.5
2701 Iron and steel	93.9	—	90.3	29.7	—	32.0
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc	194.8	—	-195.1	66.3	—	84.2
2703 Structural metal products	-8.0	—	7.9	1,463.8	114.6	1,578.4
2704 Sheet metal products	81.6	—	-80.8	6,301.6	-1.0	6,564.6
2705 Fabricated metal products	-13.9	—	-14.6	130.4	—	144.3
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc	-949.1	—	-1,068.4	80.9	—	86.4
2802 Ships and boats	35.8	—	15.8	308.2	0.1	335.9
2803 Railway equipment	8.8	—	8.8	1,072.6	—	1,307.5
				404.3	-4.3	402.1
				17.6	—	17.6

TABLE 3. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Increase in Stocks				Exports of Goods and Services			
	06		07		06		07	
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
2804 Aircraft	-3.7	---	-0.1	-3.8	336.9	---	4.4	341.3
2805 Scientific etc equipment	156.5	---	56.5	213.0	440.2	10.5	171.1	621.8
2806 Electronic equipment	582.4	---	163.3	745.7	1,151.0	30.8	396.4	1,578.2
2807 Household appliances	58.7	---	2.5	61.2	152.5	6.4	11.8	170.7
2808 Other electrical equipment	-23.4	---	19.7	3.7	389.6	---	72.4	462.0
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery	90.1	---	77.3	167.3	312.9	---	97.9	410.8
2810 Other machinery and equipment	271.2	---	73.6	344.8	776.5	---	145.7	932.2
2901 Prefabricated buildings	-2.9	---	0.1	-3.0	16.9	---	1.4	18.3
2902 Furniture	-41.7	---	2.4	-44.1	61.3	---	14.4	75.8
2903 Other manufacturing	-11.9	---	-2.5	-14.4	456.3	19.0	53.8	529.1
3601 Electricity	---	---	---	---	19.4	---	---	19.4
3602 Gas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	---	---	---	---	9.8	---	---	9.8
4101 Residential building	---	---	---	---	4.0	---	---	4.0
4102 Other construction	---	---	---	---	12.0	---	---	12.0
4501 Wholesale trade	342.8	---	-342.8	---	4,059.9	---	-4,059.9	---
5101 Retail trade	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5401 Mechanical repairs	---	---	---	---	6.3	---	---	6.3
5402 Other repairs	---	---	---	---	31.0	---	---	31.0
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6101 Road transport	42.1	---	-42.1	---	1,528.3	---	-1,528.3	---
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	-9.6	---	9.6	---	1,825.0	---	-1,825.0	---
6301 Water transport	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6401 Air and space transport	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6601 Services to transport, storage	---	---	---	---	1,843.6	---	-131.0	1,712.6
7101 Communication services	---	---	---	---	767.8	---	---	767.8
7301 Banking	---	---	---	---	95.0	---	---	95.0
7302 Non-bank finance	---	---	---	---	190.0	---	---	190.0
7303 Financial asset investors	0.4	---	-0.4	---	---	3.4	-41.7	177.9
7401 Insurance	---	---	---	---	223.0	---	---	190.0
7501 Services to finance etc	---	---	---	---	190.0	---	---	---
7701 Ownership of dwellings	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7702 Other property services	---	---	---	---	47.3	---	---	47.3
7801 Scientific research etc	---	---	---	---	728.1	---	---	728.1
7802 Legal, accounting etc services	---	---	---	---	671.6	---	---	671.6
7803 Other business services	---	---	---	---	195.7	---	---	195.7
8101 Government administration	---	---	---	---	4.9	---	---	4.9
8201 Defence	---	---	---	---	169.0	---	---	169.0
8401 Education	---	---	---	---	1,031.9	---	---	1,031.9
8601 Health services	---	---	---	---	39.2	---	---	39.2
8701 Community services	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	-0.3	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9301 Sport, gambling etc	---	---	---	---	32.8	---	0.1	32.9
9501 Personal services	---	---	---	---	25.8	---	---	25.8
9601 Other services	---	---	---	---	9.8	---	---	9.8
9601 Other services	---	---	---	---	0.4	---	---	0.4
T1 Intermediate Usage	186.5	96.8	0.3	283.6	72,507.5	649.7	-156.5	73,000.7
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
P2 Gross operating surplus	95.2	-95.2	---	---	649.7	-649.7	---	---
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
P4 Indirect taxes net (net)	-281.0	---	---	-281.0	126.1	---	1.9	127.9
P5 Sales by final buyers	15.8	-1.6	-0.3	17.7	---	---	---	---
P6A Complementary imports cif	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
P7A Duty on P6A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
T2 Australian Production	-15.1	---	---	-15.1	73,283.2	---	-154.6	73,128.6
P6B Competing imports cif	---	---	---	---	9,946.1	---	154.6	10,100.7
P7B Duty on P6B	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
T3 Total Usage	-15.1	---	---	-15.1	83,239.3	---	---	83,239.3

TABLE 3. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94 continued

INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)				Total Supply			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
0101 Sheep	1,755.3	163.9	544.8	2,463.9	2,810.3	238.8	792.4	3,841.5
0102 Grains	2,271.0	47.2	917.5	3,235.6	4,364.9	71.3	4,398	6,196.6
0103 Beef cattle	187.4	2.1	20.7	210.1	4,041.7	49.5	388.0	4,531.1
0104 Dairy cattle	3.2	—	0.4	3.5	2,448.0	—	112.7	2,836.0
0105 Pigs	10.2	0.1	1.8	12.1	598.2	12.2	62.8	723.1
0106 Poultry	264.4	0.8	56.0	321.2	1,118.2	1.7	62.8	1,182.6
0107 Other agriculture	2,694.1	10.2	1,991.0	4,653.3	6,657.9	31.6	2,632.0	9,321.5
0200 Services to agric.; hunting	808.6	—	116.2	924.8	2,006.1	—	237.2	2,243.3
0300 Forestry and logging	400.3	—	21.4	421.7	1,469.0	—	207.7	1,676.7
0400 Commercial fishing	1,512.7	8.4	388.7	1,809.8	2,188.0	13.5	380.8	2,582.3
1100 Coal, oil and gas	8,657.3	9.7	1,480.8	10,147.8	18,080.5	66.6	2,512.4	20,639.4
1301 Iron ores	2,313.1	—	463.5	2,776.5	3,174.8	—	596.8	3,771.6
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores	6,295.5	0.8	651.2	6,947.5	8,937.7	0.8	395.3	9,333.8
1400 Other mining	784.6	—	166.7	951.3	2,867.0	—	1,910.6	4,777.6
1500 Services to mining	177.1	—	—	177.1	3,349.7	—	0.3	3,500.0
2101 Meat and meat products	8,267.4	40.1	2,548.3	10,855.8	10,166.5	40.1	2,759.7	12,966.2
2102 Dairy products	4,121.3	74.1	754.5	4,949.8	6,270.1	69.9	831.7	7,171.7
2103 Fruit and vegetable products	2,643.6	33.6	968.5	3,645.7	3,031.5	32.8	1,031.4	4,095.6
2104 Oils and fats	492.1	—	163.3	655.4	911.3	—	243.7	1,154.9
2105 Flour and cereal foods	1,584.0	1.7	328.1	1,913.9	2,715.9	1.7	401.6	3,119.2
2106 Bakery products	2,401.9	58.6	1,344.3	3,804.8	2,715.2	67.0	1,376.4	4,158.7
2107 Confectionery	1,165.9	89.8	643.7	1,899.3	1,292.1	104.5	663.7	2,060.4
2108 Other food products	6,629.3	94.2	2,013.5	8,737.0	8,573.3	97.4	2,231.1	10,885.9
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	2,088.9	192.6	394.4	2,645.9	2,120.2	192.6	396.9	2,709.6
2110 Beer and malt	2,104.7	1,524.3	2,626.3	6,255.3	2,314.8	1,524.2	2,742.1	6,581.1
2111 Wine and spirits	1,495.7	1,218.3	2,573.3	5,287.4	1,731.7	1,343.4	2,669.1	5,744.2
2112 Tobacco products	952.8	7.7	687.1	1,647.6	4,993.4	3,353.5	687.1	4,998.8
2201 Textile products	1,426.5	34.5	682.8	2,122.4	4,938.8	—	982.7	5,913.0
2202 Textile products	1,230.5	—	1,190.1	2,455.2	2,370.4	45.6	1,287.4	3,703.3
2203 Knitting mill products	834.3	—	682.8	1,517.1	1,548.5	—	741.7	2,298.2
2204 Clothing	4,380.7	—	4,332.3	8,717.8	4,846.7	49	4,366.9	9,218.5
2205 Footwear	1,072.3	-0.1	1,298.3	2,370.5	1,243.8	-0.1	1,326.4	2,570.1
2206 Leather and leather products	769.2	16.2	451.9	1,237.3	1,143.5	21.2	481.7	1,646.3
2301 Sawmill products	403.5	0.1	75.7	479.2	2,867.2	4.8	937.2	3,799.6
2302 Other wood products	353.1	9.5	72.1	434.7	3,723.7	39.8	827.9	4,591.3
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard	237.4	16.0	73.8	327.2	3,633.3	177.7	433.2	4,244.2
2304 Paper bags and products	400.0	39.7	224.4	664.1	2,914.7	74.8	433.4	3,422.8
2401 Printing, services to printing	649.4	147.6	557.2	1,354.2	6,230.8	479.4	1,097.4	7,807.6
2402 Publishing; recorded media etc	2,688.7	205.3	2,541.3	5,435.2	7,262.9	225.7	2,846.2	10,334.9
2501 Petroleum and coal products	3,555.1	4,349.2	2,123.6	10,027.9	11,883.7	8,835.1	4,394.1	25,112.8
2502 Basic chemicals	1,078.1	1.6	160.4	1,240.1	9,067.5	53.8	1,079.0	10,200.3
2503 Paints	70.7	—	8.1	78.8	1,644.8	—	306.0	1,950.8
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc	2,417.4	13.6	3,476.8	5,907.8	5,300.5	94.1	4,023.0	9,417.6
2505 Soap and detergents	819.0	81.5	719.5	1,619.9	1,202.2	81.5	762.5	2,046.2
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries	791.9	193.6	1,732.9	2,678.4	1,011.0	193.6	1,951.7	3,116.2
2507 Other chemical products	372.8	75.6	141.0	589.4	2,136.3	122.8	331.3	2,590.5
2508 Rubber products	478.6	111.9	722.5	1,313.0	2,479.2	419.9	1,254.5	4,153.6
2509 Plastic products	1,053.7	60.0	418.6	1,532.3	6,786.5	300.0	1,247.7	8,334.2
2601 Glass and glass products	173.5	9.1	246.8	429.4	1,431.1	43.9	457.4	1,932.4
2602 Ceramic products	196.1	15.0	333.9	545.0	1,898.8	24.5	708.9	2,632.1
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry	38.0	—	2.0	40.1	2,612.2	-0.2	253.3	2,865.2
2604 Plaster; other concrete products	37.7	—	2.8	40.5	2,147.0	—	157.2	2,304.1
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec	82.6	—	18.7	101.3	948.2	—	287.0	1,235.2
2701 Iron and steel	1,557.7	—	1,110.0	1,668.7	10,542.9	0.1	777.2	11,319.9
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc	6,173.3	-1.0	3,156.6	6,491.9	11,290.0	-1.4	482.8	11,771.3
2703 Structural metal products	158.3	—	17.8	176.2	4,698.9	—	469.4	5,168.3
2704 Sheet metal products	656.4	35.6	137.0	829.0	2,874.1	156.2	334.3	3,364.7
2705 Fabricated metal products	741.5	165.5	522.9	1,429.8	6,466.0	255.3	1,240.0	7,961.3
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc	14,137.6	3,252.4	5,276.6	22,666.6	21,652.2	3,983.6	7,279.4	32,428.2
2802 Ships and boats	1,083.5	4.4	65.1	1,153.1	2,183.5	6.8	66.1	2,242.8
2803 Railway equipment	393.9	—	0.5	393.4	933.3	—	0.9	934.2

TABLE 3. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1993-94—continued

COMMODITY GROUP	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)			Total Supply		
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (Net)	Margin
2804 Aircraft	1,945.3	—	28.8	3,037.9	—	37.3
2805 Scientific etc equipment	2,304.0	329.2	1,719.9	4,441.9	467.6	2,770.7
2806 Electronic equipment	7,644.8	517.7	4,255.5	12,652.3	701.6	5,652.3
2807 Household appliances	2,418.4	83.6	602.2	3,292.7	148.0	837.4
2808 Other electrical equipment	1,287.5	27.8	496.1	1,811.3	306.0	1,408.9
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery	3,440.5	9.7	1,631.6	5,043.6	9.7	2,237.9
2810 Other machinery and equipment	5,555.5	144.2	1,106.2	8,019.6	190.1	1,610.2
2901 Prefabricated buildings	380.8	—	38.8	497.1	—	39.4
2902 Furniture	3,858.9	71.1	2,656.5	4,167.1	74.5	2,714.7
2903 Other manufacturing	1,939.5	310.5	4,754.6	2,929.1	398.8	6,005.6
3601 Electricity	4,334.9	15.5	2,504.6	12,750.7	45.8	12,796.4
3602 Gas	469.9	140.4	—	1,868.3	304.3	2,172.6
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	534.8	—	—	5,534.7	115.8	5,650.5
4101 Residential building	23,600.7	—	—	24,756.4	—	27,756.4
4102 Other construction	25,759.0	—	—	27,644.9	—	27,644.9
4501 Wholesale trade	19,066.2	—	-19,052.4	38,278.8	—	1,750.6
5101 Retail trade	36,484.7	—	-36,484.7	37,853.9	—	-37,362.8
5401 Mechanical repairs	6,300.3	—	—	10,444.5	—	10,444.5
5402 Other repairs	1,102.3	—	—	1,102.3	—	5,132.3
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	14,192.3	743.4	-4,278.4	17,376.9	752.3	-4,372.2
6101 Road transport	6,505.8	-692.6	3,761.9	15,048.3	-692.6	-10,365.3
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	3,875.9	-1,037.8	-1,935.0	903.0	1,037.8	-3,086.7
6301 Water transport	2,457.8	-43.7	-277.5	2,136.2	-43.7	3,921.9
6401 Air and space transport	7,934.0	—	257.7	11,394.7	—	10,958.7
6601 Services to transport, storage	5,698.0	1.1	-231.0	11,081.5	10.1	10,703.0
7101 Communication services	3,772.5	547.5	—	17,311.7	—	17,311.7
7301 Banking	1,084.9	59.9	—	16,849.0	1,392.9	18,241.9
7302 Non-bank finance	3,000.0	—	—	4,883.7	362.5	5,246.1
7303 Financial asset investors	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	1,791.9
7401 Insurance	5,304.8	43.5	-67.1	7,018.7	613.4	-198.7
7501 Services to finance etc	800.1	—	—	7,050.4	—	7,433.3
7701 Ownership of dwellings	48,096.0	—	—	48,096.0	—	48,096.0
7702 Other property services	2,722.4	—	—	18,755.0	—	18,755.0
7801 Scientific research etc	1,724.3	—	—	15,414.2	—	15,414.2
7802 Legal, accounting etc services	3,267.6	—	—	23,026.2	—	23,026.2
7803 Other business services	1,613.9	—	—	7,515.5	—	7,515.5
8101 Government administration	23,265.7	—	—	30,397.3	—	30,397.3
8201 Defence	23,516.9	—	—	23,795.8	—	23,795.8
8401 Education	28,006.8	—	—	29,146.2	—	29,146.2
8601 Health services	6,222.6	—	—	6,291.6	—	6,291.6
8701 Community services	1,034.6	—	—	4,006.1	218.3	4,224.4
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	1,724.3	—	109.7	2,443.8	—	2,555.2
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	7,468.0	1,264.2	—	8,053.6	—	9,317.8
9301 Sport, gambling etc	4,476.4	1.0	—	5,110.9	1.8	5,112.7
9501 Personal services	6,255.7	—	—	8,368.6	—	8,368.6
9601 Other services	487,372.5	18,269.4	-1,123.4	504,518.6	28,488.3	-1,413.4
T1 Intermediate Usage	—	—	—	834,444.1	—	861,518.9
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	—	—	—	194,981.2	—	194,981.2
P2 Gross operating surplus	18,298.0	—	—	183,310.9	—	183,310.9
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	2,688.0	—	—	28,516.9	-28,516.9	—
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	-1,334.7	—	845.9	19,982.9	—	1,115.1
P5 Sales by final buyers	2,852.8	28.6	122.8	—	—	-205.5
P6A Complementary imports cif	—	—	—	-371.8	28.6	143.7
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2 Australian Production	504,171.0	—	154.6	1,260,858.2	—	-154.6
P6B Competing imports cif	9,946.1	—	154.6	84,955.9	—	85,110.6
P7B Duty on P6B	—	—	—	2,747.1	—	2,747.1
T3 Total Usage	514,117.1	—	—	1,348,561.2	—	1,348,561.2

TABLE 4. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR INDUSTRY											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Agriculture; hunting	2,436.9	10.8	0.7	8,339.4	2,656.4	760.2	652.7	16.7	0.4	3.8	0.2	33.4
2 Forestry and fishing	27.1	75.2	24.7	5.8	181.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	817.2	2.0	0.1	3.0
3 Mining	41.8	4.4	3,661.9	71.7	85.4	19.8	22.1	2.7	54.0	26.8	3,608.8	374.1
4 Meat and dairy products	197.8	4.8	4.4	1,648.9	543.1	2.7	5.5	157.2	2.6	9.0	0.2	60.5
5 Other food products	552.8	109.1	17.9	46.8	1,946.7	163.4	3.9	0.3	11.1	20.1	0.4	100.5
6 Beverages and tobacco products	15.5	7.4	15.5	5.9	20.9	254.7	0.4	—	1.1	5.4	0.4	4.7
7 Textiles	14.7	25.5	6.8	5.2	34.5	15.3	886.6	1,161.1	6.4	33.1	1.5	30.7
8 Clothing and footwear	1.3	3.6	6.2	2.0	2.5	0.5	2.8	222.0	0.7	4.4	0.3	4.6
9 Wood and wood products	10.0	14.6	13.7	1.9	23.0	63.3	22.3	3.4	1,210.8	1,194.3	2.6	60.8
10 Paper, printing and publishing	103.7	6.3	58.8	141.8	538.0	322.9	56.1	77.2	62.1	680.5	6.2	318.7
11 Petroleum and coal products	655.1	238.4	300.1	30.2	67.9	21.5	9.4	3.0	34.1	52.9	371.8	164.2
12 Chemicals	1,081.3	53.5	523.8	11.5	91.2	23.2	83.7	66.5	196.2	249.7	110.5	2,427.7
13 Rubber and plastic products	11.7	22.9	12.6	134.4	666.6	286.6	90.8	17.1	36.8	242.6	11.7	379.9
14 Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	60.5	73.4	3.3	119.2	223.4	1.6	0.3	113.1	3.9	1.2	81.1
15 Basic metals and products	5.4	6.8	186.4	1.2	41.5	42.6	10.8	0.7	29.9	102.1	1.3	240.8
16 Fabricated metal products	34.3	63.7	305.5	23.9	403.4	589.1	22.6	6.5	158.1	42.8	5.9	291.3
17 Transport equipment	31.0	50.3	132.1	1.9	10.5	2.7	1.6	0.2	4.7	8.3	1.5	3.2
18 Other machinery and equipment	112.6	84.9	466.3	4.4	36.9	9.8	3.6	1.3	14.3	162.1	3.9	17.7
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.2	34.9	44.8	1.7	9.1	10.7	5.9	6.3	5.1	11.3	0.6	8.6
20 Electricity, gas and water	373.8	23.5	779.4	137.4	242.3	68.3	61.2	21.1	138.3	118.0	12.8	221.9
21 Construction	213.1	0.9	238.6	0.8	3.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	4.7	5.8	0.7	3.0
22 Wholesale trade	816.5	249.0	551.1	523.3	897.1	334.7	336.9	192.8	370.6	557.2	141.3	708.6
23 Retail trade	2.1	22.7	7.7	1.4	11.0	8.4	4.0	2.2	18.7	46.2	9.1	18.8
24 Repairs	566.7	160.9	319.5	17.8	89.1	32.7	2.8	—	20.1	114.9	4.2	25.0
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	199.9	7.0	58.1	5.6	46.4	14.4	24.9	0.2	16.6	111.6	5.2	50.1
26 Transport and storage	940.7	94.7	636.3	776.4	713.1	234.3	137.1	71.1	400.5	322.7	445.3	333.9
27 Communication services	209.2	25.3	242.8	46.0	122.6	31.0	48.2	33.4	40.3	164.0	5.6	204.5
28 Finance and insurance	549.0	56.3	463.1	207.7	279.3	151.2	69.5	47.2	81.8	240.7	97.8	202.6
29 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Property and business services	608.3	36.5	2,137.6	244.8	757.2	191.4	225.4	104.6	117.1	588.3	15.8	779.9
31 Government administration	54.0	12.5	26.6	25.3	82.7	23.7	10.1	0.2	23.0	220.9	24.9	38.9
32 Education	0.3	0.6	34.6	—	0.6	1.1	0.5	—	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.1
33 Health and community services	81.4	4.7	4.6	53.7	2.6	19.3	0.8	32.0	14.4	100.9	0.9	113.1
34 Cultural and recreational services	6.7	1.5	18.9	2.4	26.9	36.0	9.4	4.1	1.6	149.7	0.4	62.3
35 Personal and other services	18.9	17.5	69.0	44.1	78.3	24.7	11.0	30.6	35.3	159.6	4.6	158.8
T1 Intermediate Usage	9,977.9	1,591.1	11,443.6	12,568.8	10,830.9	3,986.5	2,826.7	2,284.1	4,042.5	5,755.8	4,897.5	7,527.9
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	2,445.0	815.6	4,834.1	1,907.8	2,627.3	729.0	937.7	992.2	1,381.3	3,454.2	274.5	2,126.9
P2 Gross operating surplus	9,006.2	503.4	14,221.1	1,279.5	2,285.6	1,190.3	726.7	415.8	1,084.3	2,604.0	2,004.1	2,236.1
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	544.9	199.4	269.2	127.3	188.9	131.2	84.6	23.3	45.5	380.3	58.2	164.6
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	532.3	110.2	370.4	247.3	211.7	69.0	58.5	59.9	91.2	261.0	50.6	101.3
P5 Sales by final buyers	—	—	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	91.9	0.2	—	0.4
P6A Complementary imports cif	66.6	9.1	93.0	46.1	134.6	18.4	15.9	13.4	21.0	41.3	29.3	174.2
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6B Competing imports cif	950.7	329.0	1,589.2	113.1	790.7	373.4	937.5	894.5	633.3	2,007.9	3,019.0	2,504.1
P7B Duty on P6B	13.1	12.3	37.7	3.4	24.9	9.5	23.1	55.7	12.5	73.3	1.9	36.6
T2 Australian Production	23,536.8	3,570.2	32,863.9	16,293.3	17,094.7	6,507.4	5,616.3	4,739.0	7,403.4	14,578.1	10,335.1	14,872.1

TABLE 4. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94 (continued)
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES

		FOR INDUSTRY														
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
FROM INDUSTRY																
1	Agriculture; hunting	56.0	1.4	0.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	20.2	0.6	39.6	2.7	3.4	1.5			
2	Forestry and fishing	2.9	12.4	32.5	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	17.5	0.2	0.1	0.1			
3	Mining	6.9	920.0	3,499.8	115.8	23.6	162.1	169.2	1,395.0	383.8	60.1	12.9	3.8			
4	Meat and dairy products	2.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	7.0	1.4	6.1	3.3	10.1	32.4	28.2	5.9			
5	Other food products	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.1	5.6	1.7	1.1	2.0	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.8			
6	Beverages and tobacco products	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.2	7.9	0.6	0.5	1.7	8.0	15.3	9.2	2.9			
7	Textiles	63.4	8.1	19.4	37.5	24.7	13.2	48.7	1.3	11.9	73.1	19.9	4.1			
8	Clothing and footwear	0.5	0.8	3.6	21.9	4.3	6.3	19.6	1.0	4.9	14.9	10.4	5.8			
9	Wood and wood products	25.8	56.5	16.3	86.7	101.9	47.2	569.2	10.4	1,897.1	136.4	73.0	0.2			
10	Paper, printing and publishing	121.0	101.3	26.6	114.4	150.0	156.2	57.0	21.4	167.4	1,443.3	2,166.7	34.4			
11	Petroleum and coal products	9.4	60.9	279.9	29.1	18.2	20.2	7.5	202.2	248.6	350.9	189.0	90.5			
12	Chemicals	719.8	133.9	287.6	148.2	490.0	290.1	93.1	133.3	420.8	67.3	28.1	56.5			
13	Rubber and plastic products	349.6	34.9	39.2	63.9	70.4	279.5	162.4	21.6	240.5	220.0	30.4	5.6			
14	Non-metallic mineral products	33.4	909.0	176.2	99.1	81.3	38.4	22.4	124.1	4,555.0	178.7	21.8	18.5			
15	Basic metals and products	50.3	100.7	4,855.7	2,196.9	1,260.5	1,675.5	452.6	16.5	560.2	66.5	25.1	14.9			
16	Fabricated metal products	40.7	137.2	91.9	1,560.9	795.2	487.2	201.0	137.5	3,038.3	141.0	128.8	32.7			
17	Transport equipment	2.3	2.2	12.5	9.8	1,917.0	47.1	12.3	5.7	49.7	291.8	242.2	1,300.7			
18	Other machinery and equipment	9.2	19.0	62.9	77.5	246.8	1,330.1	22.3	189.3	1,998.4	204.0	173.3	208.1			
19	Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.4	4.2	16.2	64.9	93.8	19.1	32.8	1.8	103.2	87.2	96.0	3.0			
20	Electricity, gas and water	79.6	405.0	837.2	66.7	125.9	73.8	20.7	1,068.2	157.7	311.8	356.1	231.6			
21	Construction	0.9	7.1	5.1	2.1	4.7	2.3	0.7	25.3	43.6	40.9	23.4	5.9			
22	Wholesale trade	197.3	158.2	589.0	413.6	1,244.2	1,080.0	322.7	181.0	1,603.2	891.9	285.0	1,056.8			
23	Retail trade	9.3	11.9	7.9	63.5	34.6	109.3	44.3	2.7	211.7	50.7	309.8	10.2			
24	Repairs	7.8	18.8	15.8	19.7	14.9	22.4	5.2	61.4	969.0	489.3	1,397.4	14.5			
25	Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	21.1	15.1	30.9	31.3	64.9	31.5	12.7	22.3	105.2	446.4	187.6	6.8			
26	Transport and storage	131.7	865.5	692.7	229.7	218.1	233.1	126.6	496.1	1,441.6	1,627.5	441.5	107.0			
27	Communication services	38.8	55.0	56.8	98.9	89.0	88.1	27.4	53.3	229.9	920.2	1,346.2	117.5			
28	Finance and insurance	54.0	88.8	428.6	138.2	299.5	160.4	54.6	343.5	1,414.5	1,276.5	1,229.6	305.7			
29	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
30	Property and business services	163.1	259.0	947.0	347.4	666.3	282.3	96.1	340.6	3,823.1	5,918.7	6,670.9	243.5			
31	Government administration	12.6	14.1	49.3	34.8	71.7	21.4	11.1	40.5	177.8	163.8	219.0	61.7			
32	Education	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	14.1	1.9	12.2	8.4	2.7			
33	Health and community services	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	28.5	3.9	1.4	2.7	10.8	19.0	20.3	4.3			
34	Cultural and recreational services	2.8	7.6	5.3	8.1	24.6	9.4	4.2	2.5	2.3	188.3	443.0	1.6			
35	Personal and other services	55.8	39.4	11.4	88.7	92.0	81.8	26.2	14.8	73.7	95.9	138.9	15.3			
T1	Intermediate Usage	2,286.5	4,453.4	13,105.8	6,183.3	8,281.5	6,778.7	2,652.5	4,938.2	24,126.0	15,854.6	16,348.8	3,977.2			
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	1,004.8	1,373.0	2,553.0	2,595.4	2,898.9	3,687.6	1,266.0	3,468.3	12,055.8	10,337.9	11,916.6	3,552.7			
P2	Gross operating surplus	837.0	1,387.1	2,682.0	1,397.8	2,428.4	2,862.3	602.9	10,770.2	12,072.0	8,717.5	7,024.7	5,151.7			
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	30.4	88.1	157.5	70.9	147.2	279.2	40.0	253.5	407.0	811.8	611.0	514.9			
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	79.4	114.4	211.5	185.1	211.7	240.9	80.3	189.5	563.2	1,186.2	1,069.0	328.3			
P5	Sales by final buyers	4.7	47.9	609.1	506.2	9.9	12.5	0.5	—	1.3	—	—	—			
P6A	Complementary imports cif	14.6	22.5	58.2	34.0	49.5	48.9	15.0	57.1	147.5	108.5	107.2	42.3			
P7A	Duty on P6A	870.9	450.8	1,165.4	997.7	3,225.8	3,019.7	618.7	470.2	2,612.7	1,282.5	763.7	1,326.5			
P7B	Duty on P6B	35.7	9.6	16.4	34.0	129.1	105.6	23.2	13.5	114.2	24.8	12.9	38.2			
T2	Australian Production	5,164.1	7,946.8	20,559.0	12,004.5	17,382.1	17,035.3	5,299.1	20,160.5	52,099.8	38,323.8	37,853.9	14,931.9			

TABLE 4. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94 -continued
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
FROM INDUSTRY											
FOR INDUSTRY											
1 Agriculture, hunting	329.0	4.7	0.2	8.2	—	14.6	73.3	0.6	18.0	250.0	20.4
2 Forestry and fishing	448.3	20.7	1.2	7.0	—	3.9	0.7	0.1	7.2	0.3	6.6
3 Mining	83.3	33.5	25.9	5.0	45.0	49.7	119.9	6.0	98.5	74.2	34.2
4 Meat and dairy products	945.7	11.6	11.2	22.8	0.3	59.7	70.4	12.1	57.0	7.4	34.8
5 Other food products	593.5	9.2	5.5	21.4	4.3	18.2	99.2	5.3	36.3	35.0	13.3
6 Beverages and tobacco products	5.0	3.0	3.0	36.3	0.1	9.0	55.9	1.9	13.9	3.1	3.5
7 Textiles	93.9	34.3	9.9	8.5	4.3	39.3	56.3	7.7	60.9	6.3	66.0
8 Clothing and footwear	5.1	9.9	4.2	0.8	0.2	48.9	80.8	3.5	96.7	5.0	69.3
9 Wood and wood products	8.7	81.2	38.2	30.0	282.2	13.6	209.7	88.4	8.2	26.1	100.7
10 Paper, printing and publishing	259.5	212.9	122.9	320.1	14.8	1,532.9	1,281.5	2,676	228.9	286.5	393.1
11 Petroleum and coal products	17.7	2,247.6	127.7	11.6	18.4	461.0	176.4	0.7	178.6	36.8	230.9
12 Chemicals	105.8	192.7	30.7	20.8	153.0	310.9	341.7	10.0	796.7	147.0	203.7
13 Rubber and plastic products	90.7	185.2	99.3	5.3	98.4	30.2	127.1	3.7	75.0	5.8	82.8
14 Non-metallic mineral products	45.7	8.3	1.0	3.6	280.5	23.5	98.4	5.5	50.5	2.2	81.7
15 Basic metals and products	4.9	19.0	35.7	0.3	216.7	8.3	37.2	2.4	14.9	12.7	14.4
16 Fabricated metal products	47.8	556.8	152.8	6.7	496.9	46.2	261.8	54.8	91.0	96.0	39.3
17 Transport equipment	15.3	1,179.3	73.1	1.7	2.1	42.0	994.8	1.2	26.2	20.3	23.2
18 Other machinery and equipment	50.7	125.5	471.3	68.6	102.2	252.3	410.3	55.0	184.0	253.2	123.2
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	27.5	25.5	22.9	5.2	9.3	20.1	67.4	27.7	26.0	14.5	16.9
20 Electricity, gas and water	546.9	355.8	132.7	133.5	2,621.5	2,275.9	1,235.8	68.0	1,026.4	213.8	293.7
21 Construction	249.9	180.7	4.6	23.1	1,147.3	94.6	818.4	5.2	37.6	8.7	17.4
22 Wholesale trade	365.7	1,236.4	448.4	158.6	240.8	730.4	744.8	210.4	629.4	413.9	376.7
23 Retail trade	5.0	14.2	29.8	37.1	95.1	33.7	36.0	3.0	9.1	33.3	54.7
24 Repairs	448.4	1,185.7	311.1	262.6	56.1	290.6	142.7	18.7	191.1	142.5	174.3
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	4.5	480.3	50.3	131.4	0.2	258.3	302.2	36.6	169.2	69.3	147.7
26 Transport and storage	300.7	1,703.8	527.7	278.2	80.9	1,094.5	1,208.8	110.2	493.7	350.4	312.3
27 Communication services	211.0	590.4	1,177.1	482.2	8.8	2,398.1	977.0	117.1	617.6	328.5	370.6
28 Finance and insurance	397.2	655.4	211.7	5,408.4	5,458.3	2,367.5	2,497.5	569.6	1,350.1	392.6	197.6
29 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Property and business services	2,137.9	2,881.3	250.7	1,727.6	599.4	8,527.6	3,680.4	164.4	2,260.2	1,547.7	947.8
31 Government administration	13.3	111.4	132.3	40.5	16.1	388.6	4,640.1	104.7	171.7	34.5	58.0
32 Education	13.0	16.0	5.8	11.7	0.4	25.2	53.1	4.3	27.9	4.7	20.6
33 Health and community services	7.4	7.0	13.8	26.3	—	36.7	52.3	16.6	419.1	48.0	42.2
34 Cultural and recreational services	355.9	40.2	9.8	176.2	0.1	1,156.0	178.9	46.2	43.3	1,146.3	66.6
35 Personal and other services	47.3	71.8	22.0	64.9	5.8	486.3	199.6	19.7	220.8	68.2	145.4
T1 Intermediate Usage	8,281.9	14,491.3	4,564.7	9,546.4	12,059.2	23,148.2	21,330.3	2,048.8	9,735.6	6,084.9	4,783.3
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	5,894.0	10,144.0	4,665.0	11,954.0	—	19,479.6	14,882.6	19,269.0	19,414.6	3,663.7	6,379.0
P2 Gross operating surplus	2,234.1	12,839.2	6,048.6	13,446.9	31,929.5	12,612.5	1,522.0	1,518.2	3,939.5	2,590.4	1,139.3
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	91.6	1,866.5	268.6	128.5	492.2	805.5	11.2	26.9	456.1	187.2	277.9
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	159.8	1,144.7	433.3	3,077.4	2,974.3	1,310.1	-4.0	330.1	368.9	702.0	175.3
P5 Sales by final buyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6A Complementary imports cif	49.0	122.1	48.2	109.4	136.2	168.4	227.9	66.7	100.2	40.7	38.1
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6B Competing imports cif	582.9	2,482.5	982.4	3,660	482.1	1,937.0	2,123.8	294.8	1,341.8	1,081.5	629.4
P7B Duty on P6B	24.2	32.5	—	6.1	22.5	31.3	—	—	9.3	21.2	17.7
T2 Australian Production	17,317.5	43,122.5	17,010.8	38,634.6	48,096.0	59,492.7	40,071.5	23,556.8	35,385.4	14,388.7	13,439.8

TABLE 4. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94—continued
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

FOR USE	FROM INDUSTRY	Intermediate Usage		Final Cons Expenditure			Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure			Increase in Stocks		Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)	Total Supply			
		T4	Private	Govt	Private	Enterprise	Public	General	Govt	Q5	Q6				Q7	T5	T6
1	Agriculture; hunting	15,763.9	2,424.3	100.5	—	—	—	—	—	177.2	5,070.9	7,772.8	23,536.8				
2	Forestry and fishing	1,706.9	993.1	361.4	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	462.6	1,863.3	3,570.2				
3	Mining	15,301.5	533.8	89.5	—	—	—	—	—	-1,380.2	18,093.6	17,562.4	32,863.9				
4	Meat and dairy products	3,974.3	6,710.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	-8.3	5,580.4	12,319.0	16,293.3				
5	Other food products	3,867.6	9,448.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	183.5	3,500.1	13,227.1	17,094.7				
6	Beverages and tobacco products	517.0	5,438.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.2	527.5	5,990.4	6,507.4				
7	Textiles	3,034.2	1,291.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	1,192.7	2,582.1	5,616.3				
8	Clothing and footwear	669.2	3,486.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-43.9	622.0	4,069.8	4,739.0				
9	Wood and wood products	6,528.4	187.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	-43.4	648.2	875.0	7,403.4				
10	Paper, printing and publishing	11,852.7	2,326.8	68.8	—	—	—	—	—	-69.9	316.3	2,725.5	14,578.1				
11	Petroleum and coal products	6,962.6	2,453.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.1	882.5	3,372.5	10,335.1				
12	Chemicals	10,100.7	2,680.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	71.5	1,972.4	4,771.3	14,872.1				
13	Rubber and plastic products	4,235.0	651.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.2	199.8	929.1	5,164.1				
14	Non-metallic mineral products	7,940.7	114.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	27.2	232.3	406.0	7,946.8				
15	Basic metals and products	12,311.2	87.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-59.2	8,031.0	8,247.7	20,559.0				
16	Fabricated metal products	10,589.3	353.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-102.2	519.5	1,415.2	12,004.5				
17	Transport equipment	6,520.6	1,481.8	-3.6	—	—	—	—	—	-500.3	1,902.1	10,861.5	17,382.1				
18	Other machinery and equipment	7,555.1	1,852.0	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	282.2	3,075.9	9,480.2	17,035.3				
19	Miscellaneous manufacturing	940.0	2,206.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-43.4	303.4	4,359.1	5,299.1				
20	Electricity, gas and water	14,836.3	5,113.7	181.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.4	5,324.2	20,160.5				
21	Construction	3,224.1	2.7	1,693.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	45.9	48,875.7	52,099.8				
22	Wholesale trade	19,257.6	7,217.9	13.9	—	—	—	—	—	342.8	4,059.9	19,066.2	38,323.8				
23	Retail trade	1,369.1	36,385.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,484.7	37,853.9				
24	Repairs	7,614.0	7,280.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.2	7,317.9	14,931.9				
25	Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	3,165.6	14,151.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,151.8	17,317.5				
26	Transport and storage	18,177.7	9,732.1	3,667.9	—	—	—	—	—	40.0	10,795.8	24,944.8	43,122.5				
27	Communication services	11,572.2	4,636.0	25.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	776.8	5,438.6	17,010.8				
28	Finance and insurance	2,746.1	9,989.1	188.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	704.6	10,888.5	38,634.6				
29	Ownership of dwellings	—	48,120.0	-24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,096.0	48,096.0				
30	Property and business services	50,289.7	2,935.8	1,613.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,611.0	9,203.0	59,492.7				
31	Government administration	7,131.6	478.3	32,106.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,939.9	40,071.5				
32	Education	267.5	5,320.4	16,937.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	173.9	23,289.3	23,556.8				
33	Health and community services	1,194.9	19,478.2	14,673.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.2	34,190.5	35,385.4				
34	Cultural and recreational services	4,238.9	7,975.7	2,073.6	—	—	—	—	—	-0.3	58.7	10,149.9	14,388.7				
35	Personal and other services	2,738.1	5,829.9	4,861.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	10,701.7	13,439.8				
T1	Intermediate Usage	302,794.3	229,368.6	78,631.2	56,905.6	9,257.7	8,235.9	-1,013.6	72,507.5	453,892.8	756,687.1	1,270,804.3					
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	194,981.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194,981.2				
P2	Gross operating surplus	183,310.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183,310.9				
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	10,218.9	14,715.6	—	2,773.8	25.4	38.4	95.2	649.7	—	—	—	28,516.9				
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	17,294.9	—	—	2,688.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,688.0				
P5	Sales by final buyers	1,334.7	3,550.2	—	-2,681.7	-1,165.9	882.4	-281.0	126.1	—	—	—	19,982.9				
P6A	Complementary imports cif	2,475.1	-2,870.8	—	32.3	—	1.5	-15.8	—	—	—	—	-377.8				
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
P6B	Competing imports cif	43,251.0	15,677.0	—	12,410.4	1,150.7	1,275.7	1,245.1	9,946.1	—	—	—	84,955.9				
P7B	Duty on P6B	1,026.2	928.4	—	805.7	31.7	—	-44.9	—	—	—	—	2,747.1				
T2	Australian Production	756,687.1	261,369.0	78,631.2	72,934.0	9,299.7	8,669.0	-15.1	83,229.3	514,117.1	1,270,804.3	—	—				

TABLE 6. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1993-94
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES

	FOR INDUSTRY											
FROM INDUSTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Agriculture; hunting	112.936	1.415	0.130	64.458	22.384	14.607	15.838	6.803	0.412	0.379	0.091	1.031
2 Forestry and fishing	0.253	102.332	0.141	0.228	1.404	0.379	0.190	0.156	13.581	1.249	0.072	0.205
3 Mining	2.458	4.278	113.981	2.452	2.507	3.025	1.654	0.976	3.208	1.475	41.540	5.459
4 Meat and dairy products	1.300	0.383	0.085	112.050	4.344	0.419	0.411	4.053	0.196	0.213	0.059	0.685
5 Other food products	3.128	3.643	0.130	2.176	113.608	3.448	0.612	0.295	0.770	0.332	0.077	1.022
6 Beverages and tobacco products	0.099	0.245	0.067	0.107	0.185	104.110	0.036	0.022	0.065	0.061	0.033	0.061
7 Textiles	0.183	1.031	0.099	0.207	0.496	0.551	118.892	30.626	0.367	0.430	0.080	0.462
8 Clothing and footwear	0.030	0.143	0.045	0.045	0.059	0.063	0.087	104.957	0.060	0.069	0.026	0.080
9 Wood and wood products	0.380	0.967	0.295	0.448	0.930	2.235	0.959	0.665	120.057	10.545	0.209	1.140
10 Paper, printing and publishing	1.420	1.308	0.861	2.268	5.064	6.841	2.292	2.952	105.923	105.923	0.599	3.748
11 Petroleum and coal products	3.944	7.787	1.531	2.941	2.057	1.682	1.274	0.819	2.387	1.091	104.619	2.096
12 Chemicals	6.719	2.854	2.572	4.326	3.446	3.086	3.755	3.207	4.795	3.293	2.386	120.819
13 Rubber and plastic products	0.562	1.253	0.276	1.449	5.212	5.555	2.393	1.253	1.148	2.228	0.320	3.615
14 Non-metallic mineral products	0.298	2.223	0.501	0.277	1.201	4.449	0.240	0.163	2.560	0.408	0.235	0.992
15 Basic metals and products	0.693	1.932	1.715	0.640	1.752	4.245	0.875	0.520	1.725	1.068	0.816	3.656
16 Fabricated metal products	0.839	2.909	1.630	0.902	3.742	11.618	1.014	0.658	3.824	1.677	0.522	3.187
17 Transport equipment	0.781	2.446	0.824	0.758	0.715	0.613	0.442	0.311	0.869	0.515	0.222	0.407
18 Other machinery and equipment	0.986	3.113	2.051	0.774	0.905	0.825	0.519	0.379	1.011	1.677	0.863	0.658
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.070	1.096	0.199	0.082	0.169	0.317	0.188	0.221	0.296	0.158	0.093	0.153
20 Electricity, gas and water	2.772	1.816	3.620	2.985	3.328	2.955	2.518	1.685	3.500	2.056	1.643	3.178
21 Construction	1.126	0.148	0.886	0.708	0.359	0.286	0.269	0.142	0.204	0.171	0.366	0.160
22 Wholesale trade	5.659	9.513	3.014	7.498	8.920	8.481	9.042	7.548	8.686	5.985	2.910	7.433
23 Retail trade	0.079	0.766	0.089	0.086	0.191	0.303	0.154	0.129	0.479	0.439	0.139	0.245
24 Repairs	3.223	5.164	1.424	2.290	1.824	1.544	0.928	0.581	1.539	1.364	0.763	0.781
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	1.225	0.532	0.385	0.920	0.894	0.784	0.957	0.448	0.642	1.099	0.296	0.742
26 Transport and storage	6.136	4.971	3.268	9.609	7.886	7.106	5.005	3.930	8.819	4.271	6.094	4.612
27 Communication services	1.967	1.775	1.689	1.961	2.357	1.992	2.242	1.967	1.816	2.299	0.925	2.926
28 Finance and insurance	4.389	3.507	2.952	4.832	4.591	5.156	3.498	2.986	3.267	3.540	2.540	3.587
29 Ownership of dwellings												
30 Property and business services	6.769	5.530	10.489	7.705	10.931	9.072	9.470	7.219	6.524	8.411	5.062	11.228
31 Government administration	0.535	0.696	0.296	0.628	1.042	0.889	0.532	0.310	0.738	2.056	0.446	0.675
32 Education	0.019	0.037	0.133	0.022	0.030	0.043	0.030	0.018	0.036	0.025	0.054	0.035
33 Health and community services	0.484	0.204	0.063	0.674	0.206	0.473	0.144	0.825	0.333	0.822	0.051	0.996
34 Cultural and recreational services	0.330	0.320	0.370	0.360	0.632	1.052	0.572	0.442	0.333	1.490	0.205	0.942
35 Personal and other services	0.341	0.777	0.435	0.612	0.925	0.880	0.501	0.967	0.915	1.451	0.261	1.600

TABLE 6. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1993-94 - continued
 DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR INDUSTRY												
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1 Agriculture; hunting	1.817	0.200	0.168	0.283	0.254	0.183	0.897	0.074	0.280	0.314	0.253	0.125	
2 Forestry and fishing	0.248	0.381	0.304	0.252	0.211	0.138	1.585	0.043	0.625	0.175	0.153	0.048	
3 Mining	2.056	17.005	27.308	7.789	3.619	4.854	7.277	9.191	3.959	1.409	0.968	1.072	
4 Meat and dairy products	0.262	0.118	0.106	0.144	0.169	0.094	0.262	0.058	0.114	0.249	0.198	0.099	
5 Other food products	0.292	0.113	0.111	0.116	0.152	0.090	0.210	0.049	0.112	0.163	0.132	0.066	
6 Beverages and tobacco products	0.032	0.036	0.041	0.032	0.073	0.021	0.035	0.021	0.037	0.061	0.046	0.037	
7 Textiles	1.711	0.251	0.244	0.621	0.346	0.246	1.409	0.049	0.399	0.346	0.170	0.120	
8 Clothing and footwear	0.049	0.046	0.055	0.255	0.073	0.073	1.431	0.019	0.054	0.077	0.069	0.061	
9 Wood and wood products	1.272	1.375	0.403	1.441	1.295	0.742	13.392	0.191	4.808	1.075	1.071	0.277	
10 Paper, printing and publishing	3.831	2.334	1.082	2.052	2.141	1.945	2.348	0.471	1.478	5.018	7.106	0.993	
11 Petroleum and coal products	1.046	2.220	2.818	1.320	0.892	0.850	1.195	1.490	1.337	1.660	1.086	0.978	
12 Chemicals	18.604	3.287	3.224	2.892	4.709	3.253	4.007	1.249	2.124	0.950	0.769	1.104	
13 Rubber and plastic products	108.040	0.878	0.553	1.020	0.929	2.220	3.784	0.254	0.914	0.913	0.393	0.275	
14 Non-metallic mineral products	1.076	113.211	1.531	1.525	0.968	0.616	1.097	0.839	10.211	0.683	0.204	0.323	
15 Basic metals and products	2.460	3.096	131.852	28.217	12.846	15.272	13.089	0.727	4.247	0.887	0.734	1.670	
16 Fabricated metal products	1.758	3.023	1.427	115.615	6.498	4.037	5.332	1.149	7.562	0.892	0.816	1.038	
17 Transport equipment	0.391	0.760	0.597	0.489	112.743	0.648	0.714	0.283	0.673	1.341	1.345	10.010	
18 Other machinery and equipment	0.601	0.959	1.198	1.320	2.179	108.872	1.017	1.348	4.638	1.079	1.100	1.895	
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.327	0.149	0.191	0.707	0.714	0.210	100.755	0.046	0.307	0.289	0.313	0.117	
20 Electricity, gas and water	2.965	7.448	7.232	2.884	2.397	1.922	2.263	106.215	2.134	2.234	2.435	2.257	
21 Construction	0.132	0.343	0.322	0.163	0.144	0.114	0.165	0.238	100.212	0.236	0.173	0.102	
22 Wholesale trade	6.342	4.204	5.480	6.160	10.073	8.580	8.994	1.719	5.393	103.925	2.482	8.640	
23 Retail trade	0.290	0.253	0.123	0.697	0.344	0.782	0.991	0.052	0.560	6.217	100.917	0.141	
24 Repairs	0.693	1.122	0.840	0.728	0.602	0.592	0.789	0.619	2.424	1.869	4.240	100.407	
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	0.786	0.596	0.516	0.614	0.758	0.486	0.626	0.248	0.528	1.492	0.805	0.282	
26 Transport and storage	4.669	14.462	6.517	4.697	3.497	3.323	5.332	3.444	5.701	5.889	2.676	1.838	
27 Communication services	2.032	1.978	1.618	2.060	1.775	1.506	1.744	0.768	1.718	4.013	5.344	1.536	
28 Finance and insurance	2.890	3.207	5.004	3.538	4.069	2.731	3.190	2.767	4.934	5.703	5.731	3.497	
29 Ownership of dwellings	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
30 Property and business services	8.133	8.939	11.861	8.768	9.650	6.325	7.347	3.957	12.411	20.910	23.186	4.929	
31 Government administration	0.606	0.514	0.617	0.685	0.826	0.408	0.586	0.343	0.697	0.860	1.091	0.665	
32 Education	0.075	0.048	0.049	0.029	0.031	0.020	0.028	0.090	0.026	0.056	0.046	0.031	
33 Health and community services	0.221	0.103	0.074	0.085	0.270	0.089	0.135	0.039	0.089	0.133	0.155	0.079	
34 Cultural and recreational services	0.461	0.444	0.419	0.414	0.548	0.341	0.416	0.154	0.406	1.145	1.938	0.232	
35 Personal and other services	1.582	0.852	0.367	1.112	0.916	0.769	0.885	0.197	0.518	0.593	0.742	0.291	

TABLE 6. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1993-94—continued
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR INDUSTRY	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Agriculture; hunting	6.702	0.208	0.155	0.176	0.056	0.288	0.679	0.087	0.356	2.373	0.668
2	Forestry and fishing	2.786	0.154	0.090	0.070	0.116	0.092	0.219	0.080	0.079	0.119	0.263
3	Mining	1.824	2.954	1.168	0.263	1.136	1.278	1.824	0.202	1.271	1.604	1.929
4	Meat and dairy products	6.370	0.157	0.138	0.129	0.033	0.217	0.382	0.085	0.286	0.202	0.457
5	Other food products	4.226	0.119	0.088	0.115	0.043	0.118	0.446	0.051	0.200	0.441	0.243
6	Beverages and tobacco products	0.065	0.022	0.030	0.063	0.018	0.034	0.190	0.015	0.056	0.043	0.044
7	Textiles	0.790	0.187	0.148	0.061	0.052	0.184	0.377	0.066	0.355	0.158	0.843
8	Clothing and footwear	0.068	0.050	0.047	0.015	0.011	0.121	0.275	0.023	0.312	0.073	0.573
9	Wood and wood products	0.569	0.505	0.535	0.281	0.916	0.502	1.470	0.631	0.267	0.688	1.436
10	Paper, printing and publishing	2.808	1.262	1.321	1.351	0.415	3.666	4.841	1.386	1.351	3.232	3.950
11	Petroleum and coal products	1.129	5.993	1.251	0.241	0.287	1.368	1.236	0.118	0.939	0.938	2.374
12	Chemicals	1.868	1.209	0.733	0.266	0.701	1.163	2.026	0.194	3.119	1.991	2.548
13	Rubber and plastic products	1.078	0.679	0.876	0.111	0.324	0.297	0.770	0.093	0.460	0.354	0.995
14	Non-metallic mineral products	0.685	0.215	0.130	0.064	1.010	0.186	0.750	0.070	0.186	0.174	0.868
15	Basic metals and products	0.696	1.112	1.284	0.156	1.145	0.427	1.358	0.204	0.491	0.963	0.782
16	Fabricated metal products	1.022	2.017	1.482	0.167	1.547	0.463	1.676	0.368	0.619	1.271	0.806
17	Transport equipment	0.721	3.655	0.967	0.182	0.113	0.397	3.537	0.089	0.330	0.579	0.615
18	Other machinery and equipment	0.975	0.744	3.452	0.408	0.524	0.995	1.902	0.354	0.877	2.515	1.449
19	Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.245	0.129	0.190	0.033	0.049	0.080	0.273	0.132	0.110	0.164	0.183
20	Electricity, gas and water	4.800	1.792	1.414	0.859	6.179	5.232	4.931	0.502	3.834	2.855	3.339
21	Construction	1.603	0.528	0.104	0.107	2.431	0.268	2.430	0.051	0.186	0.185	0.241
22	Wholesale trade	4.512	4.406	3.948	0.981	1.139	2.509	4.034	1.226	2.780	4.624	4.363
23	Retail trade	0.130	0.102	0.252	0.138	0.250	0.131	0.214	0.035	0.077	0.334	0.490
24	Repairs	3.399	3.206	2.262	0.975	0.390	1.001	1.052	0.200	0.884	1.620	1.808
25	Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	100.389	1.356	0.494	0.489	0.125	0.709	1.193	0.225	0.672	0.819	1.371
26	Transport and storage	4.067	105.388	4.233	1.320	0.986	3.256	5.231	0.801	2.420	4.110	3.881
27	Communication services	2.746	2.376	107.980	2.005	0.510	5.626	4.276	0.761	2.686	3.879	3.983
28	Finance and insurance	4.800	3.114	2.389	116.874	13.790	6.293	9.971	3.109	5.517	5.051	3.154
29	Ownership of dwellings	---	---	---	---	100.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
30	Property and business services	17.877	10.473	3.906	6.880	3.277	119.170	15.658	1.608	9.520	16.356	11.136
31	Government administration	0.468	0.537	1.086	0.259	0.147	1.075	113.473	0.570	0.746	0.608	0.785
32	Education	0.099	0.055	0.048	0.043	0.014	0.067	0.175	100.023	0.096	0.036	0.174
33	Health and community services	0.164	0.064	0.120	0.106	0.027	0.140	0.248	0.092	101.259	0.445	0.404
34	Cultural and recreational services	2.741	0.437	0.235	0.767	0.166	2.648	1.074	0.297	0.441	109.142	0.933
35	Personal and other services	0.631	0.387	0.283	0.300	0.124	1.119	0.912	0.144	0.830	0.806	101.362

TABLE 7. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

	FOR INDUSTRY												
FROM INDUSTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1 Agriculture, hunting	2,469.7	11.2	0.7	8,342.3	2,700.9	861.9	657.0	18.6	0.4	4.1	0.2	36.8	
2 Forestry and fishing	28.0	77.5	24.8	5.9	188.3	1.4	1.0	3.0	817.9	2.2	0.1	4.0	
3 Mining	43.4	4.4	3,702.2	71.7	85.4	19.9	22.1	2.7	55.5	29.2	6,045.5	418.4	
4 Meat and dairy products	202.8	4.9	4.8	1,674.6	555.8	3.4	5.6	160.6	2.8	9.7	0.2	63.4	
5 Other food products	580.3	115.1	19.0	51.7	2,176.3	173.1	8.1	0.3	12.2	22.3	0.4	165.5	
6 Beverages and tobacco products	17.5	8.2	16.3	6.7	22.8	261.8	0.4	-	1.2	6.2	0.4	5.4	
7 Textiles	37.5	46.2	14.7	10.0	101.5	37.8	1,630.4	1,853.2	11.2	68.9	3.1	87.8	
8 Clothing and footwear	3.3	7.6	15.7	3.8	3.6	0.7	4.1	362.4	1.1	8.3	0.4	6.7	
9 Wood and wood products	13.8	21.4	23.7	4.0	43.2	97.9	32.9	4.7	1,599.8	2,338.6	3.9	94.4	
10 Paper, printing and publishing	111.9	6.7	61.0	148.9	565.6	335.2	68.0	85.8	74.8	719.6	7.2	350.1	
11 Petroleum and coal products	743.0	266.1	363.8	34.3	82.4	25.3	11.2	3.5	39.3	60.5	765.9	276.6	
12 Chemicals	1,518.6	81.4	808.9	20.6	182.3	69.2	189.2	126.0	307.9	516.3	209.2	4,347.5	
13 Rubber and plastic products	18.6	36.8	22.0	167.6	809.7	339.8	117.4	29.9	54.2	353.7	16.6	460.8	
14 Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	61.3	77.2	4.2	128.8	241.8	2.0	0.3	125.4	4.4	1.3	89.5	
15 Basic metals and products	5.5	8.6	258.4	1.3	46.4	45.6	13.4	1.6	39.3	116.1	1.6	255.5	
16 Fabricated metal products	46.9	78.9	351.6	25.9	418.4	615.9	34.5	9.9	194.8	48.9	6.1	356.3	
17 Transport equipment	42.2	63.8	186.4	2.1	10.6	2.8	1.6	0.2	5.0	8.3	1.5	3.2	
18 Other machinery and equipment	281.2	217.5	1,037.6	7.2	107.1	26.8	15.6	8.9	40.1	504.5	7.6	36.4	
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	4.8	91.5	46.3	1.9	11.0	11.5	9.7	15.1	5.6	15.6	0.7	10.3	
20 Electricity, gas and water	374.2	23.5	780.0	137.5	242.5	68.4	61.2	21.1	138.4	118.1	12.8	222.1	
21 Construction	215.5	0.9	238.6	0.8	3.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	4.7	5.8	0.7	3.0	
22 Wholesale trade	816.6	249.0	551.2	523.3	897.2	334.7	336.9	192.8	370.6	557.2	141.3	708.6	
23 Retail trade	2.1	22.7	7.7	1.4	11.0	8.4	4.0	2.2	18.7	46.2	9.1	18.8	
24 Repairs	568.6	161.0	322.2	17.9	89.7	32.8	2.8	-	20.3	115.3	4.2	25.1	
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	200.9	7.1	58.4	5.7	46.5	14.4	25.0	0.2	16.7	112.4	5.2	50.3	
26 Transport and storage	966.4	100.0	950.2	777.2	726.0	237.8	143.7	71.1	403.9	341.8	520.6	346.1	
27 Communication services	214.4	25.7	247.0	48.7	127.5	32.3	51.1	35.3	43.1	171.5	6.0	215.4	
28 Finance and insurance	588.3	58.9	490.0	208.9	286.4	162.7	70.5	48.1	84.3	259.2	99.0	207.8	
29 Ownership of dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 Property and business services	655.3	37.5	2,234.9	253.8	784.9	199.8	234.4	109.6	124.1	629.4	16.6	828.6	
31 Government administration	54.0	12.5	26.6	25.3	82.7	23.7	10.1	0.2	23.0	220.9	24.9	38.9	
32 Education	0.3	0.6	36.0	-	0.6	1.2	0.5	-	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	
33 Health and community services	89.0	4.7	4.6	53.8	2.6	19.3	0.8	32.0	14.4	101.0	0.9	113.2	
34 Cultural and recreational services	6.7	1.5	18.9	2.4	27.0	36.0	9.4	4.2	1.6	160.7	0.4	62.4	
35 Personal and other services	18.9	17.8	69.1	44.1	78.3	24.7	11.0	30.6	35.3	159.7	4.6	158.8	
T1 Intermediate Usage	10,941.6	1,932.5	13,070.6	12,685.3	11,646.5	4,369.4	3,787.4	3,234.4	4,688.3	7,837.1	7,918.3	10,068.6	
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	2,445.0	815.6	4,834.1	1,907.8	2,627.3	729.0	937.7	992.2	1,381.3	3,454.2	274.5	2,126.9	
P2 Gross operating surplus	9,006.2	503.4	14,221.1	1,279.5	2,285.6	1,190.3	726.7	415.8	1,084.3	2,604.0	2,004.1	2,236.1	
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	544.9	199.4	269.2	127.3	188.9	131.2	84.6	23.3	45.5	380.3	58.2	164.6	
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	532.3	110.2	370.4	247.3	211.7	69.0	58.5	59.9	91.2	261.0	50.6	101.3	
P5 Sales by final buyers	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	5.5	-	91.9	0.2	-	0.4	
P6A Complementary imports cif	66.6	9.1	93.0	46.1	134.6	18.4	15.9	13.4	21.0	41.3	29.3	174.2	
P7A Duty on P6A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T2 Australian Production	23,536.8	3,570.2	32,863.9	16,293.3	17,094.7	6,507.4	5,616.3	4,739.0	7,403.4	14,578.1	10,335.1	14,872.1	
P6B Competing imports cif	505.9	84.1	3,710.3	251.4	2,158.7	647.2	2,928.9	2,185.7	2,720.3	1,891.8	1,702.6	7,901.2	
P7B Duty on P6B	2.7	-	0.5	2.3	47.3	13.0	237.6	427.5	83.1	21.3	1.3	194.7	
T3 Total Usage	24,045.3	3,654.3	36,574.7	16,546.9	19,300.6	7,167.5	8,782.9	7,352.2	10,206.9	16,491.2	12,039.0	22,967.9	

TABLE 7. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94 *continued*
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR INDUSTRY	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Agriculture; hunting	93.2	2.2	0.9	5.9	1.5	2.5	25.7	0.7	42.2	2.9	3.7	1.7
2	Forestry and fishing	4.4	12.8	32.5	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.3	17.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
3	Mining	7.9	952.1	3,790.4	135.9	23.7	182.1	201.9	1,409.5	400.8	60.1	12.9	3.8
4	Meat and dairy products	3.9	1.6	2.3	4.0	7.6	1.5	6.2	3.7	10.2	34.0	30.0	6.4
5	Other food products	1.8	0.8	2.0	2.3	6.3	1.9	1.7	2.1	6.2	18.4	16.3	3.1
6	Beverages and tobacco products	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.3	9.3	0.7	0.5	1.9	8.3	16.1	10.1	3.1
7	Textiles	149.0	17.3	31.6	66.9	50.4	26.2	124.0	1.5	172.4	122.5	39.2	6.6
8	Clothing and footwear	0.6	1.1	4.6	38.0	6.6	10.1	34.8	2.3	7.1	31.0	13.2	22.8
9	Wood and wood products	35.3	84.0	22.1	112.6	125.2	63.4	735.3	11.1	2,291.0	163.2	95.9	0.4
10	Paper, printing and publishing	142.1	107.2	29.2	126.9	168.2	170.6	62.9	23.7	188.0	1,546.0	2,294.1	38.1
11	Petroleum and coal products	10.6	68.9	360.4	39.0	24.1	26.8	8.9	222.5	340.5	387.5	208.3	120.0
12	Chemicals	1,197.0	336.3	518.2	253.1	781.3	472.2	134.9	315.0	540.6	123.3	49.8	80.3
13	Rubber and plastic products	484.9	45.7	52.3	91.7	103.8	400.4	209.8	26.7	322.4	313.3	42.9	8.2
14	Non-metallic mineral products	48.3	1,004.1	264.1	134.3	114.9	62.6	30.7	128.2	4,959.3	193.5	23.9	26.8
15	Basic metals and products	96.6	125.9	5,192.7	2,595.8	1,487.1	2,055.5	567.2	23.9	756.2	79.2	26.4	16.1
16	Fabricated metal products	59.5	148.5	111.0	1,782.3	1,001.9	559.6	263.8	189.2	3,414.1	195.5	168.6	56.5
17	Transport equipment	2.3	2.3	13.5	10.1	3,899.1	58.6	34.1	5.8	49.7	371.4	316.6	1,881.7
18	Other machinery and equipment	23.4	27.1	117.0	162.1	608.0	3,524.4	39.8	351.5	2,827.0	225.7	186.1	855.6
19	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33.0	7.2	26.5	68.1	187.0	47.6	42.8	2.4	117.1	96.1	107.1	3.8
20	Electricity, gas and water	79.7	405.4	837.9	66.7	126.0	73.9	20.7	1,069.1	157.8	312.1	356.4	231.8
21	Construction	0.9	7.1	5.1	2.1	4.7	2.3	0.7	25.5	43.6	41.0	23.4	5.9
22	Wholesale trade	197.3	158.2	589.0	413.6	1,244.2	1,080.0	322.7	181.0	1,603.2	892.0	285.0	1,056.8
23	Retail trade	9.3	11.9	7.9	63.5	34.6	109.3	44.3	2.7	211.7	50.7	309.8	10.2
24	Repairs	7.8	19.0	16.0	19.8	15.0	22.5	5.2	61.6	970.3	492.3	1,410.4	14.5
25	Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	21.1	15.1	31.0	31.4	25.5	31.6	12.7	22.4	105.9	448.6	188.4	6.8
26	Transport and storage	136.9	870.1	704.4	235.4	237.5	240.5	129.8	508.9	1,452.1	2,066.0	552.9	112.7
27	Communication services	40.4	58.0	60.5	104.8	94.5	93.3	29.0	54.6	234.8	957.9	1,382.8	120.6
28	Finance and insurance	55.2	90.9	432.8	143.3	306.1	165.8	56.6	347.1	1,426.0	1,304.2	1,263.3	313.6
29	Ownership of dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Property and business services	175.4	268.4	962.0	369.4	682.5	300.7	103.6	351.9	3,910.8	6,136.5	6,876.4	248.5
31	Government administration	12.6	14.1	49.3	34.8	71.7	21.4	11.1	40.5	177.8	163.8	219.0	61.7
32	Education	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	14.7	1.9	12.8	8.7	2.8
33	Health and community services	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	28.5	3.9	1.4	2.7	10.8	19.5	20.7	4.3
34	Cultural and recreational services	2.8	7.6	5.3	8.1	24.6	9.4	4.2	2.5	2.3	188.5	443.0	1.6
35	Personal and other services	55.8	39.4	11.4	88.7	92.0	82.0	26.2	14.8	73.7	96.2	140.1	15.3
T1	Intermediate Usage	3,193.2	4,913.8	14,287.6	7,215.1	11,636.5	9,904.0	3,294.4	5,421.9	26,853.0	17,161.9	17,125.4	5,342.0
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	1,004.8	1,373.0	2,553.0	2,595.4	2,898.9	3,687.6	1,266.0	3,468.3	12,055.8	10,337.9	11,916.6	3,552.7
P2	Gross operating surplus	837.0	1,387.1	2,682.0	1,397.8	2,428.4	2,862.3	602.9	10,770.2	12,072.0	8,717.5	7,024.7	5,151.7
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	30.4	88.1	157.5	70.9	147.2	279.2	40.0	253.5	407.0	811.8	611.0	514.9
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	79.4	114.4	211.5	185.1	211.7	240.9	80.3	189.5	563.2	1,186.2	1,069.0	328.3
P5	Sales by final buyers	4.7	47.9	609.1	506.2	9.9	12.5	0.5	-	1.3	-	-	-
P6A	Complementary imports cif	14.6	22.5	58.2	34.0	49.5	48.9	15.0	57.1	147.5	108.5	107.2	42.3
P7A	Duty on P6A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T2	Australian Production	5,164.1	7,946.8	20,559.0	12,004.5	17,382.1	17,035.3	5,299.1	20,160.5	52,099.8	38,323.8	37,853.9	14,931.9
P6B	Competing imports cif	1,606.6	1,115.8	1,922.1	1,919.8	9,563.6	21,668.9	1,718.8	19.6	15.4	-	-	36.8
P7B	Duty on P6B	97.1	51.5	52.3	95.9	855.7	487.9	74.5	-	-	0.4	-	-
T3	Total Usage	6,867.8	9,114.0	22,533.4	14,020.2	27,801.4	39,192.1	7,092.4	20,180.0	52,115.2	38,324.2	37,853.9	14,968.7

TABLE 7. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

FROM INDUSTRY	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1 Agriculture; hunting	343.7	8.1	0.3	8.8	-	15.5	77.3	0.6	18.4	310.7	21.1
2 Forestry and fishing	467.0	20.8	1.2	7.2	-	4.1	1.0	0.1	7.5	0.4	6.8
3 Mining	83.4	33.6	25.9	5.0	45.4	49.8	120.1	6.0	98.7	75.0	34.4
4 Meat and dairy products	956.0	12.2	12.3	24.8	0.3	65.1	72.4	12.9	64.1	7.9	40.0
5 Other food products	664.2	10.1	6.1	22.9	4.3	20.4	109.0	6.1	41.8	37.2	14.2
6 Beverages and tobacco products	5.2	3.2	3.4	40.6	0.1	10.4	61.0	2.2	18.9	3.5	3.7
7 Textiles	190.1	61.3	17.5	9.2	4.8	51.2	110.2	8.3	124.9	12.6	85.4
8 Clothing and footwear	8.0	14.7	6.9	1.1	0.3	63.9	119.8	6.2	129.7	16.5	77.2
9 Wood and wood products	11.4	101.7	38.7	69.8	298.9	17.8	373.8	92.7	13.2	27.5	109.5
10 Paper, printing and publishing	270.8	223.1	132.1	338.4	17.7	1,576.9	1,374.7	335.9	250.6	385.9	410.1
11 Petroleum and coal products	19.9	2,475.9	143.5	13.0	20.6	513.4	199.0	0.8	202.9	40.4	267.9
12 Chemicals	138.5	389.7	57.7	25.2	216.3	627.9	474.4	21.8	1,219.6	211.7	335.6
13 Rubber and plastic products	113.5	217.0	188.8	9.7	196.9	43.5	151.4	6.4	96.0	10.2	107.4
14 Non-metallic mineral products	93.3	12.5	1.4	5.6	343.9	30.9	106.5	10.2	102.6	4.0	106.9
15 Basic metals and products	5.6	25.0	36.5	0.3	292.4	10.3	49.3	2.6	16.3	14.0	30.7
16 Fabricated metal products	86.1	574.4	169.9	9.2	565.7	75.1	347.7	59.7	148.1	153.8	58.0
17 Transport equipment	16.9	1,433.7	106.0	2.0	2.1	56.2	1,326.5	1.6	34.2	25.8	32.6
18 Other machinery and equipment	112.8	175.1	1,022.3	83.8	157.1	1,101.3	983.4	181.6	644.3	880.0	331.0
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.9	32.6	27.0	7.2	10.1	28.3	108.5	50.4	30.0	27.5	19.4
20 Electricity, gas and water	547.4	356.1	132.8	133.6	2,625.9	2,278.6	1,236.7	68.1	1,027.4	214.0	294.0
21 Construction	252.6	181.6	4.6	23.1	1,147.3	94.7	822.2	5.2	37.7	8.7	17.5
22 Wholesale trade	365.8	1,236.4	448.4	158.6	240.8	730.4	744.8	210.4	629.4	413.9	376.7
23 Retail trade	5.0	14.2	29.8	37.1	95.1	33.7	36.0	3.0	9.1	33.3	54.7
24 Repairs	448.4	1,188.9	312.6	265.1	56.1	291.3	143.6	18.9	192.1	142.5	175.6
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	4.6	482.5	50.6	132.1	0.2	259.6	304.4	36.8	170.0	69.6	148.4
26 Transport and storage	365.0	3,037.0	551.9	333.6	80.9	1,303.3	1,480.7	132.6	552.9	397.6	363.3
27 Communication services	225.6	751.7	1,363.9	496.8	8.8	2,458.2	1,043.6	119.8	633.1	339.4	381.4
28 Finance and insurance	417.1	700.1	214.7	5,546.2	5,506.1	2,406.6	2,532.3	572.7	1,365.9	425.6	206.3
29 Ownership of dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Property and business services	2,189.9	2,985.7	256.8	1,788.3	603.2	8,800.4	3,814.1	169.8	2,320.6	1,583.6	984.4
31 Government administration	13.3	111.4	132.3	40.5	16.1	388.6	4,640.1	104.7	171.7	34.5	58.0
32 Education	13.6	16.7	6.0	12.2	0.4	26.3	55.3	4.5	29.1	4.9	21.5
33 Health and community services	7.4	7.1	13.8	26.3	-	37.0	52.3	16.7	419.7	51.1	42.7
34 Cultural and recreational services	359.7	40.5	9.8	176.3	0.1	1,158.5	180.1	54.6	44.2	1,154.7	67.4
35 Personal and other services	47.3	71.8	22.0	64.9	5.8	487.3	202.1	19.7	222.2	69.6	146.4
T1 Intermediate Usage	8,888.9	17,406.2	5,547.1	9,918.4	12,563.7	25,116.5	23,454.2	2,343.5	11,086.7	7,187.5	5,430.3
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	5,894.0	10,144.0	4,665.0	11,954.0	-	19,479.6	14,882.6	19,269.0	19,414.6	3,663.7	6,379.0
P2 Gross operating surplus	2,234.1	12,839.2	6,048.6	13,446.9	31,929.5	12,612.5	1,522.0	1,518.2	3,939.5	2,590.4	1,139.3
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	91.6	1,866.5	268.6	128.5	492.2	805.5	-11.2	26.9	456.1	187.2	277.9
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	159.8	1,144.7	433.3	3,077.4	2,974.3	1,310.1	-4.0	330.1	368.9	702.0	175.3
P5 Sales by final buyers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	19.5	17.2	-
P6A Complementary imports cif	49.0	122.1	48.2	109.4	136.2	168.4	227.9	66.7	100.2	40.7	38.1
P7A Duty on P6A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T2 Australian Production	17,317.5	43,122.5	17,010.8	38,634.6	48,096.0	59,492.7	40,071.5	23,556.8	35,385.4	14,388.7	13,439.8
P6B Competing imports cif	47.7	4,802.4	990.4	701.0	-	1,747.8	-	239.0	52.3	114.6	39.4
P7B Duty on P6B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3
T3 Total Usage	17,365.2	47,924.9	18,001.2	39,335.6	48,096.0	61,240.5	40,071.5	23,795.8	35,437.7	14,503.6	13,479.5

TABLE 9. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR INDUSTRY																																		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24																							
1 Agriculture	3.537	0.397	0.311	0.547	0.541	0.424	1.611	0.133	0.442	0.457	0.357	0.244																							
2 Forestry and fishing	0.499	0.537	0.377	0.393	0.400	2.263	0.274	0.072	0.845	0.290	0.287	0.117																							
3 Mining	4.890	19.637	32.227	11.372	6.770	8.279	10.658	10.269	5.883	2.550	1.814	2.612																							
4 Meat and dairy products	0.471	0.181	0.154	0.207	0.268	0.163	0.357	0.082	0.154	0.287	0.231	0.146																							
5 Other food products	0.766	0.249	0.215	0.228	0.332	0.221	0.408	0.097	0.199	0.232	0.192	0.130																							
6 Beverages and tobacco products	0.055	0.047	0.052	0.044	0.107	0.034	0.051	0.025	0.046	0.070	0.055	0.050																							
7 Textiles	5.228	0.761	0.637	1.589	1.176	0.864	4.435	0.169	0.928	0.830	0.461	0.468																							
8 Clothing and footwear	0.115	0.093	0.104	0.476	0.170	0.161	0.817	0.045	0.108	0.156	0.113	0.220																							
9 Wood and wood products	2.864	2.533	0.872	2.447	2.637	1.664	19.050	0.385	6.597	1.993	2.180	0.749																							
10 Paper, printing and publishing	5.479	2.886	1.491	2.661	3.203	2.826	3.170	0.663	1.932	5.600	7.738	1.477																							
11 Petroleum and coal products	2.235	3.036	4.053	2.178	1.777	1.656	2.051	1.876	2.029	2.187	1.446	1.562																							
12 Chemicals	39.256	9.701	7.643	7.155	11.663	8.599	9.326	3.502	4.959	2.663	2.173	3.323																							
13 Rubber and plastic products	112.428	1.565	1.068	1.840	2.073	4.086	5.573	0.501	1.586	1.519	0.753	0.792																							
14 Non-metallic mineral products	1.859	114.969	2.390	2.357	1.793	1.263	1.778	0.957	11.489	0.860	0.329	0.634																							
15 Basic metals and products	5.596	4.764	135.826	35.683	19.813	23.081	18.194	1.514	6.756	1.706	1.511	4.420																							
16 Fabricated metal products	3.484	3.903	2.187	118.745	10.223	5.968	7.801	1.752	9.189	1.476	1.338	2.361																							
17 Transport equipment	0.826	1.271	1.052	0.878	1.238	1.238	1.736	0.482	1.132	2.140	2.178	16.721																							
18 Other machinery and equipment	2.448	2.644	3.437	3.836	7.537	127.704	3.099	3.204	8.555	2.634	2.916	8.826																							
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.885	0.265	0.325	0.844	1.624	0.546	101.111	0.080	0.429	0.376	0.403	0.311																							
20 Electricity, gas and water	4.015	7.982	7.821	3.646	3.430	2.832	3.101	106.398	2.605	2.508	2.671	2.702																							
21 Construction	0.209	0.386	0.379	0.216	0.212	0.174	0.228	0.256	100.246	0.264	0.193	0.133																							
22 Wholesale trade	8.634	5.136	6.368	7.322	12.927	10.896	10.648	2.126	6.321	104.513	3.013	10.071																							
23 Retail trade	0.382	0.296	0.164	0.757	0.478	0.950	1.069	0.076	0.617	0.248	100.948	0.223																							
24 Repairs	1.013	1.290	1.012	0.911	0.879	0.836	1.048	0.682	2.565	2.008	4.369	100.540																							
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	1.034	0.699	0.612	0.733	1.001	0.664	0.789	0.289	0.617	1.572	0.865	0.394																							
26 Transport and storage	6.918	16.235	8.133	6.261	5.670	5.170	7.317	4.084	6.953	7.961	3.673	2.883																							
27 Communication services	3.023	2.499	2.064	2.610	2.620	2.205	2.390	0.953	2.113	4.472	5.766	1.948																							
28 Finance and insurance	4.173	3.841	5.679	4.377	5.518	3.848	4.171	3.033	5.508	6.202	6.203	4.213																							
29 Ownership of dwellings																																			
30 Property and business services	12.033	10.787	13.778	11.075	13.358	9.228	9.966	4.693	14.036	22.627	24.709	6.615																							
31 Government administration	0.822	0.605	0.702	0.799	1.068	0.567	0.736	0.378	0.779	0.924	1.149	0.772																							
32 Education	0.092	0.057	0.060	0.040	0.045	0.032	0.040	0.097	0.033	0.063	0.051	0.038																							
33 Health and community services	0.416	0.167	0.120	0.136	0.377	0.154	0.210	0.062	0.126	0.161	0.180	0.120																							
34 Cultural and recreational services	0.712	0.545	0.510	0.523	0.750	0.491	0.550	0.193	0.484	1.220	2.006	0.321																							
35 Personal and other services	1.983	1.002	0.492	1.268	1.241	1.033	1.098	0.256	0.641	0.676	0.818	0.442																							

TABLE 9. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1993-94—continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 35 INDUSTRIES

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR INDUSTRY	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Agriculture	7.226	0.328	0.268	0.217	0.096	0.394	0.886	0.119	0.524	3.033	0.891
2	Forestry and fishing	2.987	0.219	0.144	0.115	0.150	0.168	0.411	0.121	0.130	0.226	0.372
3	Mining	2.878	5.835	2.331	0.485	1.555	2.283	3.146	0.403	2.180	2.889	3.614
4	Meat and dairy products	6.511	0.194	0.174	0.145	0.045	0.257	0.438	0.097	0.348	0.257	0.546
5	Other food products	4.853	0.186	0.140	0.140	0.067	0.178	0.570	0.071	0.299	0.559	0.345
6	Beverages and tobacco products	0.077	0.031	0.038	0.135	0.022	0.043	0.215	0.018	0.076	0.055	0.053
7	Textiles	2.006	0.511	0.446	0.129	0.142	0.431	1.035	0.145	0.954	0.538	1.587
8	Clothing and footwear	0.129	0.096	0.093	0.026	0.022	0.180	0.440	0.044	0.446	0.207	0.687
9	Wood and wood products	1.193	0.950	0.929	0.650	1.180	1.096	3.024	0.969	1.631	1.506	2.271
10	Paper, printing and publishing	3.241	1.597	1.687	1.497	0.532	4.027	5.533	1.769	1.691	4.435	4.448
11	Petroleum and coal products	1.586	7.325	1.676	0.344	0.419	1.789	1.779	0.193	1.318	1.404	3.131
12	Chemicals	4.070	3.353	2.399	0.666	1.581	3.161	4.630	0.604	6.263	4.589	5.829
13	Rubber and plastic products	1.686	1.078	1.888	0.221	0.668	0.651	1.341	0.210	0.860	0.927	1.649
14	Non-metallic mineral products	1.155	0.371	0.275	0.107	1.254	0.307	1.005	0.129	0.568	0.371	1.244
15	Basic metals and products	1.617	2.119	2.834	0.363	1.763	1.304	2.984	0.499	1.315	2.930	2.036
16	Fabricated metal products	1.772	2.644	2.146	0.291	1.914	0.914	2.704	0.516	1.185	2.444	1.481
17	Transport equipment	1.220	5.466	1.685	0.320	0.200	0.710	5.567	0.165	0.588	1.040	1.093
18	Other machinery and equipment	3.123	2.219	9.129	0.994	1.139	4.221	5.703	1.332	3.406	10.082	4.762
19	Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.424	0.229	0.287	0.055	0.073	0.142	0.497	0.245	0.164	0.340	0.270
20	Electricity, gas and water	5.106	2.139	1.699	0.932	6.299	5.474	5.319	0.571	4.078	3.245	3.681
21	Construction	1.647	0.581	0.127	0.114	2.439	0.290	2.473	0.057	0.206	0.220	0.272
22	Wholesale trade	5.210	5.157	4.766	1.139	1.341	3.080	5.023	1.412	3.363	5.710	5.146
23	Retail trade	0.167	0.135	0.309	0.148	0.262	0.167	0.270	0.048	0.109	0.411	0.534
24	Repairs	3.526	3.427	2.389	1.017	0.424	1.096	1.211	0.230	0.969	1.777	1.942
25	Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	100.465	1.468	0.566	0.511	0.147	0.770	1.299	0.244	0.731	0.923	1.456
26	Transport and storage	5.359	109.645	5.171	1.726	1.277	4.318	7.098	1.100	3.225	5.504	5.194
27	Communication services	3.175	3.165	109.518	2.163	0.608	6.057	4.906	0.851	3.001	4.393	4.434
28	Finance and insurance	5.384	3.736	2.809	117.466	14.087	6.735	10.663	3.235	5.907	5.913	3.686
29	Ownership of dwellings					100.000						
30	Property and business services	19.372	12.157	4.951	7.382	3.665	120.606	17.519	1.894	10.610	18.106	12.663
31	Government administration	0.534	0.615	1.154	0.277	0.167	1.127	113.563	0.589	0.796	0.702	0.855
32	Education	0.108	0.065	0.054	0.046	0.016	0.073	0.188	100.025	0.104	0.064	0.187
33	Health and community services	0.197	0.094	0.144	0.113	0.037	0.166	0.288	0.101	101.294	0.511	0.447
34	Cultural and recreational services	2.836	0.513	0.290	0.790	0.186	2.716	1.168	0.355	0.502	109.305	1.017
35	Personal and other services	0.723	0.480	0.378	0.322	0.155	1.198	1.042	0.168	0.918	0.950	101.476

TABLE 10. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) PER \$100 OF FINAL DEMAND BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

FROM INDUSTRY	FOR USE	(\$)										
		Wages Salaries Supps P1	Gross Operating Surplus P2	Commodity Taxes (Net) P3	Indirect Taxes (Net) P4	Sales by Final Buyers P5	Complemt. Imports CIF P6A	Duty on P6A P7A	Competing Imports CIF P6B	Duty on P6B P7B	Final Demand	
0101 Sheep		22.813	60.487	3.196	4.064	0.053	0.533	—	8.719	0.134	100.000	
0102 Grains		23.591	54.628	5.218	4.088	0.054	0.564	—	11.682	0.175	100.000	
0103 Beef cattle		22.746	60.171	3.809	3.664	0.054	0.539	—	8.889	0.127	100.000	
0104 Dairy cattle		24.844	58.267	3.126	3.830	0.073	0.673	—	9.045	0.143	100.000	
0105 Pigs		31.295	47.707	4.169	4.574	0.096	0.785	—	11.189	0.184	100.000	
0106 Poultry		35.723	47.378	4.737	4.356	0.107	0.831	—	8.768	0.167	100.000	
0107 Other agriculture		24.233	61.976	2.690	3.547	0.038	0.448	—	6.957	0.111	100.000	
0200 Services to agric.; hunting		30.646	49.724	2.712	3.640	0.076	0.630	—	12.385	0.187	100.000	
0300 Forestry and logging		52.074	25.340	5.706	4.217	0.104	0.441	—	11.825	0.292	100.000	
0400 Commercial fishing		29.828	37.026	7.617	4.933	0.137	0.622	—	19.234	0.603	100.000	
1100 Coal, oil and gas		24.548	66.847	0.914	1.639	0.072	0.413	—	5.433	0.133	100.000	
1301 Iron ores		23.870	64.035	1.807	2.685	0.060	0.479	—	6.881	0.183	100.000	
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores		34.697	43.151	2.611	2.991	0.162	0.611	—	15.454	0.322	100.000	
1400 Other mining		22.452	65.048	1.986	2.469	0.060	0.456	—	7.345	0.186	100.000	
1500 Services to mining		48.538	23.269	2.169	4.384	0.145	0.602	—	20.691	0.201	100.000	
2101 Meat and meat products		36.292	46.126	3.892	5.023	0.074	0.741	—	7.708	0.145	100.000	
2102 Dairy products		30.851	54.305	2.448	3.853	0.113	0.804	—	7.480	0.146	100.000	
2103 Fruit and vegetable products		40.017	37.657	2.653	3.600	2.780	0.722	—	12.244	0.327	100.000	
2104 Oils and fats		34.307	45.975	3.694	3.512	0.310	0.655	—	23.370	0.470	100.000	
2105 Flour and cereal foods		47.861	32.214	3.422	3.950	0.167	0.655	—	11.362	0.369	100.000	
2106 Bakery products		40.131	39.354	2.201	3.392	0.220	0.788	—	13.703	0.484	100.000	
2107 Confectionery		33.647	46.858	3.094	3.600	0.220	1.894	—	10.429	0.257	100.000	
2108 Other food products		38.792	29.889	5.383	3.576	4.384	0.788	—	16.720	0.469	100.000	
2109 Soft drinks, cordials, syrups		28.880	56.431	2.222	3.125	1.390	0.597	—	6.790	0.165	100.000	
2110 Beer and malt		32.583	48.221	3.235	3.239	1.231	0.611	—	10.583	0.297	100.000	
2111 Wine and spirits		31.463	35.865	4.005	3.026	0.408	0.515	—	24.224	0.494	100.000	
2201 Textile products		34.316	38.406	3.987	3.155	0.058	0.603	—	19.108	0.368	100.000	
2202 Textile products		35.023	28.872	2.036	2.559	0.481	0.546	—	29.564	0.919	100.000	
2203 Knitting mill products		37.369	33.823	1.596	2.214	0.056	0.496	—	28.000	0.533	100.000	
2204 Clothing		48.576	28.639	1.473	2.610	0.038	0.533	—	27.860	1.477	100.000	
2205 Footwear		40.094	14.266	4.144	3.342	0.075	0.605	—	27.572	1.420	100.000	
2206 Leather and leather products		43.937	26.507	2.850	4.111	0.081	0.605	—	24.852	0.703	100.000	
2301 Sawmill products		46.614	33.805	3.164	3.489	0.059	0.561	—	14.705	0.280	100.000	
2302 Other wood products		32.135	28.889	2.170	3.411	0.208	0.645	—	17.627	0.436	100.000	
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard		35.630	44.227	2.228	2.808	5.166	0.516	—	12.749	0.172	100.000	
2304 Paper bags and products		38.756	36.741	3.713	3.001	0.813	0.545	—	18.907	0.650	100.000	
2401 Printing; services to printing		42.428	27.293	4.190	3.019	0.654	0.479	—	24.667	0.942	100.000	
2402 Publishing; recorded media etc		14.834	37.457	2.969	3.187	0.295	0.490	—	12.890	0.284	100.000	
2501 Petroleum and coal products		29.503	47.864	1.162	1.444	0.041	0.505	—	34.064	0.086	100.000	
2502 Basic chemicals		27.346	38.071	2.438	2.666	0.297	2.034	—	24.592	0.400	100.000	
2503 Paints		36.921	35.312	2.464	2.449	0.479	1.609	—	29.939	0.401	100.000	
2504 Pharmaceuticals etc		32.131	35.983	1.935	0.289	0.454	0.586	—	23.537	0.296	100.000	
2505 Soap and detergents		35.912	29.655	2.665	2.888	0.245	0.749	—	31.173	0.494	100.000	
2506 Cosmetics and toiletries		33.565	36.375	2.266	3.026	0.268	0.657	—	21.020	0.476	100.000	
2507 Other chemical products		44.388	33.314	2.665	2.940	0.412	0.696	—	25.977	0.432	100.000	
2508 Rubber products		35.887	26.333	2.171	3.521	0.132	4.881	—	18.081	0.495	100.000	
2509 Plastic products		34.918	33.272	1.663	2.915	0.267	0.719	—	24.412	0.864	100.000	
2601 Glass and glass products		39.773	39.052	1.969	2.878	4.585	0.556	—	15.749	0.294	100.000	
2602 Ceramic products		33.145	39.798	2.645	3.089	0.263	0.524	—	13.667	0.240	100.000	
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry		37.487	51.489	3.671	3.498	0.098	0.639	—	7.308	0.152	100.000	
2604 Plaster; other concrete products		38.317	46.280	2.063	3.385	0.162	0.578	—	9.801	0.244	100.000	
2605 Non-metallic min. products nec		30.911	40.153	2.385	3.457	0.237	0.614	—	14.400	0.436	100.000	
2701 Iron and steel		39.039	38.955	1.917	3.420	1.419	0.674	—	14.295	0.282	100.000	
2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc		42.081	44.671	2.366	2.749	0.643	0.643	—	12.432	0.161	100.000	
2703 Structural metal products		37.598	35.277	1.633	3.356	0.646	0.619	—	15.880	0.509	100.000	
2704 Sheet metal products			26.095	1.724	2.998	19.318	0.558	—	11.364	0.346	100.000	

TABLE 10. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) PER \$100 OF FINAL DEMAND BY INDUSTRY 1993-94—continued

FOR USE FROM INDUSTRY	(\$)									
	Salaries Supps P1	Gross Operating Surplus P2	Commodity Taxes (Net) P3	Indirect Taxes (Net) P4	Sales by Final Buyers P5	Competing Imports CIF P6A	Duty on P6A P7A	Competing Imports CIF P6B	Duty on P6B P7B	Final Demand
2705 Fabricated metal products	45.778	30.138	1.778	3.484	0.714	0.610	17.057	0.441	100.000	
2801 Motor vehicles and parts etc	33.124	33.218	1.875	2.765	0.380	0.615	26.975	1.048	100.000	
2802 Ships and boats	40.789	23.758	2.533	3.371	0.367	0.657	27.707	0.817	100.000	
2803 Railway equipment	41.816	34.656	1.353	3.302	1.527	0.616	16.056	0.675	100.000	
2804 Aircraft	46.129	24.062	1.856	3.504	0.898	0.532	22.421	0.598	100.000	
2805 Scientific etc equipment	38.116	35.389	2.316	2.792	0.139	0.485	20.212	0.551	100.000	
2806 Electronic equipment	28.485	32.521	2.212	2.363	0.208	0.478	32.759	0.974	100.000	
2807 Household appliances	34.535	32.729	4.311	2.607	0.435	0.524	24.019	0.840	100.000	
2808 Other electrical equipment	37.647	35.060	1.869	2.820	0.972	0.583	20.375	0.674	100.000	
2809 Agricultural, mining etc machinery	41.094	29.655	2.548	3.322	0.874	0.572	21.190	0.745	100.000	
2810 Other machinery and equipment	45.136	27.100	2.924	2.815	0.701	0.562	20.035	0.727	100.000	
2901 Prefabricated buildings	36.528	41.136	1.649	3.074	0.558	0.612	15.958	0.484	100.000	
2902 Furniture	45.922	27.698	1.911	3.294	0.363	0.602	19.559	0.652	100.000	
2903 Other manufacturing	40.904	35.144	2.516	3.352	0.321	0.556	16.722	0.487	100.000	
3601 Electricity	23.035	69.795	1.634	1.591	0.034	0.405	3.403	0.104	100.000	
3602 Gas	26.473	68.141	0.756	1.803	0.032	0.380	2.364	0.051	100.000	
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	30.220	58.444	2.052	1.377	0.061	0.414	7.287	0.146	100.000	
4101 Residential building	33.285	49.137	2.023	3.187	0.216	0.567	11.226	0.359	100.000	
4102 Other construction	49.912	34.466	1.893	2.594	0.189	0.515	10.075	0.357	100.000	
4501 Wholesale trade	44.630	39.139	3.143	4.806	0.085	0.482	7.556	0.160	100.000	
5101 Retail trade	50.365	35.189	2.689	4.506	0.110	0.487	6.515	0.140	100.000	
5401 Mechanical repairs	31.577	49.317	4.620	3.071	0.071	0.425	10.577	0.342	100.000	
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	53.443	34.647	2.763	3.696	0.064	0.431	18.309	0.473	100.000	
6101 Road transport	35.412	32.934	1.880	2.804	0.110	0.540	8.037	0.251	100.000	
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	55.851	43.464	5.883	4.963	0.063	0.508	9.466	0.242	100.000	
6301 Water transport	26.054	34.940	1.618	0.919	0.185	0.445	5.857	0.186	100.000	
6401 Air and space transport; storage	33.383	34.405	2.970	2.608	0.089	0.538	33.164	0.173	100.000	
7101 Services to transport; storage	32.573	37.364	11.442	2.202	0.074	0.476	14.953	0.107	100.000	
7101 Communication services	37.747	46.583	0.991	5.558	0.024	0.366	3.166	0.048	100.000	
7301 Banking	41.256	47.674	2.344	3.495	0.216	0.417	9.125	0.072	100.000	
7302 Non-bank finance	42.942	43.938	0.951	5.942	0.037	0.411	3.662	0.068	100.000	
7303 Financial asset investors	27.364	66.776	0.629	3.320	0.042	0.505	3.527	0.079	100.000	
7401 Insurance	50.797	30.458	0.032	18.301	0.016	0.342	1.517	0.036	100.000	
7501 Services to finance etc	22.152	64.975	0.009	12.551	0.001	0.323	0.086	0.002	100.000	
7701 Ownership of dwellings	9.630	78.231	1.435	7.278	0.089	0.403	2.844	0.089	100.000	
7702 Other property services	49.034	37.984	2.224	3.755	0.052	0.465	6.377	0.109	100.000	
7801 Scientific research etc	48.397	37.251	2.323	3.650	0.049	0.462	7.713	0.155	100.000	
7802 Legal, accounting etc services	49.173	38.430	2.187	3.234	0.046	0.466	6.360	0.103	100.000	
7803 Other business services	48.841	37.762	2.296	3.766	0.048	0.467	6.698	0.124	100.000	
8101 Government administration	63.805	25.301	0.987	1.639	0.091	0.524	7.574	0.080	100.000	
8201 Defence	51.928	21.233	1.414	2.921	0.195	1.858	20.203	0.248	100.000	
8401 Education	85.551	9.972	0.312	1.762	0.026	0.325	2.033	0.017	100.000	
8601 Health services	66.937	23.136	1.589	2.077	0.051	0.402	3.767	0.041	100.000	
8701 Community services	63.759	20.364	3.311	1.654	0.377	0.507	9.773	0.254	100.000	
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	40.748	37.847	2.569	3.883	0.234	0.533	13.907	0.279	100.000	
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	62.007	28.166	1.384	0.950	0.047	0.408	6.902	0.137	100.000	
9301 Sport, gambling etc	38.573	35.765	2.620	9.925	0.222	0.509	12.143	0.243	100.000	
9501 Personal services	42.787	36.090	4.280	2.695	0.106	0.541	13.188	0.315	100.000	
9601 Other services	73.721	14.527	2.187	2.454	0.044	0.431	6.467	0.168	100.000	
Final Demand	37.925	35.655	5.547	3.887	—	-0.073	16.525	0.534	100.000	

TABLE 11. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) BY INDUSTRY OF EACH CATEGORY OF FINAL DEMAND 1993-94—continued
(\$ million)

INDUSTRY	Final Consumption Expenditure						Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure						Increase in Stocks						Exports						Final Demand (Q1-Q7)		
	Private			Government			Private			Public Enterprise			Govt			Wages			G.O.S.			Wages	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q6	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7	Q7						
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	5,296.8	2,007.7	226.5	85.8	51.0	18.7	7.1	16.7	6.3	1.1	0.4	201.9	76.5	5,894.0	2,234.1	8,128.1											
6101 Road transport	1,574.9	2,081.1	253.2	334.6	610.3	69.4	91.7	65.1	86.0	4.9	6.5	677.5	895.2	3,106.9	4,105.5	7,212.4											
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	1,207.8	643.3	69.9	37.2	57.6	16.3	8.7	12.5	6.7	6.5	3.4	973.7	518.6	2,382.0	1,268.6	3,650.6											
6301 Water transport	38.5	80.0	7.1	14.7	14.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.7	-0.6	1.2	167.6	348.4	221.0	459.4	680.4											
6401 Air and space transport	800.6	826.5	135.7	140.1	73.7	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.6	-0.5	0.5	778.2	803.4	1,802.0	1,860.4	3,662.4											
6601 Services to transport, storage	565.6	1,105.7	1,068.0	2,087.8	345.5	27.0	52.8	26.8	52.5	0.4	0.9	767.4	1,500.1	2,632.1	5,145.3	7,777.4											
7101 Communication services	2,931.8	3,801.3	648.8	841.2	354.9	460.1	45.0	58.4	42.9	-8.3	-0.8	650.0	842.8	4,665.0	6,048.6	10,713.6											
7301 Banking	3,677.1	3,931.1	603.3	645.0	310.0	331.4	51.0	54.5	46.0	49.1	-5.2	393.8	421.0	5,076.0	5,426.6	10,502.6											
7302 Non-bank finance	650.9	452.8	139.1	96.8	113.8	79.2	21.8	15.2	19.4	-1.2	-0.8	143.3	99.7	1,087.0	756.2	1,843.2											
7303 Financial asset investors	202.5	570.3	60.7	170.9	54.3	152.9	6.6	18.6	6.1	-1.0	-2.8	60.5	170.3	389.6	1,097.3	1,486.8											
7401 Insurance	3,088.9	1,411.8	178.9	81.8	276.1	126.2	39.1	17.9	37.8	3.2	1.5	288.8	132.0	3,913.0	1,788.5	5,701.5											
7501 Services to finance etc	804.0	2,365.0	388.4	1,142.5	94.6	278.3	14.7	43.1	13.2	38.7	3.0	176.6	519.4	1,488.4	4,378.3	5,866.8											
7701 Ownership of dwellings	—	31,945.5	—	-15.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,929.5	31,929.5											
7702 Other property services	2,198.0	1,424.1	465.6	301.7	1,606.3	1,040.7	164.4	106.5	153.4	99.4	-10.8	606.2	392.7	5,183.0	3,358.1	8,541.1											
7801 Scientific research etc	1,743.7	1,126.8	1,296.1	837.5	568.5	367.4	74.8	48.3	68.7	44.4	-35.5	1,127.8	728.8	4,844.1	3,130.3	7,974.4											
7802 Legal, accounting etc services	4,032.1	2,612.4	859.4	556.8	1,045.6	677.4	106.5	69.0	102.1	66.1	-0.3	998.5	646.9	7,143.9	4,628.5	11,772.4											
7803 Other business services	1,205.2	780.8	580.1	375.9	204.1	132.2	27.2	17.7	24.0	15.6	-4.4	272.2	176.4	2,308.5	1,495.7	3,804.2											
8101 Government administration	835.5	103.6	10,952.7	1,357.7	267.7	33.2	25.1	3.1	23.8	3.0	-1.7	175.4	21.7	12,278.6	1,522.0	13,800.6											
8201 Defence	—	—	2,558.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	—	2,604.0	—	2,604.0											
8401 Education	4,435.9	349.5	13,931.7	1,097.7	13.8	1.1	2.3	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.2	885.5	69.8	19,269.0	1,518.2	20,787.2											
8601 Health services	9,044.7	2,031.7	7,338.3	1,648.4	31.9	7.2	4.6	1.0	4.7	1.0	-0.6	102.6	23.1	16,526.2	3,712.3	20,238.5											
8701 Community services	1,932.8	152.0	950.0	74.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	—	-0.1	3.5	0.3	2,888.4	227.2	3,115.6											
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	451.9	398.0	230.0	202.6	65.2	57.4	7.0	6.2	6.9	6.0	-0.9	63.9	56.3	824.0	725.7	1,549.7											
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	628.1	222.3	521.9	184.7	37.9	13.4	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.8	-0.8	38.5	13.6	1,230.0	435.2	1,665.2											
9301 Sport, gambling etc	1,462.6	1,298.9	131.7	117.0	4.2	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	—	10.3	9.1	1,609.7	1,429.5	3,039.2											
9501 Personal services	1,086.3	769.3	71.2	50.4	14.7	10.4	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	-0.2	17.1	12.1	1,193.0	844.9	2,037.9											
9601 Other services	1,574.1	89.4	3,173.2	180.2	185.7	10.5	26.6	1.5	24.0	1.4	-4.1	206.6	11.7	5,186.0	294.4	5,480.4											
Sub Total	88,354.4	103,766.6	51,436.9	17,805.1	22,549.3	23,021.9	4,370.8	3,244.9	3,892.0	2,878.4	337.3	401.2	24,715.7	32,995.7	194,981.3	183,311.0	378,292.3										
OTHER PRIMARY INPUTS																											
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	20,235.7	—	—	979.3	4,029.6	—	208.2	—	—	207.3	80.4	2,776.4	—	—	—	28,516.9											
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	10,835.8	—	—	1,814.6	4,529.0	—	260.7	—	—	234.1	-19.1	2,327.8	—	—	—	19,982.9											
P5 Sales by final buyers	4,018.3	—	—	69.1	2,455.4	—	1,137.7	—	—	-863.0	-309.2	677.9	—	—	—	—											
P6A Complementary imports cif	-1,720.8	—	—	476.7	344.2	—	48.8	—	—	44.6	19.6	448.2	—	—	—	-377.8											
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
P6B Competing imports cif	34,492.7	—	—	5,969.0	19,865.8	—	2,235.9	—	—	2,242.5	1,042.4	19,107.5	—	—	—	84,956.0											
P7B Duty on P6B	1,386.5	—	—	80.6	1,049.9	—	68.0	—	—	33.2	-51.4	180.3	—	—	—	2,747.1											
Total Final Demand	261,369.0	78,631.2	78,934.0	9,299.7	8,669.0	-15.1	83,229.3	514,117.1																			

TABLE 12. BROAD RECONCILIATION OF PRIMARY INPUT AND FINAL DEMAND ESTIMATES 1993-94
(\$ million)

Item	Input- Output item code	Input- Output	Differences				National Income and Expenditure (1994-95 Edition)
			Imputed bank service charge	Second hand assets	Imports cif adjustment	Source and methodology	
Final consumption expenditure -							
Private	Q1	261,369				4,499	265,868
Government	Q2	78,631	-1,231				77,400
Gross fixed capital expenditure -							
Private	Q3	72,934				-3,896	69,038
Public enterprises	Q4	9,300					9,300
General government	Q5	8,669					8,669
Increase in stocks	Q6	-15				583	568
Statistical discrepancy	Q7	83,229		98	-766	-384	-384
Exports of goods and services	P6	84,578		98	-766		82,361
Less imports of goods and services							83,910
Expenditure on gross domestic product		429,539	-1,231	-	-	602	428,910
Wages, salaries and supplements	P1	194,981				15,375	210,356
Gross operating surplus	P2	183,311	-1,231			-14,480	167,600
Indirect taxes less subsidies	P3+P4+P7	51,247				-293	50,954
Sales by final buyers	P5						
Gross domestic product		429,539	-1,231	-	-	602	428,910

TABLE 13. RECONCILIATION OF WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTS, AND GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

(\$ million)

Industry	Input-Output industry code	Input-Output	Differences			National Income and Expenditure (1994-95 Edition)
			Imputed bank service charge	Redefinition	Source and methodology	
Wages, salaries and supplements						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0101-0400	3,261		-7	-101	3,153
Mining	1101-1500	4,834		17	75	4,926
Manufacturing	2101-2903	29,810		237	3,869	33,916
Electricity, gas and water	3601-3701	3,468		347	-54	3,761
Construction	4101-4102	12,056		-446	3,761	15,371
Wholesale and retail trade	4501-5402	25,807		-201	7,824	33,430
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5701	5,894				5,894
Transport and storage	6101-6601	10,144		-122		10,022
Communication	7101	4,665				4,665
Finance and insurance	7301-7501	11,954				11,954
Property and business services	7702-7803	19,480		-13		19,467
Government administration and defence	8101-8201	14,883		220		15,103
Education	8401	19,269				19,269
Health and community services	8601-8701	19,415		-30		19,385
Cultural and recreational services	9101-9301	3,664		-3		3,661
Personal and other services	9501-9601	6,379				6,379
Total		194,981			15,375	210,356
Gross operating surplus						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0101-0400	9,510	219		169	9,898
Mining	1101-1500	14,221	259	17	-2,914	11,583
Manufacturing	2101-2903	26,024	1,534	196	-6,455	21,299
Electricity, gas and water	3601-3701	10,770	167	307	-1,451	9,793
Construction	4101-4102	12,072	433	-293	-2,094	10,118
Wholesale and retail trade	4501-5402	20,894	757	-98	-1,735	19,818
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5701	2,234	144			2,378
Transport and storage	6101-6601	12,839	359	-129		13,069
Communication	7101	6,049	141			6,190
Finance and insurance	7301-7501	13,447	968			14,415
Property and business services	7702-7803	12,613	494			13,107
Government administration and defence	8101-8201	1,522				1,522
Education	8401	1,518	196			1,714
Health and community services	8601-8701	3,939	295			4,234
Cultural and recreational services	9101-9301	2,590	120			2,710
Personal and other services	9501-9601	1,139	112			1,251
Ownership of dwellings			4,549			36,479
Nominal industry	7701	31,930	-11,978			-11,978
Total		183,311	-1,231		-14,480	167,600

TABLE 14. SPECIALISATION AND COVERAGE RATIOS BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Specialisation ratio</i>	<i>Coverage ratio</i>
0101	Sheep	100.0
0102	Grains	100.0
0103	Beef cattle	100.0
0104	Dairy cattle	100.0
0105	Pigs	100.0
0106	Poultry	100.0
0107	Other agriculture	100.0
0200	Services to agric.: hunting	100.0
0300	Forestry and logging	99.9
0400	Commercial fishing	100.0
1100	Coal: oil and gas	98.6
1301	Iron ores	98.9
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	99.3
1400	Other mining	99.6
1500	Services to mining	99.7
2101	Meat and meat products	99.1
2102	Dairy products	99.2
2103	Fruit and vegetable products	98.5
2104	Oils and fats	98.7
2105	Flour and cereal foods	95.5
2106	Bakery products	97.9
2107	Confectionery	98.9
2108	Other food products	98.6
2109	Soft drinks, cordials, syrups	98.4
2110	Beer and malt	99.0
2111	Wine and spirits	99.0
2112	Tobacco products	99.4
2201	Textile fibres, yarns etc	96.4
2202	Textile products	90.2
2203	Knitting mill products	94.7
2204	Clothing	95.6
2205	Footwear	97.0
2206	Leather and leather products	98.6
2301	Sawmill products	97.2
2302	Other wood products	96.8
2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	97.4
2304	Paper bags and products	98.5
2401	Printing: services to printing	96.4
2402	Publishing: recorded media etc	96.5
2501	Petroleum and coal products	98.4
2502	Basic chemicals	95.2
2503	Paints	99.4
2504	Pharmaceuticals etc	98.3
2505	Soap and detergents	93.8
2506	Cosmetics and toiletries	95.2
2507	Other chemical products	86.3
2508	Rubber products	98.0
2509	Plastic products	95.2
2601	Glass and glass products	97.0
2602	Ceramic products	98.7
2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	96.9
2604	Plaster: other concrete products	98.9
2605	Non-metallic min. products nec	82.1
2701	Iron and steel	96.1
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals etc	94.6
2703	Structural metal products	93.6
2704	Sheet metal products	91.2
2705	Fabricated metal products	92.0
2801	Motor vehicles and parts etc	96.5
2802	Ships and boats	98.0
2803	Railway equipment	86.0
2804	Aircraft	97.4
2805	Scientific etc equipment	94.9
2806	Electronic equipment	96.8
2807	Household appliances	96.3
2808	Other electrical equipment	93.2
2809	Agricultural, mining etc machinery	85.5
2810	Other machinery and equipment	87.5
2901	Prefabricated buildings	92.9
2902	Furniture	96.4
2903	Other manufacturing	89.0
3601	Electricity	99.8
3602	Gas	99.9
3701	Water, sewerage and drainage	99.3

TABLE 14. SPECIALISATION AND COVERAGE RATIOS BY INDUSTRY 1993-94 *continued*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Specialisation ratio</i>	<i>Coverage ratio</i>
4101 Residential building	99.4	100.0
4102 Other construction	98.9	97.3
4501 Wholesale trade	99.9	100.0
5101 Retail trade	100.0	100.0
5401 Mechanical repairs	100.0	99.2
5402 Other repairs	100.0	89.8
5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	100.0	99.9
6101 Road transport	99.9	100.0
6201 Rail, pipeline, other transport	98.7	100.0
6301 Water transport	100.0	100.0
6401 Air and space transport	100.0	100.0
6601 Services to transport; storage	99.0	100.0
7101 Communication services	95.9	100.0
7301 Banking	99.0	100.0
7302 Non-bank finance	99.3	100.0
7303 Financial asset investors	100.0	100.0
7401 Insurance	81.1	100.0
7501 Services to finance etc	100.0	100.0
7701 Ownership of dwellings	100.0	100.0
7702 Other property services	100.0	85.1
7801 Scientific research etc	100.0	99.5
7802 Legal, accounting etc services	99.1	97.1
7803 Other business services	100.0	97.6
8101 Government administration	100.0	100.0
8201 Defence	100.0	100.0
8401 Education	100.0	100.0
8601 Health services	100.0	100.0
8701 Community services	100.0	100.0
9101 Motion picture, radio etc	100.0	100.0
9201 Libraries, museums, arts	100.0	100.0
9301 Sport, gambling etc	100.0	100.0
9501 Personal services	100.0	100.0
9601 Other services	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1993-94

Industry	Employees			Employed persons (a)		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent (c)	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent (c)
0101 Sheep	11,326	2,210	12,431	42,245	12,280	48,385
0102 Grains	17,490	3,413	19,197	65,239	18,964	74,721
0103 Beef cattle	16,284	3,177	17,873	60,740	17,656	69,568
0104 Dairy cattle	4,700	900	5,150	17,500	5,075	20,038
0105 Pigs	2,011	648	2,336	4,692	1,458	5,421
0106 Poultry	5,225	2,125	6,288	7,625	2,625	8,938
0107 Other agriculture	35,064	11,302	40,714	81,783	25,417	94,492
0200 Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	10,375	1,950	11,350	16,525	3,750	18,400
0300 Forestry and logging	9,025	400	9,225	10,325	1,000	10,825
0400 Commercial fishing	5,525	1,375	6,213	11,100	2,750	12,475
1100 Coal, oil and gas	31,475	600	31,775	31,475	675	31,813
1301 Iron ores	7,166	124	7,228	7,216	148	7,290
1302 Non-ferrous metal ores	21,834	376	22,022	21,984	452	22,210
1400 Other mining	7,025	300	7,175	10,825	1,050	11,350
1500 Services to mining	14,050	575	14,338	14,750	800	15,150
2101 Meat and meat products	47,950	4,225	50,063	48,625	4,500	50,875
2102 Dairy products	12,100	1,275	12,738	12,100	1,275	12,738
2103 Fruit and vegetable products	6,875	1,350	7,550	6,975	1,350	7,650
2104 Oils and fats	1,925	—	1,925	1,925	—	1,925
2105 Flour and cereal foods	9,025	750	9,400	9,175	750	9,550
2106 Bakery products	16,950	7,775	20,838	19,675	8,250	23,800
2107 Confectionery	5,545	853	5,972	5,614	881	6,054
2108 Other food products	24,830	3,822	26,741	25,136	3,944	27,108
2109 Soft drink, cordials and syrups	5,266	517	5,524	5,583	554	5,860
2110 Beer and malt	3,347	329	3,511	3,549	352	3,725
2111 Wine and spirits	5,888	579	6,177	6,243	619	6,552
2112 Tobacco products	3,650	75	3,688	3,650	75	3,688
2201 Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabrics	14,425	675	14,763	14,450	700	14,800
2202 Textile products	13,300	1,275	13,938	14,150	1,725	15,013
2203 Knitting mill products	5,600	1,025	6,113	5,925	1,025	6,438
2204 Clothing	40,000	5,675	42,838	47,575	8,850	52,000
2205 Footwear	7,100	525	7,363	7,300	525	7,563
2206 Leather and leather products	4,625	500	4,875	5,250	675	5,588
2301 Sawn logs and dressed timber	14,950	975	15,438	16,800	1,650	17,625
2302 Other wood products	28,175	1,875	29,113	31,600	3,100	33,150
2303 Pulp, paper and paperboard	5,584	432	5,800	5,624	472	5,860
2304 Paper containers and products	11,866	918	12,325	11,951	1,003	12,452
2401 Printing and services to printing	42,250	10,300	47,400	44,850	11,175	50,438
2402 Publishing; recorded media and publishing	37,275	8,800	41,675	39,550	9,525	44,313
2501 Petroleum and coal products	6,225	175	6,313	6,275	175	6,363
2502 Basic chemicals	18,075	850	18,500	18,200	900	18,650
2503 Paints	5,410	536	5,678	5,454	585	5,747
2504 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, pesticides	12,522	1,241	13,142	12,625	1,355	13,302
2505 Soap and detergents	3,555	352	3,731	3,584	385	3,777
2506 Cosmetics and toiletry preparations	3,392	336	3,561	3,420	367	3,604
2507 Other chemical products	5,396	535	5,664	5,441	584	5,733
2508 Rubber products	8,350	325	8,513	8,650	375	8,838
2509 Plastic products	31,475	2,700	32,825	32,325	3,125	33,888
2601 Glass and glass products	6,325	75	6,363	6,525	700	6,875
2602 Ceramic products	11,050	525	11,313	13,025	825	13,438
2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry	7,508	380	7,698	7,954	607	8,258
2604 Plaster and other concrete products	12,267	620	12,577	12,996	993	13,492
2605 Other non-metallic mineral products	5,175	425	5,388	5,500	650	5,825
2701 Iron and steel	39,800	1,050	40,325	41,025	1,500	41,775
2702 Basic non-ferrous metal and products	26,275	400	26,475	26,275	450	26,500
2703 Structural metal products	28,850	2,300	30,000	30,575	2,750	31,950
2704 Sheet metal products	17,450	1,400	18,150	18,650	1,825	19,563
2705 Fabricated metal products	49,425	3,575	51,213	53,400	4,775	55,788
2801 Motor vehicles and parts; other transport equipment	77,713	2,991	79,208	80,379	3,741	82,250
2802 Ships and boats	2,979	138	3,048	3,135	172	3,221
2803 Railway equipment	1,726	80	1,766	1,816	100	1,866
2804 Aircraft	4,082	190	4,177	4,295	236	4,413
2805 Photographic and scientific equipment	9,850	1,450	10,575	10,900	1,850	11,825
2806 Electronic equipment	16,975	725	17,338	17,425	850	17,850
2807 Household appliances	12,888	566	13,171	13,321	716	13,679
2808 Other electrical equipment	23,562	1,034	24,079	24,354	1,309	25,009
2809 Agricultural, mining and construction machinery; lifting and material handling equipment	21,163	1,074	21,700	22,329	1,647	23,152
2810 Other machinery and equipment	30,562	1,551	31,338	32,246	2,378	33,435

TABLE 15. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1993-94 - continued

Industry	Employees			Employed persons (a)		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent (c)	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent (c)
2901 Prefabricated buildings	2,675	200	2,775	2,875	275	3,013
2902 Furniture	40,925	4,550	43,200	48,725	7,625	52,538
2903 Manufacturing nec	11,575	1,400	12,275	15,500	3,050	17,025
3601 Electricity supply	53,300	825	53,713	53,300	900	53,750
3602 Gas supply	7,825	275	7,963	7,825	275	7,963
3701 Water supply; sewerage and drainage services	28,775	1,050	29,300	28,775	1,200	29,375
4101 Residential building	75,694	9,486	80,437	121,317	22,721	132,678
4102 Other construction	217,556	27,264	231,188	348,683	65,304	381,335
4501 Wholesale trade	386,449	55,863	414,380	423,395	70,668	458,729
5101 Retail trade	399,494	384,570	591,779	534,962	428,101	749,012
5401 Mechanical repairs	60,062	11,730	65,927	74,143	16,043	82,165
5402 Other repairs	52,670	10,412	57,876	63,600	13,812	70,506
5701 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	155,425	152,150	231,500	188,075	159,325	267,738
6101 Road transport	101,600	16,325	109,763	150,325	29,800	165,225
6201 Rail, pipeline and other transport	53,725	725	54,088	54,150	775	54,538
6301 Water transport	5,850	750	6,225	5,975	750	6,350
6401 Air and space transport	29,775	4,000	31,775	29,775	4,050	31,800
6601 Services to transport; storage	73,200	7,650	77,025	78,175	8,750	82,550
7101 Communication services	116,625	11,075	122,163	120,525	12,325	126,688
7301 Banking	119,452	24,819	131,861	119,452	24,858	131,881
7302 Non-bank finance	32,398	6,731	35,764	32,398	6,742	35,769
7303 Financial asset investors	7,225	2,000	8,225	7,825	2,900	9,275
7401 Insurance	58,325	6,300	61,475	60,850	7,025	64,363
7501 Services to finance, investment and insurance	40,400	6,250	43,525	46,475	8,450	50,700
7701 Ownership of dwelling services	—	—	—	—	—	—
7702 Other property services	67,625	16,075	75,663	85,175	22,400	96,375
7801 Scientific research, technical and computer services	107,200	21,350	117,875	124,850	29,700	139,700
7802 Legal, accounting, marketing and business	128,900	39,625	148,713	165,175	52,425	191,388
7803 Other business services	99,100	34,175	116,188	114,300	47,675	138,138
8101 Government administration	308,125	39,550	327,900	308,150	39,625	327,963
8201 Defence	80,070	900	80,520	80,070	900	80,520
8401 Education	388,075	145,625	460,888	393,900	158,525	473,163
8601 Health services	332,125	200,825	432,538	351,625	209,925	456,588
8701 Community services	82,025	53,425	108,738	90,150	57,225	118,763
9101 Motion picture, radio and television services	20,825	7,650	24,650	27,150	12,200	33,250
9201 Libraries, museums and the arts	20,825	8,300	24,975	23,775	10,275	28,913
9301 Sport, gambling and recreational services	42,725	33,250	59,350	54,450	39,425	74,163
9501 Personal services	56,175	27,950	70,150	90,925	53,875	117,863
9601 Other services	116,575	25,525	129,338	119,600	26,975	133,088
Total	5,048,470	1,512,225	5,804,583	5,965,795	1,849,875	6,890,733

(a) Employees, employers, own account workers and contributing family workers.

(b) Full-time equivalent is measured as full-time plus 50% of part-time employment.

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey. Average of data for the middle month of each of the four quarters.

TABLE 16. COMPOSITION OF SUPPLY OF COMMODITY GROUPS CONTAINING MARGIN COMMODITIES, 1993-94
(\$ million)

Commodity Group	Margin commodity	Non-margin commodity	Total
4501 Wholesale trade	36,528	1,750	38,278
5101 Retail trade	37,363	491	37,854
5701 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4,372	13,005	17,377
6101 Road transport	10,365	4,683	15,048
6201 Rail, pipeline and other transport	3,087	2,302	5,389
6301 Water transport	862	3,965	4,827
6401 Air and space transport	436	10,959	11,395
6601 Services to transport; storage	389	10,693	11,082
7401 Insurance	199	6,820	7,019
Total	93,601	54,668	148,269

TABLE 17. OUTPUT MULTIPLIERS, DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS 1993-94

Industry	Production				Consumption				Total Multipliers	Type 1A Multipliers	Type 1B Multipliers	Type 2A Multipliers	Type 2B Multipliers
	Initial Effects	First Round Effects	Industrial Support Effects	Production Induced Effects	Consumption Induced Effects	Simple Multipliers	Total Multipliers	Type 1A Multipliers					
1 Agriculture; hunting	1.000	0.424	0.298	0.722	0.533	1.722	2.255	1.424	1.722	2.255	2.255	1.255	
2 Forestry and fishing	1.000	0.446	0.325	0.771	0.835	1.771	2.606	1.446	1.771	2.606	2.606	1.606	
3 Mining	1.000	0.348	0.215	0.563	0.582	1.563	2.145	1.348	1.563	2.145	2.145	1.145	
4 Meat and dairy products	1.000	0.771	0.604	1.375	0.735	2.375	3.110	1.771	2.375	3.110	3.110	2.110	
5 Other food products	1.000	0.634	0.508	1.142	0.818	2.142	2.960	1.634	2.142	2.960	2.960	1.960	
6 Beverages and tobacco products	1.000	0.613	0.477	1.090	0.726	2.090	2.816	1.613	2.090	2.816	2.816	1.816	
7 Textiles	1.000	0.503	0.372	0.875	0.740	1.875	2.615	1.503	1.875	2.615	2.615	1.615	
8 Clothing and footwear	1.000	0.482	0.400	0.882	0.839	1.882	2.721	1.482	1.882	2.721	2.721	1.721	
9 Wood and wood products	1.000	0.546	0.430	0.976	0.861	1.976	2.837	1.546	1.976	2.837	2.837	1.837	
10 Paper, printing and publishing	1.000	0.395	0.288	0.683	0.866	1.683	2.549	1.395	1.683	2.549	2.549	1.549	
11 Petroleum and coal products	1.000	0.474	0.278	0.752	0.347	1.752	2.099	1.474	1.752	2.099	2.099	1.099	
12 Chemicals	1.000	0.510	0.382	0.892	0.726	1.892	2.618	1.510	1.892	2.618	2.618	1.618	
13 Rubber and plastic products	1.000	0.433	0.328	0.761	0.765	1.761	2.526	1.433	1.761	2.526	2.526	1.526	
14 Non-metallic mineral products	1.000	0.560	0.380	0.940	0.791	1.940	2.731	1.560	1.940	2.731	2.731	1.731	
15 Basic metals and products	1.000	0.637	0.506	1.143	0.723	2.143	2.866	1.637	2.143	2.866	2.866	1.866	
16 Fabricated metal products	1.000	0.515	0.472	0.987	0.891	1.987	2.878	1.515	1.987	2.878	2.878	1.878	
17 Transport equipment	1.000	0.476	0.391	0.867	0.761	1.867	2.628	1.476	1.867	2.628	2.628	1.628	
18 Other machinery and equipment	1.000	0.398	0.325	0.723	0.794	1.723	2.517	1.398	1.723	2.517	2.517	1.517	
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.000	0.501	0.422	0.923	0.927	1.923	2.850	1.501	1.923	2.850	2.850	1.850	
20 Electricity, gas and water	1.000	0.245	0.139	0.384	0.541	1.384	1.925	1.245	1.384	1.925	1.925	0.925	
21 Construction	1.000	0.463	0.353	0.816	0.897	1.816	2.713	1.463	1.816	2.713	2.713	1.713	
22 Wholesale trade	1.000	0.414	0.254	0.668	0.960	1.668	2.628	1.414	1.668	2.628	2.628	1.628	
23 Retail trade	1.000	0.432	0.257	0.689	1.078	1.689	2.767	1.432	1.689	2.767	2.767	1.767	
24 Repairs	1.000	0.266	0.186	0.452	0.734	1.452	2.186	1.266	1.452	2.186	2.186	1.186	
25 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	1.000	0.478	0.352	0.830	1.139	1.830	2.969	1.478	1.830	2.969	2.969	1.969	
26 Transport and storage	1.000	0.336	0.220	0.556	0.775	1.556	2.331	1.336	1.556	2.331	2.331	1.331	
27 Communication services	1.000	0.268	0.160	0.428	0.814	1.428	2.242	1.268	1.428	2.242	2.242	1.242	
28 Finance and insurance	1.000	0.247	0.116	0.363	0.890	1.363	2.253	1.247	1.363	2.253	2.253	1.253	
29 Ownership of dwellings	1.000	0.251	0.130	0.381	0.203	1.381	1.584	1.251	1.381	1.584	1.584	0.584	
30 Property and business services	1.000	0.389	0.222	0.611	1.057	1.611	2.668	1.389	1.611	2.668	2.668	1.668	
31 Government administration	1.000	0.532	0.359	0.891	1.314	1.891	3.205	1.532	1.891	3.205	3.205	2.205	
32 Education	1.000	0.087	0.052	0.139	1.835	1.139	2.974	0.087	1.139	2.974	2.974	1.974	
33 Health and community services	1.000	0.275	0.162	0.437	1.424	1.437	2.861	1.275	1.437	2.861	2.861	1.861	
34 Cultural and recreational services	1.000	0.423	0.265	0.688	0.927	1.688	2.615	1.423	1.688	2.615	2.615	1.615	
35 Personal and other services	1.000	0.356	0.228	0.584	1.330	1.584	2.914	1.356	1.584	2.914	2.914	1.914	

APPENDIX A

ILLUSTRATION OF RAS METHOD

The following illustration is quoted from the publication *Input-Output Tables and Analysis, Studies in Methods*, Series F, No. 4, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York 1973. For simplicity the flows included are hypothetical. Except for algebraic notation which remains unchanged, the descriptions used in this illustration have been amended to correspond with usage elsewhere in this publication.

(a) Input-output table for year 0

Usage Supply	Industry			Intermediate usage	Final demand	Total supply
	A	B	C			
Commodity A	50	100		150	50	200
Commodity B	30	50	20	100	200	300
Commodity C	20	50	30	100	100	200
Intermediate usage	100	200	50	350	350	700
Primary inputs	100	100	150	350		
Total usage	200	300	200	700		

(b) Available data for year 1

Usage Supply	Industry			Intermediate usage u^*	Final demand	Total supply
	A	B	C			
Commodity A				160	40	200
Commodity B				150	250	400
Commodity C				120	180	300
Intermediate usage v^*	100	250	80	430	470	900
Primary inputs	100	150	220	470		
Total usage q_1	200	400	300	900		

(c) Input-output coefficients for year 0, matrix A_0 . The coefficients are obtained by dividing the intermediate usage recorded in each cell by total usage.

	A	B	C
A	0.25	0.333	0
B	0.15	0.167	0.1
C	0.1	0.167	0.15

The objective of the following operations is to obtain flows that satisfy the constraints u^* and v^* . That is the operations will continue until $u_n \equiv u^*$ and $v_n \equiv v^*$, where n is the number of iterations required for the condition to be met.

(d) Year 0 coefficients applied to year 1 total usage, matrix $A_0 q_1$ and calculation of first row multipliers (vector r_n).

	A	B	C	u_1	u^*	$r_1 = u^*/u_1$
A	50	133.3	0	183.3	160	0.873
B	30	66.7	30	126.7	150	1.184
C	20	66.7	45	131.7	120	0.911
v_1	100	266.7	75			
v^*	100	250	80			

- (e) Adjustment of matrix along rows and calculation of first required *column* multipliers (vector s_1).
Multiply the matrix at (d) along its rows by r_1 and obtain:

	A	B	C	u^*
A	43.6	116.4	0	160
B	35.5	79	35.5	150
C	18.2	60.8	40.1	120
v_1	97.3	256.2	76.5	
v^*	100	250	80	
$s_1 = v^*/v_1$	1.027	0.976	1.046	

- (f) Adjustment down columns and calculation of second required row multipliers.
Multiply the matrix at (e) down its columns by s_1 and obtain:

	A	B	C	u_2	u^*	$r_2 = u^*/u_2$
A	44.8	113.6	0	158.4	160	1.01
B	36.5	77.1	37.1	150.7	150	0.996
C	18.7	59.3	42.9	120.9	120	0.992
$v = v^*$	100	250	80			

- (g) Adjustment successively to rows and columns continues until both $u \equiv u^*$ and $v \equiv v^*$ with the final matrix:

	A	B	C	Row multipliers
A	45.3	114.7	0	0.884
B	36.2	76.6	37.2	1.177
C	18.5	58.7	42.8	0.902
Column multipliers	1.025	0.974	1.054	

The completed table for year 1

Supply	Usage	Industry			Intermediate usage u^*	Final demand	Total supply
		A	B	C			
Commodity A		45.3	114.7	0	160	40	200
Commodity B		36.2	76.6	37.2	150	250	400
Commodity C		18.5	58.7	42.8	120	180	300
Intermediate usage v^*		100	250	80	430	470	900
Primary inputs		100	150	220	470		
Total usage q_1		200	400	300	900		

MODIFIED RAS METHOD

(a) Available data for year 1

In this illustration the input of B to A is exogenously determined in year 1. The table is otherwise the same as the table in step (b) in the above illustration of the simple RAS method.

Supply	Usage	Industry			Intermediate usage	Final demand	Total supply
		A	B	C			
	A				160	40	200
Commodity	B	40			150	250	400
	C				120	180	300
Intermediate usage		100	250	80	430	470	900
Primary inputs		100	150	220	470		
Total usage		200	400	300	900		

(b) Year 0 coefficients applied to year 1 usage.

The known input of B into A is excluded from the matrix and from u^* and v^* before the adjustment process begins.

	A	B	C	u_i	u^*	$r_i = u^*/u_i$
A	50	133.3	0	183.3	160	0.873
B		66.7	30	96.7	110	1.138
C	20	66.7	45	131.7	120	0.911
v_i	70	266.7	75			
v^*	60	250	80			

(c) The completed table for year 1.

The RAS adjustment is applied to the reduced matrix as in the illustration of the simple RAS method and when a solution is obtained the exogenous cell value of 40 is entered in the result to form the final table.

Supply	Usage	Industry			Intermediate usage u^*	Final demand	Total supply
		A	B	C			
	A	42.7	117.3	0	160	10	200
Commodity	B	40	73.7	36.3	150	250	400
	C	17.3	59	43.7	120	180	300
Intermediate usage v^*		100	250	80	430	470	900
Primary inputs		100	150	220	470		
Total usage q_i		200	400	300	900		

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1993-94 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
1 Agriculture; hunting and trapping			
0101	Sheep	0122 (part)	Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
		0123 (part)	Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
		0124	Sheep Farming
0102	Grains	0121	Grain Growing
		0122 (part)	Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
0103	Beef cattle	0122 (part)	Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
		0123 (part)	Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
		0125	Beef Cattle Farming
0104	Dairy cattle	0130	Dairy Cattle Farming
0105	Pigs	0151	Pig Farming
0106	Poultry	0141,2	Poultry Farming
0107	Other agriculture	0111	Plant Nurseries
		0112	Cut Flower and Flower Seed Growing
		0113	Vegetable Growing
		0114-7,9	Fruit Growing
		0152,3,9	Other Livestock Farming
		0161,2,9	Other Crop Growing
0200	Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	0211-3,9	Services to Agriculture
		0220	Hunting and Trapping
2 Forestry and fishing			
0300	Forestry and logging	0301-3	Forestry and Logging
0400	Commercial fishing	0411-5,9	Marine Fishing
		0420	Aquaculture
3 Mining			
1100	Coal; oil and gas	1101,2	Coal Mining
		1200	Oil and Gas Extraction
1301	Iron ores	1311	Iron Ore Mining
1302	Non-ferrous metal ores	1312-7,9	Non-Ferrous Metal Ore Mining
1400	Other mining	1411,9	Construction Material Mining.
		1420	Mining n.e.c.
1500	Services to mining	1511-4	Exploration
		1520	Other Mining Services
4 Meat and dairy products			
2101	Meat and meat products	2111-3	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
2102	Dairy products	2121,2,9	Dairy Product Manufacturing

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1992-93 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
5 Other food products			
2103	Fruit and vegetable products	2130	Fruit and Vegetable Processing
2104	Oils and fats	2140	Oil and Fat Manufacturing
2105	Flour mill products and cereal foods	2151,2	Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing
2106	Bakery products	2161-3	Bakery Product Manufacturing
2107	Confectionery	2172	Confectionery Manufacturing
2108	Other food products	2171,3,4,9	Other Food Manufacturing
6 Beverages and tobacco products			
2109	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	2181	Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
2110	Beer and malt	2182	Beer and Malt Manufacturing
2111	Wine and spirits	2183	Wine Manufacturing
		2184	Spirit Manufacturing
2112	Tobacco products	2190	Tobacco Product Manufacturing
7 Textiles			
2201	Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	2211	Wool Scouring
		2212	Synthetic Fibre Textile Manufacturing
		2213	Cotton Textile Manufacturing
		2214	Wool Textile Manufacturing
		2215	Textile Finishing
2202	Textile products	2221-3,9	Textile Product Manufacturing
2203	Knitting mill products	2231,2,9	Knitting Mill Product Manufacturing
8 Clothing and footwear			
2204	Clothing	2241-3,9	Clothing Manufacturing
2205	Footwear	2250	Footwear Manufacturing
2206	Leather and leather products	2261,2	Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing
9 Wood and wood products			
2301	Sawmill products	2311-3	Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
2302	Other wood products	2321	Plywood and Veneer Manufacturing
		2322	Fabricated Wood Manufacturing
		2323	Wooden Structural Component Manufacturing
		2329	Wood Product Manufacturing n.e.c.
10 Paper and paper products; printing and publishing			
2303	Pulp, paper and paperboard	2331	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
2304	Paperboard containers; paper bags and sacks	2332	Solid Paperboard Container Manufacturing
		2333	Corrugated Paperboard Container Manufacturing
		2334	Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing
		2339	Paper Product Manufacturing n.e.c.

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1992-93 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
10 Paper and paper products, printing and publishing - <i>continued</i>			
2401	Printing and services to printing	2411-3	Printing and Services to Printing
2402	Publishing; recorded media and publishing	2421-3 2430	Publishing Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
11 Petroleum and coal products			
2501	Petroleum and coal products	2510 2520	Petroleum Refining Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
12 Chemicals			
2502	Basic chemicals	2531 2532 2533 2534 2535	Fertiliser Manufacturing Industrial Gas Manufacturing Synthetic Resin Manufacturing Organic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing n.e.c. Inorganic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing n.e.c.
2503	Paints	2542	Paint Manufacturing
2504	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products; pesticides	2543 2544	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Product Manufacturing Pesticide Manufacturing
2505	Soap and detergents	2545	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing
2506	Cosmetic and toiletry preparations	2546	Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
2507	Other chemical products	2541 2547 2549	Explosive Manufacturing Ink Manufacturing Chemical Product Manufacturing n.e.c.
13 Rubber and plastic products			
2508	Rubber products	2551,9	Rubber Product Manufacturing
2509	Plastic products	2561-6	Plastic Product Manufacturing
14 Non-metallic mineral products			
2601	Glass and glass products	2610	Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
2602	Ceramic products	2621-3,9	Ceramic Product Manufacturing
2603	Cement, lime and concrete slurry	2631 2633	Cement and Lime Manufacturing Concrete Slurry Manufacturing
2604	Plaster and other concrete products	2632 2634 2635	Plaster Product Manufacturing Concrete Pipe and Box Culvert Manufacturing Concrete Product Manufacturing n.e.c.
2605	Other non-metallic mineral products	2640	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing n.e.c.

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1992-93 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC - *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
15 Basic metals and products			
2701	Iron and steel	2711-3	Iron and Steel Manufacturing
2702	Basic non-ferrous metals and products	2721-3,9 2731-3	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product Manufacturing
16 Fabricated metal products			
2703	Structural metal products	2741,2,9	Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
2704	Sheet metal products	2751,9	Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing
2705	Fabricated metal products	2761-5,9	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
17 Transport equipment			
2801	Motor vehicles and parts; other transport equipment	2811-3,9 2829	Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing Transport Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.
2802	Ships and boats	2821 2822	Shipbuilding Boatbuilding
2803	Railway equipment	2823	Railway Equipment Manufacturing
2804	Aircraft	2824	Aircraft Manufacturing
18 Other machinery and equipment			
2805	Photographic and scientific equipment	2831,2,9	Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
2806	Electronic equipment	2841,2,9	Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
2807	Household appliances	2851	Household Appliance Manufacturing
2808	Other electrical equipment	2852 2853 2854 2859	Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing Battery Manufacturing Electric Light and Sign Manufacturing Electrical Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.
2809	Agricultural, mining and construction machinery; lifting and material handling equipment	2861 2862 2865	Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing
2810	Other machinery and equipment	2863 2864 2866 2867 2869	Food Processing Machinery Manufacturing Machine Tool and Part Manufacturing Pump and Compressor Manufacturing Commercial Space Heating and Cooling Equipment Manufacturing Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.
19 Miscellaneous manufacturing			
2901	Prefabricated buildings	2911,9	Prefabricated Building Manufacturing
2902	Furniture	2921-3,9	Furniture Manufacturing
2903	Other manufacturing	2941,2,9	Other Manufacturing

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1992-93 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC - continued

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
20 Electricity, gas and water			
3601	Electricity supply	3610	Electricity Supply
3602	Gas supply	3620	Gas Supply
3701	Water supply; sewerage and drainage services	3701,2	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
21 Construction			
4101	Residential building construction	4111	House Construction
		4112	Residential Building Construction n.e.c.
		4210-59 (part)	Construction Trade Services
4102	Other construction	4113	Non-Residential Building Construction
		4121,2	Non-Building Construction
		4210-59 (part)	Construction Trade Services
22 Wholesale trade			
4501	Wholesale trade	4511-4799 (part)	Wholesale Trade (other than Repairs)
23 Retail trade			
5101	Retail trade	5110-5329 (part)	Retail Trade (other than Repairs)
24 Repairs			
5401	Mechanical repairs	4611 (part)	Farm and Construction Machinery Wholesaling
		5311 (part)	Car Retailing
		5321 (part)	Automotive Fuel Retailing
		5322	Automotive Electrical Services
		5323	Smash Repairing
		5329	Automotive Repair and Services n.e.c.
5402	Other repairs	4511-4799 (part)	Wholesale Trade (Repairs nec)
		5261	Household Equipment Repair Services (Electrical)
		5269	Household Equipment Repair Services n.e.c.
		5110-5329 (part)	Retail Trade (Repairs nec)
25 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants			
5701	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5710	Accommodation
		5720	Pubs, Taverns and Bars
		5730	Cafes and Restaurants
		5740	Clubs (Hospitality)
26 Transport and storage			
6101	Road transport	6110	Road Freight Transport
		6121-3	Road Passenger Transport
6201	Rail, pipeline and other transport	6200	Rail Transport
		6501,9	Other Transport
6301	Water transport	6301-3	Water Transport
6401	Air and space transport	6401-3	Air and Space Transport

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1992-93 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC - *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
26 Transport and storage - <i>continued</i>			
6601	Services to transport; storage	6611,9	Services to Road Transport
		6621-3,9	Services to Water Transport
		6630	Services to Air Transport
		6641-4,9	Other Services to Transport
		6701,9	Storage
27 Communication services			
7101	Communication services	7111,2	Postal and Courier Services
		7120	Telecommunication Services
28 Finance and insurance			
7301	Banking	7310	Central Bank
		7321	Banks
7302	Non-bank finance	7322	Building Societies
		7323	Credit Unions
		7324	Money Market Dealers
		7329	Deposit Taking Financiers n.e.c.
		7330	Other Financiers
7303	Financial asset investors	7340	Financial Asset Investors
7401	Insurance	7411,2	Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds
		7421,2	Other Insurance
7501	Services to finance, investment and insurance	7511,9	Services to Finance and Investment
		7520	Services to Insurance
29 Ownership of dwellings			
7701	Ownership of dwellings	7711	Residential Property Operators
30 Property and business services			
7702	Other property services	7712	Commercial Property Operators and Developers
		7720	Real Estate Agents
		7730	Non-Financial Asset Investors
		7741-3	Machinery and Equipment Hiring and Leasing
7801	Scientific research, technical and computer services	7810	Scientific Research
		7821-3,9	Technical Services
		7831-4	Computer Services
7802	Legal, accounting, marketing and business management services	7841,2	Legal and Accounting Services
		7851-5	Marketing and Business Management Services
7803	Other business services	7861-7,9	Other Business Services
31 Government administration and defence			
8101	Government administration	8111-3	Government Administration
		8120	Justice
		8130	Foreign Government Representation
8201	Defence	8200	Defence

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1992-93 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1993 ANZSIC - *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ANZSIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
32 Education			
8401	Education	8410	Preschool Education
		8421-4	School Education
		8431,2	Post School Education
		8440	Other Education
33 Health and community services			
8601	Health services	8611-3	Hospitals and Nursing Homes
		8621-3	Medical and Dental Services
		8631-6,9	Other Health Services
		8640	Veterinary Services
8701	Community services	8710	Child Care Services
		8721,2,9	Community Care Services
34 Cultural and recreational services			
9101	Motion picture, radio and television services	9111-3	Film and Video Services
		9121,2	Radio and Television Services
9201	Libraries, museums and the arts	9210	Libraries
		9220	Museums
		9231,9	Parks and Gardens
		9241,2	Arts
		9251,2,9	Services to the Arts
9301	Sport, gambling and recreational services	9311,2,9	Sport
		9321,2,9	Gambling Services
		9330	Other Recreation Services
35 Personal and other services			
9501	Personal services	9511,9	Personal and Household Goods Hiring
		9521-6,9	Other Personal Services
		9700	Private Households Employing Staff
9601	Other services	9610	Religious Organisations
		9621,2,9	Interest Groups
		9631-4	Public Order and Safety Services

APPENDIX C

IMPORTS (INCLUDING 'NON-CLASSIFIABLE' IMPORTS)
TREATED AS COMPLEMENTARY

This appendix shows the 1993-94 classification of complementary imports with a value of \$1 million or more at the foreign trade level. This corresponds to a value of \$10 million or more at the IOCC level.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

1993-94 IOCC group	Foreign trade item	Balance of Payments item	Description	Value c.i.f. (\$million) 1993-94
01698000	0901.11		Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	82.7
01698000	0901.12		Coffee, not roasted, decaffeinated	3.7
14208000	2510.10		Natural phosphates	65.6
01698200	4001.10		Natural rubber - latex	2.9
01698300	4001.20		- in primary forms (excl. latex)	63.1
01698300	4001.29		- in primary forms nes (excl. smoked sheets)	1.1
28298000	8711.10		Motorcycles (incl. mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor - cylinder capacity not exc 50 cc	4.5
28298000	8711.20		Motorcycles (incl. mopeds) - cylinder capacity exc 50 cc but not exc 250 cc	59.0
28298000	8711.30		Motorcycles- cylinder capacity exc 250 cc but not exc 500 cc	23.1
28298000	8711.40		- cylinder capacity exc 500 cc but not exc 800 cc	27.2
28298000	8711.50		- cylinder capacity exc 800 cc	67.0
Non- classifiable commodities		5(a) 6.1 6.2	Travel (part) - purchases overseas by Australian residents Australian government - official services (part) - other (part)	-1,158.4 97.0 283.7

(a) This item is expenditure overseas by Australian residents less expenditure in Australia by foreign residents.

APPENDIX D

RECONCILIATION OF INPUT-OUTPUT WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES : DIFFERENCES OF DEFINITION AND ESTIMATION METHODS (a)

Description	Definition (b)	Input-Output item code	Differences
Wages, salaries and supplements	<p>Payments by producers to their employees in the nature of wages and salaries, including adjustments for income in kind together with supplements to wages and pay and allowances of members of the defence forces. Employees cover all persons engaged in the activities of incorporated business units and in the production of government services and services of non-profit organisations, members of the defence forces, and all persons engaged in the activities of unincorporated enterprises except the proprietors and unpaid members of the family. To be consistent with the definition of the labour force, payments to trainee teachers are excluded from estimates of wages and salaries. Supplements consist of employers' contributions to pension and superannuation funds, direct payments of pensions and retiring allowances by employers, and amounts paid as workers' compensation for injuries. Employers' contributions to pensions and superannuation funds, in general, reflect the accruing liability to employees. Some government organisations contribute to their superannuation funds only as the payments of benefits are made. In such cases it would be proper to impute payments as the liability accrues. This has not been done in these estimates except in respect of Australia Post and Telstra where, in their commercial accounts, the accruing liability is debited as a working expense. Pay and allowances of members of the defence forces consist of active pay, field, subsistence and dependants' allowances and the value of food, clothing, etc., supplied in kind. They include deferred pay but exclude war gratuities which are included in <i>personal benefit payments to residents</i>.</p>	P1	<p>Definition : Identical Estimate : The difference occurs mainly because, for industries covered by economic censuses and surveys, input-output estimates are based on data from those collections rather than on the sources used for the national income and expenditure accounts.</p>
Gross operating surplus	<p>The operating surplus, before deduction of consumption of fixed capital, dividends, interest, royalties and land rent, and direct taxes payable, but after deducting stock valuation adjustment, of all enterprises from operations in Australia. It is the excess of gross output over the sum of intermediate consumption, wages, salaries and supplements, and indirect taxes less subsidies. Gross operating surplus includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. Trading enterprises include all companies, public enterprises, partnerships and self-employed persons engaged in the production of goods and services for sale, but exclude financial enterprises. All dwellings are included whether let or occupied by the owner. Public trading enterprises are government undertakings which attempt to cover all, or a substantial part, of their costs through charges made to the public for the sale of goods and services. Trading enterprises' gross operating surplus is shown separately for private corporate enterprises, unincorporated enterprises, dwellings owned by persons, and public enterprises. The gross operating surplus of general government is equal to general government consumption of fixed capital. Financial enterprises comprise banks, insurance offices, superannuation funds and other enterprises primarily engaged in incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets in the market. The gross operating surplus of financial enterprises includes an imputed bank service charge which represents a reclassification of a part of interest receipts as a charge for organising finance, in contrast to a pure interest element. The imputed bank service charge is not allocated among customers (which would have the effect of reducing their respective operating surpluses), but is shown in the production account as a negative adjustment to operating surpluses generally.</p>	P2	<p>Definition : The difference that occurs relates to the treatment of the imputed bank service charge. In the input-output tables the charge is specifically allocated to industries in the national income and expenditure accounts it is allocated to a nonfinancial industry. (Refer to paragraph 96 of explanatory notes) Estimate : The difference occurs for the above definitional reason and because, for industries covered by economic censuses and surveys, input-output estimates are based on data from those collections rather than on the sources used for the national income and expenditure accounts.</p>

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 12 and 13.

(b) Source: *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1994-95* (5204.0), pp105-111

RECONCILIATION OF INPUT-OUTPUT WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES: DIFFERENCES OF DEFINITION AND ESTIMATION METHODS (a)-continued

Description	Definition (b)	Input- Output item code	Differences
Indirect taxes less subsidies	<p>Indirect taxes are taxes assessed on producers, i.e. enterprises and general government, in respect of the production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which are charged to the expenses of production. Subsidies consist of all grants made by general government to enterprises and which are credited to their production accounts. These grants may take the form of bounties on goods produced or inputs used, payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods or services below cost of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Also included as subsidies are the amounts paid to the Australian Wheat Board under Section 46 of the Wheat Marketing Act 1979, to offset the additional cost of borrowing commercially rather than from the Reserve Bank of Australia. Payments to public trading enterprises to compensate for losses are included; however, payments to public trading enterprises to compensate for non-recurring losses are not included. Some indirect taxes paid by primary producers are not paid in the same year as that in which the taxed goods are produced. In these cases the indirect taxes are estimated on a payable basis and shown on that basis in the Domestic Production Account and the General Government Income and Outlay Account. Following the introduction of a fringe benefits tax, receipt of these payments is also adjusted to a payable basis. Refunds to wheat growers of amounts previously paid into the Wheat Finance Fund and earlier price stabilisation schemes have been treated as negative indirect taxes and recorded in the year in which the refunds were made. Similarly, refunds to wool growers of the additional 5 per cent Wool Tax paid into the Market Support Fund in prior years have been recorded as negative indirect taxes in the years in which the refunds were made.</p>	P3 P4 P7	<p>Definition : The sum of P3, P4 and P7 is definitionally identical to the indirect taxes less subsidies shown in the national income and expenditure accounts. Estimate : The main difference occurs because input-output estimates of duty on imports are based on international merchandise trade data rather than the source used in the national income and expenditure accounts.</p>
Sales by final buyers		P5	<p>This item is not separately shown in the national income and expenditure accounts. It is described in paragraph 100 of the explanatory notes to this publication.</p>
Imports of goods and services	<p>The value of goods imported and amounts payable to non-residents for the provision of services to residents.</p>	P6	<p>Definition : The sum of items P6A and P6B is definitionally similar to the item imports of goods and services shown in the national income and expenditure accounts. The main difference occurs because of the treatment of freight and insurance provided by residents in respect of imports. The input-output tables record imports c.i.f. whereas the national income and expenditure accounts record imports f.o.b. The difference between the total value of imports of goods and services on a c.i.f. and f.o.b. basis is equal to the value of freight and insurance provided by residents in respect of imports. This freight and insurance is included in estimates of imports c.i.f. but excluded from imports f.o.b. When imports are recorded on a c.i.f. basis the value of freight and insurance provided by residents on imports must also be added to exports so as to avoid recording the balance of trade in goods and services incorrectly. Estimate : The main difference in the estimates results from the definitional difference.</p>

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables L2 and L3.

(b) Source: Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1994-95 (5204.0), pp105-111

RECONCILIATION OF INPUT-OUTPUT WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES: DIFFERENCES OF DEFINITION AND ESTIMATION METHODS (a)-continued

Description	Definition (b)	Input-Output item code	Differences
Private final consumption expenditure	Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes purchases of dwellings by persons and capital expenditure by unincorporated businesses and non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital expenditure), and maintenance of dwellings (treated as intermediate expenses of private enterprises), but includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. The value of food produced and consumed on farms is included and the payment of wages and salaries in kind (e.g. food and lodging supplied free to employees) is counted in both household income and private final consumption expenditure. Goods and services purchased by businsses or general government, e.g. as expense-account allowances to employees, are excluded.	Q1	Definition : Identical Estimate : The difference occurs mainly because estimates included in the input-output tables are finalised after a detailed balancing of the supply and use of commodities; this is a procedure which is not generally applied in finalising estimates in the national income and expenditure accounts. The estimates included in the input-output tables are internally consistent with all other commodity flows shown in the tables; however, this internal consistency does not necessarily imply a greater accuracy of the estimate of private final consumption expenditure than that obtained for the comparable estimate included in the national income and expenditure accounts.
Government final consumption expenditure	Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public enterprises, which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand capital goods. It comprises expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements (other than those charged to capital works, etc.) and goods and services (other than fixed assets and stocks) and consumption of fixed capital, included as supplements to wages and salaries are superannuation pensions and lump sums paid directly to former employees and contributions to superannuation funds less amounts received from employees' superannuation funds or other employers in respect of superannuation. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of roads is included. Fees, etc., charged by general government bodies for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by general government bodies and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as final consumption expenditure. Net expenditure overseas on major items of defence equipment is included in the period the equipment is delivered. The adjustment to final consumption expenditure comprises deliveries of major items of defence equipment procured overseas less payments for such equipment. The value of military equipment and facilities transferred to civilian use or to overseas countries as gifts is offset against expenditure on defence.	Q2	Definition : The difference that occurs relates to the treatment of the imputed bank service charge. In the input-output tables a component of the service charge is treated as an item of expenditure of general government. In the national income and expenditure accounts the full value of the imputed bank service charge is allocated to a nominal industry. (Refer to paragraphs 95 and 104 of explanatory notes) Estimate : The difference occurs for the above definitional reason.

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 12 and 13.

(b) Source: *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1994-95* (5204-0), pp105-11

RECONCILIATION OF INPUT-OUTPUT WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES: DIFFERENCES OF DEFINITION AND ESTIMATION METHODS (a)-continued

Description	Definition (b)	Input- Output item code	Differences
Gross fixed capital expenditure - private	Expenditure on fixed assets shown under the headings dwellings, non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfer expenses. The equipment category includes plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded, being chargeable to current account. Additions are regarded as capital expenditure. Expenditure on dwellings, non-dwelling construction and equipment is measured as expenditure on new and second-hand assets, less sales of existing assets. Real estate transfer expenses comprise stamp duty, real estate agents' fees and sales commissions, conveyancing fees and miscellaneous government charges.	Q3	Definition: Identical Estimate: A difference occurs because estimates included in the input-output tables are finalised after a detailed blanking of the supply and usage of commodities, a procedure which is not generally applied in finalising estimates in the national income and expenditure accounts. The estimates included in the input-output tables are internally consistent with all other commodity flows shown in the tables; however, this internal consistency does not necessarily imply a greater accuracy of the estimate of private gross fixed capital expenditure than that obtained for the comparable estimate included in the national income and expenditure accounts.
Gross fixed capital expenditure - public enterprises	Expenditure on new fixed assets plus net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets and including both additions and replacements. Also included are wages and salaries paid by public enterprises in connection with capital works.	Q4	Definition: Identical Estimate: Identical
Gross fixed capital expenditure - general government	Expenditure on new fixed assets plus net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets whether for additions or replacements, other than for defence purposes. Expenditure on new road works (or upgrading existing roads) is included but expenditure on road repair and maintenance is classified as government final consumption expenditure.	Q5	Definition: Identical Estimate: Identical
Increase in stocks	The increase in stocks held by enterprises and general government. The increase in stocks is obtained after adjusting the increase in book value of stocks by the stock valuation adjustment. The need for a stock valuation adjustment arises because the increase in the value of stocks as calculated from existing business accounting records does not meet national accounting requirements. For national accounting purposes, physical changes in stocks should be valued at the prices current at the times when the changes occur. The stock valuation adjustment is the difference between the increase in (book) value of stocks and the physical changes valued at current prices.	Q6	Definition: Identical. (It should be noted, however, that in input-output tables stocks are classified by commodity in Tables 2, 3 and 4 and by the industries producing those commodities in Tables 5 to 18 regardless of which industry is holding the stocks (i.e. regardless of whether the holding industry is that of the producer, wholesaler, retailer or intermediate user). In the national income and expenditure accounts, stocks are classified to the industry holding the stocks.) Estimate: The difference occurs mainly because, for industries covered by economic censuses and surveys, input output estimates are based on data from those collections rather than on the sources used for the national income and expenditure accounts.

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 12 and 13.

(b) Source: Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1994-95 (5204.0), pp105-111

RECONCILIATION OF INPUT-OUTPUT WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES : DIFFERENCES OF DEFINITION AND ESTIMATION METHODS (a)-continued

<i>Description</i>	<i>Definition (b)</i>	<i>Input-Output item code</i>	<i>Differences</i>
Statistical discrepancy	The difference between the sum of estimates of gross domestic product and imports of goods and services on the one hand and the sum of the estimates of components of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services on the other hand.	NIL	This item does not appear in input-output tables. The tables are finalised after a detailed balancing of the supply and usage of all goods and services between categories defined in the input-output tables. The adoption of this procedure does not necessarily imply that estimates of the other items are more accurate in input-output tables than in the national income and expenditure accounts.
Exports of goods and services	The value of goods exported and amounts receivable from non-residents for the provision of services by residents.	Q7	Definition : Refer to imports of goods and services. Estimate : Refer to imports of goods and services.

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 12 and 13.
(b) Source: *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1994-95* (5204.0), pp105-111

APPENDIX E

RELEASE OF DATA ON FLOPPY DISK

This appendix provides information about the 1993-94 Input-Output data available for release on floppy disk. An order form is included.

Basic matrices

- 1 Make matrix - output by commodity group by industry
- 2 Absorption matrix - input by industry and commodity group
- 3 Imports matrix - supply by commodity group and inputs by industry and final demand category
- 4 Reconciliation of flows at basic values and at purchasers' prices by commodity group

Industry by industry tables (basic values, recording intra-industry flows)

107 Industries

Direct allocation of competing imports

- 5 Flow matrix
- 6 Direct requirements coefficients from Table 5
- 7 Total requirements coefficients from Table 6

Indirect allocation of competing imports

- 8 Flow matrix
- 9 Direct requirements coefficients from Table 8
- 10 Total requirements coefficients from Table 9

35 Industries

Direct allocation of competing imports

- 11 Flow matrix
- 12 Direct requirements coefficients from Table 11
- 13 Total requirements coefficients from Table 12

Indirect allocation of competing imports

- 14 Flow matrix
- 15 Direct requirements coefficients from Table 14
- 16 Total requirements coefficients from Table 15

Primary Input tables

- 17 Primary input content (total requirements) per \$100 of final demand by industry
- 18 Primary input content (total requirements) by industry of each category of final demand

Other tables

- 19 Broad reconciliation of primary input and final demand estimates with national income and expenditure accounts

- 20 Reconciliation of wages, salaries and supplements, and gross operating surplus estimates by broad industry with national income and expenditure accounts
- 21 Specialisation and coverage ratios by industry
- 22 Employment by industry
- 23 Composition of supply of commodity groups containing margin commodities
- 24 Output multipliers, direct allocation of competing imports

Margin matrices

Supply of margin by commodity group to which the margin applies and input of margin by industry and final demand category

- 25 Wholesale trade (4501, part)
- 26 Retail trade (5101, part)
- 27 Road transport (6101, part)
- 28 Railway transport (6201, part)
- 29 Water transport (6301, part)
- 30 Air transport (6401, part)
- 31 Marine insurance (7401, part)
- 32 Restaurants, hotels and clubs (5701, part)
- 33 Pipeline transport (6201, part)
- 34 Port handling (6601, part)
- 35 Commodity taxes (net)
- 36 Sales tax
- 37 Other commodity taxes
- 38 Commodity subsidies

Tables 25 to 38 show, for each commodity group, sales by final buyers, complementary imports and re-exports, the usage of each margin by industry and final demand category. These tables are commonly referred to as *margin matrices*. They are subject to significant limitations. Users of the tables should take particular note of the qualifications referred to in the following paragraph.

The availability of information from which estimates of margin flows can be made, both in total and by component, is severely limited. These limitations cannot be overcome by methodological developments and require that the margin data supplied on floppy disk be significantly qualified: the margin matrices do not conform to the usual standards of accuracy set by the ABS in its publications.

They are being made available because of their importance for some uses of input-output tables. For example, many applications of input-output analysis involve postulating a change in the level of final demand and analysing the effect of this change on the level of output of industries and on the level of

imports. The information available about final demand is generally expressed in terms of *purchasers' prices*; however, the flow and coefficient tables used to analyse this demand are valued at *basic values*. Therefore, in order to enable the change to be analysed, information enabling the postulated level of final demand to be adjusted from purchasers' prices to basic values is required. A summary reconciliation of flows valued at purchasers' prices and at basic values is given in Table 4 and details of the margin flows shown in this table are provided in the margin matrices.

In Table 4, data about the usage of margin by all industries is aggregated in the column *Intermediate usage*, while each final demand category is shown separately. The commodity taxes (net) margin is shown separately and the other margins are shown in aggregate in the column *Margin*.

The margin matrices provide additional details about the margin flows summarised in Table 4. The matrices follow the general structure of Table 2 *Input by industry and final demand category and supply by commodity group* (Absorption matrix), and each cell in each margin matrix relates to a cell in Table 2. A cell in Table 2 shows the usage and basic values of a commodity group by an industry or a final demand category (for example, usage of *dairy products* (2102) by the *confectionery* (2107) industry or in private final consumption expenditure); the comparable cell in each of the margin matrices shows the margin applying to that basic value flow.

Estimation of the margin matrices involved two broad steps. First, for each margin type, the value of the margin flow relating to each non-margin commodity in the input-output system (there are approximately 1100 such commodities) was estimated. Second, each of these values, generally, was allocated to each final demand category and to each industry in proportion to the sectors' estimated usage of the non-margin commodity. The results of the application of this mechanical procedure were modified. For example, retail margin was allotted predominantly to private final consumption

expenditure and no commodity taxes (net) were associated with the usage of commodities by the industry to which they are primary (i.e. flows shown in the cells on the diagonal of Table 2).

The total usage of each margin by each industry and final demand category shown in the margin matrices (i.e. the column totals of each margin matrix) are incorporated in Table 2. It should be noted that the values in the rows of the published commodity groups containing the margin commodities (4501, 5101, 6101, etc) are generally greater than the corresponding column total in the margin matrices. This difference occurs because non-margin commodities are included in each of the commodity groups (for example, a *passenger service* commodity is included in the *air transport* (6401) commodity group).

From 1992-93, in response to the considerable interest in disaggregating commodity taxes (net) into its components, three additional margin matrices have been produced: Table 36 *sales tax*, Table 37 *other commodity taxes* and Table 38 *commodity subsidies*. These estimates sum to the corresponding estimates in Table 35 commodity taxes (net).

Floppy disk characteristics and format

Input-Output tables are available as spreadsheets suitable for most popular microcomputer software packages. When ordering, please specify your software package. Data are supplied on 3 1/2" HDD floppy disks unless otherwise specified.

To order data on floppy disk, please complete the Order Form overleaf and send payment to:

Reply Paid 4
Australian Bureau of Statistics
P O Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

Fax (06) 252 5380
Telephone (06) 252 6643

HOW TO ORDER

Please send me:

1993-94 input-output data on floppy disk:

Tables 1 to 24 (as described in Appendix E) at \$190

Tables 25 to 38 (full set of margin matrices as described in Appendix E) at \$160

Tables 5 to 7 from 5215.0 at \$80

OR individual tables (as described in Appendix E) may be purchased at prices from \$25 to \$60 each (please circle Table No(s)):

Tables 1, 7, 10 (\$50); 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 (\$60); 3 (\$50); 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, (\$25); 25, 27, 29, 35 (\$40); 26, 28, 31 (\$30)

Tables 1 and 5 from 5215.0 at \$30

Tables 6 and 7 from 5215.0 at \$50 each

Multiplier tables at \$25 each - please tick box(es) at RHS to indicate table(s) required

Multiplier tables:

- Output
- Income
- Full-time equiv. employment
- Full-time employment
- Part-time employment
- Total employment
- Import duty
- Total imports
- Competing imports
- Competing imports and duty
- Gross value added
- Value added at factor cost
- Commodity taxes
- Indirect taxes
- Total taxes
- Gross operating surplus

Prices include domestic and overseas postage and handling.

Direct		Indirect	
35	107	35	107

		n.a.	n.a.
		n.a.	n.a.
		n.a.	n.a.
		n.a.	n.a.

Disk size and density: 3 1/2" HDD

Software package: _____

Name: _____
 Position/Title: _____
 Organisation: _____
 Address: _____
 Post Code: _____
 Telephone No: () _____ Fax No: () _____

Method of Payment

Please bill my ABS Account No. _____ for \$ _____
 Please find a cheque/money order enclosed payable to **Australian Bureau of Statistics** for \$ _____
 Please debit my Amexcard Bankcard Mastercard Visacard for \$ _____

Card number:

Name on card: _____ Expiry Date: ____/____/____
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