

AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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- For further information contact Ross Harvey on 02 6252 6713 for current price estimates, or Charles Aspden on 02 6252 6711 for chain volume measures, price indexes and estimates of capital and productivity.

IN THIS ISSUE

In this publication, Australia's annual national accounts are presented on a basis consistent with the most recent international standard, the *System of National Accounts, 1993*. The publication contains estimates for the years 1989–90 to 1997–98, and is the first set of annual accounts reflecting the integration of the national income, expenditure and product accounts with the input-output tables, and the introduction of chain volume measures to replace constant price estimates. For details of the changes, refer to the Information Paper, *Upgraded Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5253.0) which was released on 4 November 1998.

This publication now includes estimates of capital stock, productivity and net worth that were formerly the subjects of the three separate annual publications *Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock* (Cat. no. 5221.0), *Australian National Accounts: Multifactor Productivity* (Cat. no. 5234.0) and *Australian National Accounts: National Balance Sheet* (Cat. no. 5241.0). Those three publications have been discontinued.

There have been significant changes to the methods used to compile capital stock and multifactor productivity estimates which have resulted in significant revisions to these estimates. These changes are described in the feature article. The changes have also caused revisions to estimates of consumption of fixed capital (which are derived from capital stock estimates). Aggregates affected include gross domestic product, government final consumption expenditure, general government gross operating surplus and the national and sectoral net saving items. Also, in the process of compiling the capital stock estimates some minor revisions were made to various components of gross fixed capital formation.

Apart from the changes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the estimates in this publication are consistent with those contained in the December quarter 1998 issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0), which was released on 3 March 1999.

All values, unless otherwise indicated, are shown in Australian dollars rounded to the nearest million.

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

The next expected release date of this publication is November 1999.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- .. not applicable
- n.a. not available
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- n.i.e. not included elsewhere
- n.y.a. not yet available

T.J. Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

GDP AND GDP PER CAPITA

The chain volume measure of gross domestic product increased by 4.6% in 1997–98. For some analytical purposes it is important to allow for the impact of population growth on movements in GDP. Annual growth in GDP per capita has been about 1.0 to 1.8 percentage points lower than that for GDP since 1972–73, and was negative in 1977–78, 1982–83, 1990–91 and 1991–92. In 1997–98 GDP per capita increased by 3.2%.

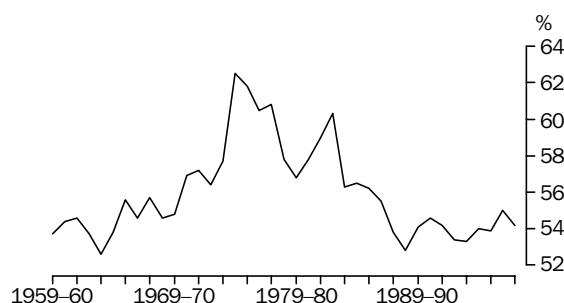
GDP AND GDP PER CAPITA



WAGES SHARE OF TOTAL FACTOR INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES 3

The highest recorded value of the wages share of total factor income is 62.5% in 1974–75. The wages share has recovered somewhat from its low value of 52.8% in 1988–89, but at 54.2% it currently remains below the levels achieved during the 1970s and most of the 1980s. The wages share has remained relatively stable during the 1990s, maintaining levels similar to those during the 1960s.

WAGES SHARE OF TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

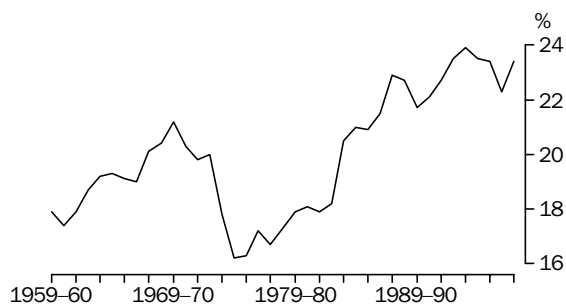


PROFITS SHARE OF TOTAL FACTOR INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES

In 1997–98 the profits (GOS for financial and non-financial corporations) share of total factor income of 23.4% was marginally below its highest share of 23.9%, which was recorded in 1993–94. This profits share measure should not be interpreted as a direct measure of "profitability" since it is necessary to relate profits to the level of capital assets employed. It should also be noted that the profits measure used for this ratio is broader than that used previously in this publication (it was previously limited to GOS for private non-financial corporations).

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

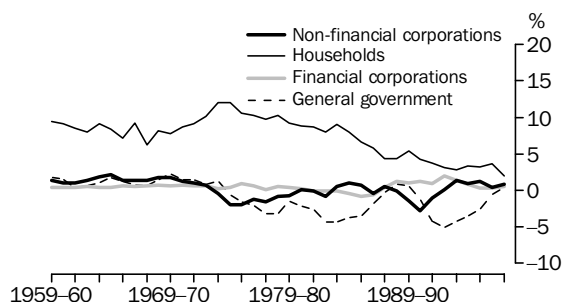
PROFITS SHARE OF TOTAL FACTOR INCOME



SECTORAL NET SAVING AT CURRENT PRICES

Household net saving as a percentage of GDP generally increased between 1959-60 and 1974-75, but has fallen subsequently from its high of 12.1% in 1974-75 to 2.0% in 1997-98. General government net saving was negative from 1974-75 to 1996-97 (except for 1988-89 and 1989-90). In 1997-98 it was 0.4% of GDP (\$2.1 billion). In 1997-98 net saving of non-financial corporations was 0.8% of GDP (\$4.3 billion). Net saving of financial corporations was negative from 1981-82 to 1986-87, the only period for which this sector has recorded negative net saving. In 1997-98, net saving of financial corporations was 0.5% of GDP (\$2.6 billion).

NET SAVING, By Sector—Share of GDP

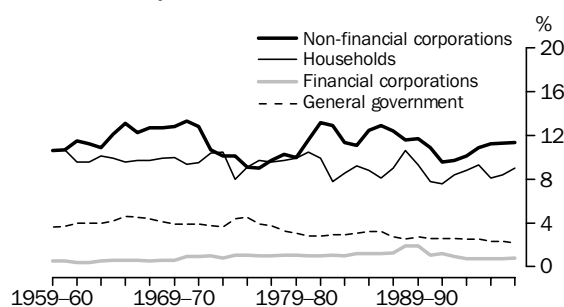


INVESTMENT AT CURRENT PRICES

As a proportion of GDP, investment by non-financial corporations generally fell during the 1970s and then rose to a peak of 13.2% in 1981-82. It has subsequently been above 10%, except for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, and was 11.4% of GDP in 1997-98. Household investment as a proportion of GDP was 9.0% in 1997-98. During the last two decades the highest value for this ratio was 10.6%, which was recorded in 1988-89. While general government investment as a proportion of GDP peaked at 4.6% in 1965-66, it has generally fallen since then and was 2.2% of GDP in 1997-98. The highest ever level of financial corporations investment, expressed as a proportion of GDP, was recorded in both 1988-89 and 1989-90 (1.9%). It has generally fallen since and was 0.8% of GDP in 1997-98.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

INVESTMENT, By Sector—Share of GDP

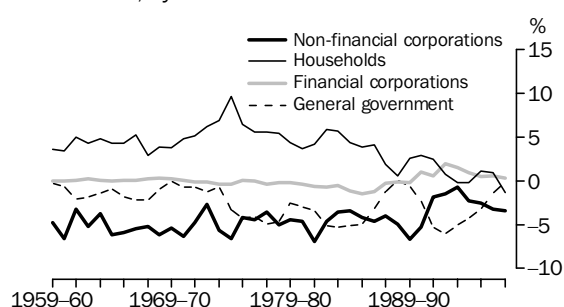


SECTORAL NET LENDING AT CURRENT PRICES

If a sector's gross saving and net capital transfers received exceed its level of investment in any period, that sector will have positive net lending to other sectors. Conversely, if a sector's investment expenditure exceeds its gross saving and net capital transfers received, then that sector will need to borrow from other sectors, i.e. its net lending will be negative.

The household sector has been a lender to the other sectors in the economy for all years except 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1997-98 when the sector was a borrower. As a proportion of GDP, borrowing by households was 1.3% in 1997-98. Borrowing by non-financial corporations has fluctuated significantly over the whole period from 1959-60 to 1997-98 and represented 3.4% of GDP in 1997-98. General government has been a net borrower for all years from 1959-60 with the exception of 1988-89. After recording a record level of borrowing in 1992-93 as a proportion of GDP (6.1%), general government borrowing has steadily declined and represented 0.1% of GDP in 1997-98. After being a net borrower throughout the 1980s, the financial corporations sector returned to being a net lender in 1990-91 and has remained so since then. In 1997-98 financial corporations net lending represented 0.3% of GDP.

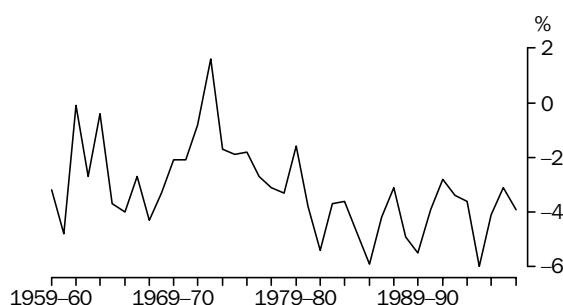
NET LENDING, By Sector—Share of GDP



In aggregate, the four domestic sectors have been a net borrower in all years since 1959-60 except for 1972-73. The ratio of net borrowing from overseas to GDP recorded its highest value in 1994-95 at 6.0%.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

NET LENDING TO OVERSEAS, Share of GDP



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The growing importance of international trade to the Australian economy is illustrated by the following graph which shows the ratios of exports and imports of goods and services to GDP for the financial years 1959–60 to 1997–98. In 1997–98 the imports ratio was 21.0% and the exports ratio was 20.2%.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Share of GDP



NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET

Australia's estimated net worth (the difference between total assets and total liabilities, including shares) at 30 June 1998 was \$2,278.2 billion, an increase of 6.8% since 30 June 1997. This compares with an average annual rise of 4.8% during the period 30 June 1989 to 30 June 1998. The series exhibited the strongest growth during the years 1994–95, 1996–97 and 1997–98 when annual rates of at least 5% were achieved. With the exception of the last two years, the growth rate for net worth was less than for GDP.

Total produced assets as at 30 June 1998 were \$1569.7 billion, an increase of 4.8% from the level at 30 June 1997. The estimated value of produced assets rose at an average annual rate of 5.1% between 30 June 1989 and 30 June 1998 and consistently accounted for about 70% of net worth. Dwellings, other buildings and structures, and machinery and equipment represent about 90% of total produced assets.

The estimated value of non-produced assets at 30 June 1998 was \$1030.2 billion, a rise of 9.5% from the level at the end of June 1997. The average annual rise between June 1989 and June 1998 was 6.2%, with the series consistently rising from June 1992. The contribution of non-produced assets to net worth remained at about 40% throughout the period to 30 June 1996, but has increased to 45.2% at 30 June 1998. The contribution of land to total non-produced assets has fallen from a high of 83.7% at 30 June 1991, to a low of 74.6% at 30 June 1998. Sub-soil assets account for nearly all of the remainder.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

The difference between Australia's assets and liabilities with the rest of the world represents the net international investment position. Australia's net liabilities stood at \$321.7 billion at 30 June 1998, a rise of 5.4% on June 1997. The negative contribution of net liabilities to net worth has been about 14% since 30 June 1995.

CAPITAL STOCK AND PRODUCTIVITY

The ABS's methods of estimating capital stock and productivity have been enhanced substantially. The feature article describes the changes and provides an overview of the estimates.

UPGRADE OF CAPITAL STOCK AND MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

During the past year, the ABS has been redeveloping its capital stock and multifactor productivity (MFP) estimates. The new estimates are presented in Tables 1.17 and 4.8–4.10 of this publication. Major changes include a switch from constant price estimates to chain volume measures, the weighting of the components of capital stock at a more detailed level, the expansion of the capital asset boundary, and the full integration of capital stock and MFP estimates. The ABS is firmly of the view that the upgraded capital stock and MFP estimates are significantly better than those previously published. Nonetheless, the estimates, particularly those for capital services and MFP, are very sensitive to the assumptions that underlie them. For this reason, it has been decided to label the new estimates of capital services and MFP as 'experimental', pending a user review of the methodologies. To this end, the ABS would welcome feedback from users on any aspects of the methodologies.

CAPITAL STOCK ESTIMATES

Capital stock estimates provide information about the stock of capital available in an economy at a particular point in time. Three measures of capital stocks can be distinguished—gross, net and productive.

- The value of an economy's *gross capital stock* is obtained by valuing each asset in use at the current price of a new asset of the same type, regardless of the age of the asset.
- *Net (or economic) capital stock* estimates are the written down values of an economy's gross capital stocks. They represent the net present values of the future capital services to be provided by the assets. The difference between the net and gross value for an asset is accumulated depreciation. Net capital stock is essentially a measure of wealth and is shown in an economy's balance sheet.
- *Productive capital stock* estimates are derived by writing down each asset in accordance with its decline in efficiency due to age. If, for example, an asset is 75% as efficient as a new asset of the same type, then the productive value of that asset is 75% of the value of the new asset. Efficiency tends to decline with age, as older assets require more frequent and extensive maintenance and more replacement parts, or become less useful due to increasing obsolescence. Productive capital stock estimates are a measure of productive capacity and they form the basis for the measure of capital services required for productivity analyses.

Two flow concepts are relevant to capital stocks—consumption of fixed capital and capital services.

- *Consumption of fixed capital* (or economic depreciation) represents the value of a capital asset that is 'used up' in a particular period. The real consumption of fixed capital of an asset in a period is the difference between the real economic value of the asset at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period.

- *Capital services* reflect the amount of 'service' each asset provides during a period. For each asset, the services provided in a period are directly proportional to the asset's productive capital value in the period. As an asset ages and its efficiency declines so does the productive capital value and the services the asset provides. The value of capital services is equal to the gross returns (or rentals) to owners of capital which are the sum of economic depreciation during the period and a rate of return on the net capital stocks of assets. The relationship between the rental on an asset and the asset's productive value is fixed over the asset's life. However, this relationship varies from asset to asset and it depends on an asset's expected life, the discount rate, and the rate of decline in the asset's efficiency.

Although the concepts of productive and economic capital are quite different they are intimately related: given the real productive capital stock and a suitable discount rate we can determine the real economic (i.e. net) capital stock and, after reflation, the current price economic capital stock. The age-efficiency function (after being multiplied by a suitable scalar) defines how the flow of real capital services from an asset declines over the asset's life. Since the value of the flow of capital services in a period is equal to the rental, the real economic value of an asset at any time can be calculated—given a discount rate—as the sum of discounted future real flows of capital services. Once the real economic values of an asset are determined over its lifespan an age-price function can be derived.

Capital stock measurement

There are two broad approaches to the measurement of capital stock—direct measurement and the perpetual inventory method (PIM).

Direct measurement, as the name implies, involves direct approaches to businesses to obtain estimates of their capital stock. This approach is used by only a few countries.

Most countries, including Australia, use the *PIM* to derive capital stock estimates. The PIM is essentially a 'rolling' inventory of capital stocks; in any particular period investment in capital assets is added to stocks and retirements of assets are deducted. To construct a PIM, a number of underlying assumptions are required, including assumptions about:

- the average length of asset lives;
- the extent to which assets are retired before, on, or after the average asset life for that asset—the asset life distribution;
- the age-price function of assets (used to derive net capital stock estimates and estimates of consumption of fixed capital); and
- the age-efficiency function of assets (used to derive productive capital stock estimates).

Previous ABS estimates of capital stocks

The constant price estimates of net capital stock for each sector were derived by accumulating constant price estimates of capital expenditures over time and making an allowance for the depreciation of the assets over the span of their productive lives or until they were sold to another sector. Current price estimates of gross and net capital stock were derived by inflating the constant price estimates.

In the past, separate estimates of gross and net capital stock were derived for:

- various sectors of the economy—private and public financial and non-financial corporations, households (including unincorporated enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households) and general government, by
- four asset types—equipment, dwellings, non-dwelling construction and real estate transfer expenses.

Industry estimates were derived for the private and public enterprise sectors, and estimates for general government were derived by broad purpose category.

Crude estimates of productive capital stock were derived for equipment, non-dwelling construction and real estate transfer expenses by taking weighted averages of gross and net capital stock. A major problem with the previous capital stock estimates was that the relationship that should exist between productive and economic capital stocks did not exist. This was because the ABS did not derive productive capital stocks using age-efficiency functions that were consistent with the age-price functions underlying its net capital stocks.

The most important parameter in estimating capital stock using the PIM is the mean life of the assets. The ABS has never undertaken a comprehensive survey to obtain asset lives—indeed very few national statistical agencies have—and there is a paucity of good quality data world wide. The ABS, therefore, used detailed asset life schedules from the Australian Taxation Office. As it is known that these understate the economic lives of assets, they were calibrated by comparing weighted averages of them with the asset lives used by other OECD countries at an aggregate level.

The ABS assumed that the mean asset lives of dwellings, non-dwelling construction and real estate transfer expenses did not change over time, but the mean asset lives of equipment declined by 5% a decade.

The second most important assumption in using the PIM is the rate at which assets lose their value over the course of their lives. The ABS assumed that it is a constant amount—commonly referred to as straight line depreciation.

It seems reasonable to assume that assets of a particular type are not all retired at the same age. The ABS assumed that they retired according to a Winfrey distribution function (a bell-shaped curve) about the mean asset life.

*Changes made as the
result of introducing
SNA93*

The implementation of SNA93 has had three major implications for the ABS's capital stock estimates. First, the asset boundary has been expanded to include:

- government expenditures on defence assets that could be used for civilian purposes;
- livestock—farm animals used for breeding and recurrent production (only sheep and cattle are included for the time being); and
- intangible fixed assets, comprising computer software, mineral exploration and artistic originals.

Second, constant price estimates of capital stock have been replaced with chain volume measures.

Third, ownership transfer costs (formerly called 'real estate transfer expenses') are now completely depreciated within a year, thus effectively eliminating them from the capital

stock. The ABS has taken the view that as they have no resale value they should not be recorded in the capital stock or the national balance sheet.

*Other improvements to
capital stock estimates*

ASSET LIFE EVALUATION

There is little useful information available about the length of the economic lives of Australian assets. Some data are available for assets in other countries, but they are quite limited and one has to be careful in using them because they relate to different environments (economic, tax, physical, climatic, etc.).

However, some fairly recent data from New Zealand are of interest. In 1992, Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) was commissioned by the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department (NZIRD) to conduct a survey to determine mean depreciation rates, useful lives and residual values for a specified list of asset types for a selected group of industries. The primary purpose of the survey was to provide the NZIRD with information to help it revise categories of assets in its depreciation schedule and prescribe their tax depreciation rates. SNZ also intended to use the information with the PIM to derive estimates of capital stock, but this has yet to be done.

The estimated useful asset lives from the New Zealand survey were compared with those used in the ABS's PIM and it was found that, in aggregate, the survey lives are similar to the lives used by the ABS. The ABS concluded, given the variability of the survey data (particularly at the industry by broad asset type level), that there is little justification at present for changing the existing asset life assumptions.

Also relevant, however, are the experiences of the few national statistical agencies that have undertaken direct collections of capital stock data, most notably the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics (NCBS). The NCBS has found that the PIM can give significantly different estimates from those obtained by direct collection, even when using mean asset lives determined from direct collections undertaken quite recently. Both the NCBS and the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (UKONS) are moving in the direction of undertaking periodic direct collections to provide benchmarks for annual PIM estimates.

In the light of this information and the lack of much other relevant information, the ABS has made no major changes to either the mean asset life assumptions at the elemental level or to the distribution functions. However, the ABS intends to undertake further investigations as discussed below.

ASSET LIVES—ALLOWING FOR COMPOSITIONAL CHANGE

While the ABS has not changed its asset life assumptions at the elemental level it has improved the asset life assumptions at a more aggregated level.

In the past, the ABS applied the PIM at quite an aggregate level. In the case of equipment, the PIM was applied on total equipment for each industry by sector, and no allowance was made for the changing composition of equipment within these aggregates, other than the assumption of a 5% per decade decline in mean asset lives for equipment in aggregate. There is, however, evidence of compositional change leading to a shortening in the mean asset lives of aggregates. For example, the proportion of private capital expenditure on computer equipment has risen over the last 50 years from

zero to about 12%, and computer equipment has a lower mean asset life than the rest of equipment. Within computer equipment there has been a compositional change from mainframes to PCs, and PCs have shorter lives than mainframes.

To address this problem, the capital stock system has been redeveloped to apply the PIM at a more detailed level for equipment. For each industry/sector capital stock estimates are now derived for each of the following six broad equipment asset types:

- road vehicles
- other transport equipment
- industrial machinery and equipment
- computers and computer peripherals
- electronic and electrical machinery and communications equipment, and
- other plant and equipment.

Due to a lack of information as to whether asset lives have been lengthening or shortening, the asset lives of all categories other than road vehicles and computers have been held constant. In the case of road vehicles, motor vehicle registration data imply that asset lives have been lengthening and this has been taken into account in estimating capital stock.

Estimates of capital expenditure on equipment for each of the industry/sector/asset type categories are derived by breaking down the use-side total capital expenditure on equipment using quarterly supply-side data in conjunction with infrequent annual use-side benchmarks in an input-output framework. The supply-side data comprise import commodity data plus quarterly manufacturers' sales by industry which have been allocated to the six equipment categories using less frequently obtained manufacturing industry by commodity data. It is judged impracticable to use the supply-use approach to derive time series of capital expenditure on equipment estimates at a more detailed level than the six asset types shown above because of the difficulty and cost of getting accurate, detailed use data sufficiently frequently.

RATE OF DEPRECIATION AND AGE EFFICIENCY

It had been assumed in the past that assets depreciate by the same amount each year until the end of their lives. The approach used now is quite different: an age-efficiency function is specified (which describes the decline in the real productive value of the asset) and this is used to determine the rate of decline in the economic value of the asset and hence the rate of depreciation. By adopting this approach consistency is achieved between the estimates of productive and economic capital stock.

Unfortunately, there is a lack of empirical data about the shape of age-efficiency functions, and the choice is a matter of judgement.

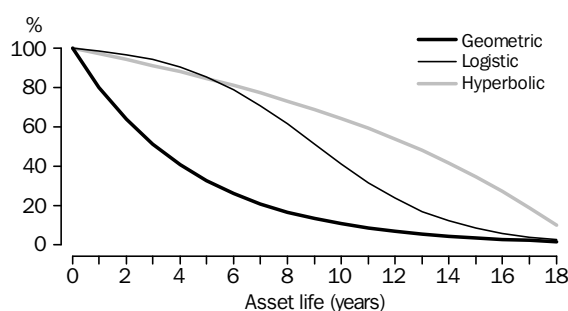
Some productivity analysts, most notably Dale Jorgenson (a leader in the development of MFP estimation), have used geometric functions, i.e. the efficiency of the asset declines by the same percentage from one year to the next. This implies that the efficiency of an asset falls by smaller amounts in absolute terms as it ages.

The US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses hyperbolic functions, i.e. the efficiency of the asset declines by small amounts at first and the rate of decline increases as it ages.

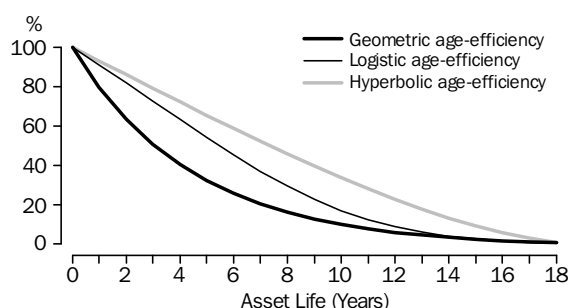
Paul Gretton and Bronwyn Fisher in their paper *Productivity Growth and Australian Manufacturing Industry (Industry Commission, 1997)* use logistic functions, i.e. initially the rate of decline is similar to the hyperbolic function until a point of inflection is reached after which the rate of decline is similar to that observed with the geometric function.

The graphs below show (1) the main types of age-efficiency functions and (2) the age-price functions relating to each of the age-efficiency functions.

AGE-EFFICIENCY FUNCTIONS



AGE-PRICE FUNCTIONS



Hyperbolic decline—at least initially—seems more plausible than geometric decline for most asset types, and the ABS has adopted it for the time being. It has the form:

$$E_t = \frac{M - A_t}{M - bA_t}$$

where

E_t is the efficiency of the asset at time t (as a ratio of the assets' efficiency when new)

M is the asset life as per the Winfrey distribution

A_t is the age of the asset at time t

b is the efficiency reduction parameter

b is set to 0.5 for equipment and 0.75 for structures—the same parameter values as used by the BLS.

It turns out that when the hyperbolic functions for each of the possible lives of an asset are weighted together (as per the Winfrey distribution), the resulting average age-efficiency function resembles a logistic function with a point of inflection towards

the end of its maximum life. The BLS, and Gretton and Fisher assume that all the assets of a certain type and vintage die at the same time (commonly referred to as simultaneous exit), so they just specify a hyperbolic or logistic function for the mean asset life.

Combining private and public enterprise sectors

In the past, the ABS has compiled estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) estimates separately for private enterprises and public enterprises. Given the recent extent of privatisations and the difficulties in dealing with them statistically, the estimates no longer distinguish between public and private enterprises.

Future developments

The major shortcomings of any capital stock estimates are the assumptions on which they rest. The major assumptions are those relating to the mean asset lives and the age-efficiency functions. The only way to address these shortcomings is to collect the relevant data. The ABS intends to begin a feasibility study into the collection of capital stock related data in 1999–2000.

Another shortcoming concerns the treatment of purchases and sales of previously used assets. Essentially, the problem is that, at present, purchases of previously used assets are not distinguished in the PIM from purchases of new assets. The ABS plans to undertake further work on this problem, and remedy it as much as possible.

MULTIFACTOR
PRODUCTIVITY (MFP)
STATISTICS

MFP statistics provide a measure of changes in the efficiency of production. MFP is the ratio of the measure of output to two or more factor inputs. MFP represents that part of the change in production that cannot be explained by changes in the measured inputs. In ABS MFP statistics, the inputs are capital and labour. The term 'multifactor productivity' is used in preference to 'total factor productivity', as not all changes in all inputs are taken into account.

There are a number of alternative approaches to measuring MFP, including the use of different production functions. The approach adopted by the ABS has been founded on neo-classical economic theory and based on a translog production function in conjunction with two assumptions: there are zero economies of scale and the marginal products of capital and labour are equal to their respective real market prices.

MFP estimates can be affected by variations in capacity utilisation associated with the business cycle. It is for this reason that MFP growth is generally analysed over periods between peaks in the business cycle.

In Australia's MFP estimates, real gross product is used as the measure of output. Because of this, intermediate inputs are not considered as a factor input, as these inputs have already been subtracted from gross output to form gross product. To derive MFP estimates at the detailed industry level, it is generally considered better to use gross output net of that intermediate input from within the industry as the measure of real output. In this type of analysis, the factor inputs are extended to include intermediate inputs from outside the industry. While this logic could also be applied to the compilation of the ABS's more broadly-based MFP estimates, in practice the distinction is only really important for deriving MFP estimates for individual industries, because at the broader level intermediate inputs from 'outside' are a much smaller percentage of total intermediate inputs.

Previous ABS estimates of MFP

The MFP indexes were derived by dividing constant price estimates of gross product by a chain Tornqvist index of capital and labour inputs. Capital and labour shares of income were used as the weights to combine indexes of capital input and hours worked. MFP indexes were compiled for the market sector and the non-farm market sector. (The market sector excludes industries for which the output measures are derived using input measures and ownership of dwellings; the latter being excluded as there are no measured labour inputs.)

The index of capital input for the non-farm market sector was formed as a chain Tornqvist index of constant price estimates of the productive capital stock of equipment, non-dwelling construction and real estate transfer expenses and private non-farm inventories. For the market sector, the stock of agricultural land and the inventories of public marketing authorities and farms were also included. Estimates of rental prices (the capital analogue of wage rates) were used to derive weights to combine these different asset types. This weighting process was necessary to convert productive capital stock estimates to an index of capital services, which is the appropriate capital input measure for deriving the MFP index.

An index of hours worked was used to estimate labour input for the ABS's MFP statistics. This index made no allowance for changes in the quality of labour over time.

The development of new MFP estimates

The nature of the data and the methods used to derive the ABS's MFP estimates have undergone a major overhaul. The major changes are as follows:

- chain volume estimates are now used for measuring output and capital input;
- the capital inputs of fixed tangible assets (i.e. equipment and structures) are now derived from the improved estimates of productive capital stock, described above;
- the scope of capital inputs has been changed to include the capital services of livestock, intangibles and non-agricultural land and to exclude ownership transfer costs;
- the productive capital stock estimates are now combined using rental prices at a much finer level of detail: by industry by asset type (including the new six equipment categories); and
- the rental price formula now includes provision for the effect of taxes, various allowances and subsidies.

The inclusion of non-agricultural land is important because it grows at a slower rate than other capital inputs. Its exclusion in the past has led to the MFP growth rates being biased downwards.

Weighting the capital inputs together (using rental prices) at a more detailed level takes better account of the effect of changes in the composition of assets on growth rates of capital services, and it can make a significant difference to the growth rates of total capital input.

Apart from the inclusion of a provision for the effect of taxes, allowances and subsidies, the rental price formula is generally unchanged from that previously used. The exception is the formula used to calculate rental prices for computers, computer peripherals and computer software. The rental prices for these assets obtained using the old formula seemed implausibly high and a new formula, which produces significantly lower rental prices, has been used. This has had the effect of significantly dampening

what would otherwise have been very strong growth rates in total capital services, particularly during the 1970s and 1980s.

The ABS intends to further investigate the issue of the most appropriate rental price formula to be used in its MFP estimates.

There has been no change to the derivation of the labour input services, or to the way in which labour and capital inputs are combined.

MFP estimates are now published for only the market sector and no longer for the non-farm market sector. MFP estimates for the non-farm market sector can be provided on request.

Future developments

Apart from further improvements to the underlying capital stock data, the next major improvement to the market sector estimates concerns refining the measure of labour input. The existing measure of labour input is hours worked, which takes no account of changes in the quality of labour, and so there is an asymmetry between capital and labour inputs. The existing MFP growth rates could be biased upwards if labour quality is rising or biased downwards if labour quality is falling. The ABS intends to investigate the development of a quality-adjusted labour input series as resources permit.

Another likely development is improved output measures (ie output measures that are derived independently of inputs) for certain industries that are currently considered non-market. The ABS has undertaken extensive work in a number of areas, including health, and it is expected that the results of this work will start to appear in the national accounts sometime during 1999–2000. Consideration will then be given to extending the MFP estimates to cover these areas.

It is not proposed to extend the calculation of MFP estimates to individual industries in the near future. It is important to have consistent and comprehensive time series of reasonable quality (including real measures of intermediate input) to make it worthwhile. Eventually, the supply-use tables in current prices and in the prices of the previous year (which are now used to benchmark the quarterly national income, expenditure and product accounts) and the output from further work on labour statistics will provide much of the necessary data.

IMPACT ON GROWTH
RATES OF CAPITAL STOCK
AND PRODUCTIVITY

As a result of the changes described earlier in this article the growth rates for items of capital stock, consumption of fixed capital, capital series and productivity have been revised. A brief summary of the changes is provided below.

Net Capital Stock—all
Sectors

The average annual growth rate of net capital stock in chain volume terms between 30 June 1985 and 30 June 1996 was 2.9%; this compares with the 2.6% average annual growth in constant price terms as previously published. (Between 30 June 1985 and 30 June 1998, the revised average annual growth rate in chain volume terms was also 2.9%.) The upward revision is mainly due to the inclusion of new asset types and the switch to chain volume measures.

The main assets contributing to the higher growth rate were computer software and other buildings and structures, which was expanded to include certain capitalised services. With an average annual growth rate of 24%, computer software is by far the

fastest growing asset, but it represents only 1% of total net capital stock. On a sectoral basis, the main contributions to growth came from non-financial corporations and households; financial corporations and general government made only minor contributions. The industries showing strongest growth in net capital stock over this period were ownership of dwellings, mining and property and business services.

*Consumption of Fixed
Capital—all sectors*

The average annual growth rate of consumption of fixed capital in current price terms between 1984–85 and 1995–96 has been revised upwards significantly, from 7.1% to 8.1%. (Between 1984–85 and 1997–98, the revised average annual growth rate was 7.5%.) The upward revision is mainly due to the inclusion of computer software, which contributed an extra 0.6 percentage points to the growth rate. Computer software is depreciated more rapidly than most assets, so it contributes more heavily to consumption of fixed capital than to capital stock.

The main assets contributing to the growth rate were machinery and equipment, other buildings and structures and dwellings. On a sectoral basis, the main contributions to growth came from non-financial corporations and households. The strongest growing industries over this period were ownership of dwellings, manufacturing and property and business services.

*Capital Services—market
sector*

The long-term average annual growth rate of capital services (between 1964–65 and 1995–96) has been revised upwards from 3.2%, as previously published, to 4.4%. Higher growth rates have occurred throughout the full length of the series but are more noticeable in the early periods, especially between 1964–65 and 1973–74. The increase in the growth rate of capital services reflects the increased growth rates of net capital stocks and consumption of fixed capital

*Productivity—market
sector*

The long-term average annual growth rate of gross product is largely unchanged, so the upward revision to growth for capital services has made a marked difference to the growth of capital productivity. The previous average annual growth rate of -0.1% over the period 1964–65 to 1995–96 has been revised downwards to -1.1%.

In 1996–97, capital productivity increased by 1.1%. In 1997–98, it fell by 0.4%.

The labour input series—hours worked—has not been revised. Consequently the estimates of labour productivity have remained essentially unchanged from those previously published. In 1997–98, labour productivity increased by 4.5%, following an increase of 3.8% in 1996–97.

The downward revisions to capital productivity growth rates have caused multifactor productivity growth to also be revised downward. Average annual growth over the long term has only been reduced marginally, from 1.5% to 1.3%—but in the early growth cycles the reduction has been more substantial.

In both 1996–97 and 1997–98 multifactor productivity grew by 2.9%. Over the most recent MFP growth cycle (1993–94 to 1997–98), multifactor productivity has grown annually, on average, by 2.4%.

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

GDP AND ASSOCIATED STATISTICS

GDP(a) (\$m)	437 094	435 780	436 846	453 063	471 838	493 689	515 868	532 204	556 923
Population(b) ('000)	16 939	17 177	17 393	17 583	17 760	17 954	18 191	18 385	18 637
GDP(a) per capita (\$)	25 805	25 370	25 116	25 767	26 568	27 498	28 358	28 948	29 883
Chain price index for GDP(c)	87.1	90.4	92.5	93.9	94.9	96.0	98.6	100.0	101.4
Gross domestic income(a) (\$m)	440 886	435 116	434 046	446 854	463 004	487 407	512 350	532 204	556 565
Terms of trade	107.7	101.6	98.7	94.4	91.8	94.3	97.0	100.0	100.0

NATIONAL SAVING AND LENDING

National saving	21 345	6 096	-2 734	441	6 334	6 766	11 604	19 684	20 278
National saving as a proportion of GDP (%)	4.9	1.4	-0.6	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.7	3.6
National lending	-20 990	-15 611	-11 298	-14 639	-16 099	-28 277	-20 729	-16 301	-22 139
National lending as a proportion of GDP (%)	-4.8	-3.6	-2.6	-3.2	-3.4	-5.7	-4.0	-3.1	-4.0

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GDP(a)	3.7	-0.3	0.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.6
GDP(a) per capita	2.1	-1.7	-1.0	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.1	3.2
Chain price index for GDP(c)	5.6	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.4
Gross domestic income(a)	3.7	-1.3	-0.2	3.0	3.6	5.3	5.1	3.9	4.6
Terms of trade	0.1	-5.6	-2.9	-4.3	-2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	—

(a) Chain volume measure. Reference year is 1996-97.

(b) Mean population for the financial year.

(c) Annually reweighted chain Laspeyres price index. Reference year is 1996-97.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure									
General government									
Defence	9 687	9 557	10 010	10 097	9 503	9 354	9 272	8 784	8 537
Other	73 782	76 671	77 781	79 330	80 907	83 705	87 543	89 026	93 318
<i>Total general government</i>	83 414	86 198	87 742	89 386	90 406	93 057	96 813	97 810	101 855
Households	260 148	262 058	267 467	273 137	279 626	294 057	306 312	312 935	327 236
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	343 583	348 280	355 234	362 546	370 043	387 114	403 124	410 745	429 091
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings									
New and used dwellings	12 949	10 900	11 316	13 443	15 419	15 651	12 698	12 847	15 544
Alterations and additions	8 084	7 875	7 886	8 851	9 657	10 558	11 002	11 581	12 619
<i>Total dwellings</i>	20 961	18 711	19 169	22 269	25 077	26 220	23 712	24 372	28 163
Other buildings and structures									
New building	13 319	10 877	7 996	7 142	6 912	8 027	9 515	10 968	10 902
New engineering construction	4 304	4 124	3 980	3 706	4 471	4 568	5 871	6 526	7 801
Net purchases of second hand assets	725	513	638	694	660	446	639	1 505	3 473
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>	18 483	15 589	12 580	11 511	12 021	13 006	16 027	18 999	22 180
Machinery and equipment									
New	26 001	22 227	20 895	23 381	25 442	32 392	33 866	38 800	42 367
Net purchases of second hand assets	861	1 174	1 178	1 734	1 796	1 520	1 703	2 877	2 405
<i>Total machinery and equipment</i>	27 193	23 742	22 561	25 263	27 299	33 849	35 546	41 677	44 771
Livestock	1 078	802	568	1 341	1 520	1 003	1 123	1 112	1 182
Intangible fixed assets	2 984	3 191	3 303	4 149	4 588	5 051	5 341	6 456	6 982
Ownership transfer costs	5 236	5 422	5 981	6 052	6 721	6 469	5 851	6 114	6 832
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	74 986	66 764	63 486	69 629	76 095	85 316	87 457	98 730	110 110
Public									
Public corporations									
Commonwealth	5 732	5 210	5 034	4 281	3 526	4 646	4 775	4 892	4 195
State and local	8 917	8 012	7 600	7 057	7 043	7 786	6 702	4 935	4 263
<i>Total public corporations</i>	14 603	13 186	12 606	11 300	10 503	12 384	11 453	9 826	8 457
General government									
National									
Defence	562	533	594	615	878	1 090	1 010	1 187	1 615
Other	1 757	1 764	1 868	1 794	1 869	1 811	2 033	1 971	1 166
<i>Total national</i>	2 313	2 288	2 456	2 404	2 745	2 902	3 043	3 158	2 781
State and local	7 998	7 846	7 422	8 347	7 989	8 507	8 110	9 177	9 582
<i>Total general government</i>	10 201	10 031	9 854	10 644	10 723	11 392	11 171	12 335	12 363
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	24 640	23 096	22 352	21 908	21 217	23 734	22 597	22 161	20 821
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	99 713	89 920	85 898	91 523	97 276	109 010	110 030	120 891	130 931
Domestic final demand	444 406	437 808	440 196	453 358	466 837	496 001	512 876	531 636	560 021
Change in inventories									
Private non-farm	2 428	-2 856	-1 928	510	1 343	3 778	2 406	1 627	1 997
Farm	-12	-54	-185	-393	250	446	91	-279	459
Public marketing authorities	2 427	1 343	-447	762	21	-1 572	-201	-241	-554
Other public authorities	128	-330	-118	-328	-41	104	-840	-2 324	327
<i>Total change in inventories</i>	6 280	-1 278	-2 673	577	1 557	2 969	1 366	-1 217	2 229
Gross national expenditure	449 625	435 474	436 826	453 126	467 803	498 021	514 819	530 419	562 250
Exports of goods and services	58 191	64 875	70 681	75 341	82 593	86 492	95 464	105 330	109 362
less Imports of goods and services	70 748	66 593	68 920	73 162	78 017	90 838	94 456	103 545	113 484
Statistical discrepancy (E)	1 420	1 522	-2 710	-3 247	-1 613	—	—	—	-1 205
Gross domestic product	437 094	435 780	436 846	453 063	471 838	493 689	515 868	532 204	556 923

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Final consumption expenditure									
General government									
Defence	-5.3	-1.3	4.7	0.9	-5.9	-1.6	-0.9	-5.3	-2.8
Other	2.6	3.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.5	4.6	1.7	4.8
<i>Total general government</i>	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.9	4.0	1.0	4.1
Households	5.1	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	5.2	4.2	2.2	4.6
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	4.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.1	1.9	4.5
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings									
New and used dwellings	-9.4	-15.8	3.8	18.8	14.7	1.5	-18.9	1.2	21.0
Alterations and additions	2.7	-2.6	0.1	12.2	9.1	9.3	4.2	5.3	9.0
<i>Total dwellings</i>	-5.1	-10.7	2.4	16.2	12.6	4.6	-9.6	2.8	15.6
Other buildings and structures									
New building	6.8	-18.3	-26.5	-10.7	-3.2	16.1	18.5	15.3	-0.6
New engineering construction	5.3	-4.2	-3.5	-6.9	20.7	2.2	28.5	11.2	19.5
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>	7.7	-15.7	-19.3	-8.5	4.4	8.2	23.2	18.5	16.7
Machinery and equipment									
New	-5.3	-14.5	-6.0	11.9	8.8	27.3	4.6	14.6	9.2
<i>Total machinery and equipment</i>	-5.4	-12.7	-5.0	12.0	8.1	24.0	5.0	17.2	7.4
Livestock	-16.0	-25.6	-29.2	136.2	13.3	-34.0	11.9	-0.9	6.2
Intangible fixed assets	18.6	6.9	3.5	25.6	10.6	10.1	5.7	20.9	8.1
Ownership transfer costs	-27.1	3.6	10.3	1.2	11.0	-3.7	-9.6	4.5	11.7
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	-3.8	-11.0	-4.9	9.7	9.3	12.1	2.5	12.9	11.5
Public									
Public corporations									
Commonwealth	43.2	-9.1	-3.4	-15.0	-17.6	31.7	2.8	2.5	-14.3
State and local	7.6	-10.1	-5.1	-7.1	-0.2	10.6	-13.9	-26.4	-13.6
<i>Total public corporations</i>	20.5	-9.7	-4.4	-10.4	-7.1	17.9	-7.5	-14.2	-13.9
General government									
National									
Defence	8.5	-5.2	11.5	3.6	42.7	24.2	-7.3	17.5	36.1
Other	34.7	0.4	5.9	-4.0	4.2	-3.1	12.3	-3.1	-40.8
<i>Total national</i>	26.5	-1.1	7.3	-2.1	14.2	5.7	4.9	3.8	-11.9
State and local	8.0	-1.9	-5.4	12.5	-4.3	6.5	-4.7	13.2	4.4
<i>Total general government</i>	12.8	-1.7	-1.8	8.0	0.7	6.2	-1.9	10.4	0.2
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	17.1	-6.3	-3.2	-2.0	-3.2	11.9	-4.8	-1.9	-6.0
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	0.6	-9.8	-4.5	6.5	6.3	12.1	0.9	9.9	8.3
Domestic final demand	3.3	-1.5	0.5	3.0	3.0	6.2	3.4	3.7	5.3
Gross national expenditure	3.8	-3.1	0.3	3.7	3.2	6.5	3.4	3.0	6.0
Exports of goods and services	5.0	11.5	8.9	6.6	9.6	4.7	10.4	10.3	3.8
Imports of goods and services	5.4	-5.9	3.5	6.2	6.6	16.4	4.0	9.6	9.6
Gross domestic product	3.7	-0.3	0.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.6

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts	% pts
Final consumption expenditure									
General government									
Defence	-0.1	—	0.1	—	-0.1	—	—	-0.1	—
Other	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8
<i>Total general government</i>	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8
Households	3.0	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.1	2.5	1.3	2.7
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	3.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.2	1.5	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings									
New and used dwellings	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	—	-0.6	—	0.5
Alterations and additions	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total dwellings</i>	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	-0.5	0.1	0.7
Other buildings and structures									
New building	0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	—
New engineering construction	0.1	—	—	-0.1	0.2	—	0.3	0.1	0.2
Net purchases of second hand assets	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Machinery and equipment									
New	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.7
Net purchases of second hand assets	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	-0.1	—	0.2	-0.1
<i>Total machinery and equipment</i>	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.6
Livestock	—	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	—	-0.1	—	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ownership transfer costs	-0.5	—	0.1	—	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	-0.7	-1.9	-0.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.4	2.2	2.1
Public(b)									
Public corporations									
Commonwealth	0.4	-0.1	—	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	—	—	-0.1
State and local	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	—	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
<i>Total public corporations</i>	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
General government									
National									
Defence	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Other	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.2
<i>Total national</i>	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	-0.1
State and local	0.1	—	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Total general government</i>	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.2	—
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	0.1	-2.2	-0.9	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.2	2.1	1.9
<i>Domestic final demand</i>	3.4	-1.5	0.5	3.0	3.0	6.2	3.4	3.6	5.3
Change in inventories	0.4	-1.7	-0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.6
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	3.9	-3.2	0.3	3.7	3.2	6.4	3.4	3.0	6.0
Exports of goods and services	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.8
Imports of goods and services	-0.9	1.0	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-2.7	-0.7	-1.8	-1.9
Statistical discrepancy (E)	—	—	-1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.3	—	—	-0.2
Gross domestic product	3.7	-0.3	0.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.6

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

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

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

Final consumption expenditure

General government

Defence	80.8	84.1	87.1	91.5	96.3	96.9	98.3	100.0	105.4
Other	83.6	88.1	93.0	95.1	95.7	96.2	98.2	100.0	101.5
<i>Total general government</i>	83.2	87.6	92.3	94.7	95.7	96.2	98.3	100.0	101.9

Households

<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	82.8	87.9	91.1	93.5	95.1	95.9	98.3	100.0	101.7
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Gross fixed capital formation

Private

Dwellings

New and used dwellings	90.3	93.6	93.5	93.7	95.1	97.6	99.6	100.0	101.3
Alterations and additions	89.2	92.7	93.3	93.6	95.6	98.1	99.8	100.0	100.5
<i>Total dwellings</i>	89.9	93.2	93.4	93.7	95.3	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.9

Other buildings and structures

New building	101.1	102.0	96.3	94.2	94.2	96.0	98.7	100.0	103.7
New engineering construction	85.2	90.2	93.9	94.4	94.6	96.0	97.3	100.0	101.4
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>	96.7	98.6	95.5	94.3	94.3	96.0	98.2	100.0	102.8

Machinery and equipment

Livestock	60.1	31.7	30.5	53.7	54.5	71.1	100.5	100.0	107.2
Intangible fixed assets	125.2	123.3	119.3	115.4	110.9	106.9	103.5	100.0	97.0
Ownership transfer costs	97.8	83.6	77.9	81.0	86.0	86.4	93.8	100.0	107.5

<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	98.4	98.8	98.1	100.0	101.3	101.4	102.5	100.0	100.6
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Public

Public corporations

Commonwealth	107.9	108.3	107.8	111.8	113.9	107.4	107.8	100.0	100.8
State and local	84.0	89.3	93.1	91.6	95.1	93.9	99.0	100.0	100.6
<i>Total public corporations</i>	92.7	96.2	98.5	99.0	102.0	99.2	102.6	100.0	100.7

General government

National

Defence	100.0	101.6	97.6	95.1	94.9	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.7
Other	111.6	110.7	106.7	104.4	103.4	102.8	103.1	100.0	101.4
<i>Total national</i>	109.8	109.3	105.3	103.1	102.1	101.8	102.3	100.0	101.4

State and local

<i>Total general government</i>	92.8	96.1	98.1	98.4	98.4	97.9	101.1	100.0	101.4
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Total general government

<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	97.0	99.3	99.9	99.5	99.3	98.9	101.4	100.0	101.4
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Total public gross fixed capital formation

<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	94.5	97.6	99.0	99.2	100.6	99.0	102.0	100.0	101.1
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Total gross fixed capital formation

<i>Domestic final demand</i>	86.0	90.2	92.7	94.8	96.4	97.0	99.2	100.0	101.5
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Exports of goods and services	103.1	100.3	97.9	100.7	99.3	101.0	103.4	100.0	104.7
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Imports of goods and services	94.3	97.7	98.1	105.9	107.7	106.2	106.4	100.0	105.0
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Gross domestic product	87.1	90.4	92.5	93.9	94.9	96.0	98.6	100.0	101.4
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(a) Reference year for chain price indexes is 1996-97 = 100.0.

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Final consumption expenditure									
General government									
Defence	10.0	4.1	3.6	5.0	5.3	0.6	1.5	1.7	5.4
Other	6.6	5.4	5.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.8	1.5
<i>Total general government</i>	7.0	5.3	5.3	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.8	1.9
Households	5.6	6.4	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.7
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	5.9	6.1	3.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.5	1.7	1.7
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings									
New and used dwellings	11.9	3.6	-0.1	0.2	1.6	2.6	2.0	0.4	1.3
Alterations and additions	11.6	3.9	0.6	0.4	2.1	2.6	1.7	0.2	0.5
<i>Total dwellings</i>	11.8	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.8	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.9
Other buildings and structures									
New building	7.5	0.9	-5.5	-2.2	—	1.9	2.8	1.3	3.7
New engineering construction	6.3	5.9	4.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	1.4
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>	7.2	1.9	-3.1	-1.3	—	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.8
Machinery and equipment	2.1	2.1	1.7	4.7	1.6	-2.9	-1.1	-7.1	-1.3
Livestock	-24.0	-47.2	-3.7	76.1	1.3	30.5	41.4	-0.5	7.2
Intangible fixed assets	-0.3	-1.6	-3.2	-3.2	-3.9	-3.6	-3.2	-3.4	-3.0
Ownership transfer costs	2.0	-14.5	-6.9	4.0	6.1	0.4	8.7	6.6	7.5
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	4.8	0.4	-0.7	1.9	1.4	—	1.1	-2.4	0.6
Public									
Public corporations									
Commonwealth	3.4	0.3	-0.5	3.7	1.9	-5.7	0.4	-7.3	0.8
State and local	6.0	6.3	4.2	-1.6	3.7	-1.2	5.4	1.0	0.6
<i>Total public corporations</i>	5.1	3.8	2.3	0.6	3.0	-2.8	3.4	-2.5	0.7
General government									
National									
Defence	7.3	1.6	-4.0	-2.5	-0.2	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.7
Other	4.4	-0.8	-3.6	-2.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	-3.0	1.4
<i>Total national</i>	4.9	-0.5	-3.7	-2.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	-2.3	1.4
State and local	5.4	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.1	-0.5	3.2	-1.1	1.4
<i>Total general government</i>	5.3	2.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	2.6	-1.4	1.4
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	5.2	3.2	1.5	0.2	1.5	-1.6	3.0	-2.0	1.1
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	4.9	1.1	-0.2	1.5	1.4	-0.3	1.5	-2.3	0.7
Domestic final demand	5.7	4.9	2.8	2.3	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.5
Exports of goods and services	4.3	-2.7	-2.4	2.9	-1.4	1.7	2.4	-3.3	4.7
Imports of goods and services	4.8	3.6	0.3	7.9	1.8	-1.4	0.2	-6.0	5.0
Gross domestic product	5.6	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.4

(a) Reference year for chain price indexes is 1996-97 = 100.0.

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

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

Final consumption expenditure

General government

Defence	79.3	82.9	85.9	90.3	95.4	96.3	98.0	100.0	104.9
Other	84.1	88.6	93.4	95.4	95.9	96.4	98.4	100.0	101.4
<i>Total general government</i>	83.6	88.0	92.6	94.9	95.9	96.4	98.3	100.0	101.7

Households

<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	83.5	88.5	91.5	93.7	95.3	96.1	98.4	100.0	101.6
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Gross fixed capital formation

Private

Dwellings

New and used dwellings	90.2	93.5	93.5	93.6	95.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	101.5
Alterations and additions	89.3	92.6	93.3	93.7	95.6	98.1	99.8	100.0	100.7
<i>Total dwellings</i>	90.2	93.4	93.6	93.8	95.3	97.7	99.6	100.0	101.1

Other buildings and structures

New building	101.2	102.1	96.3	94.1	94.2	96.0	98.7	100.0	103.8
New engineering construction	86.0	91.0	94.5	95.0	95.1	96.4	97.7	100.0	101.2
<i>Total other buildings and structures</i>	96.8	98.6	96.1	94.8	94.8	96.4	98.3	100.0	102.5

Machinery and equipment

Livestock	100.2	102.1	103.1	109.7	111.9	109.1	107.8	100.0	99.2
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Intangible fixed assets	100.7	42.8	36.6	49.1	50.4	71.0	99.7	100.0	107.6
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Ownership transfer costs	126.9	124.1	119.6	115.4	110.9	106.9	103.6	100.0	96.8
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<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	98.6	83.7	78.0	81.1	86.1	86.1	93.7	100.0	107.4
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Public

Public corporations

Commonwealth	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.9	104.0	102.0	103.4	100.0	103.0
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State and local	88.0	93.7	97.0	95.9	94.8	95.9	98.2	100.0	100.2
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<i>Total public corporations</i>	93.4	96.6	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.5	100.6	100.0	101.6
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General government

National

Defence	141.2	138.8	131.8	127.6	123.7	115.7	110.2	100.0	95.1
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Other	125.5	124.8	127.1	124.6	121.8	114.4	109.7	100.0	94.9
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<i>Total national</i>	129.6	128.6	128.5	125.5	122.5	114.9	109.9	100.0	95.0
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State and local	89.9	93.9	97.1	96.9	97.1	97.8	100.0	100.0	101.0
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<i>Total general government</i>	99.9	102.8	105.2	104.4	103.7	102.3	102.5	100.0	99.7
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<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	96.7	99.8	101.8	101.3	101.2	100.5	101.7	100.0	100.5
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<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	98.2	99.0	98.8	100.6	101.7	101.5	102.5	100.0	100.8
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<i>Domestic final demand</i>	86.6	90.7	93.2	95.3	96.7	97.3	99.4	100.0	101.4
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<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	86.8	90.8	93.3	95.4	96.9	97.3	99.2	100.0	101.4
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Exports of goods and services	104.7	102.1	99.1	102.1	100.5	101.3	103.8	100.0	104.4
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Imports of goods and services	97.2	100.5	100.5	108.1	109.5	107.5	107.0	100.0	104.4
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Gross domestic product	87.7	90.9	92.9	94.2	95.3	96.1	98.6	100.0	101.4
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Terms of trade	107.7	101.6	98.7	94.4	91.8	94.3	97.0	100.0	100.0
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(a) Reference year for implicit price deflators is 1996-97 = 100.0.

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

\$ MILLIONS

Final consumption expenditure									
General government	69 729	75 842	81 208	84 791	86 669	89 690	95 200	97 810	103 581
Households	217 075	232 238	243 996	255 066	265 952	282 395	301 571	312 935	332 311
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	<i>286 804</i>	<i>308 080</i>	<i>325 204</i>	<i>339 857</i>	<i>352 621</i>	<i>372 085</i>	<i>396 771</i>	<i>410 745</i>	<i>435 892</i>
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings	18 904	17 484	17 936	20 878	23 893	25 626	23 620	24 372	28 482
Other buildings and structures	17 892	15 372	12 085	10 908	11 399	12 545	15 755	18 999	22 737
Machinery and equipment	27 252	24 252	23 256	27 710	30 542	36 937	38 314	41 677	44 430
Livestock	1 085	343	208	657	765	711	1 119	1 112	1 271
Intangible fixed assets	3 786	3 959	3 949	4 789	5 090	5 407	5 531	6 456	6 757
Ownership transfer costs	5 164	4 540	4 666	4 908	5 787	5 568	5 483	6 114	7 338
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>74 083</i>	<i>65 950</i>	<i>62 100</i>	<i>69 850</i>	<i>77 476</i>	<i>86 794</i>	<i>89 822</i>	<i>98 730</i>	<i>111 015</i>
Public									
Public corporations	13 644	12 732	12 381	11 086	10 346	12 202	11 522	9 826	8 591
General government	10 190	10 310	10 365	11 107	11 119	11 656	11 455	12 335	12 324
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>23 834</i>	<i>23 042</i>	<i>22 746</i>	<i>22 193</i>	<i>21 465</i>	<i>23 858</i>	<i>22 977</i>	<i>22 161</i>	<i>20 915</i>
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>97 917</i>	<i>88 992</i>	<i>84 846</i>	<i>92 043</i>	<i>98 941</i>	<i>110 652</i>	<i>112 799</i>	<i>120 891</i>	<i>131 930</i>
Change in inventories	5 391	-1 531	-2 415	312	1 799	1 909	1 219	-1 217	2 413
Gross national expenditure	390 112	395 541	407 635	432 212	453 361	484 646	510 789	530 419	570 235
Exports of goods and services	60 899	66 259	70 080	76 899	83 015	87 654	99 095	105 330	114 203
less Imports of goods and services	68 771	66 948	69 269	79 077	85 396	97 654	101 078	103 545	118 510
Statistical discrepancy (E)	1 254	1 384	-2 515	-3 052	-1 532	—	—	—	-1 223
Gross domestic product	383 494	396 236	405 931	426 982	449 448	474 646	508 806	532 204	564 705
Compensation of employees	184 515	192 300	195 774	202 656	212 131	226 904	242 231	258 759	270 084
Gross operating surplus									
Non-financial corporations									
Private	55 139	52 527	54 435	58 882	63 529	67 788	76 477	76 761	84 439
Public	15 782	17 421	18 774	19 447	20 226	21 288	19 368	19 592	21 934
<i>Total non-financial corporations</i>	<i>70 921</i>	<i>69 948</i>	<i>73 209</i>	<i>78 329</i>	<i>83 755</i>	<i>89 076</i>	<i>95 845</i>	<i>96 353</i>	<i>106 373</i>
Financial corporations	3 207	7 736	8 617	10 946	11 505	9 468	9 242	8 669	10 122
General government	7 859	8 583	9 103	9 390	9 713	10 024	10 456	10 574	10 932
Dwellings owned by persons	30 244	32 781	33 908	34 829	36 057	37 886	40 671	44 076	46 451
<i>Total gross operating surplus</i>	<i>112 231</i>	<i>119 048</i>	<i>124 837</i>	<i>133 494</i>	<i>141 030</i>	<i>146 454</i>	<i>156 214</i>	<i>159 672</i>	<i>173 878</i>
Gross mixed income	44 238	40 772	40 391	43 624	44 959	46 539	51 158	52 024	54 217
<i>Total factor income</i>	<i>340 984</i>	<i>352 120</i>	<i>361 002</i>	<i>379 774</i>	<i>398 120</i>	<i>419 897</i>	<i>449 603</i>	<i>470 455</i>	<i>498 179</i>
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	43 283	43 357	42 750	44 180	49 424	54 749	59 203	61 749	64 966
Statistical discrepancy (I)	-773	759	2 179	3 028	1 904	—	—	—	1 560
Gross domestic product	383 494	396 236	405 931	426 982	449 448	474 646	508 806	532 204	564 705

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Average compensation per employee (\$)	27 795	29 387	30 734	32 121	33 010	33 796	35 079	36 830	38 135
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1989-90 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98

PER CENT

Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8.7	8.8	7.1	4.4	2.2	3.5	6.1	2.7	5.9
Households	10.9	7.0	5.1	4.5	4.3	6.2	6.8	3.8	6.2
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	10.3	7.4	5.6	4.5	3.8	5.5	6.6	3.5	6.1
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Dwellings	5.9	-7.5	2.6	16.4	14.4	7.3	-7.8	3.2	16.9
Other buildings and structures	15.5	-14.1	-21.4	-9.7	4.5	10.1	25.6	20.6	19.7
Machinery and equipment	-3.2	-11.0	-4.1	19.2	10.2	20.9	3.7	8.8	6.6
Livestock	-41.2	-68.4	-39.4	215.9	16.4	-7.1	57.4	-0.6	14.3
Intangible fixed assets	16.6	4.6	-0.3	21.3	6.3	6.2	2.3	16.7	4.7
Ownership transfer costs	-25.6	-12.1	2.8	5.2	17.9	-3.8	-1.5	11.5	20.0
<i>Total private fixed capital formation</i>	0.8	-11.0	-5.8	12.5	10.9	12.0	3.5	9.9	12.4
Public									
Public corporations	26.5	-6.7	-2.8	-10.5	-6.7	17.9	-5.6	-14.7	-12.6
General government	18.4	1.2	0.5	7.2	0.1	4.8	-1.7	7.7	-0.1
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	22.9	-3.3	-1.3	-2.4	-3.3	11.1	-3.7	-3.6	-5.6
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	5.4	-9.1	-4.7	8.5	7.5	11.8	1.9	7.2	9.1
Gross national expenditure	9.4	1.4	3.1	6.0	4.9	6.9	5.4	3.8	7.5
Exports of goods and services	10.0	8.8	5.8	9.7	8.0	5.6	13.1	6.3	8.4
Imports of goods and services	10.4	-2.7	3.5	14.2	8.0	14.4	3.5	2.4	14.5
Gross domestic product	9.3	3.3	2.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	7.2	4.6	6.1
Compensation of employees	12.0	4.2	1.8	3.5	4.7	7.0	6.8	6.8	4.4
Gross operating surplus									
Non-financial corporations									
Private	9.8	-4.7	3.6	8.2	7.9	6.7	12.8	0.4	10.0
Public	4.2	10.4	7.8	3.6	4.0	5.3	-9.0	1.2	12.0
<i>Total non-financial corporations</i>	8.5	-1.4	4.7	7.0	6.9	6.4	7.6	0.5	10.4
Financial corporations	-41.4	141.2	11.4	27.0	5.1	-17.7	-2.4	-6.2	16.8
General government	9.8	9.2	6.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.3	1.1	3.4
Dwellings owned by persons	13.8	8.4	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.1	7.4	8.4	5.4
<i>Total gross operating surplus</i>	7.3	6.1	4.9	6.9	5.6	3.8	6.7	2.2	8.9
Gross mixed income	4.1	-7.8	-0.9	8.0	3.1	3.5	9.9	1.7	4.2
<i>Total factor income</i>	9.3	3.3	2.5	5.2	4.8	5.5	7.1	4.6	5.9
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	8.1	0.2	-1.4	3.3	11.9	10.8	8.1	4.3	5.2
Gross domestic product	9.3	3.3	2.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	7.2	4.6	6.1

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Average compensation per employee	7.3	5.7	4.6	4.5	2.8	2.4	3.8	5.0	3.5
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	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing									
Agriculture	12 649	13 216	12 644	13 854	14 438	11 048	13 699	15 280	14 954
Forestry and fishing	1 405	1 524	1 576	1 585	1 549	1 661	1 610	1 623	1 715
<i>Total</i>	14 170	15 132	13 219	15 675	16 596	11 731	14 261	16 903	16 668
B Mining									
Mining (excluding services to mining)	15 673	16 782	17 659	17 690	18 008	19 194	20 560	21 607	22 708
Services to mining	737	630	579	665	670	809	886	975	922
<i>Total</i>	16 369	17 408	18 259	18 369	18 694	19 981	21 442	22 582	23 769
C Manufacturing									
Food, beverage and tobacco	10 862	11 216	11 168	11 323	11 622	11 751	11 820	12 169	12 851
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 753	3 656	3 457	3 312	3 373	3 294	3 200	3 191	2 994
Wood and paper products	2 919	2 795	2 743	2 901	2 988	3 092	3 128	3 206	3 318
Printing, publishing and recorded media	6 993	6 804	6 359	6 767	6 917	7 301	7 391	7 730	8 477
Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc	5 927	6 160	6 025	6 166	6 517	6 727	6 955	7 122	7 420
Non-metallic mineral products	4 113	3 714	3 620	3 909	3 994	3 969	3 431	3 467	3 319
Metal products	9 709	9 497	9 371	9 589	9 942	9 893	10 186	10 501	9 898
Machinery and equipment	13 342	12 792	12 155	12 232	13 312	14 109	14 586	15 188	15 063
Other manufacturing	2 375	2 077	1 994	2 031	2 157	2 170	2 161	2 331	2 538
<i>Total</i>	59 951	58 686	56 960	58 339	60 882	62 263	62 919	64 905	65 878
D Electricity, gas and water supply									
Electricity	7 519	7 659	7 837	8 075	8 360	8 547	8 636	8 709	9 112
Gas	970	919	903	913	965	1 031	969	994	1 012
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	3 604	3 770	3 727	3 697	3 809	3 929	3 992	4 173	4 167
<i>Total</i>	12 066	12 322	12 467	12 697	13 144	13 503	13 593	13 876	14 292
E Construction	24 991	23 363	21 199	22 393	24 361	25 556	25 307	26 786	30 003
F Wholesale trade	23 756	21 703	21 414	21 586	23 253	25 981	27 360	28 611	30 727
G Retail trade	24 583	24 117	24 952	25 382	26 248	27 580	29 016	29 285	30 792
H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9 401	9 287	9 397	9 355	10 047	10 949	11 122	10 919	11 321
I Transport and storage									
Road	5 065	5 061	5 075	5 208	5 443	5 431	5 654	5 756	6 022
Air and space	2 386	2 773	3 231	3 568	3 904	4 245	4 563	4 814	4 826
Water	680	687	721	652	736	783	846	895	877
Rail, pipeline and other transport	8 441	8 221	8 473	8 286	8 688	9 420	10 097	10 294	10 958
Transport services and storage	9 272	9 348	9 233	9 287	9 712	10 227	10 617	10 652	10 781
<i>Total</i>	26 051	26 231	26 863	27 039	28 498	30 071	31 727	32 411	33 464
J Communication services	7 771	8 199	8 790	9 818	10 724	11 993	13 051	14 473	15 665
K Finance and insurance	25 412	25 734	24 736	25 277	25 638	27 193	29 299	30 950	32 398
L Property and business services(c)	41 774	42 266	41 455	45 103	46 330	49 310	52 013	54 243	59 662
M Government administration and defence	19 169	19 484	20 327	20 820	21 687	22 592	22 957	22 839	23 185
N Education	20 721	20 885	21 214	22 765	23 769	24 378	24 690	24 117	23 788
O Health and community services	25 085	26 367	26 904	27 457	28 128	28 796	30 109	30 390	31 714
P Cultural and recreational services	7 657	7 754	7 960	8 072	8 233	8 667	8 957	9 429	9 904
Q Personal and other services	9 730	9 733	9 661	9 901	9 955	10 592	11 255	11 560	12 122
.. Ownership of dwellings	38 678	39 847	40 907	42 145	43 557	45 141	46 752	47 906	49 169
<i>Gross value added at basic prices</i>	404 913	406 297	404 748	420 193	437 797	454 876	474 923	492 185	514 521
Taxes less subsidies on products	32 692	31 835	31 745	32 836	34 447	37 542	39 201	40 019	42 734
Statistical discrepancy (P)	-528	-2 347	359	34	-388	—	—	—	-333
Gross domestic product	437 094	435 780	436 846	453 063	471 838	493 689	515 868	532 204	556 923

(a) At basic prices.

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

(c) Excludes ownership of dwellings

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing									
Agriculture	6.1	4.5	-4.3	9.6	4.2	-23.5	24.0	11.5	-2.1
Forestry and fishing	-0.8	8.5	3.4	0.5	-2.2	7.2	-3.0	0.8	5.7
Total	4.2	6.8	-12.6	18.6	5.9	-29.3	21.6	18.5	-1.4
B Mining									
Mining (excluding services to mining)	11.6	7.1	5.2	0.2	1.8	6.6	7.1	5.1	5.1
Services to mining	-11.2	-14.5	-8.1	14.9	0.6	20.8	9.5	10.1	-5.4
Total	10.8	6.3	4.9	0.6	1.8	6.9	7.3	5.3	5.3
C Manufacturing									
Food, beverage and tobacco	0.1	3.3	-0.4	1.4	2.6	1.1	0.6	3.0	5.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	-9.9	-2.6	-5.4	-4.2	1.8	-2.3	-2.8	-0.3	-6.2
Wood and paper products	-13.1	-4.2	-1.9	5.8	3.0	3.5	1.2	2.5	3.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	2.3	-2.7	-6.5	6.4	2.2	5.6	1.2	4.6	9.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical, etc	-2.4	3.9	-2.2	2.3	5.7	3.2	3.4	2.4	4.2
Non-metallic mineral products	-1.8	-9.7	-2.5	8.0	2.2	-0.6	-13.6	1.0	-4.3
Metal products	1.6	-2.2	-1.3	2.3	3.7	-0.5	3.0	3.1	-5.7
Machinery and equipment	-0.5	-4.1	-5.0	0.6	8.8	6.0	3.4	4.1	-0.8
Other manufacturing	0.4	-12.6	-4.0	1.8	6.2	0.6	-0.4	7.9	8.9
Total	-1.2	-2.1	-2.9	2.4	4.4	2.3	1.1	3.2	1.5
D Electricity, gas and water supply									
Electricity	5.1	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.2	1.0	0.9	4.6
Gas	7.2	-5.3	-1.8	1.1	5.7	6.8	-6.0	2.6	1.9
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	4.8	4.6	-1.1	-0.8	3.0	3.2	1.6	4.5	-0.1
Total	5.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	3.5	2.7	0.7	2.1	3.0
E Construction	2.3	-6.5	-9.3	5.6	8.8	4.9	-1.0	5.8	12.0
F Wholesale trade	2.1	-8.6	-1.3	0.8	7.7	11.7	5.3	4.6	7.4
G Retail trade	3.8	-1.9	3.5	1.7	3.4	5.1	5.2	0.9	5.1
H Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.7	-1.2	1.2	-0.4	7.4	9.0	1.6	-1.8	3.7
I Transport and storage									
Road	6.1	-0.1	0.3	2.6	4.5	-0.2	4.1	1.8	4.6
Air and space	-13.4	16.2	16.5	10.4	9.4	8.7	7.5	5.5	0.2
Water	5.1	1.2	4.9	-9.7	13.0	6.4	8.0	5.8	-2.0
Rail, pipeline and other transport	4.5	-2.6	3.1	-2.2	4.8	8.4	7.2	2.0	6.4
Transport services and storage	2.0	0.8	-1.2	0.6	4.6	5.3	3.8	0.3	1.2
Total	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	2.2	3.2
J Communication services	11.8	5.5	7.2	11.7	9.2	11.8	8.8	10.9	8.2
K Finance and insurance	8.6	1.3	-3.9	2.2	1.4	6.1	7.7	5.6	4.7
L Property and business services(c)	9.2	1.2	-1.9	8.8	2.7	6.4	5.5	4.3	10.0
M Government administration and defence	-2.0	1.6	4.3	2.4	4.2	4.2	1.6	-0.5	1.5
N Education	6.6	0.8	1.6	7.3	4.4	2.6	1.3	-2.3	-1.4
O Health and community services	2.6	5.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	4.6	0.9	4.4
P Cultural and recreational services	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.0	5.3	3.4	5.3	5.0
Q Personal and other services	7.0	—	-0.7	2.5	0.5	6.4	6.3	2.7	4.9
.. Ownership of dwellings	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.6
Gross value added at basic prices	3.9	0.3	-0.4	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.5
Taxes less subsidies on products	2.7	-2.6	-0.3	3.4	4.9	9.0	4.4	2.1	6.8
Gross domestic product	3.7	-0.3	0.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.6

(a) At basic prices.

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

(c) Excludes ownership of dwellings

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income									
Compensation of employees	184 515	192 300	195 774	202 656	212 131	226 904	242 231	258 759	270 084
Gross operating surplus	112 231	119 048	124 837	133 494	141 030	146 454	156 214	159 672	173 878
Gross mixed income	44 238	40 772	40 391	43 624	44 959	46 539	51 158	52 024	54 217
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	43 283	43 357	42 750	44 180	49 424	54 749	59 203	61 749	64 966
Net primary income from non-residents	-15 244	-17 222	-14 054	-12 682	-13 696	-18 321	-19 874	-19 296	-18 794
Gross national income	369 023	378 255	389 698	411 272	433 848	456 325	488 932	512 908	544 351
Net secondary income from non-residents									
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	1 080	1 054	857	790	746	778	873	937	1 008
Other current transfers	-917	-832	-991	-1 140	-1 085	-1 306	-819	-1 044	-1 173
Gross disposable income	369 186	378 477	389 564	410 922	433 509	455 797	488 986	512 801	544 186
Use of gross disposable income									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	69 729	75 842	81 208	84 791	86 669	89 690	95 200	97 810	103 581
Households	217 075	232 238	243 996	255 066	265 952	282 395	301 571	312 935	332 311
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	<i>286 804</i>	<i>308 080</i>	<i>325 204</i>	<i>339 857</i>	<i>352 621</i>	<i>372 085</i>	<i>396 771</i>	<i>410 745</i>	<i>435 892</i>
Net saving(a)									
Non-financial corporations	-5 343	-10 909	-4 170	571	6 391	4 316	6 533	2 048	4 268
Financial corporations	3 762	4 819	3 737	8 406	6 176	3 594	1 541	1 615	2 591
General government	2 128	-4 929	-17 219	-21 832	-18 713	-16 786	-13 001	-3 361	2 062
Households	20 798	17 115	14 918	13 296	12 480	15 642	16 531	19 382	11 357
<i>Total net saving</i>	<i>21 345</i>	<i>6 096</i>	<i>-2 734</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>6 334</i>	<i>6 766</i>	<i>11 604</i>	<i>19 684</i>	<i>20 278</i>
Consumption of fixed capital	61 037	64 301	67 094	70 624	74 554	76 946	80 611	82 372	88 016
Total use of gross disposable income	369 186	378 477	389 564	410 922	433 509	455 797	488 986	512 801	544 186

(a) Net saving is derived as a balancing item.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving									
Non-financial corporations	-5 343	-10 909	-4 170	571	6 391	4 316	6 533	2 048	4 268
Financial corporations	3 762	4 819	3 737	8 406	6 176	3 594	1 541	1 615	2 591
General government	2 128	-4 929	-17 219	-21 832	-18 713	-16 786	-13 001	-3 361	2 062
Households	20 798	17 115	14 918	13 296	12 480	15 642	16 531	19 382	11 357
<i>Total net saving</i>	<i>21 345</i>	<i>6 096</i>	<i>-2 734</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>6 334</i>	<i>6 766</i>	<i>11 604</i>	<i>19 684</i>	<i>20 278</i>
Consumption of fixed capital	61 037	64 301	67 094	70 624	74 554	76 946	80 611	82 372	88 016
Capital transfers									
Receivable from non-residents	2 592	2 724	2 774	1 347	1 058	1 383	1 956	2 200	2 068
less Payable to non-residents	629	653	695	743	758	843	907	877	971
Gross saving and capital transfers	84 345	72 468	66 439	71 669	81 188	84 252	93 264	103 379	109 391
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private	74 083	65 950	62 100	69 850	77 476	86 794	89 822	98 730	111 015
Public corporations	13 644	12 732	12 381	11 086	10 346	12 202	11 522	9 826	8 591
General government	10 190	10 310	10 365	11 107	11 119	11 656	11 455	12 335	12 324
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>97 917</i>	<i>88 992</i>	<i>84 846</i>	<i>92 043</i>	<i>98 941</i>	<i>110 652</i>	<i>112 799</i>	<i>120 891</i>	<i>131 930</i>
Changes in inventories									
Private non-farm	2 201	-2 591	-1 804	444	1 421	2 941	2 170	1 627	2 012
Farm	-36	-102	-104	-314	423	385	108	-279	506
Public marketing authorities	3 083	1 477	-409	489	-7	-1 540	-222	-241	-445
Other public authorities	143	-315	-98	-307	-38	123	-837	-2 324	340
<i>Total changes in inventories</i>	<i>5 391</i>	<i>-1 531</i>	<i>-2 415</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>1 799</i>	<i>1 909</i>	<i>1 219</i>	<i>-1 217</i>	<i>2 413</i>
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	—	-7	—	33	-17	-32	-25	6	-30
Statistical discrepancy(a)	2 027	625	-4 694	-6 080	-3 436	—	—	—	-2 783
Net lending to non-residents	-20 990	-15 611	-11 298	-14 639	-16 099	-28 277	-20 729	-16 301	-22 139
Total capital accumulation and net lending	84 345	72 468	66 439	71 669	81 188	84 252	93 264	103 379	109 391

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	-20 990	-15 611	-11 298	-14 639	-16 099	-28 277	-20 729	-16 301	-22 139
Net errors and omissions(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-594	602	-619
Net change in financial position	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-21 323	-15 699	-22 758
Net acquisition of financial assets									
Monetary gold and SDRs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-20	-20	-16
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 440	-300	8 872
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
One name paper	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-15	319	-2 121
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>-2 121</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	785	6 397	-4 217
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>6 397</i>	<i>-4 217</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 949	-942	-131
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 696	1 301	4 870
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9 339	9 337	3 625
Insurance technical reserves									
Net equity of households in reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other accounts receivable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	2 266	1 897
Net acquisition of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17 276	18 358	12 779
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	717	3 660	5 846
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	413	860	1 328
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	259	-179	1 309
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 632	85	2 497
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>3 304</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>5 134</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 936	-79	-3 024
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11 483	12 078	2 069
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>18 419</i>	<i>11 999</i>	<i>-955</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 813	1 147	-587
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 615	4 400	327
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19 157	12 811	26 858
Insurance technical reserves									
Net equity of households in reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other accounts payable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	430	-726	-1 086
Net incurrence of liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38 599	34 057	35 537

(a) The net errors and omissions item in this table reflects the difference in measurement between the conceptually identical concepts of net change in financial position and net lending / net borrowing shown in the capital account.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Assets									
Non-financial assets									
Produced assets									
Fixed assets									
Dwellings	363.0	378.9	388.8	404.9	428.0	453.2	471.0	487.2	508.1
Other buildings and structures	481.5	505.7	513.9	517.6	529.8	552.2	577.0	603.1	629.2
Machinery and equipment	224.4	233.4	243.6	257.3	263.3	273.2	277.4	285.5	304.9
Livestock—fixed assets(a)	13.5	12.0	12.1	14.0	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.4	16.7
Computer software	6.6	7.8	8.6	10.1	11.1	11.8	12.2	13.2	14.5
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	<i>1 089.5</i>	<i>1 138.2</i>	<i>1 167.3</i>	<i>1 204.2</i>	<i>1 248.8</i>	<i>1 306.6</i>	<i>1 353.4</i>	<i>1 404.8</i>	<i>1 473.6</i>
Inventories									
Private non-farm stocks	60.8	59.9	58.7	60.9	62.8	68.2	70.0	71.5	74.8
Farm stocks	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.6
Public marketing authorities	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	1.7
Other public authorities	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.3	—	0.3
Livestock—inventories	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6
Plantation forests	5.7	6.6	6.7	5.8	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.0
<i>Total inventories</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>96.1</i>
<i>Total produced assets</i>	<i>1 175.4</i>	<i>1 223.8</i>	<i>1 251.2</i>	<i>1 289.6</i>	<i>1 339.2</i>	<i>1 400.9</i>	<i>1 448.1</i>	<i>1 497.9</i>	<i>1 569.7</i>
Non-produced assets(b)									
Land	533.1	544.8	525.3	557.5	597.5	625.3	643.3	710.2	769.0
Subsoil assets	97.2	103.9	105.1	122.7	131.9	164.2	175.9	227.7	258.5
Native forests	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
<i>Total non-produced</i>	<i>631.7</i>	<i>650.6</i>	<i>632.1</i>	<i>682.1</i>	<i>731.5</i>	<i>792.0</i>	<i>821.7</i>	<i>940.6</i>	<i>1 030.2</i>
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>	<i>1 807.0</i>	<i>1 874.4</i>	<i>1 883.3</i>	<i>1 971.6</i>	<i>2 070.7</i>	<i>2 192.9</i>	<i>2 269.8</i>	<i>2 438.5</i>	<i>2 599.9</i>
Financial assets with the rest of the world(c)									
Monetary gold and SDRs	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.8	1.3
Currency and deposits	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.1	5.6	10.0	20.0
Securities other than shares	20.1	24.1	25.4	28.6	25.3	35.4	34.3	39.6	39.9
Loans and placements	16.2	15.2	17.7	20.9	22.9	25.7	30.3	31.3	38.9
Shares and other equity	57.6	55.9	65.2	73.4	85.1	91.9	104.0	124.8	146.0
Other accounts receivable	8.9	8.6	7.2	8.3	7.9	8.7	9.0	11.6	14.2
<i>Total financial assets with the rest of the world</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>122.7</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>149.2</i>	<i>170.2</i>	<i>187.1</i>	<i>219.1</i>	<i>260.3</i>
Total assets	1 918.5	1 987.0	2 006.0	2 110.8	2 219.9	2 363.1	2 456.9	2 657.6	2 860.2
Liabilities									
Liabilities to the rest of the world(c)									
Currency and deposits	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.4	10.2	17.8	18.0	22.0	31.1
Securities other than shares	115.9	127.7	138.3	152.7	148.8	180.5	196.4	220.4	241.4
Loans and placements	59.7	61.7	64.0	69.6	67.4	61.5	53.9	57.9	58.2
Shares and other equity	97.4	105.4	110.8	122.5	156.1	168.8	189.9	216.0	241.7
Other accounts payable	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	5.1	4.7	7.9	8.0	9.6
Total liabilities	282.4	304.5	323.5	356.0	387.6	433.3	466.1	524.3	582.0
Net worth	1 636.1	1 682.5	1 682.5	1 754.8	1 832.3	1 929.8	1 990.8	2 133.3	2 278.2
Total liabilities and net worth	1 918.5	1 987.0	2 006.0	2 110.8	2 219.9	2 363.1	2 456.9	2 657.6	2 860.2

MEMORANDUM ITEMS

Consumer durables	84.6	89.5	92.1	96.8	100.2	103.9	107.8	106.5	109.1
Direct investment									
Foreign investment in Australia	92.4	97.4	104.9	114.3	119.3	123.4	136.4	150.8	157.8
Australian investment abroad	38.2	36.9	43.1	48.0	48.7	54.2	57.6	67.8	79.9
Non-rateable land	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.9	28.3	30.2	30.2	37.9	38.2

(a) Livestock—fixed assets included in the balance sheet include all animals and not just sheep and cattle as shown in the capital stock tables.

(b) The estimates of non-produced assets are experimental. See the "Balance sheet" section of Appendix B for further details.

(c) From 30 June 1995, estimates of financial assets and liabilities are not fully consistent with the estimates shown prior to this period. The break in series is due to major changes to the financial data from 30 June 1995. These changes are the result of implementation of new international standards for the compilation and presentation of the national accounts, presented in System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)). For more information on these changes see the information paper titled Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 5254.0).

	Opening balance sheet	Net capital formation	Financial transactions	Other changes in volume account(a)	Revaluation account(a)	Closing balance sheet
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
TOTAL ASSETS						
1989-90	1 840.9	41.5	8.0	5.9	22.2	1 918.5
1990-91	1 918.5	21.8	2.5	4.8	39.2	1 987.0
1991-92	1 987.0	14.1	0.6	3.7	0.5	2 006.0
1992-93	2 006.0	20.6	5.0	6.1	73.2	2 110.8
1993-94	2 110.8	25.7	12.0	6.4	65.0	2 219.9
1994-95	2 219.8	33.3	-3.9	4.5	109.2	2 363.1
1995-96	2 363.1	32.5	17.3	5.4	38.6	2 456.9
1996-97	2 456.9	36.4	18.4	3.1	140.9	2 657.6
1997-98	2 657.6	42.5	12.8	6.6	140.7	2 860.2
NON-FINANCIAL PRODUCED ASSETS						
1989-90	1 077.3	41.5	—	n.a.	56.6	1 175.4
1990-91	1 175.4	21.8	—	n.a.	26.6	1 223.8
1991-92	1 223.8	14.1	—	n.a.	13.3	1 251.2
1992-93	1 251.2	20.6	—	n.a.	17.8	1 289.6
1993-94	1 289.6	25.7	—	n.a.	23.9	1 339.2
1994-95	1 339.2	33.3	—	n.a.	28.5	1 400.9
1995-96	1 400.9	32.5	—	n.a.	14.7	1 448.1
1996-97	1 448.1	36.4	—	n.a.	13.4	1 497.9
1997-98	1 497.9	42.5	—	n.a.	29.3	1 569.7
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS—LAND						
1989-90	541.7	—	—	n.a.	-8.6	533.1
1990-91	533.1	—	—	n.a.	11.7	544.8
1991-92	544.8	—	—	n.a.	-19.5	525.3
1992-93	525.3	—	—	n.a.	32.2	557.5
1993-94	557.5	—	—	n.a.	40.0	597.5
1994-95	597.5	—	—	n.a.	27.8	625.3
1995-96	625.3	—	—	n.a.	18.0	643.3
1996-97	643.3	—	—	n.a.	66.9	710.2
1997-98	710.2	—	—	n.a.	58.8	769.0
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS—SUBSOIL ASSETS AND NATIVE FORESTS						
1989-90	120.8	—	—	5.9	-28.1	98.6
1990-91	98.6	—	—	4.9	2.4	105.8
1991-92	105.8	—	—	3.7	-2.8	106.8
1992-93	106.8	—	—	6.1	11.6	124.6
1993-94	124.6	—	—	6.4	3.1	134.1
1994-95	134.1	—	—	4.6	28.2	166.7
1995-96	166.7	—	—	5.4	6.3	178.4
1996-97	178.4	—	—	3.1	48.9	230.3
1997-98	230.3	—	—	6.6	24.3	261.2

(a) Not all other changes in volume are separately identifiable. Some have been shown in the revaluation account.

	Opening balance sheet	Net capital formation	Financial transactions	Other changes in volume account(a)	Revaluation account(a)	Closing balance sheet
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
FINANCIAL ASSETS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD						
1989-90	101.1	—	8.0	—	2.4	111.5
1990-91	111.5	—	2.5	—	-1.4	112.6
1991-92	112.6	—	0.6	—	9.5	122.7
1992-93	122.7	—	5.0	—	11.5	139.2
1993-94	139.2	—	12.0	—	-2.0	149.2
1994-95	149.2	—	-3.9	—	24.9	170.2
1995-96	170.2	—	17.3	—	-0.4	187.1
1996-97	187.1	—	18.4	—	13.6	219.1
1997-98	219.1	—	12.8	—	28.4	260.3
LIABILITIES TO THE REST OF THE WORLD						
1989-90	253.2	—	27.3	—	1.9	282.4
1990-91	282.4	—	19.6	—	2.5	304.5
1991-92	304.5	—	16.2	—	2.8	323.5
1992-93	323.5	—	19.0	—	13.5	356.0
1993-94	356.0	—	24.1	—	7.5	387.6
1994-95	387.6	—	16.0	—	29.7	433.3
1995-96	433.3	—	38.6	—	-5.8	466.1
1996-97	466.1	—	34.1	—	24.1	524.3
1997-98	524.3	—	35.5	—	22.2	582.0
NET WORTH						
1989-90	1 587.7	41.5	-19.3	5.9	20.3	1 636.1
1990-91	1 636.1	21.8	-17.1	4.8	36.8	1 682.5
1991-92	1 682.5	14.1	-15.6	3.7	-2.3	1 682.5
1992-93	1 682.5	20.6	-14.0	6.1	59.7	1 754.8
1993-94	1 754.8	25.7	-12.1	6.4	57.5	1 832.3
1994-95	1 832.3	33.3	-19.9	4.5	79.6	1 929.8
1995-96	1 929.8	32.5	-21.3	5.4	44.4	1 990.8
1996-97	1 990.8	36.4	-15.7	3.1	118.7	2 133.3
1997-98	2 133.3	42.5	-22.8	6.6	118.6	2 278.2

(a) Not all other changes in volume are separately identifiable. Some have been shown in the revaluation account.

	PRODUCTIVITY			OUTPUT	INPUTS			
	Labour(c)	Capital(d)(g)	Multifactor(e)(g)	Gross product(f)	Hours worked	Capital services(g)	Total labour and capital(g)	Capital-labour ratio(g)
1964-65	48.6	140.9	65.4	35.5	73.0	25.2	54.3	34.5
1965-66	47.3	131.9	62.9	35.8	75.7	27.1	56.8	35.8
1966-67	48.2	131.0	63.7	37.9	78.7	29.0	59.6	36.8
1967-68	48.8	126.0	63.6	39.0	79.8	30.9	61.2	38.7
1968-69	53.7	130.8	68.9	43.4	80.7	33.2	62.9	41.1
1969-70	54.7	127.8	69.4	45.4	82.9	35.5	65.4	42.8
1970-71	55.7	124.0	69.7	47.5	85.3	38.3	68.3	45.0
1971-72	57.6	121.9	71.0	49.6	86.1	40.7	69.8	47.2
1972-73	58.8	120.2	71.8	50.8	86.4	42.3	70.8	49.0
1973-74	62.1	121.4	74.7	54.3	87.5	44.7	72.6	51.1
1974-75	63.8	116.2	75.4	54.4	85.1	46.8	72.1	54.9
1975-76	65.3	113.3	76.2	54.6	83.6	48.2	71.6	57.6
1976-77	68.4	114.5	79.1	56.8	83.1	49.6	71.8	59.7
1977-78	68.9	111.2	79.0	56.7	82.4	51.0	71.9	61.9
1978-79	71.7	112.2	81.6	59.3	82.7	52.9	72.8	64.0
1979-80	72.1	110.2	81.5	60.4	83.8	54.8	74.1	65.4
1980-81	72.4	107.2	81.1	62.0	85.6	57.8	76.4	67.5
1981-82	75.0	104.6	82.7	64.2	85.6	61.4	77.6	71.7
1982-83	73.4	94.9	79.5	60.3	82.1	63.6	75.9	77.4
1983-84	77.2	96.6	82.8	63.5	82.3	65.7	76.7	79.9
1984-85	80.3	99.1	85.8	67.7	84.3	68.4	78.9	81.1
1985-86	80.8	98.3	86.0	69.7	86.3	71.0	81.1	82.3
1986-87	79.3	96.3	84.4	70.5	88.9	73.2	83.6	82.3
1987-88	81.5	99.2	86.8	75.3	92.3	75.9	86.7	82.2
1988-89	83.5	100.3	88.5	80.1	95.8	79.8	90.4	83.3
1989-90	83.4	98.8	88.0	82.8	99.3	83.8	94.0	84.4
1990-91	85.0	95.7	88.3	82.0	96.5	85.7	92.9	88.8
1991-92	87.5	93.2	89.3	81.0	92.6	87.0	90.7	93.9
1992-93	89.7	94.4	91.3	83.6	93.2	88.6	91.7	95.0
1993-94	92.3	96.6	93.7	87.7	95.0	90.8	93.6	95.6
1994-95	92.6	97.3	94.2	91.5	98.7	94.0	97.1	95.2
1995-96	96.3	98.9	97.1	95.7	99.4	96.8	98.6	97.4
1996-97	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997-98	104.5	99.6	102.9	104.8	100.3	105.2	101.9	104.9

COMPOUND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN MFP GROWTH-CYCLE PEAKS

1964-65 to 1968-69	2.5	-1.9	1.3	5.1	2.5	7.1	3.8	4.5
1968-69 to 1973-74	2.9	-1.5	1.6	4.6	1.6	6.2	2.9	4.5
1973-74 to 1981-82	2.4	-1.8	1.3	2.1	-0.3	4.0	0.8	4.3
1981-82 to 1984-85	2.3	-1.8	1.2	1.8	-0.5	3.7	0.6	4.2
1984-85 to 1988-89	1.0	0.3	0.8	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.5	0.7
1988-89 to 1993-94	2.0	-0.8	1.1	1.8	-0.2	2.6	0.7	2.8
1993-94 to 1997-98	3.1	0.8	2.4	4.6	1.4	3.8	2.2	2.4
1964-65 to 1997-98	2.3	-1.0	1.4	3.3	1.0	4.4	1.9	3.4

(a) Reference year for indexes is 1996-97 = 100.0.

(b) The 'market sector' refers to ANZSIC divisions A to K and P.

(c) Gross product per hour worked.

(d) Gross product per unit of capital services.

(e) Gross product per combined unit of labour and capital.

(f) Chain volume measure. Reference year is 1996-97.

(g) Experimental.

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

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101.2	101.6	96.2	95.5	95.4	94.4	96.9	100.0	103.5
Mining	114.2	106.2	99.3	96.4	103.5	100.6	100.3	100.0	98.2
Manufacturing	114.0	108.1	98.7	96.5	98.2	101.7	100.7	100.0	98.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	159.3	149.8	152.9	140.2	135.7	131.2	121.6	100.0	98.3
Construction	102.6	94.4	84.0	89.5	93.7	100.5	101.0	100.0	103.5
Wholesale trade	103.7	103.2	98.7	99.2	105.5	101.5	103.6	100.0	101.6
Retail trade	94.0	92.2	91.3	92.3	92.0	99.5	100.4	100.0	99.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	78.2	81.7	86.0	83.1	87.4	93.5	96.4	100.0	100.5
Transport and storage	94.4	94.4	92.6	89.4	92.3	96.2	99.8	100.0	100.1
Communication services	83.4	84.8	78.9	70.7	79.0	89.4	96.3	100.0	89.0
Finance and insurance	112.3	110.5	103.2	97.0	97.6	97.8	100.6	100.0	98.4
Property and business services	72.7	71.9	72.9	73.6	77.9	91.1	96.4	100.0	108.5
Government administration and defence	95.9	100.4	96.3	99.2	99.7	97.0	102.9	100.0	92.5
Education	87.9	89.0	90.3	92.0	95.1	95.1	101.0	100.0	99.0
Health and community services	85.3	89.1	91.6	89.4	92.8	93.1	99.2	100.0	103.3
Cultural and recreational services	83.7	78.2	84.6	79.3	87.5	98.8	97.4	100.0	103.1
Personal and other services	85.8	84.3	87.8	89.1	89.7	95.1	99.3	100.0	107.2
All industries	94.1	92.7	90.4	91.0	93.1	97.1	99.4	100.0	101.1

(a) Reference year for indexes is 1996-97 = 100.0.

INDEXES OF GROSS PRODUCT PER HOUR WORKED(a), By Industry

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	82.9	88.1	81.3	97.1	102.9	73.5	87.1	100.0	95.3
Mining	63.5	72.6	81.4	84.4	80.0	87.9	94.7	100.0	107.2
Manufacturing	81.0	83.6	88.9	93.1	95.5	94.3	96.3	100.0	103.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	54.6	59.3	58.8	65.2	69.8	74.2	80.5	100.0	104.8
Construction	90.9	92.4	94.2	93.4	97.0	94.9	93.6	100.0	108.3
Wholesale trade	80.1	73.5	75.9	76.1	77.0	89.4	92.3	100.0	105.7
Retail trade	89.3	89.4	93.4	93.9	97.4	94.7	98.7	100.0	105.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	110.1	104.1	100.1	103.1	105.2	107.3	105.7	100.0	103.2
Transport and storage	85.1	85.7	89.5	93.3	95.2	96.4	98.1	100.0	103.2
Communication services	64.4	66.8	76.9	96.0	93.7	92.7	93.6	100.0	121.6
Finance and insurance	73.1	75.2	77.4	84.2	84.9	89.9	94.1	100.0	106.4
Property and business services(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Government administration and defence(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Education(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Health and community services(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cultural and recreational services	97.0	105.2	99.8	108.0	99.8	93.1	97.5	100.0	101.8
Personal and other services(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All industries	87.3	88.3	90.8	93.5	95.2	95.6	97.5	100.0	103.5

(a) Indexes of chain volume measures of gross product per hour worked. Reference year is 1996-97 = 100.0.

(b) Indexes of gross product per hour worked are not presented for this industry because the chain volume estimates of gross product are derived using a method in which input data are used as measures of output.

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

Income									
Primary income receivable									
Gross operating surplus	70 921	69 948	73 209	78 329	83 755	89 076	95 845	96 353	106 373
Property income receivable									
Interest	11 294	10 558	8 345	6 633	5 705	6 357	7 087	6 040	5 864
Dividends	681	778	973	1 260	1 695	1 507	3 107	2 609	3 776
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	1 043	122	130	1 133	1 761	2 497	1 686	2 214	2 116
Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	236	194	182	194	307	321	347	400	385
Rent on natural assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total property income receivable</i>	13 254	11 652	9 630	9 220	9 468	10 682	12 227	11 263	12 141
<i>Total primary income receivable</i>	84 175	81 600	82 839	87 549	93 223	99 758	108 072	107 616	118 514
Secondary income receivable									
Non-life insurance claims	1 785	1 343	1 351	1 350	1 562	1 716	2 266	3 805	3 142
Other current transfers	6	5	17	42	62	31	34	31	17
<i>Total secondary income receivable</i>	1 791	1 348	1 368	1 392	1 624	1 747	2 300	3 836	3 159
Total gross income	85 966	82 948	84 207	88 941	94 847	101 505	110 372	111 452	121 673
Use of income									
Primary income payable									
Property income payable									
Interest	36 459	36 419	30 506	25 467	19 863	20 630	21 332	20 130	21 457
Dividends	9 761	11 261	10 308	10 663	12 968	15 896	19 913	22 774	24 156
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	1 716	129	47	1 710	2 541	4 867	4 534	4 466	4 527
Rent on natural assets	1 125	1 320	1 034	1 042	1 043	1 092	1 261	1 266	1 345
<i>Total property income payable</i>	49 061	49 129	41 895	38 882	36 415	42 485	47 040	48 636	51 485
<i>Total primary income payable</i>	49 061	49 129	41 895	38 882	36 415	42 485	47 040	48 636	51 485
Secondary income payable									
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.									
Income taxes	11 224	11 298	11 587	12 796	13 046	14 273	13 958	16 157	17 427
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total current taxes</i>	11 224	11 298	11 587	12 796	13 046	14 273	13 958	16 157	17 427
Net non-life insurance premiums(a)	2 201	2 207	2 260	2 288	2 778	2 996	3 204	3 917	4 472
Current transfers to non-profit institutions	317	351	401	368	390	345	362	291	343
Other current transfers	394	548	624	677	762	804	904	1 025	1 463
<i>Total secondary income payable</i>	14 136	14 404	14 872	16 129	16 976	18 418	18 428	21 390	23 705
Total income payable	63 197	63 533	56 767	55 011	53 391	60 903	65 468	70 026	75 190
Gross disposable income	22 769	19 415	27 440	33 930	41 456	40 602	44 904	41 426	46 483
Net saving(b)	-5 343	-10 909	-4 170	571	6 391	4 316	6 533	2 048	4 268
Consumption of fixed capital	28 112	30 324	31 610	33 359	35 065	36 286	38 371	39 378	42 215
Total use of gross income	85 966	82 948	84 207	88 941	94 847	101 505	110 372	111 452	121 673

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Gross entrepreneurial income	46 591	43 861	51 299	61 040	72 317	78 036	85 479	86 220	95 712
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(a) Net non-life insurance premiums is equal to premiums plus premium supplements less the insurance service charge.

(b) Net saving is derived as a balancing item.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving	-5 343	-10 909	-4 170	571	6 391	4 316	6 533	2 048	4 268
Consumption of fixed capital	28 112	30 324	31 610	33 359	35 065	36 286	38 371	39 378	42 215
Capital transfers									
Capital transfers, receivable from general government	1 620	1 806	2 083	2 178	2 252	2 172	2 111	2 613	1 709
Other capital transfers receivable	291	319	367	341	392	486	332	346	325
less Capital transfers, payable to general government	325	173	155	175	359	352	464	729	681
less Other capital transfers payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total net capital transfers	1 586	1 952	2 295	2 344	2 285	2 306	1 979	2 230	1 353
Gross saving and capital transfers	24 355	21 367	29 735	36 274	43 741	42 908	46 883	43 656	47 836
Gross fixed capital formation									
Dwellings	1 742	1 675	1 320	1 760	1 439	1 636	1 499	1 289	1 161
Other buildings and structures	17 610	18 358	15 897	14 679	15 587	17 825	20 861	22 737	24 762
Machinery and equipment	21 342	19 261	17 697	20 185	23 156	26 989	29 144	29 819	31 898
Livestock	109	34	21	66	76	71	112	111	127
Intangible fixed assets	3 441	3 583	3 567	4 323	4 572	4 863	4 953	5 737	6 048
Ownership transfer costs	440	366	349	340	396	381	375	419	502
Total gross fixed capital formation	44 684	43 277	38 851	41 353	45 226	51 765	56 944	60 112	64 498
Changes in inventories	5 396	-940	-2 055	788	970	1 528	2 650	442	1 624
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	37	222	115	333	516	425	220	172	703
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)(a)	-25 762	-21 192	-7 176	-6 200	-2 971	-10 810	-12 931	-17 070	-18 989
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	24 355	21 367	29 735	36 274	43 741	42 908	46 883	43 656	47 836

(a) Includes part of Statistical Discrepancy (E) less Statistical Discrepancy (I).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	-25 762	-21 192	-7 176	-6 200	-2 971	-10 810	-12 931	-17 070	-18 989
Net errors and omissions(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-14 624	-7 404	-27 091
Net change in financial position	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-27 555	-24 474	-46 080
Net acquisition of financial assets									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 680	-23	9 243
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 467	-1 002	530
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	2 019	1 134
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	-468	-174
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1 478</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>1 490</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-37	224	-56
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-299	1 368	-4 152
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-336</i>	<i>1 592</i>	<i>-4 208</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-441	-865	110
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	657	-3 260	857
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 075	-2 744	984
Insurance technical reserves									
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 650	2 419	1 844
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1 650</i>	<i>2 419</i>	<i>1 844</i>
Other accounts receivable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 456	-1 329	4 562
Net acquisitions of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19 219	-3 661	14 882
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)									
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 388	-706	4 407
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 081	2 443	-859
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	424	-1 135	1 315
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>12 893</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>4 863</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 073	172	4 583
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	395	3 059	45
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-678</i>	<i>3 231</i>	<i>4 628</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-256	976	1 257
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12 542	13 318	13 977
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16 454	9 074	28 112
Other accounts payable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 819	-6 388	8 125
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46 774	20 813	60 962

(a) The net errors and omissions item in this table reflects the difference in measurement between the conceptually identical concepts of net change in financial position and net lending / net borrowing shown in the Capital Account.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Assets									
Non-financial assets									
Produced assets									
Fixed assets									
Dwellings	22.8	23.9	24.3	25.6	26.8	28.1	29.1	30.0	30.7
Other buildings and structures	249.0	263.4	269.2	273.1	281.5	295.9	313.0	331.0	349.7
Machinery and equipment	138.7	145.1	150.8	158.7	163.3	170.1	175.8	183.1	197.4
Livestock—fixed assets	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Computer software	4.0	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.5
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	<i>415.8</i>	<i>438.2</i>	<i>450.7</i>	<i>464.6</i>	<i>479.6</i>	<i>502.5</i>	<i>526.4</i>	<i>553.2</i>	<i>587.8</i>
Inventories									
Private non-farm stocks	54.7	53.9	52.8	54.8	56.5	61.4	63.0	64.3	67.3
Farm stocks	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Public marketing authorities	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	1.7
Other public authorities	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	—	0.2
Livestock—inventories	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Plantation forests	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
<i>Total inventories</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>71.6</i>
<i>Total produced assets</i>	<i>478.0</i>	<i>499.8</i>	<i>510.9</i>	<i>527.3</i>	<i>545.1</i>	<i>571.7</i>	<i>596.5</i>	<i>622.7</i>	<i>659.3</i>
Non-produced assets									
Land	128.7	121.9	111.3	113.0	119.2	123.6	126.0	137.0	146.6
Native forests	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total non-produced</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>121.9</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>113.2</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>123.8</i>	<i>126.2</i>	<i>137.3</i>	<i>146.9</i>
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>	<i>606.8</i>	<i>621.7</i>	<i>622.2</i>	<i>640.5</i>	<i>664.4</i>	<i>695.5</i>	<i>722.7</i>	<i>760.0</i>	<i>806.2</i>
Financial assets(a)									
Currency and deposits	53.2	53.6	55.4	54.0	55.5	67.7	75.5	76.9	87.4
Securities other than shares	7.5	9.1	8.7	9.6	9.5	15.1	18.9	21.6	20.2
Loans and placements	11.2	10.5	13.5	15.8	14.5	12.7	14.2	10.8	12.2
Shares and other equity	34.3	31.6	35.2	37.8	41.9	48.4	51.5	54.4	63.7
Insurance technical reserves	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	14.0	16.4	18.3
Other accounts receivable	38.6	35.3	32.5	35.9	35.1	40.8	49.8	51.2	55.5
<i>Total financial assets</i>	<i>144.8</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>145.3</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>197.2</i>	<i>223.9</i>	<i>231.4</i>	<i>257.3</i>
Total assets	751.6	761.8	767.5	793.6	820.9	892.6	946.6	991.3	1 063.5
Liabilities									
Liabilities (including share capital)(a)									
Currency and deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities other than shares	94.6	100.1	100.9	92.3	78.5	85.5	98.6	105.0	119.0
Loans and placements	198.9	207.7	197.7	192.5	193.2	200.7	213.7	227.5	243.8
Shares and other equity	204.5	215.9	240.2	370.4	423.3	438.2	469.8	524.6	588.7
Other accounts payable	32.5	32.8	31.1	34.4	39.6	51.8	59.7	63.4	73.6
Total liabilities	530.5	556.5	569.9	689.6	734.6	776.3	841.8	920.5	1 025.1
Net worth	221.1	205.3	197.6	104.0	86.3	116.4	104.8	70.8	38.4
Total liabilities and net worth	751.6	761.8	767.5	793.6	820.9	892.6	946.6	991.3	1 063.5

(a) From 30 June 1995, estimates of financial assets and liabilities are not fully consistent with the estimates shown prior to this period. The break in series is due to major changes to the financial data from 30 June 1995. These changes are the result of implementation of new international standards for the compilation and presentation of the national accounts, presented in System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)). For more information on these changes see the information paper titled Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 5254.0).

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

Income									
Primary income receivable									
Gross operating surplus	55 139	52 527	54 435	58 882	63 529	67 788	76 477	76 761	84 439
Property income receivable									
Interest	9 725	9 321	7 349	5 983	5 221	5 615	6 371	5 314	5 245
Dividends	681	759	958	1 237	1 662	1 452	3 070	2 555	3 716
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	1 043	122	130	1 133	1 761	2 497	1 686	2 214	2 116
Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	227	187	175	187	295	309	334	385	370
Rent on natural assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total property income receivable</i>	<i>11 676</i>	<i>10 389</i>	<i>8 612</i>	<i>8 540</i>	<i>8 939</i>	<i>9 873</i>	<i>11 461</i>	<i>10 468</i>	<i>11 447</i>
<i>Total primary income receivable</i>	<i>66 815</i>	<i>62 916</i>	<i>63 047</i>	<i>67 422</i>	<i>72 468</i>	<i>77 661</i>	<i>87 938</i>	<i>87 229</i>	<i>95 886</i>
Secondary income receivable									
Non-life insurance claims	1 729	1 300	1 310	1 308	1 514	1 656	2 181	3 651	3 017
Other current transfers	6	5	17	42	62	31	34	31	17
<i>Total secondary income receivable</i>	<i>1 735</i>	<i>1 305</i>	<i>1 327</i>	<i>1 350</i>	<i>1 576</i>	<i>1 687</i>	<i>2 215</i>	<i>3 682</i>	<i>3 034</i>
Total gross income	68 550	64 221	64 374	68 772	74 044	79 348	90 153	90 911	98 920
Use of income									
Primary income payable									
Property income payable									
Interest	28 258	27 810	22 236	18 319	13 471	14 735	16 387	15 385	16 867
Dividends	8 820	9 779	8 437	8 780	9 553	12 418	15 185	16 247	18 240
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	1 716	129	47	1 710	2 541	4 867	4 534	4 466	4 527
Rent on natural assets	1 107	1 300	1 016	1 025	1 028	1 077	1 245	1 266	1 345
<i>Total property income payable</i>	<i>39 901</i>	<i>39 018</i>	<i>31 736</i>	<i>29 834</i>	<i>26 593</i>	<i>33 097</i>	<i>37 351</i>	<i>37 364</i>	<i>40 979</i>
<i>Total primary income payable</i>	<i>39 901</i>	<i>39 018</i>	<i>31 736</i>	<i>29 834</i>	<i>26 593</i>	<i>33 097</i>	<i>37 351</i>	<i>37 364</i>	<i>40 979</i>
Secondary income payable									
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.									
Income taxes	11 066	10 524	10 957	11 548	12 008	13 317	12 600	15 489	15 999
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total other current taxes</i>	<i>11 066</i>	<i>10 524</i>	<i>10 957</i>	<i>11 548</i>	<i>12 008</i>	<i>13 317</i>	<i>12 600</i>	<i>15 489</i>	<i>15 999</i>
Net non-life insurance premiums(a)	2 129	2 136	2 190	2 215	2 712	2 904	3 077	3 777	4 311
Current transfers to non-profit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other current transfers	394	548	624	677	762	804	904	1 025	1 463
<i>Total secondary income payable</i>	<i>13 589</i>	<i>13 208</i>	<i>13 771</i>	<i>14 440</i>	<i>15 482</i>	<i>17 025</i>	<i>16 581</i>	<i>20 291</i>	<i>21 773</i>
Total income payable	53 490	52 226	45 507	44 274	42 075	50 122	53 932	57 655	62 752
Gross disposable income	15 060	11 995	18 867	24 498	31 969	29 226	36 221	33 256	36 168
Net saving plus consumption of fixed capital(b)	15 060	11 995	18 867	24 498	31 969	29 226	36 221	33 256	36 168
Total use of gross income	68 550	64 221	64 374	68 772	74 044	79 348	90 153	90 911	98 920

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Gross entrepreneurial income	37 450	33 806	39 795	48 078	57 969	61 849	70 306	70 578	77 674
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(a) Net non-life insurance premiums is equal to premiums plus premium supplements less the insurance service charge.

(b) Net saving plus consumption of fixed capital is derived as a balancing item.

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

\$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m

Income									
Primary income receivable									
Gross operating surplus	15 782	17 421	18 774	19 447	20 226	21 288	19 368	19 592	21 934
Property income receivable									
Interest	1 974	1 528	1 259	858	630	916	894	920	836
Dividends	—	19	15	23	33	55	37	54	60
Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	9	7	7	7	12	12	13	15	15
Rent on natural assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total property income receivable</i>	<i>1 983</i>	<i>1 554</i>	<i>1 281</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>911</i>
<i>Total primary income receivable</i>	<i>17 765</i>	<i>18 975</i>	<i>20 055</i>	<i>20 335</i>	<i>20 901</i>	<i>22 271</i>	<i>20 312</i>	<i>20 581</i>	<i>22 845</i>
Secondary income receivable									
Non-life insurance claims	56	43	41	42	48	60	85	154	125
Other current transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total secondary income receivable</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>125</i>
Total gross income	17 821	19 018	20 096	20 377	20 949	22 331	20 397	20 735	22 970
Use of income									
Primary income payable									
Property income payable									
Interest	8 606	8 900	8 533	7 356	6 538	6 069	5 123	4 939	4 807
Dividends									
Income transferred to general government	913	1 438	1 806	1 840	3 396	3 465	4 728	6 519	5 616
Other	28	44	65	43	19	13	—	8	300
<i>Total dividends</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>1 482</i>	<i>1 871</i>	<i>1 883</i>	<i>3 415</i>	<i>3 478</i>	<i>4 728</i>	<i>6 527</i>	<i>5 916</i>
Rent on natural assets	18	20	18	17	15	15	16	—	—
<i>Total property income payable</i>	<i>9 565</i>	<i>10 402</i>	<i>10 422</i>	<i>9 256</i>	<i>9 968</i>	<i>9 562</i>	<i>9 867</i>	<i>11 466</i>	<i>10 723</i>
<i>Total primary income payable</i>	<i>9 565</i>	<i>10 402</i>	<i>10 422</i>	<i>9 256</i>	<i>9 968</i>	<i>9 562</i>	<i>9 867</i>	<i>11 466</i>	<i>10 723</i>
Secondary income payable									
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.									
Income taxes	158	774	630	1 248	1 038	956	1 358	668	1 428
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total current taxes</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>1 248</i>	<i>1 038</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>1 358</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>1 428</i>
Net non-life insurance premiums(a)	72	71	70	73	66	92	127	140	161
Current transfers to non-profit institutions	317	351	401	368	390	345	362	291	343
Other current transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total secondary income payable</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>1 196</i>	<i>1 101</i>	<i>1 689</i>	<i>1 494</i>	<i>1 393</i>	<i>1 847</i>	<i>1 099</i>	<i>1 932</i>
Total income payable	10 112	11 598	11 523	10 945	11 462	10 955	11 714	12 565	12 655
Gross disposable income	7 709	7 420	8 573	9 432	9 487	11 376	8 683	8 170	10 315
Net saving plus consumption of fixed capital(b)	7 709	7 420	8 573	9 432	9 487	11 376	8 683	8 170	10 315
Total use of gross income	17 821	19 018	20 096	20 377	20 949	22 331	20 397	20 735	22 970

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Gross entrepreneurial income	9 141	10 055	11 504	12 962	14 348	16 187	15 173	15 642	18 038
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(a) Net non-life insurance premiums is equal to premiums plus premium supplements less the insurance service charge.

(b) Net saving plus consumption of fixed capital is derived as a balancing item.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving plus consumption of fixed capital	15 060	11 995	18 867	24 498	31 969	29 226	36 221	33 256	36 168
Capital transfers									
Capital transfers, receivable from general government	157	72	187	156	110	103	121	104	120
Other capital transfers, receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less capital transfers, payable to general government	168	158	155	130	305	325	455	427	461
Less other capital transfers, payable	290	319	366	340	391	486	332	345	325
Total net capital transfers	-301	-405	-334	-314	-586	-708	-666	-668	-666
Gross saving and capital transfers	14 759	11 590	18 533	24 184	31 383	28 518	35 555	32 588	35 502
Gross fixed capital formation									
Dwellings	527	487	442	605	686	735	645	653	774
Other buildings and structures	10 835	11 450	9 063	8 398	8 912	10 010	12 974	15 762	19 229
Machinery and equipment	17 204	16 111	14 298	17 726	21 431	24 619	27 416	28 409	30 114
Livestock	109	34	21	66	76	71	112	111	127
Intangible fixed assets	3 018	3 126	3 089	3 734	3 950	4 235	4 323	5 014	5 218
Ownership transfer costs	440	366	349	340	396	381	375	419	502
Total gross fixed capital formation	32 133	31 574	27 262	30 869	35 451	40 051	45 845	50 368	55 964
Changes in inventories	2 064	-2 222	-1 647	537	1 083	2 817	3 001	765	1 739
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-98	14	-9	261	830	610	283	-304	694
Net lending (+) / net borrowing -(a)	-19 340	-17 776	-7 073	-7 483	-5 981	-14 960	-13 574	-18 241	-22 895
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	14 759	11 590	18 533	24 184	31 383	28 518	35 555	32 588	35 502

(a) Includes part of Statistical Discrepancy (E) less Statistical Discrepancy (I).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving plus consumption of fixed capital	7 709	7 420	8 573	9 432	9 487	11 376	8 683	8 170	10 315
Capital transfers									
Capital transfers, receivable from general government	1 463	1 734	1 896	2 022	2 142	2 069	1 990	2 509	1 589
Other capital transfers, receivable	581	638	733	681	783	972	664	691	650
Less capital transfers, payable to general government	157	15	—	45	54	27	9	302	220
Less other capital transfers, payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total net capital transfers</i>	<i>1 887</i>	<i>2 357</i>	<i>2 629</i>	<i>2 658</i>	<i>2 871</i>	<i>3 014</i>	<i>2 645</i>	<i>2 898</i>	<i>2 019</i>
Gross saving and capital transfers	9 596	9 777	11 202	12 090	12 358	14 390	11 328	11 068	12 334
Gross fixed capital formation									
Dwellings	1 215	1 188	878	1 155	753	901	854	636	387
Other buildings and structures	6 775	6 908	6 834	6 281	6 675	7 815	7 887	6 975	5 533
Machinery and equipment	4 138	3 150	3 399	2 459	1 725	2 370	1 728	1 410	1 784
Intangible fixed assets	423	457	478	589	622	628	630	723	830
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>12 551</i>	<i>11 703</i>	<i>11 589</i>	<i>10 484</i>	<i>9 775</i>	<i>11 714</i>	<i>11 099</i>	<i>9 744</i>	<i>8 534</i>
Changes in inventories	3 332	1 282	-408	251	-113	-1 289	-351	-323	-115
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	135	208	124	72	-314	-185	-63	476	9
Net lending (+) / net borrowing -(a)	-6 422	-3 416	-103	1 283	3 010	4 150	643	1 171	3 906
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	9 596	9 777	11 202	12 090	12 358	14 390	11 328	11 068	12 334

(a) Includes part of Statistical Discrepancy (E) less Statistical Discrepancy (I).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income									
Primary income receivable									
Gross operating surplus	3 207	7 736	8 617	10 946	11 505	9 468	9 242	8 669	10 122
Property income receivable									
Interest	68 271	69 064	55 022	48 651	43 530	52 575	56 542	52 160	53 590
Dividends	3 552	4 073	3 444	3 789	4 270	4 200	5 683	6 823	7 402
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	317	82	426	911	218	796	474	1 598	1 305
Rent on natural assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total property income receivable</i>	<i>72 140</i>	<i>73 219</i>	<i>58 892</i>	<i>53 351</i>	<i>48 018</i>	<i>57 571</i>	<i>62 699</i>	<i>60 581</i>	<i>62 297</i>
<i>Total primary income receivable</i>	<i>75 347</i>	<i>80 955</i>	<i>67 509</i>	<i>64 297</i>	<i>59 523</i>	<i>67 039</i>	<i>71 941</i>	<i>69 250</i>	<i>72 419</i>
Secondary income receivable									
Net non-life insurance premiums	13 003	13 448	13 914	15 115	16 171	17 318	18 879	21 012	22 468
Other current transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total secondary income receivable</i>	<i>13 003</i>	<i>13 448</i>	<i>13 914</i>	<i>15 115</i>	<i>16 171</i>	<i>17 318</i>	<i>18 879</i>	<i>21 012</i>	<i>22 468</i>
Total gross income	88 350	94 403	81 423	79 412	75 694	84 357	90 820	90 262	94 887
Use of income									
Primary income payable									
Property income payable									
Interest	60 795	63 034	48 510	40 857	35 727	45 893	49 546	45 959	46 846
Dividends	2 418	2 810	4 489	5 803	7 276	6 195	7 410	8 711	8 670
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	-576	515	673	654	1 029	1 036	1 503	984	518
Property income attributed to insurance policy holders	2 750	2 932	2 969	2 669	1 939	2 036	2 163	2 398	2 498
Rent on natural assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total property income payable</i>	<i>65 387</i>	<i>69 291</i>	<i>56 641</i>	<i>49 983</i>	<i>45 971</i>	<i>55 160</i>	<i>60 622</i>	<i>58 052</i>	<i>58 532</i>
<i>Total primary income payable</i>	<i>65 387</i>	<i>69 291</i>	<i>56 641</i>	<i>49 983</i>	<i>45 971</i>	<i>55 160</i>	<i>60 622</i>	<i>58 052</i>	<i>58 532</i>
Secondary income payable									
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.									
Income taxes	3 209	3 495	3 716	3 295	4 726	4 284	5 846	6 422	7 370
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total current taxes</i>	<i>3 209</i>	<i>3 495</i>	<i>3 716</i>	<i>3 295</i>	<i>4 726</i>	<i>4 284</i>	<i>5 846</i>	<i>6 422</i>	<i>7 370</i>
Non-life insurance claims	13 327	13 869	14 164	14 289	15 253	17 815	19 293	20 659	22 640
Other current transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total secondary income payable</i>	<i>16 536</i>	<i>17 364</i>	<i>17 880</i>	<i>17 584</i>	<i>19 979</i>	<i>22 099</i>	<i>25 139</i>	<i>27 081</i>	<i>30 010</i>
Total income payable	81 923	86 655	74 521	67 567	65 950	77 259	85 761	85 133	88 542
Gross disposable income	6 427	7 748	6 902	11 845	9 744	7 098	5 059	5 129	6 345
Net saving(a)	3 762	4 819	3 737	8 406	6 176	3 594	1 541	1 615	2 591
Consumption of fixed capital	2 665	2 929	3 165	3 439	3 568	3 504	3 518	3 514	3 754
Total use of gross income	88 350	94 403	81 423	79 412	75 694	84 357	90 820	90 262	94 887

MEMORANDUM ITEM

Gross entrepreneurial income	11 802	14 989	16 030	20 771	21 857	19 110	20 232	20 893	23 075
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(a) Net saving is derived as a balancing item.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving	3 762	4 819	3 737	8 406	6 176	3 594	1 541	1 615	2 591
Consumption of fixed capital	2 665	2 929	3 165	3 439	3 568	3 504	3 518	3 514	3 754
Capital transfers									
Capital transfers, receivable from general government	5	240	256	59	138	24	13	63	50
Other capital transfers, receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less capital transfers, payable to general government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less other capital transfers, payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total net capital transfers	5	240	256	59	138	24	13	63	50
Gross saving and capital transfers	6 432	7 988	7 158	11 904	9 882	7 122	5 072	5 192	6 395
Gross fixed capital formation									
Dwellings	2	-2	-11	-9	-9	-9	-3	-4	-3
Other buildings and structures	5 088	2 347	1 727	1 152	981	951	675	867	1 089
Machinery and equipment	1 861	1 479	2 546	1 839	1 444	1 503	1 867	2 072	2 431
Intangible fixed assets	324	350	366	451	477	482	483	556	591
Ownership transfer costs	169	179	219	268	324	311	307	341	411
Total gross fixed capital formation	7 444	4 353	4 847	3 701	3 217	3 238	3 329	3 832	4 519
Changes in inventories	-171	-194	-135	-122	-17	-225	-841	-1 857	-84
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-63	-123	-47	-8	-48	-64	-71	-38	1
Net lending (+) / net borrowing -(a)	-778	3 952	2 493	8 333	6 730	4 173	2 655	3 255	1 959
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	6 432	7 988	7 158	11 904	9 882	7 122	5 072	5 192	6 395

(a) Includes part of Statistical Discrepancy (E) less Statistical Discrepancy (I).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	-778	3 952	2 493	8 333	6 730	4 173	2 655	3 255	1 959
Net errors and omissions(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 663	-14 875	11 425
Net change in financial position	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7 318	-11 620	13 384
Net acquisition of financial assets									
Monetary gold and SDRs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	837	-20	-16
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 731	1 096	8 075
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7 528	-1 343	4 583
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 067	616	-3 468
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-15	787	-1 947
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>12 580</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>-832</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 033	-3 227	-8 273
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	242	5 029	-65
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2 275</i>	<i>1 802</i>	<i>-8 338</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2 288	-166	792
Loans and placements(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47 366	42 164	59 980
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9 910	17 624	33 944
Insurance technical reserves									
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-200</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>1 304</i>
Other accounts receivable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	425	2 953	3 854
Net acquisitions of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72 636	65 869	98 763
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17 753	21 714	26 256
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	677	-792	1 684
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 616	2 229	2 573
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 257	1 220	1 182
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>4 550</i>	<i>2 657</i>	<i>5 439</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	207	-1 785	-3 931
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11 614	9 831	2 197
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>11 821</i>	<i>8 046</i>	<i>-1 734</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2 237	69	-902
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-116	6 560	4 984
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 805	10 555	24 645
Insurance technical reserves									
Net equity of households in reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23 647	14 899	22 162
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 812	5 588	4 257
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>27 459</i>	<i>20 487</i>	<i>26 419</i>
Other accounts payable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 283	7 401	272
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65 318	77 489	85 379

(a) The net errors and omissions item in this table reflects the difference in measurement between the conceptually identical concepts of net change in financial position and net lending / net borrowing shown in the Capital Account.

(b) Includes imputed loans to the general government sector from unfunded superannuation schemes for general government employees.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Assets									
Non-financial assets									
Produced assets									
Fixed assets									
Dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other buildings and structures	38.9	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.5	42.3	42.8	43.5	44.2
Machinery and equipment	9.4	9.5	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.8
Livestock—fixed assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer software	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	49.0	51.0	52.7	53.1	53.1	53.5	53.8	54.6	56.3
Inventories									
Private non-farm stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public marketing authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other public authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livestock—inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plantation forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total inventories</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total produced assets</i>	49.0	51.0	52.7	53.1	53.1	53.5	53.8	54.6	56.3
Non-produced assets									
Land	27.9	26.5	24.2	24.5	25.8	26.9	27.4	29.6	32.3
Native forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total non-produced</i>	27.9	26.5	24.2	24.5	25.8	26.9	27.4	29.6	32.3
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>	76.9	77.5	76.8	77.6	78.9	80.4	81.2	84.3	88.5
Financial assets(a)									
Monetary gold and SDRs	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.8	1.3
Currency and deposits	4.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	7.7	16.7
Securities other than shares	129.2	143.8	173.5	191.9	187.9	178.6	180.9	188.3	189.2
Loans and placements	320.1	335.6	326.5	332.7	362.1	484.6	531.1	573.9	638.6
Shares and other equity	76.0	82.1	98.6	113.6	134.1	143.7	182.6	236.0	260.8
Insurance technical reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.8
Other accounts receivable	17.5	19.7	21.7	24.4	20.7	32.4	33.1	42.5	46.6
<i>Total financial assets</i>	551.4	589.0	627.5	670.6	712.5	851.0	938.3	1 053.7	1 158.0
Total assets	628.3	666.5	704.3	748.2	791.4	931.4	1 019.6	1 138.0	1 246.5
Liabilities									
Liabilities (including share capital)(a)									
Currency and deposits	220.0	223.0	230.8	240.7	254.7	279.4	299.3	321.6	352.2
Securities other than shares	75.4	84.3	85.4	84.6	84.7	162.8	170.7	186.4	203.0
Loans and placements	42.1	49.1	50.4	53.3	53.4	45.4	43.6	50.0	55.1
Shares and other equity	42.6	45.4	49.4	60.7	80.7	84.5	84.3	115.6	168.6
Insurance technical reserves	156.4	168.7	190.2	218.2	238.3	285.9	338.5	400.6	440.1
Other accounts payable	18.4	26.3	20.2	13.4	21.7	40.9	47.6	67.7	60.0
Total liabilities	554.9	596.8	626.4	670.9	733.5	898.9	984.0	1 142.0	1 279.0
Net worth	73.4	69.7	77.9	77.3	57.9	32.5	35.6	-3.9	-32.5
Total liabilities and net worth	628.3	666.5	704.3	748.2	791.4	931.4	1 019.6	1 138.0	1 246.5

(a) From 30 June 1995, estimates of financial assets and liabilities are not fully consistent with the estimates shown prior to this period. The break in series is due to major changes to the financial data from 30 June 1995. These changes are the result of implementation of new international standards for the compilation and presentation of the national accounts, presented in System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)). For more information on these changes see the information paper titled Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 5254.0).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Life insurance premiums									
Superannuation	10 666	10 521	11 460	12 757	15 371	12 929	12 456	12 631	14 333
Other	5 170	4 390	4 009	3 635	3 395	3 102	3 076	3 152	3 577
Other superannuation contributions	8 737	11 634	13 103	12 308	14 046	17 893	19 219	22 493	25 528
<i>Total premiums</i>	<i>24 573</i>	<i>26 545</i>	<i>28 572</i>	<i>28 700</i>	<i>32 812</i>	<i>33 924</i>	<i>34 751</i>	<i>38 276</i>	<i>43 438</i>
less Administration costs	3 461	3 698	3 589	3 531	3 549	3 525	3 594	3 636	3 692
<i>Net premiums</i>	<i>21 112</i>	<i>22 847</i>	<i>24 983</i>	<i>25 169</i>	<i>29 263</i>	<i>30 399</i>	<i>31 157</i>	<i>34 640</i>	<i>39 746</i>
less Claims (including pensions and surrenders)	17 486	19 075	20 729	21 023	24 261	25 392	26 063	28 707	32 579
<i>Excess of net premiums over claims</i>	<i>3 626</i>	<i>3 772</i>	<i>4 254</i>	<i>4 146</i>	<i>5 002</i>	<i>5 007</i>	<i>5 094</i>	<i>5 933</i>	<i>7 167</i>
Interest on life and superannuation funds	12 579	12 486	10 588	10 013	9 351	12 373	12 786	11 993	11 841
<i>Increase in net equity of households on life insurance reserves and superannuation funds</i>	<i>16 205</i>	<i>16 258</i>	<i>14 842</i>	<i>14 159</i>	<i>14 353</i>	<i>17 380</i>	<i>17 880</i>	<i>17 926</i>	<i>19 008</i>

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income									
Primary income receivable									
Gross operating surplus	7 859	8 583	9 103	9 390	9 713	10 024	10 456	10 574	10 932
Taxes on production and imports	47 921	49 127	48 763	50 552	55 915	60 989	65 374	68 768	72 287
Property income									
Interest	3 785	3 670	3 178	3 091	2 982	3 099	3 505	3 622	4 252
Dividends									
Public non-financial corporations	913	1 438	1 806	1 840	3 397	3 483	4 741	6 528	5 616
Public financial corporations	969	1 082	2 503	3 030	3 856	2 074	2 500	2 614	2 183
Other	17	18	17	36	29	119	111	36	38
Rent on natural assets(a)	1 136	1 336	1 049	1 058	1 060	1 112	1 283	1 338	1 420
<i>Total property income</i>	6 820	7 544	8 553	9 055	11 324	9 887	12 140	14 138	13 509
<i>Total primary income</i>	62 600	65 254	66 419	68 997	76 952	80 900	87 970	93 480	96 728
Secondary income receivable									
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.									
Income tax from									
Individuals									
Net tax instalments	40 214	39 752	38 932	40 509	42 674	46 180	52 709	56 553	60 246
Other	9 717	10 404	7 898	7 018	7 896	8 454	7 894	9 725	10 369
Resident enterprises	14 433	14 793	15 303	16 091	17 772	18 557	19 804	22 579	24 797
Non-residents	1 108	1 100	894	827	793	826	921	985	1 056
<i>Total income tax</i>	65 472	66 049	63 027	64 445	69 135	74 017	81 328	89 842	96 468
Other current taxes on income, wealth etc.	1 032	900	1 208	1 372	1 544	1 600	1 604	1 761	1 921
<i>Total current taxes</i>	66 504	66 949	64 235	65 817	70 679	75 617	82 932	91 603	98 389
Other current transfers	772	986	1 137	1 196	1 288	1 321	1 464	1 635	2 168
<i>Total secondary income</i>	67 276	67 935	65 372	67 013	71 967	76 938	84 396	93 238	100 557
Total gross income	129 876	133 189	131 791	136 010	148 919	157 838	172 366	186 718	197 285
Uses of income									
Primary income payable									
Property income payable									
Interest									
On unfunded superannuation liabilities	5 431	5 020	4 385	3 890	5 430	5 518	5 646	4 756	3 932
Other interest	9 965	8 208	8 575	10 184	12 349	14 187	15 287	14 124	12 047
<i>Total interest</i>	15 396	13 228	12 960	14 074	17 779	19 705	20 933	18 880	15 979
<i>Total property income payable</i>	15 396	13 228	12 960	14 074	17 779	19 705	20 933	18 880	15 979
<i>Total primary income payable</i>	15 396	13 228	12 960	14 074	17 779	19 705	20 933	18 880	15 979
Secondary income payable									
Subsidies	4 638	5 770	6 013	6 372	6 491	6 240	6 171	7 019	7 321
Social assistance benefits in cash to residents	24 729	29 003	33 601	36 441	39 373	40 602	43 572	46 065	46 281
Other current transfers									
Non-residents	1 352	1 347	1 267	1 281	1 490	1 459	1 250	1 290	1 481
Other sectors	4 045	4 345	4 858	5 493	6 117	6 904	7 785	8 441	9 648
<i>Total other current transfers</i>	5 397	5 692	6 125	6 774	7 607	8 363	9 035	9 731	11 129
<i>Total secondary income</i>	34 764	40 465	45 739	49 587	53 471	55 205	58 778	62 815	64 731
Total income payable	50 160	53 693	58 699	63 661	71 250	74 910	79 711	81 695	80 710
Gross disposable income	79 716	79 496	73 092	72 349	77 669	82 928	92 655	105 023	116 575
Final consumption expenditure	69 729	75 842	81 208	84 791	86 669	89 690	95 200	97 810	103 581
Net saving(a)	2 128	-4 929	-17 219	-21 832	-18 713	-16 786	-13 001	-3 361	2 062
Consumption of fixed capital	7 859	8 583	9 103	9 390	9 713	10 024	10 456	10 574	10 932
Total use of gross income	129 876	133 189	131 791	136 010	148 919	157 838	172 366	186 718	197 285

(a) Net saving is derived as a balancing item.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Gross disposable income	79 716	79 496	73 092	72 349	77 669	82 928	92 655	105 023	116 575
Outlays in kind									
Transfers of individual non-market goods and services	32 526	35 777	38 136	40 020	41 517	43 835	46 948	49 167	51 878
Adjusted disposable income	47 190	43 719	34 956	32 329	36 152	39 093	45 707	55 856	64 697
Actual collective consumption	37 203	40 065	43 072	44 771	45 152	45 855	48 252	48 643	51 703
Net saving	2 128	-4 929	-17 219	-21 832	-18 713	-16 786	-13 001	-3 361	2 062
Consumption of fixed capital	7 859	8 583	9 103	9 390	9 713	10 024	10 456	10 574	10 932
Total saving and use of adjusted disposable income	47 190	43 719	34 956	32 329	36 152	39 093	45 707	55 856	64 697

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving	2 128	-4 929	-17 219	-21 832	-18 713	-16 786	-13 001	-3 361	2 062
Consumption of fixed capital	7 859	8 583	9 103	9 390	9 713	10 024	10 456	10 574	10 932
Capital transfers									
Capital transfers, receivable	344	191	172	190	393	388	515	777	732
less capital transfers, payable	2 356	2 660	3 045	2 945	3 050	2 887	2 857	3 394	2 456
<i>Total net capital transfers</i>	-2 012	-2 469	-2 873	-2 755	-2 657	-2 499	-2 342	-2 617	-1 724
Gross saving and capital transfers	7 975	1 185	-10 989	-15 197	-11 657	-9 261	-4 887	4 596	11 270
Gross fixed capital formation									
Dwellings	160	175	274	184	148	285	135	51	137
Other buildings and structures	6 386	6 419	6 406	6 832	6 807	7 144	7 019	8 192	8 040
Machinery and equipment	2 815	2 923	2 924	3 061	3 088	3 174	3 274	2 934	2 833
Intangible fixed assets	829	793	761	1 030	1 076	1 053	1 027	1 158	1 314
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	10 190	10 310	10 365	11 107	11 119	11 656	11 455	12 335	12 324
Changes in inventories	65	74	36	53	85	98	133	-385	94
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	26	-106	-68	-292	-485	-393	-174	-128	-734
Net lending (+) / net borrowing -(a)	-2 306	-9 093	-21 322	-26 065	-22 376	-20 622	-16 301	-7 226	-414
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	7 975	1 185	-10 989	-15 197	-11 657	-9 261	-4 887	4 596	11 270

(a) Includes part of Statistical Discrepancy (E) less Statistical Discrepancy (I).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	-2 306	-9 093	-21 322	-26 065	-22 376	-20 622	-16 301	-7 226	-414
Net errors and omissions(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-4 677	6 468	2 004
Net change in financial position	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-20 978	-758	1 590
Net acquisition of financial assets									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 197	1 887	-4 364
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	-10	—
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>—</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-165	11	-42
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-165</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>-42</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-62	-21	105
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-4 354	1 217	1 040
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-5 406	-9 651	-13 472
Insurance technical reserves									
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other accounts receivable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 903	2 670	3 761
Net acquisitions of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-8 280	-3 897	-12 972
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74	55	-35
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 233	-1 995	-1 488
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-49	—	—
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1 184</i>	<i>-1 995</i>	<i>-1 488</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11 772	-2 017	-17 990
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-526	-812	-173
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>11 246</i>	<i>-2 829</i>	<i>-18 163</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-162	-8	196
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-7 597	-3 919	-433
Insurance technical reserves									
Unfunded superannuation schemes for general government employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 841	5 268	4 564
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>6 841</i>	<i>5 268</i>	<i>4 564</i>
Other accounts payable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 112	289	797
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12 698	-3 139	-14 562

(a) The net errors and omissions item in this table reflects the difference in measurement between the conceptually identical concepts of net change in financial position and net lending / net borrowing shown in the Capital Account.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Assets									
Non-financial assets									
Produced assets									
Fixed assets									
Dwellings	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Other buildings and structures	158.6	165.8	167.9	167.9	170.6	176.7	182.5	188.1	193.1
Machinery and equipment	12.7	14.0	15.2	16.3	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.5
Livestock—fixed assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer software	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	<i>175.1</i>	<i>183.8</i>	<i>187.4</i>	<i>189.0</i>	<i>192.6</i>	<i>199.5</i>	<i>205.4</i>	<i>211.1</i>	<i>216.8</i>
Inventories									
Other public authorities	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	—	0.2
Livestock—inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plantation forests	4.3	4.9	5.0	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5
<i>Total inventories</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<i>Total produced assets</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>190.5</i>	<i>194.1</i>	<i>194.2</i>	<i>198.6</i>	<i>205.0</i>	<i>210.9</i>	<i>215.6</i>	<i>221.4</i>
Non-produced assets									
Land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsoil assets	97.2	103.9	105.1	122.7	131.9	164.2	175.9	227.7	258.5
Native forests	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
<i>Total non-produced</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>124.1</i>	<i>133.6</i>	<i>166.2</i>	<i>177.8</i>	<i>229.7</i>	<i>260.6</i>
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>	<i>279.5</i>	<i>295.8</i>	<i>300.5</i>	<i>318.3</i>	<i>332.3</i>	<i>371.2</i>	<i>388.7</i>	<i>445.3</i>	<i>482.0</i>
Financial assets(a)									
Currency and deposits	8.6	7.9	6.7	9.3	8.1	8.2	7.7	10.1	5.8
Securities other than shares	8.1	8.4	9.3	12.0	10.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Loans and placements	50.0	55.2	58.8	55.4	57.7	25.8	21.8	23.0	24.0
Shares and other equity	36.1	41.0	39.7	143.1	146.0	151.9	146.4	143.4	180.2
Other accounts receivable	3.9	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	21.1	24.0	26.7	30.4
<i>Total financial assets</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>223.8</i>	<i>226.6</i>	<i>207.8</i>	<i>200.7</i>	<i>203.9</i>	<i>241.3</i>
Total assets	386.2	413.3	419.2	542.1	558.9	579.0	589.4	649.3	723.2
Liabilities									
Liabilities (including share capital)(a)									
Currency and deposits	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Securities other than shares	99.9	112.8	139.5	175.7	182.5	110.5	114.8	122.0	107.3
Loans and placements	15.4	13.6	11.8	11.5	10.7	64.6	54.4	50.5	50.1
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	110.9	117.8	123.0	127.6
Other accounts payable	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.1	9.8	12.6	12.9	13.7
Total liabilities	118.8	130.4	155.5	190.9	197.7	297.3	301.2	310.1	300.3
Net worth	267.4	282.9	263.7	351.2	361.2	281.7	288.2	339.3	422.9
Total liabilities and net worth	386.2	413.3	419.2	542.1	558.9	579.0	589.4	649.3	723.2

(a) From 30 June 1995, estimates of financial assets and liabilities are not fully consistent with the estimates shown prior to this period. The break in series is due to major changes to the financial data from 30 June 1995. These changes are the result of implementation of new international standards for the compilation and presentation of the national accounts, presented in System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)). For more information on these changes see the information paper titled Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 5254.0).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
National									
General public service	4 411	4 933	5 368	5 741	6 051	6 130	6 510	6 819	7 023
Defence									
Payments basis	7 497	8 300	8 526	8 989	9 024	8 856	9 209	9 216	9 651
Overseas adjustment	172	-382	69	125	150	146	-140	-448	-700
Public order and safety	621	582	666	683	677	709	734	696	726
Education	2 803	3 276	3 609	3 506	3 515	3 850	3 794	4 037	4 060
Health	8 217	8 750	9 272	9 942	10 638	11 420	12 383	12 734	13 735
Social security and welfare	1 418	1 912	2 049	2 178	2 317	2 517	2 709	2 810	2 666
Economic services	2 189	2 479	2 615	2 613	2 702	2 916	2 916	2 314	2 768
All other	1 363	1 246	1 135	1 164	1 256	1 208	1 428	1 195	1 118
<i>Total national</i>	<i>28 691</i>	<i>31 096</i>	<i>33 309</i>	<i>34 941</i>	<i>36 330</i>	<i>37 752</i>	<i>39 543</i>	<i>39 373</i>	<i>41 047</i>
State and local									
General public service	4 395	4 749	5 520	5 659	6 153	5 942	5 977	6 313	6 841
Public order and safety	4 081	4 434	4 654	4 620	4 694	4 990	5 491	5 858	6 378
Education	11 033	12 055	12 764	13 338	13 375	13 533	14 222	14 938	15 664
Health	10 397	11 026	11 505	11 887	11 658	12 231	13 394	13 911	14 963
Social security and welfare	1 779	2 117	2 466	2 507	2 627	2 871	3 071	3 215	3 323
Economic services	7 254	7 981	8 471	8 429	8 214	8 174	8 736	9 179	9 688
All other	2 099	2 384	2 519	3 410	3 618	4 197	4 766	5 023	5 677
<i>Total state and local</i>	<i>41 038</i>	<i>44 746</i>	<i>47 899</i>	<i>49 850</i>	<i>50 339</i>	<i>51 938</i>	<i>55 657</i>	<i>58 437</i>	<i>62 534</i>
Total general government									
General public service	8 806	9 682	10 888	11 400	12 204	12 072	12 487	13 132	13 864
Defence (incl. adjustment)	7 669	7 918	8 595	9 114	9 174	9 002	9 069	8 768	8 951
Public order and safety	4 702	5 016	5 320	5 303	5 371	5 699	6 225	6 554	7 104
Education	13 836	15 331	16 373	16 844	16 890	17 383	18 016	18 975	19 724
Health	18 614	19 776	20 777	21 829	22 296	23 651	25 777	26 645	28 698
Social security and welfare	3 197	4 029	4 515	4 685	4 944	5 388	5 780	6 025	5 989
Economic services	9 443	10 460	11 086	11 042	10 916	11 090	11 652	11 493	12 456
All other	3 462	3 630	3 654	4 574	4 874	5 405	6 194	6 218	6 795
Total general government	69 729	75 842	81 208	84 791	86 669	89 690	95 200	97 810	103 581

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

\$ MILLION

Income

Primary income receivable									
Gross operating surplus—dwellings owned by persons	30 244	32 781	33 908	34 829	36 057	37 886	40 671	44 076	46 451
Gross mixed income	44 238	40 772	40 391	43 624	44 959	46 539	51 158	52 024	54 217
Compensation of employees	184 479	192 303	195 903	202 842	212 359	227 066	242 383	258 898	270 176
Property income receivable									
Interest	30 789	29 930	23 161	18 976	16 440	19 175	23 038	21 596	19 078
Imputed interest(b)	20 524	20 244	17 760	16 378	16 413	19 606	20 248	18 747	17 886
Dividends	2 554	2 781	2 752	3 330	3 818	5 807	6 674	6 952	7 867
Rent on natural assets	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
Total property income receivable	53 884	52 972	43 690	38 701	36 688	44 606	49 978	47 313	44 849
Total primary income receivable	312 845	318 828	313 892	319 996	330 063	356 097	384 190	402 311	415 693
Secondary income receivable									
Social benefits receivable									
Workers' compensation	3 464	3 626	3 981	4 115	4 071	4 544	4 814	4 965	5 100
Social assistance benefits	24 729	29 003	33 601	36 441	39 373	40 602	43 572	46 065	46 281
Non-life insurance claims	8 678	9 518	9 298	8 751	9 770	11 357	12 078	11 376	13 843
Current transfers to non-profit institutions	4 352	4 690	5 242	5 818	6 442	7 218	8 108	8 558	9 951
Other current transfers									
Non-residents	747	787	802	806	823	888	915	900	932
Other sectors	4	1	—	1	3	—	5	143	23
Total secondary income receivable	41 974	47 625	52 924	55 932	60 482	64 609	69 492	72 007	76 130
Total gross income	354 819	366 453	366 816	375 928	390 545	420 706	453 682	474 318	491 823

Uses of income

Primary income payable									
Property income payable									
Interest									
Dwellings and unincorporated enterprises	23 919	25 170	19 708	17 672	16 539	20 197	23 866	22 451	21 194
Consumer debt interest	7 515	5 761	3 712	2 551	2 684	3 644	4 569	4 621	4 399
Rent on natural assets	28	33	32	33	34	38	40	90	93
Total property income payable	31 462	30 964	23 452	20 256	19 257	23 879	28 475	27 162	25 686
Total primary income payable	31 462	30 964	23 452	20 256	19 257	23 879	28 475	27 162	25 686
Secondary income payable									
Income tax payable	49 931	50 156	46 830	47 527	50 570	54 634	60 603	66 278	70 615
Other current taxes on income, wealth etc.	1 032	900	1 208	1 372	1 544	1 600	1 604	1 761	1 921
Social contributions for workers' compensation	3 720	3 859	3 663	3 889	3 704	4 414	4 717	4 846	5 019
Net non-life insurance premiums	7 538	7 772	8 481	9 025	9 739	9 886	10 727	11 784	12 410
Other current transfers									
Non-residents	484	546	539	542	565	607	628	654	684
Other sectors	378	438	513	519	526	517	560	610	705
Total secondary income payable	63 083	63 671	61 234	62 874	66 648	71 658	78 839	85 933	91 354
Total income payable	94 545	94 635	84 686	83 130	85 905	95 537	107 314	113 095	117 040
Gross disposable income	260 274	271 818	282 130	292 798	304 640	325 169	346 368	361 223	374 783
Final consumption expenditure	217 075	232 238	243 996	255 066	265 952	282 395	301 571	312 935	332 311
Net saving(c)	20 798	17 115	14 918	13 296	12 480	15 642	16 531	19 382	11 357
Consumption of fixed capital	22 401	22 465	23 216	24 436	26 208	27 132	28 266	28 906	31 115
Total use of gross income	354 819	366 453	366 816	375 928	390 545	420 706	453 682	474 318	491 823

MEMORANDUM ITEMS

Household saving ratio (per cent)	8.7	6.9	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.8	3.3
Gross entrepreneurial income (\$m)	96 904	95 561	94 537	96 898	98 447	105 152	113 332	116 251	119 831

(a) Includes non-profit institutions serving households and unincorporated enterprises.

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

(c) Net saving is derived as a balancing item.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Gross disposable income	260 274	271 818	282 130	292 798	304 640	325 169	346 368	361 223	374 783
Social transfers in kind									
Transfers of individual non-market goods and services from general government	32 526	35 777	38 136	40 020	41 517	43 835	46 948	49 167	51 878
Adjusted disposable income	292 800	307 595	320 266	332 818	346 157	369 004	393 316	410 390	426 661
Actual individual consumption	249 601	268 015	282 132	295 086	307 469	326 230	348 519	362 102	384 189
Net saving	20 798	17 115	14 918	13 296	12 480	15 642	16 531	19 382	11 357
Consumption of fixed capital	22 401	22 465	23 216	24 436	26 208	27 132	28 266	28 906	31 115
Total saving and use of adjusted disposable income	292 800	307 595	320 266	332 818	346 157	369 004	393 316	410 390	426 661

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net saving	20 798	17 115	14 918	13 296	12 480	15 642	16 531	19 382	11 357
Consumption of fixed capital	22 401	22 465	23 216	24 436	26 208	27 132	28 266	28 906	31 115
Capital transfers									
Capital transfers, receivable from general government	500	402	472	429	362	354	375	452	433
Other capital transfers, receivable	2 592	2 724	2 774	1 347	1 058	1 383	1 956	2 200	2 068
less capital transfers, payable to general government	19	18	17	15	34	36	51	48	51
less Other capital transfers, payable	689	760	828	805	852	992	881	957	1 032
Total net capital transfers	2 384	2 348	2 401	956	534	709	1 399	1 647	1 418
Gross saving and capital transfers	45 583	41 928	40 535	38 688	39 222	43 483	46 196	49 935	43 890
Gross fixed capital formation									
Dwellings	18 377	16 997	17 494	20 273	23 207	24 891	22 975	23 719	27 708
Other buildings and structures	2 606	2 213	1 761	1 605	1 693	1 736	2 180	2 365	2 370
Machinery and equipment	8 548	6 956	6 634	8 365	7 924	11 038	9 284	11 221	11 925
Livestock—fixed assets	976	308	187	592	688	640	1 007	1 000	1 144
Intangible fixed assets	537	582	609	747	800	812	824	953	1 017
Ownership transfer costs	4 555	3 996	4 098	4 300	5 067	4 876	4 801	5 354	6 425
Total gross fixed capital formation	35 599	31 052	30 783	35 882	39 379	43 993	41 071	44 612	50 589
Changes in inventories	101	-471	-261	-407	761	508	-723	583	779
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)(a)	9 883	11 347	10 013	3 213	-918	-1 018	5 848	4 740	-7 478
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	45 583	41 928	40 535	38 688	39 222	43 483	46 196	49 935	43 890

(a) Includes part of Statistical Discrepancy (E) less Statistical Discrepancy (I).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	9 883	11 347	10 013	3 213	-918	-1 018	5 848	4 740	-7 478
Net errors and omissions(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14 004	16 413	15 826
Net change in financial position	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19 852	21 153	8 348
Net acquisition of financial assets									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13 346	14 849	16 293
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 204	-640	-174
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 593	221	1 251
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>-419</i>	<i>1 077</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 114	-559	-5 943
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2 114</i>	<i>-559</i>	<i>-5 943</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	945	1 814	960
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	822	10 926	8 068
Insurance technical reserves									
Net equity of households in reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23 647	14 899	22 162
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7 041	4 912	3 260
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 162	3 169	2 413
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>32 850</i>	<i>22 980</i>	<i>27 835</i>
Other accounts receivable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Net acquisition of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50 466	49 591	48 290
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)									
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-860	-637	176
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-860</i>	<i>-637</i>	<i>176</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31 474	29 075	39 766
Other accounts payable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30 614	28 438	39 942

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Assets									
Non-financial assets									
Produced assets									
Fixed assets									
Dwellings	337.8	352.5	361.8	376.5	398.3	421.9	438.7	454.0	474.0
Other buildings and structures	35.0	35.8	35.5	35.6	36.3	37.3	38.8	40.5	42.2
Machinery and equipment	63.6	64.8	66.9	71.2	72.6	75.6	74.3	75.2	79.2
Livestock—fixed assets	12.3	10.9	11.0	12.8	14.7	14.4	14.1	14.2	15.3
Computer software	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	<i>449.6</i>	<i>465.2</i>	<i>476.5</i>	<i>497.5</i>	<i>523.5</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>567.8</i>	<i>585.8</i>	<i>612.8</i>
Inventories									
Private non-farm stocks	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.5
Farm stocks	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.0
Livestock—inventories	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8
Plantation forests	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
<i>Total inventories</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>19.9</i>
<i>Total produced assets</i>	<i>467.2</i>	<i>482.6</i>	<i>493.5</i>	<i>515.0</i>	<i>542.4</i>	<i>570.6</i>	<i>586.9</i>	<i>605.0</i>	<i>632.7</i>
Non-produced assets									
Land	376.4	396.5	389.9	419.9	452.5	474.8	489.9	543.5	590.0
Native forests	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>Total non-produced</i>	<i>376.7</i>	<i>396.9</i>	<i>390.2</i>	<i>420.2</i>	<i>452.8</i>	<i>475.2</i>	<i>490.3</i>	<i>544.0</i>	<i>590.4</i>
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>	<i>843.9</i>	<i>879.5</i>	<i>883.7</i>	<i>935.2</i>	<i>995.2</i>	<i>1 045.8</i>	<i>1 077.1</i>	<i>1 149.0</i>	<i>1 223.1</i>
Financial assets(a)									
Currency and deposits	152.5	156.6	162.2	170.4	182.5	187.4	201.6	216.5	232.9
Securities other than shares	32.2	34.6	24.9	18.7	17.9	22.9	24.4	24.3	20.0
Loans and placements	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	7.5	6.0	7.0	8.8	9.8
Shares and other equity	60.9	57.1	70.5	87.4	111.0	101.9	87.6	115.2	156.9
Insurance technical reserves	156.4	168.7	190.2	218.2	238.3	273.5	324.5	384.2	421.8
Unfunded superannuation claims	—	—	—	—	—	107.6	114.6	119.5	122.8
Other accounts receivable	—	8.0	0.5	—	7.4	12.2	14.2	27.1	19.3
<i>Total financial assets</i>	<i>409.5</i>	<i>432.4</i>	<i>455.4</i>	<i>501.4</i>	<i>564.6</i>	<i>711.5</i>	<i>773.9</i>	<i>895.7</i>	<i>983.6</i>
Total assets	1 253.4	1 311.9	1 339.1	1 436.6	1 559.8	1 757.3	1 851.0	2 044.6	2 206.6
Liabilities									
Liabilities (including share capital)(a)									
Securities other than shares	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.5
Loans and placements	175.9	184.8	192.3	201.9	229.1	254.2	285.9	315.1	355.0
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>178.8</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>195.9</i>	<i>205.5</i>	<i>232.9</i>	<i>258.0</i>	<i>288.9</i>	<i>317.4</i>	<i>357.5</i>
Net worth	1 074.6	1 124.6	1 143.2	1 231.1	1 326.9	1 499.3	1 562.2	1 727.2	1 849.1
Total liabilities and net worth	1 253.4	1 311.9	1 339.1	1 436.6	1 559.8	1 757.3	1 851.0	2 044.6	2 206.6

(a) From 30 June 1995, estimates of financial assets and liabilities are not fully consistent with the estimates shown prior to this period. The break in series is due to major changes to the financial data from 30 June 1995. These changes are the result of implementation of new international standards for the compilation and presentation of the national accounts, presented in System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)). For more information on these changes see the information paper titled Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts 1998 (ABS Cat. no. 5254.0).

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	25 926	27 157	28 444	29 690	31 253	33 916	37 106	38 332	40 265
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco									
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 974	4 314	4 396	4 934	5 187	5 274	5 928	5 941	5 924
Alcoholic beverages	2 926	3 117	3 166	3 199	3 418	3 679	3 879	3 854	4 084
<i>Total alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	6 900	7 431	7 562	8 133	8 605	8 953	9 807	9 795	10 008
Clothing and footwear	11 089	11 206	11 779	11 942	12 071	12 516	12 843	12 535	13 055
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels									
Actual rent for housing	9 263	10 009	10 592	11 126	11 728	12 417	13 223	13 990	14 815
Imputed rent for owner-occupiers	29 177	31 717	33 178	34 471	35 948	37 651	39 880	41 971	44 208
Other dwelling services	1 931	2 228	2 514	2 549	2 750	2 823	2 905	3 060	3 128
Electricity, gas and other fuel	4 561	4 902	5 144	5 546	5 630	5 960	6 178	6 406	6 797
<i>Total housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</i>	44 932	48 856	51 428	53 692	56 056	58 851	62 186	65 427	68 948
Furnishings and household equipment	13 941	14 092	15 038	15 571	16 370	17 338	18 012	18 197	18 964
Health	8 151	9 153	9 986	10 252	10 776	11 221	11 667	11 972	12 231
Transport									
Purchase of vehicles	9 149	8 636	8 470	9 353	9 823	11 529	11 899	12 435	14 126
Operation of vehicles	14 065	15 354	15 749	16 498	17 123	17 836	18 464	18 971	19 121
Transport services	5 219	5 970	6 146	6 018	5 950	6 258	6 845	7 484	7 922
<i>Total transport</i>	28 433	29 960	30 365	31 869	32 896	35 623	37 208	38 890	41 169
Communications	3 225	3 468	3 968	4 480	4 943	5 463	6 193	6 720	7 299
Recreation and culture									
Goods for recreation and culture	9 044	9 141	9 529	9 945	10 644	11 451	12 133	12 537	12 808
Recreational and cultural services	9 856	10 929	11 722	12 574	13 532	15 080	16 940	18 040	19 736
Books, papers, stationery and artists goods	4 002	4 086	4 546	4 818	5 087	5 570	5 940	5 861	6 110
<i>Total recreation and culture</i>	22 902	24 156	25 797	27 337	29 263	32 101	35 013	36 438	38 654
Education services	3 857	4 296	4 708	5 006	5 341	5 679	6 109	6 631	7 292
Hotels, cafes and restaurants									
Catering	14 740	15 516	16 197	16 724	17 919	19 783	21 615	21 905	22 982
Accommodation services	2 551	2 602	2 683	2 808	2 850	3 095	3 213	3 242	3 498
<i>Total hotels, cafes and restaurants</i>	17 291	18 118	18 880	19 532	20 769	22 878	24 828	25 147	26 480
Miscellaneous goods and services									
Personal care	4 694	4 954	5 273	5 458	5 775	6 175	6 598	6 835	7 317
Personal effects	2 281	2 466	2 720	2 840	3 007	3 254	3 556	3 742	4 060
Insurance services	6 264	7 275	7 012	6 564	5 437	5 899	5 840	5 745	6 270
Other financial services	9 045	10 863	11 170	11 936	11 851	10 078	10 701	10 932	11 874
Other services	8 144	8 787	9 866	10 764	11 539	12 450	13 904	15 597	18 425
<i>Total miscellaneous goods and services</i>	30 428	34 345	36 041	37 562	37 609	37 856	40 599	42 851	47 946
Total	217 075	232 238	243 996	255 066	265 952	282 395	301 571	312 935	332 311

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	30 965	31 379	32 088	32 921	34 007	36 037	38 207	38 332	39 527
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco									
Cigarettes and tobacco	9 072	8 777	8 191	7 618	7 026	6 592	6 196	5 941	5 707
Alcoholic beverages	3 843	3 815	3 735	3 660	3 782	3 939	3 960	3 854	4 015
<i>Total alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>12 546</i>	<i>12 270</i>	<i>11 688</i>	<i>11 111</i>	<i>10 732</i>	<i>10 508</i>	<i>10 158</i>	<i>9 795</i>	<i>9 721</i>
Clothing and footwear	11 940	11 521	11 912	11 928	12 129	12 589	12 880	12 535	12 964
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels									
Actual rent for housing	11 000	11 282	11 684	12 139	12 648	13 215	13 599	13 990	14 416
Imputed rent for owner-occupiers	34 652	35 752	36 601	37 609	38 768	40 072	41 014	41 971	43 015
Other dwelling services	2 256	2 403	2 570	2 464	2 481	2 455	2 888	3 060	3 104
Electricity, gas and other fuel	5 471	5 562	5 614	5 830	5 792	6 091	6 267	6 406	6 749
<i>Total housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</i>	<i>53 345</i>	<i>54 966</i>	<i>56 441</i>	<i>57 999</i>	<i>59 631</i>	<i>61 755</i>	<i>63 764</i>	<i>65 427</i>	<i>67 284</i>
Furnishings and household equipment	15 535	15 039	15 877	16 363	16 893	17 719	18 200	18 197	19 058
Health	10 660	11 072	11 608	11 764	12 064	12 049	12 058	11 972	11 830
Transport									
Purchase of vehicles	10 672	10 040	9 424	10 088	10 098	11 417	11 404	12 435	14 814
Operation of vehicles	16 814	16 648	17 174	17 725	18 336	18 800	18 839	18 971	19 259
Transport services	5 024	5 496	6 084	6 252	6 115	6 415	6 885	7 484	7 685
<i>Total transport</i>	<i>32 228</i>	<i>32 012</i>	<i>32 647</i>	<i>34 015</i>	<i>34 492</i>	<i>36 597</i>	<i>37 095</i>	<i>38 890</i>	<i>41 757</i>
Communications	3 392	3 549	3 894	4 397	4 883	5 328	6 148	6 720	7 287
Recreation and culture									
Goods for recreation and culture	8 470	8 544	8 874	9 108	9 771	10 699	11 580	12 537	13 363
Recreational and cultural services	12 460	13 007	13 443	14 058	14 876	16 099	17 278	18 040	19 399
Books, papers, stationery and artists goods	5 800	5 469	5 711	5 693	5 622	5 970	6 153	5 861	5 756
<i>Total recreation and culture</i>	<i>26 551</i>	<i>26 881</i>	<i>27 885</i>	<i>28 722</i>	<i>30 187</i>	<i>32 706</i>	<i>34 969</i>	<i>36 438</i>	<i>38 517</i>
Education services	4 634	4 838	5 082	5 310	5 628	5 932	6 257	6 631	7 154
Hotels, cafes and restaurants									
Catering	18 772	18 473	18 564	18 661	19 494	21 045	22 115	21 905	22 678
Accommodation services	3 292	3 096	3 089	3 093	3 051	3 167	3 169	3 242	3 329
<i>Total hotels, cafes and restaurants</i>	<i>22 067</i>	<i>21 574</i>	<i>21 657</i>	<i>21 759</i>	<i>22 546</i>	<i>24 213</i>	<i>25 280</i>	<i>25 147</i>	<i>26 007</i>
Miscellaneous goods and services									
Personal care	5 935	5 860	6 015	6 077	6 261	6 525	6 741	6 835	7 196
Personal effects	2 569	2 841	2 961	3 020	3 139	3 350	3 656	3 742	4 104
Insurance services	5 422	6 034	5 616	5 313	4 489	5 330	5 738	5 745	5 936
Other financial services	13 017	12 320	11 230	10 723	10 486	10 486	10 908	10 932	10 942
Other services	10 099	10 248	11 091	11 866	12 462	13 123	14 296	15 597	17 952
<i>Total miscellaneous goods and services</i>	<i>37 248</i>	<i>37 890</i>	<i>37 332</i>	<i>37 243</i>	<i>36 783</i>	<i>38 816</i>	<i>41 352</i>	<i>42 851</i>	<i>46 130</i>
Total	260 148	262 058	267 467	273 137	279 626	294 057	306 312	312 935	327 236

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income of non-residents									
Imports of goods and services	68 771	66 948	69 269	79 077	85 396	97 654	101 078	103 545	118 510
Primary income receivable									
Compensation of employees	406	429	326	311	283	389	458	539	659
Property income receivable									
Interest	14 010	15 365	13 449	11 897	11 201	13 180	13 706	14 230	14 370
Dividends	4 091	4 541	4 010	4 190	4 422	5 777	6 807	7 625	8 815
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	1 140	644	720	2 364	3 570	5 903	6 037	5 450	5 045
<i>Total property income receivable</i>	<i>19 241</i>	<i>20 550</i>	<i>18 179</i>	<i>18 451</i>	<i>19 193</i>	<i>24 860</i>	<i>26 550</i>	<i>27 305</i>	<i>28 230</i>
<i>Total primary income receivable</i>	<i>19 647</i>	<i>20 979</i>	<i>18 505</i>	<i>18 762</i>	<i>19 476</i>	<i>25 249</i>	<i>27 008</i>	<i>27 844</i>	<i>28 889</i>
Secondary income receivable									
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	28	46	37	37	47	48	48	48	48
Non-life insurance transfers	608	760	1 092	1 600	1 396	1 488	1 360	1 660	1 760
Current international cooperation	1 324	1 301	1 230	1 244	1 443	1 411	1 202	1 242	1 433
Other current transfers	484	546	539	542	565	607	628	654	684
<i>Total secondary income receivable</i>	<i>2 444</i>	<i>2 653</i>	<i>2 898</i>	<i>3 423</i>	<i>3 451</i>	<i>3 554</i>	<i>3 238</i>	<i>3 604</i>	<i>3 925</i>
Total income of non-residents	90 862	90 580	90 672	101 262	108 323	126 457	131 324	134 993	151 324
Use of income by non-residents									
Exports of goods and services	60 899	66 259	70 080	76 899	83 015	87 654	99 095	105 330	114 203
Primary income payable									
Compensation of employees	370	432	455	497	511	551	610	678	751
Property income payable									
Interest	2 075	2 481	2 732	2 530	2 047	2 208	2 064	2 356	3 052
Dividends	598	640	708	1 009	1 243	876	2 300	1 702	2 871
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	1 360	204	556	2 044	1 979	3 293	2 160	3 812	3 421
<i>Total property income payable</i>	<i>4 033</i>	<i>3 325</i>	<i>3 996</i>	<i>5 583</i>	<i>5 269</i>	<i>6 377</i>	<i>6 524</i>	<i>7 870</i>	<i>9 344</i>
<i>Total primary income payable</i>	<i>4 403</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>4 451</i>	<i>6 080</i>	<i>5 780</i>	<i>6 928</i>	<i>7 134</i>	<i>8 548</i>	<i>10 095</i>
Secondary income payable									
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	1 108	1 100	894	827	793	826	921	985	1 056
Non-life insurance transfers	752	988	1 068	1 440	1 496	1 312	1 456	1 612	1 772
Other current transfers	747	787	802	806	823	888	915	900	932
<i>Total secondary income payable</i>	<i>2 607</i>	<i>2 875</i>	<i>2 764</i>	<i>3 073</i>	<i>3 112</i>	<i>3 026</i>	<i>3 292</i>	<i>3 497</i>	<i>3 760</i>
Balance on external current account	22 953	17 689	13 377	15 210	16 416	28 849	21 803	17 618	23 266
Total use of income by non-residents	90 862	90 580	90 672	101 262	108 323	126 457	131 324	134 993	151 324

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance on external current account	22 953	17 689	13 377	15 210	16 416	28 849	21 803	17 618	23 266
Capital transfers receivable	629	653	695	743	758	843	907	877	971
less Capital transfers payable	2 592	2 724	2 774	1 347	1 058	1 383	1 956	2 200	2 068
Total net capital transfers	-1 963	-2 071	-2 079	-604	-300	-540	-1 049	-1 323	-1 097
Gross saving and capital transfers	20 990	15 618	11 298	14 606	16 116	28 309	20 754	16 295	22 169
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	—	7	—	-33	17	32	25	-6	30
Net lending (+) / net borrowing -(a)	20 990	15 611	11 298	14 639	16 099	28 277	20 729	16 301	22 139
Total capital accumulation and net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	20 990	15 618	11 298	14 606	16 116	28 309	20 754	16 295	22 169

(a) Includes statistical discrepancy.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) of non-residents	20 990	15 611	11 298	14 639	16 099	28 277	20 729	16 301	22 139
Net errors and omissions(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	594	-602	619
Net change in financial position	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21 323	15 699	22 758
Net acquisition of financial assets									
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	717	3 660	5 846
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	413	860	1 328
One name paper—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	259	-179	1 309
One name paper—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 632	85	2 497
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>3 304</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>5 134</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.—issued in Australia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 936	-79	-3 024
Bonds etc.—issued off shore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11 483	12 078	2 069
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>18 419</i>	<i>11 999</i>	<i>-955</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 813	1 147	-587
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 615	4 400	327
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19 157	12 811	26 858
Insurance technical reserves									
Net equity of households in reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other accounts receivable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	430	-726	-1 086
Net acquisitions of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38 599	34 057	35 537
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)									
Monetary gold and SDRs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-20	-20	-16
Currency and deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 440	-300	8 872
Short term securities other than shares									
Bills of exchange	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
One name paper	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-15	319	-2 121
<i>Total short term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>-2 121</i>
Long term securities other than shares									
Bonds etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	785	6 397	-4 217
<i>Total long term securities other than shares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>6 397</i>	<i>-4 217</i>
Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1 949	-942	-131
Loans and placements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 696	1 301	4 870
Shares and other equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9 339	9 337	3 625
Insurance technical reserves									
Net equity of households in reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Unfunded superannuation claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
Prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—
<i>Total insurance technical reserves</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other accounts payable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	2 266	1 897
Net incurrence of liabilities (including equity)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17 276	18 358	12 779

(a) The net errors and omissions item in this table reflects the difference in measurement between the conceptually identical concepts of net change in financial position and net lending / net borrowing shown in the Capital Account.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Assets									
Financial assets									
Currency and deposits	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.4	10.2	17.8	18.0	22.0	31.1
Securities other than shares	115.9	127.7	138.3	152.7	148.8	180.5	196.4	220.4	241.4
Loans and placements	59.7	61.7	64.0	69.6	67.4	61.5	53.9	57.9	58.2
Shares and other equity	97.4	105.4	110.8	122.5	156.1	168.8	189.9	216.0	241.7
Other accounts receivable	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	5.1	4.7	7.9	8.0	9.6
<i>Total financial assets</i>	<i>282.4</i>	<i>304.5</i>	<i>323.5</i>	<i>356.0</i>	<i>387.6</i>	<i>433.3</i>	<i>466.1</i>	<i>524.3</i>	<i>582.0</i>
Total assets	282.4	304.5	323.5	356.0	387.6	433.3	466.1	524.3	582.0
Liabilities									
Liabilities									
Monetary gold and SDRs	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.8	1.3
Currency and deposits	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.1	5.6	10.0	20.0
Securities other than shares	20.1	24.1	25.4	28.6	25.3	35.4	34.3	39.6	39.9
Loans and placements	16.2	15.2	17.7	20.9	22.9	25.7	30.3	31.3	38.9
Shares and other equity	57.6	55.9	65.2	73.4	85.1	91.9	104.0	124.8	146.0
Other accounts payable	8.9	8.6	7.2	8.3	7.9	8.7	9.0	11.6	14.2
Total liabilities	111.5	112.6	122.7	139.2	149.2	170.2	187.1	219.1	260.3
Net financial position	170.9	191.9	200.8	216.8	238.4	263.1	279.0	305.3	321.7

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing									
Compensation of employees	3 181	3 049	2 873	2 917	3 133	3 469	3 668	3 808	3 940
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	12 653	8 686	8 335	10 121	11 546	9 496	12 841	12 616	13 016
<i>Total agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	15 834	11 735	11 208	13 038	14 679	12 965	16 509	16 424	16 956
Mining									
Compensation of employees	4 725	4 881	4 601	4 689	4 834	4 909	5 645	6 142	6 672
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	11 681	14 057	13 940	14 885	14 153	15 080	16 568	16 100	18 039
<i>Total mining</i>	16 406	18 938	18 541	19 574	18 987	19 989	22 213	22 242	24 711
Manufacturing									
Compensation of employees	29 734	29 695	29 339	30 362	31 314	33 127	35 525	37 135	38 510
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	19 951	18 306	19 306	21 354	24 273	25 361	26 243	24 769	27 199
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	49 685	48 001	48 645	51 716	55 587	58 488	61 768	61 904	65 709
Electricity, gas and water									
Compensation of employees	4 481	4 559	4 592	4 394	4 110	3 857	3 879	3 811	3 688
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	7 379	7 647	8 274	8 811	8 967	9 009	9 581	9 918	10 379
<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	11 860	12 206	12 866	13 205	13 077	12 866	13 460	13 729	14 067
Construction									
Compensation of employees	11 462	11 626	10 330	10 541	11 157	12 256	12 429	12 863	13 935
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	11 088	10 002	10 040	9 725	10 645	11 953	12 516	13 040	15 078
<i>Total construction</i>	22 550	21 628	20 370	20 266	21 802	24 209	24 945	25 903	29 013
Wholesale trade									
Compensation of employees	14 044	14 777	14 463	14 853	15 725	16 395	16 950	17 760	18 881
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	7 348	7 986	8 101	8 263	9 010	9 015	9 014	9 161	8 736
<i>Total wholesale trade</i>	21 392	22 763	22 564	23 116	24 735	25 410	25 964	26 921	27 617
Retail trade									
Compensation of employees	13 329	13 850	14 114	14 988	15 717	16 572	18 400	19 586	20 207
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	7 034	6 725	7 001	7 349	7 932	8 221	8 090	8 254	8 562
<i>Total retail trade</i>	20 363	20 575	21 115	22 337	23 649	24 793	26 490	27 840	28 769
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants									
Compensation of employees	4 233	4 657	5 099	5 362	5 679	6 446	6 688	7 165	7 843
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	2 604	2 810	2 463	2 392	2 448	2 877	3 459	3 390	3 720
<i>Total accommodation, cafes and restaurants</i>	6 837	7 467	7 562	7 754	8 127	9 323	10 147	10 555	11 563
Transport and storage									
Compensation of employees	11 713	12 037	12 702	12 425	13 008	14 312	14 636	15 508	15 592
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	9 684	9 680	10 033	10 747	11 385	12 114	13 773	16 209	16 644
<i>Total transport and storage</i>	21 397	21 717	22 735	23 172	24 393	26 426	28 409	31 717	32 236
Communication									
Compensation of employees	4 987	5 314	5 445	5 732	5 794	6 174	6 749	7 091	7 083
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	3 877	4 452	5 377	5 400	5 712	6 336	6 873	6 785	8 464
<i>Total communication</i>	8 864	9 766	10 822	11 132	11 506	12 510	13 622	13 876	15 547
Finance and insurance									
Compensation of employees	11 490	11 846	12 042	11 872	12 564	13 306	14 650	15 736	16 583
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	5 330	8 421	9 549	11 950	12 569	11 365	11 404	10 660	12 218
<i>Total finance and insurance</i>	16 820	20 267	21 591	23 822	25 133	24 671	26 054	26 396	28 801
Property and business services									
Compensation of employees	19 012	19 543	19 838	21 228	22 832	26 371	28 722	32 409	32 588
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	16 086	15 992	16 027	17 101	16 332	18 282	19 360	19 392	20 984
<i>Total property and business services</i>	35 098	35 535	35 865	38 329	39 164	44 653	48 082	51 801	53 572
Government administration and defence									
Compensation of employees	12 703	13 456	14 368	15 042	16 121	16 909	17 952	20 014	20 837
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	2 083	2 298	2 427	2 560	2 682	2 794	2 903	2 882	3 005
<i>Total government administration and defence</i>	14 786	15 754	16 795	17 602	18 803	19 703	20 855	22 896	23 842

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Education									
Compensation of employees	14 618	15 707	16 619	18 063	18 936	19 547	20 090	21 163	22 453
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	1 600	1 774	1 904	2 029	2 162	2 287	2 427	2 530	2 672
<i>Total education</i>	16 218	17 481	18 523	20 092	21 098	21 834	22 517	23 693	25 125
Health and community services									
Compensation of employees	16 443	18 430	19 365	19 911	20 583	21 475	23 402	25 025	26 860
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	3 091	3 477	3 645	4 024	4 323	4 638	4 809	4 865	5 108
<i>Total health and community services</i>	19 534	21 907	23 010	23 935	24 906	26 113	28 211	29 890	31 968
Cultural and recreational services									
Compensation of employees	2 584	2 725	3 118	3 102	3 266	3 818	4 551	5 074	5 645
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	2 791	2 625	2 636	3 182	3 479	3 507	3 558	3 485	3 985
<i>Total cultural and recreational services</i>	5 375	5 350	5 754	6 284	6 745	7 325	8 109	8 559	9 630
Personal and other services									
Compensation of employees	5 776	6 148	6 866	7 175	7 358	7 961	8 295	8 469	8 767
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	1 191	1 341	1 484	1 683	1 543	1 948	2 497	2 759	2 992
<i>Total personal and other services</i>	6 967	7 489	8 350	8 858	8 901	9 909	10 792	11 228	11 759
Ownership of dwellings									
Gross operating surplus	30 998	33 541	34 686	35 542	36 828	38 710	41 456	44 881	47 294
<i>Total ownership of dwellings</i>	30 998	33 541	34 686	35 542	36 828	38 710	41 456	44 881	47 294
Total									
Compensation of employees	184 515	192 300	195 774	202 656	212 131	226 904	242 231	258 759	270 084
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	156 469	159 820	165 228	177 118	185 989	192 993	207 372	211 696	228 095
Total factor income	340 984	352 120	361 002	379 774	398 120	419 897	449 603	470 455	498 179

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16 179	12 184	11 577	13 438	15 042	13 456	17 031	16 903	17 525
Mining	16 809	19 392	18 979	20 035	19 465	20 540	22 556	22 582	25 092
Manufacturing	52 112	50 725	51 287	54 494	58 466	61 805	64 715	64 905	69 004
Electricity, gas and water supply	12 188	12 574	13 223	13 580	13 466	13 314	13 657	13 876	14 272
Construction	23 238	22 390	21 120	21 053	22 626	25 146	25 801	26 786	29 973
Wholesale trade	22 184	23 611	23 431	24 019	25 707	26 479	27 576	28 611	29 432
Retail trade	21 092	21 365	21 912	23 170	24 536	25 780	27 860	29 285	30 314
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7 180	7 831	7 938	8 144	8 550	9 785	10 494	10 919	11 954
Transport and storage	21 701	22 195	23 049	23 532	24 651	26 884	29 192	32 411	33 081
Communication services	9 003	9 913	10 974	11 290	11 678	12 697	14 184	14 473	16 182
Finance and insurance	19 689	23 308	24 738	27 094	28 677	28 537	30 338	30 950	33 644
Property and business services	36 112	36 931	36 939	39 511	40 171	46 120	50 415	54 243	56 198
Government administration and defence	14 814	15 827	16 820	17 637	18 804	19 754	20 857	22 839	23 828
Education	16 459	17 745	18 788	20 369	21 392	22 162	22 918	24 117	25 578
Health and community services	19 901	22 306	23 413	24 355	25 353	26 611	28 700	30 390	32 514
Cultural and recreational services	5 958	5 982	6 392	6 950	7 455	8 115	8 947	9 429	10 572
Personal and other services	7 138	7 678	8 537	9 054	9 107	10 142	11 109	11 560	12 116
Ownership of dwellings	33 172	35 947	37 060	38 029	39 441	41 669	44 377	47 906	50 572
Total	354 929	367 904	376 177	395 754	414 587	438 996	470 727	492 185	521 851

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 347	3 908	4 040	4 278	4 356	4 643	5 026	4 804	4 990
Mining	4 503	4 874	5 066	5 365	5 617	5 860	6 221	6 518	7 148
Manufacturing	6 979	7 451	7 628	8 024	8 333	8 536	8 957	9 057	9 541
Electricity, gas and water supply	3 524	3 689	3 853	3 905	3 956	4 072	4 336	4 458	4 556
Construction	1 765	1 907	1 970	2 084	2 213	2 290	2 391	2 345	2 455
Wholesale trade	1 943	2 070	2 133	2 231	2 345	2 402	2 452	2 443	2 580
Retail trade	2 217	2 391	2 496	2 688	2 879	3 046	3 247	3 259	3 469
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 023	1 145	1 208	1 269	1 319	1 388	1 491	1 564	1 705
Transport and storage	6 340	6 858	7 316	7 607	7 871	7 944	8 207	8 118	8 439
Communication services	1 729	1 935	2 043	2 255	2 429	2 513	2 736	2 921	3 205
Finance and insurance	2 696	2 991	3 210	3 469	3 593	3 582	3 622	3 591	3 803
Property and business services	3 395	3 845	4 091	4 391	4 687	4 865	5 129	5 292	5 815
Government administration and defence	2 104	2 301	2 428	2 566	2 692	2 794	2 904	2 887	2 985
Education	1 651	1 804	1 914	2 028	2 147	2 242	2 360	2 417	2 544
Health and community services	1 510	1 658	1 755	1 868	1 999	2 114	2 234	2 287	2 419
Cultural and recreational services	783	881	893	920	978	1 038	1 096	1 120	1 204
Personal and other services	487	556	616	676	720	737	763	764	800
Ownership of dwellings	8 877	9 497	9 768	10 092	10 633	11 312	11 956	12 413	13 020
<i>Total (excluding ownership transfer costs)</i>	<i>55 873</i>	<i>59 761</i>	<i>62 428</i>	<i>65 716</i>	<i>68 767</i>	<i>71 378</i>	<i>75 128</i>	<i>76 258</i>	<i>80 678</i>
Ownership transfer costs	5 164	4 540	4 666	4 908	5 787	5 568	5 483	6 114	7 338
Total	61 037	64 301	67 094	70 624	74 554	76 946	80 611	82 372	88 016
Of which									
Non-financial corporations	28 112	30 324	31 610	33 359	35 065	36 286	38 371	39 378	42 215
Financial corporations	2 665	2 929	3 165	3 439	3 568	3 504	3 518	3 514	3 754
General government	7 859	8 583	9 103	9 390	9 713	10 024	10 456	10 574	10 932
Households									
Dwellings owned by persons	11 907	12 034	12 379	12 847	13 958	14 434	14 970	15 848	17 274
Other	10 494	10 431	10 837	11 589	12 250	12 698	13 296	13 058	13 841

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WAGES AND SALARIES									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 982	2 871	2 685	2 711	2 893	3 202	3 362	3 490	3 606
Mining	4 419	4 550	4 289	4 333	4 461	4 458	5 114	5 576	6 082
Manufacturing	27 544	27 380	27 120	27 830	28 627	29 832	31 662	33 003	34 206
Electricity, gas and water supply	3 985	4 022	4 031	3 889	3 603	3 396	3 436	3 392	3 319
Construction	10 268	10 313	9 105	9 277	9 878	10 837	10 856	11 231	12 290
Wholesale trade	13 343	13 959	13 681	13 863	14 592	15 009	15 291	15 978	17 002
Retail trade	12 712	13 138	13 431	14 108	14 688	15 310	16 900	17 977	18 518
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4 107	4 471	4 839	5 019	5 270	5 945	6 090	6 524	7 169
Transport and storage	10 641	10 854	11 438	11 226	11 803	13 060	13 305	14 164	14 299
Communication services	4 459	4 728	4 834	5 202	5 275	5 702	6 295	6 669	6 724
Finance and insurance	10 896	11 156	11 238	10 999	11 668	12 289	13 467	14 494	15 303
Property and business services	18 137	18 446	18 508	19 763	21 313	24 579	26 597	30 149	30 223
Government administration and defence	10 432	11 265	12 206	12 454	13 342	14 073	15 007	16 888	17 385
Education	12 609	13 540	14 270	15 598	16 504	17 030	17 436	18 340	19 348
Health and community services	14 854	16 677	17 576	17 868	18 402	19 092	20 779	22 227	23 834
Cultural and recreational services	2 351	2 436	2 733	2 728	2 921	3 438	4 126	4 624	5 161
Personal and other services	5 326	5 582	6 132	6 356	6 477	6 993	7 224	7 325	7 532
Total wages and salaries	169 065	175 388	178 116	183 224	191 717	204 245	216 947	232 051	242 001

EMPLOYERS' SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	199	178	188	206	240	267	306	318	334
Mining	306	331	312	356	373	451	531	566	590
Manufacturing	2 190	2 315	2 219	2 532	2 687	3 295	3 863	4 132	4 304
Electricity, gas and water supply	496	537	561	505	507	461	443	419	369
Construction	1 194	1 313	1 225	1 264	1 279	1 419	1 573	1 632	1 645
Wholesale trade	701	818	782	990	1 133	1 386	1 659	1 782	1 879
Retail trade	617	712	683	880	1 029	1 262	1 500	1 609	1 689
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	126	186	260	343	409	501	598	641	674
Transport and storage	1 072	1 183	1 264	1 199	1 205	1 252	1 331	1 344	1 293
Communication services	528	586	611	530	519	472	454	422	359
Finance and insurance	594	690	804	873	896	1 017	1 183	1 242	1 280
Property and business services	875	1 097	1 330	1 465	1 519	1 792	2 125	2 260	2 365
Government administration and defence	2 271	2 191	2 162	2 588	2 779	2 836	2 945	3 126	3 452
Education	2 009	2 167	2 349	2 465	2 432	2 517	2 654	2 823	3 105
Health and community services	1 589	1 753	1 789	2 043	2 181	2 383	2 623	2 798	3 026
Cultural and recreational services	233	289	385	374	345	380	425	450	484
Personal and other services	450	566	734	819	881	968	1 071	1 144	1 235
Total employers' social contributions	15 450	16 912	17 658	19 432	20 414	22 659	25 284	26 708	28 083

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 181	3 049	2 873	2 917	3 133	3 469	3 668	3 808	3 940
Mining	4 725	4 881	4 601	4 689	4 834	4 909	5 645	6 142	6 672
Manufacturing	29 734	29 695	29 339	30 362	31 314	33 127	35 525	37 135	38 510
Electricity, gas and water supply	4 481	4 559	4 592	4 394	4 110	3 857	3 879	3 811	3 688
Construction	11 462	11 626	10 330	10 541	11 157	12 256	12 429	12 863	13 935
Wholesale trade	14 044	14 777	14 463	14 853	15 725	16 395	16 950	17 760	18 881
Retail trade	13 329	13 850	14 114	14 988	15 717	16 572	18 400	19 586	20 207
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4 233	4 657	5 099	5 362	5 679	6 446	6 688	7 165	7 843
Transport and storage	11 713	12 037	12 702	12 425	13 008	14 312	14 636	15 508	15 592
Communication services	4 987	5 314	5 445	5 732	5 794	6 174	6 749	7 091	7 083
Finance and insurance	11 490	11 846	12 042	11 872	12 564	13 306	14 650	15 736	16 583
Property and business services	19 012	19 543	19 838	21 228	22 832	26 371	28 722	32 409	32 588
Government administration and defence	12 703	13 456	14 368	15 042	16 121	16 909	17 952	20 014	20 837
Education	14 618	15 707	16 619	18 063	18 936	19 547	20 090	21 163	22 453
Health and community services	16 443	18 430	19 365	19 911	20 583	21 475	23 402	25 025	26 860
Cultural and recreational services	2 584	2 725	3 118	3 102	3 266	3 818	4 551	5 074	5 645
Personal and other services	5 776	6 148	6 866	7 175	7 358	7 961	8 295	8 469	8 767
Total compensation of employees	184 515	192 300	195 774	202 656	212 131	226 904	242 231	258 759	270 084

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

Gross rent									
Owner occupied dwellings	29 177	31 717	33 178	34 471	35 948	37 651	39 880	41 971	44 208
Other dwellings	9 263	10 009	10 592	11 126	11 728	12 417	13 223	13 990	14 815
<i>Total gross rent</i>	<i>38 440</i>	<i>41 726</i>	<i>43 770</i>	<i>45 597</i>	<i>47 676</i>	<i>50 068</i>	<i>53 103</i>	<i>55 961</i>	<i>59 023</i>
Subsidies	199	256	344	313	291	388	301	447	447
less									
Rates and insurance	2 850	3 261	3 394	3 277	3 923	4 331	4 335	4 359	4 306
Maintenance	3 448	3 732	3 959	4 118	4 325	4 577	4 639	4 963	4 981
Consumption of financial services	549	580	1 104	1 915	1 704	1 644	1 808	955	1 538
Miscellaneous (including commission)	794	868	971	1 058	1 187	1 194	1 166	1 250	1 351
<i>Gross operating surplus from ownership of dwellings</i>	<i>30 998</i>	<i>33 541</i>	<i>34 686</i>	<i>35 542</i>	<i>36 828</i>	<i>38 710</i>	<i>41 456</i>	<i>44 881</i>	<i>47 294</i>
less Gross operating surplus from ownership of dwellings by sectors other than households	754	760	778	713	771	824	785	805	843
<i>Gross operating surplus from ownership of dwellings by persons</i>	<i>30 244</i>	<i>32 781</i>	<i>33 908</i>	<i>34 829</i>	<i>36 057</i>	<i>37 886</i>	<i>40 671</i>	<i>44 076</i>	<i>46 451</i>
less									
Consumption of fixed capital	11 907	12 034	12 379	12 847	13 958	14 434	14 970	15 848	17 274
Interest, etc., payable	12 111	12 828	10 694	10 162	10 108	13 375	16 481	15 654	14 426
Income from dwelling rent received by persons	6 226	7 919	10 835	11 820	11 991	10 077	9 220	12 574	14 751

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Gross value of agricultural production									
Wool (including skin wool)	5 718	4 181	2 980	2 569	2 450	3 318	2 558	2 621	2 757
Livestock	7 169	6 097	5 704	6 519	8 184	7 269	7 105	7 200	7 986
Sugar cane	883	756	605	801	945	1 195	1 220	1 208	1 255
Wheat	2 799	2 005	2 115	2 686	2 867	2 127	4 305	4 878	3 762
Other grain crops	1 271	1 035	1 354	1 355	1 530	1 368	2 298	2 298	2 283
Other crops	5 213	5 540	6 091	5 896	6 174	6 441	7 601	7 778	7 844
Other livestock products	2 118	2 198	2 283	2 647	2 727	2 682	3 156	3 138	3 147
Output for own consumption	650	685	722	756	799	876	963	980	1 026
<i>Total gross value of agricultural production</i>	<i>25 821</i>	<i>22 497</i>	<i>21 854</i>	<i>23 229</i>	<i>25 676</i>	<i>25 276</i>	<i>29 206</i>	<i>30 101</i>	<i>30 060</i>
Subsidies not included in GVP	390	387	490	455	527	602	658	726	750
less									
Production valuation adjustment	-233	-35	98	-321	-24	283	-340	-378	-599
Production costs other than wages and consumption of fixed capital									
Marketing costs	2 041	2 092	2 059	2 268	2 306	1 955	2 547	3 069	3 194
Seed and fodder	2 233	2 354	2 600	2 396	2 437	3 149	2 899	2 833	2 743
Other costs	7 570	7 923	7 497	7 630	8 310	9 054	9 601	10 281	10 413
<i>Total agricultural factor income</i>	<i>14 600</i>	<i>10 550</i>	<i>10 090</i>	<i>11 711</i>	<i>13 174</i>	<i>11 437</i>	<i>15 157</i>	<i>15 022</i>	<i>15 059</i>
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	731	1 333	609	594	594	508	489	413	455
<i>Gross agricultural product at market prices</i>	<i>15 331</i>	<i>11 883</i>	<i>10 699</i>	<i>12 305</i>	<i>13 768</i>	<i>11 945</i>	<i>15 646</i>	<i>15 435</i>	<i>15 514</i>
less									
Consumption of fixed capital	3 870	3 444	3 612	3 808	3 850	4 071	4 350	4 216	4 385
Compensation of employees	2 545	2 352	2 230	2 284	2 445	2 667	2 733	2 983	2 993
Net property income payable	2 487	2 378	2 010	1 701	1 512	1 887	2 003	1 861	1 645
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	731	1 333	609	594	594	508	489	413	455
<i>Agricultural income</i>	<i>5 698</i>	<i>2 376</i>	<i>2 238</i>	<i>3 918</i>	<i>5 367</i>	<i>2 812</i>	<i>6 071</i>	<i>5 962</i>	<i>6 036</i>
less									
Increase in assets with marketing organizations	69	-22	-119	430	97	-493	558	790	741
Output for own consumption	650	685	722	756	799	876	963	980	1 026
Realised agricultural income	4 979	1 713	1 635	2 732	4 471	2 429	4 550	4 192	4 269

4.1

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, By Type of Asset—Current prices

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private									
Dwellings	18 904	17 484	17 936	20 878	23 893	25 626	23 620	24 372	28 482
Other buildings and structures	17 892	15 372	12 085	10 908	11 399	12 545	15 755	18 999	22 737
Machinery and equipment	27 252	24 252	23 256	27 710	30 542	36 937	38 314	41 677	44 430
Livestock	1 085	343	208	657	765	711	1 119	1 112	1 271
Intangible fixed assets	3 786	3 959	3 949	4 789	5 090	5 407	5 531	6 456	6 757
Ownership transfer costs	5 164	4 540	4 666	4 908	5 787	5 568	5 483	6 114	7 338
<i>Total private</i>	<i>74 083</i>	<i>65 950</i>	<i>62 100</i>	<i>69 850</i>	<i>77 476</i>	<i>86 794</i>	<i>89 822</i>	<i>98 730</i>	<i>111 015</i>
Public corporations									
Dwellings	1 217	1 186	867	1 146	744	892	851	632	384
Other buildings and structures	7 412	7 546	7 301	6 529	6 863	7 967	7 961	6 970	5 484
Machinery and equipment	4 499	3 444	3 621	2 679	1 982	2 593	1 981	1 434	1 824
Intangible fixed assets	516	556	592	732	757	750	729	790	899
<i>Total public corporations</i>	<i>13 644</i>	<i>12 732</i>	<i>12 381</i>	<i>11 086</i>	<i>10 346</i>	<i>12 202</i>	<i>11 522</i>	<i>9 826</i>	<i>8 591</i>
General government									
Dwellings	160	175	274	184	148	285	135	51	137
Other buildings and structures	6 386	6 419	6 406	6 832	6 807	7 144	7 019	8 192	8 040
Machinery and equipment	2 815	2 923	2 924	3 061	3 088	3 174	3 274	2 934	2 833
Intangible fixed assets	829	793	761	1 030	1 076	1 053	1 027	1 158	1 314
<i>Total general government</i>	<i>10 190</i>	<i>10 310</i>	<i>10 365</i>	<i>11 107</i>	<i>11 119</i>	<i>11 656</i>	<i>11 455</i>	<i>12 335</i>	<i>12 324</i>
Total									
Dwellings	20 281	18 845	19 077	22 208	24 785	26 803	24 606	25 055	29 003
Other buildings and structures	31 690	29 337	25 792	24 269	25 069	27 656	30 735	34 161	36 261
Machinery and equipment	34 566	30 619	29 801	33 450	35 612	42 704	43 569	46 045	49 087
Livestock	1 085	343	208	657	765	711	1 119	1 112	1 271
Intangible fixed assets	5 131	5 308	5 302	6 551	6 923	7 210	7 287	8 404	8 970
Ownership transfer costs	5 164	4 540	4 666	4 908	5 787	5 568	5 483	6 114	7 338
Total	97 917	88 992	84 846	92 043	98 941	110 652	112 799	120 891	131 930

4.2

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, By Type of Asset—Chain Volume Measures(a)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private									
Dwellings	20 961	18 711	19 169	22 269	25 077	26 220	23 712	24 372	28 163
Other buildings and structures	18 483	15 589	12 580	11 511	12 021	13 006	16 027	18 999	22 180
Machinery and equipment	27 193	23 742	22 561	25 263	27 299	33 849	35 546	41 677	44 771
Livestock	1 078	802	568	1 341	1 520	1 003	1 123	1 112	1 182
Intangible fixed assets	2 984	3 191	3 303	4 149	4 588	5 051	5 341	6 456	6 982
Ownership transfer costs	5 236	5 422	5 981	6 052	6 721	6 469	5 851	6 114	6 832
<i>Total private</i>	<i>74 986</i>	<i>66 764</i>	<i>63 486</i>	<i>69 629</i>	<i>76 095</i>	<i>85 316</i>	<i>87 457</i>	<i>98 730</i>	<i>110 110</i>
Public corporations									
Dwellings	1 245	1 188	908	1 209	770	918	852	632	374
Other buildings and structures	8 728	8 454	7 883	7 099	7 425	8 430	8 114	6 970	5 331
Machinery and equipment	4 118	3 103	3 244	2 320	1 685	2 316	1 800	1 434	1 801
Intangible fixed assets	343	392	443	580	636	668	687	790	951
<i>Total public corporations</i>	<i>14 603</i>	<i>13 186</i>	<i>12 606</i>	<i>11 300</i>	<i>10 503</i>	<i>12 384</i>	<i>11 453</i>	<i>9 826</i>	<i>8 457</i>
General government									
Dwellings	176	186	294	197	154	294	138	51	133
Other buildings and structures	7 667	7 325	6 921	7 454	7 409	7 600	7 178	8 192	7 851
Machinery and equipment	2 095	2 180	2 228	2 308	2 359	2 612	2 855	2 934	2 992
Intangible fixed assets	581	575	580	826	904	947	972	1 158	1 387
<i>Total general government</i>	<i>10 201</i>	<i>10 031</i>	<i>9 854</i>	<i>10 644</i>	<i>10 723</i>	<i>11 392</i>	<i>11 171</i>	<i>12 335</i>	<i>12 363</i>
Total									
Dwellings	22 398	20 104	20 371	23 679	25 996	27 431	24 702	25 055	28 670
Other buildings and structures	35 140	31 458	27 351	26 015	26 811	28 990	31 317	34 161	35 363
Machinery and equipment	33 482	29 169	28 231	29 992	31 397	38 804	40 232	46 045	49 564
Livestock	1 078	802	568	1 341	1 520	1 003	1 123	1 112	1 182
Intangible fixed assets	3 904	4 153	4 324	5 561	6 133	6 668	7 001	8 404	9 321
Ownership transfer costs	5 236	5 422	5 981	6 052	6 721	6 469	5 851	6 114	6 832
Total	99 713	89 920	85 898	91 523	97 276	109 010	110 030	120 891	130 931

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 483	2 461	2 534	3 403	3 996	4 282	4 688	5 398	5 487
Mining	6 359	6 956	6 484	7 401	7 312	8 904	9 003	10 409	13 434
Manufacturing	8 916	7 543	7 405	8 355	8 697	10 475	10 573	10 589	11 739
Electricity, gas and water supply	224	190	150	1 516	1 484	1 364	2 303	2 906	3 916
Construction	2 797	1 979	1 661	1 808	2 311	2 571	2 610	2 247	3 176
Wholesale trade	2 279	2 758	2 013	2 191	2 803	2 386	2 411	3 039	3 379
Retail trade	2 941	2 968	3 136	3 329	3 999	4 509	4 469	4 304	5 475
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2 470	2 697	1 765	1 265	1 397	2 404	3 136	3 047	3 002
Transport and storage	2 558	2 488	1 891	2 188	3 149	4 067	4 649	4 866	5 067
Communication services	255	303	447	1 550	1 510	1 740	2 376	2 798	1 869
Finance and insurance	6 507	3 430	4 076	3 192	2 834	2 930	2 982	3 872	4 558
Property and business services	7 248	7 295	5 015	4 843	4 917	5 741	7 088	9 308	9 144
Government administration and defence
Education	430	465	421	449	504	489	559	590	639
Health and community services	1 247	1 082	1 171	1 431	1 644	1 731	1 552	1 779	1 836
Cultural and recreational services	874	861	875	706	919	1 606	1 975	2 577	2 027
Personal and other services	427	450	454	437	320	401	345	515	447
Ownership of dwellings	18 904	17 484	17 936	20 878	23 893	25 626	23 620	24 372	28 482
<i>Total (excluding ownership transfers costs)</i>	<i>68 919</i>	<i>61 410</i>	<i>57 434</i>	<i>64 942</i>	<i>71 689</i>	<i>81 226</i>	<i>84 339</i>	<i>92 616</i>	<i>103 677</i>
Ownership transfer costs	5 164	4 540	4 666	4 908	5 787	5 568	5 483	6 114	7 338
Total	74 083	65 950	62 100	69 850	77 476	86 794	89 822	98 730	111 015

4.4

GENERAL GOVERNMENT GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, By Level of Government and Purpose—Current Prices

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
National									
General public services	812	725	804	666	602	505	563	403	-621
Defence	793	739	783	785	1 086	1 261	1 113	1 187	1 536
Education	363	489	479	752	867	853	895	919	918
Health	56	94	81	37	-63	-206	9	26	19
Social security and welfare	103	96	199	121	103	181	140	155	224
Housing and community amenities	127	150	243	124	118	82	55	-96	103
Transport and communication	366	216	123	147	280	284	105	88	77
Other economic services	119	147	128	151	145	185	253	300	228
All other	260	286	317	233	224	188	210	176	159
Total national	2 999	2 942	3 157	3 016	3 362	3 333	3 343	3 158	2 643
State and local									
General public services	285	538	714	527	698	649	460	426	526
Education	1 090	1 145	1 049	1 178	1 046	1 077	1 130	1 241	1 123
Health	759	816	752	877	1 034	1 115	929	1 188	1 515
Social security and welfare	77	82	84	121	89	89	95	113	113
Housing and community amenities	385	357	332	470	515	724	524	788	455
Transport and communication	2 854	2 654	2 530	3 208	2 810	2 905	3 161	3 495	3 710
Other economic services	494	440	373	316	357	448	437	287	199
All other	1 247	1 336	1 374	1 394	1 208	1 316	1 376	1 639	2 040
Total state and local	7 191	7 368	7 208	8 091	7 757	8 323	8 112	9 177	9 681
General government									
General public services	1 097	1 263	1 518	1 193	1 300	1 154	1 023	829	-95
Defence	793	739	783	785	1 086	1 261	1 113	1 187	1 536
Education	1 453	1 634	1 528	1 930	1 913	1 930	2 025	2 160	2 041
Health	815	910	833	914	971	909	938	1 214	1 534
Social security and welfare	180	178	283	242	192	270	235	268	337
Housing and community amenities	512	507	575	594	633	806	579	692	558
Transport and communication	3 220	2 870	2 653	3 355	3 090	3 189	3 266	3 583	3 787
Other economic services	613	587	501	467	502	633	690	587	427
All other	1 507	1 622	1 691	1 627	1 432	1 504	1 586	1 815	2 199
Total general government	10 190	10 310	10 365	11 107	11 119	11 656	11 455	12 335	12 324

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
National									
Public non-financial corporations									
Transport and communication	5 183	4 849	4 693	4 005	3 247	4 526	4 668	4 752	4 166
Other purposes	149	50	41	60	48	-101	-41	11	57
<i>Total non-financial corporations</i>	5 332	4 899	4 734	4 065	3 295	4 425	4 627	4 763	4 223
Public financial corporations	470	327	278	256	373	312	311	129	97
<i>Total national</i>	5 802	5 226	5 012	4 321	3 668	4 737	4 938	4 892	4 320
State and local									
Public non-financial corporations									
Housing	1 344	1 054	942	1 237	824	1 004	942	560	611
Water supply	677	717	772	697	617	893	1 101	472	346
Other community amenities	907	985	940	923	898	822	508	702	512
Fuel and energy									
Electricity	2 171	2 179	2 316	1 692	1 257	2 252	1 743	960	702
Other	363	394	356	97	152	174	185	88	64
Transport and communication	1 336	1 082	1 342	1 677	2 456	1 987	1 908	1 993	1 891
Other purposes	420	393	187	96	278	157	85	207	184
<i>Total non-financial corporations</i>	7 218	6 804	6 855	6 419	6 482	7 289	6 472	4 982	4 310
Public financial corporations	624	702	514	346	196	176	112	-48	-39
<i>Total state and local</i>	7 842	7 506	7 369	6 765	6 678	7 465	6 584	4 934	4 271
Total public corporations									
Public non-financial corporations									
Housing	1 344	1 054	942	1 237	824	1 004	942	560	611
Water supply	677	717	772	697	617	893	1 101	472	346
Other community amenities	907	985	940	923	898	822	508	702	512
Fuel and energy									
Electricity	2 171	2 179	2 316	1 692	1 257	2 252	1 743	960	702
Other	363	394	356	97	152	174	185	88	64
Transport and communication	6 519	5 931	6 035	5 682	5 703	6 513	6 576	6 745	6 057
Other purposes	569	443	228	156	326	56	44	218	241
<i>Total non-financial corporations</i>	12 550	11 703	11 589	10 484	9 777	11 714	11 099	9 745	8 533
Public financial corporations	1 094	1 029	792	602	569	488	423	81	58
Total public corporations	13 644	12 732	12 381	11 086	10 346	12 202	11 522	9 826	8 591

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Changes in 'book value' of inventories									
Manufacturing	1 968	-830	-668	1 183	-344	1 840	1 159	-352	1 146
Wholesale trade	887	-909	-304	-515	3 149	1 988	22	52	2 489
Retail trade	852	162	50	1 242	-707	1 736	154	1 072	-466
Other non-farm industries	749	602	-230	307	-194	-147	462	680	134
<i>Total private non-farm</i>	<i>4 456</i>	<i>-975</i>	<i>-1 152</i>	<i>2 217</i>	<i>1 904</i>	<i>5 417</i>	<i>1 797</i>	<i>1 452</i>	<i>3 303</i>
Farm	-46	-143	-125	-342	466	454	2	-199	467
Public marketing authorities	2 312	530	-261	303	692	-1 142	-472	-637	-1 071
Other public authorities	143	-315	-98	-307	-38	123	-837	-2 324	340
<i>Total changes in 'book value'</i>	<i>6 865</i>	<i>-903</i>	<i>-1 636</i>	<i>1 871</i>	<i>3 024</i>	<i>4 852</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>-1 708</i>	<i>3 039</i>
less Stock valuation adjustment									
Private non-farm	2 255	1 616	652	1 773	483	2 476	-373	-175	1 291
Farm	-10	-41	-21	-28	43	69	-106	80	-39
Public marketing authorities	-771	-947	148	-186	699	398	-250	-396	-626
<i>Total stock valuation adjustment</i>	<i>1 474</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>1 559</i>	<i>1 225</i>	<i>2 943</i>	<i>-729</i>	<i>-491</i>	<i>626</i>
Changes in inventories									
Private non-farm	2 201	-2 591	-1 804	444	1 421	2 941	2 170	1 627	2 012
Farm	-36	-102	-104	-314	423	385	108	-279	506
Public marketing authorities	3 083	1 477	-409	489	-7	-1 540	-222	-241	-445
Other public authorities	143	-315	-98	-307	-38	123	-837	-2 324	340
Total changes in inventories	5 391	-1 531	-2 415	312	1 799	1 909	1 219	-1 217	2 413

4.7

CHANGES IN INVENTORIES, Chain Volume Measures(a)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Changes in inventories									
Private non-farm									
Manufacturing	1 214	-1 461	-839	731	-509	888	1 675	-363	815
Wholesale trade	250	-1 327	-550	-1 135	2 896	1 797	486	453	1 832
Retail trade	249	-361	-301	836	-1 102	1 393	-200	950	-713
Other non-farm industries	737	355	-230	175	-155	-351	446	587	63
<i>Total private non-farm</i>	<i>2 428</i>	<i>-2 856</i>	<i>-1 928</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>1 343</i>	<i>3 778</i>	<i>2 406</i>	<i>1 627</i>	<i>1 997</i>
Farm	-12	-54	-185	-393	250	446	91	-279	459
Public marketing authorities	2 427	1 343	-447	762	21	-1 572	-201	-241	-554
Other public authorities	128	-330	-118	-328	-41	104	-840	-2 324	327
Total changes in inventories	6 280	-1 278	-2 673	577	1 557	2 969	1 366	-1 217	2 229

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

AT CURRENT PRICES ...

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a) ...

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	years
DWELLINGS							
1984–85	11 487	198 045	4 617	20 244	337 356	8 127	18.0
1985–86	12 503	220 626	5 239	20 267	349 404	8 469	18.1
1986–87	12 025	241 643	5 789	18 319	359 134	8 792	18.3
1987–88	13 609	277 162	6 393	19 431	369 674	9 099	18.5
1988–89	18 772	326 907	7 669	23 129	383 632	9 432	18.5
1989–90	20 281	363 010	8 877	22 398	396 493	9 786	18.7
1990–91	18 845	378 944	9 497	20 104	406 684	10 114	18.9
1991–92	19 077	388 782	9 768	20 371	416 834	10 418	19.1
1992–93	22 208	404 912	10 092	23 679	430 008	10 752	19.2
1993–94	24 785	427 969	10 633	25 996	445 132	11 139	19.3
1994–95	26 803	453 193	11 312	27 431	461 282	11 566	19.4
1995–96	24 606	471 023	11 956	24 702	474 245	11 996	19.5
1996–97	25 055	487 152	12 413	25 055	487 152	12 413	19.7
1997–98	29 003	508 059	13 020	28 670	503 291	12 866	19.8

OTHER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

1984–85	17 174	301 629	10 248	26 944	460 386	16 134	16.6
1985–86	20 826	334 847	11 494	29 945	474 289	16 598	16.7
1986–87	22 965	367 071	12 630	30 922	488 712	17 108	16.9
1987–88	25 678	402 686	13 835	32 449	504 239	17 636	17.0
1988–89	27 877	442 516	15 186	33 028	519 889	18 178	17.1
1989–90	31 690	481 503	16 716	35 140	537 203	18 754	17.2
1990–91	29 337	505 749	17 886	31 458	550 079	19 310	17.4
1991–92	25 792	513 901	18 511	27 351	558 205	19 747	17.7
1992–93	24 269	517 644	18 671	26 015	564 503	20 112	18.0
1993–94	25 069	529 798	19 035	26 811	571 251	20 469	18.3
1994–95	27 656	552 219	19 799	28 990	579 848	20 857	18.5
1995–96	30 735	577 045	20 870	31 317	590 325	21 301	18.8
1996–97	34 161	603 148	21 809	34 161	603 148	21 809	18.9
1997–98	36 261	629 221	22 982	35 363	616 584	22 420	19.1

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1984–85	20 817	138 999	15 100	25 662	195 720	19 504	8.5
1985–86	24 339	164 106	17 899	26 798	204 970	20 625	8.5
1986–87	27 680	184 847	21 083	27 403	213 445	21 762	8.6
1987–88	29 737	195 755	22 819	28 909	222 145	22 931	8.6
1988–89	33 352	208 676	23 859	33 100	233 994	24 306	8.6
1989–90	34 566	224 384	26 081	33 482	244 381	25 931	8.7
1990–91	30 619	233 355	28 076	29 169	247 769	27 323	8.8
1991–92	29 801	243 591	29 311	28 231	248 781	28 220	9.0
1992–93	33 450	257 256	31 523	29 992	250 718	29 005	9.2
1993–94	35 612	263 335	33 189	31 397	253 595	29 870	9.3
1994–95	42 704	273 205	33 681	38 804	263 383	31 129	9.3
1995–96	43 569	277 377	35 100	40 232	272 556	32 735	9.3
1996–97	46 045	285 512	34 632	46 045	285 512	34 632	9.3
1997–98	49 087	304 853	36 735	49 564	299 201	36 833	9.2

(a) Reference period for chain volume measures is 1996–97.

AT CURRENT PRICES

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	years
OWNERSHIP TRANSFER COSTS(b)							
1984-85	2 573	n.a.	2 573	5 358	n.a.	5 358	n.a.
1985-86	2 817	n.a.	2 817	5 090	n.a.	5 090	n.a.
1986-87	3 190	n.a.	3 190	4 995	n.a.	4 995	n.a.
1987-88	4 909	n.a.	4 909	6 241	n.a.	6 241	n.a.
1988-89	6 945	n.a.	6 945	7 184	n.a.	7 184	n.a.
1989-90	5 164	n.a.	5 164	5 236	n.a.	5 236	n.a.
1990-91	4 540	n.a.	4 540	5 422	n.a.	5 422	n.a.
1991-92	4 666	n.a.	4 666	5 981	n.a.	5 981	n.a.
1992-93	4 908	n.a.	4 908	6 052	n.a.	6 052	n.a.
1993-94	5 787	n.a.	5 787	6 721	n.a.	6 721	n.a.
1994-95	5 568	n.a.	5 568	6 469	n.a.	6 469	n.a.
1995-96	5 483	n.a.	5 483	5 851	n.a.	5 851	n.a.
1996-97	6 114	n.a.	6 114	6 114	n.a.	6 114	n.a.
1997-98	7 338	n.a.	7 338	6 832	n.a.	6 832	n.a.

SOFTWARE

1984-85	1 052	1 834	596	522	912	296	2.4
1985-86	1 356	2 407	788	714	1 268	415	2.3
1986-87	1 950	3 324	1 054	1 085	1 856	589	2.2
1987-88	2 408	4 330	1 383	1 419	2 563	819	2.1
1988-89	2 624	5 169	1 705	1 637	3 243	1 070	2.2
1989-90	3 573	6 599	2 124	2 367	4 389	1 413	2.2
1990-91	3 886	7 754	2 604	2 728	5 467	1 836	2.3
1991-92	4 056	8 602	2 992	3 023	6 428	2 236	2.4
1992-93	5 060	10 062	3 449	4 002	7 971	2 732	2.5
1993-94	5 316	11 147	3 945	4 448	9 360	3 313	2.6
1994-95	5 386	11 831	4 304	4 794	10 530	3 830	2.6
1995-96	5 411	12 228	4 534	5 106	11 536	4 277	2.7
1996-97	6 218	13 224	4 810	6 218	13 224	4 810	2.7
1997-98	6 727	14 513	5 191	7 133	15 165	5 503	2.7

MINERAL EXPLORATION

1984-85	1 257	13 560	663	1 823	19 427	962	9.5
1985-86	1 190	14 656	728	1 648	20 095	1 008	9.9
1986-87	755	15 205	779	1 003	20 068	1 035	10.5
1987-88	1 302	16 303	827	1 670	20 705	1 061	10.9
1988-89	1 333	17 656	895	1 640	21 269	1 100	11.3
1989-90	1 192	18 989	979	1 376	21 529	1 130	11.8
1990-91	1 185	19 824	1 057	1 291	21 680	1 151	12.3
1991-92	1 075	20 197	1 086	1 154	21 673	1 166	12.8
1992-93	1 243	20 597	1 125	1 304	21 808	1 180	13.3
1993-94	1 302	20 936	1 146	1 360	21 981	1 198	13.7
1994-95	1 585	21 696	1 184	1 635	22 414	1 221	14.0
1995-96	1 688	22 503	1 236	1 708	22 891	1 251	14.3
1996-97	2 005	23 639	1 287	2 005	23 639	1 287	14.4
1997-98	2 051	24 643	1 358	2 006	24 344	1 328	14.6

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

(b) Ownership transfer costs are assumed to be entirely consumed at the moment they are incurred.

AT CURRENT PRICES . . .

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a) . .

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	years
LIVESTOCK							
1984–85	788	1 706	415	827	2 818	597	3.2
1985–86	504	1 678	401	645	3 045	690	3.2
1986–87	360	2 019	444	478	2 927	721	3.5
1987–88	1 196	3 365	695	1 044	3 586	776	3.4
1988–89	1 844	3 912	1 031	1 284	4 453	929	3.3
1989–90	1 085	2 351	838	1 078	4 856	1 076	3.5
1990–91	343	1 590	344	802	4 782	1 145	3.8
1991–92	208	1 899	493	568	4 162	1 137	4.5
1992–93	657	2 115	617	1 341	4 227	1 089	4.6
1993–94	765	2 781	564	1 520	4 569	1 099	4.6
1994–95	711	3 922	827	1 003	4 403	1 112	4.8
1995–96	1 119	4 389	1 171	1 123	4 359	1 091	4.9
1996–97	1 112	4 349	1 081	1 112	4 349	1 081	4.9
1997–98	1 271	5 492	1 183	1 182	4 451	1 108	4.8
ARTISTIC ORIGINALS							
1984–85	172	275	144	362	566	304	1.9
1985–86	207	339	179	396	642	344	1.8
1986–87	187	351	203	332	610	361	1.9
1987–88	220	392	221	356	611	358	1.9
1988–89	174	355	230	250	501	331	2.0
1989–90	367	524	259	485	689	345	1.8
1990–91	238	481	297	295	597	370	1.9
1991–92	172	376	267	203	445	316	2.0
1992–93	246	387	240	277	444	271	2.0
1993–94	306	463	255	340	524	284	1.8
1994–95	238	443	271	260	481	298	1.7
1995–96	187	367	260	193	381	269	1.8
1996–97	180	314	227	180	314	227	1.9
1997–98	190	295	209	182	288	200	1.8
TOTAL							
1984–85	55 315	656 047	34 356	78 468	1 009 112	49 295	14.8
1985–86	63 739	738 660	39 544	82 481	1 046 195	51 566	14.9
1986–87	69 109	814 459	45 173	82 545	1 080 365	53 995	15.0
1987–88	79 056	899 993	51 082	89 380	1 118 159	57 561	15.1
1988–89	92 915	1 005 190	57 520	99 165	1 162 564	61 329	15.2
1989–90	97 917	1 097 359	61 037	99 713	1 205 923	62 633	15.3
1990–91	88 992	1 147 697	64 301	89 920	1 234 088	65 818	15.4
1991–92	84 846	1 177 347	67 094	85 898	1 254 423	68 494	15.7
1992–93	92 043	1 212 973	70 624	91 523	1 278 077	70 683	15.9
1993–94	98 941	1 256 430	74 554	97 276	1 304 985	73 629	16.1
1994–95	110 652	1 316 508	76 946	109 010	1 341 683	76 206	16.2
1995–96	112 799	1 364 933	80 611	110 030	1 376 018	78 717	16.3
1996–97	120 891	1 417 338	82 372	120 891	1 417 338	82 372	16.3
1997–98	131 930	1 487 076	88 016	130 931	1 463 324	87 090	16.4

(a) Reference period for chain volume measures is 1996–97.

AT CURRENT PRICES ...

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b) ...

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	years
NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS							
1984-85	24 539	261 688	15 916	32 215	380 683	21 097	13.0
1985-86	30 517	298 410	18 489	36 451	398 146	22 251	13.0
1986-87	34 575	332 574	21 275	38 144	416 044	23 578	13.1
1987-88	38 018	363 806	23 361	40 358	434 802	24 985	13.1
1988-89	40 016	397 710	25 071	41 718	453 285	26 463	13.2
1989-90	44 244	433 465	27 672	44 279	472 733	28 152	13.2
1990-91	42 911	456 766	29 958	41 996	487 456	29 759	13.3
1991-92	38 502	469 622	31 261	37 636	495 719	30 894	13.5
1992-93	41 013	483 851	33 019	39 600	504 903	31 970	13.7
1993-94	44 830	499 141	34 669	43 048	516 295	33 294	13.9
1994-95	51 384	522 999	35 905	49 955	533 363	34 926	13.9
1995-96	56 569	547 793	37 996	54 851	553 321	36 809	14.0
1996-97	59 693	575 766	38 959	59 693	575 766	38 959	13.9
1997-98	63 996	611 333	41 713	63 509	599 230	41 344	13.9
FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS							
1984-85	2 656	24 641	1 163	2 369	33 730	1 082	10.2
1985-86	3 005	28 499	1 421	2 482	35 925	1 220	10.4
1986-87	3 246	32 014	1 687	2 554	37 962	1 371	10.7
1987-88	3 967	35 801	1 892	3 112	40 544	1 545	10.9
1988-89	6 468	42 229	2 124	4 994	45 548	1 763	10.6
1989-90	7 275	48 954	2 495	5 380	50 752	2 030	10.5
1990-91	4 174	50 996	2 750	3 089	52 320	2 252	10.9
1991-92	4 628	52 687	2 946	3 528	54 264	2 473	11.2
1992-93	3 433	53 055	3 171	2 664	54 650	2 690	11.7
1993-94	2 893	53 062	3 245	2 299	54 342	2 796	12.3
1994-95	2 927	53 534	3 192	2 462	54 144	2 864	12.9
1995-96	3 022	53 840	3 211	2 697	54 080	2 973	13.5
1996-97	3 491	54 622	3 173	3 491	54 622	3 173	13.9
1997-98	4 108	56 254	3 342	4 330	55 600	3 453	14.2
GENERAL GOVERNMENT							
1984-85	6 901	121 604	5 037	8 857	183 865	6 733	13.1
1985-86	8 006	132 957	5 645	9 534	187 475	6 992	13.3
1986-87	8 764	143 440	6 220	9 812	191 077	7 259	13.5
1987-88	8 510	153 269	6 692	9 189	193 601	7 505	13.7
1988-89	8 609	163 902	7 160	9 040	195 578	7 748	13.9
1989-90	10 190	175 465	7 859	10 201	198 590	8 109	14.1
1990-91	10 310	184 240	8 583	10 031	200 761	8 545	14.4
1991-92	10 365	187 807	9 103	9 854	202 332	8 882	14.6
1992-93	11 107	189 372	9 390	10 644	204 411	9 216	14.8
1993-94	11 119	192 934	9 713	10 723	206 130	9 583	15.0
1994-95	11 656	199 829	10 024	11 392	208 107	9 943	15.2
1995-96	11 455	205 727	10 456	11 171	209 336	10 266	15.4
1996-97	12 335	211 351	10 574	12 335	211 351	10 574	15.6
1997-98	12 324	217 020	10 932	12 363	212 941	10 914	15.8

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

AT CURRENT PRICES ...

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b) ...

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	years
HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDING DWELLINGS OWNED BY PERSONS(c)							
1984-85	18 647	248 114	9 667	30 256	413 418	15 414	15.9
1985-86	19 394	278 794	11 172	28 758	426 936	16 211	16.0
1986-87	19 335	306 431	12 802	26 333	436 952	16 821	16.2
1987-88	23 654	347 118	14 228	30 099	450 391	17 470	16.4
1988-89	30 874	401 350	16 214	35 665	468 935	18 375	16.4
1989-90	31 044	439 474	17 846	33 745	484 215	19 340	16.5
1990-91	27 056	455 695	18 469	29 124	493 798	20 039	16.8
1991-92	26 685	467 231	19 118	28 688	502 287	20 469	17.0
1992-93	31 582	486 695	20 136	32 772	514 321	20 896	17.2
1993-94	34 312	511 293	21 141	34 911	528 404	21 451	17.4
1994-95	39 117	540 146	22 257	39 043	546 153	22 144	17.4
1995-96	36 270	557 573	23 465	35 526	559 301	22 825	17.6
1996-97	39 258	575 600	23 552	39 258	575 600	23 552	17.8
1997-98	44 164	602 470	24 690	43 897	595 553	24 546	17.8

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Includes unincorporated enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households.

AT CURRENT PRICES

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)

	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>End-year net capital stock</i>	<i>Consumption of fixed capital</i>	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>	<i>End-year net capital stock</i>	<i>Consumption of fixed capital</i>	<i>Capital services index(c)</i>	<i>End-year average age of gross stock</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		years
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING								
1984-85	3 757	29 954	2 704	5 704	47 839	4 448	90.1	11.1
1985-86	3 134	33 686	3 046	4 460	48 048	4 625	92.7	11.3
1986-87	2 880	36 688	3 484	3 661	47 247	4 639	89.4	11.6
1987-88	4 612	40 023	3 924	5 089	48 086	4 678	91.0	11.7
1988-89	5 567	42 450	4 384	5 651	49 549	4 890	95.8	11.7
1989-90	4 621	42 287	4 347	5 036	50 008	5 113	100.4	11.9
1990-91	2 568	40 962	3 908	3 250	48 351	5 136	111.8	12.3
1991-92	2 622	41 180	4 040	3 316	46 739	5 011	103.6	12.8
1992-93	3 514	42 165	4 278	4 052	45 853	4 891	103.4	13.1
1993-94	4 126	43 502	4 356	4 558	45 567	4 845	104.0	13.2
1994-95	4 416	45 234	4 643	4 617	45 347	4 829	103.3	13.5
1995-96	4 827	45 426	5 026	4 658	45 153	4 794	106.5	13.7
1996-97	5 557	45 919	4 804	5 557	45 919	4 804	100.0	13.8
1997-98	5 669	48 343	4 990	5 554	46 640	4 886	102.6	13.8

MINING

1984-85	3 752	40 733	2 665	5 580	59 524	4 006	59.3	9.0
1985-86	4 564	45 716	3 034	6 213	61 761	4 165	61.8	9.2
1986-87	4 796	50 183	3 426	6 013	63 625	4 342	64.6	9.5
1987-88	5 986	54 994	3 782	7 117	66 466	4 545	67.8	9.7
1988-89	5 991	59 836	4 099	6 907	68 832	4 765	70.8	10.0
1989-90	6 404	64 769	4 503	7 006	71 064	4 969	73.9	10.2
1990-91	7 021	68 245	4 874	7 411	73 495	5 180	77.2	10.4
1991-92	6 492	70 354	5 066	6 857	75 121	5 370	80.3	10.7
1992-93	7 739	73 789	5 365	8 034	77 761	5 560	84.0	10.9
1993-94	7 631	76 563	5 617	7 853	79 971	5 756	86.9	11.1
1994-95	9 127	81 076	5 860	9 335	83 505	5 977	91.0	11.2
1995-96	9 287	85 330	6 221	9 327	86 758	6 231	94.8	11.3
1996-97	11 029	91 494	6 518	11 029	91 494	6 518	100.0	11.3
1997-98	14 953	101 728	7 148	14 568	99 482	6 963	108.4	11.1

MANUFACTURING

1984-85	4 578	45 369	4 435	6 126	65 422	6 180	79.5	11.7
1985-86	5 313	50 472	5 007	6 424	65 910	6 285	80.6	11.9
1986-87	6 876	55 740	5 660	7 579	67 566	6 455	82.0	11.9
1987-88	7 783	59 866	6 156	8 242	69 666	6 709	84.2	12.0
1988-89	8 178	63 973	6 452	8 610	71 821	6 978	86.6	12.0
1989-90	9 271	68 966	6 979	9 439	74 546	7 296	89.8	11.9
1990-91	7 821	70 601	7 451	7 773	75 051	7 566	89.8	12.1
1991-92	7 713	71 786	7 628	7 647	75 207	7 698	89.9	12.2
1992-93	8 572	73 952	8 024	8 259	75 886	7 840	91.0	12.3
1993-94	9 142	75 483	8 333	8 716	76 834	8 038	91.9	12.4
1994-95	10 699	78 493	8 536	10 391	79 284	8 344	94.7	12.4
1995-96	10 945	80 921	8 957	10 617	81 487	8 714	98.0	12.3
1996-97	11 106	83 765	9 057	11 106	83 765	9 057	100.0	12.3
1997-98	12 653	89 211	9 541	12 512	87 060	9 411	103.6	12.1

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Experimental. Reference year for the index of the flow of capital services is 1996-97 = 100.0. The scope of this index is briefly described in Paragraph 22 in the explanatory notes. Estimates are not available for the non-market industries.

AT CURRENT PRICES

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Capital services index(c)	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		years
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER								
1984-85	3 930	61 548	2 525	6 503	96 120	3 648	89.3	16.6
1985-86	4 022	67 212	2 830	6 167	97 985	3 775	91.0	16.8
1986-87	4 290	72 000	3 092	6 226	99 755	3 887	93.0	17.0
1987-88	3 969	75 900	3 247	5 592	100 767	3 967	92.4	17.3
1988-89	4 075	80 364	3 358	5 535	101 689	4 003	89.8	17.6
1989-90	4 275	85 667	3 524	5 507	102 600	4 018	85.7	17.9
1990-91	4 348	91 428	3 689	5 277	103 335	4 017	81.2	18.2
1991-92	4 446	94 675	3 853	5 066	103 947	4 011	77.6	18.5
1992-93	4 438	95 368	3 905	4 452	103 981	4 010	80.4	18.9
1993-94	3 906	96 441	3 956	3 929	103 947	4 058	80.3	19.2
1994-95	5 318	100 734	4 072	5 231	105 377	4 142	85.3	19.5
1995-96	5 340	104 660	4 336	5 192	106 544	4 303	93.2	19.7
1996-97	4 480	106 680	4 458	4 480	106 680	4 458	100.0	20.1
1997-98	3 174	107 164	4 556	3 149	105 301	4 507	99.4	20.6

CONSTRUCTION

	1 494	10 341	858	1 963	15 415	1 195	61.8	10.3
1984-85	1 494	10 341	858	1 963	15 415	1 195	61.8	10.3
1985-86	1 786	12 434	1 040	2 103	16 527	1 294	65.9	10.2
1986-87	2 064	14 429	1 254	2 183	17 605	1 388	69.5	10.2
1987-88	2 453	16 221	1 406	2 485	18 919	1 490	74.3	10.1
1988-89	2 959	18 358	1 559	2 981	20 650	1 640	81.6	9.9
1989-90	2 977	20 284	1 765	2 902	22 071	1 808	86.7	9.9
1990-91	2 164	20 915	1 907	2 082	22 389	1 920	88.2	10.1
1991-92	1 851	21 241	1 970	1 778	22 283	1 966	88.6	10.4
1992-93	2 021	21 877	2 084	1 882	22 250	2 002	89.4	10.7
1993-94	2 543	22 682	2 213	2 319	22 635	2 066	92.0	10.9
1994-95	2 780	23 486	2 290	2 587	23 197	2 163	95.3	11.1
1995-96	2 816	23 826	2 391	2 641	23 673	2 264	98.2	11.2
1996-97	2 466	23 844	2 345	2 466	23 844	2 345	100.0	11.4
1997-98	3 397	25 267	2 455	3 419	24 875	2 461	105.7	11.4

WHOLESALE TRADE

	1 701	18 110	1 165	1 918	25 553	1 436	81.0	12.4
1984-85	1 701	18 110	1 165	1 918	25 553	1 436	81.0	12.4
1985-86	1 836	20 526	1 359	1 880	26 243	1 519	83.0	12.6
1986-87	1 989	22 601	1 569	1 871	26 815	1 601	84.0	12.8
1987-88	2 135	24 143	1 709	1 955	27 370	1 684	86.1	13.1
1988-89	2 399	25 827	1 803	2 182	28 091	1 766	90.5	13.2
1989-90	2 363	27 243	1 943	2 094	28 595	1 853	92.0	13.4
1990-91	2 827	28 303	2 070	2 487	29 448	1 950	91.0	13.6
1991-92	2 067	28 416	2 133	1 844	29 411	2 070	90.1	13.9
1992-93	2 297	28 955	2 231	2 053	29 532	2 075	88.7	14.2
1993-94	2 901	29 837	2 345	2 593	30 170	2 167	94.2	14.3
1994-95	2 441	30 179	2 402	2 250	30 266	2 265	97.9	14.6
1995-96	2 381	30 178	2 452	2 243	30 242	2 337	98.3	14.9
1996-97	3 064	30 972	2 443	3 064	30 972	2 443	100.0	14.9
1997-98	3 529	32 566	2 580	3 578	32 022	2 603	104.6	14.8

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Experimental. Reference year for the index of the flow of capital services is 1996-97 = 100.0. The scope of this index is briefly described in Paragraph 22 in the explanatory notes. Estimates are not available for the non-market industries.

AT CURRENT PRICES

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Capital services index(c)	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		years
RETAIL TRADE								
1984-85	1 853	15 829	1 225	2 233	22 301	1 556	62.7	11.1
1985-86	2 162	18 454	1 460	2 336	23 302	1 662	65.4	11.1
1986-87	2 399	20 725	1 730	2 334	24 170	1 771	67.5	11.2
1987-88	2 610	22 304	1 906	2 469	25 054	1 883	70.1	11.3
1988-89	2 932	24 033	2 027	2 785	26 149	2 004	73.2	11.3
1989-90	2 958	25 700	2 217	2 742	27 024	2 137	75.7	11.4
1990-91	2 985	26 705	2 391	2 733	27 713	2 262	77.7	11.5
1991-92	3 156	27 824	2 496	2 911	28 462	2 365	80.1	11.6
1992-93	3 405	29 290	2 688	3 080	29 267	2 475	82.8	11.7
1993-94	4 072	30 886	2 879	3 663	30 559	2 622	86.1	11.7
1994-95	4 548	32 727	3 046	4 202	32 204	2 832	91.2	11.7
1995-96	4 507	33 839	3 247	4 225	33 565	3 055	95.4	11.6
1996-97	4 373	34 817	3 259	4 373	34 817	3 259	100.0	11.6
1997-98	5 657	37 654	3 469	5 721	37 167	3 509	106.8	11.4

ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

1984-85	1 146	9 835	456	1 554	14 062	607	43.1	13.5
1985-86	1 730	12 055	562	2 120	15 697	674	48.0	12.9
1986-87	1 811	14 186	677	2 050	17 155	742	51.7	12.5
1987-88	2 260	16 608	778	2 422	18 943	814	56.5	12.1
1988-89	2 497	19 286	886	2 573	20 791	904	62.5	11.8
1989-90	2 468	21 608	1 023	2 418	22 360	999	67.8	11.7
1990-91	2 693	23 228	1 145	2 591	24 001	1 098	73.6	11.5
1991-92	1 752	23 585	1 208	1 721	24 598	1 176	76.3	11.8
1992-93	1 291	23 698	1 269	1 255	24 640	1 222	77.5	12.2
1993-94	1 413	24 008	1 319	1 372	24 768	1 266	79.9	12.6
1994-95	2 438	25 438	1 388	2 390	25 912	1 345	85.8	12.7
1995-96	3 219	27 437	1 491	3 135	27 713	1 445	91.6	12.6
1996-97	3 185	29 437	1 564	3 185	29 437	1 564	100.0	12.5
1997-98	3 243	31 573	1 705	3 229	31 040	1 701	109.3	12.5

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

1984-85	5 578	75 014	4 068	8 009	116 367	5 910	64.5	16.7
1985-86	7 440	84 029	4 673	9 709	120 642	6 168	69.3	16.7
1986-87	8 013	91 636	5 334	9 644	124 519	6 485	74.4	16.6
1987-88	6 354	95 768	5 645	7 423	125 511	6 692	74.8	16.8
1988-89	7 291	101 580	5 838	8 470	127 547	6 852	77.9	17.0
1989-90	8 771	109 887	6 340	9 749	130 716	7 124	82.5	17.0
1990-91	7 962	117 446	6 858	8 496	132 110	7 376	84.6	17.1
1991-92	7 473	121 763	7 316	7 686	132 381	7 534	87.8	17.4
1992-93	8 064	123 936	7 607	8 170	132 964	7 656	91.8	17.6
1993-94	8 599	126 301	7 871	8 589	133 827	7 776	96.4	17.8
1994-95	9 491	130 909	7 944	9 534	135 539	7 917	98.8	17.9
1995-96	9 532	134 872	8 207	9 381	136 924	8 024	98.7	18.0
1996-97	9 782	138 663	8 118	9 782	138 663	8 118	100.0	18.1
1997-98	10 226	143 805	8 439	10 062	140 535	8 257	103.7	18.2

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Experimental. Reference year for the index of the flow of capital services is 1996-97 = 100.0. The scope of this index is briefly described in Paragraph 22 in the explanatory notes. Estimates are not available for the non-market industries.

AT CURRENT PRICES

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Capital services index(c)	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		years
COMMUNICATION								
1984-85	1 704	18 180	826	2 085	25 529	983	22.9	12.6
1985-86	2 500	21 621	1 028	2 746	27 582	1 100	27.4	12.5
1986-87	2 373	24 366	1 226	2 422	29 048	1 221	29.9	12.6
1987-88	2 593	27 029	1 362	2 595	30 574	1 330	34.1	12.7
1988-89	2 733	29 946	1 499	2 714	32 036	1 454	38.3	12.7
1989-90	3 307	32 807	1 729	3 158	33 799	1 611	45.2	12.8
1990-91	3 388	34 059	1 935	3 209	35 383	1 787	52.1	12.8
1991-92	3 164	34 962	2 043	3 063	36 617	1 929	58.5	12.9
1992-93	3 971	37 235	2 255	3 801	38 529	2 099	70.3	12.9
1993-94	3 752	38 856	2 429	3 598	39 958	2 254	73.6	13.0
1994-95	5 035	41 950	2 513	4 871	42 639	2 389	78.5	12.9
1995-96	6 380	46 004	2 736	6 150	46 466	2 611	87.0	12.6
1996-97	6 877	50 702	2 921	6 877	50 702	2 921	100.0	12.3
1997-98	5 255	53 950	3 205	5 193	52 823	3 180	106.8	12.4

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

1984-85	2 763	24 921	1 216	2 398	33 668	1 088	54.6	6.7
1985-86	3 124	28 857	1 492	2 514	35 917	1 236	59.6	6.7
1986-87	3 447	32 502	1 782	2 648	38 081	1 404	65.5	6.7
1987-88	4 216	36 425	2 017	3 244	40 813	1 600	70.1	6.7
1988-89	6 772	43 010	2 280	5 144	45 965	1 845	77.5	6.7
1989-90	7 632	49 906	2 696	5 571	51 325	2 146	86.5	6.8
1990-91	4 534	52 067	2 991	3 322	53 027	2 407	87.4	7.0
1991-92	4 945	53 795	3 210	3 731	55 011	2 656	91.0	6.9
1992-93	3 864	54 306	3 469	2 975	55 552	2 906	91.9	7.0
1993-94	3 485	54 548	3 593	2 754	55 528	3 066	92.4	7.2
1994-95	3 513	55 170	3 582	2 945	55 558	3 195	94.3	7.3
1995-96	3 510	55 459	3 622	3 128	55 582	3 346	96.0	7.3
1996-97	4 118	56 375	3 591	4 118	56 375	3 591	100.0	7.1
1997-98	4 801	58 226	3 803	5 067	57 625	3 948	105.1	6.9

PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES

1984-85	3 189	21 840	1 283	3 532	30 278	1 405	n.a.	9.1
1985-86	3 928	26 580	1 612	3 963	33 474	1 612	n.a.	9.1
1986-87	5 379	32 217	2 018	4 995	37 728	1 858	n.a.	8.9
1987-88	7 593	39 284	2 431	6 806	43 891	2 193	n.a.	8.6
1988-89	7 569	46 153	2 853	6 722	49 367	2 588	n.a.	8.5
1989-90	7 635	52 346	3 395	6 573	54 081	3 019	n.a.	8.5
1990-91	7 563	56 595	3 845	6 478	58 103	3 414	n.a.	8.6
1991-92	5 354	58 084	4 091	4 665	59 529	3 675	n.a.	9.0
1992-93	5 242	59 827	4 391	4 547	60 561	3 893	n.a.	9.4
1993-94	5 597	61 478	4 687	4 884	61 649	4 142	n.a.	9.8
1994-95	6 149	63 479	4 865	5 587	63 166	4 428	n.a.	10.1
1995-96	7 462	65 912	5 129	6 957	65 729	4 774	n.a.	10.3
1996-97	9 701	70 617	5 292	9 701	70 617	5 292	n.a.	10.3
1997-98	9 547	75 685	5 815	9 792	74 742	5 954	n.a.	10.3

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Experimental. Reference year for the index of the flow of capital services is 1996-97 = 100.0. The scope of this index is briefly described in Paragraph 22 in the explanatory notes. Estimates are not available for the non-market industries.

AT CURRENT PRICES

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Capital services index(c)	End-year average age of gross stock years
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		
GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE								
1984-85	1 594	26 611	1 224	1 719	37 753	1 383	n.a.	19.5
1985-86	2 208	29 724	1 412	2 187	38 894	1 462	n.a.	19.6
1986-87	2 603	32 722	1 600	2 406	40 212	1 551	n.a.	19.6
1987-88	2 437	35 275	1 750	2 195	41 109	1 644	n.a.	19.7
1988-89	2 415	37 888	1 887	2 169	41 806	1 742	n.a.	19.9
1989-90	2 894	40 514	2 104	2 501	42 771	1 876	n.a.	20.0
1990-91	2 868	41 771	2 301	2 468	43 458	2 026	n.a.	20.1
1991-92	3 083	42 351	2 428	2 640	44 240	2 170	n.a.	20.2
1992-93	2 812	42 565	2 566	2 440	44 582	2 311	n.a.	20.4
1993-94	3 220	43 460	2 692	2 828	45 226	2 450	n.a.	20.5
1994-95	3 411	44 942	2 794	3 114	45 991	2 611	n.a.	20.6
1995-96	3 194	45 865	2 904	2 986	46 368	2 755	n.a.	20.7
1996-97	3 250	46 843	2 887	3 250	46 843	2 887	n.a.	20.9
1997-98	2 923	47 765	2 985	3 014	46 871	3 029	n.a.	21.2

EDUCATION

1984-85	1 601	31 163	1 026	1 988	46 109	1 323	n.a.	15.1
1985-86	1 590	34 105	1 160	1 817	46 752	1 373	n.a.	15.6
1986-87	1 762	36 773	1 282	1 892	47 423	1 424	n.a.	16.0
1987-88	1 764	39 375	1 389	1 823	47 932	1 478	n.a.	16.4
1988-89	1 840	42 223	1 497	1 839	48 381	1 532	n.a.	16.8
1989-90	2 186	44 977	1 651	2 088	49 039	1 607	n.a.	17.2
1990-91	2 210	46 481	1 804	2 083	49 554	1 712	n.a.	17.6
1991-92	2 304	46 907	1 914	2 187	50 035	1 817	n.a.	18.0
1992-93	2 819	47 619	2 028	2 690	50 962	1 938	n.a.	18.3
1993-94	2 866	48 831	2 147	2 742	51 780	2 068	n.a.	18.5
1994-95	2 915	50 687	2 242	2 829	52 560	2 181	n.a.	18.8
1995-96	3 261	52 660	2 360	3 178	53 564	2 297	n.a.	19.0
1996-97	3 466	54 703	2 417	3 466	54 703	2 417	n.a.	19.1
1997-98	3 687	57 022	2 544	3 689	55 914	2 545	n.a.	19.2

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

1984-85	1 446	19 527	859	1 830	28 591	1 076	n.a.	14.7
1985-86	1 628	21 931	1 005	1 884	29 514	1 151	n.a.	14.9
1986-87	1 707	24 043	1 154	1 843	30 277	1 223	n.a.	15.1
1987-88	1 942	26 146	1 267	2 021	31 158	1 292	n.a.	15.3
1988-89	1 958	28 288	1 364	1 983	31 891	1 361	n.a.	15.5
1989-90	2 473	30 639	1 510	2 416	33 028	1 456	n.a.	15.6
1990-91	2 465	32 059	1 658	2 374	33 956	1 573	n.a.	15.7
1991-92	2 534	32 909	1 755	2 409	34 836	1 674	n.a.	15.8
1992-93	2 885	34 068	1 868	2 751	35 986	1 782	n.a.	15.9
1993-94	3 114	35 621	1 999	2 970	37 233	1 907	n.a.	15.9
1994-95	3 187	37 471	2 114	3 074	38 434	2 039	n.a.	16.0
1995-96	2 974	38 802	2 234	2 880	39 253	2 162	n.a.	16.1
1996-97	3 334	40 400	2 287	3 334	40 400	2 287	n.a.	16.1
1997-98	3 446	42 215	2 419	3 460	41 501	2 433	n.a.	16.2

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Experimental. Reference year for the index of the flow of capital services is 1996-97 = 100.0. The scope of this index is briefly described in Paragraph 22 in the explanatory notes. Estimates are not available for the non-market industries.

AT CURRENT PRICES . . .

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)

	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross fixed capital formation	End-year net capital stock	Consumption of fixed capital	Capital services index(c)	End-year average age of gross stock
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		years
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES								
1984-85	670	4 230	398	924	6 013	566	50.4	10.4
1985-86	895	5 094	488	1 123	6 604	631	55.6	10.2
1986-87	904	5 817	574	1 047	7 032	682	58.1	10.1
1987-88	1 087	6 586	638	1 202	7 589	719	62.1	10.0
1988-89	1 115	7 335	692	1 196	8 079	748	64.5	10.0
1989-90	1 286	8 198	783	1 321	8 682	809	70.8	10.0
1990-91	1 163	8 621	881	1 167	8 995	882	72.3	10.1
1991-92	1 149	8 940	893	1 152	9 255	884	72.4	10.3
1992-93	1 081	9 225	920	1 058	9 437	889	73.5	10.5
1993-94	1 253	9 608	978	1 219	9 755	940	77.4	10.7
1994-95	1 923	10 641	1 038	1 886	10 689	1 008	83.7	10.4
1995-96	2 207	11 794	1 096	2 152	11 819	1 057	89.6	10.1
1996-97	2 879	13 644	1 120	2 879	13 644	1 120	100.0	9.6
1997-98	2 404	15 091	1 204	2 389	14 874	1 203	107.7	9.5

PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES

1984-85	501	4 795	235	633	7 036	298	n.a.	12.1
1985-86	562	5 536	284	647	7 446	329	n.a.	12.1
1986-87	591	6 189	337	630	7 793	358	n.a.	12.2
1987-88	741	6 885	379	765	8 263	389	n.a.	12.2
1988-89	895	7 731	424	908	8 848	430	n.a.	12.2
1989-90	933	8 553	487	918	9 382	479	n.a.	12.2
1990-91	1 049	9 298	556	1 012	9 952	538	n.a.	12.1
1991-92	1 030	9 859	616	986	10 419	593	n.a.	12.2
1992-93	951	10 270	676	897	10 734	641	n.a.	12.4
1993-94	768	10 458	720	719	10 797	676	n.a.	12.7
1994-95	902	10 828	737	858	10 986	702	n.a.	13.0
1995-96	884	11 062	763	844	11 122	729	n.a.	13.2
1996-97	1 083	11 474	764	1 083	11 474	764	n.a.	13.4
1997-98	1 056	11 943	800	1 061	11 747	805	n.a.	13.5

OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS

1984-85	11 487	198 045	4 617	20 244	337 356	8 127	n.a.	18.0
1985-86	12 503	220 626	5 239	20 267	349 404	8 469	n.a.	18.1
1986-87	12 025	241 643	5 789	18 319	359 134	8 792	n.a.	18.3
1987-88	13 609	277 162	6 393	19 431	369 674	9 099	n.a.	18.5
1988-89	18 772	326 907	7 669	23 129	383 632	9 432	n.a.	18.5
1989-90	20 281	363 010	8 877	22 398	396 493	9 786	n.a.	18.7
1990-91	18 845	378 944	9 497	20 104	406 684	10 114	n.a.	18.9
1991-92	19 077	388 782	9 768	20 371	416 834	10 418	n.a.	19.1
1992-93	22 208	404 912	10 092	23 679	430 008	10 752	n.a.	19.2
1993-94	24 785	427 969	10 633	25 996	445 132	11 139	n.a.	19.3
1994-95	26 803	453 193	11 312	27 431	461 282	11 566	n.a.	19.4
1995-96	24 606	471 023	11 956	24 702	474 245	11 996	n.a.	19.5
1996-97	25 055	487 152	12 413	25 055	487 152	12 413	n.a.	19.7
1997-98	29 003	508 059	13 020	28 670	503 291	12 866	n.a.	19.8

(a) Excludes ownership transfer costs.

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

(c) Experimental. Reference year for the index of the flow of capital services is 1996-97 = 100.0. The scope of this index is briefly described in Paragraph 22 in the explanatory notes. Estimates are not available for the non-market industries.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication contains detailed national accounts estimates for the years 1989–90 to 1997–98. Estimates are provided for gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, the national income account, the national capital account, the national financial account and the national balance sheet. Income, capital and financial accounts and a balance sheet are provided for each sector of the economy. Also provided is a range of information classified by industry, details of capital (including capital stocks) and productivity statistics. For a list of the statistics included in this publication, see the List of Tables. For a comprehensive description of the Australian system of national accounts, see Appendix 2.
- 2** The full time series for the statistics in this publication are available on PC-Ausstats, the ABS's on-line data service. For the key aggregates, information is available back to 1959–60.
- 3** Official estimates of national income and expenditure have been compiled by the ABS since 1945, when estimates were published for the years 1938–39 to 1944–45. Until 1993 they were published annually as papers entitled *National Income and Expenditure* issued by the Treasurer with the Commonwealth Government Budget Papers.
- 4** In 1963 a number of important changes in the structure and presentation of the national accounts and in the conceptual basis and definitions of the principal aggregates were introduced in a new annual publication entitled *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, 1948–49 to 1961–62* (Cat no. 5204.0). Constant price estimates of the principal expenditure aggregates were presented for the first time.
- 5** In the issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, 1971–72* (Cat. no. 5204.0), published in 1973, the structure of the accounts was revised to accord more closely to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts* (1968).
- 6** In this issue, which has been renamed the *Australian System of National Accounts*, a number of changes have been introduced, including the implementation of a revised international standard for national accounting (entitled *System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA93)), the replacement of constant price estimates by chain volume measures and the integration of the national income, expenditure and product accounts with the input-output tables. Also, the scope of the publication has been expanded to include balance sheets, capital stock and multifactor productivity statistics. Previously, these statistics had been published in separate publications.
- 7** SNA93 was produced by five international organisations involved in the use of economic statistics and the promotion of international statistical standards—United Nations, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and Commission of the European Communities. It was developed after a long review process in which the ABS, along with other national statistical agencies, was extensively involved.
- 8** A Discussion Paper entitled *Introduction of Revised International Statistical Standards in ABS Macro-economic Statistics* (Cat. no. 5245.0) was published in December 1994 to inform users about changes that would be made if the ABS were to implement the revised standards in full, and to request users' views about the relative importance of the various enhancements. In September 1997 the ABS published an Information Paper, *Implementation of Revised*

International Standards in the Australian National Accounts (Cat. no. 5251.0). It informed users of the changes that the ABS proposed introducing into the accounts and set out the target dates for implementing those changes. A companion paper, *Implementing New International Standards in ABS International Accounts* (Cat. no. 5364.0), was also published in September 1997. An Information Paper, *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0) published in March 1998, set out the ABS proposals for replacing the constant price estimates and reported the results of empirical studies into the impact of chain volume measures on the growth in various components of gross domestic product.

9 In November 1998, a revamped set of quarterly accounts for the June quarter 1998 was compiled reflecting the new standards and methods. These revamped accounts were released as an Information Paper, *Upgraded Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5253.0). A companion paper, *Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts* (Cat. no. 5254.0), was released in December 1998. The new standards and methods were formally introduced into the national accounts in the September quarter 1998 issue of *National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0), which was released in December 1998.

CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS, SOURCES AND METHODS

10 An expanded version of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5216.0) was released in May 1990. It outlines major concepts and definitions, describes sources of data and methods used to derive annual and quarterly estimates for major aggregates at current and constant prices and discusses the accuracy and reliability of the national accounts. In addition, it includes documentation on input-output tables, flow of funds tables, capital stock and state accounts. An updated version was released on CD-ROM in July 1996. This product, entitled *Statistical Concepts Reference Library on CD-ROM* (Cat. no. 1361.0), also contains sources and methods publications for a wide range of ABS statistics, including balance of payments, public finance and the consumer price index. The national accounts concepts, sources and methods documents are being revised to reflect the new standards and compilation methods; it is expected that the revisions will be completed by late 1999. In the meantime, the Information Papers listed above (especially Cat. nos. 5251.0 and 5253.0) summarise the major changes.

11 Brief definitions and descriptions of items in the national accounts are shown in the Glossary. Appendix 1 provides information about the conceptual framework of the national accounts. Appendix 2 provides information about the structure of the Australian national accounts.

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

12 Consistent with SNA93 recommendations, the ABS has replaced its constant price estimates with annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres volume measures. In general, chain volume measures provide better indicators of movement in real output and expenditure than do constant price estimates because they take account of changes in price relativities that occur between one year and the next. A full discussion of the concepts and methods underlying ABS chain volume measures is contained in the Information Paper, *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0), published in March 1998.

13 Chain volume measures are not generally additive. In other words, in general, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the year preceding the latest year as the reference year.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

This means that the chain volume measures are additive for the reference year and the latest year. A change in the reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).

A SINGLE MEASURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

14 There are three approaches which can be used to measure gross domestic product (GDP).

- The *income approach* (I), which involves summing factor incomes, consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
- The *expenditure approach* (E), which involves summing all final expenditures, changes in inventories and exports less imports of goods and services.
- The *production approach* (P), which involves taking the value of goods and services *produced* by an industry (i.e. output) and deducting the cost of goods and services *used up* by the industry in the production process (i.e. intermediate consumption).

15 While each measure should, conceptually, deliver the same estimate of GDP, if the three measures are compiled independently using different data sources then different estimates of GDP result. However, the Australian national accounts estimates have been integrated with annual balanced supply and use tables. These tables have been compiled from 1994–95, up to the year preceding the latest completed financial year. As integration with balanced supply and use tables ensures that the same estimate of GDP is obtained from the three approaches, annual estimates using the I, E and P approaches are identical for the years for which these tables are available.

16 Prior to 1994–95, the estimates using each approach are based on independent sources, and there are usually differences between the I, E and P estimates. Nevertheless, for these periods, a single estimate of GDP has been compiled. In chain volume terms, GDP is derived from the expenditure based estimates.

17 As a result of the above methods:

- there is no statistical discrepancy for annual estimates from 1994–95 up to the year prior to the latest year, in either current price or volume terms;
- for years prior to 1994–95, and the latest year, statistical discrepancies exist between estimates based on the I, E and P approaches and the single estimate of GDP, in both current prices and volume terms. These discrepancies are shown in the relevant tables.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

18 The industry statistics in this publication are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC) (Cat. No. 1292.0).

RELIABILITY AND FUTURE REVISIONS

19 National accounts estimates are prepared from a wide range of statistical sources, some of which are available quickly and some only with a delay of several years. Some are closely related to the desired national accounting basis, but others are not completely satisfactory in various respects, including coverage, concepts and timing. Most of the basic data derive from the general system of statistical surveys or as a by-product of government administrative processes. The frequency, detail and timeliness of these data sources are constrained by many factors, including the other purposes which they must serve. Any increase in timeliness of data is usually at the expense of detail, reliability or additional

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES

resources. Therefore, estimates for recent years may be subject to considerable revision as firmer data become available.

20 This publication is part of a regular sequence of national accounts publications. The first estimates of national accounts for a particular year are released in the June quarter issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0), generally released in early September. The June quarter issue is also the first to reflect the results of rebenchmarking to annual supply and use tables.

21 The estimates in this issue of 5204.0 are consistent with those in the December quarter 1998 issue of 5206.0 except for the estimates of consumption of fixed capital (COFC) and other series that are affected by COFC. The COFC estimates have been updated since the December quarter 1998 accounts. Consequently, the estimates in this issue of 5204.0 for COFC and aggregates that are affected by this component (such as net operating surplus, government final consumption expenditure, household income and gross domestic product) have been revised.

22 This publication contains tables of net capital stock, the consumption of fixed capital and the flow of capital services. Such statistics were formerly released in a separate annual publication, *Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock* (Cat. no. 5221.0), which was discontinued after the 1995–96 issue. Unlike the other series in this group, the capital services index includes land, inventories, and ownership transfer costs. The flow of capital services is used to calculate multifactor productivity estimates, and has a wider asset scope than the capital stock estimates, which are restricted to produced fixed assets. The flow of capital services is discussed in more detail in the feature article. Estimates of gross capital stock are available on request.

23 This publication also contains tables of labour productivity, capital productivity and multifactor productivity. Such statistics were formerly released in a separate annual publication, *Australian National Accounts: Multifactor Productivity* (Cat. no. 5234.0), which was discontinued after the 1995–96 issue.

24 In addition, this publication contains the major tables from the national and sectoral financial accounts. *Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts* (Cat. no. 5232.0) (a quarterly publication first released in its current form in June 1992) provides a financial profile of each sector of the economy and details of markets for various financial instruments. There are also tables showing inter-sectoral transactions in financial assets and liabilities, and summary matrices showing alternative estimates of sectoral financial surpluses and deficits.

25 Finally, this publication contains the major tables from the national and sectoral balance sheets. The standard data service *Australian National Accounts: National Balance Sheet* (Cat. no. 5241.0.40.001) provides more detailed estimates of the value of assets and liabilities.

26 Input-output tables for 1994–95, consistent with the 1994–95 estimates for income, expenditure and production shown in this publication, are available in *Australian National Accounts: Input Output Tables 1994–95* (Cat. no. 5209.0). There is also an annual state accounts publication *Annual State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0) containing estimates of gross domestic product and its components broken down by State.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

27 Occasional Papers produced by officers of the ABS report on various aspects of research being undertaken on the national accounts. They are not used for the release of official statistics and do not necessarily reflect the views of the ABS. The following Occasional Papers are available at all ABS offices:

- *Studies in National Accounting: Current Cost Depreciation and Net Capital Stock*—C. Bailey (1981/1)
- *The Accuracy and Reliability of the Quarterly Australian National Accounts*—A. Johnson (1982/2)
- *State Accounts, Australia: Issues and Experimental Estimates*—S. Burrell, J. Daniel, A. Johnson and R. Walters (1984/4)
- *The Effects of Rebasing the Constant Price Estimates of the Australian National Accounts*—R. Dippelsman (1985/1)
- *Estimates of Depreciation and Capital Stock, Australia*—R. Walters and R. Dippelsman (1985/3)
- *Estimates of Multifactor Productivity, Australia*—C. Aspden (Cat. no. 5233.0)
- *Productivity, Prices, Profits and Pay, 1964–65 to 1989–90*—I. Castles (Cat. no. 5239.0)
- *Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy, 1992* (Cat. no. 5240.0)
- *National Balance Sheets for Australia: Issues and Experimental Estimates, 1989–1992* (Cat. no. 5241.0)

INFORMATION PAPERS

28 Information Papers are published by the ABS to provide information on topical issues and developments. The following Information Papers relating to national accounting issues are available at all ABS offices:

- *Measuring Unpaid Household Work: Issues and Experimental Estimates* (Cat. no. 5236.0)
- *Introduction of Revised International Statistical Standards in ABS Macro-economic Statistics* (Cat. no. 5245.0)
- *Implementation of Revised International Standards in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5251.0)
- *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0)
- *Upgraded Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5253.0)

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

29 As well as the publications previously referred to, other national accounts publications produced by the ABS which may be of interest are:

- *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (Commodity Details)* (Cat. no. 5215.0)
- *A Guide to the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5235.0)

30 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The *Catalogue* and *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office.

APPENDIX 1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and have been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. At their summary level, the accounts reflect key economic flows: production, income, consumption, investment and saving. At their more detailed level, they are designed to present a statistical picture of the structure of the economy and the detailed processes that make up domestic production and its distribution.

The purpose of this Appendix is to outline the basic structure of the national accounting system and the theoretical concepts that the system embodies.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

The Australian system of national accounts (ASNA) is based on the principles expounded in the *System of National Accounts*, 1993 (SNA93). The SNA is also being adopted by other government statistical offices throughout the world, although the degree to which the recommendations of the 1993 revision have been implemented varies considerably between countries.

The SNA brings together, within the one integrated framework, the various streams of economic accounts, including estimates of national income, expenditure, and product, input-output tables, financial accounts and national and sector balance sheets. It is designed to provide international guidance to national statistical authorities in the compilation and presentation of national accounts, and to serve as a basis for standardised reporting to the United Nations and other international bodies such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The SNA93 provides definitions and classifications which form the basis for the collection of integrated economic statistics in general.

Although a number of other international standards have been developed for more detailed presentation of statistics for specific areas of economic accounts, such as the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* and *Government Finance Statistics*, the SNA has the central position in economic statistics standards. Considerable effort has been devoted in the international arena to the elimination of inconsistencies between the SNA and the other standards.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The ASNA includes not only the traditional annual and quarterly estimates of national income, expenditure and product, but also input-output tables, state estimates, estimates of capital stock, financial accounts, balance sheets and reconciliation accounts and productivity estimates. The system could also be defined more widely to include balance of payments and public finance statistics. However, these are documented in detail elsewhere and are not considered further in this Appendix except to the extent that they provide data items for elements of the ASNA.

A full discussion of SNA93 recommendations and their implementation in the ASNA is contained in the Information Papers *Implementation of Revised International Standards in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. No. 5251.0), *Upgraded Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5253.0) and *Upgraded Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts* (Cat. No. 5254.0). Although there are some areas where the ASNA does not follow SNA93 treatments precisely, to all intents and purposes the ASNA can now be considered to be on an SNA93 basis. The main reasons for not implementing all SNA93 recommendations are that the data required to support a recommendation are unavailable or that a recommendation is not significant in the Australian context.

THE CONCEPT OF
PRODUCTION

The central concept in a national accounting system is economic production. Production is a physical process, carried out under the management of an institutional unit, whereby labour, accumulated capital assets and knowledge are used to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services. Production is not confined to the production of goods by farms, mines, factories, etc. It also includes the provision of services of all kinds which either add to the value of goods (such as transport and merchandising services), or are directly bought and sold in the market in their own right (such as the services of doctors, teachers and entertainers).

All goods and services that are produced as outputs must be able to be sold in markets or at least be capable of being provided by one institutional unit to another, with or without charge. SNA93 defines the 'production boundary' to include:

- all production actually destined for the market, whether for sale or barter. It also includes all goods and services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by government units or non-profit institutions serving households.

In principle, production should be valued at market prices, which are generally transaction prices. In the absence of market transactions, valuation is made according to costs incurred or by reference to market prices for analogous goods or services.

Most goods and services provided by general government bodies (as distinct from public enterprises such as government railways) are not normally sold but are nevertheless regarded as part of production. In practice, they are valued at a cost comprising the total of the wages and salaries paid to the employees of general government bodies and the cost of purchased goods and services used including an allowance for the consumption of fixed capital. Similar considerations apply to non-profit institutions—for example, clubs, trade unions, chambers of commerce and churches—whose costs are largely or wholly met by members and benefactors so that the goods and services produced need not be sold at a commercially determined price. As with general government bodies, the production of non-profit institutions is valued at cost in the national accounts.

Imputations are made for some goods and services which are not sold in the market place and therefore are not amenable to direct measurement. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their exclusion could result in distortions in the accounts. In the ASNA, imputations are made for the following:

- *Rent of owner-occupied dwellings.* The imputation of rent to owner-occupied dwellings enables the services provided by dwellings to their owner-occupiers to be treated consistently with the marketed services provided by rented dwellings to their tenants. This treatment is considered necessary because, if a large number of rented houses were sold to their occupiers and if estimates of imputed rent were not calculated for owner-occupied dwellings, then there would be an apparent decrease in gross domestic product without any decrease in the provision of housing services. In effect, owner-occupiers (like other owners of dwellings) are regarded as operating businesses; they receive rents (from themselves as consumers), pay expenses, and make a net contribution to the value of production which accrues to them as owners.

- *Income received in the form of imputed contributions by government employers to unfunded superannuation schemes and imputed property income on the accumulated financial assets of households in those schemes.*
- *Income received in kind.* Fringe benefits provided by businesses to their employees include the private use of company cars, rent subsidies, low interest loans, etc.
- *Value added by owner-builders in the construction of dwellings and alterations and additions to dwellings* that are within the scope of building work covered by the ABS Building Activity Collection.
- *Goods and services produced by persons in the course of their normal occupation and consumed by them* are included where practicable (e.g. an estimate is made for farm production consumed on the farm).
- *Goods produced by persons outside their normal occupations and consumed by them*, that is, 'backyard production'.
- *Services provided by financial institutions over and above explicit charges made.*

Among other unmarketed services for which imputations are sometimes mooted, one of the most important is the unpaid services of persons working in the home. Consistent with the recommendations of SNA93, the ASNA estimates of production do not include these services. However, in recognition of the importance of the issue of unpaid household and volunteer work, the ABS issued an Information Paper in February 1990 entitled *Measuring Unpaid Household Work: Issues and Experimental Estimates* (Cat. no. 5236.0). In September 1994 an Occasional Paper was released entitled *Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy*, 1992 (Cat. no. 5240.0) which provided a more comprehensive measure of unpaid work and was based on data from the 1992 Time Use Survey conducted by the ABS. The ABS is compiling updated estimates of the value of unpaid work using data from the 1997 Time Use Survey. SNA93 recommends that estimates of the value of unpaid household work should be compiled in satellite accounts. These are accounting statements separate from, but consistent with, the gross domestic product account and other existing accounts, providing supplementary information which can be used in conjunction with the data in the existing national accounts. The ABS has not yet compiled such a satellite account.

Production, and associated income flows should conceptually be measured on an accruals basis. Under this basis, transactions between institutional units are recorded when something of economic value is provided by one party to the other. This may or may not coincide with a cash transaction. Transactions internal to one institutional unit are equivalently recorded when economic value is created or transformed. For the most part, transactions in the ASNA are recorded on an accrual basis. However, in some areas, it is only possible to record transactions on a cash basis. Many—but not all—of the transactions of general government are recorded on this basis.

THE CONCEPT OF GDP

An important objective of the ASNA is to measure the value of economic production in Australia in a given period. In doing so, care must be taken to avoid double counting. Many goods and services are bought by enterprises for use in their own productive activities. If the value of all goods and services produced were added together there would be serious duplication because some goods and services would be added in several times at successive stages of production. In the national accounts it is the value added in production which is important.

This is the essence of the concept of gross domestic product (GDP) which is formally defined as:

- the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

GDP is defined geographically; it is the value added in production in the economic territory of Australia regardless of whether the factors of production are owned by Australians or by non-residents. Economic territory is defined in paragraph 14.9 of the SNA93 which states:

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, and capital circulate freely. In the case of maritime countries, it includes any islands belonging to that country which are subject to exactly the same fiscal and monetary authorities as the mainland, so that goods and persons may move freely to and from such islands without any kind of customs or immigration formalities. The economic territory of a country includes: (a) the airspace, territorial waters, and continental shelf lying in international waters over which the country enjoys exclusive rights or over which it has, or claims to have, jurisdiction in respect of the right to fish or to exploit fuels or minerals below the sea bed; (b) territorial enclaves in the rest of the world (clearly demarcated areas of land which are located in other countries and which are used by the government which owns or rents them for diplomatic, military, scientific or other purposes—embassies, consulates, military bases, scientific stations, information or immigration offices, aid agencies. etc.—with the formal agreement of the government of the country in which they are physically located).

An alternative aggregate measure is gross national income (GNI), which is equal to GDP less primary incomes payable to non-residents plus primary incomes receivable from non-residents. Thus GNI is equal to primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units, regardless of where the production takes place.

To ensure that GDP is a measure of economic production that is free of duplication, national accountants draw a distinction between intermediate and final purchases. All goods and services which are used up in the course of production by resident producers are intermediate purchases (and are referred to as intermediate consumption). Purchases of capital goods and finished goods and work in progress going into inventories are the only purchases of goods by resident producers that are regarded as parts of final demand.

The gross in GDP indicates that no deduction is made for consumption of fixed capital; in other words, the gradual using-up of the economy's productive assets is not accounted for in GDP. A product figure net of capital consumed (i.e. net domestic product) would recognise capital consumption as a necessary cost of producing the economy's goods and services and would therefore be a purer measure of production. However, because of the difficulties involved in measuring capital consumption (and more particularly variations in methods used between countries), GDP has remained the major summary measure of economic activity.

THE MEASUREMENT OF GDP

There are three ways of measuring gross domestic product: by summing the value added at each stage of production; by summing the incomes generated by production; and by summing final expenditures on goods and services produced.

THE PRODUCTION (VALUE ADDED) APPROACH

This approach to measuring economic production is usually applied to industries. The unduplicated value of industrial production can be measured by taking the value of goods and services produced by an industry (i.e. output) and deducting the cost of goods and services used up by the industry in the production process (i.e. intermediate consumption). GDP is then obtained by summing the output of all industries. As industry output is measured at basic prices, which exclude taxes less subsidies on products, these taxes less subsidies must be added to the sum of industry value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

THE INCOME APPROACH

Another way of measuring GDP is to sum the incomes accruing from domestic production. These income components consist of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income and net taxes on production and imports. Compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income are known as factor incomes.

THE EXPENDITURE APPROACH

The third measure of economic production is the sum of all final domestic expenditures on goods and services (i.e. expenditures on intermediate consumption are ignored), plus the value of exports, and minus the value of imports.

The national accounts distinguish three broad categories of final domestic expenditures. The first is the final consumption expenditure of households, private non-profit institutions serving households, and general government. Examples are households' purchases of food, clothing and medical care and governments' outlays on public order and safety. The second category is gross fixed capital formation by producers. It covers expenditure on durable assets (such as machinery and equipment and buildings and structures) which render services over many years. The third category is inventories, which consists of increases/decreases in producers' stockholdings of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods.

The national income, expenditure and product accounts have now been integrated with annual, balanced supply and use tables, a type of input-output table. One of the strengths of this approach is that it provides a single measure of GDP. During the compilation of the supply and use tables, the supply of all the commodities produced in an economy is confronted with demand, and the incomes earned from production are confronted with the value of production. This confrontation leads to a balancing of supply and use, and income and production—as a consequence, the same estimate of GDP is now obtained regardless of which of the three measurement approaches is adopted. Balanced supply and use tables have been compiled both in current prices and in the prices of the previous year, and as a result the annual chain volume measures share the consistency properties of their current-price counterparts.

Balanced supply and use tables have been produced for the years 1994–95 up until the year preceding the most recently compiled financial year. For years prior to 1994–95, and for the most recent financial year, the estimates of GDP compiled using the three approaches are not balanced. For these years, statistical discrepancies have been included to achieve a notional balance.

ACCOUNTING FOR PRICE CHANGE

There are several price-induced distortions in basic source data for which allowances can be made by the national accountant to put the national accounts on a more appropriate conceptual basis and to better meet the needs of many users of the data. A distinction can be made between two types of adjustment. The first concerns the compilation of volume estimates. Changes in the value of

production over time are a function of movements in prices and changes in quantities. For many uses it is the change in the quantity of production which is of major interest. Therefore the development of time series which remove the effect of price changes is an important part of a national accounting system. In the past, constant price estimates were provided as a measure of volume. These have now been replaced by annually-reweighted chain volume measures. In general, chain volume measures provide better indicators of movement in real output and expenditure than do constant price estimates because they take account of changes in price relativities that occur between one year and the next. A full discussion of the concepts and methods underlying ABS chain volume measures is contained in the Information Paper, *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0), published in March 1998.

The second type of adjustment, which is relevant to the current-price estimates, concerns what is commonly known as 'inflation accounting' and has a parallel in some of the issues surrounding the adoption of current cost accounting in commercial accounts. It relates to price-induced distortions in the measurement of income, saving and inventories, with the price adjustment involving the expression of the aggregates in terms of the average prices applying in each accounting period. Examples include the stock valuation adjustment and the treatment of the consumption of fixed capital.

INVENTORY VALUATION ADJUSTMENT (IVA)

According to the standards of historical cost accounting, businesses measure the value of inventories as the lower of cost or net realisable value. In times of rising prices, the change in the book value of inventories from one period to the next will reflect an element of holding gain in addition to any physical change. This holding gain will also be reflected in business income and saving. In the ASNA, the element of holding gain is excluded from increase in inventories, income and saving by way of the inventory valuation adjustment.

CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL (COFC)

According to the standards of historical cost accounting, businesses allocate the original purchase cost of an asset over the estimated life span of the asset. In periods of rising prices the book value of depreciation will understate the real cost of productive activity and therefore result in an overstatement of business income and saving. The book value of depreciation is adjusted to a current replacement cost basis in the ASNA in order to reflect the cost of replacing the assets in the period for which the estimates are being made. This is referred to as consumption of fixed capital.

No adjustment is made in the ASNA income accounts for the effect of price change on monetary assets and liabilities, although it is recognised by national accountants that this can have important implications for some types of analyses. As discussed below, the impact of price change on monetary assets and liabilities is reflected, implicitly, in the balance sheets and, explicitly, in the reconciliations between the balance sheets and transaction accounts.

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES

Input-output tables are essentially a disaggregation of the gross domestic product account which is described in Appendix 2. The gross domestic product account represents a fully consolidated measure of economic production for the economy where only transactions representing final production are shown and intermediate production is netted out. Input-output tables on the other hand bring back into focus inter-industry flows of goods and services, thereby providing a more complete description of the process of economic production. They provide detailed information about the supply and disposition of

commodities in the economy and the structure and inter-relationships of industries.

The ABS publishes detailed input-output statistics in *Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables* (Cat. no. 5209.0).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

To this point, the discussion has centred around the measurement of the production of goods and services and the links with the income and expenditure of the various sectors of the economy. These are recorded in the production accounts (and input-output tables) and the income accounts and capital accounts of the system, all of which may be referred to as the 'real' accounts. The financial accounts on the other hand address the issue of transactions in financial assets and liabilities. The financial accounts show the changes in assets and liabilities that flow from production decisions in the real economy and, in concept, represent an elaboration of net lending in the capital accounts (where net lending represents the difference between a sector's saving and investment). As all transactions on the real side of the accounts have an exact counterpart on the 'financial' side, the surplus or deficit (net lending) of a sector can be measured from each side i.e. from the financial side as well as from the real side. Any differences in practice due to deficiencies in data sources are reflected in a statistical discrepancy. The major focus in financial accounts is on the different types of financial instruments and their flows between the various institutional sectors (including the rest of the world).

BALANCE SHEETS

National and sector balance sheets record, at particular points in time, values of tangible and intangible assets owned by a nation and its institutional sectors, and the outstanding financial claims between institutional sectors. For any one sector, the total value of all assets held less the value of financial liabilities (including equity capital issued by the sector) is equal to net worth. In a closed economy, national net worth (or national wealth) would be equal to the sum of net tangible and intangible assets. In an open economy, national net worth is equal to the sum of net tangible and intangible non-financial assets and financial claims on non-residents less the sum of liabilities to non-residents (including domestic shares held by non-residents).

The change in balance sheet values from one period to the next is necessarily linked to the flows shown in the capital and financial accounts given that stock is equal to the net accumulation of past flows. Produced tangible assets enter stock through gross fixed capital formation and exit through the consumption of fixed capital or scrapping. Non-produced tangible assets and intangible assets also enter the balance sheets as a result of transactions (flows) appearing in the capital accounts. The balance sheets also reflect the impact on stocks of financial assets and liabilities arising from transactions in financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial accounts.

Although the difference between opening and closing balance sheet values is consistent with flows shown in the capital and financial accounts, there are other factors which can lead to a change in balance sheet values. As balance sheet values are measured at current market prices, changes in valuation will result in a different balance sheet position. Balance sheet values are also affected by such things as catastrophic losses, uncompensated seizures, and write-offs of financial claims. None of these things is recorded in the transaction accounts. Balance sheets also reflect net changes in the value of certain tangible assets that are not accounted for in the capital accounts. Included are natural growth less depletions of timber tracts and forests, and new finds less depletion of sub-soil assets. All non-transaction changes in balance sheet values are reflected in an accumulation

and revaluation account. This account, in association with the capital and financial accounts, provides a complete picture of the processes involved in moving from the balance sheet position at the beginning of the period to that at the end of the period.

In March 1995 the ABS released an Occasional Paper, *National Balance Sheets for Australia: Issues and Experimental Estimates, 1989-1992* (Cat. no. 5241.0) to provide a progress report on development work being undertaken and to encourage comments from users about the concepts, sources and methods employed in their derivation. This was followed in March 1997 by *Australian National Accounts: National Balance Sheet, 30 June 1995* (Cat. no. 5241.0). The main tables from Cat. no. 5241.0 are now included in this publication. These tables, along with more detailed tables are also now included in a standard data release *Australian National Accounts: National Balance Sheet, 30 June 1998* (Cat. no. 5241.0.40.001).

The estimates for non-produced assets (subsoil assets, timber and land) are the result of ABS estimation techniques that are still considered experimental. It is recommended that interpretation of the monetary value of non-produced assets be undertaken in conjunction with the physical stock data which are provided in the balance sheets standard data release (Cat. no. 5241.0.40.001).

MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY ESTIMATES

Information contained in the national accounts can be used, along with other information, to obtain estimates of multifactor productivity. For a description of these estimates, along with a description of the closely-related capital stock estimates, the reader should consult the feature article in this issue of 5204.0. (For a complete understanding, the feature article should be read in conjunction with Chapter 22 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5216.0) and the Occasional Paper *Estimates of Multifactor Productivity, Australia* (Cat. No. 5233.0).)

APPENDIX 2 AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

INTRODUCTION

The essential function of the national accounts is to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity. The structure of the accounts provides an economically meaningful aggregation of the wide range of diverse transactions occurring in the economy and the various entities (transactors) involved in those transactions. An ideal system would also allow any degree of disaggregation of transactors and transactions. The establishment of such links between the micro and macro economies would facilitate the use of more wide-ranging analyses. However, the data sets available for national accounting systems generally fall well short of this ideal.

The basic structure of the national accounts is determined by the classification of transactors into institutional sectors and the classification of transactions into accounts.

Australia's national accounts are compiled and presented in accordance with the *System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA93), which is the international standard for national accounts statistics.

SECTORS

Transactor units are grouped into institutional sectors according to their roles in the economy. The domestic institutional sectors are:

- Non-financial corporations (including public non-financial corporations);
- Financial corporations;
- Households (including unincorporated enterprises); and
- General government.

In addition, there is an external sector (encompassing non-resident governments, persons and businesses that engage in transactions with Australian residents).

SNA93 delineates a fifth domestic sector for 'private non-profit institutions serving households', but these units are included with the household sector in the Australian national accounts.

One feature of both the non-financial corporations sector and the financial corporations sector is that they are designed to cover businesses which are legally, or clearly act as, entities independent of their owners with regard to their incomes, outlays and capital financing transactions, and by virtue of this are required to maintain separate profit and loss and balance sheet accounts. Private enterprises classified to these sectors are mainly companies registered under the Companies Act or by other Acts of Parliament, but in principle, large, important unincorporated enterprises which maintain complete independent financial records (termed quasi-corporate enterprises) should also be included. In practice, private unincorporated enterprises included in these sectors are classified as quasi-corporate only if they are unincorporated financial enterprises, or unincorporated partnerships of companies, or unincorporated enterprises owned by non-residents, or unincorporated enterprises assessable for income tax as companies.

Public non-financial corporations include government owned or controlled enterprises which are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market with the intention of substantially covering their costs. These units may be incorporated under company or other special statutes or be unincorporated units of government enterprises.

Financial corporations are distinguished from non-financial corporations in that they are mainly engaged in both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets, i.e. in borrowing and lending money, in providing superannuation, life, health or other insurance cover, in financial leasing or investing in financial assets.

Corporations providing services closely related to and designed to facilitate these activities are also classified as financial corporations. The Reserve Bank is included in the financial corporations sector.

Households and unincorporated enterprises are included in the one sector because the owners of ordinary partnerships and sole proprietorships frequently combine their business and personal transactions. Complete sets of accounts in respect of the business activity will often not be available. As mentioned above, large and important unincorporated enterprises and any unincorporated enterprises classified as financial enterprises are regarded in principle as quasi-corporate and included in the non-financial corporations and financial corporations sectors respectively.

The general government sector consists of all departments, offices and other bodies mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for consumption by governments and the general public, whose costs of production are mainly financed from public revenues and which provide goods and services to the general public, or sections of the general public, free of charge or at nominal charges well below costs of production. Included are government enterprises mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for other general government enterprises.

Non-profit institutions serving businesses or households which are mainly financed and controlled by governments are included in the general government sector. Private non-profit institutions serving businesses or households and which are not mainly financed and controlled by government are included in the non-financial corporations, financial corporations or household sectors respectively.

Although the institutional sector classification does not explicitly include a public sector/private sector dichotomy, the national accounts provide such a dissection of the income, capital and financial accounts and the balance sheets for relevant sectors.

Further information on the classification of institutional sectors generally in ABS statistics is contained in *Standard Economic Sector Classification of Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 1218.0).

STATISTICAL UNITS

Another feature of a classification of transactors is that rules need to be established for the delineation of the statistical units for which data are to be collected. Transactor units are grouped into two classes: producing units and owning (or financing) units.

- Producing (establishment) units are concerned with the production of goods and services. In analysing production transactions, most interest usually centres on a classification of establishments according to industry.
- Owning or financing (enterprise) units are the basic legal entities which own the producing units and make the financial decisions regarding their operation. They are grouped into broad sectors which reflect their institutional roles in the economy. These are the institutional sectors discussed in the first part of this Appendix.

It follows that any one enterprise may own and control a number of establishment units which may or may not be involved in different types of productive activities and/or operate in different physical locations. As the enterprise is primarily concerned with decisions relating to both current and capital financial flows, it is the relevant unit for income accounts and capital accounts. Establishments on the other hand are the relevant units for production accounts.

TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS

In the national accounts, a major distinction is made between transactions relating to the supply and disposition of goods and services on the one hand, and transfer payments and financial transactions on the other. Only the former payments are concerned with the production of goods and services and therefore affect the level of GDP. Transfer payments represent a transfer of income from one sector to another. Financial transactions are concerned with the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities and are the mechanism whereby surplus saving of one sector can be transferred into the productive investment of another sector. The net outcome of the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities is shown as the net lending item in the capital account of each institutional sector. Components of net lending are shown in the financial accounts for each institutional sector.

The supply of goods and services includes the gross output of resident producers and imports of goods and services. The disposition of goods and services is divided between intermediate uses and final uses. Intermediate uses consist of the consumption of non-durable goods and services in the process of production. Final uses consist of final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and exports of goods and services. The supply and disposition of goods and services can also be viewed as the sum of incomes accruing from production—compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income—and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

Two types of incomes are distinguished, primary and secondary. Primary incomes accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in the processes of production or the ownership of assets that may be needed for the purposes of production. They are payable out of the value added created by production. Secondary incomes are all other incomes, such as social assistance benefits and other transfer payments.

A description of the types of transactions used in the national accounts is provided in the Glossary.

TYPES OF ACCOUNTS

The types of accounts reflect the major economic processes occurring in the economy, namely production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment, financial flows and asset accumulation. The national accounts are composed of the following types of accounts:

- Production accounts;
- Income accounts;
- Capital accounts;
- Financial accounts; and
- Balance sheets, supported by associated accumulation and revaluation accounts.

Each of these accounts is produced for the nation as a whole, and the set of accounts together constitutes the consolidated summary accounts. In addition, income accounts, capital accounts, financial accounts and balance sheets are constructed for each of the four domestic institutional sectors i.e. non-financial corporations, financial corporations, households, and general government. The national accounts also include a number of supplementary tables which provide more detailed presentations of the individual sector accounts. Although, in principle, production accounts could be constructed for the four individual institutional sectors, major interest centres instead around production on an industry basis. This cuts across the institutional type of sectoring used in the

income and capital accounts since the classification of production units by industry in such a presentation is done without regard to institutional sector.

An important feature of the accounts is that they are a double entry system and, therefore, are fully balanced. Every entry has a counterpart entry i.e. every outgoing reappears elsewhere as an incoming, reflecting the circularity of the economic process. Materials and the services of factors of production flow into productive enterprises and final goods and services flow into consumption, capital formation, and changes in inventories. These flows of goods and services are matched by reverse flows of money. Producers pay for their materials and also pay out factor income which (after a number of transfers such as income taxes, and borrowing and lending transactions) flow back as payments from final purchasers.

Production accounts

Production accounts record the expenses incurred in production and the receipts from sales of goods and services. Sales of goods and services (including goods and services produced for own use) are recorded on the credit side of the account. On the debit side, expenses of production, namely intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income are recorded. The gross domestic product account is, in effect, a consolidation of the trading accounts of individual enterprises.

The receipts side of the gross domestic product account in the Australian system of national accounts (ASNA) shows sales of goods and services to final consumers (including exports less imports) and changes in inventories. Because only sales to final consumers are shown, revenue from the sale of intermediate goods and services (i.e. goods and services used up in the production of final output) does not appear. In the process of consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors, intermediate goods and services cancel out as the revenue of one producer is a cost to another. On the payments side the incomes from production are shown, namely compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income and net taxes on production and imports. Where the gross domestic product account has been derived from balanced supply and use tables, the sum of the two sides of the account are balanced, otherwise statistical discrepancies are inserted to achieve balance. See the Explanatory Notes for further details.

Income accounts

The national income account records income and use of income. On the income side it shows compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income (from unincorporated enterprises) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports. Net secondary income from non-residents is added to derive gross national disposable income. The use of income (or disbursements) side of the account shows how gross disposable income is used for final consumption expenditure and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), with the balance being the nation's net saving - one source of finance for gross capital formation.

The sectoral income accounts are disaggregations of the national income account, and record for each institutional sector its net income arising both from production and from transfers from other sectors, and its uses of income (disbursements). The difference between income and use of income is net saving (the balancing item). For some institutional subsectors, it has not been possible to estimate consumption of fixed capital separately, so the balancing item is equal to net saving plus consumption of fixed capital.

For corporations (both financial and non-financial), the income accounts show income arising from gross operating surplus from the gross domestic product account and property income (such as interest, dividends, reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment and rent on natural assets) from other sectors. Total income is used to make various payments (such as interest, dividends, reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment and rent on natural assets) to other sectors. The balance is the saving of the respective sectors and is transferred to their capital accounts.

The income account of the household sector shows compensation of employees, gross mixed income (on account of unincorporated enterprises) and gross operating surplus on dwellings owned by persons, which are all from the gross domestic product account, as well as property income (interest, dividends, property income attributed to insurance policyholders and rent on natural assets) from other sectors, social assistance benefits and various other forms of secondary income. On the use of income side are shown final consumption expenditure, consumer debt interest and other property income payable, income taxes and other current taxes payable, other current transfers to non-residents and other sectors, consumption of fixed capital (on account of unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons) and net saving (the balancing item).

The general government income account shows receipts from income taxes, other taxes on income, wealth, etc., taxes on production and imports, property income (interest, dividends and rent on natural assets) and gross operating surplus. On the use of income side are shown final consumption expenditure, property income payable to other sectors, subsidies, social assistance benefits and other current transfers, consumption of fixed capital and net saving (the balancing item).

Capital accounts

The national capital account shows sources of funds (receipts) for financing gross capital formation and the use of these funds (disbursements). Sources of funds comprise consumption of fixed capital, net saving transferred from the national income account and net capital transfers receivable from non-residents. On the disbursements side gross fixed capital formation, the change in inventories, net acquisitions of non-produced non-financial assets are shown. Conceptually, net lending to non-residents is the balance of the national income account. However, if there are statistical discrepancies in the gross domestic product account, then these discrepancies must also be taken into account before the derivation of the balancing item.

Similar information is provided in the sectoral capital accounts. The balancing item, net lending, reflects the net lending of a particular sector to all other sectors. As sectoral production accounts are not compiled, it is not possible to break any national statistical discrepancies by sector. Accordingly, the sectoral net lending balance includes, implicitly, each sector's share of the national discrepancy.

Financial accounts

The financial accounts show, for Australia as a whole and for each sector, the net acquisition of financial assets and the net incurrence of liabilities. In the national financial account, transactions in financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are shown. In the financial account for each sector, the transactions relate to financial assets and liabilities with other sectors.

Conceptually, the balance in each financial account (i.e. net change in financial position) is the same as net lending derived from the relevant capital account.

However, due to measurement imperfections, this is seldom the case in practice and a net errors and omissions item is included to achieve balance.

Balance sheets

The national balance sheet shows the value of Australia's assets, both financial and non-financial, and liabilities to non-residents at particular points in time. The difference is net worth. Similar information is shown for each sector in the sectoral balance sheets. For financial assets and liabilities, the amounts shown are the outstanding claims on and liabilities to other sectors on the balance sheet dates. For non-financial assets, the amounts shown represent each sector's share of the Australian value as at the balance sheet dates.

External accounts

All current transactions between Australian residents and non-residents are recorded in the external income account. The income of non-residents includes Australia's imports of goods and services, compensation payable to non-resident employees, property income receivable from Australia and other current transfers from Australia. The use of income side shows Australia's exports of goods and services, compensation payable by non-residents to Australian employees, property income payable to Australia and other current transfers to Australia. The balance on the external income account represents net lending to non-residents: positive net lending to non-residents corresponds to a surplus on current transactions and negative net lending corresponds to a deficit. Aside from some presentation differences, the external income account shown in the national accounts is the same as the current account in balance of payments statistics.

The external capital account shows, on one side, the balance on external current transactions (from the external income account) and net capital transfers receivable from Australian residents. On the other side, net acquisitions of non-produced non-financial assets by non-residents is shown. The balance is net lending from non-residents to Australia.

The external financial account records all transactions in financial assets between Australian residents and the rest of the world. The balancing item in the external financial account (that is, net acquisition of financial assets less net incurrence of financial liabilities) is conceptually equal to the balancing item in the external capital account. However, in practice a statistical discrepancy is required to achieve balance.

The external balance sheet records Australian residents' assets in the rest of the world and non-residents' assets in Australia. The balancing item is Australia's net international investment position, which is a component of Australia's net worth.

INDUSTRY AND PURPOSE CLASSIFICATIONS

As well as the institutional sector classifications, other major classifications used in the national accounts are the industry and purpose classifications. The industry classification is primarily designed to classify establishment units by kind of economic activity (industry) although it may also be used in classifying institutional units. The purpose classifications are used to classify household and government expenditures.

The industry classification employed throughout the Australian system of national accounts is the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0). It has been developed as part of an integrated statistical system which allows for the consistent classification of units across a broad spectrum of ABS collections and compilations. Apart from its application in the national accounts, the ANZSIC is used in a large number of ABS collections, including the economic surveys.

The structure of the ANZSIC comprises four levels, namely Divisions (the broadest level), Subdivisions, Groups and Classes. In the national accounts, data for selected transactions are presented at the Division level; some data are also shown at the Subdivision level.

Household final consumption expenditure is classified according to the SNA93's Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). This classification groups together goods and services that serve similar functions—in the sense of purposes or objectives—within households.

The Government Purpose Classification (GPC) is described in detail in the *Classification Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 1217.0). The GPC is structured around the following four headings:

- General government services (major groups 01–03)
- Community and social services (major groups 04–08)
- Economic services (major groups 09–13)
- Other purposes (major group 14).

GLOSSARY

<i>Agricultural income</i>	The income accruing from agricultural production during the year. It is equal to gross agricultural product at factor cost less consumption of fixed capital, compensation of employees, and net rent and interest payments. The cash income for a year may be substantially different from this because of time lags in payments brought about by the special marketing arrangements for certain agricultural products. Some agricultural products are marketed through marketing boards, co-operatives and other bodies which act as agents for producers. These bodies hold, on the producers' behalf, large stocks of unsold produce for which, in some cases, advance payments are made in the year of delivery while the balance of the ultimate proceeds of sale, less charges, is paid in a subsequent year. Such differences between accrued and actual receipts of agricultural producers are reflected in the item <i>increase in assets with marketing organisations</i> which is a deduction made from agricultural income in order to represent more closely the flow of cash income realised by producers in each year. The amounts deducted are the estimated increases in liabilities of marketing organisations to producers. The marketing organisations for which the dates of delivery of primary produce, sale and payment to producers differ most significantly from each other are the Australian Wheat Board, the Australian Barley Board and wool selling brokers. The item is measured as the estimated gross selling value of products received by these organisations, plus subsidies, less taxes on production and imports, marketing costs and payments to producers. Any excess of accrued over actual receipts is included in the increase in assets with marketing organisations.
<i>Agricultural production costs (other than compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital)</i>	Include all costs incurred in current production but exclude net rent and interest payable which are treated as appropriations out of operating surplus. In general, marketing costs are as shown in the statistical publication <i>Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 7503.0) and represent the difference between the value at the farm or other place of production and at the wholesale markets. Other costs include taxes on production and imports, fertilisers, fuel, costs associated with inter-farm transfers of livestock and fodder, maintenance and other miscellaneous items.
<i>Basic price</i>	The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
<i>Capital account</i>	Records the values of the non-financial assets that are acquired, or disposed of, by resident institutional units by engaging in transactions, and shows the change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers or internal bookkeeping transactions linked to production (changes in inventories and consumption of fixed capital).
<i>Capital transfers</i>	Transactions in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, in which cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire another asset or in which the funds realised by the disposal of another asset are transferred. Examples include general government capital transfers to private schools for the construction of science blocks or libraries and transfers to charitable organisations for the construction of homes for the aged.

GLOSSARY *continued*

<i>Chain price indexes</i>	In this publication these are obtained by first weighting together elemental price indexes from the previous financial year to the current financial year, where the weights are calculated using expenditure shares of the previous financial year. Second, the resulting aggregate year-to-year price indexes are linked (compounded) together to form a time series. Third, the time series is referenced to 100.00 in the reference year.
<i>Chain volume measure</i>	For certain types of economic analysis it is useful to examine estimates of the principal flows of goods and services in the economy revalued in such a way as to remove the direct effects of changes in their prices over the period under review. Such estimates are conventionally described as 'real'. This publication shows chain volume measures for GDP and other aggregates. These are obtained by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year.
<i>Changes in inventories</i>	The change in inventories held by enterprises and general government. The change in inventories is obtained after adjusting the increase in book value of inventories by the inventory valuation adjustment. The need for an inventory valuation adjustment arises because the changes in the value of inventories as calculated from existing business accounting records do not meet national accounting requirements. For national accounting purposes, physical changes in inventories should be valued at the prices current at the times when the changes occur. The inventory valuation adjustment is the difference between the change in (book) value of inventories and the physical changes valued at current prices. The physical changes at average current quarter prices are calculated by applying average quarterly price indexes to the changes in various categories of inventories in volume terms.
<i>Consumption of fixed capital</i>	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.
<i>Current transfers</i>	Transactions, other than those classified as capital transfers, in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or cash to another unit without receiving from the latter anything of economic value in return.
<i>Current transfers to non-profit institutions</i>	Transfers for non-capital purposes to private non-profit institutions serving households such as hospitals, independent schools, and religious and charitable organisations.
<i>Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.</i>	Include taxes on the incomes of households or the profits of corporations and taxes on wealth that are payable regularly every tax assessment period (as distinct from capital taxes that are levied infrequently).
<i>Dividends from public (financial and non-financial) corporations paid to general government</i>	Comprises that part of the net income of public corporations which is paid to general government whether described by the corporations as dividends or transfer of profits. Income tax and other forms of taxation are excluded. Public corporation net income is derived by deducting consumption of fixed capital, interest payable and working expenses from interest receivable and charges for goods and services.
<i>Employers' social contributions</i>	Payments by employers which are intended to secure for their employees the entitlement to social benefits should certain events occur, or certain circumstances exist, that may adversely affect their employees' income or welfare—namely work-related accidents and retirement.

GLOSSARY *continued*

<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	The value of goods exported and amounts receivable from non-residents for the provision of services by residents.
<i>Final consumption expenditure—general government</i>	Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. It comprises expenditure on compensation of employees (other than those charged to capital works, etc.), goods and services (other than fixed assets and inventories) and consumption of fixed capital. 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 corporations are included. Expenditure on defence assets that are used in a fashion similar to civilian assets is classified as gross fixed capital formation; expenditure on weapons of destruction and weapon delivery systems is classified as final consumption expenditure.
<i>Final consumption expenditure—households</i>	Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). Also excluded are maintenance of dwellings (treated as intermediate expenses of private enterprises), but personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings are included. The value of 'backyard' production (including food produced and consumed on farms) is included in household final consumption expenditure 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 household final consumption expenditure.
<i>Financial account</i>	Records the net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities for all institutional sectors by type of financial asset.
<i>Gross disposable income—households</i>	Gross household income less income tax payable, other current taxes in income, wealth etc., consumer debt interest, interest payable by unincorporated enterprises, net non-life insurance premiums and other current transfers payable by households.
<i>Gross domestic income</i>	Is equal to gross domestic product adjusted for changes in Australia's terms of trade.
<i>Gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. <i>Gross farm product</i> is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in agriculture and services to agriculture. <i>Gross non-farm product</i> arises from production in all other industries.
<i>Gross entrepreneurial income</i>	The gross entrepreneurial income for a corporation, quasi-corporation, or institutional unit owning an unincorporated enterprise engaged in market production is defined as its gross operating surplus or gross mixed income, plus property income receivable on the financial or non-financial assets owned by the enterprise, less interest payable on the liabilities of the enterprise and rents payable on land or other tangible non-produced assets rented by the enterprise. See <i>gross operating surplus</i> , <i>gross mixed income</i> .

GLOSSARY *continued*

<i>Gross fixed capital formation—general government</i>	Expenditure on new fixed assets plus net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets whether for additions or replacements (other than weapons of destruction and weapon delivery systems). Expenditure on new roadworks (or upgrading existing roads) is included but expenditure on road repair and maintenance is classified as government final consumption expenditure.
<i>Gross fixed capital formation—private</i>	Expenditure on fixed assets broken down into dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, livestock, intangible fixed assets and ownership transfer costs. The machinery and equipment category includes plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded, being chargeable to the production account. Additions to fixed assets are regarded as capital formation. Also included is compensation of employees paid by private enterprise in connection with own-account capital formation. Expenditure on dwellings, other buildings and structures, and machinery and equipment is measured as expenditure on new and second-hand assets, less sales of existing assets. Ownership transfer costs comprise stamp duty, real estate agents' fees and sales commissions, conveyancing fees and miscellaneous government charges.
<i>Gross fixed capital formation—public corporations</i>	Expenditure on new fixed assets plus net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets and including both additions and replacements. Also included is compensation of employees paid by public corporations in connection with capital works undertaken on own account.
<i>Gross income—households</i>	The total income, whether in cash or kind, receivable by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income in return for productive activity (such as compensation of employees, the gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises, gross operating surplus on dwellings owned by persons, and property income receivable, etc.) and transfers receivable (such as social assistance benefits and non-life insurance claims).
<i>Gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises</i>	The surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises. It includes elements of both compensation of employees (returns on labour inputs) and operating surplus (returns on capital inputs).
<i>Gross operating surplus</i>	The operating surplus, before deduction of consumption of fixed capital, dividends, interest, royalties and land rent, and direct taxes payable, but after deducting the inventory valuation adjustment, of all enterprises from operations in Australia. It is the excess of gross output over the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports. Gross operating surplus is also calculated for general government, and it equals general government's consumption of fixed capital.
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	The total expenditure within a given period by Australian residents on final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production). It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.
<i>Gross national income (GNI)</i>	The aggregate value of gross primary incomes for all institutional sectors, including net primary income receivable from non-residents. GNI was formerly called gross national product (GNP).
<i>Gross national disposable income</i>	Is equivalent to gross national income plus all secondary income in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from the rest of the world, less all secondary income in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to the rest of the world.

GLOSSARY *continued*

<i>Implicit price deflator</i>	This is obtained by dividing a current price value by its real counterpart (the chain volume measure). When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates, such as gross domestic product, implicit price deflators relate to a broader range of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual price indexes that are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Movements in an implicit price deflator reflect both changes in price and changes in the composition of the aggregate for which the deflator is calculated.
<i>Imports of goods and services</i>	The value of goods imported and amounts payable to non-residents for the provision of services to residents.
<i>Institutional unit</i>	An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities, engaging in economic activities and engaging in transactions with other entities.
<i>Intangible fixed assets</i>	Include such assets as computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, and mineral exploration intended to be used for more than a year.
<i>Intermediate consumption</i>	Consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding the consumption of fixed capital.
<i>Inventories</i>	Consist of stocks of outputs that are held at the end of a period by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways and stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing.
<i>Livestock</i>	Livestock assets are classified as either fixed assets or inventories. Those livestock which are used in production of other products (e.g. breeding stock, animals for entertainment, sheep for wool and dairy cattle) are fixed assets. Inventories cover all other livestock types and includes those animals raised for meat or other one-off products (e.g. leather).
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	Consists of transport equipment, computing equipment and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption.
<i>Net lending to non-residents</i>	The excess of net acquisition of financial assets in the rest of the world by resident institutional units over their net incurrence of liabilities in the rest of the world.
<i>Net saving—corporations</i>	Is equal to the gross income receivable by corporations less income payable and consumption of fixed capital. Income receivable by corporations includes gross operating surplus, property income and current transfers receivable. Income payable includes property income and current transfers (including income taxes) payable.
<i>Net saving—general government</i>	The surplus of general government gross income over current use of income. Current use of income includes final consumption expenditure and current transfers (interest and other property income payable, social assistance benefits payments to residents, transfers to non-profit institutions, subsidies, etc.).
<i>Net saving—households</i>	Is equal to gross household disposable income less household final consumption expenditure and consumption of fixed capital. Household saving is estimated as the balancing item in the households income account. It includes saving through life insurance and superannuation funds (including net earnings on these funds), increased equity in unfunded superannuation schemes and the increase in farm assets with marketing boards.

GLOSSARY *continued*

<i>Net secondary income from non-residents</i>	All transfers to or from non-residents to resident government or private institutional units which are not payments for goods and services, compensation of employees or property income.
<i>Net worth</i>	In the national and sectoral balance sheets, net worth represents the difference between the stock of assets (both financial and non-financial) and the stock of liabilities (including shares and other equity).
<i>Primary incomes</i>	Consist of incomes that accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or their ownership of assets that may be needed for the purposes of production.
<i>Productivity estimates</i>	<p>Further information on the methodology and limitations of the following productivity indexes can be found in Section 23 of <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (Cat. no. 5216.0), which should be read in conjunction with the feature article in this publication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Capital</i> are indexes of real GDP per unit of capital services used in production. They have been derived by dividing the index of the chain volume measure of GDP by an index of capital services. The capital productivity indexes reflect not only the contribution of capital to changes in production, but also the contribution by labour and other factors affecting production. ■ <i>Labour</i> are indexes of real GDP per person employed or per hour worked. They have been derived by dividing the chain volume measure of GDP by employment (or hours worked). Labour productivity indexes not only reflect the contribution of labour to changes in product per labour unit, but are also influenced by the contribution of capital and other factors affecting production. ■ <i>Multifactor</i> are indexes of real GDP per combined unit of labour and capital.
<i>Property income</i>	Is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds, or putting a tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another institutional unit.
<i>Secondary income</i>	Consists of receipt and payment of current transfers.
<i>Social assistance benefits in cash to residents</i>	Includes current transfers to persons from general government in return for which no services are rendered or goods supplied. Principal components include: scholarships; maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits; child endowment and family allowances; and widows', age, invalid and repatriation pensions.
<i>Statistical discrepancy (I), (E) and (P).</i>	For years in which a balanced supply and use table is available to benchmark the national accounts, the same measure of GDP is obtained regardless of whether one sums incomes, expenditures or industry products. For other years, however, statistical discrepancies between the measures remain. The differences between those three separate estimates and the single measure of GDP for those years are called statistical discrepancy (I), statistical discrepancy (E) and statistical discrepancy (P) respectively.

GLOSSARY *continued*

<i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	Taxes on production 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 transfers made by general government to enterprises 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 <i>Wheat Marketing Act 1979</i> , to offset the additional cost of borrowing commercially rather than from the Reserve Bank of Australia. Payments to public trading corporations to compensate for recurring losses are included; however payments to public trading corporations to compensate for non-recurring losses are not included.
<i>Terms of trade</i>	The relationship between export and import prices. In this publication, Australia's terms of trade are calculated by dividing the export implicit price deflator by the import implicit price deflator.
<i>Total agricultural factor income</i>	That part of total factor incomes arising from production in agriculture and services to agriculture and is equal to the estimated gross value of production (after the inventory valuation adjustment) less estimated production costs other than compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital for all enterprises engaged in agriculture and services to agriculture. It includes agricultural output produced by the household sector for its own consumption.
<i>Total factor income</i>	That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

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