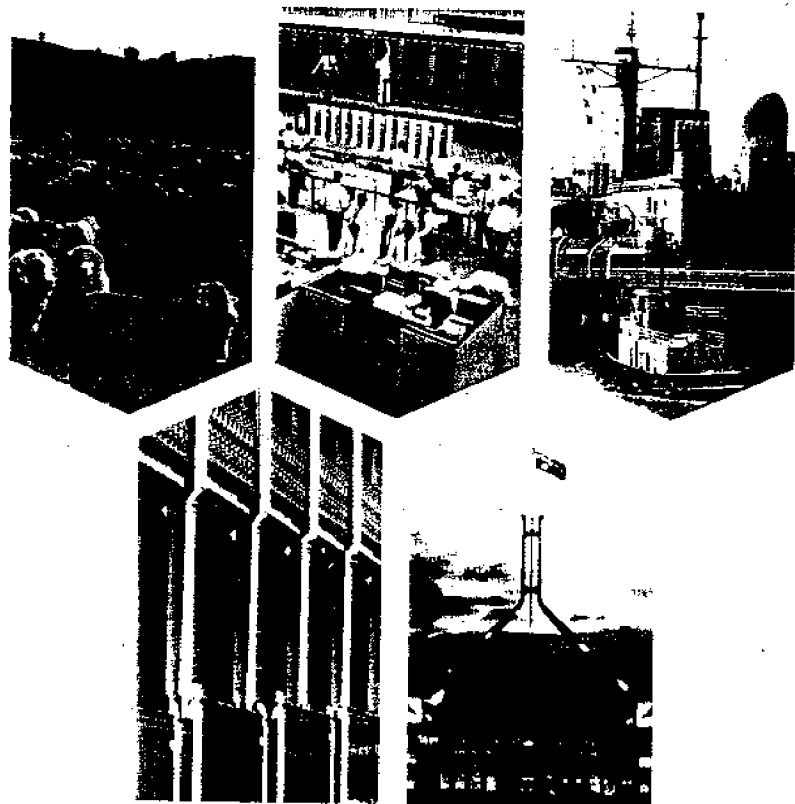


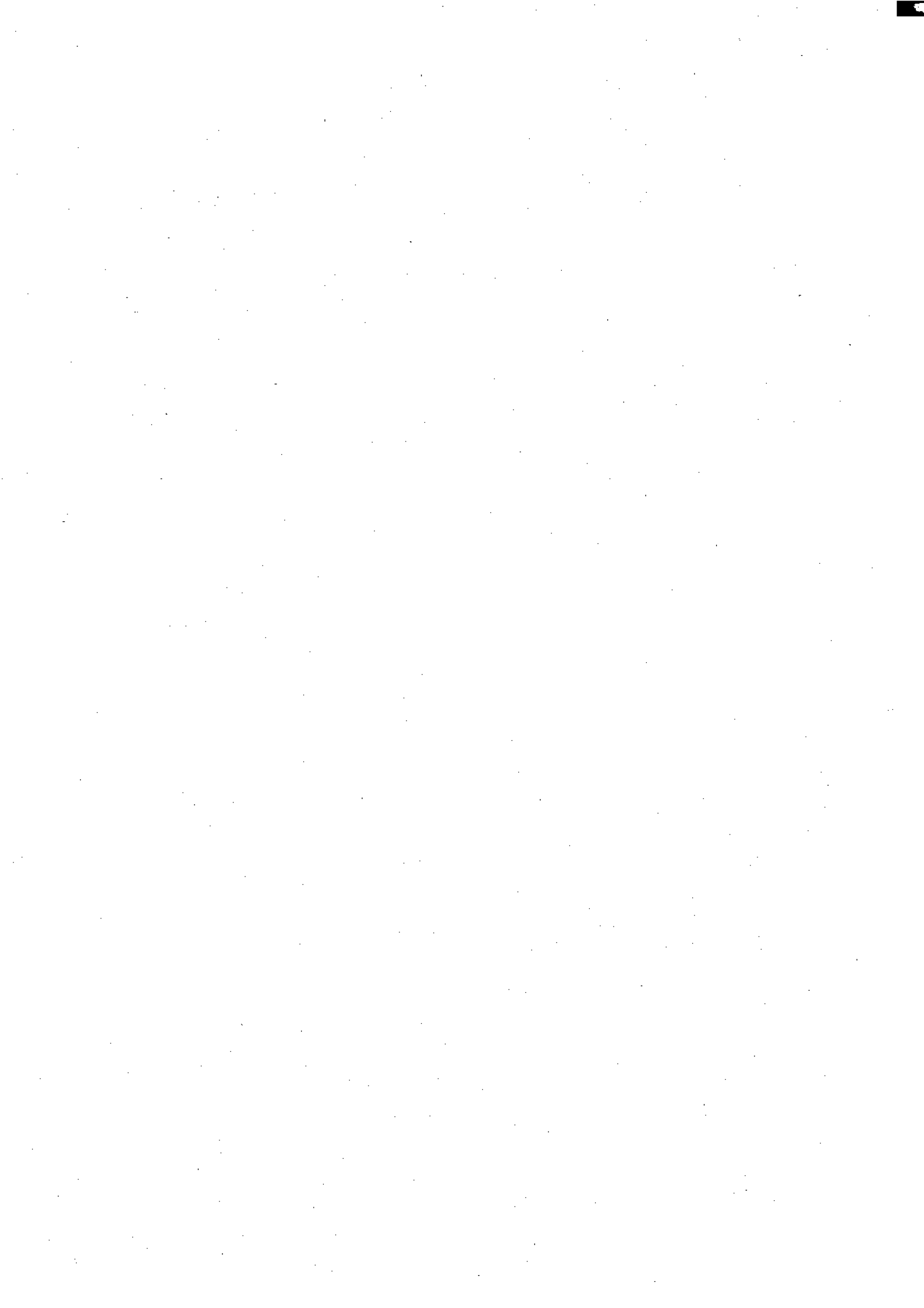


1989-90

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

INPUT - OUTPUT TABLES





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**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES
1989-90**

RICHARD MADDEN
Acting Australian Statistician

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(a) All major tables for 1989-90 are also included on the microfiche provided. For index to the fiche see over. (b) These tables are available only on the microfiche provided.

INQUIRIES

- *about these statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics*, contact Dr Annette Barbetti on Canberra (06) 252 6908, Mrs Doris de Silva on (06) 252 6643 or any ABS State office.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

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PREFACE

This publication contains input-output tables for 1989-90. The tables are also available on floppy disk. Input-output tables are part of the Australian national accounts, complementing the quarterly and annual series of national income, expenditure and product aggregates. They provide detailed information about the supply and disposition of commodities in the Australian economy and about the structure of and inter-relationships between Australian industries.

With the release of tables for 1989-90, the ABS has completed 13 input-output tables for Australia. They are for reference years 1958-59, 1962-63, 1968-69, 1974-75, for each year from 1977-78 to 1983-84, 1986-87 and for 1989-90. Commencing with the 1974-75 tables, an estimation methodology involving a combination of clerical and mathematical estimation techniques was introduced and it has been used in compiling the current tables.

The publication *Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Tables (Commodity Details) (5215.0)* will be released for 1989-90 shortly. It will provide details of the classification of goods and services used in the compilation of input-output tables (the Australian Input-Output Commodity Classification (IOCC)). A concordance between items of production, imports and exports will be included.

The publication *Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Multipliers (5237.0)* for 1989-90 will also be released shortly.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra A.C.T. 2616
March 1994**

**RICHARD MADDEN
Acting Australian Statistician**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains comprehensive results of the 1989-90 input-output project. All major tables in this publication are presented on microfiche which are located in an envelope inside the front cover. In addition, a selection of tables identified on the contents page is provided as printed copy. Most data contained in this publication (5209.0), plus eleven margin matrices, are also available on floppy disk. Details of this floppy disk and an order form are included in Appendix F.

2. The industry classification used in this publication is similar to that used in the 1986-87 input-output tables. Generally, the definitions and estimation procedures follow those used for 1986-87 which are described in detail in Section 19 of *Australian National Accounts, Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

3. The 1989-90 input-output tables are the 13th in the series. An overview of earlier tables is provided in the paper *Systems for the Compilation of Australian Input-Output Tables*, published in the 1988 issue of the *Australian Journal of Regional Science*. Employment by industry (Table 22) is presented in this publication for the first time. The table contains estimates of employment derived from Labour Force Survey and Population Census data.

4. These input-output tables have been produced using the input-output methodology introduced for the compilation of the 1974-75 tables. It involves estimating from basic data sources the summary aggregates (industry output, primary inputs and final demand) and then estimating intermediate inputs from the preceding tables in the series using a mathematical estimation technique to optimally satisfy the accounting constraints imposed by the summary aggregates. In input-output literature, this estimation technique is referred to as the RAS method. Estimates provided by the simple application of the RAS method are modified in two ways. First, each intermediate flow is modified, after reference to economic censuses or similar data sources according to a rotating program. Second, in the intervening years, estimates provided by the simple application of the RAS method are improved upon, wherever possible, by reference to economic censuses or similar data sources. The modifications made to the initial RAS-based estimates, as well as involving the separate estimation of selected inputs using basic data, involve the re-estimation of the remaining intermediate inputs, again using the simple RAS method. Potentially, all the remaining intermediate inputs may be changed as a consequence of modification. Highly disaggregated working matrices are used in the application of the modified RAS method to the compilation of the tables. The modified RAS method is applied to working matrices with 109 industries and approximately 1300 commodities. (Because of confidentiality and other data considerations the final working matrices are aggregated to contain 109 commodity groups for publication.) Appendix A to this publication illustrates the RAS method and a paper is

available in which the method and its application are discussed in detail (see paragraph 120).

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

6. In the last three decades, there has been considerable development in input-output statistics. Input-output tables are now compiled in all statistically advanced (and many less advanced) countries and are being used in a variety of applications. They can be used in complex mathematical models of the economy but they can also be of considerable benefit to non-economists who may refer to them to obtain information on the economic structure of the country and an appreciation of the interdependence of various parts of the economy. There are many publications available that deal with aspects of input-output techniques in a more exhaustive and systematic way than would be possible here. A comprehensive list of such publications is maintained and occasionally updated by the United Nations Statistical Office. The most recent is *Input-Output Bibliography, 1966-70*, UN Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 55. The relationship of input-output to other parts of national accounts is described in *A System of National Accounts*, UN Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3. An excellent description of the concepts, methodology and applications of input-output statistics may be found in *Input-Output Tables and Analysis*, UN Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 14, Rev.1. Other recent collections of input-output tables are: *National Accounts Statistics; Study of Input-Output Tables, 1970-80*, UN 1987, and *Input-Output Tables for Developing Countries (2 Vols)*, UNIDO, 1985, and *National Accounts ESA Input-Output Tables 1980*, Eurostat, 1986.

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

7. The structure of the Australian input-output tables and their relationship to the Australian national income, expenditure and product accounts are described in the latest edition of the publication *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0), released in May 1990.

8. The 1989-90 input-output tables have been compiled in terms of 109 industry sectors. The 109 sectors in the first quadrant of the large tables have been aggregated to form smaller tables with 28 sectors, as shown in Appendix C. Although the sectors in the small tables are not as homogeneous as those in the larger tables, it is expected

that the aggregated tables will be more convenient for some purposes, and will enable users to gain an appreciation of the essentials of input-output tables.

Basic matrices

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

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

10. Recording supplies by industry of origin does not present any difficulty apart from the necessity to classify imports in the same way as locally produced commodities. The destination of commodities is more difficult to determine. The first requirement is information on the usage by each industry and final demand category, both in total and for the constituent commodities. Although the using industries can supply information on the nature of their inputs, the descriptions may be broad and may differ from descriptions used by the suppliers of the same commodities. Where the information is not available in sufficient detail it must be estimated.

11. Once these building blocks are ready they are arranged into four basic matrices. The first of these is the *make matrix* (Table 1) which shows output of local industries in the columns and output of commodities primary to these industries in the rows. Characteristically, the largest entries are on the main diagonal because an industry produces mainly commodities primary to it. This matrix provides insights into the way the production of commodities by industries is organised. The columns of the matrix show, for each industry, the composition of its output in terms of commodities (or the industry product mix as it is sometimes called) and the extent to which each industry specialises in the production of commodities primary to it. The ratio between the production by an industry of commodities primary to it and its total output is called the *specialisation ratio*. The rows of the matrix show how the production of each commodity originated from the various local industries. Dividing each entry in a row by the row total gives the market shares of industries which produce the commodity. The largest market share is given by the ratio of the diagonal entry to the row total. This is called the *coverage ratio* which is the market share of the industry to which the commodity is primary.

12. The specialisation and coverage ratios measure the homogeneity of industries. If both ratios are 100 per cent, there is an identity of industry output and supply of the commodity from domestic production (i.e. there is no

secondary production and inputs and outputs are perfectly symmetrical). In practice, ratios of 100 per cent are rare and the available data have to be manipulated in order to minimise the problems posed by the existence of secondary production and to produce estimates of input and output which can be more usefully related to one another. This can be achieved by combining narrowly defined industries to reduce the extent of secondary production. It can also be achieved during the estimation of commodity flows by a process known as *redefinition* which means shifting some secondary production, together with the relevant inputs, from the industry where it was produced to the industry to which it is primary.

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

14. The third basic matrix is the *imports matrix* (Table 3) which shows in the rows the industries to which the imported commodities would have been primary had they been produced in Australia, and in the columns the usage of these commodities by industries and final demand categories. This dissection is shown only for competing imports, i.e. those commodities which are both produced locally and imported so that substitution between the two sources of supply is possible. It is not shown for complementary imports which, by definition, are of a kind not produced in Australia; nor for re-exports which are goods imported into Australia and then exported without having been used or transformed in any way. These are recorded in separate rows rather than in the rows of industries to which they would have been primary if they had been produced in Australia.

15. The fourth basic matrix is the *margins matrix* which shows the difference between the basic value and purchasers' price of all flows in the absorption matrix. The margins matrix is the sum of separate matrices for each type of margin (for example, commodity taxes (net), wholesale, retail). The component margins matrices are not included in this publication but are available on floppy disk; Table 4 in this publication provides a summary of the margins matrices.

16. These four basic matrices are simply a record of the estimated flows of goods and services in the economy. However, the absorption matrix is not symmetrical, which makes it unsuitable for some analytical purposes. It can be made symmetrical by reorganising it so that both rows and

columns refer either to industries or to commodities. In the first case, rows of the absorption matrix have to be adjusted to show industries purchasing industry output rather than commodities. In the second case, columns of the absorption matrix have to be adjusted so as to show inputs relevant to the production of commodities. These adjustments lead to symmetrical flow tables which are either industry-by-industry or commodity-by-commodity tables. Only industry by industry tables have been prepared for this publication.

Special treatments adopted in compiling input-output tables

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

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

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

Treatment of intra-industry transactions

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

19. The output of an industry can be defined as the total value of all flows of commodities produced by the establishments classified to the industry. All intra-industry flows are included as output when it is defined in this way. For example under this definition, the output of the *motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment n.e.c.* industry (32.01) would consist not only of fully assembled vehicles but also of motor bodies, engines and other components despatched from (or added to stock by) any unit recognised as an establishment for statistical purposes. This definition of output disregards the fact that many of these components will have been incorporated in finished motor vehicles and therefore will have been counted twice. Output calculated according to this definition could be as much as twice or three times the value of finished products of the industry.

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

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

22. For 1974-75 and subsequent tables, intra-industry flows are included in the tables, which means that the estimates of output can be directly compared with other information about an industry. A further consequence of recording intra-industry transactions is that the level of output is unaffected by the number of industries used (that is, by different levels of industry aggregation).

Allocation of imports

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

(a) *Direct allocation of imports* which involves allocating all imports directly to the sectors which use them. For example, imported raw tobacco is allocated to the *tobacco products* industry (22.01) and, together with other imported materials used in manufacturing tobacco products, is recorded in row P6 of column 22.01. In this case, all flows recorded in Quadrants 1 and 2 refer only to the use of local products and consequently Quadrant 1 does not reflect the technological input structure of the industry.

(b) *Indirect allocation of imports*, which involves first recording all imports as adding to the supply of the sector to which they are primary and then allocating this supply along the corresponding row of the table to using sectors. For example, imported raw tobacco is allocated to the *other agriculture* industry (row P6 column, 01.06) and both local and imported raw tobacco flow into the *tobacco products* industry (row 01.06, column 22.01). The result is that flows in Quadrants 1 and 2 contain imported and locally produced commodities without distinction. Quadrant 1 then better reflects the technological input structure of the industry and Quadrant 2 better reflects the commodity composition of final demands.

(c) *Direct allocation of complementary imports and indirect allocation of competing imports*. This method involves first distinguishing between complementary and competing imports and then allocating the first group directly and the latter indirectly. For example, imported raw tobacco is a competing import and is indirectly allocated to the *other agriculture* industry (01.06), but natural rubber, a complementary import, is allocated directly to the *rubber products* industry (row P6, column 34.02).

Each of these methods has advantages from an analytical point of view but each also gives rise to various conceptual and/or compilation problems.

24. Direct allocation of imports is appropriate for many analytical purposes. However, if substitution between imports and domestic production is known to occur, in order to allow for the probable effects of specified import replacement or substitution it would be necessary to adjust the imports matrix and to recalculate the industry-by-industry tables. In addition, the application of this method requires identification of the destination of each imported commodity. Although the proportion of imports in total supply (and therefore in total usage) for each commodity can be established, it may not be known for individual using sectors. Of course, it is possible to proceed if one assumes that each using sector draws on imports and local production in the average proportions established for the total supply of each commodity. In this publication, tables with direct allocation of competing imports have been prepared using this assumption. The assumption was applied to detailed working matrices (approximately 1,300 commodities and 109 industries) which were subsequently aggregated for publication.

25. Indirect allocation of imports is appropriate, in the sense that it will result in stable input-output coefficients, where the inputs to the domestic sector to which each imported commodity is primary are representative of the inputs required to produce the import domestically. Where this is not so, the method will give misleading results. For instance, if coffee (which is treated as a complementary import) were distributed with the *other agriculture* commodity (01.06), an increase in the demand for coffee would necessitate an increase in the output of the *other agriculture* industry (01.06). This, in turn, would require an increase in the inputs to that industry as specified in the published tables unless a specific adjustment is made to the tables. It is easy to compile tables using this method. The only problem which has to be overcome is matching each imported commodity with the local industry to which the commodity is primary, or would have been primary if it were produced locally.

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

27. Complementary imports could be defined as those for which no suitable substitute is produced locally, but determining what is a suitable substitute is largely a matter of judgement. Since complementary imports should

be allocated directly, it is necessary to identify their destination which may present some practical difficulties. However, the number of commodities involved is usually small and the nature or the description of these commodities frequently provides sufficient guide to their probable destination.

28. In principle, complementary imports are those commodities not produced in Australia (e.g. natural rubber) but the practice is somewhat different. All imports for which there is insufficient information to classify to a specific industry of origin, are treated as complementary imports in these tables. Other imports which, in principle, are complementary are not treated this way if they have a value of less than \$1 million in ABS import statistics. Appendix D provides a list of imports which have been treated as complementary (including the unclassifiable commodities).

Treatment of customs duty and excise tax

29. Customs duty has been allocated in conjunction with imports in all tables. This treatment implies that the landed value of imports (including duty) is considered to be conceptually comparable with the value of similar domestic products at basic values. However, this does not apply to customs duty on commodities for which an excise tax is levied on domestic production. These duties have been defined to be a component of commodity taxes (net). In tables with indirect allocation, competing imports c.i.f. and their duty are distributed together in rows 01.01 to 93.01, but each of these components is shown separately, in rows P6B, P7B, in the column of the industry to which the commodities are primary. In these tables customs duty on complementary imports is shown in row P7A, in the column of the using sector.

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

Valuation of transactions

31. Input-output tables record only those flows of goods and services which have been locally produced, imported or drawn from local stocks during the reference period. Therefore some transactions are outside the scope of the input-output tables and so are not recorded in them. The most important exclusions are financial transactions, such as loans, interest, purchases of securities, etc. Other transactions have to be modified before they can be included in the tables. For instance, flows of commodities are commonly reported as sales and purchases, but the input-output tables should record output and usage. Output will differ from sales, and input (or usage) will differ from

purchases by the amount of stock change (positive or negative) in both cases. Output is calculated as sales *plus* change in stocks of finished goods *plus* change in stocks of work in progress, and input is calculated as purchases *less* change in stocks of materials. Changes in stocks are recorded in a separate final demand column (Q6) in the row of the industry of origin. Entries in this column refer to changes in stocks of both locally produced and imported commodities, regardless of whether they are held by producers, dealers or intermediate users. Input-output tables do include some elements which are not market transactions, such as the rent of owner-occupied dwellings and home-produced food consumed on farms.

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

Margins

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

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

35. The incidence of margins can vary considerably between users, depending on the channels through which they obtain their supplies. For instance, most producers

would not buy their requirements through retailers while practically all households do so. If transactions are recorded at purchasers' prices, then the relevant margin elements of marketing costs are shown as inputs to the producing sector and thus become a function of its output. There is no reason to expect this function to be stable over time. Any change in the disposition of the output may affect the channels of distribution and, therefore, the level of inputs from the 'margin' industries, although the nature and the level of the output itself may remain unchanged. The valuation at producers' prices avoids this difficulty and results in more stable input coefficients.

Commodity taxes and subsidies

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

37. Commodity specific subsidies are treated as negative commodity taxes and the amounts shown in row P3 represent the difference between the two. In tables at basic values, commodity taxes are recorded as paid by purchasers. If the purchasers also bought some commodities which attract a subsidy, the amount of subsidy is deducted from commodity taxes paid by them. For example, the dairy industry subsidy is included in column 21.02, row P3 as negative tax of the *milk products* industry (21.02). In a table at purchasers' prices, commodity taxes are shown as paid by producers of commodities subject to tax and subsidies are recorded as a negative tax on producers.

Reconciliation of flows

38. A summary reconciliation between the flows at basic values and at purchasers' prices is provided in Table 4, which shows the intermediate usage and final demand of each commodity group. In each set of four columns, the first column shows the usage at basic values for each category. Since competing imports are allocated indirectly in this table, the flows include both local products and competing imports and are therefore the same as in Table 2. The second and third columns show the commodity taxes less subsidies and the margin, respectively, associated with the figures in the first column. The sum of entries in the first three columns equals the usage at purchasers' prices. Detailed information about the type of margin on each flow in Table 2 is provided in detailed margins matrices available on floppy disks. Details concerning the availability of these are shown in Appendix F.

Margin and non-margin commodities

39. As noted earlier, if the flows were at purchasers' prices, the elements of margin would be recorded as inputs to the producing sector. However, the supply of commodity groups containing margin commodities consists of two parts: that which involves the movement of goods and that which represents other (non-margin) commodities. Only the first of these parts (e.g. freight of goods by rail or road) is treated as margin and allocated differently depending on whether the flows are at basic values or at purchasers' prices. The second part (e.g. railway fares) is treated as non-margin and is always shown as paid by purchasers. The components of the commodity groups contributing margin are provided in Table 23.

40. When reading Table 4 the following should be kept in mind:

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

Assumptions made in compiling tables

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

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

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

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

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

Derived tables

44. The basic matrices and the industry-by-industry tables are essentially an accounting record of the flows in the economy in the reference year. Using simplifying assumptions the input-output estimates can serve many

analytical purposes. For instance, it is possible to estimate the levels of output of the production sectors required by a given final demand. The effect on other industries of an additional final output of \$100 million of the *motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment n.e.c.* industry (32.01) or of a 25 per cent change in exports of minerals can be calculated by assuming that average and marginal utilisation rates are the same. An impact analysis of this kind may be concerned with one, several or all sectors of the economy and can be carried out with the aid of the requirements tables described below. Because relative prices are continually changing and do change substantially from one year to the next (e.g. internationally-traded basic commodities), it is useful to regard input-output tables as representing underlying quantities and technological relationships rather than values and value relationships. Even factor payments (wages, salaries and supplements and gross operating surplus) can be viewed as representing underlying quantities, namely quantities of employee services and of entrepreneurial and capital services. Unless the analyst makes adjustments for price changes, all proportions and values are in terms of the relative and absolute prices of the reference year.

Impact analysis

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

46. By further manipulation of the derived tables, it is possible to produce special tables which go beyond impact studies and bring out other relationships. Two examples only of such special tables (Tables 17 and 18) are included in this publication to indicate some of the further possibilities of input-output analysis.

Direct requirements coefficients

47. A very simple application of the input-output table is calculating inputs as a percentage of the output of an industry and using these percentages for estimating the input requirements for any given output of that industry. In all the tables included in this publication (including tables with indirect allocation of imports), 100 per cent always represents total Australian production which is shown in row T2 in tables with indirect and direct allocation of imports. For example, for the *transport equipment* industry (16), Australian production is found in column 16, row T2 in Tables 11 and 14.

48. Direct requirements coefficients have different meanings depending on the treatment of imports in the flow table from which they are derived. If the flow table were characterised by a *direct allocation of competing imports* the coefficients in Quadrant 1 would only refer to the requirements for local production. For example, Table 12 shows that \$100 of output of the *transport equipment*

industry (16) involves a direct requirement of Australian production from the *basic metals and products* industry (14) of \$7.70 (column 16, row 14). The requirement of transport equipment for imports is \$16.96 (rows P6A plus P6B). A detailed classification of imports by commodity is provided in the imports matrix (Table 3). Therefore, in using the direct requirements coefficients it would be necessary to assume unchanged usage of imports or, alternatively, to recalculate the coefficients using revised import usage characteristics. The usage of imports is also shown in Table 3.

49. If the flow table were characterised by an *indirect allocation of competing imports*, the coefficients in Quadrant 1 would include the usage of both imported and locally produced commodities. For example, Table 15 shows that \$100 of output of the *transport equipment* industry (16) involves a direct requirement of Australian production plus imports from the *basic metals and products* industry (14) of \$8.93 (column 16, row 14). Therefore, if the usage of a commodity by an industry remains unchanged, substitution can take place between imports and domestic production without affecting the size of the coefficients.

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

Total requirements coefficients

51. The chain of calculations of output requirements can be continued beyond the direct requirements of an industry. For example, in order to produce output from the chemicals industry, inputs are required directly from the mining industry. But to supply this direct requirement, the mining industry itself requires inputs from the chemicals industry. To produce this indirect requirement of the mining industry, the chemicals industry needs, in turn, additional output from the mining industry, and so on in a convergent infinite series. This example has been confined to two industries directly dependent on each other but indirect requirements can arise even in the absence of direct dependence. For example, the mining industry may not directly require any inputs from agriculture but it requires inputs from chemicals which cannot be satisfied without input from agriculture. Therefore, there is an indirect requirement by mining for agricultural input.

52. The requirements can be traced, step by step, throughout the industrial structure, until the increments of output required indirectly from each industry become insignificant (which occurs after a few rounds). If this operation is carried out for all industries and the direct and indirect requirements are added together, a matrix of total requirements coefficients is obtained. However, if the number of industries is large the iterative method is too cumbersome and so the total requirements are calculated on a computer by the method known as matrix inversion. This is why the matrix of total requirements is frequently described as the inverse matrix and its coefficients as inverse coefficients. In this publication, they are referred to as *total requirements coefficients* and they are shown in Tables 7, 10, 13 and 16.

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

54. It should be noted that coefficients will differ according to the way imports have been allocated in the flow table on which the coefficients are based. If the flow table were characterised by a direct allocation of competing imports, the total requirements coefficients in Quadrant 1 would refer only to the requirements for local production. For example, Table 13 shows that \$100 of final output of the *transport equipment* industry (16) involves a direct and indirect (or total) requirement of Australian production from the *basic metals and products* industry (14) of \$12.82 (column 16, row 14). Therefore, in using the coefficients, it would be necessary to assume unchanged usage of imports or, alternatively, regulate the coefficients using revised import usage characteristics. The usage of imports is shown in the imports matrix (Table 3).

55. If the flow table is characterised by an indirect allocation of competing imports, the total requirements coefficients of Quadrant 1 include the usage of both imported and locally produced commodities. For example, Table 16 shows that \$100 of final output of the *transport equipment* industry (16) involves a direct and indirect (or total) requirement of Australian production and imports from the *basic metals and products* industry (14) of \$18.91 (column 16, row 14). Therefore, providing the usage of a commodity by a particular industry remains unchanged, substitution can take place between imports and domestic production without affecting the size of the coefficient. In using these total requirements coefficients, a separate assessment of the proportion of these requirements which is likely to be satisfied by imports would need to be made, unless it can be assumed that the requirements to meet a specified level of final demand can be satisfied from domestic production.

56. All coefficients in the requirements matrices relate to flows from industry to industry. Consequently, the answers obtained by applying these coefficients will be in

terms of the output of industries and not commodities primary to these industries.

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

58. Impact calculations in an open input-output system require independent specification of final demand for the output of each sector in the table. If final demand is specified at purchasers' prices while the answer is sought in basic values, the reduction of the former to the latter can be carried out with the aid of Table 4.

Specially derived tables

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

60. Each entry in the total requirements matrix represents the total output required from the industry in the row by the industry in the column for the purpose of producing \$100 of output absorbed by final demand. But each of these entries can also be thought of as the sum of its inputs and hence can be dissected into these individual components. The proportions obtained from the column of the supplying industry in the matrix of direct coefficients are used. These calculations are based on tables with direct allocation of all imports. According to the proportionality assumption (see paragraph 41), the amount of each kind of input used by an industry represents a fixed proportion of that industry's output.

61. Table 17 is derived as described above from Tables 6 and 7. In the columns it shows the amount of each primary input contributed by all relevant industries to \$100 of final output of the industry in the row. The accounting identity mentioned in paragraph 59 means that the sum of entries in each row must equal \$100. The last row in the table can be interpreted as the composition of final demand in terms of primary inputs.

62. The table shows the amount of each primary input in \$100 worth of each industry's output entering final demand. As might be expected, the primary input composition of final output varies between industries.

Thus, it can be seen that wages, salaries and supplements incorporated in final output range from 9.5 per cent in the case of *ownership of dwellings* (61.06) to 82.7 per cent in the case of *education, museum and library services* (72.01), while the ultimate complementary imports c.i.f. content of final output varies from 0.1 per cent in the case of *education, library and museum services* (82.01) to 4.2 per cent in the case of *defence* (72.01).

63. The calculations necessary to ascertain the amount of any primary input in \$100 of final output of any industry as shown in Table 17 may be illustrated by taking as an example the *motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment n.e.c.* industry (32.01) and by referring to Tables 6 and 7 (see the microfiche). From Table 7, it can be seen that to produce \$100 of final output, industry 32.01 needs, directly and indirectly, \$9.33 of output from the *basic iron and steel* industry (29.01). The primary input content of this output will be found in column 29.01 of the direct coefficients matrix (Table 6). Thus, wages, salaries and supplements represent 15.5 per cent, gross operating surplus 14.9 per cent, commodity taxes (net) 0.4 per cent, indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) 0.6 per cent, sales by final buyers 1.5 per cent, complementary and competing imports 0.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively, and duty on these imports 0 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. If we were to multiply each of these percentages by the input from industry 29.01 to industry 32.01, we should obtain the content of each primary input of industry 29.01 in \$100 of final output of industry 32.01. If similar calculations were carried out for each entry in column 32.01 of Table 7 and summed, it would be found that \$100 of final output of industry 32.01 incorporated the following amounts of each primary input contributed directly and indirectly by all industries on which industry 32.01 relied for its supplies:

	\$
Wages, salaries and supplements	34.25
Gross operating surplus	34.31
Commodity taxes (net)	1.81
Indirect taxes n.e.c. (net)	1.81
Sales by final buyers	0.44
Complementary imports	0.39
Duty on complementary imports	0.00
Competing imports	25.10
Duty on competing imports	1.89
Total	100.00

Primary input content of final demand categories

64. For some purposes, it may be necessary to calculate the primary input content of each final demand category (shown in Table 18). In rows 01.01 to 93.01 there are two columns under each final demand heading. These show, for each industry, the wages, salaries and supplements and the gross operating surplus ultimately absorbed by that final demand category. Rows P3 to P7B show the other primary inputs which both directly and indirectly are included in that final demand. In this table these other primary inputs and the total of all primary inputs are shown in the lower part of the column for gross operating surplus. The entries in the table are in value terms and the

sum of all entries under each final demand category is equal to the total for that final demand category as shown in the various transactions tables. The figures in the last column of Table 18 represent value added at factor cost (ie, wages, salaries and supplements plus gross operating surplus) for each industry, and the total value of each of the other primary inputs.

65. The table indicates the extent to which each primary input depends, directly and indirectly, on each category of final demand. For instance, it can be deduced from the table that wages, salaries and supplements accounted for 35.1 per cent of final consumption expenditure of households, 66.8 per cent of government final consumption expenditure and 31.0 per cent of exports, while commodity taxes (net) accounted for 7.7 per cent of final consumption expenditure of households, 1.3 per cent of government final consumption expenditure and 3.6 per cent of exports. In addition, the total effect of a category of final demand on each industry may be considered rather than the direct effect which could be deduced from a transactions table. For example, according to Table 8 there are only very small exports of the output of the *electricity* industry (36.01). These are electricity purchases by diplomatic posts in Australia and electricity supplied in Australian ports to ships operated by non-resident transport enterprises. Table 18 shows that a much larger percentage of the value added by the *electricity* industry is indirectly incorporated in the exported output of other industries.

Sources and methods

Classification of industries and commodities

66. The industrial classification used for the 1989-90 input-output tables is based on the 1983 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC), but, in some respects, departs from the usual application of that classification. ASIC is mostly applied to establishment units and this is the starting point for most of the input-output industries. However, for input-output tables it is desirable that an industry corresponds as closely as possible to the production of commodities primary to that industry. This applies especially where establishments classified to an industry produce significant amounts of commodities primary to another industry which has quite a different pattern of inputs. In these cases, where practical, secondary or subsidiary production is treated as output of the industry to which production is primary; this process is called *redefinition of production*.

67. The following are the major redefinitions made. Trading activity of miners and manufacturers is redefined to wholesale or retail trade, and any significant manufacturing activity of wholesalers, is redefined to appropriate manufacturing industries. The input-output industries *mechanical repairs* (49.01) and *other repairs* (49.02) have no counterpart in ASIC. They are formed by redefinition of the repair activity undertaken by wholesalers and retailers. Significant capital work on own account, where not primary to the industry of the establishment undertaking the activity, is redefined to construction or an appropriate manufacturing industry.

The imputed component of the *ownership of dwellings* industry (61.06) is specified in the 1983 ASIC as being part of the *residential property operators* industry (ASIC class 6321). In addition, there are some areas of the economy - for example *construction* (41.01, 41.02) and *agriculture* (01.01 to 02.00) - where the nature of available data or other considerations may preclude a strict adherence to ASIC sectoring. In these areas, the input-output industries are formed by the redefinition of commodities from an ASIC sector.

68. Some of the input-output industries correspond to single ASIC classes but it is not practicable to have an input-output industry for each ASIC class. The aim is to provide both a balanced picture of the structure of the economy and comparability between the latest input-output tables and earlier ones. For details, see Appendix B. Details of the Australian Input-Output Commodity Classification (IOCC) and concordances between the items in the classification and data source items of production, imports and exports are provided in publication 5215.0.

Industry output

69. In general, the output of industries is defined as the production of goods and services for use as inputs into industries or into final demand. Own account transportation is not shown separately but rather is included indistinguishably with the rest of producer's output. The estimation procedures used for each industry and the main changes from previous tables are given below.

70. In *agriculture* (01.01 to 01.06), the value of output is the ex-farm or local value which is estimated by valuing quantities of the various products. (The data are obtained mainly from the annual Agricultural Census and the Agricultural Finance Survey.) The value of containers, such as bags and cases, is added where appropriate to the local value of output to bring the treatment of rural industries into line with that of manufacturing industries. In *services to agriculture* (02.00) the value of output is estimated by reference to measures of the usage by industries and in final demand of commodities primary to services to agriculture. The output of *forestry and logging* (03.00) includes the value of forest products, and government and private current expenditure on management of forest resources. The information comes partly from ABS collections and partly from the reports of public authorities. The output of *fishing, trapping and hunting* (04.00) is the local value of the fish and game obtained from ABS and ABARE collections.

71. In *mining* (11.01 to 14.00), *manufacturing* (21.01 to 34.05), *electricity* (36.01) and *gas* (36.02), the estimates of output are based on information obtained in ABS economic censuses.

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

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

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

73. In particular, it is important not to mix processing activity with trading activity because trading activity is treated in a special way in input-output tables. Accordingly, the trading activity of mining, manufacturing and electricity establishments is redefined, partly to wholesale trade and partly to retail trade. In doing this, it is assumed that the mining and manufacturing industries as a whole generally traded the same goods in the same proportions as did the wholesale and retail trade industries. It is also assumed that the percentage margin earned on these goods by manufacturers is the same as that earned by wholesalers or retailers dealing mainly in similar goods. For the purpose of redefinition, it is also necessary to estimate the inputs into gross margin earned by manufacturers. These estimates are based on the input structure of wholesalers or retailers.

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

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

the goods. The commission is recorded as an intra-industry flow.

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

77. For tables published for reference years prior to 1983-84, the major component of the output estimate for the *services to mining n.e.c.* industry (16.00), consisted of the revenue of establishments that provided services to the mining industries. The main service provided is drilling (on a contract or fee basis). For the tables in respect of reference year 1983-84 and subsequent years, the estimate of output includes the value of exploration activity undertaken on own account. This refers to the exploration undertaken by establishments as a service to their parent enterprises and for which these establishments receive no revenue. The output value attributed to this activity is the current cost of providing the service i.e. wages paid plus cost of goods and services used by these establishments. Services to mining such as assaying and geological surveying are excluded from this industry and are included in the *other business services* industry (61.05).

78. The estimates of the output and input for the *services to mining n.e.c.* industry (16.00) are derived using information from the Input-Output Supplementary Survey program in combination with information obtained from the ABS surveys of mineral and petroleum exploration.

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

80. The output of the *residential building construction* industry (41.01) represents the value of work done on new dwellings and the value of repairs to dwellings. The output of *other construction* (41.02) comprises new construction other than on dwellings and all repairs to non-dwelling buildings and structures carried out by the construction industry. The estimates of the output of the *residential building construction* (41.01) and *other construction* (41.02) industries are based on information from a number of different sources, including ABS building statistics, surveys of construction and engineering construction, income tax data, public accounts, annual reports of public enterprises, other economic census and survey data (for own-account construction and sales of construction materials), the Household Expenditure

Survey (for expenditure on construction and construction materials), etc.

81. The output of *wholesale trade* (47.01) and *retail trade* (48.01) is defined as gross margin on goods traded (difference between sales and cost of sales plus commission receipts) plus non-margin receipts. The value of goods handled is not included in the output of wholesalers and retailers who are thus considered to sell only distribution services. Estimates for the output of the *wholesale trade* (47.01) and *retail trade* (48.01) industries are based on information from ABS economic censuses and surveys of these industries. Note also that some wholesale and retail activity is redefined from other industries such as manufacturing. However, wholesalers and retailers sometimes engage in activities other than distribution such as manufacturing, repairing and leasing. In order to keep the distribution output separate, these activities should be either redefined to an appropriate industry or should be shown separately as non-margin output. These non-trading activities are treated as follows:

- manufacturing activity of wholesalers is redefined to an appropriate manufacturing industry;
- repair activity of wholesalers and retailers is redefined to one of the industries *mechanical repairs* (49.01) or *other repairs* (49.02) as appropriate;
- rent and leasing revenue and service revenue, are treated as non-margin output of *wholesale trade* (47.01) or *retail trade* (48.01).

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

83. In the *transport and storage* industries (51.01 to 57.01) the output is defined as revenue derived from the activity of carrying goods and passengers for hire and reward, the storage of goods, and the provision of other transport services. As with wholesale and retail trade, it is necessary to distinguish between the carriage of goods (freight) which forms part of the margin, and other services provided by transport industries which do not (e.g. furniture removal and passenger transport). Total rail, pipeline, air and water transport revenues are extracted from the reports of the enterprises concerned as far as possible. The estimate of output of the road transport industry is built up from information about items such as the supply of goods potentially carried, primary inputs, motor vehicle running costs, miscellaneous other costs, revenue for services provided, and data collected in ABS surveys such as the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the Transport Industry Survey, a survey of registered business vehicles and an input-output supplementary survey on transport and storage. The estimates of transport margin by commodity are approximate because of the limited

information about the type of goods carried by each mode of transport.

84. The *communication* industry (59.01) in 1989-90 included Australia Post, Telecom, OTC and AUSSAT. Estimates of output are based on the published accounts of these bodies and unpublished information made available by the enterprises. The output of the industry consists of postal, telegraph, telephone and telex revenue; commission earned on agency services (such as conduct of savings bank agencies); technical services provided to national broadcasting and television stations; international communication services and telecommunications satellites; and the coastal radio services.

85. In the *finance, property and business services* industries (61.01 to 61.06), the definition of output of banks and similar financial enterprises (other than insurance companies) differs from that of other enterprises. The activities of these enterprises are financed to a large extent, or even predominantly, by the excess of the interest they receive over the interest they pay out. If they were treated similarly to trading enterprises (i.e., if their output were taken as equal to their explicit charges for services provided) it would not be sufficient to cover all their costs and to produce an operating surplus. Because of this characteristic of financial enterprises it is necessary to adopt a treatment different from that for non-financial enterprises. The convention adopted in Australian input-output tables from 1968-69 is that part of the interest received by financial enterprises is considered to be a service charge and, therefore, part of their output. This treatment is also followed in the national income, expenditure and product accounts where the imputed bank service charge is shown as negative operating surplus of a nominal industry. In the 1977-78 and subsequent input-output tables, the *imputed bank service charge* is included in the output of financial enterprises and disposed of to private final consumption expenditure and to individual industries. Because of the allocation of the imputed bank service charge to industries, it is taken into account in calculating the gross operating surplus for those sectors for which a net operating surplus is recognised and in calculating output for those sectors for which the gross operating surplus is defined to be equal to their consumption of fixed capital, in the case of general government, or zero, in the case of private non-profit organisations. In addition to the imputed bank service charge, the output of financial enterprises includes explicit charges made to customers as well as rent and leasing revenue.

86. The output of financial enterprises covered in the *insurance and services to insurance* industry (61.04) is also defined by a convention. The output of life insurance companies and superannuation and pension funds is defined as equal to the sum of administrative costs (i.e. wages, salaries and supplements; intermediate inputs; and indirect taxes n.e.c. (net)) and gross operating surplus. For other insurance enterprises, the output is defined as the difference between premiums received and claims paid. However adjustments are sometimes necessary. For example, for 1977-78 estimated output obtained by the

strict application of this definition was negative at the IOCC item level. The value of output was re-estimated by reference to the value of premiums and claims in adjacent periods so that a more realistic measure of output was obtained. The output of insurance brokers and other enterprises servicing the insurance industry is defined as the value of revenue received.

87. Information on the output of banks, non-bank financial institutions, insurance companies and superannuation funds is available from ABS collections, the Insurance and Superannuation Commissioner and the Reserve Bank. There is very little information for other enterprises in the *finance, property and business services* industries (61.00 to 61.06), and the output estimates are largely built up from the input side by adding together estimates of primary inputs and estimates of the usage of commodities primary to these industries. The scope of the ABS economic censuses has been expanded to include enterprises in the *business services n.e.c.* industry (61.05). Estimates of the output and input for this industry are derived using information from the Input-Output Supplementary Survey program in combination with information obtained from the ABS Service Industries Survey. For those activities primary to the industry not covered by the survey, estimates of output and input are derived from taxation statistics. The output of the *ownership of dwellings* industry (61.06) is gross rent of dwellings (actual rent paid in the case of tenanted dwellings and an imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings).

88. The output of the *public administration* (71.01) and *defence* (72.01) industries is the production of goods and services by general government units coded to these industries. It represents the relevant current final expenditures of general government plus revenue received from the sales of goods and services. The output is conventionally valued as the sum of intermediate inputs (including the imputed bank service charge); wages, salaries and supplements; general government consumption of fixed capital; and indirect taxes. Ideally, the estimates would be on an accruals basis for consistency with estimates for other industries but the data required for this purpose are not available. (Most estimates based on public accounts are on a cash basis rather than an accruals basis.)

89. The output of the *health* (81.01); *education, museum and library services* (82.01); and *welfare and religious institutions and other community services* (83.01) industries consists of three components. The first of these is production of goods and services by general government units, which represents the sum of intermediate inputs; wages, salaries and supplements; and indirect taxes. (By convention, general government gross operating surplus equals consumption of fixed capital.) The second is production by trading enterprises, such as doctors in private practice and private garbage disposal contractors, which represents revenue from services provided. The estimates are derived using either data on inputs (e.g. wages, salaries and supplements) or business income from *Taxation Statistics* (Australian Taxation

Office). The last is production by the producers of private non-profit services to households, such as schools and churches, which is measured as the sum of intermediate inputs; wages, salaries and supplements and net indirect taxes. By convention, there is no operating surplus. The estimates are based on public accounts and a Survey of Community and Personal Services Industries, which was undertaken by the Input-Output Section in 1981-82.

90. The remaining industries, *entertainment and recreational services* (91.01) to *personal services* (93.01), cover a range of services rendered to persons and, to a lesser extent, to business. For the *entertainment and recreational services* industry (91.01), estimates are made using information from economic censuses where this is available (e.g. for motion picture theatres). Reasonable data are available from public accounts and published reports for public broadcasting and television stations. Total revenues are available for commercial broadcasting and television from the report of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. For the remainder of this industry, the output estimates are built up from primary inputs, estimates of other costs and demand for the services provided.

91. In the *restaurants, hotels and clubs* industry (92.01), restaurants, cafes, licensed hotels, and licensed clubs are covered by the economic censuses and a considerable amount of data from these collections is available on the output of this part of the industry. However, some adjustments are made for input-output purposes. First, the output of the industry includes a margin on sales of goods (e.g. beverages and cigarettes) that is treated in the same way as retail margin. Second, part of the revenue from meals is excluded. The cost of food used is treated as a flow from the industry where it is produced to private final consumption expenditure or to intermediate inputs. The difference between takings from meals served in cafes, hotels, etc. and the cost of food used is treated as *meal preparation and presentation*, a service activity of this industry that forms part of its output. However, this part of output is not treated as a margin and is always allocated directly to the purchaser.

92. For the *personal services* industry (93.01), the economic censuses provide information about the output of men's and women's hairdressers, and laundry and dry cleaning establishments. For the remainder of the industry, output is estimated from the input side and from measures of the level of demand for the services provided.

Primary inputs

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

integrated economic censuses or surveys rather than on the sources used for the national income, expenditure and product estimates.

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

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

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

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

98. Accurate figures for total indirect taxes n.e.c. (net) are available but there is little information on the distribution by industry. Fringe benefits tax and payroll tax are separately reported in the integrated economic censuses and surveys. For industries not covered by economic censuses or surveys, this information is not available. Payroll tax is allocated to industries in

proportion to wages and salaries. Motor vehicle taxes are first apportioned between persons and businesses, using Public Authority Finance information, and the business part is allocated to industries in proportion to motor vehicle running expenses. Other indirect taxes in this group are allocated to industries on various bases. Sometimes the nature of the tax determines the allocation e.g. road maintenance tax is allocated entirely to the *road transport* industry (51.01) and rates on residential property are allocated to the *ownership of dwellings* industry (61.06)). In some other cases, information on indirect taxes is obtained in the course of investigating industry inputs.

Imports

99. Imports represent the value of goods and services purchased from foreign residents. Imports of goods are based on foreign trade statistics but with balance of payments scope, coverage and timing adjustments and an adjustment to exclude the value of exchange. For details of balance of payments adjustments to foreign trade statistics, see *Balance of Payments, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5331.0). Imports of services are also based on balance of payments sources.

100. The definition of the value of imports c.i.f. has been revised to accord with SNA recommendations. It now includes freight on imports provided by Australian carriers which is offset by an export of a freight transport service so as not to affect the balance on goods and services.

Sales by final buyers

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

Intermediate inputs

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

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

104. Selected data from the 1987-88 Construction supplementary survey and the 1989-90 Mining and Manufacturing supplementary surveys of containers, packaging and materials used are the basis of extensive modifications to the input structure of the construction, mining and manufacturing industries. The input structure of the Defence industry has been substantially derived from data in the 1989-90 Defence annual report and ABS Public Finance data. There are also modifications to electricity and other fuels commodities as intermediate input to the mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industries based on ABS census data. Overall, more than 40 per cent of the intermediate inputs (other than the imputed bank service charge) to all industries are derived from basic data.

105. The imputed bank service charge is allocated directly to using industries in a two-stage process. First, the charge is allocated to the institutional sectors *general government* and *financial institutions*, the *corporate trading enterprises* and *households* sectors combined, and to the industry *ownership of dwellings* (61.06) using the proportion of the total interest paid by those sectors to financial enterprises. No imputed bank service charge is allocated to the overseas sector. Second, the imputed bank service charge is allocated to the producing units of financial enterprises in proportion to interest paid to other financial enterprises. The remainder of the imputed bank service charge is allocated to the producing units of each sector according to the Australian production of the producing units.

106. Rows relating to the margin item *commodity taxes (net)* and to the following margin commodities: wholesale trade (47.01, part); retail trade (48.01, part); road transport (51.01, part); railway transport (52.01, part); pipeline transport (52.01, part); water transport (53.01, part; 5701, part); air transport (54.01, part); port handling (57.01, part); marine insurance (61.04, part); and restaurants, hotels and clubs (92.01, part) are wholly modified by *margin estimates* derived in the compilation of the nine margin matrices. The column totals of the margin matrices, which show the total usage of each margin by each industry, are then incorporated as values in the nine margins rows.

Final demand

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exports

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

Employment

114. For some purposes, it may be necessary to examine the impact on employment by industry of changes in final demand. For this reason employment classified by Input-Output industry is presented in Table 22. Employment is measured on a full-time equivalent basis, that is, the full-time equivalent of part-time employment is added to full-time employment. For these estimates the full-time equivalent of part-time employment is assumed to be 50 per cent of the part-time employment. Employment estimates have been derived from two ABS sources, the Labour Force Survey and the Population Census. The Labour Force Survey estimates are the average of data for the middle month of each of the four quarters of 1989-90. Employment estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey are used to calculate employment multipliers which are published in *Australian National Accounts Input-Output Multipliers* (5237.0).

Employment estimates derived from the Population Census are also provided in order to meet the special needs of compilers of regional input-output tables. The differences between the estimates of employment derived from these two sources are explained in Census Working Paper 94/1, 1991 Census Data Quality: Labour Force Status, available on request. It should be noted that both sets of industry estimates have been adjusted to take account of the industry redefinitions for Construction and Repairs (see paragraphs 80 and 81) and to take account of the differences between the Input-Output and ASIC industry classifications for Agriculture (see Appendix B).

Relationship between input-output and other national accounting estimates

115. There are differences between primary input and final demand estimates included in this publication and the corresponding estimates for 1989-90 in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1991-92* (5204.0), although the concepts, but not the classifications, are the same. Work is proceeding on reducing the extent of such differences both in the context of the development of the system of input-output tables and as estimation methodologies for the national income, expenditure and product estimates are reviewed.

116. For 1989-90, the estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) implied by the primary inputs in the input-output tables is about 1.5 per cent higher than the estimate shown in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0). The estimate of gross domestic product implied by final demand in the input-output tables is about 0.1 per cent lower than the estimate (excluding the statistical discrepancy) shown in 5204.0. Although a complete analysis and balancing of commodity flows results in internal consistency of input-output estimates of primary inputs (income) and final demand (expenditure), it does not necessarily make them more accurate or reliable than the estimates in 5204.0. The estimates can only be as good as the basic data and methodology used in their preparation and the basic data used for 1989-90 leave some gaps and have some deficiencies.

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

Related Publications

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

Australian Economic Indicators, March 1994 (1350.0)

Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5204.0)

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

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

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

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock (5221.0)

Australian National Accounts: Flow of Funds (5232.0)

A Guide to the Australian National Accounts (5235.0)

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

Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Multipliers (5237.0)

Balance of Payments, Australia (5303.0)

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

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

120. In addition to the above publications, the ABS occasional papers titled *The RAS Method for Compiling Input-Output Tables: ABS Experience* and *Input-Output: New Derived Tables for Australia based on a Japanese Input-Output Model* may be of interest to readers of this publication. Copies of these papers are available on request from the ABS.

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

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

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

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

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

Symbols and other usages

n.a.	not available
-	nil or rounded to zero
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
admin.	administration
alcohol.	alcoholic
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
complement.	complementary
construct.	construction
equip.	equipment
f.o.b.	free on board

g.o.s.	gross operating surplus
mfd.	manufactured
min.	mineral
miscell.	miscellaneous
prods.	products
supps.	supplements.

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

TABLE 1. MAKE MATRIX - OUTPUT BY COMMODITY GROUP BY INDUSTRY 1989-90

The statistics in this table are available on microfiche, a set of which is attached inside the front cover of this publication, and on floppy disk. A sample, showing the data content and presentation, is reproduced below.

SUPPLY	PRODUCING INDUSTRY															
	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0200	0300	0400	1101	1102	1200	1400	1600		
0101 Sheep	6,051.4															
0102 Cereal grains		3,884.6														
0103 Meat cattle			3,353.0	409.3												
0104 Milk cattle and pigs				2,347.9												
0105 Poultry					1,097.0											
0106 Agriculture nec						5,643.5										
0200 Services to agriculture							1,221.5									
0300 Forestry and logging								1,106.1								
0400 Fishing and hunting									1,134.2							
1101 Ferrous metal ores										2,442.1	0.5				0.8	
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores										6.3	8,307.6				n.a.	
1200 Coal, oil and gas											0.5	12,534.6			1.3	
1400 Minerals nec																
1600 Services to mining nec								1.1		n.a.					2,105.1	
2101 Meat products																1,511.3
2102 Milk products																
2103 Fruit, vegetable products																
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec																
2105 Flour mill, cereal products																
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits																
2107 Confectionery etc products																
2108 Food products nec																
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc																
2110 Beer and malt																
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec																
2201 Tobacco products																
2301 Cotton ginning etc																
2302 Man-made fibres etc																
2303 Cotton fabrics etc																
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc																
2305 Textile finishing																
2306 Floor coverings etc																
2307 Textile products nec																
2401 Knitting mills																
2402 Clothing																
2403 Footwear																
2501 Sawmill products																
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards																
2503 Joinery, wood products nec																
2504 Furniture and mattresses																
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard																
2602 Bags and containers																
2603 Paper products nec																
2604 Publishing, printing etc																
2605 Printing, stationery etc																
2701 Chemical fertilisers																
2702 Basic chemicals nec																
2703 Paints																
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc																
2705 Soap and detergents nec																
2706 Cosmetics etc																

Confidential and consequently confidential entries are indicated by the symbol n.a.

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE													
	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0200	0300	0400	1101	1102	1200	1400	1600
0101 Sheep	138.9	291.6	67.4	78.8	40.7	56.6								
0102 Cereal grains														
0103 Meat cattle														
0104 Milk cattle and pigs														
0105 Poultry														
0106 Agriculture nec	148.1		140.7	162.5		150.6	0.1	1.5		0.1	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.1
0200 Services to agriculture	388.3	88.8	160.7	20.0	0.2	424.6		2.0						
0300 Forestry and logging	1.5		11.4			4.0		58.7	0.1	0.3	14.3	39.1	1.5	
0400 Fishing and hunting														
1101 Ferrous metal ores										138.5				
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores														0.4
1200 Coal, oil and gas					0.1	0.2				1.9	266.0	129.7	1.3	0.1
1400 Minerals nec			0.1		0.1	35.1		0.3			30.4	26.1	75.6	258.0
1600 Services to mining nec											532.1	607.4	23.2	
2101 Meat products	3.1	0.2	7.4	0.1	65.9	0.3	1.0		4.5		0.1	0.1	0.4	
2102 Milk products	1.8	1.2	7.3	173.4	0.1	1.7	3.7		2.7	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
2103 Fruit, vegetable products	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.3	0.1		0.2		0.1			
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec			0.1											
2105 Flour mill, cereal products	6.0		4.7	2.4	0.5	0.8								
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	5.3	9.0	9.4	5.7	2.4
2107 Confectionery etc products														
2108 Food products nec	45.6	0.1	71.6	232.9	321.4	2.8	0.2		97.4	0.6				
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.3	0.3			0.1	0.4	0.1		
2110 Beer and malt										3.6	7.9	2.6	1.0	0.2
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	6.9	4.5	7.9	3.3		6.4	5.6	1.5		0.7	3.5	1.9	0.6	0.1
2201 Tobacco products										5.2	13.1	7.4	1.8	1.7
2301 Cotton ginning etc						37.7								
2302 Man-made fibres etc									7.7	0.1	6.3	0.2	0.1	
2303 Cotton fabrics etc									0.2	0.1	1.6	6.4	0.1	
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc														
2305 Textile finishing														
2306 Floor coverings etc	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3		8.3		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2		
2307 Textile products nec	3.0	3.9	3.9	2.2		38.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.9	2.5	0.7	0.2
2401 Knitting mills	0.1					0.1	0.1		0.3		0.1	0.3		
2402 Clothing	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.1	
2403 Footwear						0.1	0.1		0.4		0.1	0.2		
2501 Sawmill products						0.7			0.2	0.1	5.3	9.0	0.1	
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards									6.0	1.7	2.4	2.5		0.1
2503 Joinery, wood products nec														0.3
2504 Furniture and mattresses										0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2		0.1	0.5	6.7	1.8	0.1	3.2
2602 Bags and containers	6.7	8.8				53.5			0.2	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
2603 Paper products nec	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	22.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.1
2604 Publishing, printing	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2		0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	22.3	17.2	3.4	1.6
2605 Printing, stationery etc	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1		0.3	5.5	0.1	0.2	2.5	6.5	15.5	1.7	0.7
2701 Chemical fertilisers	199.6	214.1	182.4	44.7		287.5		0.7		2.5	2.9	5.7	1.2	
2702 Basic chemicals nec						0.7	1.1		0.4	2.8	290.2	86.4	3.5	5.1
2703 Plastics	1.1	1.9	2.9	0.6	0.3	1.1		0.9	2.8	3.9	6.3	13.9	0.2	0.3
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc	102.9	56.2	39.1	26.3	1.2	217.1	4.2	0.1	2.7	0.2	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.1
2705 Soap and detergents nec	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1		0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.2
2706 Cosmetics etc	0.2	0.1	0.5			0.2	0.1		0.3					
2707 Chemical products nec	1.8	5.9	8.4	0.6		0.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	24.2	70.4	75.9	25.7	0.6
2708 Petroleum, coal products										31.2	128.5	51.8	40.9	14.1
2801 Glass and glass products	110.3	173.3	100.6	27.1	0.4	129.1	12.7	18.5	75.9	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.5	
2802 Clay products, refractories									0.1	0.4	4.5	1.1	1.8	
2803 Cement										0.3	4.5	0.9	1.9	3.5
2804 Ready mixed concrete											2.0	0.7		
2805 Concrete products								103.3		4.7	14.9	5.3	0.2	
2806 Non-metallic min. products											1.9	4.6	1.2	0.2
2901 Basic iron and steel							0.8	0.2	0.2	8.0	79.0	202.2	10.3	22.4
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc	0.1								5.3	2.3	37.4	2.5	0.3	
3101 Structural metal products	0.1		0.1			0.1		0.6	2.2	18.3	128.9	66.2	21.1	9.2

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2201	2301	2302
SUPPLY														
3102 Sheet metal products	5.1	11.5	173.5	11.4	4.0	3.3	0.4	24.2	183.9	187.7	41.1	—	—	—
3103 Metal products nec	2.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	9.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
3201 Motor vehicles etc	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
3202 Ships and boats	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3204 Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3301 Scientific etc equipment	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
3302 Electronic equipment	0.8	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
3303 Household appliances	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3304 Electrical equipment nec	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1
3305 Agricultural machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3306 Construction etc machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.3	5.3	4.3	20.6	4.4	3.5	1.5	0.2	—	1.7
3401 Leather products	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1
3402 Rubber products	54.1	71.9	67.9	58.6	21.2	102.1	102.1	108.3	110.3	14.9	28.6	22.0	0.3	7.0
3403 Plastic, related products	6.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2
3404 Signs, writing equipment	0.1	—	—	—	1.8	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	—	—
3405 Manufacturing nec	76.2	43.4	20.0	7.0	19.7	31.5	9.9	33.5	8.2	22.9	7.8	5.2	7.9	11.7
3601 Electricity	14.8	7.7	4.5	3.1	4.2	13.3	2.8	13.1	1.7	14.2	0.6	0.7	3.4	3.5
3602 Gas	2.7	0.3	—	3.9	0.2	5.2	0.5	6.7	0.8	5.9	—	0.6	5.2	0.4
3701 Water, sewerage, drainage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4101 Residential building	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	—	12.6	0.1
4102 Construction nec	257.6	247.4	120.8	39.0	137.1	111.1	59.4	245.4	55.6	147.4	27.2	12.9	53.0	39.8
4701 Wholesale trade	2.0	30.0	3.5	0.4	2.4	9.3	5.2	6.9	5.2	1.3	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.8
4801 Retail trade	4.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	8.5	0.2	3.9	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—
4901 Mechanical repairs	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	19.1	0.4	4.3	2.5	0.7	0.4	—	—	0.1
4902 Repairs nec	509.5	117.4	56.1	24.1	86.6	29.5	14.5	189.7	34.6	63.2	12.7	25.1	72.2	3.9
5101 Road transport	22.6	11.3	2.9	3.0	62.3	1.9	0.5	60.5	0.7	17.5	0.4	1.3	6.6	0.1
5201 Railway, transport nec	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	4.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1
5301 Water transport	4.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.7	13.7	0.9	6.4	2.4	0.7	3.3	0.5	2.5	3.8
5401 Air transport	4.9	2.0	1.4	5.4	6.1	6.4	2.0	17.0	4.8	2.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.6
5701 Services to transport	37.1	1.0	14.4	0.6	2.2	16.8	1.1	9.0	3.3	2.9	4.6	5.7	3.7	6.9
5901 Communication	55.7	26.8	15.7	4.2	10.3	18.5	5.9	33.1	9.3	12.5	6.7	6.5	10.7	6.7
6101 Banking	34.7	12.9	5.5	2.1	5.4	11.7	7.3	18.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	19.2	3.2	1.8
6102 Non-bank finance	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.9	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	—	0.1
6103 Investment etc	2.8	3.3	5.2	0.9	4.3	11.9	2.9	14.8	9.2	6.5	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.4
6104 Insurance etc	67.4	25.5	39.9	42.8	102.7	66.1	104.5	226.0	67.2	49.8	14.8	21.6	24.9	59.4
6105 Business services nec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6106 Ownership of dwellings	22.9	1.7	0.4	1.7	4.6	4.5	3.7	32.9	10.6	4.2	2.1	0.2	141.1	0.7
7101 Public administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7201 Defence	14.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	3.0	—	—
8101 Health	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—
8201 Education, libraries etc	—	1.9	18.6	0.6	6.1	18.7	1.3	5.0	3.1	1.2	6.1	8.1	0.3	2.0
8301 Welfare etc services	1.9	0.3	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	6.0	5.3	12.2	0.6	0.6	10.1	—	1.1
9101 Entertainment etc	4.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.0	11.3	2.8	4.9	4.8	13.8	9.2	2.2	1.6	2.4
9201 Restaurants, hotels, clubs	8.5	0.3	5.6	0.5	0.1	3.7	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.1
9301 Personal services	7,434.0	3,216.2	1,339.9	606.7	1,387.1	1,403.8	628.2	3,964.6	1,051.3	1,128.9	583.1	391.6	1,036.6	346.0
T1 Intermediate Usage	1,132.8	385.5	298.6	77.6	241.7	724.4	186.5	664.4	160.2	266.3	121.9	100.5	50.1	127.2
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	910.1	675.5	288.6	47.2	316.7	490.6	190.5	998.9	235.4	756.0	260.2	278.0	87.0	68.4
P2 Gross operating surplus	136.2	16.3	26.0	5.9	35.5	35.5	6.6	47.1	40.6	16.2	14.5	12.0	95.0	0.5
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	41.5	29.5	16.9	6.4	18.1	36.1	9.5	33.2	13.6	14.6	7.2	7.7	0.3	7.3
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P5 Sales by final buyers	21.6	7.8	5.6	2.0	4.3	4.6	0.2	76.6	2.3	3.9	1.3	3.3	1.3	1.6
P6A Complementary imports cif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P7A Duty on P6A	9,676.2	4,310.9	1,975.6	745.7	1,995.2	2,695.0	1,021.5	5,784.8	1,503.4	2,186.0	988.1	793.2	1,271.7	551.1
T2 Australian production	59.4	150.4	377.4	153.3	96.0	62.5	184.4	750.6	75.3	25.0	284.5	35.7	62.6	874.8
P6B Competing imports cif	0.7	2.4	17.9	2.0	3.7	2.9	13.7	8.7	2.8	—	8.0	—	—	47.0
P7B Duty on P6B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T3 Total Usage	9,736.3	4,483.7	2,370.9	901.0	2,094.9	2,760.4	1,219.6	6,544.1	1,581.5	2,211.0	1,280.6	828.9	1,334.3	1,472.8

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE (\$ million)													
	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2401	2402	2403	2501	2502	2503	2504	2601	2602
0101 Sheep		0.3												
0102 Cereal grains														
0103 Meat cattle														
0104 Milk cattle and pigs														
0105 Poultry				5.0	1.7		0.1							
0106 Agriculture nec									0.1			11.0	0.2	0.3
0200 Services to agriculture			0.2	0.1			0.1		249.9	24.4		1.2	192.5	0.1
0300 Forestry and logging														0.1
0400 Fishing and hunting														0.1
1101 Ferrous metal ores														
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores														
1200 Coal, oil and gas		0.2	1.1	0.3		0.1	0.1		0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	20.9	0.4
1400 Minerals nec			0.1								0.2	0.2	12.9	0.1
1600 Services to mining nec														
2101 Meat products		4.6												
2102 Milk products				0.1	0.1				0.3	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.1
2103 Fruit, vegetable products			0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1			0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec				0.4	0.1				0.1	0.1			0.1	
2105 Flour mill, cereal products					0.1							0.5		
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits				0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1		26.4	22.2
2107 Confectionery etc products													0.4	
2108 Food products nec					0.1				0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc			1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1
2110 Beer and malt					0.1	0.1			0.7		0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec					0.1				0.1					
2201 Tobacco products														
2301 Cotton, ginning etc	105.6	43.5	2.3	11.1	7.8	0.1	0.2					15.4		
2302 Man-made fibres etc	30.5	47.9	45.5	118.6	105.7	176.6	403.3	16.0			2.9	40.9		9.6
2303 Cotton fabrics etc	104.5	2.3	74.0	12.4	23.3	61.1	434.7	3.3			1.2	39.5		18.3
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc	8.9	41.5	2.8	131.1	12.9	28.0	100.5				0.1	28.3		
2305 Textile finishing	4.8	13.4	18.4			0.7	237.3					53.6		
2306 Floor coverings etc				13.6		0.1		0.3	0.4	0.4	4.2	7.7	0.2	0.5
2307 Textile products nec	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.4	0.6	11.7	7.7	1.9	2.5	0.7	5.4	1.1	4.4
2401 Knitting mills			6.8		2.0	123.5	232.9						0.3	6.3
2402 Clothing					0.4		28.1		3.8	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.4	0.1
2403 Footwear								8.5						
2501 Sawmill products				0.1					372.6	36.4		204.9	9.7	1.1
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards									5.9	160.5	176.2	241.2		
2503 Joinery, wood products nec					0.6				0.3	5.0	36.3	27.2		
2504 Furniture and mattresses									0.2			31.7		
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.7	9.3	0.8	10.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	6.7	1.4	301.9	350.1
2602 Bags and containers	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	13.9	10.1	6.5		0.6	1.3	7.2	3.9	24.3
2603 Paper products nec	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	11.8	0.1	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	13.1	12.2
2604 Publishing, printing	0.1	1.7	0.3	4.1	5.7	5.7	17.3	2.8	8.1	3.6	12.4	21.5	7.6	3.7
2605 Printing, stationery etc	0.9	2.4	1.0	6.5	4.4	3.1	10.2	2.8	5.6	2.2	5.0	8.8	6.5	16.2
2701 Chemical fertilisers														
2702 Basic chemicals nec	11.7	3.6	28.9	10.9	11.9	32.8	11.6	2.8	6.0	30.9	6.2	30.7	56.0	30.0
2703 Paints									1.0	2.4	18.7	16.1		2.2
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc					0.1				0.1		0.1	1.1		
2705 Soap and detergents nec		17.4	0.8			0.3			0.1			2.4	0.1	0.1
2706 Cosmetics etc														
2707 Chemical products nec	0.5	0.9	0.2		17.1		4.2	6.4	28.0	60.9	7.4	15.2	38.6	27.3
2708 Petroleum, coal products	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	17.6	5.6	3.9	5.2	11.1	6.2
2801 Glass and glass products					0.5				0.7	0.1	13.1	20.0		
2802 Clay products, refractories											1.2			
2803 Cement														
2804 Ready mixed concrete														
2805 Concrete products														
2806 Non-metallic min. products														
2901 Basic iron and steel					5.8				0.6	16.4	27.0	0.8	4.0	0.1
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc					3.0				2.5	12.6	12.6	167.3		4.8
3101 Structural metal products					3.4		1.1		4.7	24.3	24.3	24.4		1.0
									5.6	108.1		1.0	9.3	

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX -- INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1983-90 -- continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2401	2402	2403	2501	2502	2503	2504	2601	2602	
		(\$ million)														
3102	Sheet metal products	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.2	0.1	15.3	6.0	0.3	0.2	
3103	Metal products nec	---	---	0.1	0.1	13.4	0.5	0.2	2.6	2.5	3.9	53.1	64.8	9.4	3.0	
3201	Motor vehicles etc	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	
3202	Slips and boats	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
3204	Aircraft	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
3301	Scientific etc equipment	---	---	---	---	2.7	0.3	2.1	---	0.1	0.1	---	---	0.1	0.8	
3302	Electronic equipment	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	
3303	Household appliances	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---	---	
3304	Electrical equipment nec	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	
3305	Agricultural machinery	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	
3306	Construction etc machinery	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	---	0.5	7.1	4.5	4.4	1.0	7.7	4.0	
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.6	13.6	191.0	---	---	---	29.4	---	0.4	
3401	Leather products	---	---	---	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.5	12.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	12.8	0.2	0.6	
3402	Rubber products	---	---	---	5.9	35.1	14.9	14.7	9.2	2.1	20.0	23.2	144.1	4.9	93.0	
3403	Plastic, related products	3.9	6.0	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	---	---	0.2	---	0.2	1.1	---	0.2	
3404	Signs, writing equipment	11.4	---	---	---	---	0.4	8.9	---	0.1	0.7	---	0.9	0.7	0.1	
3405	Manufacturing nec	9.6	5.4	4.0	6.0	5.2	7.7	15.0	3.5	26.2	27.1	9.2	17.6	108.2	9.9	
3601	Electricity	2.0	1.1	3.8	3.6	0.6	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	8.1	0.3	0.9	17.7	3.6	
3701	Gas	---	0.4	2.2	0.5	2.8	---	---	---	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	10.9	0.3	
3702	Water, sewerage, drainage	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
4101	Residential building	---	---	---	0.2	0.1	---	---	---	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	
4102	Construction nec	51.7	34.2	38.2	76.6	56.6	84.2	427.7	36.7	88.1	74.7	150.6	209.2	47.8	48.3	
4701	Wholesale trade	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	4.4	4.4	16.3	3.6	9.5	10.9	11.7	19.3	9.4	18.5	
4801	Retail trade	---	---	---	0.1	0.3	0.1	---	---	3.5	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.2	2.2	
4901	Mechanical repairs	0.1	---	---	0.3	0.2	0.1	---	---	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	3.3	1.7	
4902	Repairs nec	2.7	2.9	3.5	6.7	7.1	6.7	62.1	21.1	106.6	25.5	83.7	71.1	63.1	32.2	
5101	Road transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	3.1	0.7	1.5	2.5	5.4	1.0	
5201	Railway, transport nec	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	
5301	Water transport	1.1	1.5	2.1	4.5	3.4	1.7	4.7	0.2	2.8	1.6	3.2	6.5	3.1	4.6	
5401	Air transport	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.1	0.5	8.5	3.3	3.8	3.3	6.4	7.8	
5701	Services to transport	2.4	2.0	1.8	8.7	11.0	6.6	21.3	4.6	13.1	5.0	9.7	15.6	13.8	6.8	
5901	Communication	4.4	3.6	3.1	5.7	3.8	7.0	25.0	4.4	12.6	5.8	13.0	19.4	10.1	8.1	
6101	Banking	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.2	5.1	14.2	1.7	7.3	2.8	10.8	16.9	7.4	6.4	
6102	Non-bank finance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	---	---	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.6	
6103	Investment etc	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.8	10.3	2.9	6.9	5.2	5.0	7.1	
6104	Insurance etc	48.1	10.8	57.8	23.5	43.5	24.0	60.9	10.7	36.7	19.6	35.4	72.6	22.8	28.1	
6105	Business services nec	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
6106	Ownership of dwellings	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	---	---	9.7	4.2	4.8	6.2	9.2	14.6	
7101	Public administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
7201	Defense	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
8101	Health	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.4	2.8	0.6	---	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	
8201	Education, libraries etc	---	0.2	---	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.2	---	0.4	---	
8301	Welfare etc services	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	4.4	27.4	5.8	17.5	4.6	16.1	29.9	15.7	6.8	
9101	Entertainment etc	0.1	1.4	0.2	3.5	1.9	0.7	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.1	3.3	---	1.7	
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.1	3.7	2.5	4.3	4.3	1.9	2.5	4.8	2.5	4.6	
9301	Personal services	---	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	6.0	1.4	---	---	2.0	5.7	---	0.5	
T1	Intermediate Usage	426.5	254.3	316.3	480.4	443.9	629.8	2,246.1	375.8	1,089.5	600.4	1,323.2	1,827.8	1,110.2	865.0	
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	159.0	95.2	62.7	122.9	139.4	265.9	846.7	206.7	411.8	169.3	479.2	816.4	294.8	279.7	
P2	Gross operating surplus	85.6	25.1	44.5	159.5	120.2	121.2	423.9	71.8	473.8	73.3	303.4	315.5	373.5	202.9	
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	1.0	1.3	---	7.9	1.3	---	---	---	15.2	8.7	6.9	16.2	14.8	6.1	
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	8.0	4.0	1.9	6.2	4.5	9.0	24.9	6.8	18.4	6.9	7.1	17.2	17.5	17.9	
P5	Sales by final buyers	---	---	---	---	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.5	---	
P6A	Complementary imports of	---	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.6	8.5	2.0	4.6	1.3	3.6	5.9	4.6	3.3	
P7A	Duty on P6A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
T2	Australian production	682.1	380.8	422.6	762.7	715.1	1,021.2	3,494.5	663.0	2,013.3	859.8	2,123.4	2,999.1	1,838.0	1,429.9	
P6B	Competing imports cif	611.9	97.8	16.1	188.4	294.1	319.6	668.1	359.4	639.6	124.1	159.6	437.4	1,464.4	96.6	
P7B	Duty on P6B	53.6	7.6	2.4	18.5	39.5	130.2	252.4	177.2	15.4	5.5	8.4	64.9	50.8	9.3	
T3	Total Usage	1,347.5	486.1	441.0	969.7	1,048.7	1,471.0	4,415.0	1,199.6	2,668.3	989.5	2,291.4	3,501.4	3,353.2	1,535.8	

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TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	2603	2604	2605	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2801	2802	2803
	(\$ million)														
0101	Sheep														
0102	Cereal grains										0.7				
0103	Meat cattle														
0104	Milk cattle and pigs														
0105	Poultry														
0106	Agriculture nec		2.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1		2.0		0.2	0.1			
0200	Services to agriculture			0.5		2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.3	0.5	3.1	3.9
0300	Forestry and logging												1.1		0.1
0400	Fishing and hunting	0.9	0.3												
1101	Ferrous metal ores														
1200	Coal, oil and gas				2.1	2.3					0.1			0.1	
1400	Minerals nec	4.8	8.5	0.2	0.2	43.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.6	4,027.7	1.4	8.0	23.4
1600	Services to mining nec				64.2	133.3	14.8		1.7		2.3	32.0	34.8	43.2	33.3
2101	Meat products	0.1	1.0	0.4	39.3	42.8	0.1		72.4	0.5	7.6	0.6			0.2
2102	Milk products	0.4	4.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5		0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
2103	Fruit, vegetable products	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		2.9		0.2	0.2			0.2
2104	Margarine, oils, fats nec					26.7	29.0	13.1	25.2	11.0	0.6	0.1			
2105	Flour mill, cereal products	0.4	0.1	0.1	13.6	11.3	0.1			0.1	2.8	0.1			
2106	Bread, cakes, biscuits	0.2	0.6	0.3		0.3	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
2107	Confectionery etc products	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1				5.8	1.1			0.1
2108	Food products nec	0.1	1.0	0.7		25.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
2109	Soft drinks, cordials etc	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3		0.2			0.1	0.1		0.1
2110	Beer and malt	0.3	0.3									0.1			0.1
2111	Alcoholic beverages nec	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	59.0	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4			0.3
2201	Tobacco products														
2301	Cotton ginning etc					7.0	0.7		1.2	2.5	0.3				
2302	Man-made fibres etc	1.4		0.8							0.6	2.1	0.3		
2303	Cotton fabrics etc	0.3		2.9							0.5	6.0			
2304	Wool, worsted fabrics etc														
2305	Textile finishing														
2306	Floor coverings etc	0.1	0.6	0.1								0.4	0.1		
2307	Textile products nec	0.6	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.2						0.8	0.3		0.1
2401	Knitting mills		1.0	0.1		0.1									
2402	Clothing		2.3	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.1								
2403	Footwear		0.5	0.1							0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
2501	Sawmill products		0.3	1.3	0.4						2.9	6.9	6.7	4.2	
2502	Veneers, mfd wood boards										3.8				
2503	Joinery, wood products nec			0.7		0.7					2.8		0.4		
2504	Furniture and mattresses														
2601	Pulp, paper, paperboard	119.4	372.4	1,328.2	0.4	45.6	1.2		4.5	5.3	10.6	7.7	2.4	1.2	0.5
2602	Bags and containers	29.4	4.3	19.6	6.0	12.5	1.0	10.8	22.0	4.4	11.3	0.9	1.6	3.5	60.2
2603	Paper products nec	3.4	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1		0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
2604	Printing, publishing	6.0	125.9	21.8	2.9	16.5	10.7		1.8	10.1	1.4	9.7	3.5	1.5	0.6
2605	Printing, stationery etc	11.4	144.0	137.8	2.1	13.3	18.5	10.1	4.5	3.6	4.2	7.1	4.7	4.5	1.5
2701	Chemical fertilisers			103.5	99.6	1.1			0.3		23.4		0.2		
2702	Basic chemicals nec	32.4		0.3	72.2	995.8	341.7	8.8	201.6	54.4	159.1	603.1	72.2	35.2	2.0
2703	Paints			0.3		0.6	30.5				8.5		1.8	1.1	
2704	Pharmaceuticals etc		0.3	0.4	52.4	65.8		628.1	17.4	1.0		0.4			
2705	Soap and detergents nec		0.7	0.2		1.4	0.4	1.0	11.5	26.6	1.9	0.2			
2706	Cosmetics etc								11.4	6.3	0.7				
2707	Chemical products nec	11.0	20.1	92.8	31.0	42.4	0.4	33.3	0.9	20.2	179.7	45.2	0.2	3...	0.1
2708	Petroleum, coal products	2.5	18.7	12.6	10.0	117.8	12.1	1.4	2.7	1.1	15.2	555.8	3.1	9.2	36.1
2801	Glass and glass products			1.4		10.7		22.4	2.1	1.5	2.2		101.4		
2802	Clay products, refractories													11.9	13.6
2803	Cement					16.8					1.6			7.4	
2804	Ready mixed concrete														
2805	Concrete products													4.3	
2806	Non-metallic min. products	0.1			0.1	0.5	1.2			1.1	1.8	0.6	8.7	20.4	11.3
2901	Basic iron and steel			1.0	0.8	20.6					28.8	11.8	0.5	0.1	6.3
2902	Non-ferrous metals etc			21.6	19.7	145.6	58.9		0.2	0.1	8.7	7.5	2.0	10.9	
3101	Structural metal products		0.1									0.1			

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

SUPPLY	USAGE	2603	2604	2605	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2801	2802	2803
3102	Sheet metal products	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	7.7	13.1	23.3	4.5	3.9	12.0	2.6	—	1.6	0.4
3103	Metals products nec	1.3	10.3	1.8	7.7	15.2	0.3	—	0.5	0.1	22.3	3.5	1.4	13.1	1.3
3201	Motor vehicles etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3202	Ships and boats	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.7
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3204	Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3301	Scientific etc equipment	0.4	24.0	86.0	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—
3302	Electronic equipment	0.1	71.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.2
3303	Household appliances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3304	Electrical equipment nec	0.4	5.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.2	6.1	0.4	1.2
3305	Agricultural machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3306	Construction etc machinery	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	4.3	4.4	9.9	0.6	2.8	3.2	—	2.5	0.5	1.3	11.1	3.5	1.0	1.4
3401	Leather products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3402	Rubber products	0.1	6.3	26.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.1	—	0.2	0.1
3403	Plastic, related products	57.4	35.2	55.6	37.2	36.3	4.9	56.7	75.9	40.9	52.3	43.1	5.5	4.7	2.6
3404	Signs, writing equipment	0.2	7.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	—	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
3405	Manufacturing nec	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
3601	Electricity	16.3	20.2	39.5	17.7	83.2	4.9	12.3	6.3	2.5	9.8	19.2	26.6	40.8	42.9
3602	Gas	2.9	0.7	3.3	45.0	28.3	1.2	2.6	2.2	0.3	3.1	20.8	40.6	70.0	52.3
3701	Water, sewerage, drainage	8.1	12.3	—	13.9	2.9	0.6	—	—	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.8
4101	Residential building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4102	Construction nec	0.4	6.6	1.3	—	2.3	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.3	0.1	0.7	1.6
4701	Wholesale trade	18.0	96.9	152.0	52.4	175.4	43.0	458.9	51.1	17.3	59.6	226.1	29.9	28.4	20.6
4801	Retail trade	30.5	80.4	87.0	2.9	38.4	2.8	5.3	7.5	7.3	5.5	87.5	0.6	1.0	7.0
4901	Mechanical repairs	0.7	25.4	4.9	0.6	1.7	1.6	—	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.2	0.2	1.1	1.4
4902	Repairs nec	0.8	15.0	3.0	2.4	5.5	1.1	—	0.4	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.4	1.7	5.1
5101	Road transport	14.7	67.6	106.7	62.0	127.2	23.0	30.3	14.8	7.7	28.2	127.3	32.3	33.3	33.7
5201	Railway, transport nec	0.9	1.9	2.8	5.8	8.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	8.0
5301	Water transport	0.3	1.0	—	0.8	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	219.3	0.5	0.5	3.4
5401	Air transport	3.1	25.4	13.9	1.7	11.9	4.8	3.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	13.4	1.3	3.6	2.7
5701	Services to transport	3.4	35.6	7.1	6.1	14.4	4.8	1.4	2.1	0.9	2.1	43.5	1.4	2.6	6.7
5901	Communication	7.7	53.8	38.0	4.2	29.2	8.1	26.9	8.7	7.7	9.6	1.7	1.7	6.9	3.1
6101	Banking	7.0	35.1	30.3	5.5	23.5	8.8	22.7	9.6	5.0	9.1	46.7	6.2	9.4	5.7
6102	Non-bank finance	2.3	34.2	45.1	3.7	14.3	3.8	9.3	3.1	1.7	3.4	24.3	2.9	3.5	2.4
6103	Investment etc	0.9	10.6	2.9	1.3	3.9	0.9	—	0.3	0.3	0.4	17.0	0.3	0.3	1.2
6104	Insurance etc	3.4	83.4	20.2	2.1	10.4	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	2.2	59.4	3.1	3.5	2.7
6105	Business services nec	36.5	223.7	101.7	10.6	58.1	109.9	93.5	36.4	25.9	28.6	47.6	23.8	61.1	34.1
6106	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101	Public administration	4.9	134.6	16.4	5.0	21.7	5.0	—	2.9	1.4	2.2	96.1	1.5	2.7	6.6
7201	Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8101	Health	—	20.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	13.0	—	—	—	0.8	—	0.1	—
8201	Education, libraries etc	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	0.3
8301	Welfare etc services	11.2	92.0	67.6	8.5	38.1	3.4	50.7	17.6	10.4	10.8	22.4	0.8	3.8	4.8
9101	Entertainment etc	0.7	127.4	1.1	0.3	1.0	9.2	11.1	6.9	1.7	1.5	9.2	3.0	1.5	0.3
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	2.4	37.1	6.8	2.1	14.1	3.7	—	4.0	1.5	1.7	11.3	1.1	2.7	2.4
9301	Personal services	3.5	11.6	7.0	0.1	6.3	0.8	10.6	4.1	3.3	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8
T1	Intermediate Usage	479.5	2,140.4	2,702.4	721.7	2,688.6	794.0	1,565.3	661.3	300.0	768.7	6,530.3	446.9	526.9	454.8
F1	Wages, salaries, supps	135.0	1,052.5	1,329.6	97.5	477.9	176.5	347.6	145.4	84.4	209.4	222.8	216.2	335.7	108.1
P2	Gross operating surplus	48.9	921.1	791.8	62.8	796.5	278.4	428.8	231.1	151.9	281.2	624.3	406.8	333.2	253.0
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	10.2	50.8	168.5	43.3	50.3	22.6	7.7	10.9	4.2	16.9	1,145.9	8.6	19.0	27.2
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	7.6	45.9	36.4	11.6	36.6	15.2	7.5	11.3	7.4	14.6	21.7	10.7	20.3	11.1
P5	Sales by final buyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6A	Complementary imports cif	1.3	5.2	6.2	2.0	5.9	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	26.0	1.3	2.6	1.3
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian production	682.5	4,215.9	5,035.0	938.8	4,025.8	1,208.8	2,360.2	1,062.1	540.2	1,292.7	8,571.0	1,093.8	1,237.7	855.4
P6B	Competing imports cif	132.0	464.2	349.2	283.7	3,021.0	81.5	851.1	134.4	159.4	672.3	1,872.2	318.8	493.3	45.0
P7B	Duty on P6B	9.4	2.6	16.2	—	84.1	9.3	6.9	11.4	21.4	17.8	18.9	19.6	47.4	—
T3	Total Usage	823.9	4,682.8	5,400.4	1,222.6	7,131.0	1,379.6	3,218.1	1,207.9	730.0	1,982.8	10,462.1	1,432.2	1,778.3	900.4

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	2804	2805	2806	2901	2902	3101	3102	3103	3201	3202	3203	3204	3301	3302
3102	Sheet metal products	—	0.9	—	9.3	0.2	6.6	106.3	8.2	41.8	37.6	0.6	39.6	—	2.0
3103	Metal products nec	—	4.7	2.0	57.6	24.7	232.7	131.6	138.5	276.2	280.4	4.4	96.3	11.2	10.3
3201	Motor vehicles etc	—	—	—	2.5	—	0.1	2.5	—	3 008.6	0.4	—	—	—	2.0
3202	Ships and boats	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.9	12.2	—	0.2	—	—
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	49.8	—	—	—
3204	Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.5	—	—
3301	Scientific etc equipment	—	—	—	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	2.2	5.5	—	1.0	100.4	1.2
3302	Electronic equipment	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	1.3	0.9	10.1	12.3	—	2.1	48.6	881.2
3303	Household appliances	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2	37.1	25.3	24.1	0.1	—	—	1.7
3304	Electrical equipment nec	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	9.9	5.1	43.0	53.2	3.1	0.3	1.6	108.7
3305	Agricultural machinery	—	0.2	0.1	26.2	1.7	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3306	Construction etc machinery	—	—	—	0.9	—	2.3	—	0.7	—	51.3	—	—	—	—
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	—	3.2	0.1	13.1	3.3	21.1	20.2	13.8	24.1	107.6	22.7	0.8	0.8	10.2
3401	Leather products	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.1	6.2	2.2	—	—	—	0.7	—
3402	Rubber products	—	4.2	—	9.8	0.5	0.4	10.9	5.9	391.0	7.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1
3403	Plastic, related products	—	0.7	7.9	29.4	26.7	42.8	68.8	22.5	137.7	11.0	1.2	3.0	74.6	144.3
3404	Signs, writing equipment	—	2.3	—	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.8	0.4	—	0.2	0.2	0.1
3405	Manufacturing nec	—	2.3	—	10.2	29.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	28.4	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
3601	Electricity	16.8	9.5	22.8	96.0	567.6	16.9	23.5	36.6	72.5	8.3	2.8	8.3	10.3	14.2
3602	Gas	0.1	5.4	25.7	42.3	252.4	1.8	6.6	13.0	21.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.6	1.1
3701	Water, sewerage, drainage	—	—	0.9	24.2	10.3	—	0.1	1.4	1.0	4.3	0.1	15.3	0.3	1.0
4101	Residential building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4102	Construction nec	—	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.0	0.3	—	—	0.4	0.4
4701	Wholesale trade	58.9	36.0	22.8	280.4	357.5	208.3	156.9	137.3	413.5	185.6	15.7	40.7	96.4	264.6
4801	Retail trade	6.7	9.1	2.1	15.7	6.6	36.4	38.1	28.6	274.6	11.4	0.7	15.5	62.2	15.6
4901	Mechanical repairs	—	1.1	0.2	2.8	0.5	4.1	6.2	2.3	4.5	1.4	—	—	0.1	0.2
4902	Repairs nec	—	0.7	0.2	7.3	1.0	1.6	5.2	1.6	6.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
5101	Road transport	336.3	101.6	73.8	190.3	118.3	72.7	63.4	35.2	141.7	33.6	3.8	5.4	11.9	26.7
5201	Railway, transport nec	14.1	6.2	3.3	138.7	78.8	13.7	11.1	4.2	12.5	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3
5301	Water transport	2.0	0.9	1.2	195.8	74.8	13.6	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
5401	Air transport	0.2	1.6	0.8	13.9	10.2	10.7	8.9	2.8	45.1	12.3	0.2	6.1	2.2	6.2
5701	Services to transport	0.6	5.4	1.5	38.3	19.2	6.9	13.6	5.7	42.7	7.5	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
5901	Communication	12.5	23.8	1.8	30.8	24.8	45.9	34.3	42.8	96.9	7.0	2.2	3.7	10.3	20.3
6101	Banking	9.1	7.9	5.9	54.7	68.6	31.9	22.9	28.0	92.6	14.3	3.0	6.9	7.8	20.5
6102	Non-bank finance	4.0	3.7	2.9	33.9	33.5	28.9	21.8	21.4	65.9	9.1	4.0	5.6	5.6	19.4
6103	Investment etc	—	0.6	0.1	12.1	10.2	2.6	6.3	2.1	18.9	4.2	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2
6104	Insurance etc	1.4	4.5	0.7	23.9	3.0	13.3	13.9	10.8	38.5	4.7	3.7	3.9	1.8	5.8
6105	Business services nec	20.6	31.4	62.2	208.6	122.9	125.1	137.9	135.3	301.8	64.1	2.8	74.1	30.5	57.8
6106	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101	Public administration	0.1	3.6	0.7	52.3	7.5	14.4	35.1	11.6	89.6	23.5	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.6
7201	Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8101	Health	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.4	0.2	—	0.2	—	—
8201	Education, libraries etc	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	0.4	—	0.1
8301	Welfare etc services	14.8	25.1	1.1	12.0	8.5	62.1	54.3	69.4	133.5	10.1	1.1	4.4	12.8	37.0
9101	Entertainment etc	—	1.1	0.3	4.7	1.2	1.9	4.7	4.7	32.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	3.4
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	—	1.3	0.6	12.9	6.9	7.5	15.9	7.2	32.9	8.1	0.3	4.5	1.1	2.4
9301	Personal services	—	1.9	—	1.2	0.1	5.5	9.6	9.2	37.6	1.7	—	1.1	3.1	5.3
T1	Intermediate Usage	1,380.3	756.9	547.8	6,090.0	7,545.4	3,466.7	2,912.8	1,956.4	8,122.3	1,724.4	286.7	526.2	640.8	1,757.6
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	120.8	317.3	186.5	1,410.0	1,046.2	980.6	701.8	998.1	2,113.0	313.4	120.1	521.5	310.7	587.0
P2	Gross operating surplus	153.8	298.4	315.0	1,354.9	2,944.2	648.9	688.8	681.3	2,296.7	580.0	12.22	149.6	167.0	462.7
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	7.1	9.1	10.2	39.7	147.0	23.7	30.9	22.7	106.1	33.7	1.3	12.1	16.7	28.4
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	11.6	19.8	12.3	52.4	36.7	23.2	17.5	24.0	62.1	8.0	3.5	9.7	6.5	15.9
P5	Sales by final buyers	—	—	0.1	140.6	591.7	—	18.4	—	8.8	—	4.2	—	—	—
P6A	Complementary imports of	—	2.6	1.3	20.8	16.2	7.8	5.5	7.8	23.2	2.6	0.2	1.8	1.6	5.2
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian production	1,675.8	1,404.0	1,073.2	9,106.4	12,327.4	5,150.7	4,295.8	3,690.2	12,732.2	2,662.1	538.3	1,220.9	1,143.2	2,856.8
P6B	Competing imports of	—	5.4	223.8	1,960.0	403.0	48.4	203.2	1,380.3	5,980.4	410.1	20.7	2,424.7	1,686.6	6,219.2
P7B	Duty on P6B	—	0.5	18.3	82.2	10.5	3.5	19.3	135.4	771.4	5.7	2.2	18.0	33.8	167.5
T3	Total Usage	1,675.8	1,409.9	1,315.4	11,150.6	12,740.9	5,202.7	4,518.4	5,206.0	19,484.1	3,077.9	561.1	3,663.7	2,863.5	9,243.5

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	(\$ in billion)													
		3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3401	3402	3403	3404	3405	3601	3602	3701	4101
3102	Sheet metal products	13.2	49.7	—	20.3	28.7	—	—	1.5	10.4	2.5	4.4	7.1	2.7	115.1
3103	Metal products nec	21.3	33.9	4.4	10.1	93.9	1.3	10.2	23.7	8.2	1.4	10.3	17.1	76.0	594.8
3201	Motor vehicles etc	20.9	5.2	9.6	8.3	3.4	—	—	0.1	2.5	—	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.7
3202	Ships and boats	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.5	—	0.3	—
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3204	Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3301	Scientific etc equipment	2.5	4.9	—	—	3.9	—	—	0.2	—	—	1.4	1.4	3.2	5.5
3302	Electronic equipment	6.0	88.9	—	0.7	40.9	—	—	—	3.2	0.2	10.7	2.7	7.9	8.8
3303	Household appliances	155.9	1.0	—	—	21.4	—	—	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	364.4
3304	Electrical equipment nec	174.3	261.5	1.8	14.8	134.9	—	0.2	0.7	2.9	0.1	101.8	0.6	9.0	242.9
3305	Agricultural machinery	16.4	—	7.1	6.4	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.4
3306	Construction etc machinery	—	—	3.7	59.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	4.7
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	9.9	63.9	20.3	23.1	270.2	—	1.6	6.7	3.3	0.3	29.3	2.2	17.0	89.8
3401	Leather products	—	—	—	—	—	165.6	1.6	—	—	20.7	—	—	—	—
3402	Rubber products	14.0	3.9	15.4	1.9	75.9	—	78.7	4.9	2.4	1.2	7.5	0.5	3.1	12.2
3403	Plastic, related products	68.0	53.7	52.0	1.7	118.0	3.7	9.6	470.9	47.9	17.1	1.2	18.8	22.4	206.2
3404	Signs, writing equipment	0.6	1.7	—	—	0.5	—	0.1	0.9	17.1	0.1	3.7	1.8	1.2	7.2
3405	Manufacturing nec	0.1	0.1	—	—	34.7	11.5	—	20.3	—	41.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	3.7
3601	Electricity	12.5	28.5	4.0	4.2	26.7	2.9	12.1	76.4	2.6	4.1	3.7026	2.2	227.5	41.9
3602	Gas	5.4	5.5	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.9	2.6	6.5	0.2	0.2	545.8	4.0	—	33.9
3701	Water, sewerage, drainage	—	0.3	—	—	1.7	—	1.1	0.1	—	—	40.7	8.6	—	21.8
4101	Residential building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
4102	Construction nec	—	0.3	—	—	0.7	—	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	0.6	11.7	—
4701	Wholesale trade	106.0	152.5	29.0	52.4	230.0	47.1	50.2	224.0	21.2	89.9	80.8	12.6	54.2	1,152.0
4801	Retail trade	30.5	25.8	10.7	8.0	32.5	1.7	32.0	26.1	9.5	4.7	21.2	1.2	8.0	83.1
4901	Mechanical repairs	0.2	1.0	—	0.6	3.9	—	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	25.5	1.9	3.5	96.8
4902	Repairs nec	0.2	1.2	—	—	8.9	—	0.2	2.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	28.3
5101	Road transport	25.4	42.8	5.0	12.9	52.7	22.8	12.7	67.1	5.9	16.6	66.6	3.5	19.9	617.7
5201	Railway, transport nec	2.2	5.4	0.7	2.0	7.6	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	209.3	216.3	1.4	13.7
5301	Water transport	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.3	0.1	0.7	6.3
5401	Air transport	4.6	7.0	0.4	1.8	15.5	0.1	2.2	11.8	1.4	2.8	29.9	7.0	16.3	16.4
5701	Services to transport	3.0	6.7	0.5	1.1	9.1	1.2	1.4	8.1	0.6	3.4	13.2	1.1	3.0	31.7
5901	Communication	16.6	20.8	3.4	5.4	31.7	2.2	31.3	28.1	3.8	97.4	24.5	24.5	24.0	39.0
6101	Banking	14.2	22.4	3.4	5.0	27.1	3.3	17.4	29.5	3.2	4.4	210.3	37.0	82.4	254.2
6102	Non-bank finance	5.7	10.6	1.5	2.3	29.5	1.4	3.5	15.4	3.4	1.9	90.2	40.6	35.2	189.0
6103	Investment etc	0.2	0.7	—	—	1.3	—	0.1	0.8	—	0.1	13.1	1.2	5.1	63.9
6104	Insurance etc	2.2	7.8	2.9	1.5	16.6	0.2	1.5	8.8	1.0	2.4	14.8	2.2	3.3	100.1
6105	Business services nec	47.4	69.4	6.6	14.4	98.3	4.6	115.0	101.6	8.9	11.4	239.0	149.4	79.7	368.6
6106	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101	Public administration	2.0	9.3	0.3	1.3	16.3	—	1.4	11.0	0.4	1.4	73.6	6.9	28.8	266.0
7201	Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8101	Health	0.1	1.0	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	1.0	0.1	0.5	3.9
8201	Education, libraries etc	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	2.5	—	0.1	—	0.3	1.4	0.7
8301	Welfare etc services	20.6	36.4	5.8	7.3	37.9	3.1	44.0	51.0	4.0	5.1	10.0	2.3	4.6	32.4
9101	Entertainment etc	5.7	0.4	—	0.1	2.7	—	10.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	3.2	1.7	5.0
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	3.3	7.4	0.1	0.5	11.7	0.4	1.3	10.3	1.0	1.2	8.9	3.5	7.5	32.0
9301	Personal services	5.1	6.2	0.9	1.4	1.7	—	13.9	7.8	0.7	0.8	2.6	0.3	1.2	8.2
T1	Intermediate Usage	1,206.7	2,022.4	295.3	496.6	2,648.9	42.4.9	641.3	2,874.3	262.8	466.9	7,675.7	1,537.6	1,044.3	11,993.0
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	398.5	781.8	131.8	169.8	1,194.3	75.0	281.5	912.2	150.7	186.5	1,877.1	290.9	1,115.9	2,334.7
P2	Gross operating surplus	290.1	558.5	86.3	141.3	563.9	34.2	258.6	890.0	89.6	127.7	5,432.8	595.1	2,171.8	6,153.9
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	20.8	40.4	6.4	8.1	34.3	2.1	10.7	15.5	6.8	7.1	165.6	17.4	69.5	231.0
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	14.5	29.0	3.3	4.4	30.0	2.2	17.2	38.1	4.3	5.2	71.1	29.4	-6.7	183.2
P5	Sales by final buyers	—	0.4	0.4	5.1	3.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
P6A	Complementary imports cif	5.9	7.5	2.0	2.1	10.2	0.7	47.4	7.2	0.7	1.3	4.6	2.0	4.9	20.5
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian production	1,926.5	3,440.0	525.7	827.4	4,484.7	539.0	1,257.1	4,737.3	514.9	79.47	15,226.8	2,472.3	4,399.7	20,917.4
P6B	Competing imports cif	1,097.6	1,754.7	525.5	1,531.2	3,988.3	394.8	857.5	1,323.0	108.1	720.8	6.5	2.0	3.9	39.0
P7B	Duty on P6B	108.4	161.7	18.6	120.8	201.0	34.3	93.5	126.5	13.6	74.5	—	—	—	—
T3	Total Usage	3,142.5	5,356.3	1,069.7	2,479.4	8,674.1	968.1	2,208.1	6,186.9	636.7	1,590.1	15,233.3	2,474.3	4,403.6	20,956.4

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	4102	4701	4801	4901	4902	5101	5201	5301	5401	5701	5901	6101	6102	6103	
	(\$ million)															
0101	Sheep															
0102	Cereal grains															
0103	Meat cattle															
0104	Milk cattle and pigs															
0105	Poultry															
0106	Agriculture nec	4.6	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.1	17.3		0.5	6.0	3.6	0.6	
0200	Services to agriculture															
0300	Forestry and logging	39.9	0.1	0.1		0.1	1.8	23.5				0.9				
0400	Fishing and hunting		0.3					0.1				0.1	3.7	0.7	0.5	
1101	Ferrous metal ores															
1102	Non-ferrous metal ores	0.1					0.3		0.1							
1200	Coal, oil and gas	4.1	3.4	17.2			1.1	3.5	3.0			1.5	0.5		0.1	
1400	Minerals nec	412.1	0.1													
1600	Services to mining nec															
2101	Meat products	10.5	4.3	18.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.1							
2102	Milk products	19.4	16.9	18.7	1.1	1.3	2.2	7.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	2.0	19.0	0.5	2.0	
2103	Fruit, vegetable products	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3				11.1	16.8	4.2	1.8	
2104	Margarine, oils, fats nec	0.4	2.6	1.1			0.1	0.1				0.5	0.1			
2105	Flour mill, cereal products	0.8	0.3	0.5		0.1	0.1	0.1				0.2				
2106	Bread, cakes, biscuits	0.4	6.8	6.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.1		0.4		0.3		
2107	Confectionery etc products	1.0	0.8	2.9			0.1	0.2	0.1			5.0	23.4	6.2	1.7	
2108	Food products nec	1.3	1.9	1.9		0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	
2109	Soft drinks, cordials etc	5.8	7.3	14.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	3.9	0.2			9.2	3.2	1.0	0.2	
2110	Beer and malt	0.2	1.0	0.2		0.2		0.2	0.2			0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	
2111	Alcoholic beverages nec	0.2	5.2	2.0	0.1	0.3		0.3				0.5	25.1	8.1	0.7	
2201	Tobacco products		0.6			0.3							0.7	0.6	0.1	
2301	Cotton spinning etc		0.9													
2302	Man-made fibres etc	0.1	0.8	0.1				0.3					0.3	0.1		
2303	Cotton fabrics etc	0.1	0.2	0.1				0.3					0.2			
2304	Wool, worsted fabrics etc															
2305	Textile finishing	0.1	0.1	0.1				0.3					0.2			
2306	Floor coverings etc	44.0	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.6	45.6	3.7							
2307	Textile products nec	19.6	14.4	9.6	1.7	2.3	24.8	7.5	15.2		0.6	0.4				
2401	Knitting mills	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7				2.7	3.1	0.7	0.3	
2402	Clothing	4.1	3.9	3.2	0.2	0.3	3.8	1.7	0.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	
2403	Footwear	5.5	25.8	0.9			0.1	0.3				0.7				
2501	Sawmill products	185.8	1.1	22.8			17.5	12.6	8.7	6.1	0.7	0.8				
2502	Veneers, rfd wood boards	46.9														
2503	Joinery, wood products nec	212.6	120.9	75.5								17.5				
2504	Furniture and mattresses		5.5	10.0			3.5						0.4	0.1		
2601	Pulp, paper, paperboard	0.1	3.6	22.2		0.1	5.7	3.5	1.8	8.8	0.3	0.2	74.5	21.5	7.5	
2602	Bags and containers		203.5	154.1		5.0	1.3	21.5	4.9	28.4	1.0		0.9	0.1		
2603	Paper products nec	13.7	39.3	21.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	7.4	0.2		1.0	16.3	10.1	23.8	3.4	
2604	Publishing, printing	18.3	288.4	686.0	1.4	2.5	7.3	82.5	5.7	0.7		15.2	89.0	35.8	4.9	
2605	Printing, stationery etc	29.2	570.0	962.4	1.7	3.6	30.5	4.0	1.5	6.4	3.0	110.0	301.3	47.7	15.3	
2701	Chemical fertilisers	3.5	0.9													
2702	Basic chemicals nec	117.6	4.9		1.6	1.6	2.9	20.4	0.3		0.1		0.1	0.1		
2703	Paints	129.3	13.6	0.7	5.9	9.3	0.4	2.0	6.3		0.1	3.8	2.9	0.6	1.2	
2704	Pharmaceuticals etc		7.7	0.1		0.1		1.0			0.2		0.9	0.2	0.1	
2705	Soap and detergents nec	2.0	7.7	2.7	0.5	1.3	13.4	1.5	0.1		2.2	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.2	
2706	Cosmetics etc		2.1													
2707	Chemical products nec	128.5	11.9	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.5			0.2		3.7	1.0	0.3	
2708	Petroleum, coal products	349.0	334.4	160.4	3.0	41.8	829.2	136.1	76.0	858.5	11.4	1.1	10.7	3.3	3.2	
2801	Glass and glass products	172.1	157.9	22.0	13.1	0.9	8.7	0.8				76.9	7.2	1.3	3.2	
2802	Clay products, refractories	233.7	0.5	1.0				0.9					0.6	0.1	0.1	
2803	Cement	12.8	0.2													
2804	Ready mixed concrete	1,115.1														
2805	Concrete products	566.8														
2806	Non-metallic min. products	319.5	40.2													
2901	Basic iron and steel	911.4	41.4	0.1		0.5	0.2	8.6	0.1							
2902	Non-ferrous metals etc	180.3	4.7	0.7		0.2	0.1	0.3				1.3				
3101	Structural metal products	1,407.6	7.3	0.8				173.7				0.1				

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1969-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES
(\$ million)

SUPPLY	USAGE	4102	4701	4801	4901	4902	5101	5201	5301	5401	5701	5901	6101	6102	6103
3102	Sheet metal products	208.6	2.2	88.5	0.2	0.1	11.6	17.9	0.6	—	0.5	164.5	1.3	0.1	0.1
3103	Metal products nec	948.2	111.5	64.4	4.2	19.1	23.8	26.3	23.8	5.8	7.4	7.7	5.7	1.6	0.2
3201	Motor vehicles etc	57.1	411.8	561.9	1,163.4	0.3	782.1	0.3	4.9	—	—	130.3	0.4	1.2	—
3202	Ships and boats	—	14.6	—	—	—	—	206.7	129.0	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	15.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3204	Aircraft	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	476.3	17.8	—	—	—	—
3301	Scientific etc equipment	19.1	4.3	5.5	0.1	27.3	0.1	0.8	—	—	—	7.2	3.9	0.3	0.5
3302	Electronic equipment	871.3	4.3	4.2	—	66.9	—	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.3	355.3	0.3	2.2	0.6
3303	Household appliances	224.0	2.8	1.5	—	—	0.1	7.7	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
3304	Electrical equipment nec	1,200.1	15.9	51.4	19.3	69.0	37.6	0.9	—	—	0.1	103.9	6.1	2.4	0.4
3305	Agricultural machinery	9.4	8.8	—	—	—	—	3.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3306	Construction etc machinery	37.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	56.2	0.1	38.9	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	799.6	19.1	10.2	5.3	164.7	12.8	1.0	0.2	—	2.0	8.5	4.8	0.1	1.2
3401	Leather products	—	10.1	4.6	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3402	Rubber products	90.1	77.2	40.3	0.5	37.7	331.3	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	27.7	0.9	0.6	0.2
3403	Plastic, related products	244.8	367.6	67.3	1.0	2.2	70.1	22.3	5.9	93.8	2.4	224.4	11.7	1.7	2.5
3404	Signs, writing equipment	42.6	41.4	98.8	0.6	0.7	17.3	9.0	0.8	2.5	0.6	8.6	12.6	1.6	1.3
3405	Manufacturing nec	4.2	30.7	24.6	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1
3601	Electricity	197.0	210.9	266.2	42.4	78.0	97.0	157.6	3.9	20.8	146.1	126.0	173.7	14.4	13.9
3602	Gas	25.2	92.6	5.2	1.1	2.3	2.8	0.9	—	1.6	2.2	36.0	1.7	0.3	0.2
3701	Water, sewerage, drainage	8.7	51.1	36.0	4.0	4.3	0.5	—	10.5	—	—	—	20.0	4.4	2.7
4101	Residential building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4102	Construction nec	0.5	40.7	11.0	—	—	83.2	310.0	22.7	26.7	101.4	7.5	6.3	0.8	0.1
4701	Wholesale trade	1,414.3	627.5	213.6	222.6	136.3	443.6	226.8	46.3	234.0	50.3	276.7	84.0	58.2	12.3
4801	Retail trade	128.5	154.5	252.1	263.8	5.7	340.7	8.8	1.9	158.9	2.3	77.0	64.1	78.7	10.3
4901	Mechanical repairs	109.6	121.7	144.5	—	4.9	561.8	51.1	3.6	2.0	30.7	76.5	3.7	3.6	1.0
4902	Repairs nec	64.9	151.2	715.2	—	—	57.5	27.7	12.1	17.1	21.4	88.3	225.7	7.1	3.4
5101	Road transport	1,156.8	171.0	133.4	19.7	27.8	100.3	26.0	14.9	60.5	66.7	219.1	39.9	10.8	2.6
5201	Railway, transport nec	20.4	8.5	6.9	0.7	1.7	6.2	1.7	1.0	4.9	17.9	17.0	1.4	0.6	0.2
5301	Water transport	11.1	80.8	1.5	0.2	0.7	5.2	4.3	175.4	5.1	2.2	5.2	0.4	0.1	—
5401	Air transport	50.8	588.4	196.4	1.8	6.0	66.6	4.0	8.1	32.3	38.6	157.6	211.9	7.0	15.8
5701	Services to transport	142.1	936.4	154.2	3.9	4.1	319.4	13.5	461.0	519.1	34.8	34.8	93.0	3.5	0.2
5901	Communication	57.5	655.8	732.9	19.4	22.7	313.6	14.0	17.8	69.6	114.2	1,104.7	525.3	75.1	18.6
6101	Banking	466.2	374.0	410.1	35.7	20.1	127.6	25.1	14.5	51.5	41.0	75.7	53.4	491.4	7.4
6102	Non-bank finance	407.9	184.6	152.7	14.9	6.8	81.4	23.4	8.2	26.5	21.2	30.9	106.1	84.9	7.4
6103	Investment etc	68.2	27.6	37.0	2.3	2.7	6.9	10.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	23.9	208.7	11.8	
6104	Insurance etc	133.3	175.4	155.0	12.9	16.0	92.2	78.7	8.9	0.5	—	17.0	31.1	16.8	0.1
6105	Business services nec	1,128.1	4,651.9	7,566.9	55.5	54.8	1,128.7	98.2	321.3	406.3	492.2	125.7	2,207.8	612.4	180.1
6106	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101	Public administration	280.3	139.2	196.5	13.3	15.7	58.2	57.0	3.2	—	10.5	134.5	24.9	27.9	1.4
7201	Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8101	Health	6.0	7.6	8.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.6	—	—	—	3.6	2.9	0.4
8201	Education, libraries etc	1.6	12.0	8.2	0.6	0.8	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.19	6.4	15.9	0.9	0.4
8301	Welfare etc services	64.4	52.0	103.5	2.1	3.0	36.4	9.9	1.8	1.8	49.8	7.6	50.1	28.8	15.6
9101	Entertainment etc	3.1	188.7	228.4	0.4	0.3	23.0	2.8	2.2	12.3	6.7	9.1	216.7	37.1	8.1
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	80.1	227.7	77.2	0.4	1.9	101.4	1.1	7.5	101.1	19.3	23.8	91.8	23.3	7.8
9301	Personal services	13.7	10.8	7.9	0.6	0.7	6.4	2.5	9.1	9.1	0.1	8.0	3.6	0.4	0.2
T1	Intermediate Usage	17,543.3	13,035.1	15,094.8	1,947.9	930.0	6,355.0	2,076.6	1,447.3	3,274.7	1,443.3	4,018.7	4,972.4	1,976.6	382.5
P1	Wages, salaries, surps	9,941.6	12,477.4	11,767.4	2,082.8	826.3	3,066.0	2,356.5	295.4	1,228.5	2,487.3	2,487.3	4,572.0	1,598.7	789.0
P2	Gross operating surplus	6,920.3	8,258.2	8,718.9	1,691.5	421.1	4,612.0	231.4	200.7	1,493.0	2,036.9	4,335.9	1,741.6	1,30.9	304.7
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	406.1	609.4	513.9	183.1	56.9	745.8	102.6	51.2	568.2	9.1	199.7	124.6	46.6	11.4
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	531.4	1,180.3	1,199.7	177.5	75.3	451.7	65.3	55.7	129.6	573.4	319.2	549.3	296.7	533.2
P5	Sales by final buyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6A	Complementary imports of	68.2	91.5	47.5	7.3	2.6	22.8	6.4	—	—	—	—	22.8	16.2	7.8
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian production	35,410.9	35,642.9	37,342.2	5,490.0	2,321.2	15,253.3	4,708.2	2,050.3	6,694.0	6,550.0	12,235.5	11,982.7	4,065.7	2,028.5
P6B	Competing imports of	49.0	35.0	—	1.6	10.9	6.3	—	305.0	2,514.3	565.7	664.2	43.6	165.2	77.2
P7B	Duty on P6B	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T3	Total Usage	35,459.9	35,680.6	37,342.2	5,491.6	2,332.1	15,259.6	4,708.2	2,355.3	9,208.3	7,115.8	12,899.7	12,026.3	4,230.9	2,105.7

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	6104	6105	6106	7101	7201	8101	8201	8301	9101	9201	9301	
		(\$ million)											
0101	Sheep								0.1				
0102	Cereal grains							0.1	2.7				
0103	Meat cattle												
0104	Milk cattle and pigs												
0105	Poultry												
0106	Agriculture nec				0.6				0.1		24.3		
0200	Services to agriculture	1.6	2.7		25.8	13.9	1.3	1.6	19.7	2055.2	285.5	2.7	
0300	Forestry and logging				13.7	2.7			10.0	1.1			
0400	Fishing and hunting				0.1				0.9	0.4	0.1		
1101	Ferrous metal ores	0.1	0.1					0.1	7.2		305.3		
1102	Non-ferrous metal ores												
1200	Coal, oil and gas				6.3	23.4	8.2		1.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	
1400	Minerals nec		1.6	24.9	7.8	2.4		1.3	18.1	49.7	3.1	0.3	
1600	Services to mining nec												
2101	Meat products	1.8	11.0		3.1	27.1	8.0		30.3	6.6	616.2	0.1	
2102	Milk products	8.5	13.9		0.1	8.0	8.5	18.2	77.2	4.8	108.0	0.7	
2103	Fruit, vegetable products	0.4	0.3		0.1	6.2	11.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	117.5	0.1	
2104	Margarine, oils, fats nec	0.2	0.5	0.1		1.9	12.7	5.1	0.1	0.1	38.7		
2105	Floor mill, cereal products	0.3	0.5		1.0	6.4	7.5	0.9	9.3	0.2	145.3	0.2	
2106	Bread, cakes, biscuits	3.9	6.3		21.4	10.5	3.3	7.4	1.0	9.7	105.5	0.3	
2107	Confectionery etc products	0.4	0.6			6.8	1.7	3.7	12.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	
2108	Food products nec	0.3	1.0	4.7	1.7	12.3	6.0	0.6	17.8	55.2	54.7	1.0	
2109	Soft drinks, cordials etc	7.0	11.5		2.4	3.2	6.0	13.6	6.0	3.9	2.6	0.5	
2110	Beer and malt	0.1	0.2		0.6	1.7		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2111	Alcoholic beverages nec	0.3	3.6		30.4	0.9	29.8	0.4	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	
2201	Tobacco products	2.0	2.4		1.5	0.6				1.1	0.5		
2301	Cotton ginning etc												
2302	Man-made fibres etc	0.1	0.5		12.0	11.4	3.7	0.3	1.3	1.5	33.2	0.1	
2303	Cotton fabrics etc	0.1	0.4		2.1	7.5	3.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	42.9	0.1	
2304	Wool, worsted fabrics etc					0.3	0.6		0.9	0.3	2.6		
2305	Textile finishing				0.4	0.6	3.1	6.3	11.2	1.2	3.6		
2306	Floor coverings etc				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	6.4	0.3	28.4	0.1	
2307	Textile products nec	34.3	1.4		4.6	15.1	44.9	3.7	53.2	4.8	9.6	0.3	
2401	Knitting mills	0.5	2.6	0.1	20.0	16.3	83.7	3.4	17.3	30.7	0.4	0.1	
2402	Clothing	1.4	5.6	0.2	18.8	3.5	9.8	3.4	181.3	5.5	3.2	0.2	
2403	Footwear	0.3	0.6		0.1	12.6	3.4	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.2		
2501	Sawmill products			1.1	0.5	3.6	0.3	3.7	1.2	0.3			
2502	Veneers, mfd wood boards			82.0		2.5		6.4		3.5	1.8		
2503	Joinery, wood products nec			120.8		1.8	0.1	129.8	3.6	15.9	0.7	34.5	
2504	Furniture and mattresses				6.0	21.1	1.4	55.8	3.9	1.6	2.1		
2601	Pulp, paper, paperboard		0.2		243.1	6.3	0.1	0.2	13.4	0.1	2.1	0.7	
2602	Bags and containers				32.8	1.6	2.9	0.8	0.7	5.7	4.6	2.4	
2603	Paper products nec	1.29	23.3	4.3	112.1	4.0	10.9	30.7	16.8	6.4	27.6	0.9	
2604	Publishing, printing	93.0	587.9	10.4	229.9	23.0	8.7	279.0	140.7	222.4	60.3	91.8	
2605	Printing, stationery etc	94.8	476.7	2.0	588.4	48.0	37.8	53.7	134.5	75.9	50.0	16.8	
2701	Chemical fertilisers				0.3	6.8	0.8	1.9	16.1	102.1	0.3	0.9	
2702	Basic chemicals nec	4.3	27.9	44.7	13.0	11.5	46.5	18.3	45.7	1.0	1.2	17.0	
2703	Paints	4.1	27.7	356.7	2.0	4.9	0.8		3.4	11.0	3.0	0.8	
2704	Pharmaceuticals etc	0.1	14.7			1.9	657.2	0.1	6.1	92.9	0.5	0.5	
2705	Soap and detergents nec	6.6	74.7		22.0	5.0	36.6	6.5	20.5	1.1	54.5	8.1	
2706	Cosmetics etc						37.8	0.5	1.1	8.8	0.1	45.0	
2707	Chemical products nec	2.2	201.7	2.1	32.1	138.3	0.7	2.6	20.9	1.3	1.0	8.1	
2708	Petroleum, coal products	9.0	236.9	15.3	45.1	92.4	46.8	1.2	180.7	43.4	7.9	65.9	
2801	Glass and glass products	1.1	2.5	110.0	7.1	4.9	4.1	12.5	6.8	0.6	21.8	0.6	
2802	Clay products, refractories	1.1	1.3	71.0	0.8	1.8	42.7	4.3	1.4	1.2	14.6	0.2	
2803	Cement								24.7				
2804	Ready mixed concrete												
2805	Concrete products			21.0	9.5	3.1							
2806	Non-metallic min. products			3.0		0.5			5.1	0.6		98.6	
2901	Basic iron and steel	0.1		162.7	14.6	14.4	0.2		7.3	3.2			
2902	Non-ferrous metals etc		0.3	43.2	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.6	
3101	Structural metal products	0.2	0.2	150.5	2.9	43.3	2.8	41.2	0.9	15.9	1.4	0.1	

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	6104	6105	6106	7101	7201	8101	8201	8301	9101	9201	9301
3102	Sheet metal products	0.5	0.8	124.1	17.0	15.6	18.8	17.2	3.4	3.6	10.5	—
3103	Metal products nec	3.8	26.1	90.2	99.0	49.9	48.7	16.1	33.4	125.8	28.1	2.6
3201	Motor vehicles etc	24.6	17.3	—	24.6	274.3	1.7	3.7	55.8	38.5	3.0	2.8
3202	Ships and boats	—	0.1	—	1.7	882.0	—	—	7.2	3.0	0.2	—
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3204	Aircraft	6.4	0.9	—	0.2	508.6	0.2	—	6.3	6.4	1.0	—
3301	Scientific etc equipment	1.5	25.7	—	9.3	17.5	234.7	203.9	40.0	113.2	0.3	12.1
3302	Electronic equipment	13.4	244.7	—	134.0	375.6	23.6	6.0	42.5	448.7	0.1	—
3303	Household appliances	—	—	22.8	0.6	7.4	3.0	—	1.1	20.3	2.0	—
3304	Electrical equipment nec	10.4	3.8	20.6	25.3	70.8	4.7	5.3	14.3	53.0	2.1	0.9
3305	Agricultural machinery	0.1	24.2	—	—	1.2	—	4.6	9.3	8.5	—	—
3306	Construction etc machinery	3.0	—	—	0.8	13.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	—
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	2.4	7.2	22.0	9.4	68.4	28.7	6.4	25.5	8.2	35.8	14.0
3401	Leather products	—	—	—	2.8	16.3	—	—	18.2	8.8	—	—
3402	Rubber products	2.3	3.5	—	8.9	46.3	10.8	4.1	82.8	35.3	16.0	9.9
3403	Plastic, related products	2.5	6.7	72.1	68.0	33.1	37.6	13.3	50.4	12.7	76.6	6.9
3404	Signs, writing equipment	20.1	16.6	—	15.4	6.5	8.1	27.5	13.4	11.8	8.8	3.7
3405	Manufacturing nec	0.2	0.2	—	—	9.1	41.8	55.3	20.3	13.6	4.7	0.3
3501	Electricity	33.5	766.9	55.1	1,033.3	125.5	457.4	62.6	179.8	214.6	211.7	86.2
3602	Gas	3.2	40.7	6.9	28.6	4.3	93.3	19.2	16.1	6.1	44.2	6.3
3701	Water, sewerage, drainage	30.7	714.6	2,281.6	88.2	33.6	143.6	69.0	63.4	78.5	45.8	8.3
4101	Residential building	—	—	827.7	—	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
4102	Construction nec	11.2	23.2	—	81.0	195.9	24.9	15.2	40.0	7.9	370.2	0.6
4701	Wholesale trade	79.2	284.9	185.5	279.8	237.3	742.6	296.6	225.5	402.9	311.0	77.0
4801	Retail trade	17.6	54.3	3.6	134.2	41.7	22.6	225.9	87.8	76.8	20.0	26.5
4901	Mechanical repairs	7.1	66.1	—	12.1	31.4	22.0	8.3	43.7	108.6	3.0	2.3
4902	Repairs nec	—	—	1.9	22.5	31.5	7.5	14.4	91.5	—	—	—
5101	Road transport	11.8	117.3	59.8	238.3	165.5	120.2	113.1	203.3	178.7	122.1	43.9
5201	Railway transport nec	0.4	3.5	3.3	5.3	18.5	4.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	9.2	0.8
5301	Water transport	0.2	17.1	0.8	33.1	5.2	0.9	0.9	33.9	2.9	1.6	0.6
5401	Air transport	2.2	165.2	0.2	443.8	171.5	20.9	107.1	125.4	143.5	15.9	8.2
5701	Services to transport	6.1	165.2	2.5	123.9	153.7	107.3	26.2	32.4	27.8	44.9	1.9
5901	Communication	203.5	1,189.8	5.3	723.6	141.4	141.8	180.1	479.9	292.6	76.2	9.4
6101	Banking	168.4	432.3	1,964.4	314.9	109.2	524.7	255.6	136.9	118.1	78.2	22.8
6102	Non-bank finance	49.0	147.8	662.8	123.2	2.5	56.5	14.4	25.0	42.3	42.6	15.7
6103	Investment etc	73.9	122.9	—	307.7	—	15.5	35.0	15.6	13.2	8.3	1.3
6104	Insurance etc	72.5	98.8	242.2	17.2	1.5	24.0	42.9	54.8	73.9	57.9	6.9
6105	Business services nec	1,359.1	5,360.8	812.0	2,395.5	183.2	1,111.0	278.4	931.7	1,464.1	1,400.5	222.9
6106	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101	Public administration	102.0	245.0	14.4	5,520.8	91.0	87.4	214.7	82.5	34.3	—	7.9
7201	Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8101	Health	1.3	3.2	—	1.0	0.7	159.9	9.7	17.7	57.8	0.8	1.6
8201	Education, libraries etc	4.9	8.2	0.4	8.4	41.6	4.2	39.9	46.1	6.2	6.7	0.3
8301	Welfare etc services	29.1	204.4	5.4	95.2	21.2	39.6	17.3	317.9	22.3	12.7	8.7
9101	Entertainment etc	21.0	73.2	—	128.2	26.8	2.6	82.1	77.8	1,454.0	184.3	12.8
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	9.2	58.1	—	89.2	26.3	11.9	42.4	165.7	49.2	2.3	1.9
9301	Personal services	19.1	59.0	0.1	16.7	53.2	6.8	5.8	4.7	2.0	33.3	34.8
T1	Intermediate Usage	3,373.6	13,193.9	8,760.5	14,277.1	5,019.1	5,606.8	3,283.5	5,077.9	6,799.9	5,483.9	1,078.3
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	2,805.6	15,366.7	9,048.6	9,048.6	2,977.0	14,491.0	13,983.0	7,734.0	1,963.7	5,001.8	1,486.1
P2	Gross operating surplus	—466.8	14,841.0	27,524.6	1,287.0	—	2,882.8	987.5	458.4	1,881.0	2,352.3	944.3
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	75.4	365.0	250.9	—	—	117.3	77.7	195.9	169.8	37.4	42.6
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	855.7	1,318.6	2,336.0	59.9	—	259.8	216.3	110.6	607.3	288.7	26.7
P5	Sales by final buyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.4	15.5	—	—
P6A	Complementary imports cif	16.6	32.5	—	227.3	337.8	24.9	1.0	3.3	14.0	17.5	6.2
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian Production	6,660.2	45,117.8	38,872.0	24,900.0	8,327.7	23,382.5	18,550.6	13,589.5	11,451.2	13,181.7	3,584.2
P6B	Competing imports cif	372.0	1,747.1	—	—	—	1.0	179.0	127.0	54.7	6.0	6.8
P7B	Duty on P6B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
T3	Total Usage	7,032.2	46,864.9	38,872.0	24,900.0	8,327.7	23,383.5	18,729.6	13,716.5	11,506.0	13,187.7	3,591.0

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	Final Consumption Expenditure			Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure			Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)	Total Supply
		Private	Government	General Government	Private	Public Enterprise	Government			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	T5	T6
0101 Sheep	Intermediate Usage T4	146	—	—	—	—	3,075.0	2,416.7	5,506.3	6,052.4
0102 Cereal grains		33.1	—	—	—	—	-642.9	2,425.0	1,815.2	3,891.1
0103 Meat cattle		55.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	44.4	99.5	3,768.6
0104 Milk cattle and pigs		9.7	—	—	—	—	2.9	1.5	11.6	2,347.9
0105 Poultry		360.2	—	—	—	—	64.5	2.8	365.9	1,097.0
0106 Agriculture nec		2,207.6	—	—	—	—	—	491.5	2,763.6	6,068.4
0200 Services to agriculture		26.6	65.2	—	—	—	—	30.5	122.3	1,236.4
0300 Forestry and logging		17.6	205.8	—	—	—	—	2.1	386.4	1,112.5
0400 Fishing and hunting		414.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	217.0	670.9	1,216.6
1101 Ferrous metal ores		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,825.1	1,760.3	2,530.7
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores		—	—	—	—	—	—	-64.8	5,134.9	8,651.6
1200 Coal, oil and gas		38.5	—	—	—	—	—	4,992.7	5,818.8	13,138.6
1400 Minerals nec		5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5,340.5	576.5	2,447.8
1600 Services to mining nec		—	36.5	61.3	—	—	—	536.7	118.7	1,551.3
2101 Meat products		4,578.5	—	—	—	—	25.4	3,099.8	7,703.7	9,723.7
2102 Milk products		2,253.5	—	—	—	—	25.4	656.1	2,945.0	4,451.2
2103 Fruit, vegetable products		1,743.5	—	—	—	—	-9.0	1,745	1,909.0	2,363.4
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec		376.9	—	—	—	—	2.8	78.7	458.4	921.2
2105 Flour mill, cereal products		826.6	—	—	—	—	11.1	259.9	1,097.6	2,026.7
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits		2,341.3	—	—	—	—	18.3	24.6	2,384.2	2,676.5
2107 Confectionery etc products		2,741.3	—	—	—	—	7.3	45.6	976.3	1,220.2
2108 Food products nec		1,397.6	—	—	—	—	-90.0	1,726.9	4,378.1	6,586.4
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc		148.8	—	—	—	—	38.4	36.6	1,450.1	1,598.9
2110 Beer and malt		1,819.6	—	—	—	—	20.4	165.4	2,023.3	2,209.1
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec		814.9	—	—	—	—	—	87.9	923.2	1,262.6
2201 Tobacco products		47.8	—	—	—	—	-5.2	11.8	780.7	828.4
2301 Cotton spinning etc		407.7	—	—	—	—	-26.4	964.1	937.8	1,343.5
2302 Man-made fibres etc		1,410.1	—	0.1	—	—	-60.6	29.2	91.2	1,501.3
2303 Cotton fabrics etc		423.3	—	3.1	—	—	-33.2	35.9	439.2	1,350.1
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc		109.5	—	0.5	—	—	-15.7	7.2	101.5	475.0
2305 Textile finishing		8.2	—	—	—	—	-6.8	0.9	2.3	380.6
2306 Floor coverings etc		605.0	—	161.5	—	—	-12.0	41.4	847.8	1,071.8
2307 Textile products nec		429.9	—	41.1	—	—	1.1	27.7	459.8	1,038.4
2401 Knitting trills		1,041.0	—	3.0	—	—	-27.5	22.4	1,038.9	1,611.6
2402 Clothing		3,948.6	—	20.8	—	—	-122.9	63.8	3,910.3	4,334.6
2403 Footwear		1,145.0	—	4.0	—	—	-52.6	17.6	1,113.9	1,184.9
2501 Sawmill products		70.9	—	—	—	—	47.3	346.0	435.5	2,649.7
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards		2,216.2	—	—	—	—	9.4	12.4	971.7	2,340.7
2503 Joinery, wood products nec		900.4	—	49.5	—	—	0.2	8.7	352.6	3,432.1
2504 Furniture and mattresses		1,988.0	—	183.6	—	—	-20.3	45.4	3,174.5	3,432.1
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard		3,199.0	—	704.4	—	—	-21.9	104.1	1,786.6	3,377.6
2602 Bags and containers		1,441.2	—	0.7	—	—	8.3	15.8	24.9	1,466.1
2603 Paper products nec		555.9	—	—	—	—	3.4	21.9	241.5	797.4
2604 Publishing, printing		3,700.3	—	1,618.5	—	—	1.1	43.4	1,780.4	5,450.8
2605 Printing, stationery etc		4,555.2	—	455.8	—	—	42.3	74.8	6,209.9	5,176.1
2701 Chemical fertilisers		1,202.3	47.9	—	—	—	-52.5	7.9	4.2	1,206.4
2702 Basic chemicals nec		6,406.0	—	19.4	—	—	4.4	563.0	597.4	7,003.3
2703 Plastics		1,297.7	—	—	—	—	13.5	36.6	89.3	1,387.0
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc		2,049.5	—	—	—	—	57.0	138.7	1,151.3	3,200.8
2705 Soap and detergents nec		816.7	—	—	—	—	16.1	34.6	867.4	1,279.2
2706 Cosmetics etc		118.5	—	—	—	—	21.2	16.7	564.9	683.4
2707 Chemical products nec		1,771.0	—	—	—	—	20.3	76.4	228.9	1,999.9
2708 Petroleum, coal products		6,428.7	—	—	—	—	21.8	807.1	4,015.1	10,443.8
2801 Glass and glass products		3,004.8	—	—	—	—	35.4	40.4	1,435.0	1,435.0
2802 Clay products, refractories		1,285.7	—	0.3	—	—	19.0	180.3	1,465.4	1,770.0
2803 Cement		1,589.7	—	6.9	—	—	5.6	1.3	10.6	840.3
2804 Ready mixed concrete		829.7	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	-0.4	1,666.3
2805 Concrete products		1,666.7	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	20.4	1,390.7
2806 Non-metallic min. products		1,370.3	—	5.2	—	—	10.8	33.5	116.1	1,356.7
2901 Basic iron and steel		1,240.6	—	36.1	—	—	170.8	1,303.1	1,503.5	10,981.3
2902 Non-ferrous metal etc		9,477.9	—	18.1	—	—	97.8	6,446.4	6,638.9	12,734.4
3101 Structural metal products		6,095.5	—	76.5	—	—	19.8	45.1	765.5	5,286.2
		4,520.6	—	606.7	25.0	33.3	—	—	—	—

TABLE 2. ABSORPTION MATRIX — INPUT BY INDUSTRY AND FINAL DEMAND CATEGORY AND SUPPLY BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 109 INDUSTRIES

SUPPLY	USAGE	Final Consumption Expenditure				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure				Increase in Stocks	Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)	Total Supply
		Private	Government	Q1	Q2	Private	Public Enterprise	General Government	Q5				
3102	Sheet metal products	231.5	—	1,303.2	—	3.1	49.1	8.9	918.7	2,514.5	4,551.9		
3103	Metal products nec	514.1	—	333.8	—	21.8	13.7	27.0	168.3	1,078.8	5,377.6		
3201	Motor vehicles etc	4,255.8	—	6,367.5	—	363.9	475.5	365.1	675.2	12,503.1	19,306.6		
3202	Ships and boats	143.1	—	1,203.6	—	47.3	1.4	432.3	153.8	1,981.5	3,061.0		
3203	Railway rollingstock etc	—	—	69.5	—	157.9	—	14.4	6.3	248.2	530.2		
3204	Aircraft	60.4	—	634.9	—	1,466.4	12.0	75.3	228.9	2,477.8	3,679.0		
3301	Scientific etc equipment	729.1	—	739.4	—	65.9	67.3	37.2	240.7	1,879.7	2,883.5		
3302	Electronic equipment	1,674.8	—	945.4	—	978.0	1,275.5	118.3	371.8	5,369.8	9,189.8		
3303	Household appliances	1,672.1	—	368.4	—	0.1	1.7	11.3	99.9	2,153.5	3,099.7		
3304	Electrical equipment nec	305.8	—	970.2	—	472.7	31.1	62.4	234.0	2,076.2	5,161.9		
3305	Agricultural machinery	1.1	—	555.4	—	—	0.6	19.1	68.9	645.2	1,006.6		
3306	Construction etc machinery	2.0	—	1,487.8	—	216.9	83.7	40.5	65.4	1,896.3	2,468.0		
3307	Machinery, equipment nec	2,781.2	—	5,172.8	—	1,200.0	20.8	63.9	426.4	6,015.6	8,796.8		
3401	Leather products	275.4	—	2.2	—	—	—	6.2	158.6	430.1	940.2		
3402	Rubber products	290.7	—	11.0	—	—	—	16.1	41.4	359.2	2,168.5		
3403	Plastic, related products	698.5	—	340.2	—	—	—	26.6	127.8	1,193.1	6,121.4		
3404	Signs, writing equipment	66.1	—	129.2	—	—	—	4.6	4.6	190.9	636.0		
3405	Manufacturing nec	963.4	—	8.9	—	—	1.4	-4.8	179.9	1,148.8	1,617.8		
3601	Electricity	11,567.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.7	3,595.8	15,163.6		
3602	Gas	1,837.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	602.7	2,440.2		
3701	Water, sewerage, drainage	4,230.2	140.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	145.6	4,375.9		
4101	Residential building	866.9	—	18,561.1	—	1,216.0	163.0	—	25.0	19,965.1	20,832.1		
4102	Construction nec	1,639.5	3,865.2	16,891.5	—	7,448.1	5,883.0	—	26.0	34,113.8	35,753.3		
4701	Wholesale trade	17,426.8	5.0	3,154.0	—	475.0	547.4	232.2	3,383.8	17,713.7	35,140.6		
4801	Retail trade	3,769.1	—	2,554.5	—	93.5	—	—	—	33,054.2	36,823.3		
4901	Mechanical repairs	1,902.2	—	131.6	—	—	—	—	8.2	3,706.7	5,608.9		
4902	Repairs nec	2,104.5	—	74.2	—	—	—	—	29.1	643.8	2,748.3		
5101	Road transport	9,261.4	2.6	4,257.7	—	58.5	43.4	3.8	1,164.9	5,792.2	15,053.6		
5201	Railway, transport nec	1,250.5	—	30.7	—	2.8	1.3	13.9	1,551.5	3,326.8	4,577.4		
5301	Water transport	na	—	10.5	—	0.9	0.5	0.6	na	1,196.0	2,284.0		
5401	Air transport	3,365.4	—	60.6	—	9.4	5.7	0.1	na	5,707.3	9,073.3		
5701	Services to transport	4,137.1	—	na	—	—	—	5.8	1,793.1	3,111.2	7,248.2		
5901	Communication	8,500.0	—	44.1	—	12.6	—	—	583.0	3,834.0	12,334.0		
6101	Banking	8,434.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	3,405.9	11,840.3		
6102	Non-bank finance	3,559.2	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	87.0	706.0	4,265.2		
6103	Investment etc	1,319.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.0	806.6	2,125.8		
6104	Insurance etc	3,073.3	309.4	6.4	—	1.4	0.7	1.1	1,541.1	3,983.3	7,056.5		
6105	Business services nec	1,730.8	236.3	4,084.0	—	74.4	8.6	—	1,187.1	7,321.2	48,748.9		
6106	Ownership of dwellings	38,810.0	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,872.0	38,872.0		
7101	Public administration	600.0	15,550.0	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	16,159.6	24,900.0		
7201	Defence	8,740.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	149.0	8,327.7	8,327.7		
8101	Health	433.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	22,950.5	23,383.5		
8201	Education, libraries etc	358.0	—	10,541.6	—	—	—	—	598.0	18,489.7	18,747.7		
8301	Welfare etc services	2,706.0	—	14,397.2	—	—	—	—	76.2	10,738.3	13,444.3		
9101	Entertainment etc	3,829.3	—	6,726.7	—	—	—	—	51.5	7,677.1	11,596.4		
9201	Restaurants, hotels, clubs	1,721.1	0.1	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	11,878.4	13,599.4		
9301	Personal services	531.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,101.5	3,633.2		
T1	Intermediate Usage	296,112.1	62,751.1	68,683.1	62,751.1	13,556.4	9,002.4	5,026.3	54,357.8	420,002.5	716,114.6		
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	172,528.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172,528.1		
P2	Gross operating surplus	158,550.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158,550.7		
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	9,126.9	—	1,737.2	—	22.1	7.1	88.2	358.2	14,883.1	24,010.0		
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	14,361.1	—	2,617.1	—	—	—	—	—	2,617.1	16,978.2		
P5	Sales by final buyers	836.6	-21.7	-2,866.3	—	-684.5	-674.7	13.0	187.6	-836.6	—		
P6A	Complementary imports of	1,453.2	—	37.0	—	—	0.2	-20.2	—	721.8	—		
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
T2	Australian Production	652,968.8	62,729.4	70,208.0	62,729.4	12,894.0	8,335.0	5,107.3	54,903.6	437,387.8	1,090,356.6		
P6B	Competing imports of	59,705.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,705.4		
P7B	Duty on P6B	3,440.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,440.4		
T3	Total Usage	716,114.6	62,729.4	70,208.0	62,729.4	12,894.0	8,335.0	5,107.3	60,857.4	443,341.6	1,159,456.2		

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Intermediate Usage T4				Final Consumption Expenditure Private Q1				Final Consumption Expenditure Government Q2			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)
3102 Sheet metal products	2,037.4	179.1	196.2	2,412.7	231.5	23.0	113.4	367.9	—	—	—	—
3103 Metal products nec	4,298.8	98.0	70.2	5,099.3	514.1	171.0	386.3	1,071.5	—	—	—	—
3201 Motor vehicles etc	6,803.5	428.3	1,388.7	8,620.6	4,255.8	1,649.0	2,091.1	8,003.8	—	—	—	—
3202 Ships and boats	1,079.5	-0.3	2.3	1,081.5	143.1	14.1	77.2	234.4	—	—	—	—
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	282.0	—	0.3	282.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3204 Aircraft	1,201.2	—	12.4	1,213.6	60.4	—	0.9	61.3	—	—	—	—
3301 Scientific etc equipment	1,003.8	116.7	409.1	1,529.5	729.1	238.9	494.7	1,462.8	—	—	—	—
3302 Electronic equipment	3,820.0	173.3	1,069.7	5,063.0	1,674.8	434.9	1,576.1	3,685.7	—	—	—	—
3303 Household appliances	937.2	41.8	211.5	1,190.5	1,672.1	128.2	1,061.1	2,861.4	—	—	—	—
3304 Electrical equipment nec	3,085.7	30.2	659.1	3,775.0	305.8	22.4	271.2	599.4	—	—	—	—
3305 Agricultural machinery	361.4	1.6	95.0	454.9	1.1	—	1.0	2.1	—	—	—	—
3306 Construction etc machinery	571.7	0.1	212.8	784.6	2.0	—	0.5	2.5	—	—	—	—
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	2,781.2	64.3	533.1	3,378.7	211.6	6.8	92.1	310.4	—	—	—	—
3401 Leather products	510.1	4.4	105.1	619.6	275.4	16.6	364.2	656.3	—	—	—	—
3402 Rubber products	1,809.4	183.1	918.9	2,911.4	290.7	194.6	222.7	707.9	—	—	—	—
3403 Plastic, related products	4,928.2	212.5	463.6	5,604.4	698.5	58.7	489.7	1,246.9	—	—	—	—
3404 Signs, writing equipment	436.1	82.3	151.1	669.5	66.1	18.1	86.0	170.2	—	—	—	—
3405 Manufacturing nec	469.0	—	105.5	574.6	963.4	307.0	1,199.4	2,469.8	—	—	—	—
3601 Electricity	11,567.7	-4.0	—	11,563.7	3,567.1	-2.1	—	3,565.0	—	—	—	—
3602 Gas	1,837.6	132.8	—	1,970.4	602.7	131.3	—	734.0	—	—	—	140.7
3701 Water, sewerage, drainage	1,837.6	132.8	—	1,970.4	602.7	131.3	—	734.0	—	—	—	140.7
4101 Residential building	4,230.2	95.1	—	4,135.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4102 Construction nec	1,639.5	—	—	1,639.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4701 Wholesale trade	17,426.8	—	-16,061.8	1,365.0	9,916.4	—	-9,913.3	3.1	3,865.2	—	—	3,865.2
4801 Retail trade	3,769.1	—	-3,122.1	647.1	30,406.2	—	-29,525.2	880.9	5.0	—	—	5.0
4901 Mechanical repairs	1,902.2	—	—	1,902.2	3,567.0	—	—	3,567.0	—	—	—	—
4902 Repairs nec	2,104.5	—	—	2,104.5	540.5	—	—	540.5	—	—	—	—
5101 Road transport	9,261.4	—	-6,617.2	2,644.2	4,100.8	-548.4	-1,805.3	1,747.1	2.6	—	—	2.6
5201 Railway, transport nec	1,250.5	22.3	-1,142.7	85.5	1,726.7	-849.0	-70.6	807.1	—	—	—	—
5301 Water transport	1,087.9	—	-530.4	557.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5401 Air transport	3,365.4	-0.1	-120.6	3,244.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5701 Services to transport	4,137.1	4.7	-222.2	3,919.5	583.2	1.5	-68.8	515.9	666.8	—	—	666.8
5901 Communication	8,500.0	—	—	8,500.0	3,251.0	—	—	3,251.0	—	—	—	—
6101 Banking	8,434.4	426.5	—	8,860.9	3,353.2	352.5	—	3,705.6	14.8	—	—	14.8
6102 Non-bank finance	3,599.2	154.8	—	3,714.0	619.0	7.5	—	626.5	—	—	—	—
6103 Investment etc	1,319.2	39.1	—	1,358.3	730.5	—	—	730.5	0.1	—	—	0.1
6104 Insurance etc	3,073.3	327.7	-42.4	3,358.3	3,510.1	24.1	-16.4	3,517.9	309.4	—	—	309.4
6105 Business services nec	41,427.7	—	—	41,427.7	38,810.0	—	—	1,730.8	236.3	—	—	236.3
6106 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	38,810.0	—	—	38,810.0	62.0	—	—	62.0
7101 Public administration	8,740.4	—	—	8,740.4	600.0	—	—	600.0	15,550.0	—	—	15,550.0
7201 Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,178.7	—	—	8,178.7
8101 Health	433.0	—	—	433.0	12,407.0	—	—	12,407.0	10,541.6	—	—	10,541.6
8201 Education, libraries etc	258.0	—	—	258.0	3,494.5	—	—	3,494.5	14,397.2	—	—	14,397.2
8301 Welfare etc services	2,706.0	—	—	2,706.0	3,935.4	—	—	3,935.4	6,726.7	—	—	6,726.7
9101 Entertainment etc	3,829.3	125.2	72.3	4,026.8	5,941.9	1,399.1	28.5	7,369.4	1,648.9	—	—	1,648.9
9201 Restaurants, hotels, clubs	1,721.1	—	-100.3	1,620.7	11,878.3	—	—	11,878.3	0.1	—	—	0.1
9301 Personal services	531.6	—	—	531.6	3,053.0	—	—	3,053.0	48.6	—	—	48.6
T1 Intermediate Usage	296,132.1	9,126.9	-306.7	304,932.4	206,625.4	12,647.9	-1,431.1	217,854.2	62,751.1	—	—	62,751.1
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	172,528.1	—	—	172,528.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P2 Gross operating surplus	158,550.7	—	—	158,550.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	9,126.9	9,126.9	—	14,361.1	12,670.3	-12,670.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	14,361.1	—	291.7	1,128.2	3,210.0	—	1,380.0	4,590.0	-21.7	—	—	-21.7
P5 Sales by final buyers	836.6	—	15.0	1,468.2	704.7	22.4	39.1	766.3	—	—	—	—
P6A Complementary imports cif	1,453.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2 Australian Production	652,968.8	—	—	652,968.8	223,210.5	—	—	223,210.5	62,729.4	—	—	62,729.4
P6B Competing imports cif	59,705.4	—	—	59,705.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P7B Duty on P6B	3,440.4	—	—	3,440.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T3 Total Usage	716,114.6	—	—	716,114.6	223,210.5	—	—	223,210.5	62,729.4	—	—	62,729.4

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure Private Q3				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure Public Enterprise Q4				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure General Government Q3			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
0101 Sheep												
0102 Cereals, grains												
0103 Meat cattle												
0104 Milk cattle and pigs												
0105 Poultry												
0106 Agriculture nec												
0200 Services to agriculture												
0300 Forestry and logging	118.4		0.1	118.4					36.7			36.7
0400 Fishing and hunting												
1101 Ferrous metal ores												
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores												
1200 Coal, oil and gas												
1400 Minerals nec												
1600 Services to mining nec	61.3		0.1	61.3								
2101 Meat products												
2102 Milk products												
2103 Fruit, vegetable products												
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec												
2105 Flour, mill, cereal products												
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits												
2107 Confectionery etc products												
2108 Food products nec												
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc												
2110 Beer and malt												
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec												
2201 Tobacco products												
2301 Cotton ginning etc												
2302 Man-made fibres etc	0.1			0.1								
2303 Cotton fabrics etc	3.1		0.9	4.1								
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc	0.5		0.2	0.7								
2305 Textile finishing												
2306 Floor coverings etc	161.5		78.9	240.4					45.9		6.7	52.6
2307 Textile products nec	41.1		9.2	50.3					6.0		0.9	6.8
2401 Knitting mills	3.0		0.9	4.0								
2402 Clothing	20.8		4.7	25.5								
2403 Footwear	4.0		1.0	5.0								
2501 Sawmill products												
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards												
2503 Joinery, wood products nec	111.5		28.7	140.2					30.5		8.2	38.7
2504 Furniture and mattresses	704.4		170.5	876.7					133.8		34.8	168.5
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard		1.8										
2602 Bags and containers												
2603 Paper products nec												
2604 Publishing, printing	35.2		13.1	48.0					14.6		5.6	20.2
2605 Printing, stationery etc												
2701 Chemical fertilisers												
2702 Basic chemicals nec	19.4		2.3	21.6								
2703 Paints												
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc												
2705 Soap and detergents nec												
2706 Cosmetics etc												
2707 Chemical products nec												
2708 Petroleum, coal products												
2801 Glass and glass products	0.3		0.1	0.4								
2802 Clay products, refractories	6.9		2.6	9.5								
2803 Cement												
2804 Ready mixed concrete												
2805 Concrete products	5.2		1.5	6.6								
2806 Non-metallic min. products	36.1		10.9	47.0								
2901 Basic iron and steel	18.1		1.5	19.7								
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc	18.3		2.4	20.6								
3101 Structural metal products	666.7		58.3	665.0	25.0		2.3	27.3	33.3		3.2	36.5

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS

COMMODITY GROUP	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure Private Q3				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure Public Enterprise Q4				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure General Government Q5			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
3102 Sheet metal products	1,303.2	125.2	132.3	1,560.7	3.1	—	0.1	3.3	49.1	—	12.3	61.4
3103 Metal products nec	335.8	41.4	22.7	397.8	21.8	0.2	2.0	24.0	13.7	0.3	2.1	16.1
3201 Motor vehicles etc	6,367.5	1,061.7	2,237.9	9,667.2	363.9	—	99.8	463.7	475.5	—	8.8	484.3
3202 Ships and boats	1,203.6	2.2	33.8	1,239.6	47.3	3.3	0.2	44.2	1.4	-1.4	—	—
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	69.5	—	0.2	69.7	157.9	—	0.4	158.3	—	—	—	—
3204 Aircraft	634.9	—	7.0	641.9	1,466.4	—	23.6	1,489.9	12.0	—	0.2	12.2
3301 Scientific etc equipment	739.4	146.1	237.6	1,123.1	65.9	12.8	25.9	104.7	67.3	5.2	25.2	97.7
3302 Electronic equipment	945.4	144.3	983.9	2,073.6	978.0	9.9	282.4	1,270.3	1,275.5	-1.3	446.8	1,720.9
3303 Household appliances	368.4	0.9	78.2	447.5	0.1	—	—	0.1	1.7	—	0.3	2.0
3304 Electrical equipment nec	970.2	7.3	156.3	1,133.7	472.7	—	72.2	544.9	31.1	—	5.2	36.3
3305 Agricultural machinery	555.4	-2.0	150.4	703.9	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.2	0.8
3306 Construction etc machinery	1,487.8	0.9	611.6	2,100.2	216.9	2.6	67.1	286.6	83.7	4.7	29.3	117.7
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	5,172.8	212.8	994.4	6,380.0	120.0	—	22.8	142.8	20.8	—	5.0	25.9
3401 Leather products	2.2	—	0.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3402 Rubber products	11.0	—	2.4	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3403 Plastic, related products	340.2	3.2	13.5	357.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3404 Signs, writing equipment	129.2	—	1.7	130.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3405 Manufacturing nec	8.9	—	2.8	11.7	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	0.6	2.0
3601 Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3602 Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3701 Water, sewerage, drainage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4101 Residential building	18,561.1	-15.5	—	18,545.6	1,216.0	—	—	1,216.0	—	—	—	—
4102 Construction nec	16,891.5	—	—	16,891.5	7,448.1	—	—	7,448.1	163.0	—	—	163.0
4701 Wholesale trade	3,154.0	—	-3,035.7	118.3	475.0	—	-475.0	—	5,883.0	—	—	5,883.0
4801 Retail trade	2,554.5	—	-2,456.3	98.2	93.5	—	-93.5	—	547.4	—	-547.4	—
4901 Mechanical repairs	131.6	—	—	131.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4902 Repairs nec	74.2	—	—	74.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5101 Road transport	425.7	—	-42.7	—	58.5	—	-58.5	—	43.4	—	-43.4	—
5201 Railway, transport nec	30.7	—	-30.7	—	2.8	—	-2.8	—	1.3	—	1.3	—
5301 Water transport	10.5	—	-10.5	—	0.9	—	-0.9	—	0.5	—	-0.5	—
5401 Air transport	60.6	—	-60.6	—	9.4	—	-9.4	—	5.7	—	5.7	—
5701 Services to transport	44.1	—	-44.1	—	12.6	—	-12.6	—	5.6	—	-5.6	—
5901 Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6101 Parking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6102 Non-bank finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6103 Investment etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6104 Insurance etc	6.4	—	-6.4	—	1.4	—	-1.4	—	0.7	—	-0.7	—
6105 Business services nec	4,084.0	—	—	4,084.0	74.4	—	—	74.4	8.6	—	—	8.6
6106 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101 Public administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7201 Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8101 Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8201 Education, libraries etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8301 Welfare etc services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9101 Entertainment etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9201 Restaurants, hotels, clubs	34.8	—	1.0	35.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9301 Personal services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T1 Intermediate Usage	68,683.1	1,729.9	-14.0	70,399.1	13,556.4	22.1	—	13,578.5	9,002.4	7.1	—	9,009.5
P1 Wages, salaries, suppl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P2 Gross operating surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	1,737.2	-1,737.2	—	—	22.1	-22.1	—	—	7.1	-7.1	—	—
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	2,617.1	—	—	2,617.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P5 Sales by final buyers	2,866.3	—	—	-2,866.3	-684.5	—	—	-684.5	-674.7	—	—	-674.7
P6A Complementary imports cif	37.0	7.3	14.0	58.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2 Australian Production	70,208.0	—	—	70,208.0	12,894.0	—	—	12,894.0	8,335.0	—	—	8,335.0
P6B Competing imports cif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P7B Duty on P6B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T3 Total Usage	70,208.0	—	—	70,208.0	12,894.0	—	—	12,894.0	8,335.0	—	—	8,335.0

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS
(\$ million)

COMMODITY GROUP	Increase in Stocks Q0				Exports of Goods and Services Q7			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers' Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers' Prices
0101 Sheep	3,075.0	1.1	331.6	3,407.8	2,416.7	122.0	273.3	2,811.9
0102 Cereal grains	-642.9	—	-191.6	-834.5	2,425.0	27.4	710.7	3,163.2
0103 Meat cattle	—	—	—	—	44.4	2.3	4.9	51.7
0104 Milk cattle and pigs	0.4	—	0.1	0.4	1.5	—	0.2	1.7
0105 Poultry	2.9	—	0.6	3.5	2.8	—	0.1	3.0
0106 Agriculture nec	64.5	0.2	15.5	80.1	491.5	—	132.2	623.7
0200 Services to agriculture	—	—	—	—	30.5	—	—	30.5
0300 Forestry and logging	5.9	—	0.9	6.8	2.1	—	—	2.5
0400 Fishing and hunting	37.9	—	4.5	42.5	217.0	0.2	35.1	252.3
1101 Ferrous metal ores	-64.8	—	-4.9	-69.7	1,825.1	—	369.5	2,194.7
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores	142.2	—	0.6	142.7	4,992.7	3.6	243.4	5,239.8
1200 Coal, oil and gas	439.7	—	14.0	453.7	5,340.5	106.7	1,170.6	6,617.9
1400 Minerals nec	34.2	—	5.1	39.3	536.7	—	95.1	631.8
1600 Services to mining nec	—	—	—	—	21.0	—	—	21.0
2101 Meat products	25.4	—	0.8	26.2	3,099.8	5.6	470.6	3,576.0
2102 Milk products	25.4	-0.1	3.1	28.5	666.1	-14.0	89.7	741.8
2103 Fruit, vegetable products	-9.0	—	-4.0	-13.0	174.5	-0.1	33.5	208.0
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec	2.8	—	0.7	3.6	78.7	—	13.1	91.8
2105 Flour mill, cereal products	11.1	—	1.1	12.1	259.9	—	42.8	302.7
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits	18.3	—	1.6	19.9	24.6	0.9	3.4	28.9
2107 Confectionery etc products	7.3	—	1.7	9.0	45.6	0.8	15.3	61.7
2108 Food products nec	-90.0	—	-9.3	-99.2	1,726.9	0.2	261.2	1,988.2
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc	15.9	—	2.1	18.0	36.6	—	3.2	39.8
2110 Beer and malt	38.4	—	4.3	42.6	165.4	-0.2	54.4	219.6
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	20.4	—	2.7	23.0	87.9	0.5	38.9	127.4
2201 Tobacco products	-5.2	—	-0.5	-5.7	11.8	—	0.6	12.9
2301 Cotton ginning etc	-26.4	—	-1.3	-27.7	964.1	—	227.7	1,191.8
2302 Man-made fibres etc	-60.6	0.5	-10.6	-70.7	29.2	-2.2	7.9	34.9
2303 Cotton fabrics etc	-33.2	—	-9.7	-42.8	35.9	—	11.3	47.2
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc	-15.7	—	-3.4	-18.9	7.2	—	2.2	9.4
2305 Textile finishing	-6.8	—	-2.3	-9.2	0.9	—	0.4	1.3
2306 Floor coverings etc	-12.0	—	-2.0	-14.0	41.4	—	5.6	47.0
2307 Textile products nec	1.1	—	-0.4	0.8	27.7	—	7.8	35.5
2401 Knitting mills	-27.5	—	-7.7	-35.3	22.4	—	6.9	29.3
2402 Clothing	-122.9	—	-21.2	-144.1	63.8	—	13.3	77.1
2403 Footwear	-52.6	—	-9.3	-61.9	17.6	—	4.2	21.8
2501 Sawmill products	47.3	—	2.1	49.4	346.0	—	49.1	395.1
2502 Veneers, mid wood boards	9.4	—	-0.3	9.2	12.4	—	4.2	16.6
2503 Joinery, wood products nec	0.2	—	-0.2	—	8.7	—	2.1	10.8
2504 Furniture and mattresses	-20.3	—	-5.2	-25.5	45.4	—	11.6	57.0
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard	-21.9	—	-1.2	-23.1	104.1	0.6	10.8	115.4
2602 Bags and containers	8.3	—	1.2	9.5	15.8	—	1.2	17.0
2603 Paper products nec	3.4	—	1.6	5.1	21.9	1.5	7.5	30.9
2604 Publishing, printing	1.1	—	-3.1	-2.0	43.4	-0.7	15.6	58.3
2605 Printing, stationery etc	42.3	—	12.0	54.3	74.8	—	11.0	85.8
2701 Chemical fertilisers	-52.5	—	-5.0	-57.5	7.9	—	1.6	9.6
2702 Basic chemicals nec	4.4	—	2.4	6.8	563.0	—	71.8	634.8
2703 Plastics	13.5	—	0.5	14.0	36.6	—	4.5	41.2
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc	57.0	—	3.9	60.8	138.7	—	19.3	242.0
2705 Soap and detergents nec	16.1	—	0.8	16.9	34.6	—	3.5	38.1
2706 Cosmetics etc	14.0	—	2.3	16.3	16.7	—	6.7	23.4
2707 Chemical products nec	21.2	—	5.1	26.3	76.4	—	14.9	91.3
2708 Petroleum, coal products	203.2	85.7	13.8	302.8	807.1	133.2	195.4	1,135.7
2801 Glass and glass products	21.8	—	2.0	23.8	40.4	—	7.4	47.9
2802 Clay products, refractories	35.4	—	-0.9	34.5	19.0	0.8	4.7	24.4
2803 Cement	5.6	—	0.6	6.2	1.3	—	0.2	1.5
2804 Ready mixed concrete	-0.4	—	-0.1	-0.5	—	—	—	—
2805 Concrete products	2.0	—	0.8	2.8	10.1	—	2.8	12.9
2806 Non-metallic min. products	10.8	—	1.8	12.6	33.5	—	7.8	41.3
2901 Basic iron and steel	170.8	—	4.0	174.9	1,303.1	—	68.3	1,371.4
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc	97.8	—	4.1	101.8	6,446.4	-0.6	733.9	7,179.6
3101 Structural metal products	19.8	—	-0.2	-20.1	45.1	—	4.2	49.3

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS' PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS
(\$ million)

COMMODITY GROUP	Increase in Stocks Q6				Exports of Goods and Services Q7			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
3102 Sheet metal products	8.9	—	0.6	9.5	918.7	—	53.3	971.9
3103 Metal products nec	27.0	—	5.1	32.1	168.3	0.5	23.8	192.6
3201 Motor vehicles etc	365.1	—	5.7	370.8	675.2	—	29.9	705.1
3202 Ships and boats	432.3	—	0.1	432.4	153.8	-40.3	3.4	116.9
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	14.4	—	—	14.4	6.3	—	—	6.3
3204 Aircraft	75.3	—	0.7	75.9	228.9	—	3.2	232.1
3301 Scientific etc equipment	37.2	—	14.5	51.8	240.7	—	87.4	328.0
3302 Electronic equipment	118.3	—	34.3	152.7	377.8	-0.1	131.5	509.2
3303 Household appliances	11.3	—	-2.0	9.3	99.9	1.1	22.0	123.1
3304 Electrical equipment nec	62.4	—	5.4	67.8	234.0	-1.6	41.2	275.2
3305 Agricultural machinery	19.1	—	6.0	25.1	68.9	—	20.0	87.3
3306 Construction etc machinery	40.5	—	11.9	52.4	65.4	—	25.0	90.5
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	63.9	—	6.0	69.9	426.4	—	86.1	512.5
3401 Leather products	-6.2	—	-0.4	-6.6	138.6	—	26.7	183.4
3402 Rubber products	16.1	—	4.4	20.5	41.4	—	10.9	52.2
3403 Plastic, related products	1.8	4.3	1.8	32.6	127.8	4.9	12.7	145.4
3404 Signs, writing equipment	26.6	—	-0.2	0.2	4.6	—	2.4	7.0
3405 Manufacturing nec	-4.8	—	-0.7	-5.6	179.9	—	27.7	207.5
3601 Electricity	—	—	—	—	28.7	—	—	28.7
3602 Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3701 Water, sewerage, drainage	—	—	—	—	4.9	-0.1	—	4.8
4101 Residential building	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	25.0
4102 Construction nec	—	—	—	—	26.0	—	—	26.0
4701 Wholesale trade	232.2	—	-232.2	—	3,383.8	—	-3,358.4	25.4
4801 Retail trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4901 Mechanical repairs	—	—	—	—	8.2	—	—	8.2
4902 Repairs nec	—	—	—	—	29.1	—	—	29.1
5101 Road transport	-3.8	—	3.8	—	1,164.9	—	-1,164.9	—
5201 Railway, transport nec	13.9	—	-13.9	—	1,551.5	—	-1,551.5	—
5301 Water transport	-0.6	—	0.6	—	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
5401 Air transport	0.1	—	-0.1	—	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
5701 Services to transport	5.8	—	-5.8	—	1,793.1	—	-1,26.0	1,667.1
5901 Communication	—	—	—	—	583.0	—	—	583.0
6101 Banking	—	—	—	—	38.0	—	—	38.0
6102 Non-bank finance	—	—	—	—	87.0	—	—	87.0
6103 Investment etc	—	—	—	—	76.0	—	—	76.0
6104 Insurance etc	1.1	—	-1.1	—	154.1	7.2	-11.6	149.7
6105 Business services nec	—	—	—	—	1,187.1	—	—	1,187.1
6106 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7101 Public administration	—	—	—	—	9.6	—	—	9.6
7201 Defence	—	—	—	—	149.0	—	—	149.0
8101 Health	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	2.0
8201 Education, libraries etc	—	—	—	—	598.0	—	—	598.0
8301 Welfare etc services	—	—	—	—	76.2	—	—	76.2
9101 Entertainment etc	—	—	—	—	51.5	—	0.9	52.4
9201 Restaurants, hotels, clubs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9301 Personal services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T1 Intermediate Usage	5,026.3	91.9	—	5,118.2	54,357.8	358.2	-120.9	54,595.0
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P2 Gross operating surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	88.2	-88.2	—	—	358.2	-358.2	—	—
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	13.0	—	—	13.0	187.6	—	3.0	190.6
P5 Sales by final buyers	20.2	-3.7	—	-23.9	—	—	—	—
P6A Complementary imports of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2 Australian Production	5,107.3	—	—	5,107.3	54,903.6	—	-117.9	54,785.6
P6B Competing imports of	—	—	—	—	5,953.8	—	117.9	6,071.7
P7B Duty on P6B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T3 Total Usage	5,107.3	—	—	5,107.3	60,857.4	—	—	60,857.4

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS
(\$ million)

COMMODITY GROUP	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)			Total Supply		
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Purchasers Prices
0101 Sheep	5,506.3	123.1	6,087.7	6,052.4	213.0	727.3
0102 Cereal grains	1,815.2	27.8	545.1	3,891.1	58.5	1,154.9
0103 Meat cattle	99.5	2.3	11.1	3,768.6	98.1	4,285.9
0104 Milk cattle and pigs	11.6	—	1.0	2,347.9	9.8	3,342.2
0105 Poultry	365.9	—	121.0	1,097.0	0.5	1,229.0
0106 Agriculture nec	2,763.6	1.6	1,867.4	6,668.4	12.2	2,477.0
0200 Services to agriculture	122.3	—	—	1,236.4	—	0.2
0300 Forestry and logging	386.4	—	15.1	1,112.5	—	119.9
0400 Fishing and hunting	670.9	6.3	293.8	1,216.6	10.2	1,232.4
1101 Ferrous metal ores	1,760.3	—	364.6	2,530.7	—	3,295.7
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores	5,134.9	3.6	5,382.5	8,651.6	3.2	9,049.6
1200 Coal, oil and gas	5,818.8	123.3	1,198.1	13,138.6	1,327.0	16,364.6
1400 Minerals nec	576.5	—	103.4	2,447.8	—	4,042.5
1600 Services to mining nec	118.7	0.1	118.8	2,447.8	—	1,594.7
2101 Meat products	7,703.7	7.2	3,255.8	9,723.7	7.2	13,571.6
2102 Milk products	2,945.0	47.7	1,502.0	4,294.7	72.9	13,278.7
2103 Fruit, vegetable products	1,909.0	37.4	1,091.4	2,363.4	36.7	6,156.2
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec	458.4	—	152.1	921.2	—	3,593.0
2105 Flour mill, cereal products	1,097.6	3.7	464.1	2,026.7	3.6	1,143.2
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits	2,384.2	51.5	1,255.9	2,676.5	59.0	2,584.9
2107 Confectionery etc products	976.3	111.6	976.2	1,220.2	122.3	4,027.7
2108 Food products nec	4,378.1	86.4	1,534.2	6,586.4	182.4	2,399.4
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc	1,450.1	193.9	629.1	1,898.9	193.9	1,836.5
2110 Beer and malt	2,023.3	1,480.2	2,853.0	2,209.1	1,480.0	2,453.5
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	923.2	1,197.8	2,191.1	1,262.6	1,480.0	6,641.7
2201 Tobacco products	780.7	2,112.1	627.5	3,520.3	2,158.9	4,958.8
2201 Cotton spinning etc	937.8	—	226.4	1,345.5	—	3,622.0
2202 Man-made fibres etc	91.2	2.6	95.4	1,501.3	73.7	1,653.6
2303 Cotton fabrics etc	429.2	29.1	386.6	1,350.1	6.5	1,922.6
2304 Wood, worsted fabrics etc	101.5	-10.0	97.6	475.0	-34.2	1,935.5
2305 Textile finishing	2.3	0.1	10.0	380.6	3.5	650.7
2306 Floor coverings etc	847.8	18.9	424.7	1,071.8	170.3	547.4
2307 Textile products nec	499.8	10.8	207.3	1,038.4	10.8	1,580.0
2401 Knitting mills	1,038.9	—	1,227.1	1,611.6	—	1,406.2
2402 Clothing	3,910.3	10.9	3,777.8	4,334.6	—	2,986.2
2403 Footwear	1,113.9	—	1,163.3	1,184.9	11.0	8,188.1
2501 Sawmill products	483.5	-0.1	88.9	2,649.7	—	2,360.6
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards	71.3	0.1	62.4	971.7	5.6	3,423.2
2503 Joinery, wood products nec	352.6	12.5	236.8	2,340.7	26.1	1,339.8
2504 Furniture and mattresses	3,174.5	54.2	2,109.2	3,452.1	59.2	3,105.8
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard	1,786.6	9.1	14.5	3,377.6	206.4	5,677.5
2602 Bags and containers	24.9	—	3.2	1,466.1	429.0	4,013.0
2603 Paper products nec	241.5	45.0	202.8	1,466.1	40.3	1,613.8
2604 Publishing, printing	1,750.4	-15.7	1,715.8	5,450.8	59.7	1,198.8
2605 Printing, stationery etc	620.9	187.5	346.7	5,176.1	787.5	7,960.9
2701 Chemical fertilisers	4.2	—	29.2	1,206.4	—	7,074.4
2702 Basic chemicals nec	597.4	0.7	78.6	7,003.3	52.7	1,473.4
2703 Paints	89.3	—	32.0	1,387.0	—	7,852.8
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc	1,151.3	—	2,896.0	3,200.8	—	1,579.1
2705 Soap and detergents nec	867.4	146.5	501.4	1,279.2	104.2	7,564.4
2706 Cosmetics etc	564.9	135.3	893.8	1,594.0	146.5	1,968.3
2707 Chemical products nec	228.9	87.6	111.8	1,999.9	135.3	1,758.4
2708 Petroleum, coal products	4,015.1	2,983.4	1,622.4	10,443.8	6,720.1	2,603.4
2801 Glass and glass products	149.4	25.6	142.6	317.5	49.4	20,993.5
2802 Clay products, refractories	180.3	15.5	231.8	1,770.0	25.2	1,812.5
2803 Cement	10.6	—	1.4	840.3	-0.1	2,401.7
2804 Ready mixed concrete	-0.4	—	-0.1	1,666.3	—	967.9
2805 Concrete products	20.4	—	8.9	1,390.7	—	1,945.0
2806 Non-metallic min. products	116.1	—	64.9	1,356.7	—	1,787.8
2901 Basic iron and steel	1,503.5	—	81.6	10,981.3	-0.3	1,686.8
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc	6,638.9	-0.6	750.8	12,734.4	-1.3	11,878.8
3101 Structural metal products	765.5	—	98.3	5,286.2	—	13,969.2
						5,787.1

TABLE 4. RECONCILIATION OF FLOWS AT BASIC VALUES AND AT PURCHASERS PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUP 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS
(\$ million)

COMMODITY GROUP	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)				Total Supply			
	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices	Basic Values	Commodity Taxes (net)	Margin	Purchasers Prices
3102 Sheet metal products	2,514.5	148.2	312.0	2,974.8	4,551.9	327.3	508.3	5,387.4
3103 Metal products nec	1,078.8	213.4	442.0	1,734.1	5,377.6	311.4	1,144.4	6,833.4
3201 Motor vehicles etc	12,503.1	2,710.7	4,481.1	19,694.8	19,306.6	3,139.0	5,869.8	28,315.4
3202 Ships and boats	1,981.5	-28.7	0.6	2,067.5	3,061.0	-29.0	117.0	3,149.0
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	248.2	—	—	248.7	530.2	—	0.8	531.0
3204 Aircraft	2,477.8	—	35.5	2,513.3	3,679.0	—	47.9	3,726.9
3301 Scientific etc equipment	1,879.7	402.9	885.3	3,168.0	2,883.5	519.6	1,294.4	4,697.5
3302 Electronic equipment	5,369.8	587.6	3,454.9	9,412.3	9,189.8	761.0	4,524.6	14,475.3
3303 Household appliances	2,153.5	130.2	1,159.7	3,443.4	3,090.7	172.0	1,371.2	4,633.9
3304 Electrical equipment nec	2,076.2	29.7	551.5	2,657.4	5,161.9	59.9	1,210.6	6,432.4
3305 Agricultural machinery	645.2	-3.6	177.7	819.2	1,006.6	-5.2	272.7	1,274.1
3306 Construction etc machinery	1,896.3	8.2	745.4	2,649.9	2,468.0	8.4	958.2	3,434.5
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	6,015.6	219.6	1,206.4	7,441.5	8,796.8	283.9	1,793.5	10,820.2
3401 Leather products	430.1	16.6	390.9	837.6	940.2	21.1	496.0	1,457.2
3402 Rubber products	359.2	194.6	240.3	794.1	2,168.5	377.6	1,159.2	3,705.4
3403 Plastic, related products	1,193.1	71.1	517.7	1,781.9	6,121.4	283.6	7,386.3	7,386.3
3404 Signs, writing equipment	199.9	18.1	89.8	307.9	636.0	100.4	241.0	977.4
3405 Manufacturing nec	1,148.8	307.0	1,229.7	2,685.4	1,617.8	307.0	1,335.2	3,260.0
3601 Electricity	3,595.8	-2.1	—	3,593.7	15,163.6	-6.1	—	15,157.5
3602 Gas	602.7	131.3	—	734.0	2,440.2	264.2	—	2,704.4
3701 Water, sewerage, drainage	145.6	-0.1	—	145.5	4,375.9	-95.2	—	4,280.6
4101 Residential building	19,965.1	-15.5	—	19,949.6	20,832.1	—	—	20,816.5
4102 Construction nec	34,113.8	—	—	34,113.8	35,753.3	—	—	35,753.3
4701 Wholesale trade	17,713.7	—	-17,561.9	151.8	35,140.6	—	-33,623.8	1,516.8
4801 Retail trade	33,054.2	—	-32,075.1	979.1	36,823.3	—	-35,197.2	1,626.2
4901 Mechanical repairs	3,706.7	—	—	3,706.7	5,608.9	—	—	5,608.9
4902 Repairs nec	643.8	—	—	643.8	2,748.3	—	—	2,748.3
5101 Road transport	5,792.2	-54.4	-3,494.1	1,749.7	15,053.6	-54.4	-10,111.2	4,393.9
5201 Railway, transport nec	3,326.8	-84.0	-1,670.8	807.1	4,577.4	-871.2	-2,813.5	892.6
5301 Water transport	1,196.0	-72.3	-241.7	882.0	2,284.0	-72.3	-1,439.5	1,439.5
5401 Air transport	5,707.9	-2.3	-197.7	5,507.9	9,073.3	-2.4	-318.3	8,752.6
5701 Services to transport	3,111.2	1.5	-262.8	2,849.8	7,248.2	6.1	-485.1	6,769.3
5901 Communication	3,834.0	—	—	3,834.0	12,334.0	—	—	12,334.0
6101 Banking	3,405.9	352.5	—	3,758.4	11,840.3	—	—	12,619.3
6102 Non-bank finance	706.0	7.5	—	713.5	4,265.2	—	—	4,427.5
6103 Investment etc	806.6	—	—	806.7	2,125.8	—	—	2,165.0
6104 Insurance etc	3,983.3	31.3	-37.5	3,977.0	7,056.5	—	—	7,335.6
6105 Business services nec	7,321.2	—	—	7,321.2	48,748.9	-80.0	—	48,748.9
6106 Ownership of dwellings	38,872.0	—	—	38,872.0	38,872.0	—	—	38,872.0
7101 Public administration	16,159.6	—	—	16,159.6	24,900.0	—	—	24,900.0
7201 Defence	8,327.7	—	—	8,327.7	8,327.7	—	—	8,327.7
8101 Health	22,950.5	—	—	22,950.5	23,383.5	—	—	23,383.5
8201 Education, libraries etc	18,489.7	—	—	18,489.7	18,747.7	—	—	18,747.7
8301 Welfare etc services	10,738.3	—	—	10,738.3	13,444.3	—	—	13,444.3
9101 Entertainment etc	7,677.1	1,399.1	30.3	9,106.5	11,506.4	1,524.3	102.6	13,133.3
9201 Restaurants, hotels, clubs	11,878.4	—	-3,725.2	8,153.1	13,599.4	—	-3,825.6	9,773.9
9301 Personal services	3,101.5	—	—	3,101.5	3,633.2	—	—	3,633.2
T1 Intermediate Usage	420,002.5	14,857.1	-1,554.0	433,305.6	716,114.6	23,984.0	-1,860.7	738,238.0
P1 Wages, salaries, surps	—	—	—	—	172,528.1	—	—	172,528.1
P2 Gross operating surplus	14,883.1	—	—	—	158,550.7	—	—	158,550.7
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	2,617.1	-14,883.1	—	—	24,010.0	-24,010.0	—	—
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	-836.6	—	—	—	16,978.2	—	—	—
P5 Sales by final buyers	721.8	26.0	1,388.0	2,617.1	—	—	1,674.7	—
P6A Complementary imports of	—	—	—	800.8	—	—	68.1	—
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	2,174.9	—	—	—
T2 Australian Production	437,387.8	—	-117.9	437,269.9	1,090,356.6	—	-117.9	1,090,238.6
P6B Competing imports of	5,953.8	—	117.9	6,071.7	65,659.2	—	117.9	65,777.2
P7B Duty on P6B	—	—	—	—	3,440.4	—	—	3,440.4
T3 Total Usage	443,341.6	—	—	443,341.6	1,159,456.2	—	—	1,159,456.2

TABLE 11. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1989-90
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FOR INDUSTRY														
FROM INDUSTRY														
1 Agriculture	2,319.8	3.4	2.7	7,114.1	2,364.2	576.7	505.2	0.1	4.9	2.9	4.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	16.9	58.7	55.1	63.3	154.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	275.1	194.0	2.7	0.3	9.8	23.2
3 Mining	3.6	0.3	2,107.8	15.2	10.8	3.1	4.6	0.2	2.3	38.2	167.4	3,496.1	538.8	3,770.3
4 Meat and milk products	271.8	9.2	6.3	1,272.8	457.3	6.3	5.4	0.1	7.2	8.8	156.2	0.9	1.5	1.9
5 Food products nec	661.4	92.2	32.2	75.5	2,098.3	239.5	9.4	0.3	2.3	50.8	140.4	2.7	2.2	1.3
6 Beverages, tobacco products	34.3	1.8	49.3	4.4	78.5	214.2	2.9	0.1	1.9	4.8	61.6	0.9	1.5	0.4
7 Textiles	65.1	8.1	9.6	2.7	14.3	6.3	745.6	773.3	120.0	18.7	12.7	3.5	1.3	23.7
8 Clothing and footwear	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	8.4	321.8	8.2	9.6	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.7
9 Wood, wood products etc	0.9	3.4	20.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.2	1,298.7	13.7	8.9	6.2	17.6	13.3
10 Paper, printing etc	88.1	2.0	85.3	95.9	294.6	201.4	47.7	65.5	72.1	1,881.8	175.7	20.2	139.4	32.6
11 Chemicals	1,154.9	9.4	339.3	13.4	41.5	21.9	114.4	24.3	159.9	228.7	1,819.7	265.6	89.7	197.4
12 Petroleum and coal products	473.8	82.7	214.0	24.4	32.6	11.4	11.0	2.5	28.4	44.4	112.7	245.1	54.2	232.2
13 Non-metallic min. products	0.1	104.6	52.4	3.3	82.2	199.8	0.5	—	61.6	5.3	57.1	0.5	889.7	131.0
14 Basic metals and products	0.9	4.7	290.9	0.4	29.0	10.1	8.6	0.7	167.8	24.4	268.6	17.8	82.9	4,330.9
15 Fabricated metal products	10.1	7.5	354.3	18.3	219.9	390.7	11.9	2.7	208.4	30.5	98.1	6.1	89.2	85.7
16 Transport equipment	41.9	34.1	80.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.1	4.1	1.6	6.0	1.5	3.4
17 Machinery etc nec	123.7	18.9	527.0	2.5	23.8	7.9	5.5	1.9	180	81.0	11.8	10.5	15.1	30.9
18 Miscell manufacturing	16.0	37.2	202.9	100.6	366.8	147.8	58.4	170.7	179.5	188.7	260.4	35.8	22.6	77.3
19 Electricity, gas, water	601.3	11.1	536.6	144.9	179.4	68.6	80.5	29.4	92.0	255.1	246.0	41.8	357.2	1,001.0
20 Construction	16.4	0.2	180.9	2.0	3.9	2.4	14.3	0.7	4.9	13.4	5.7	6.8	9.8	6.3
21 Wholesale, retail trade	730.6	122.1	601.0	538.0	745.2	257.8	365.7	574.2	576.5	593.3	935.8	314.8	226.4	669.8
22 Repairs	304.7	28.9	222.9	9.6	34.0	12.5	1.2	0.2	11.4	52.9	13.0	8.7	10.8	10.2
23 Transport, communication	711.2	39.5	1,214.4	709.1	651.2	191.5	166.5	135.8	371.9	515.8	461.8	373.6	728.9	917.0
24 Finance, property etc	1,082.3	44.8	1,478.0	217.8	718.9	228.2	299.0	142.7	255.3	660.8	473.9	183.9	290.7	539.0
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Public admin., defence	81.4	4.7	40.1	24.6	47.8	17.1	147.5	0.9	24.9	179.6	38.3	96.1	15.0	59.8
27 Community services	161.5	3.5	78.0	62.0	52.0	22.9	7.7	47.1	72.3	207.7	149.8	23.3	51.8	21.7
28 Recreational etc services	50.5	2.3	124.0	16.0	53.3	59.6	20.8	16.2	28.6	194.7	85.0	12.2	17.3	25.9
T1 Intermediate Usage	9,024.8	736.8	8,908.4	10,534.0	8,758.5	2,900.9	2,645.0	2,312.1	4,087.4	5,503.9	5,769.0	5,181.2	3,667.2	12,208.8
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	2,619.6	648.3	4,103.7	1,518.4	2,193.2	649.0	756.5	1,319.3	1,876.6	3,091.7	1,538.6	222.8	1,284.6	2,456.2
P2 Gross operating surplus	10,446.8	578.6	12,151.7	1,585.6	2,332.4	1,529.7	590.3	616.9	1,166.0	2,338.2	2,230.7	624.3	1,760.2	4,299.2
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	535.0	91.6	306.6	152.5	148.4	83.3	87.4	-62.8	47.0	305.4	155.9	1,145.9	81.2	186.7
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	585.0	69.0	242.2	71.0	120.2	43.0	31.6	40.6	49.7	125.3	104.1	21.7	85.8	89.1
P5 Sales by final buyers	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	4.8	—	—	22.5	—	—	3.3	732.2
P6A Complementary imports cif	1.3	1.0	20.1	29.4	93.2	10.7	9.4	13.1	15.3	20.5	18.4	26.0	11.4	37.0
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6B Competing imports cif	774.8	107.3	1,444.8	111.4	549.4	241.9	640.2	877.3	748.0	1,730.0	1,660.9	1,328.4	433.0	1,398.3
P7B Duty on P6B	21.1	8.9	58.0	4.8	22.5	12.1	20.8	62.2	35.6	63.8	39.7	20.7	13.3	28.3
T2 Australian Production	24,008.4	2,241.5	27,240.8	14,007.1	14,217.8	5,470.6	4,786.1	5,178.7	7,995.6	13,201.3	11,517.5	8,571.0	7,339.9	21,435.8

TABLE 11. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1989-90 — continued
 DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
FOR INDUSTRY														
FROM INDUSTRY														
1 Agriculture	2.3	2.1	0.4	23.0	1.6	7.8	4.8	0.6	15.6	13.6	—	54.8	35.1	408.3
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	1.1	2.4	0.8	4.6	3.9	40.1	0.4	0.1	26.3	4.5	—	0.1	7.3	282.2
3 Mining	48.9	6.8	24.0	85.2	2,607.3	447.2	36.9	0.1	15.4	8.1	23.9	41.8	31.4	61.8
4 Meat and milk products	5.6	9.5	2.3	94.5	9.3	53.3	59.9	2.9	26.9	76.0	0.3	38.1	129.0	732.8
5 Food products nec	2.6	10.1	6.1	3.5	7.1	8.6	30.4	1.7	21.1	52.9	5.2	65.6	88.4	485.9
6 Beverages, tobacco products	3.9	6.3	0.9	1.1	7.9	11.1	31.8	2.5	16.4	60.2	0.1	38.2	45.8	12.8
7 Textiles	36.5	57.0	18.3	55.5	2.5	69.7	20.2	2.2	55.0	37.9	0.5	31.0	84.6	81.9
8 Clothing and footwear	40.6	5.8	8.9	5.1	1.8	9.1	19.3	2.1	13.8	12.0	0.3	80.9	262.5	26.3
9 Wood, wood products etc	64.7	180.9	33.4	24.3	13.0	1,931.6	214.8	0.3	92.6	6.6	189.0	80.4	196.6	60.6
10 Paper, printing etc	129.9	164.5	179.9	149.1	41.0	89.8	2,632.9	15.6	336.1	1,664.8	12.4	1,074.5	617.4	487.9
11 Chemicals	132.7	364.7	305.9	928.4	51.6	520.9	56.6	18.9	58.7	266.8	361.9	180.9	628.5	287.6
12 Petroleum and coal products	25.6	17.7	18.5	12.2	223.7	389.5	415.7	38.2	1,614.3	215.9	13.4	115.7	195.3	102.2
13 Non-metallic min. products	99.5	75.6	52.5	20.8	59.6	4,487.2	212.4	9.7	9.4	8.9	187.6	24.2	57.3	77.3
14 Basic metals and products	3,097.8	1,320.3	1,723.1	117.5	14.1	1,462.5	51.0	1.0	10.7	3.0	152.4	29.8	10.7	10.1
15 Fabricated metal products	1,363.5	796.3	348.2	55.4	94.7	3,574.6	223.9	14.2	410.2	28.9	313.6	174.1	139.6	107.9
16 Transport equipment	7.7	1,305.0	44.0	3.4	2.4	85.4	792.6	864.9	1,458.5	41.8	1.6	1,083.0	59.4	48.2
17 Machinery etc nec	64.1	217.1	1,003.6	16.1	105.0	2,738.4	288.3	136.8	309.9	136.1	37.3	376.9	237.3	198.5
18 Miscell. manufacturing	107.4	355.8	449.1	662.2	49.4	470.7	532.8	30.4	516.2	67.8	44.5	140.1	218.5	143.8
19 Electricity, gas, water	100.6	136.6	121.0	111.0	4,529.3	332.5	681.7	132.2	609.9	1,827.2	2,341.4	1,314.9	1,107.0	706.8
20 Construction	6.3	22.3	4.3	2.6	26.4	67.9	106.8	0.9	515.3	153.2	835.2	313.7	109.7	379.7
21 Wholesale, retail trade	611.8	963.9	1,120.3	509.4	186.9	2,804.2	1,353.7	629.0	1,903.4	979.3	190.9	715.9	1,626.7	942.0
22 Repairs	19.5	13.0	18.7	4.4	30.5	282.5	992.4	4.8	911.9	279.2	1.6	88.3	168.4	118.8
23 Transport, communication	379.4	411.2	360.7	226.7	713.3	2,129.9	3,483.5	104.9	3,581.4	2,786.0	73.6	1,986.5	1,598.9	973.1
24 Finance, property etc	537.1	702.1	484.2	305.7	958.9	3,018.9	12,925.1	210.3	3,051.2	11,773.4	3,614.8	3,224.3	3,303.8	3,305.6
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Public admin., defence	61.1	114.7	31.9	14.3	109.3	546.3	335.7	29.0	263.3	401.1	14.4	5,611.8	384.6	45.1
27 Community services	181.9	167.4	156.0	107.8	24.2	116.3	262.1	7.3	142.2	395.4	5.9	171.8	651.4	136.7
28 Recreational etc services	64.2	118.3	61.0	49.0	29.6	136.4	724.9	4.2	324.5	1,267.5	0.1	333.5	384.9	1,753.4
T1 Intermediate Usage	7,196.2	7,547.5	6,577.9	3,592.9	9,904.5	25,832.4	26,490.4	2,264.7	16,310.0	22,568.2	8,422.0	17,390.7	12,379.8	11,977.4
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	2,680.5	3,068.0	3,573.9	1,606.0	3,283.9	12,276.3	24,244.8	2,909.1	12,795.7	25,132.0	—	12,019.6	36,208.0	8,451.7
P2 Gross operating surplus	1,939.0	3,148.5	2,269.9	1,400.1	8,199.6	13,074.3	16,977.1	1,512.7	12,909.9	16,551.4	27,524.6	1,287.0	4,328.6	5,177.6
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	77.3	153.2	155.2	42.2	252.5	637.1	1,114.3	239.9	1,676.6	623.1	250.9	—0.1	390.9	249.8
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	64.6	83.4	103.6	67.0	93.7	714.6	2,380.0	252.8	1,464.4	3,553.4	2,336.0	59.9	586.8	922.7
P5 Sales by final buyers	18.4	13.0	9.0	0.4	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	15.5
P6A Complementary imports cif	21.0	27.7	34.4	57.2	11.5	88.7	138.9	9.9	29.2	95.9	—	565.1	29.2	37.7
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P6B Competing imports cif	1,082.8	2,881.4	2,345.3	1,017.7	338.9	3,459.2	1,586.5	584.6	2,253.9	1,299.1	319.4	1,905.5	1,557.5	1,327.1
P7B Duty on P6B	57.0	230.8	145.3	59.6	14.2	244.6	53.0	37.6	51.7	31.7	19.1	—	30.8	57.7
T2 Australian Production	13,136.7	17,153.5	15,214.4	7,843.1	22,098.8	56,328.3	72,985.0	7,811.2	47,491.4	69,854.9	38,872.0	33,227.7	55,522.6	28,217.1

TABLE 11. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1989-90 — continued
 DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES
 (\$ million)

FOR INDUSTRY FROM INDUSTRY	Intermediate Usage			Final Consumption Expenditure				Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure				Increase in Stocks	Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)	Total Supply
	T4	Private	Government	Private	Enterprise	General Government	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7				
1 Agriculture	13,470.2	2,559.3	65.2	118.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,501.2	5,412.5	10,538.2	24,008.4	
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	1,229.5	392.6	206.9	164.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.3	219.1	1,012.0	2,241.5	
3 Mining	13,597.7	42.0	39.2	6.6	109.1	—	—	—	—	—	531.3	12,718.0	13,643.2	27,240.8	
4 Meat and milk products	3,446.3	6,736.2	0.2	18.9	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	50.2	3,762.6	10,560.8	14,007.1	
5 Food products nec	4,197.6	7,723.0	3.2	4,401.8	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	-51.5	2,297.9	10,020.3	14,217.8	
6 Beverages, tobacco products	695.6	4,401.8	—	3.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	63.5	304.2	4,775.0	5,470.6	
7 Textiles	2,357.7	1,219.2	—	158.5	36.5	—	—	—	—	—	-87.9	1,097.0	2,428.4	4,786.1	
8 Clothing and footwear	851.8	4,941.6	—	24.3	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	-147.4	105.3	4,326.9	5,178.7	
9 Wood, wood products etc	4,475.1	2,068.8	—	722.3	137.1	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	414.9	3,520.5	7,995.6	
10 Paper, printing etc	10,796.2	1,892.8	47.9	89.5	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	35.2	263.7	2,405.1	13,201.3	
11 Chemicals	8,644.5	1,899.7	7.9	32.1	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	865.6	2,873.0	11,517.5	
12 Petroleum and coal products	4,967.5	2,583.6	—	15.9	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	180.3	802.7	3,603.5	8,571.0	
13 Non-metallic min. products	6,970.3	97.7	0.1	85.9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	62.1	109.0	369.6	7,339.9	
14 Basic metals and products	13,241.9	84.8	—	102.0	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	240.3	7,751.6	8,193.9	21,435.8	
15 Fabricated metal products	9,178.6	609.4	—	2,085.6	51.6	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	1,116.3	3,958.1	13,136.7	
16 Transport equipment	5,978.8	2,967.2	0.3	5,408.0	648.8	—	—	—	—	—	731.5	1,081.7	11,174.7	17,153.5	
17 Machinery etc nec	6,743.9	2,074.1	4.2	3,877.0	713.7	—	—	—	—	—	165.0	1,474.3	8,470.5	15,214.4	
18 Miscell. manufacturing	5,653.4	1,128.9	—	458.7	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	565.5	2,189.7	7,843.1	
19 Electricity, gas, water	17,696.8	4,222.0	140.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	38.9	4,402.0	22,098.8	
20 Construction	2,811.9	31.4	3,852.5	35,187.5	8,413.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	81.4	53,516.3	56,328.3	
21 Wholesale, retail trade	21,788.6	40,706.8	29.7	5,713.5	571.1	—	—	—	—	—	229.0	3,398.5	51,196.4	72,985.0	
22 Repairs	3,655.0	3,953.0	—	180.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	4,156.2	7,811.2	
23 Transport, communication	25,997.1	11,986.1	—	581.6	85.1	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	8,101.8	21,494.2	47,491.4	
24 Finance, property etc	54,031.5	9,765.1	546.7	3,969.1	65.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1,464.7	15,823.4	69,854.9	
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	38,810.0	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,872.0	38,872.0	
26 Public admin., defence	8,740.4	600.0	23,728.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,487.4	33,227.7	
27 Community services	3,487.7	19,703.8	31,652.0	1.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	677.0	52,035.0	55,522.6	
28 Recreational etc services	5,958.0	20,475.9	1,697.6	34.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.5	22,259.1	28,217.1	
T1 Intermediate Usage	260,663.4	193,077.0	62,751.1	59,038.7	10,954.7	7,454.6	4,672.6	54,356.7	392,305.4	652,968.8	172,528.1	158,550.7	14,883.1	24,010.0	
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	172,528.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
P2 Gross operating surplus	158,550.7	—	—	1,737.2	22.1	—	—	—	—	—	88.2	358.2	14,883.1	24,010.0	
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	9,126.9	—	—	2,617.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,617.1	16,978.2	
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	14,361.1	—	—	-2,866.3	-684.5	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	187.6	-836.6	—	
P5 Sales by final buyers	836.6	3,210.0	-21.7	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-20.2	—	721.8	—	
P6A Complementary imports cif	1,453.2	704.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
P6B Competing imports cif	34,004.5	12,308.1	—	8,983.4	2,516.9	—	—	—	—	—	344.6	5,953.8	31,654.7	65,659.2	
P7B Duty on P6B	1,445.1	1,240.5	—	661.0	84.8	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	—	1,995.3	3,440.4	
T2 Australian Production	652,968.8	223,210.5	62,729.4	70,208.0	12,894.0	8,335.0	5,107.3	60,857.4	443,341.6	1,096,310.4	172,528.1	158,550.7	14,883.1	24,010.0	

TABLE 12. DIRECT REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1989-90 — continued
 DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY	Final Consumption Expenditure							Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure			Increase in Stocks	Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7) T5	Total Supply			
	Intermediate Usage			Private				Public Enterprise		General Government					Q6	Q7	T6
	T4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7									
FROM INDUSTRY																	
1 Agriculture	2.063	1.147	0.104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.973	8.894	2.377	2.190			
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	0.188	0.176	0.330	0.169	—	—	—	—	0.440	—	0.750	0.360	0.228	0.204			
3 Mining	2.082	0.019	0.063	0.234	0.846	0.469	—	—	0.469	—	10.403	20.898	3.077	2.485			
4 Meat and milk products	0.528	3.018	—	0.009	0.031	0.012	—	—	0.012	—	0.983	6.183	2.382	1.278			
5 Food products nec	0.643	3.460	0.005	0.027	0.176	0.075	—	—	0.075	—	-1.009	3.776	2.260	1.297			
6 Beverages, tobacco products	0.107	1.972	—	0.004	0.015	0.006	—	—	0.006	—	1.244	0.500	1.077	0.499			
7 Textiles	0.361	0.546	—	0.226	0.283	0.061	—	—	0.061	—	-1.722	1.803	0.548	0.437			
8 Clothing and footwear	0.130	1.945	—	0.035	0.016	0.012	—	—	0.012	—	-2.886	0.173	0.976	0.472			
9 Wood, wood products etc	0.685	0.927	—	1.029	1.064	1.793	—	—	1.793	—	0.547	0.682	0.794	0.729			
10 Paper, printing etc	1.653	0.848	0.076	0.128	0.303	0.442	—	—	0.442	—	0.689	0.433	0.542	1.204			
11 Chemicals	1.324	0.851	0.013	0.046	0.111	0.040	—	—	0.040	—	0.979	1.422	0.648	1.051			
12 Petroleum and coal products	0.761	1.157	—	0.023	0.120	0.067	—	—	0.067	—	3.531	1.319	0.813	0.782			
13 Non-metallic min. products	1.067	0.044	—	0.122	0.036	0.121	—	—	0.121	—	1.216	0.179	0.083	0.670			
14 Basic metals and products	2.028	0.038	—	0.145	0.097	0.033	—	—	0.033	—	4.704	12.737	1.848	1.955			
15 Fabricated metal products	1.406	0.273	—	2.971	0.400	1.065	—	—	1.065	—	0.128	1.834	0.893	1.198			
16 Transport equipment	0.916	1.329	—	7.703	5.032	4.047	—	—	4.047	—	14.323	1.777	2.521	1.565			
17 Machinery etc nec	1.033	0.929	0.007	5.522	5.535	1.946	—	—	1.946	—	3.230	2.423	1.911	1.388			
18 Miscell. manufacturing	0.866	0.506	—	0.653	0.043	0.030	—	—	0.030	—	0.558	0.929	0.494	0.715			
19 Electricity, gas, water	2.710	1.892	0.224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.008	0.064	0.993	2.016			
20 Construction	0.431	0.014	6.141	50.119	65.251	71.368	—	—	71.368	—	0.030	0.134	12.071	5.138			
21 Wholesale, retail trade	3.337	18.237	0.047	8.138	4.429	6.571	—	—	6.571	—	4.484	5.584	11.548	6.657			
22 Repairs	0.560	1.771	—	0.257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.037	0.937	0.713			
23 Transport, communication	3.981	5.370	1.062	0.828	0.660	0.699	—	—	0.699	—	0.302	13.313	4.848	4.332			
24 Finance, property etc	8.275	4.375	0.872	5.653	0.509	0.133	—	—	0.133	—	0.021	2.407	3.569	6.372			
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	17.387	0.999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.768	3.546			
26 Public admin., defence	1.339	0.269	37.827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.261	5.523	3.031			
27 Community services	0.534	8.827	50.458	0.002	0.002	0.007	—	—	0.007	—	0.002	1.112	11.737	5.065			
28 Recreational etc services	0.912	9.173	2.706	0.049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.085	5.021	2.574			
T1 Intermediate Usage	39.920	86.500	100.035	84.091	84.960	89.437			89.437		91.488	89.318	88.488	59.561			
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	26.422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.737			
P2 Gross operating surplus	24.282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.462			
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	1.398	5.676	—	2.474	0.172	0.085	—	—	0.085	—	1.726	0.589	3.357	2.190			
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	2.199	—	—	3.728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.590	1.549			
P5 Sales by final buyers	0.128	1.438	-0.035	-4.083	-5.309	-8.095	—	—	-8.095	—	0.255	0.308	-0.189	—			
P6A Complementary imports cif	0.223	0.316	—	0.053	—	0.003	—	—	0.003	—	-0.395	—	0.163	0.198			
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
P6B Competing imports cif	5.208	5.514	—	12.795	19.520	18.570	—	—	18.570	—	6.747	9.783	7.140	5.989			
P7B Duty on P6B	0.221	0.556	—	0.941	0.657	—	—	—	—	—	0.178	—	0.450	0.314			
T2 Australian Production	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000			100.000		100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000			

TABLE 13. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1989-90
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY FROM INDUSTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Agriculture	112.454	1.639	0.211	63.044	24.587	13.736	14.399	2.431	0.668	0.448	1.692	0.230	0.175	0.168
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	0.176	102.807	0.278	0.652	1.459	0.237	0.117	0.081	4.300	1.831	0.160	0.153	0.275	0.239
3 Mining	2.086	2.921	110.063	1.882	1.740	2.189	1.516	0.780	2.160	1.583	4.268	46.739	11.514	26.340
4 Meat and milk products	1.697	0.759	0.145	111.027	4.670	0.696	0.542	0.222	0.337	0.305	2.011	0.182	0.150	0.125
5 Food products nec	3.811	5.092	0.263	2.897	118.363	5.943	0.904	0.230	0.401	0.764	1.909	0.245	0.176	0.143
6 Beverages, tobacco products	0.251	0.148	0.240	0.197	0.765	104.176	0.165	0.057	0.088	0.095	0.716	0.149	0.085	0.087
7 Textiles	0.421	0.530	0.115	0.304	0.331	0.324	118.622	18.957	2.271	0.300	0.285	0.141	0.120	0.236
8 Clothing and footwear	0.028	0.088	0.033	0.044	0.051	0.065	0.256	106.687	0.176	0.125	0.056	0.039	0.069	0.033
9 Wood, wood products etc	0.089	0.308	0.213	0.114	0.144	0.203	0.179	0.134	119.549	0.257	0.246	0.243	0.464	0.217
10 Paper, printing etc	1.390	1.118	1.126	2.158	4.173	5.853	2.831	3.009	2.464	117.630	3.342	1.339	3.417	1.098
11 Chemicals	6.884	1.471	2.147	4.276	2.783	2.406	4.836	2.144	3.864	3.063	119.819	4.943	2.347	2.224
12 Petroleum and coal products	2.733	4.320	1.326	2.087	1.417	1.092	1.124	0.566	1.214	0.940	1.819	103.840	1.731	2.152
13 Non-metallic min. products	0.169	5.607	0.447	0.216	1.038	4.594	0.210	0.137	1.476	0.287	0.889	0.280	114.001	1.078
14 Basic metals and products	0.618	1.178	2.632	0.580	1.440	3.280	0.898	0.469	4.732	0.869	4.288	1.706	2.720	126.382
15 Fabricated metal products	0.445	0.907	1.960	0.596	2.480	8.801	0.739	0.393	3.886	0.642	1.594	1.113	2.099	1.255
16 Transport equipment	0.723	2.181	0.809	0.775	0.689	0.558	0.694	0.492	0.678	0.584	0.563	0.774	0.748	0.586
17 Machinery etc nec	0.877	1.214	2.511	0.666	0.676	0.602	0.572	0.320	0.645	1.055	0.501	1.342	0.796	0.973
18 Miscell. manufacturing	0.647	2.395	1.284	1.462	3.901	3.784	2.115	4.470	3.546	2.259	3.460	1.297	0.967	1.073
19 Electricity, gas, water	4.593	1.929	3.676	4.510	4.047	3.823	4.408	2.250	3.267	3.975	4.728	2.823	8.396	8.893
20 Construction	0.217	0.139	0.864	0.250	0.249	0.252	0.583	0.220	0.269	0.306	0.267	0.558	0.458	0.372
21 Wholesale, retail trade	5.424	7.645	3.992	8.139	9.269	8.077	11.507	14.922	11.192	7.011	11.809	6.523	5.673	5.955
22 Repairs	1.712	1.635	1.167	1.286	1.037	0.819	0.640	0.437	0.656	0.825	0.604	0.821	0.714	0.601
23 Transport, communication	5.613	4.489	6.813	10.037	9.190	7.530	7.455	5.780	8.600	6.848	7.868	8.740	14.609	8.745
24 Finance, property etc	9.352	6.310	9.736	9.528	13.014	10.994	14.650	9.884	9.695	10.780	11.093	9.032	10.020	8.728
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Public admin., defence	0.780	0.587	0.464	0.843	0.991	0.909	4.824	1.044	0.907	2.207	0.885	1.751	0.698	0.775
27 Community services	1.055	0.468	0.566	1.218	1.011	1.056	0.659	1.331	1.483	2.131	1.922	0.693	1.148	0.437
28 Recreational etc services	0.686	0.502	0.915	0.766	1.138	1.862	1.233	0.975	1.014	2.301	1.317	0.816	0.841	0.679

TABLE 13. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1989-90 — continued
DIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1 Agriculture	0.273	0.321	0.230	1.633	0.152	0.260	0.236	0.137	0.239	0.298	0.074	0.590	0.411	4.112
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	0.152	0.152	0.109	0.189	0.094	0.297	0.129	0.045	0.131	0.106	0.050	0.150	0.086	1.225
3 Mining	8.097	3.401	4.266	3.061	17.283	4.015	1.081	1.193	2.508	1.039	1.602	2.000	0.946	1.597
4 Meat and milk products	0.194	0.253	0.200	1.812	0.133	0.239	0.225	0.122	0.181	0.267	0.067	0.322	0.367	3.297
5 Food products nec	0.158	0.225	0.184	0.442	0.136	0.143	0.175	0.095	0.151	0.227	0.073	0.444	0.291	2.464
6 Beverages, tobacco products	0.089	0.095	0.059	0.140	0.102	0.070	0.086	0.063	0.072	0.129	0.030	0.193	0.118	0.116
7 Textiles	0.557	0.574	0.284	1.026	0.071	0.336	0.120	0.134	0.235	0.128	0.047	0.298	0.324	0.477
8 Clothing and footwear	0.400	0.088	0.103	0.110	0.029	0.075	0.054	0.050	0.058	0.041	0.014	0.345	0.526	0.132
9 Wood, wood products etc	0.792	1.515	0.420	0.525	0.174	4.284	0.453	0.238	0.423	0.089	0.709	0.554	0.495	0.421
10 Paper, printing etc	2.337	2.319	2.552	3.680	0.908	1.947	5.288	1.170	1.741	3.756	0.598	5.629	1.972	3.259
11 Chemicals	2.390	3.752	3.651	15.970	0.953	2.177	0.711	0.994	0.932	0.870	1.391	1.574	1.724	2.080
12 Petroleum and coal products	1.128	0.706	0.760	0.833	1.781	1.382	1.053	0.811	4.059	0.743	0.307	1.084	0.683	0.998
13 Non-metallic min. products	1.340	0.836	0.694	0.567	0.519	9.365	0.447	0.312	0.259	0.122	0.829	0.374	0.222	0.652
14 Basic metals and products	33.630	12.824	16.539	3.152	0.932	6.857	0.672	1.927	1.214	0.289	1.102	1.473	0.432	0.755
15 Fabricated metal products	112.160	6.059	3.156	1.324	1.067	7.813	0.679	1.061	1.546	0.291	1.227	1.394	0.513	0.906
16 Transport equipment	0.569	108.659	0.759	0.493	0.425	0.740	1.731	12.295	4.077	0.456	0.128	4.789	0.435	0.662
17 Machinery etc nec	1.029	1.799	107.397	0.556	1.153	5.593	0.725	2.212	1.111	0.465	0.369	1.906	0.649	1.168
18 Miscell. manufacturing	1.600	3.025	3.955	110.020	0.694	1.678	1.185	1.007	1.672	0.407	0.329	1.176	0.730	1.106
19 Electricity, gas, water	4.265	2.992	3.107	3.606	126.938	2.917	2.609	3.012	2.752	4.553	8.335	7.438	3.309	4.792
20 Construction	0.276	0.312	0.195	0.215	0.384	100.329	0.340	0.125	1.292	0.406	2.232	1.368	0.318	1.602
21 Wholesale, retail trade	8.030	8.573	10.225	10.016	2.480	7.997	103.562	9.848	6.021	2.734	1.408	4.887	4.115	5.635
22 Repairs	0.586	0.437	0.501	0.469	0.533	0.915	1.705	100.332	2.310	0.705	0.156	0.748	0.531	0.858
23 Transport, communication	7.258	5.600	5.566	6.252	6.314	7.747	7.282	3.249	110.079	6.214	1.675	10.206	4.479	6.474
24 Finance, property etc	10.627	9.887	8.844	10.130	9.423	11.402	24.004	7.071	11.363	122.666	12.721	17.986	9.498	18.511
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.000	—	—	—
26 Public admin., defence	1.074	1.255	0.641	0.672	0.984	1.580	0.964	0.760	1.052	1.045	0.273	120.812	1.071	0.621
27 Community services	1.894	1.479	1.472	2.005	0.364	0.729	0.717	0.411	0.606	0.859	0.191	1.048	101.391	0.884
28 Recreational etc services	1.133	1.325	0.969	1.343	0.583	0.845	1.765	0.489	1.224	2.560	0.343	1.974	1.101	107.247

TABLE 14. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1989-90
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FROM INDUSTRY		(\$ million)													
1	Agriculture	2,358.3	3.4	2.9	7,121.7	2,390.7	643.6	509.4	0.1	11.3	3.1	5.6	1.0	0.2	1.0
2	Forestry, fishing, hunting	16.9	58.7	55.1	64.1	167.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	275.9	194.4	3.6	0.4	10.1	23.2
3	Mining	35.2	0.3	2,155.7	15.5	11.0	3.6	4.7	0.2	2.6	48.4	267.6	4,059.1	600.4	4,188.0
4	Meat and milk products	281.9	9.5	7.4	1,298.8	475.8	6.6	5.5	0.1	7.9	9.3	161.6	0.9	1.6	2.1
5	Food products nec	683.0	95.3	33.7	86.1	2,326.7	254.5	9.6	0.3	2.5	54.4	173.4	2.9	2.3	1.4
6	Beverages, tobacco products	39.3	2.0	52.0	5.2	79.8	22.4	3.3	0.1	2.0	5.5	62.3	1.0	1.6	0.5
7	Textiles	97.1	14.7	21.7	5.3	19.1	28.9	1,267.9	1,481.5	204.3	46.8	13.5	9.4	3.5	54.4
8	Clothing and footwear	1.8	2.1	4.2	2.8	2.1	0.4	9.7	397.8	10.1	12.4	2.3	1.0	3.1	3.8
9	Wood, wood products etc	1.0	6.3	29.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.2	1,666.5	14.1	11.8	7.4	19.8	15.8
10	Paper, printing etc	107.1	2.1	94.3	106.5	348.6	233.7	75.8	73.1	85.5	3,056.8	233.0	25.5	176.8	38.0
11	Chemicals	1,404.9	111.9	633.0	19.0	88.0	43.5	161.7	58.2	227.7	414.9	3,120.2	646.6	236.5	389.7
12	Petroleum and coal products	550.7	94.3	266.4	27.8	37.7	13.1	13.6	2.9	32.5	51.8	153.9	555.1	69.3	302.1
13	Non-metallic min. products	0.2	104.8	58.8	3.7	86.5	211.0	0.8	—	78.0	5.8	62.4	0.8	1,001.9	216.2
14	Basic metals and products	1.3	5.2	362.0	0.4	31.7	11.3	10.9	1.2	236.0	31.5	282.7	18.4	99.6	4,843.9
15	Fabricated metal products	13.4	10.7	388.8	19.6	227.8	410.6	17.8	3.6	257.6	37.9	112.3	6.9	99.5	105.3
16	Transport equipment	60.7	42.0	138.3	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	3.3	4.2	1.7	6.0	1.5	4.5
17	Machinery etc nec	294.8	55.3	1,013.3	4.3	42.5	13.0	10.6	3.8	31.4	227.3	18.1	15.9	20.6	51.6
18	Miscell. manufacturing	29.5	71.0	313.4	126.1	463.7	178.1	77.9	267.0	236.9	299.6	316.8	51.2	31.4	106.6
19	Electricity, gas, water	601.7	11.1	536.9	145.0	179.5	68.6	80.5	29.4	92.1	255.2	246.2	41.8	357.4	1,001.6
20	Construction	16.5	0.2	180.9	2.0	4.0	2.4	14.4	0.7	4.9	13.5	5.7	6.8	9.8	6.4
21	Wholesale, retail trade	732.3	122.2	601.2	539.4	748.0	259.2	365.8	574.3	576.5	593.3	935.9	315.2	226.4	669.9
22	Repairs	305.3	28.9	224.1	9.6	34.2	12.5	1.2	0.2	11.4	53.0	13.0	8.8	10.8	10.3
23	Transport, communication	738.1	41.8	1,346.0	711.8	662.8	194.6	175.5	137.9	379.9	541.7	477.9	423.1	735.6	936.3
24	Finance, property etc	1,136.7	48.5	1,641.8	230.7	747.2	240.0	311.2	154.2	274.9	720.6	508.9	192.8	309.7	555.3
25	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Public admin., defence	81.4	4.7	40.1	24.6	47.8	17.1	147.5	0.9	24.9	179.6	38.3	96.1	15.0	59.8
27	Community services	181.0	3.6	85.8	62.8	52.0	23.0	7.7	47.1	76.0	217.9	155.9	23.8	51.9	21.7
28	Recreational etc services	50.6	2.3	124.1	16.0	53.3	59.6	20.8	16.3	28.6	205.0	83.0	12.2	17.3	25.9
T1	Intermediate Usage	9,820.8	853.0	10,411.3	10,650.2	9,330.3	3,154.9	3,306.0	3,251.7	4,841.0	7,297.7	7,469.6	6,530.3	4,113.5	13,635.4
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	2,619.6	648.3	4,103.7	1,518.4	2,193.2	649.0	756.5	1,319.3	1,876.6	3,091.7	1,538.6	222.8	1,284.6	2,456.2
P2	Gross operating surplus	10,446.8	578.6	12,151.7	1,585.6	2,332.4	1,529.7	590.3	616.9	1,166.0	2,338.2	2,230.7	624.3	1,760.2	4,299.2
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	535.0	91.6	306.6	152.5	148.4	83.3	87.4	-62.8	47.0	305.4	155.9	1,145.9	81.2	186.7
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	585.0	69.0	242.2	71.0	120.2	43.0	31.6	40.6	49.7	125.3	104.1	21.7	85.8	89.1
P5	Sales by final buyers	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	4.8	—	—	22.5	—	—	3.3	732.2
P6A	Complementary imports cif	1.3	1.0	20.1	29.4	93.2	10.7	9.4	13.1	15.3	20.5	18.4	26.0	11.4	37.0
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian Production	24,088.4	2,241.5	27,240.8	14,007.1	14,217.8	5,470.6	4,786.1	5,178.7	7,995.6	13,201.3	11,517.5	8,571.0	7,339.9	21,435.8
P6B	Competing imports cif	448.6	88.8	1,370.4	209.8	1,624.2	420.6	2,145.6	1,347.1	1,360.7	2,506.5	5,203.5	1,872.2	1,086.3	2,363.0
P7B	Duty on P6B	4.7	—	1.2	3.1	48.9	10.8	168.4	559.8	94.4	88.3	151.0	18.9	85.8	92.7
T3	Total Usage	24,461.8	2,330.3	28,612.4	14,220.0	15,890.9	5,901.9	7,100.1	7,085.6	9,450.6	15,796.1	16,871.9	10,462.1	8,512.0	23,891.5

TABLE 14. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		(\$ million)													
FOR INDUSTRY															
FROM INDUSTRY		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Agriculture	4.7	2.2	0.4	57.1	1.7	8.4	5.2	0.7	19.1	14.6	—	56.8	35.6	518.8
2	Forestry, fishing, hunting	1.2	3.0	0.8	6.4	3.9	40.2	0.5	0.1	26.3	5.1	—	0.1	8.2	305.5
3	Mining	60.8	7.2	25.2	143.3	2,615.6	472.8	37.1	0.1	15.5	8.1	24.1	43.0	31.7	62.3
4	Meat and milk products	5.9	10.0	2.4	105.3	9.9	56.3	61.9	3.1	28.2	80.1	0.3	39.0	150.2	737.8
5	Food products nec	2.8	11.1	6.3	4.0	8.1	10.6	33.9	1.9	23.1	56.5	5.2	70.4	98.3	534.8
6	Beverages, tobacco products	4.1	8.4	1.0	1.2	8.3	12.1	34.2	2.6	17.0	69.1	0.1	42.3	57.8	14.3
7	Textiles	71.1	132.8	31.9	145.0	4.8	84.3	31.0	4.9	102.9	40.1	0.5	57.7	140.0	132.2
8	Clothing and footwear	51.1	7.5	11.6	7.0	2.6	18.2	41.1	2.3	18.2	16.2	0.3	102.9	312.0	42.6
9	Wood, wood products etc	84.5	248.4	40.0	31.0	13.7	2,310.2	242.4	0.3	97.4	6.7	198.0	88.3	204.0	62.6
10	Paper, printing etc	148.6	191.7	214.2	181.4	44.5	101.0	2,774.9	16.5	362.9	1,778.0	14.9	1,248.5	692.3	502.6
11	Chemicals	201.0	526.9	413.4	1,393.4	137.1	684.0	68.6	21.7	78.5	416.9	403.7	241.7	931.6	369.2
12	Petroleum and coal products	31.8	21.0	24.8	15.0	270.3	589.8	495.1	44.8	1,988.5	263.3	15.4	137.6	228.9	117.2
13	Non-metallic min. products	142.1	104.5	80.6	29.0	67.6	4,930.1	225.5	13.9	13.0	15.9	246.6	28.8	101.9	138.5
14	Basic metals and products	3,664.1	1,530.9	2,099.8	168.5	17.6	1,886.3	57.3	1.4	16.4	3.0	205.1	37.6	13.5	11.5
15	Fabricated metal products	1,507.5	940.0	423.2	73.2	128.4	4,082.1	282.3	24.8	445.6	49.2	361.8	224.3	183.1	184.4
16	Transport equipment	8.3	3,180.0	60.1	4.0	2.6	103.4	965.2	1,159.9	1,742.2	53.6	1.6	1,690.8	78.8	59.3
17	Machinery etc nec	149.0	403.1	2,544.6	28.5	190.5	3,949.4	318.4	406.9	643.2	403.5	67.7	746.3	677.0	730.5
18	Miscell. manufacturing	164.0	599.5	663.5	906.2	62.4	627.9	750.4	45.5	817.8	92.0	71.8	209.3	383.2	210.0
19	Electricity, gas, water	100.6	136.7	121.1	111.1	4,531.5	332.6	682.1	132.2	610.2	1,828.4	2,343.6	1,315.5	1,107.6	707.2
20	Construction	6.3	22.3	4.3	2.6	26.6	67.9	107.1	0.9	517.6	153.5	835.2	315.0	110.1	383.3
21	Wholesale, retail trade	611.8	963.9	1,120.4	509.4	186.9	2,805.8	1,358.0	629.0	1,911.9	981.7	191.0	716.5	1,627.0	942.6
22	Repairs	19.6	13.1	18.7	4.4	30.5	283.0	996.8	4.8	912.8	280.4	1.6	88.6	169.0	118.9
23	Transport, communication	395.1	442.2	378.0	236.5	742.6	2,176.8	3,949.0	109.8	4,248.4	3,084.0	73.8	2,287.3	1,756.9	1,084.2
24	Finance, property etc	584.4	752.2	527.8	331.6	986.4	3,103.7	13,286.4	218.1	3,218.4	12,161.1	3,677.8	3,384.5	3,426.7	3,437.7
25	Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Public admin., defence	61.1	114.7	31.9	14.3	109.3	546.3	335.7	29.0	263.3	401.1	14.4	5,611.8	384.6	45.1
27	Community services	190.3	167.9	163.4	111.8	24.6	116.6	264.7	7.4	152.1	397.3	5.9	176.4	669.4	137.4
28	Recreational etc services	64.3	118.4	61.0	49.0	29.7	136.5	725.2	4.2	325.0	1,269.8	0.1	335.0	389.0	1,771.7
T1	Intermediate Usage	8,335.9	10,659.6	9,068.5	4,670.2	10,257.6	29,536.3	24,129.9	2,886.9	18,615.6	23,499.0	8,760.5	19,296.2	13,968.2	13,362.2
P1	Wages, salaries, supps	2,680.5	3,068.0	3,573.9	1,606.0	3,283.9	12,276.3	24,244.8	2,909.1	12,795.7	25,132.0	—	12,019.6	36,208.0	8,451.7
P2	Gross operating surplus	1,939.0	3,148.5	2,269.9	1,400.1	8,199.6	13,074.3	16,977.1	1,512.7	12,909.9	16,551.4	27,524.6	1,287.0	4,328.6	5,177.6
P3	Commodity taxes (net)	77.3	153.2	155.2	42.2	252.5	637.1	1,114.3	239.9	1,676.6	623.1	250.9	-0.1	390.9	249.8
P4	Indirect taxes nec (net)	64.6	83.4	103.6	67.0	93.7	714.6	2,380.0	252.8	1,464.4	3,553.4	2,336.0	59.9	586.8	922.7
P5	Sales by final buyers	18.4	13.0	9.0	0.4	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	15.5
P6A	Complementary imports cif	21.0	27.7	34.4	57.2	11.5	88.7	138.9	9.9	29.2	95.9	—	565.1	29.2	37.7
P7A	Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T2	Australian Production	13,136.7	17,153.5	15,214.4	7,843.1	22,098.8	56,328.3	72,985.0	7,811.2	47,491.4	69,854.9	38,872.0	33,227.7	55,522.6	28,217.1
P6B	Competing imports cif	1,631.9	8,835.9	16,803.0	3,404.3	12.4	88.0	35.0	12.4	4,055.6	2,405.1	—	—	307.0	67.5
P7B	Duty on P6B	158.3	797.4	811.7	342.4	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
T3	Total Usage	14,927.0	26,786.8	32,829.0	11,589.8	22,111.3	56,416.3	73,022.7	7,823.7	51,547.0	72,260.0	38,872.0	33,227.7	55,829.6	28,284.6

TABLE 14. INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY FLOW MATRIX 1989-90 — continued
 INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY	Final Consumption Expenditure							Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure				Increase in Stocks	Exports	Final Demand (Q1-Q7)	Total Supply			
	Intermediate Usage			Private				Government								Q6	Q7	T6
	T4	Private	Government	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7								
FROM INDUSTRY																		
1 Agriculture	13,777.5	2,706.8	65.2	2,706.8	118.4	—	—	—	2,499.9	5,412.5	10,684.4	24,461.8						
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	1,272.8	432.5	206.9	432.5	172.1	—	—	36.7	43.9	219.1	1,057.4	2,330.3						
3 Mining	14,939.2	44.3	39.2	44.3	109.1	—	—	39.1	551.4	12,718.0	13,673.2	28,612.4						
4 Meat and milk products	3,559.8	6,833.7	0.2	6.6	4.0	—	—	1.0	52.1	3,762.6	10,660.2	14,220.0						
5 Food products nec	4,592.9	9,009.4	3.2	18.9	22.7	—	—	6.2	-60.3	2,297.9	11,298.0	15,891.0						
6 Beverages, tobacco products	749.1	4,773.4	—	3.0	2.0	—	—	0.5	69.7	304.2	5,152.8	5,901.9						
7 Textiles	4,247.1	1,660.2	—	197.6	44.7	—	—	6.1	-152.7	1,097.0	2,853.0	7,100.1						
8 Clothing and footwear	1,087.1	6,069.5	—	31.3	2.1	—	—	1.0	-200.7	105.3	5,998.4	7,085.6						
9 Wood, wood products etc	5,403.6	2,386.6	—	840.8	171.1	—	—	196.7	37.0	414.9	4,047.1	9,450.6						
10 Paper, printing etc	12,928.8	2,340.0	47.9	96.4	41.9	—	—	44.1	33.4	263.7	2,867.3	15,796.1						
11 Chemicals	13,343.7	2,518.4	7.9	44.5	14.3	—	—	3.3	74.2	865.6	3,528.3	16,871.9						
12 Petroleum and coal products	6,414.5	3,004.8	—	15.9	15.4	—	—	5.6	203.2	802.7	4,047.6	10,462.1						
13 Non-metallic min. products	7,969.0	248.6	0.1	95.1	4.7	—	—	10.1	75.5	109.0	543.0	8,512.0						
14 Basic metals and products	15,649.3	106.4	—	107.1	12.5	—	—	2.7	267.8	7,751.6	8,242.2	23,891.5						
15 Fabricated metal products	10,621.5	820.5	—	2,197.2	58.4	—	—	96.6	16.6	1,116.3	4,305.5	14,927.0						
16 Transport equipment	9,377.0	4,534.4	0.3	8,351.1	2,089.0	—	—	496.6	886.6	1,081.7	17,409.7	26,786.8						
17 Machinery etc nec	13,061.1	4,602.1	4.2	10,019.1	1,838.7	—	—	1,479.5	350.1	1,474.3	19,768.0	32,829.0						
18 Miscell. manufacturing	8,172.5	2,285.7	—	526.2	—	—	—	3.3	31.1	565.5	3,417.3	11,589.8						
19 Electricity, gas, water	17,707.2	4,224.0	140.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	38.9	4,404.0	22,111.3						
20 Construction	2,821.0	31.4	3,852.5	35,254.1	8,418.5	—	—	5,955.8	1.6	81.4	53,593.3	56,416.3						
21 Wholesale, retail trade	21,815.5	40,706.8	29.7	5,724.3	571.1	—	—	547.7	229.0	3,398.5	51,207.2	73,022.7						
22 Repairs	3,665.5	3,954.1	—	181.5	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	4,158.1	7,823.7						
23 Transport, communication	28,437.6	13,601.3	665.9	581.6	85.1	—	—	58.2	15.4	8,101.8	23,109.4	51,546.9						
24 Finance, property etc	56,170.1	9,926.6	546.7	4,064.3	75.4	—	—	11.1	1.1	1,464.7	16,089.9	72,260.0						
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	38,810.0	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,872.0	38,872.0						
26 Public admin., defence	8,740.4	600.0	23,728.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	158.6	24,487.4	33,227.7						
27 Community services	3,593.4	19,905.0	31,652.0	1.2	—	—	—	0.6	0.1	677.0	52,236.1	55,829.6						
28 Recreational etc services	5,995.7	20,505.1	1,697.6	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	51.5	22,288.9	28,284.6						
T1 Intermediate Usage	296,112.1	206,625.4	62,751.1	68,683.1	70,208.0	13,556.4	9,002.4	5,026.3	54,357.8	420,002.5	716,114.6	1,159,456.2						
P1 Wages, salaries, supps	172,528.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172,528.1						
P2 Gross operating surplus	158,550.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158,550.7						
P3 Commodity taxes (net)	9,126.9	12,670.3	—	1,737.2	—	—	—	7.1	88.2	358.2	14,883.1	24,010.0						
P4 Indirect taxes nec (net)	14,361.1	—	—	2,617.1	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	2,617.1	16,978.2						
P5 Sales by final buyers	836.6	3,210.0	-21.7	-2,866.3	—	—	-674.7	—	—	187.6	-836.6	—						
P6A Complementary imports cif	1,453.2	704.7	—	37.0	—	—	0.2	—	-20.2	—	721.8	2,174.9						
P7A Duty on P6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
T2 Australian Production	652,968.8	223,210.5	62,729.4	70,208.0	12,894.0	8,335.0	5,107.3	54,903.6	437,387.8	1,090,356.6	1,159,456.2	1,159,456.2						
P6B Competing imports cif	59,705.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,953.8	5,953.8	65,659.2						
P7B Duty on P6B	3,440.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,440.4						
T3 Total Usage	716,114.6	223,210.5	62,729.4	70,208.0	12,894.0	8,335.0	5,107.3	54,903.6	437,387.8	1,090,356.6	1,159,456.2	1,159,456.2						

TABLE 16. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1989-90
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY FROM INDUSTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Agriculture	112.889	1.935	0.351	63.558	25.666	15.583	16.894	5.530	1.284	0.758	2.300	0.504	0.336	0.332
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	0.206	102.848	0.305	0.690	1.637	0.301	0.183	0.146	4.605	2.080	0.253	0.219	0.331	0.279
3 Mining	3.246	4.326	111.301	2.780	2.651	3.278	2.642	1.825	3.749	2.744	7.456	57.569	13.917	31.106
4 Meat and milk products	1.856	0.894	0.237	111.374	5.058	0.859	0.754	0.474	0.500	0.482	2.504	0.402	0.269	0.222
5 Food products nec	4.134	5.447	0.368	3.226	1.20.813	6.586	1.226	0.546	0.586	1.050	2.813	0.513	0.319	0.258
6 Beverages, tobacco products	0.308	0.184	0.280	0.244	0.827	104.377	0.240	0.127	0.134	0.151	0.867	0.245	0.131	0.128
7 Textiles	0.801	1.276	0.361	0.635	0.723	1.256	136.549	42.596	4.885	0.999	0.614	0.500	0.377	0.693
8 Clothing and footwear	0.047	0.151	0.062	0.072	0.083	0.104	0.368	108.473	0.261	0.198	0.099	0.075	0.109	0.070
9 Wood, wood products etc	0.149	0.583	0.349	0.175	0.226	0.309	0.295	0.256	1.26.605	0.383	0.419	0.414	0.615	0.334
10 Paper, printing etc	2.099	1.800	1.752	2.964	5.820	7.919	5.224	5.087	3.819	131.944	5.697	2.448	5.107	1.760
11 Chemicals	10.431	3.766	5.155	6.847	5.622	5.314	9.706	6.922	7.945	7.792	140.247	14.533	7.158	5.739
12 Petroleum and coal products	3.499	5.326	1.906	2.700	1.956	1.593	1.830	1.177	1.846	1.508	3.062	108.578	2.517	3.161
13 Non-metallic min. products	0.268	5.844	0.624	0.309	1.235	5.091	0.373	0.294	2.070	0.463	1.256	0.520	116.161	1.847
14 Basic metals and products	1.329	2.410	4.302	1.183	2.318	4.706	1.906	1.361	7.800	2.090	6.085	3.377	4.086	131.273
15 Fabricated metal products	0.720	1.446	2.473	0.850	2.891	9.633	1.337	0.891	5.361	1.133	2.348	1.793	2.655	1.793
16 Transport equipment	1.190	3.195	1.476	1.219	1.114	0.926	1.314	1.016	1.149	1.067	1.052	1.497	1.205	1.044
17 Machinery etc nec	2.426	3.897	5.642	1.810	1.786	1.620	1.704	1.151	1.740	3.658	1.504	3.597	1.893	2.434
18 Miscell. manufacturing	1.270	4.849	2.413	2.283	5.621	5.246	3.766	8.115	5.644	4.484	5.485	2.758	1.859	1.999
19 Electricity, gas, water	4.945	2.361	4.116	4.819	4.510	4.360	5.497	3.550	4.103	4.903	5.902	3.836	9.032	9.657
20 Construction	0.250	0.180	0.906	0.280	0.289	0.296	0.714	0.373	0.339	0.386	0.358	0.699	0.515	0.443
21 Wholesale, retail trade	6.204	8.655	4.922	8.816	10.267	9.090	14.136	18.301	13.045	8.874	14.442	8.524	6.729	7.028
22 Repairs	1.782	1.713	1.252	1.350	1.134	0.923	0.819	0.641	0.792	1.003	0.791	1.054	0.817	0.720
23 Transport, communication	6.632	5.651	8.367	11.021	10.524	8.836	10.034	8.538	10.652	9.049	10.494	11.946	16.271	10.462
24 Finance, property etc	10.796	7.924	11.800	10.875	14.909	12.941	18.760	14.701	12.463	14.212	14.791	12.486	12.092	10.738
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Public admin., defence	0.875	0.713	0.567	0.929	1.118	1.063	5.662	2.104	1.169	2.584	1.143	2.001	0.831	0.910
27 Community services	1.281	0.641	0.756	1.395	1.206	1.261	0.951	1.666	1.826	2.663	2.449	1.035	1.351	0.609
28 Recreational etc services	0.804	0.643	1.057	0.872	1.298	2.033	1.579	1.385	1.254	2.836	1.906	1.128	1.020	0.842

TABLE 16. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS COEFFICIENTS 1989-90 — continued
INDIRECT ALLOCATION OF COMPETING IMPORTS, BASIC VALUES, RECORDING INTRA-INDUSTRY FLOWS, 28 INDUSTRIES

FOR INDUSTRY FROM INDUSTRY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1 Agriculture	0.528	0.703	0.492	2.890	0.230	0.430	0.331	0.271	0.387	0.377	0.112	0.778	0.562	4.822
2 Forestry, fishing, hunting	0.210	0.251	0.173	0.293	0.110	0.373	0.161	0.080	0.160	0.130	0.062	0.205	0.109	1.351
3 Mining	11.613	5.872	7.143	5.771	18.101	5.949	1.613	2.256	3.928	1.429	1.945	2.961	1.410	2.366
4 Meat and milk products	0.302	0.444	0.363	2.341	0.186	0.334	0.275	0.198	0.254	0.311	0.091	0.408	0.464	3.417
5 Food products nec	0.279	0.419	0.342	0.871	0.198	0.245	0.235	0.171	0.225	0.286	0.157	0.567	0.381	2.840
6 Beverages, tobacco products	0.129	0.166	0.105	0.245	0.122	0.102	0.106	0.089	0.096	0.157	0.039	0.237	0.158	0.148
7 Textiles	1.441	1.869	0.857	3.214	0.205	0.768	0.321	0.502	0.623	0.245	0.117	0.822	0.746	1.016
8 Clothing and footwear	0.540	0.159	0.175	0.183	0.048	0.134	0.104	0.084	0.091	0.062	0.023	0.466	0.646	0.224
9 Wood, wood products etc	1.151	2.543	0.665	0.796	0.237	5.495	0.584	0.499	0.575	0.128	0.818	0.786	0.581	0.532
10 Paper, printing etc	3.423	3.915	4.149	5.847	1.302	2.419	6.453	1.911	2.438	4.650	0.834	7.642	2.657	4.173
11 Chemicals	5.571	8.675	7.995	29.663	2.672	4.774	1.730	2.708	2.574	1.885	2.164	3.567	3.407	3.960
12 Petroleum and coal products	1.849	1.346	1.426	1.574	2.358	2.241	1.442	1.203	5.406	1.037	0.448	1.604	0.959	1.417
13 Non-metallic min. products	2.167	1.501	1.326	0.962	0.657	10.693	0.549	0.593	0.400	0.193	1.087	0.574	0.387	1.058
14 Basic metals and products	42.303	18.907	24.119	5.517	1.695	10.355	1.237	4.504	2.312	0.693	1.676	3.152	1.005	1.898
15 Fabricated metal products	113.984	8.565	4.613	2.135	1.491	9.424	0.991	2.076	2.035	0.482	1.502	2.191	0.786	1.555
16 Transport equipment	0.996	123.633	1.414	0.934	0.710	1.221	2.529	18.820	5.772	0.734	0.217	8.471	0.714	1.072
17 Machinery etc nec	2.879	4.623	121.214	1.612	2.556	9.556	1.459	7.327	2.813	1.464	0.810	4.603	2.028	4.333
18 Miscell. manufacturing	2.957	6.343	7.145	114.975	1.210	2.922	1.971	2.304	3.059	0.778	0.592	2.366	1.451	2.035
19 Electricity, gas, water	5.293	4.200	4.282	4.706	127.190	3.596	2.857	3.566	3.140	4.750	8.481	7.959	3.549	5.200
20 Construction	0.348	0.417	0.276	0.302	0.409	100.382	0.372	1.352	1.352	0.430	2.243	1.433	0.343	1.655
21 Wholesale, retail trade	9.388	11.209	12.666	12.399	2.979	9.246	104.063	11.225	6.889	3.124	1.642	6.043	4.651	6.504
22 Repairs	0.713	0.613	0.667	0.643	0.580	1.016	1.770	100.419	2.410	0.752	0.178	0.858	0.578	0.941
23 Transport, communication	9.210	8.220	7.895	8.617	7.204	9.335	8.702	4.548	112.649	7.235	2.034	12.656	5.399	7.927
24 Finance, property etc	13.244	13.770	12.185	13.649	10.484	13.423	25.551	8.986	13.150	124.092	13.362	20.450	10.566	20.444
25 Ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.000	—	—	—
26 Public admin., defence	1.258	1.613	0.871	0.965	1.044	1.721	1.042	0.921	1.174	1.103	0.302	120.980	1.142	0.731
27 Community services	2.176	1.938	1.902	2.481	0.458	0.947	0.820	0.645	0.771	0.938	0.235	1.277	101.518	1.040
28 Recreational etc services	1.334	1.719	1.274	1.693	0.661	1.015	1.870	0.680	1.365	2.647	0.383	2.182	1.193	107.455

TABLE 17. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) PER \$100 OF FINAL DEMAND BY INDUSTRY 1989-90

INDUSTRY	Wages		Gross Operating Surplus P2	Commodity Taxes		Indirect Taxes		Sales by Final Buyers		Competing Imports		Duty on P6A P7A	Duty on P6B P7B	Final Demand
	Salaries P1	Supplements P1		Taxes (net) P3	Taxes (net) P4	P5	CIF P6A	CIF P6B						
0101 Sheep	21.728		66.318	2.630	3.615	0.020	0.089			5.439	0.161	100.000		
0102 Cereal grains	21.596		60.963	5.243	3.777	0.027	0.090			8.064	0.241	100.000		
0103 Meat cattle	27.156		55.819	4.358	4.275	0.031	0.090			7.996	0.231	100.000		
0104 Milk cattle and pigs	19.581		67.520	3.977	3.456	0.019	0.211			5.079	0.157	100.000		
0105 Poultry	35.610		48.862	5.252	4.276	0.025	0.512			5.287	0.176	100.000		
0106 Agriculture nec	27.593		56.334	3.319	3.828	0.025	0.104			8.549	0.248	100.000		
0200 Services to agriculture	45.101		46.662	1.778	3.211	0.010	0.120			3.045	0.074	100.000		
0300 Forestry and logging	52.324		37.931	2.233	3.503	0.029	0.143			3.677	0.159	100.000		
0400 Fishing and hunting	32.749		39.651	8.534	4.980	0.068	0.282			12.829	0.907	100.000		
1101 Ferrous metal ores	29.072		58.147	2.409	2.957	0.049	0.263			6.784	0.320	100.000		
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores	30.343		50.790	3.077	2.353	0.133	0.204			12.624	0.476	100.000		
1200 Coal, oil and gas	25.662		64.954	1.284	1.557	0.102	0.136			6.050	0.255	100.000		
1400 Minerals nec	28.094		57.836	2.603	2.755	0.063	0.178			8.096	0.374	100.000		
1600 Services to mining nec	53.111		22.944	2.212	5.650	0.179	0.460			15.224	0.220	100.000		
2101 Meat products	34.732		50.343	4.685	3.508	0.026	0.402			6.092	0.211	100.000		
2102 Milk products	28.527		59.170	3.000	3.280	0.027	0.380			5.415	0.203	100.000		
2103 Fruit, vegetable products	39.409		42.762	3.368	2.943	0.214	0.519			10.371	0.414	100.000		
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec	35.343		34.731	3.164	3.223	0.075	0.535			22.128	0.800	100.000		
2105 Flour mill, cereal products	34.484		48.959	4.149	3.364	0.037	0.364			8.338	0.306	100.000		
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits	45.556		39.668	2.937	3.047	0.047	0.373			8.034	0.339	100.000		
2107 Confectionery etc products	39.470		40.825	2.057	2.892	0.026	0.210			13.804	0.667	100.000		
2108 Food products nec	33.990		49.567	3.294	3.034	0.053	1.625			8.130	0.308	100.000		
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc	35.661		42.982	4.480	2.923	0.277	0.472			12.646	0.559	100.000		
2110 Beer and malt	30.432		58.352	2.402	2.336	0.187	0.322			5.727	0.242	100.000		
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	31.682		53.334	3.211	2.654	0.160	0.252			8.366	0.340	100.000		
2201 Tobacco products	25.966		49.139	2.517	2.373	0.058	0.496			18.573	0.878	100.000		
2301 Cotton ginning etc	31.617		44.054	10.320	2.670	0.026	0.360			10.698	0.255	100.000		
2302 Man-made fibres etc	41.760		29.607	1.194	2.893	0.037	0.407			23.679	0.424	100.000		
2303 Cotton fabrics etc	44.428		33.142	2.561	2.903	0.020	0.471			15.671	0.804	100.000		
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc	44.671		23.655	1.908	2.605	0.021	0.420			26.274	0.446	100.000		
2305 Textile finishing	37.179		30.077	0.198	2.260	0.029	0.387			28.877	0.993	100.000		
2306 Floor coverings etc	36.802		36.495	0.079	2.439	0.025	0.371			23.298	0.491	100.000		
2307 Textile products nec	37.800		33.028	1.268	2.103	0.769	0.271			23.523	1.238	100.000		
2401 Knitting mills	45.296		25.716	0.037	2.288	0.021	0.406			25.354	0.684	100.000		
2402 Clothing	44.742		27.140	-0.752	2.292	0.018	0.404			24.520	1.635	100.000		
2403 Footwear	48.754		24.954	1.131	2.350	0.026	0.477			20.712	1.597	100.000		
2501 Sawmill products	41.706		41.899	2.098	2.604	0.021	0.352			11.039	0.282	100.000		
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards	46.818		32.883	2.736	2.888	0.094	0.337			13.681	0.563	100.000		
2503 Joinery, wood products nec	45.713		34.617	1.698	2.044	0.171	0.339			14.810	0.609	100.000		
2504 Furniture and mattresses	48.113		28.535	1.763	2.140	0.187	0.364			17.948	0.950	100.000		
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard	35.192		40.189	2.070	2.412	1.359	0.363			18.160	0.255	100.000		
2602 Bags and containers	38.152		32.076	5.509	2.787	0.262	0.385			19.916	0.913	100.000		
2603 Paper products nec	41.586		27.962	2.923	2.827	0.180	0.337			23.491	0.694	100.000		
2604 Publishing, printing	45.028		36.659	2.309	2.946	0.100	0.265			12.366	0.326	100.000		
2605 Printing, stationery etc	41.341		29.421	4.338	1.931	0.225	0.245			21.575	0.924	100.000		
2701 Chemical fertilisers	32.777		31.267	6.819	3.153	0.172	0.393			24.853	0.566	100.000		
2702 Basic chemicals nec	30.064		41.981	3.027	2.456	0.280	0.300			21.285	0.607	100.000		
2703 Paints	30.523		39.929	3.061	2.662	0.326	0.276			22.597	0.625	100.000		
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc	39.828		31.560	3.061	2.283	0.046	0.297			16.580	0.312	100.000		
2705 Soap and detergents nec	31.954		40.093	2.432	2.616	0.060	0.329			21.981	0.535	100.000		
2706 Cosmetics etc	33.022		44.653	1.939	2.752	0.067	0.362			16.621	0.584	100.000		
2707 Chemical products nec	32.708		38.732	2.586	2.460	0.164	0.289			22.398	0.664	100.000		
2708 Petroleum, coal products	21.162		41.035	14.807	1.769	0.068	0.427			20.318	0.414	100.000		
2801 Glass and glass products	31.283		51.928	1.641	1.971	0.349	0.193			12.168	0.467	100.000		
2802 Clay products, refractories	40.109		42.687	2.503	2.739	0.076	0.288			11.287	0.311	100.000		
2803 Cement	31.666		52.584	5.065	2.882	0.066	0.283			7.227	0.228	100.000		

TABLE 17. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) PER \$100 OF FINAL DEMAND BY INDUSTRY 1989-90 — continued

INDUSTRY	Wages		Gross Operating Surplus P2	Commodity Taxes (net) P3		Indirect Taxes (net) P4		Sales by Final Buyers P5		Complement Imports CIF P6A		Duty on P6A P7A		Competing Imports CIF P6B		Duty on P6B P7B		Final Demand
	P1	Supplements		P3	P4	P5	P6A	P7A	P6B	P7B								
2804 Ready mixed concrete	35.436		47.871	3.833	3.384	0.074	0.345	—	8.771	—	—	—	8.771	0.284	100.000			
2805 Concrete products	41.392		42.590	2.472	3.010	0.176	0.324	—	9.755	—	—	—	9.755	0.331	100.000			
2806 Non-metallic min. products	32.922		48.886	2.290	2.522	0.084	0.222	—	12.567	—	—	—	12.567	0.507	100.000			
2901 Basic iron and steel	36.260		41.037	2.037	2.199	2.763	0.404	—	14.849	—	—	—	14.849	0.451	100.000			
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc	26.351		51.991	2.953	1.669	5.615	0.258	—	10.930	—	—	—	10.930	0.234	100.000			
3101 Structural metal products	43.268		36.143	1.795	2.052	0.941	0.348	—	14.771	—	—	—	14.771	0.683	100.000			
3102 Sheet metal products	38.623		38.488	2.165	1.999	1.776	0.322	—	15.966	—	—	—	15.966	0.661	100.000			
3103 Metal products nec	45.145		35.870	1.655	1.936	0.644	0.351	—	13.753	—	—	—	13.753	0.647	100.000			
3201 Motor vehicles etc	34.249		34.310	1.812	1.809	0.445	0.386	—	25.096	—	—	—	25.096	1.893	100.000			
3202 Ships and boats	34.347		41.899	2.519	1.863	0.288	0.288	—	17.556	—	—	—	17.556	1.086	100.000			
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	43.027		40.245	1.131	1.923	1.228	0.189	—	11.675	—	—	—	11.675	0.582	100.000			
3204 Aircraft	56.569		23.883	1.688	1.813	0.116	0.226	—	15.111	—	—	—	15.111	0.595	100.000			
3301 Scientific etc equipment	44.714		29.479	2.446	1.972	0.094	0.247	—	20.238	—	—	—	20.238	0.809	100.000			
3302 Electronic equipment	35.761		28.343	1.820	1.728	0.063	0.282	—	30.512	—	—	—	30.512	1.493	100.000			
3303 Household appliances	38.979		32.306	2.159	2.070	0.375	0.460	—	23.109	—	—	—	23.109	1.630	100.000			
3304 Electrical equipment nec	40.436		36.134	2.458	2.118	0.953	0.358	—	16.671	—	—	—	16.671	0.872	100.000			
3305 Agricultural machinery	42.492		32.306	2.171	1.910	0.505	0.571	—	18.841	—	—	—	18.841	1.204	100.000			
3306 Construction etc machinery	38.979		34.287	2.045	1.849	1.254	0.412	—	20.031	—	—	—	20.031	1.144	100.000			
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	45.503		30.271	1.840	2.029	0.702	0.412	—	18.120	—	—	—	18.120	1.123	100.000			
3401 Leather products	38.356		30.923	2.519	2.484	0.037	0.344	—	24.141	—	—	—	24.141	1.195	100.000			
3402 Rubber products	41.824		36.595	1.883	2.871	0.070	0.086	—	4.086	—	—	—	4.086	0.533	100.000			
3403 Plastic, related products	36.385		37.066	1.552	2.167	0.141	0.284	—	12.139	—	—	—	12.139	1.152	100.000			
3404 Signs, writing equipment	45.775		33.447	2.325	2.051	0.430	0.265	—	14.795	—	—	—	14.795	0.912	100.000			
3405 Manufacturing nec	40.884		34.638	2.053	2.185	0.144	0.283	—	19.091	—	—	—	19.091	0.721	100.000			
3601 Electricity	28.285		63.985	2.214	1.496	0.035	0.113	—	3.721	—	—	—	3.721	0.152	100.000			
3602 Gas	34.268		55.730	1.822	2.475	0.066	0.193	—	5.228	—	—	—	5.228	0.218	100.000			
3701 Water, sewerage, drainage	33.440		58.289	2.275	0.537	0.029	0.169	—	5.074	—	—	—	5.074	0.187	100.000			
4101 Residential building	32.622		48.842	2.436	2.585	0.203	0.272	—	12.380	—	—	—	12.380	0.659	100.000			
4102 Construction nec	46.327		36.285	2.338	3.013	0.197	0.339	—	10.852	—	—	—	10.852	0.649	100.000			
4701 Wholesale trade	49.965		36.538	2.566	4.782	0.030	0.331	—	5.583	—	—	—	5.583	0.205	100.000			
4801 Retail trade	49.001		38.783	2.266	4.755	0.035	0.208	—	4.778	—	—	—	4.778	0.175	100.000			
4901 Mechanical repairs	49.970		30.693	3.955	4.171	0.080	0.231	—	10.243	—	—	—	10.243	0.658	100.000			
4902 Repairs nec	47.254		28.916	3.316	4.245	0.053	0.228	—	15.030	—	—	—	15.030	0.958	100.000			
5101 Road transport	35.904		44.394	6.340	4.467	0.039	0.289	—	8.147	—	—	—	8.147	0.421	100.000			
5201 Railway, transport nec	67.934		20.536	3.397	0.081	0.131	0.263	—	7.276	—	—	—	7.276	0.383	100.000			
5301 Water transport	41.505		34.702	4.063	6.242	0.058	0.104	—	13.034	—	—	—	13.034	0.292	100.000			
5401 Air transport	35.185		37.290	10.518	3.436	0.025	0.102	—	13.279	—	—	—	13.279	0.165	100.000			
5701 Services to transport	47.230		39.626	0.627	9.593	0.012	0.038	—	2.819	—	—	—	2.819	0.055	100.000			
5901 Communication	39.113		46.492	2.489	3.617	0.048	0.076	—	8.048	—	—	—	8.048	0.117	100.000			
6101 Banking	55.524		30.340	1.981	6.301	0.029	0.262	—	5.400	—	—	—	5.400	0.162	100.000			
6102 Non-bank finance	62.686		19.726	2.067	10.779	0.023	0.520	—	4.061	—	—	—	4.061	0.137	100.000			
6103 Investment etc	47.100		22.159	0.976	27.115	0.011	0.417	—	2.151	—	—	—	2.151	0.071	100.000			
6104 Insurance etc	67.178		9.408	2.112	16.336	0.026	0.378	—	4.421	—	—	—	4.421	0.141	100.000			
6105 Business services nec	45.974		44.486	1.447	4.043	0.015	0.127	—	3.806	—	—	—	3.806	0.101	100.000			
6106 Ownership of dwellings	9.476		79.873	1.124	6.877	0.037	0.056	—	2.446	—	—	—	2.446	0.110	100.000			
7101 Public administration	64.104		23.947	1.075	2.159	0.040	1.255	—	7.309	—	—	—	7.309	0.112	100.000			
7201 Defence	54.901		17.883	1.322	1.412	0.098	4.202	—	19.875	—	—	—	19.875	0.307	100.000			
8101 Health	71.500		20.891	0.960	1.920	0.013	0.159	—	4.374	—	—	—	4.374	0.185	100.000			
8201 Education, libraries etc	82.689		10.969	0.802	1.806	0.024	0.055	—	3.608	—	—	—	3.608	0.048	100.000			
8301 Welfare etc services	72.034		16.293	2.408	2.042	0.097	0.117	—	6.889	—	—	—	6.889	0.120	100.000			
9101 Entertainment etc	38.842		36.797	2.837	7.754	0.187	0.248	—	12.853	—	—	—	12.853	0.482	100.000			
9201 Restaurants, hotels, clubs	53.965		34.954	1.482	3.753	0.028	0.241	—	5.332	—	—	—	5.332	0.245	100.000			
9301 Personal services	52.664		37.654	2.027	1.673	0.021	0.244	—	5.450	—	—	—	5.450	0.268	100.000			
Final Demand	38.915		35.763	5.416	3.830	—	0.491	—	14.810	—	—	—	14.810	0.776	100.000			

TABLE 18. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) BY INDUSTRY OF EACH CATEGORY OF FINAL DEMAND 1989-90
(\$ million)

INDUSTRY	Final Consumption Expenditure						Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure						Increase in Stocks						Exports		Final Demand (Q1-Q7)							
	Private			Government			Private			Gen Government			Public Enterprise			Gen Government			Q5			Q6			Q7		T5	
	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	G.O.S.	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	
0101 Sheep	23.6	146.9	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.5	—	0.3	0.3	258.0	1,608.1	1,405.6	225.5	1,405.6	508.0	3,166.8	3,674.8									
0102 Cereal grains	111.4	598.5	2.4	13.1	1.3	6.9	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.9	-51.2	-275.3	1,406.3	261.7	1,406.3	326.1	1,752.2	2,078.3										
0103 Meat cattle	194.2	755.7	3.2	12.4	1.8	7.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.0	4.0	4.0	447.1	114.9	447.1	315.9	1,228.8	1,544.7										
0104 Milk cattle and pigs	83.2	885.4	2.2	23.1	1.5	16.2	0.3	3.0	0.2	1.8	0.7	7.9	338.4	31.8	338.4	119.9	1,275.9	1,395.8										
0105 Poultry	140.4	201.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	63.4	44.2	63.4	188.1	269.7	457.9										
0106 Agriculture nec	467.4	1,536.7	14.0	46.0	6.2	20.3	1.3	4.3	0.8	2.5	16.4	54.0	574.7	174.8	574.7	680.8	2,238.4	2,919.2										
0200 Services to agriculture	188.4	201.8	37.9	40.6	2.8	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	76.1	81.5	187.0	174.6	187.0	480.8	514.9	995.7										
0300 Forestry and logging	97.0	66.7	113.3	77.8	127.5	87.5	12.5	8.6	23.8	16.3	7.0	4.8	4.8	68.1	46.8	449.0	308.4	757.4										
0400 Fishing and hunting	136.4	184.9	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.6	7.5	71.7	52.9	71.7	199.3	270.2	469.4										
1101 Ferrous metal ores	17.0	47.5	5.0	13.8	35.8	99.9	5.7	15.8	3.7	10.4	-6.8	-18.9	940.8	337.5	940.8	397.9	1,109.2	1,507.1										
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores	39.0	106.0	9.5	25.8	68.1	185.1	17.0	46.3	9.4	25.4	23.7	64.5	907.6	2,468.0	1,074.2	2,921.1	3,995.2											
1200 Coal, oil and gas	567.0	2,075.8	98.2	359.3	108.8	398.2	26.2	96.1	14.8	54.1	85.5	313.2	1,955.3	3,863.1	1,955.8	7,159.9	9,115.7											
1400 Minerals nec	40.2	130.1	19.5	63.2	83.0	268.4	23.4	75.7	16.8	54.5	6.5	21.0	100.6	325.3	290.0	938.3	1,228.3											
1600 Services to mining nec	59.4	3.6	21.9	1.3	39.1	2.4	7.0	0.4	3.5	0.2	11.5	0.7	243.4	14.7	385.9	23.3	409.1											
2101 Meat products	698.5	561.2	11.7	9.4	6.7	5.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	3.8	3.0	329.1	1,132.8	910.1	1,132.8	2,043.0											
2102 Milk products	284.4	498.3	8.7	15.3	6.5	11.3	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	81.1	142.2	385.5	675.5	1,061.1											
2103 Fruit, vegetable products	264.3	255.4	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	30.6	29.6	298.6	288.6	587.2											
2104 Margarine, oils, fats nec	58.9	35.9	2.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	13.2	8.0	77.6	47.2	124.8											
2105 Flour mill, cereal products	187.2	245.3	5.6	7.3	2.6	3.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.3	3.0	42.8	56.1	241.7	316.7	558.4											
2106 Bread, cakes, biscuits	675.9	457.7	13.0	8.8	6.3	4.2	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	5.6	3.8	3.8	13.4	724.4	490.6	1,215.0											
2107 Confectionery etc products	168.0	171.6	3.5	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	10.8	11.0	186.5	190.5	377.0											
2108 Food products nec	402.8	605.5	7.4	11.1	4.2	6.2	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.0	-6.8	-10.2	254.9	383.1	664.4	998.9	1,663.3											
2109 Soft drinks, cordials etc	146.4	215.1	3.4	5.0	2.4	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.3	5.9	8.7	160.2	235.4	395.6											
2110 Beer and malt	236.8	672.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	5.0	14.2	23.5	66.7	266.3	756.0	1,022.4											
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	92.4	197.2	5.6	11.9	2.6	5.6	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.7	2.7	5.8	17.6	37.5	121.9	260.2	382.1											
2201 Tobacco products	95.8	264.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-1.4	4.2	11.6	278.0	378.6											
2301 Cotton ginning etc	7.5	13.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-1.4	-4.0	72.9	50.1	87.0	137.1											
2302 Man-made fibres etc	98.4	52.9	8.9	4.8	11.5	6.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	-7.5	-4.0	13.2	7.1	127.2	68.4	195.6											
2303 Cotton fabrics etc	134.0	72.1	6.7	3.6	6.8	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	-5.4	-2.9	15.1	8.1	159.0	85.6	244.6											
2304 Wool, worsted fabrics etc	77.6	20.5	3.1	0.8	9.3	2.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	-5.0	-1.3	-1.3	7.1	9.2	25.1	120.3											
2305 Textile finishing	53.0	37.6	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	-2.3	-1.7	3.0	2.1	62.7	44.5	107.2											
2306 Floor coverings etc	81.0	105.1	1.7	2.3	25.3	32.9	7.1	9.2	1.8	2.3	-1.4	-1.9	7.4	9.6	122.9	159.5	282.4											
2307 Textile products nec	95.6	82.4	10.9	9.4	15.4	13.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	13.7	11.8	139.4	120.2	259.6											
2401 Knitting mills	241.5	110.1	17.3	7.9	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	-5.7	-2.6	8.6	3.9	265.9	121.2	387.2											
2402 Clothing	790.7	395.9	39.7	19.9	14.6	7.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.6	-23.8	-11.9	22.3	11.2	846.7	423.9	1,270.6											
2403 Footwear	202.9	70.4	4.8	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-10.3	-3.6	6.8	2.4	206.7	71.8	278.5											
2501 Sawmill products	72.3	83.2	16.0	18.4	187.9	216.2	21.7	25.0	11.6	13.3	10.0	11.5	92.4	106.3	411.8	473.8	885.6											
2502 Veneers, mfd wood boards	76.6	33.1	10.1	4.4	55.7	24.1	9.1	4.0	5.9	2.5	3.0	1.3	8.8	3.8	169.3	73.3	242.5											
2503 Joinery, wood products nec	119.7	75.8	47.0	29.8	247.4	156.7	30.9	19.6	14.8	9.4	3.5	2.2	15.8	10.0	479.2	303.4	782.6											
2504 Furniture and mattresses	531.8	205.5	23.1	8.9	181.6	70.2	29.1	11.2	36.3	14.0	-4.2	-1.6	18.7	7.2	816.4	315.5	1,131.9											

TABLE 18. PRIMARY INPUT CONTENT (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS) BY INDUSTRY OF EACH CATEGORY OF FINAL DEMAND 1989-90 — continued
(\$ million)

INDUSTRY	Final Consumption Expenditure						Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure						Increase in Stocks						Exports						Final Demand (Q1-Q7)					
	Private			Government			Private			Government			Public Enterprise			Gen Government			Q5			Q6			Q7			T5		
	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total	Wages	G.O.S.	Total			
2601 Pulp, paper, paperboard	153.8	194.9	55.1	69.8	32.3	40.9	6.6	3.6	4.6	5.2	6.6	3.6	4.6	—	—	—	—	44.8	56.7	294.8	373.5	688.4								
2602 Bags and containers	163.8	118.8	20.2	14.6	39.7	28.8	5.3	3.7	2.7	5.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	43.0	31.2	279.7	202.9	482.5								
2603 Paper products nec	76.9	27.9	30.8	11.2	9.6	3.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	13.1	4.8	135.0	48.9	183.9								
2604 Publishing, printing	694.6	607.9	144.2	126.2	98.0	85.8	20.7	16.3	14.3	20.7	18.1	16.3	14.3	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.9	74.2	64.9	1,052.5	921.1	1,973.6								
2605 Printing, stationery etc	761.3	453.4	253.6	151.0	145.5	86.7	21.6	15.5	9.2	21.6	12.8	15.5	9.2	16.8	10.0	16.8	10.0	115.4	68.7	1,329.6	791.8	2,121.4								
2701 Chemical fertilisers	47.7	30.7	4.9	3.1	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.5	38.6	24.8	97.5	62.8	160.3								
2702 Basic chemicals nec	175.5	292.6	36.0	59.9	86.1	143.5	15.6	26.1	9.1	15.6	26.1	9.1	15.1	6.9	11.5	6.9	11.5	148.7	247.8	477.9	796.5	1,274.4								
2703 Paints	81.4	128.4	10.2	16.1	50.7	80.0	7.7	12.1	4.3	7.7	12.1	4.3	6.9	4.7	7.4	4.7	7.4	17.5	27.6	176.5	278.4	454.9								
2704 Pharmaceuticals etc	217.7	268.6	43.5	53.7	5.2	6.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	17.2	21.2	17.2	21.2	62.6	77.2	347.6	428.8	776.4								
2705 Soap and detergents nec	116.4	185.0	8.6	13.7	5.4	8.5	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	3.0	1.9	3.0	11.7	18.6	145.4	231.1	376.5								
2706 Cosmetics etc	72.2	129.8	3.2	5.7	2.2	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.9	3.4	1.9	3.4	4.6	8.3	84.4	151.9	236.4								
2707 Chemical products nec	77.3	103.8	34.4	46.1	37.5	50.3	6.8	9.1	4.5	6.8	9.1	4.5	6.1	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.8	45.4	61.0	209.4	281.2	490.6								
2708 Petroleum, coal products	122.2	342.5	13.8	38.6	19.9	55.8	4.2	11.8	2.8	7.9	4.2	11.8	2.8	7.9	6.5	18.2	6.5	18.2	53.4	149.6	222.8	624.3	847.1							
2801 Glass and glass products	114.1	214.7	13.8	26.0	41.0	77.2	9.6	18.1	7.5	14.1	9.6	18.1	7.5	14.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	25.0	47.1	216.2	406.8	623.0								
2802 Clay products, refractories	36.6	36.4	10.0	9.9	228.7	227.0	23.5	23.3	10.1	23.5	23.3	10.1	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	17.6	17.5	335.7	333.2	668.9								
2803 Cement	18.7	43.8	8.6	20.0	55.0	128.7	11.5	27.0	8.7	20.3	11.5	27.0	8.7	20.3	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.3	4.6	10.8	108.1	253.0	361.1							
2804 Ready mixed concrete	3.8	4.9	9.8	12.5	73.5	93.6	18.8	23.9	13.5	17.2	18.8	23.9	13.5	17.2	—	0.1	—	1.3	1.7	120.8	153.8	274.6								
2805 Concrete products	23.7	22.3	27.6	25.9	185.7	174.6	38.4	36.1	27.2	38.4	36.1	27.2	25.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	13.6	12.8	317.3	298.4	615.7								
2806 Non-metallic min. products	32.6	55.1	9.5	16.0	104.0	175.6	15.5	26.1	9.3	15.8	15.5	26.1	9.3	15.8	2.4	4.0	2.4	4.0	13.3	22.5	186.5	315.0	501.5							
2901 Basic iron and steel	253.3	243.4	71.7	68.9	522.3	501.9	80.6	77.4	53.4	51.3	42.7	41.0	386.1	371.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	386.1	371.0	1,410.0	1,354.9	2,765.0								
2902 Non-ferrous metals etc	102.1	287.2	24.4	68.6	152.3	428.5	25.0	70.4	15.6	43.8	25.0	70.4	15.6	43.8	17.2	48.4	17.2	48.4	709.7	1,997.4	1,046.2	2,944.2	3,990.4							
3101 Structural metal products	143.3	94.8	69.0	45.6	518.4	343.1	96.9	64.1	64.0	42.3	64.0	42.3	42.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	88.1	58.3	980.6	648.9	1,629.4								
3102 Sheet metal products	199.0	172.6	24.7	21.5	260.1	225.6	14.4	12.5	15.5	13.5	12.5	13.5	13.5	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.3	183.2	159.0	701.8	608.8	1,310.7								
3103 Metal products nec	258.1	176.2	99.0	67.6	388.5	265.1	64.6	44.1	42.3	28.8	44.1	42.3	28.8	21.5	14.7	21.5	14.7	124.2	84.8	998.1	681.3	1,679.4								
3201 Motor vehicles etc	842.0	915.2	68.3	74.2	836.3	909.0	59.9	65.1	69.1	75.1	65.1	69.1	75.1	50.0	54.3	50.0	54.3	187.5	203.8	2,113.0	2,296.7	4,409.7								
3202 Ships and boats	17.2	31.9	88.5	163.8	120.6	223.3	5.1	9.5	0.5	0.9	5.1	9.5	0.5	0.9	51.3	94.9	51.3	94.9	30.1	55.8	313.4	580.0	893.4							
3203 Railway rollingstock etc	26.5	26.9	2.2	2.2	26.2	26.6	37.5	38.2	1.1	1.1	37.5	38.2	1.1	1.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	22.7	23.1	120.1	122.2	242.3							
3204 Aircraft	103.2	29.6	74.1	21.3	62.6	18.0	88.2	25.3	1.9	0.6	88.2	25.3	1.9	0.6	15.6	4.5	15.6	4.5	175.8	50.4	521.5	149.6	671.1							
3301 Scientific etc equipment	166.5	89.5	28.2	15.2	44.9	24.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.7	0.7	3.2	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.3	64.2	34.5	310.7	167.0	477.7								
3302 Electronic equipment	127.1	100.2	87.1	68.7	119.0	93.8	99.0	78.0	47.3	37.3	99.0	78.0	47.3	9.9	7.8	9.9	7.8	97.7	77.0	587.0	462.7	1,049.7								
3303 Household appliances	230.7	168.0	5.1	3.7	123.2	89.7	7.5	5.5	3.9	2.8	7.5	5.5	3.9	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.7	24.2	17.7	398.5	290.1	688.6								
3304 Electrical equipment nec	155.1	110.8	61.6	44.0	297.9	212.8	108.7	77.7	42.7	30.5	108.7	77.7	42.7	14.6	10.4	14.6	10.4	101.3	72.4	781.8	558.5	1,340.3								
3305 Agricultural machinery	15.9	10.4	2.5	1.6	77.6	50.8	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.9	1.9	2.9	1.9	29.6	19.4	131.8	86.3	218.1								
3306 Construction etc machinery	15.4	12.8	5.8	4.9	78.7	65.6	26.9	22.4	7.1	5.9	26.9	22.4	7.1	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.1	30.9	25.7	169.8	141.3	311.1								
3307 Machinery, equipment nec	124.6	58.8	51.0	24.1	721.8	340.8	55.8	26.4	32.7	15.4	17.9	8.5	19.4	17.9	8.5	17.9	8.5	190.4	89.9	1,194.3	563.9	1,758.2								
3401 Leather products	38.5	17.5	1.8	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-1.8	-0.8	-1.8	-0.8	34.0	15.5	75.0	34.2	109.2								
3402 Rubber products	124.5	114.4	26.0	23.9	56.5	51.9	8.0	7.4	6.3	5.8	8.0	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.7	55.0	50.6	281.5	258.6	540.1								
3403 Plastic, related products	455.5	444.4	67.0	65.4	207.4	202.3	26.9	26.3	17.5	17.1	26.9	26.3	17.5	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.1	126.5	123.4	912.2	890.0	1,802.3								
3404 Signs, writing equipment	62.8	37.3	15.8	9.4	54.2	32.2	3.7	2.2	2.8	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.7	6.4	150.7	89.6	240.3								
3405 Manufacturing nec	110.6	75.8	11.6	7.9	9.9	6.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	52.3	35.8	186.5	127.7	314.2								

TABLE 19. BROAD RECONCILIATION OF PRIMARY INPUT AND FINAL DEMAND ESTIMATES, 1989-90
(\$ million)

Item	Input- Output item code	Differences					National Income and Expenditure (1991-92 Edition)
		Input- Output	Imputed bank service charge	Second hand assets	Imports cif adjustment	Source and methodology	
Final consumption expenditure --							
Private	Q1	223,211	—	—	—	-8,054	215,157
Government	Q2	62,729	-747	—	—	—	61,982
Gross fixed capital expenditure --							
Private	Q3	70,208	—	—	—	-1,941	68,267
Public enterprises	Q4	12,894	—	—	—	—	12,894
General government	Q5	8,335	—	—	—	—	8,335
Increase in stocks	Q6	5,108	—	—	—	-636	4,472
Statistical discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	+6,007	6,007
Exports of goods and services	Q7	60,857	—	+187	-622	-240	60,182
Less imports of goods and services	P6	67,834	—	+187	-622	—	67,399
Expenditure on gross domestic product		375,508	-747	—	—	-4,864	369,897
Wages, salaries and supplements	P1	172,528	—	—	—	+11,734	184,262
Gross operating surplus	P2	158,551	-747	—	—	-16,457	141,347
Indirect taxes less subsidies	P3+P4+P7	44,429	—	—	—	-141	44,288
Sales by final buyers	P5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross domestic product		375,508	-747	—	—	-4,864	369,897

TABLE 20. RECONCILIATION OF WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTS, AND GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90
(\$ million)

Industry	Input-Output industry code	Input-Output	Differences			National Income and Expenditure 1991-92 Edition
			Imputed bank service charge	Redefinition	Source and methodology	
Wages, salaries and supplements						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0101-0400	3,266	—	-15	—	3,251
Mining	1101-1600	4,104	—	+98	+729	4,931
Manufacturing	2101-3405	27,836	—	+371	+5,403	33,610
Electricity, gas and water	3601-3701	3,284	—	-2	+391	3,673
Construction	4101-4102	12,276	—	+85	+3,815	16,176
Wholesale and retail trade	4701-4902	27,154	—	-330	+2,010	28,834
Transport, storage and communication	5101-5901	12,796	—	-142	—	12,654
Finance, property and business services	6101-6106	25,132	—	+16	-614	24,534
Public administration and defence	7101-7201	12,020	—	+87	—	12,107
Community services	8101-8301	36,208	—	-160	—	36,048
Recreational, personal and other services	9101-9301	8,452	—	-8	—	8,444
Total		172,528	—	—	+11,734	184,262
Gross operating surplus						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0101-0400	11,025	+204	—	-204	11,025
Mining	1101-1600	12,152	+212	+108	-2,343	10,129
Manufacturing	2101-3405	27,831	+1,291	+308	-11,592	17,838
Electricity, gas and water	3601-3701	8,200	+172	—	-957	7,415
Construction	4101-4102	13,074	+419	+11	-397	13,107
Wholesale and retail trade	4701-4902	18,490	+628	-300	-2,071	16,747
Transport, storage and communication	5101-5901	12,910	+369	-127	+39	13,191
Finance, property and business services	6101-6105	16,551	+955	—	+510	18,016
Public administration and defence	7101-7201	1,287	—	—	—	1,287
Community services	8101-8301	4,329	+186	—	+159	4,674
Recreational, personal and other services	9101-9301	5,178	+210	—	—	5,388
Ownership of dwellings	6106	27,525	+2,061	—	+398	29,984
Nominal industry	—	—	-7,454	—	—	-7,454
Total		158,552	-747	—	-16,458	141,347

TABLE 21. SPECIALISATION AND COVERAGE RATIOS BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Specialisation ratio</i>	<i>Coverage ratio</i>
0101 Sheep	100.0	100.0
0102 Cereal grains (incl oilseeds nec)	100.0	100.0
0103 Meat cattle	100.0	89.1
0104 Milk cattle and pigs	85.2	100.0
0105 Poultry	100.0	100.0
0106 Agriculture nec	100.0	100.0
0200 Services to agriculture	100.0	100.0
0300 Forestry and logging	99.9	100.0
0400 Fishing and hunting	100.0	100.0
1101 Ferrous metal ores	99.6	99.9
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores	97.6	99.9
1200 Coal, oil and gas	99.2	100.0
1400 Minerals nec	99.0	94.4
1600 Services to mining nec	99.4	100.0
2101 Meat products	99.0	99.2
2102 Milk products	98.6	99.4
2103 Fruit and vegetable products	95.6	96.0
2104 Margarine and oils and fats nec	99.0	96.4
2105 Flour mill and cereal food products	93.9	97.3
2106 Bread, cakes and biscuits	96.5	99.6
2107 Confectionery and cocoa products	98.3	98.3
2108 Food products nec	97.9	97.2
2109 Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	97.1	96.0
2110 Beer and malt	99.9	100.0
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	97.9	99.7
2201 Tobacco products	99.9	100.0
2301 Cotton ginning, wool scouring and top making	99.8	99.0
2302 Man-made fibres, yarns and broadwoven fabrics	89.4	85.0
2303 Cotton yarns, broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven, elastic and household textiles	87.1	86.7
2304 Worsted and woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics	86.6	89.2
2305 Textile finishing	85.3	99.5
2306 Textile floor coverings, felt and felt products	98.3	86.7
2307 Textile products nec	93.3	94.6
2401 Knitting mills	96.3	84.7
2402 Clothing	93.8	96.0
2403 Footwear	97.7	99.9
2501 Sawmill products	97.4	98.4
2502 Veneers and manufactured wood boards	96.5	98.6
2503 Joinery and wood products nec	93.8	91.7
2504 Furniture and mattresses	95.7	97.3
2601 Pulp, paper and paperboard	99.2	97.9
2602 Bags, fibreboard containers	94.6	99.4
2603 Paper products nec	92.8	96.6
2604 Publishing, printing and publishing	97.8	82.7
2605 Paper stationery; printing and bookbinding; printing trade services nec	93.8	98.2
2701 Chemical fertilisers	92.8	94.4
2702 Basic chemicals nec	94.2	97.2
2703 Paints	97.8	97.2
2704 Pharmaceutical and veterinary products; pesticides	97.6	98.4
2705 Soap and detergents nec	96.2	90.1
2706 Cosmetic and toilet preparations	82.9	90.6
2707 Chemical products nec	92.4	91.2
2708 Petroleum and coal products	99.5	99.7
2801 Glass and glass products	99.3	99.0
2802 Clay products and refractories	99.2	99.9
2803 Cement	92.9	99.9
2804 Ready mixed concrete	99.3	99.9
2805 Concrete products	98.1	99.4
2806 Non-metallic mineral products nec	97.5	93.9
2901 Basic iron and steel products	96.9	98.7
2902 Basic non-ferrous metals and products	99.4	99.4
3101 Structural metal products	94.8	93.2
3102 Sheet metal products	95.4	94.7
3103 Metal products nec	94.1	89.9
3201 Motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment nec	97.7	99.1
3202 Ships and boats	99.1	99.8
3203 Railway rolling stock and locomotives	93.4	99.1
3204 Aircraft	99.9	98.6
3301 Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	96.0	94.3
3302 Electronic equipment nec	95.3	97.1

TABLE 21. SPECIALISATION AND COVERAGE RATIOS BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90 — *continued*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Specialisation ratio</i>	<i>Coverage ratio</i>
3303 Refrigerators, household appliances and water heating systems	94.0	96.6
3304 Electrical equipment nec	90.0	98.1
3305 Agricultural machinery	80.9	91.9
3306 Construction machinery and materials handling equipment	82.8	84.0
3307 Machinery and equipment nec	90.6	88.1
3401 Leather products	91.3	96.3
3402 Rubber products	96.2	99.3
3403 Plastic and related products	95.7	97.1
3404 Signs and advertising displays; writing and marking equipment	93.5	93.6
3405 Manufacturing nec	95.5	92.2
3601 Electricity	99.5	100.0
3602 Gas	98.6	100.0
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	99.4	100.0
4101 Residential building construction	99.4	100.0
4102 Construction nec	98.8	98.0
4701 Wholesale trade	98.5	100.0
4801 Retail trade	98.6	100.0
4901 Mechanical repairs	100.0	97.9
4902 Repairs nec	100.0	84.8
5101 Road transport	98.5	99.8
5201 Railway transport, transport nec and storage	97.2	100.0
5301 Water transport	96.5	100.0
5401 Air transport	98.0	100.0
5701 Services to transport	98.0	96.0
5901 Communication	95.4	100.0
6101 Banking	98.4	100.0
6102 Non-bank finance	99.5	98.7
6103 Investment and services to finance and investment	100.0	99.0
6104 Insurance and services to insurance	100.0	99.6
6105 Business services nec	100.0	96.0
6106 Ownership of dwelling services	100.0	100.0
7101 Public administration	100.0	100.0
7201 Defence	100.0	100.0
8101 Health	100.0	100.0
8201 Education, museum and library services	99.9	99.8
8301 Welfare and religious institutions and community services nec	98.0	100.0
9101 Entertainment and recreational services	100.0	100.0
9201 Restaurants, hotels and clubs	100.0	97.0
9301 Personal services	100.0	98.8

TABLE 22. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90

Industry	Labour Force Survey 1989-90 (a)			Population Census August 1991		
	Employment status			Employment status (b)		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time Equivalent (c)	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time Equivalent (c)
0101 Sheep	80,135	20,949	90,609	54,998	9,379	59,687
0102 Cereal grains (incl oilseeds nec)	51,441	13,448	58,165	12,723	1,419	13,432
0103 Meat cattle	49,822	13,025	56,335	38,758	7,171	42,344
0104 Milk cattle and pigs	18,913	4,944	21,385	46,363	6,501	49,614
0105 Poultry	8,062	2,319	9,221	7,619	3,205	9,221
0106 Agriculture nec	89,355	28,232	103,470	69,998	23,675	81,835
0200 Services to agriculture	17,604	2,456	18,832	15,675	5,149	18,250
0300 Forestry and logging	10,307	1,078	10,845	11,786	1,930	12,751
0400 Fishing and hunting	11,526	3,077	13,065	10,130	4,580	12,420
1101 Ferrous metal ores	6,488	34	6,505	6,447	698	6,796
1102 Non-ferrous metal ores	34,423	643	34,745	23,133	2,326	24,296
1200 Coal, oil and gas	34,968	214	35,075	30,573	3,131	32,138
1400 Minerals nec	10,968	657	11,296	8,018	1,167	8,602
1600 Services to mining nec	14,695	757	15,073	11,746	1,757	12,624
2101 Meat products	45,746	5,242	48,367	33,588	8,376	37,776
2102 Milk products	16,916	1,820	17,826	12,727	2,288	13,871
2103 Fruit and vegetable products	10,573	763	10,955	5,601	1,437	6,319
2104 Margarine and oils and fats nec	1,778	109	1,833	1,723	240	1,843
2105 Flour mill and cereal food products	7,359	694	7,706	6,872	1,028	7,386
2106 Bread, cakes and biscuits	28,593	8,630	32,907	27,956	12,319	34,116
2107 Confectionery and cocoa products	6,526	841	6,947	5,479	1,290	6,124
2108 Food products nec	23,246	2,996	24,744	18,912	3,632	20,728
2109 Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	6,239	383	6,431	5,475	890	5,920
2110 Beer and malt	10,374	637	10,692	6,140	836	6,559
2111 Alcoholic beverages nec	4,749	291	4,894	5,167	1,438	5,886
2201 Tobacco products	2,734	152	2,810	2,785	316	2,943
2301 Cotton ginning, wool scouring and top making	1,829	112	1,885	2,541	379	2,731
2302 Man-made fibres, yarns and broadwoven fabrics	4,645	284	4,787	4,205	439	4,425
2303 Cotton yarns, broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven elastic and household textiles	5,805	355	5,983	3,491	683	3,833
2304 Worsted and woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics	3,474	212	3,580	2,710	397	2,909
2305 Textile finishing	2,289	140	2,359	2,500	453	2,726
2306 Textile floor coverings, felt and felt products	6,026	418	6,235	4,521	818	4,930
2307 Textile products nec	6,837	474	7,074	5,758	1,438	6,477
2401 Knitting mills	10,252	1,650	11,077	6,314	1,624	7,126
2402 Clothing	50,492	9,070	55,027	32,817	9,005	37,319
2403 Footwear	9,754	769	10,138	8,540	1,635	9,357
2501 Sawmill products	20,764	2,144	21,836	10,381	1,445	11,104
2502 Veneers and manufactured wood boards	8,534	881	8,975	3,073	338	3,242
2503 Joinery and wood products nec	24,161	2,495	25,409	22,428	4,311	24,584
2504 Furniture and mattresses	47,586	6,010	50,591	31,164	5,844	34,086
2601 Pulp, paper and paperboard	9,349	469	9,584	5,870	696	6,218
2602 Bags, fibreboard containers	8,868	444	9,090	4,034	473	4,270
2603 Paper products nec	4,281	215	4,388	3,141	449	3,366
2604 Publishing; printing and publishing	38,432	7,101	41,983	33,039	11,717	38,897
2605 Paper stationery; printing and bookbinding; printing trade services nec	48,552	8,971	53,038	43,552	8,476	47,790
2701 Chemical fertilisers	3,460	83	3,501	2,769	319	2,929
2702 Basic chemicals nec	16,958	407	17,161	10,235	1,048	10,759
2703 Paints	5,668	396	5,866	5,012	637	5,331
2704 Pharmaceutical and veterinary products; pesticides	11,163	780	11,553	9,989	1,423	10,700
2705 Soap and detergents nec	4,669	326	4,832	3,896	568	4,180
2706 Cosmetic and toilet preparations	2,712	189	2,807	2,484	665	2,817
2707 Chemical products nec	6,725	470	6,960	5,458	597	5,757
2708 Petroleum and coal products	6,823	211	6,928	6,019	721	6,379
2801 Glass and glass products	6,535	293	6,681	6,362	1,057	6,891
2802 Clay products and refractories	15,427	1,237	16,045	8,797	1,838	9,716
2803 Cement	3,931	210	4,035	2,789	232	2,905
2804 Ready mixed concrete	4,392	234	4,509	5,561	610	5,866
2805 Concrete products	11,537	615	11,845	8,278	1,203	8,879
2806 Non-metallic mineral products nec	6,525	638	6,844	6,457	1,006	6,960
2901 Basic iron and steel products	45,683	1,316	46,340	31,448	2,998	32,947
2902 Basic non-ferrous metals and products	27,853	309	28,008	20,187	2,108	21,240
3101 Structural metal products	40,130	2,123	41,191	30,045	4,418	32,254
3102 Sheet metal products	24,650	2,028	25,664	18,064	2,541	19,335
3103 Metal products nec	50,851	5,549	53,625	30,921	4,907	33,375
3201 Motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment nec	84,502	2,784	85,894	52,169	5,900	55,119
3202 Ships and boats	12,531	413	12,738	9,047	1,344	9,719
3203 Railway rolling stock and locomotives	4,804	158	4,883	8,434	942	8,905
3204 Aircraft	20,855	687	21,198	8,379	1,055	8,907
3301 Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	13,117	1,343	13,788	12,256	3,140	13,826
3302 Electronic equipment nec	21,647	1,377	22,335	25,641	3,312	27,296

TABLE 22. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90 — continued

Industry	Labour Force Survey 1989-90 (a)			Population Census August 1991		
	Employment status			Employment status (b)		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time Equivalent (c)	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time Equivalent (c)
3303 Refrigerators, household appliances and water heating systems	14,694	935	15,161	15,176	1,941	16,146
3304 Electrical equipment nec	28,829	1,834	29,746	5,458	466	5,691
3305 Agricultural machinery	5,496	412	5,701	4,533	676	4,870
3306 Construction machinery and materials handling equipment	7,080	530	7,345	5,877	737	6,245
3307 Machinery and equipment nec	49,802	3,729	51,666	38,516	5,090	41,062
3401 Leather products	3,797	593	4,093	3,181	687	3,524
3402 Rubber products	11,404	181	11,494	6,757	867	7,191
3403 Plastic and related products	35,215	2,479	36,454	26,492	4,013	28,499
3404 Signs and advertising displays; writing and marking equipment	12,166	1,739	13,035	7,628	2,083	8,670
3405 Manufacturing nec	15,054	2,152	16,129	7,805	2,213	8,911
3601 Electricity	61,368	992	61,864	50,160	5,835	53,078
3602 Gas	10,033	299	10,183	8,024	778	8,413
3701 Water, sewerage and drainage	35,412	572	35,698	26,636	2,767	28,019
4101 Residential building construction	217,835	28,536	232,103	125,853	41,608	146,657
4102 Construction nec	311,125	41,116	331,682	222,991	45,109	245,545
4701 Wholesale trade	384,389	60,026	414,402	315,394	70,764	350,776
4801 Retail trade	648,023	399,283	847,665	503,581	353,292	680,227
4901 Mechanical repairs	87,635	17,205	96,238	80,548	16,671	88,883
4902 Repairs nec	34,768	6,826	38,181	38,431	7,845	42,353
5101 Road transport	167,868	28,424	182,080	123,917	34,046	140,940
5201 Railway transport, transport nec and storage	64,091	980	64,581	51,762	6,269	54,897
5301 Water transport	8,268	1,035	8,785	6,647	1,983	7,639
5401 Air transport	39,488	3,966	41,470	27,113	7,764	30,995
5701 Services to transport	77,132	5,765	80,014	63,614	12,651	69,940
5901 Communication	129,131	10,672	134,467	100,955	20,262	111,086
6101 Banking	151,945	23,441	163,665	124,008	32,284	140,151
6102 Non-bank finance	35,136	4,508	37,389	23,810	5,341	26,480
6103 Investment and services to finance and investment	36,381	8,389	40,575	31,380	8,566	35,662
6104 Insurance and services to insurance	90,965	10,013	95,971	76,008	16,344	84,180
6105 Business services nec	417,827	118,254	476,954	351,696	136,899	420,145
6106 Ownership of dwelling services	—	—	—	6,007	2,632	7,324
7101 Public administration	285,809	33,166	302,392	266,278	62,849	297,702
7201 Defence	92,978	824	93,390	78,583	7,494	82,330
8101 Health	350,219	178,868	439,653	301,015	215,998	409,014
8201 Education, museum and library services	379,240	157,151	457,815	310,531	194,024	407,543
8301 Welfare and religious institutions and community services nec	229,611	73,070	266,146	197,402	88,457	241,630
9101 Entertainment and recreational services	91,771	49,634	116,588	66,877	50,460	92,107
9201 Restaurants, hotels and clubs	170,059	139,798	239,958	152,004	144,882	224,445
9301 Personal services	88,113	44,058	110,142	62,453	38,548	81,726
Total	6,248,761	1,642,230	7,069,876	4,956,269	1,852,579	5,882,558

(a) Average of data for the middle month of each of the four quarters.

(b) An additional 277,297 persons were recorded with Industry and Employment status not stated in the Population Census.

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

TABLE 23. COMPOSITION OF SUPPLY OF COMMODITY GROUPS CONTAINING MARGIN COMMODITIES, 1989-90 (\$ million)

Commodity Group	Margin commodity	Non-margin commodities	Total
4701 Wholesale trade	33,624	1,517	35,141
4801 Retail trade	35,197	1,626	36,823
5101 Road transport	10,111	4,942	15,053
5201 Railway transport, transport nec and storage	2,814	1,763	4,577
5301 Water transport	772	1,512	2,284
5401 Air transport	318	8,755	9,073
5701 Services to transport	485	6,763	7,248
6104 Insurance and services to insurance	80	6,977	7,057
9201 Restaurants, hotels and clubs	3,826	9,774	13,600
Total	87,227	43,629	130,856

APPENDIX A

ILLUSTRATION OF RAS METHOD

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

(a) Input-output table for year 0

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

(b) Available data for year 1

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

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

	A	B	C
A	.250	.333	0
B	.150	.167	.100
C	.100	.167	.150

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

(d) Year 0 coefficients applied to year 1 total usage, matrix A_0q_1 and calculation of first row multipliers (vector r_n).

	A	B	C	u_1	u^*	$r_1 = u^* \div u_1$
A	50	133.3	0	183.3	160	.873
B	30	66.7	30	126.7	150	1.184
C	20	66.7	45	131.7	120	.911
v_1	100	266.7	75			
v^*	100	250	80			

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

	A	B	C	u^*
A	43.6	116.4	0	160
B	35.5	79.0	35.5	150
C	18.2	60.8	40.1	120
v_2	97.3	256.2	76.5	
v^*	100	250	80	
$s_1 = v^* \div v_2$	1.027	.976	1.046	

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

	A	B	C	u_1	u^*	$r_2 = u^* \div u_1$
A	44.8	113.6	0	158.4	160	1.010
B	36.5	77.1	37.1	150.7	150	.996
C	18.7	59.3	42.9	120.9	120	.992
$v = v^*$	100	250	80			

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

	A	B	C	Row multipliers
A	45.3	114.7	0	.884
B	36.2	76.6	37.2	1.177
C	18.5	58.7	42.8	.902
Column multipliers	1.025	.974	1.054	

The completed table for year 1

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

MODIFIED RAS METHOD

(a) Available data for year 1

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

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

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

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

	A	B	C	u_1	u^*	$r_i = u^* \div u_1$
A	50	133.3	0	183.3	160	.873
B		66.7	30	96.7	110	1.138
C	20	66.7	45	131.7	120	.911
v_1	70	266.7	75			
v^*	60	250	80			

(c) The completed table for year 1.

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

Supply \ Usage	Industry			Intermediate usage u^*	Final demand	Total supply
	A	B	C			
Commodity A	42.7	117.3	0	160	10	200
Commodity B	40	73.7	36.3	150	250	400
Commodity C	17.3	59.0	43.7	120	180	300
Intermediate usage v^*	100	250	80	430	470	900
Primary inputs	100	150	220	470		
Total usage q_1	200	400	300	900		

APPENDIX B

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1989-90 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1983 ASIC

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ASIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING			
01.01	Sheep	0182 (part) 0184 (part) 0185	Sheep-cereal grains Sheep-meat cattle Sheep
01.02	Cereal grains (including oilseeds n.e.c.)	0181 0182 (part) 0183 (part)	Cereal grains (including oilseeds n.e.c.) Sheep-cereal grains Meat cattle-cereal grains
01.03	Meat cattle	0183 (part) 0184 (part) 0186	Meat cattle-cereal grains Sheep-meat cattle Meat cattle
01.04	Milk cattle and pigs	0187 0188	Milk cattle Pigs
01.05	Poultry	0124,5	Poultry
01.06	Agriculture n.e.c.	0134-6 0143,4 0191-6	Fruit Vegetables Other agriculture
02.00	Services to agriculture	0204-6	Services to agriculture
03.00	Forestry and logging	0303,4	Forestry and logging
04.00	Fishing and hunting	0431-4 0440	Fishing Hunting and trapping
MINING			
11.01	Ferrous metal ores	1111,2	Ferrous metal ores
11.02	Non-ferrous metal ores	1121-9	Non-ferrous metal ores
12.00	Coal; oil and gas	1201,2 1300	Coal Oil and gas
14.00	Minerals n.e.c.	1401-4 1501-5	Construction materials Other non-metallic minerals
16.00	Services to mining n.e.c.	1611,2 1620	Mineral exploration (own account) Mining and exploration services n.e.c.
MANUFACTURING			
Food, beverages and tobacco			
21.01	Meat products	2115-7	Meat products
21.02	Milk products	2121-5	Milk products
21.03	Fruit and vegetable products	2131,2	Fruit and vegetable products
21.04	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.	2140	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.
21.05	Flour mill and cereal food products	2151-3	Flour mill and cereal food products

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1989-90 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1983 ASIC — *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ASIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
MANUFACTURING — <i>continued</i>			
21.06	Bread, cakes and biscuits	2161-3	Bread, cakes and biscuits
21.07	Confectionery and cocoa products	2173	Confectionery and cocoa products
21.08	Food products n.e.c.	2171	Raw sugar
		2174	Processed seafoods
		2175	Prepared animal and bird foods
		2176	Food products n.e.c.
21.09	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	2185	Soft drinks, cordials and syrups
21.10	Beer and malt	2186	Beer
		2187	Malt
21.11	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.	2188	Wine and brandy
		2189	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.
22.01	Tobacco products	2190	Tobacco products
Textile, clothing and footwear			
23.01	Cotton ginning, wool scouring and top making	2341	Cotton ginning
		2342	Wool scouring and top making
23.02	Man-made fibres, yarns and broadwoven fabrics	2343	Man-made fibres and yarns
		2344	Man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics
23.03	Cotton yarns, broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven, elastic and household textiles	2345	Cotton yarns and broadwoven fabrics
		2348	Narrow woven and elastic textiles
		2351	Household textiles
23.04	Worsted and woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics	2346	Worsted yarns and broadwoven fabrics
		2347	Woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics
23.05	Textile finishing	2349	Textile finishing
23.06	Textile floor coverings, felt and felt products	2352	Textile floor coverings
		2353	Felt and felt products
23.07	Textile products n.e.c.	2354	Canvas and associated products n.e.c.
		2355	Rope, cordage and twine
		2356	Textile products n.e.c.
24.01	Knitting mills	2441-3	Knitting mills
24.02	Clothing	2451-6	Clothing
24.03	Footwear	2460	Footwear
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)			
25.01	Sawmill products	2531	Log sawmilling
		2532	Resawn and dressed timber
		2536	Wooden containers
		2537	Hardwood woodchips

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1989-90 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1983 ASIC — *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ASIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
MANUFACTURING — <i>continued</i>			
25.02	Veneers and manufactured wood boards	2533	Veneers and manufactured boards of wood
25.03	Joinery and wood products n.e.c.	2534 2535 2538	Wooden doors Wooden structural fittings and joinery n.e.c. Wood products n.e.c.
25.04	Furniture and mattresses	2541,2	Furniture and mattresses
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing			
26.01	Pulp, paper and paperboard	2631	Pulp, paper and paperboard
26.02	Bags, fibreboard containers	2632 2633 2634	Paper bags (including textile bags) Solid fibreboard containers Corrugated fibreboard containers
26.03	Paper products n.e.c.	2635	Paper products n.e.c.
26.04	Publishing; printing and publishing	2641 2642	Publishing Printing and publishing
26.05	Paper stationery; printing and bookbinding; printing trade services n.e.c.	2643 2644 2645	Paper stationery Printing and bookbinding Printing trade services n.e.c.
Chemical, petroleum and coal products			
27.01	Chemical fertilisers	2751	Chemical fertilisers
27.02	Basic chemicals n.e.c.	2752 2753 2754 2755	Industrial gases Synthetic resins and rubber Organic industrial chemicals n.e.c. Inorganic industrial chemicals n.e.c.
27.03	Paints	2762	Paints
27.04	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products; pesticides	2763 2764	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products Pesticides
27.05	Soap and detergents n.e.c.	2765	Soap and other detergents
27.06	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	2766	Cosmetics and toilet preparations
27.07	Chemical products n.e.c.	2761 2767 2768	Ammunition, explosives and fireworks Inks Chemical products n.e.c.
27.08	Petroleum and coal products	2770 2780	Petroleum refining Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.
Non-metallic mineral products			
28.01	Glass and glass products	2850	Glass and glass products
28.02	Clay products and refractories	2861-4	Clay products and refractories
28.03	Cement	2871	Cement
28.04	Ready mixed concrete	2872	Ready mixed concrete

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1989-90 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1983 ASIC — *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ASIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
MANUFACTURING — <i>continued</i>			
28.05	Concrete products	2873 2874	Concrete pipes and box culverts Concrete products n.e.c.
28.06	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	2881-4	Other non-metallic mineral products
Basic metal and fabricated metal products			
29.01	Basic iron and steel	2941-5	Basic iron and steel
29.02	Basic non-ferrous metals and products	2951-7 2961-3	Basic non-ferrous metals Non-ferrous metal basic products
31.01	Structural metal products	3141-3	Structural metal products
31.02	Sheet metal products	3151-3	Sheet metal products
31.03	Metal products n.e.c.	3161-8	Other fabricated metal products
Transport equipment			
32.01	Motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment n.e.c.	3231-4 3245	Motor vehicles and parts Transport equipment n.e.c.
32.02	Ships and boats	3241 3242	Ships Boats
32.03	Railway rolling stock and locomotives	3243	Railway rolling stock and locomotives
32.04	Aircraft	3244	Aircraft
Other machinery and equipment			
33.01	Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	3341-3	Photographic, professional and scientific equipment
33.02	Electronic equipment	3351 3352	Radio and T.V. receivers; audio equipment Electronic equipment n.e.c.
33.03	Refrigerators, household appliances and water heating systems	3353 3354	Refrigerators and household appliances Water heating systems
33.04	Electrical equipment n.e.c.	3355 3356 3357	Electric and telephone cable and wire Batteries Electrical machinery and equipment n.e.c.
33.05	Agricultural machinery	3361	Agricultural machinery
33.06	Construction machinery and materials handling equipment	3362 3363	Construction machinery Materials handling equipment
33.07	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3364 3365 3366 3367 3368 3369	Wood and metal working machinery Pumps and compressors Commercial space heating and cooling equipment Dies, saw blades and machine tool accessories Food processing machinery Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1989-90 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1983 ASIC — continued

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ASIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
MANUFACTURING — continued			
Miscellaneous manufacturing			
34.01	Leather products	3451,2	Leather and leather products
34.02	Rubber products	3461,2	Rubber products
34.03	Plastic and related products	3471-4	Plastic and related products
34.04	Signs and advertising displays; writing and marking equipment	3484 3486	Signs and advertising displays Writing and marking equipment
34.05	Manufacturing n.e.c.	3481 3482 3483 3485 3487	Ophthalmic articles Jewellery and silverware Brooms and brushes Sporting equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER			
36.01	Electricity	3610	Electricity
36.02	Gas	3620	Gas
37.01	Water, sewerage and drainage	3701,2	Water, sewerage and drainage
CONSTRUCTION			
41.01	Residential building construction	4111 4112 4231-49 (part)	Housing construction Residential building construction n.e.c. Special trade construction
41.02	Construction n.e.c.	4113 4121,2 4231-49 (part)	Non-residential building construction Non-building construction Special trade construction
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			
47.01	Wholesale trade	4710-96 (part)	Wholesale trade
48.01	Retail trade	4814-97 (part)	Retail trade
49.01	Mechanical repairs	4731 (part) 4860 (part)	Farm and construction machinery wholesalers Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers
49.02	Repairs n.e.c.	4734 (part) 4710-96 (part) 4857 4814-97 (part)	Business machines wholesalers Wholesale trade (other than 4734) Electric appliance repairers n.e.c. Retail trade (other than 4857)
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE			
51.01	Road transport	5111-23	Road freight and passenger transport
52.01	Railway transport, transport and storage n.e.c.	5200 5500	Rail transport Other transport

INPUT-OUTPUT INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: 1989-90 EDITION IN TERMS OF 1983 ASIC — *continued*

<i>Input-output industry classification</i>		<i>Corresponding ASIC industries</i>	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE — <i>continued</i>			
53.01	Water transport	5307-9	Water transport
54.01	Air transport	5405-7	Air transport
57.01	Services to transport	5711-3 5721-4 5730 5741-4 5801-3	Services to road transport Services to water transport Services to air transport Other services to transport Storage
COMMUNICATION			
59.01	Communication	5900	Communication
FINANCE, PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES			
61.01	Banking	6141-4	Banking
61.02	Non-bank finance	6151-6	Non-bank finance
61.03	Investment and services to finance and investment	6161-3 6171.2	Investment Services to finance and investment
61.04	Insurance and services to insurance	6231-4 6240	Insurance Services to insurance
61.05	Business services n.e.c.	6310 6322 6334-6 6371.2 6381-9 6390	Real estate agents Property operators and developers n.e.c. Technical services Legal and accounting services Other business services Plant hire and leasing n.e.c.
61.06	Ownership of dwelling services	6321	Residential property operators
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE			
71.01	Public administration	7111-30	Public administration
72.01	Defence	7200	Defence
COMMUNITY SERVICES			
81.01	Health	8141-60	Health
82.01	Education, museum and library services	8231-52	Education, museum and library services
83.01	Welfare and religious institutions and community services n.e.c.	8304-6 8461-95	Welfare and religious institutions Other community services
RECREATIONAL, PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES			
91.01	Entertainment and recreational services	9131-44	Entertainment and recreational services
92.01	Restaurants, hotels and clubs	9231-44	Restaurants, hotels and clubs
93.01	Personal services	9340-64 9400	Personal services Private households employing staff

APPENDIX C

**KEY BETWEEN THE AGGREGATED (28) INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION
AND THE DISAGGREGATED (109) INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION**

1. Agriculture	01.01	Sheep
	01.02	Cereal grains (including oilseeds n.e.c.)
	01.03	Meat cattle
	01.04	Milk cattle and pigs
	01.05	Poultry
	01.06	Agriculture n.e.c.
2. Forestry, fishing and hunting	02.00	Services to agriculture
	03.00	Forestry and logging
3. Mining	04.00	Fishing and hunting
	11.01	Ferrous metal ores
	11.02	Non-ferrous metal ores
	12.00	Coal, oil and gas
	14.00	Minerals n.e.c.
4. Meat and milk products	16.00	Services to mining n.e.c.
	21.01	Meat products
5. Food products n.e.c.	21.02	Milk products
	21.03	Fruit and vegetable products
	21.04	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.
	21.05	Flour mill and cereal food products
	21.06	Bread, cakes and biscuits
	21.07	Confectionery and cocoa products
	21.08	Food products n.e.c.
	6. Beverages and tobacco products	21.09
21.10		Beer and malt
21.11		Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.
22.01		Tobacco products
7. Textiles	23.01	Cotton ginning, wool scouring and top making
	23.02	Man-made fibres, yarns and broadwoven fabrics
	23.03	Cotton yarns, broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven, elastic and household textiles
	23.04	Worsted and woollen yarns and broadwoven fabrics
	23.05	Textile finishing
	23.06	Textile floor coverings, felt and felt products
	23.07	Textile products n.e.c.
8. Clothing and footwear	24.01	Knitting mills
	24.02	Clothing
	24.03	Footwear
9. Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	25.01	Sawmill products
	25.02	Veneers and manufactured wood boards
	25.03	Joinery and wood products n.e.c.
	25.04	Furniture and mattresses

**KEY BETWEEN THE AGGREGATED (28) INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION
AND THE DISAGGREGATED (109) INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION — *continued***

10. Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26.01	Pulp, paper and paperboard
	26.02	Bags, fibreboard containers
	26.03	Paper products n.e.c.
	26.04	Publishing; printing and publishing
	26.05	Paper stationery; printing and bookbinding; printing trade services n.e.c.
11. Chemicals	27.01	Chemical fertilisers
	27.02	Basic chemicals n.e.c.
	27.03	Paints
	27.04	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products; pesticides
	27.05	Soap and detergents n.e.c.
	27.06	Cosmetics and toilet preparations
	27.07	Chemical products n.e.c.
12. Petroleum and coal products	27.08	Petroleum and coal products
13. Non-metallic mineral products	28.01	Glass and glass products
	28.02	Clay products and refractories
	28.03	Cement
	28.04	Ready mixed concrete
	28.05	Concrete products
	28.06	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
14. Basic metals and products	29.01	Basic iron and steel
	29.02	Basic non-ferrous metals and products
15. Fabricated metal products	31.01	Structural metal products
	31.02	Sheet metal products
	31.03	Metal products
16. Transport equipment	32.01	Motor vehicles and parts and transport equipment n.e.c.
	32.02	Ships and boats
	32.03	Railway rolling stock and locomotives
	32.04	Aircraft
17. Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	33.01	Photographic, professional and scientific equipment
	33.02	Electronic equipment
	33.03	Refrigerators, household appliances and water heating systems
	33.04	Electrical equipment n.e.c.
	33.05	Agricultural machinery
	33.06	Construction machinery and materials handling equipment
	33.07	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
18. Miscellaneous manufacturing	34.01	Leather products
	34.02	Rubber products
	34.03	Plastic and related products
	34.04	Signs and advertising displays; writing and marking equipment
	34.05	Manufacturing n.e.c.
19. Electricity, gas and water	36.01	Electricity
	36.02	Gas
	37.01	Water, sewerage and drainage

**KEY BETWEEN THE AGGREGATED (28) INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION
AND THE DISAGGREGATED (109) INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION — *continued***

20. Construction	41.01	Residential building construction
	41.02	Construction n.e.c.
21. Wholesale and retail trade	47.01	Wholesale trade
	48.01	Retail trade
22. Repairs	49.01	Mechanical repairs
	49.02	Repairs n.e.c.
23. Transport, storage and communication	51.01	Road transport
	52.01	Railway transport, transport and storage n.e.c.
	53.01	Water transport
	54.01	Air transport
	57.01	Services to transport
	59.01	Communication
24. Finance, property and business services	61.01	Banking
	61.02	Non-bank finance
	61.03	Investment and services to finance and investment
	61.04	Insurance and services to insurance
	61.05	Business services n.e.c.
25. Ownership of dwelling services	61.06	Residential property operators
26. Public administration and defence	71.01	Public administration
	72.01	Defence
27. Community services	81.01	Health
	82.01	Education, museum and library services
	83.01	Welfare and religious institutions and community services n.e.c.
28. Recreational, personal and other services	91.01	Entertainment and recreational services
	92.01	Restaurants, hotels and clubs
	93.01	Personal services

APPENDIX D

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

This appendix shows the 1989-90 classification of complementary imports with a value of \$1 million or more at the foreign trade level. This corresponds to a value of \$10 million or more at the IOCC level.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

1989-90 IOCC group	Foreign trade item	Balance of Payments item	Description	Value cif (\$million) 1989-90
01.06	0901.11		Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	72.3
01.06	0901.12		Coffee, not roasted, decaffeinated	5.0
01.06	4001.10		Natural rubber—latex without added synthetic latex	2.1
01.06	4001.22		— excluding latex	41.6
01.06	4001.29		— crepe, not smoked	1.7
01.06	4001.30		Natural gums	2.2
32.01	8711.10		Motor cycles (incl. mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor — cylinder capacity not exceeding 50cc	3.3
32.01	8711.20		Motor cycles (incl. mopeds) — cylinder capacity exceeding 50cc, but not exceeding 250cc	52.8
32.01	8711.30		Motor cycles — cylinder capacity exceeding 250cc, but not exceeding 500cc	18.8
32.01	8711.40		— cylinder capacity exceeding 500cc, but not exceeding 800cc	18.6
32.01	8711.50		— cylinder capacity exceeding 800cc	34.2
Non- classifiable commodities	9999.10 9999.40		Transactions and commodities not classified according to kind (Tariff Items with Government Nature of Entry)	439.1
			Transactions and commodities not classified according to kind (Tariff Items with Concessional Nature of Entry)	18.2
		5(a)	Travel (part)—purchases overseas by Australian residents	1,319.0
		6.1	Australian government—official services (part)	108.0
	6.2	—other (part)	38.0	

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 19 and 20.
 (b) Source : *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1991-92* (3204.0), pp105-111

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

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

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 19 and 20.
(b) Source : Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1991-92 (5204.0), pp106-111.

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

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

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 19 and 20.

(b) Source : Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1991-92 (5204.0), pp105-111.

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

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

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 19 and 20.
(b) Source : Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1991-92 (5204.0), pp105-111

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

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

(a) A reconciliation of comparable flows in the two series is provided in Tables 19 and 20.

(b) Source : *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1991-92* (5204.0), pp105-111.

APPENDIX F

RELEASE OF DATA ON MAGNETIC TAPE AND FLOPPY DISK

This paper provides information about the 1989-90 Input-Output data available for release on floppy disk. An order form is included.

Basic Tables

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

Industry By Industry Tables (Basic Values, Recording Intra-industry Flows)**109 Industries**

Direct allocation of competing imports

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

Indirect allocation of competing imports

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

28 Industries

Direct allocation of competing imports

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

Indirect allocation of competing imports

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

Primary Input Tables

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

Margin Matrices

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

- 19 Wholesale trade (47.01, part)
- 20 Retail trade (48.01, part)
- 21 Road transport (51.01, part)

- 22 Railway transport (52.01, part)
- 23 Water transport (53.01, part)
- 24 Air transport (54.01, part)
- 25 Marine insurance (61.04, part)
- 26 Restaurants, hotels and clubs (92.01, part)
- 27 Commodity taxes (net)
- 28 Pipeline transport (52.01, part)
- 29 Port handling (57.01, part)

Tables 19 to 29 show, for each commodity group, sales by final buyers, complementary imports and re-exports, the usage of each margin by industry and final demand category. These tables are commonly referred to as *margin matrices*. They are subject to significant limitations. Users of the tables should take particular note of the qualifications referred to in the following paragraph.

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

They are being made available because of their importance for some uses of input-output tables. For example, many applications of input-output analysis involve postulating a change in the level of final demand and analysing the effect of this change on the level of output of industries and on the level of imports. The information available about final demand is generally expressed in terms of *purchasers' prices*; however, the flow and coefficient tables used to analyse this demand are valued at *basic values*. Therefore, in order to enable the change to be analysed, information enabling the postulated level of final demand to be adjusted from purchasers' prices to basic values is required. A summary reconciliation of flows valued at purchasers' prices and at basic values is given in Table 4 and details of the margin flows shown in this table are provided in the margin matrices.

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

The margin matrices provide additional details about the margin flows summarised in Table 4. The matrices follow the general structure of Table 2 *Input by industry and final demand category and supply by commodity group* (Absorption matrix), and each cell in each margin matrix relates to a cell in Table 2. A cell in Table 2 shows the usage at basic values of a commodity group by an industry or a final demand category (for example, usage of *milk products* (21.02)

by the *confectionery and cocoa products* (21.07) industry or in private final consumption expenditure); the comparable cell in each of the margin matrices shows the margin applying to that basic value flow.

Estimation of the margin matrices involved two broad steps. First, for each margin type, the value of the margin flow relating to each non-margin commodity in the input-output system (there are approximately 1200 such commodities) was estimated. Second, each of these values, generally, was allocated to each final demand category and to each industry in proportion to the sectors' estimated usage of the non-margin commodity. The results of the application of this mechanical procedure were modified. For example, retail margin was allocated predominantly to private final consumption expenditure and no commodity taxes (net) were associated with the usage of commodities by the industry to which they are primary (i.e. flows shown in the cells on the diagonal of Table 2).

The total usage of each margin by each industry and final demand category shown in the margin matrices (i.e. the column totals of each margin matrix) are incorporated in Table 2. It should be noted that the

values in the rows of the published commodity groups containing the margin commodities (47.01, 48.01, 51.01, etc) are generally greater than the corresponding column total in the margin matrices. This difference occurs because non-margin commodities are included in each of the commodity groups (for example, a *passenger service* commodity is included in the *air transport* (54.01) commodity group).

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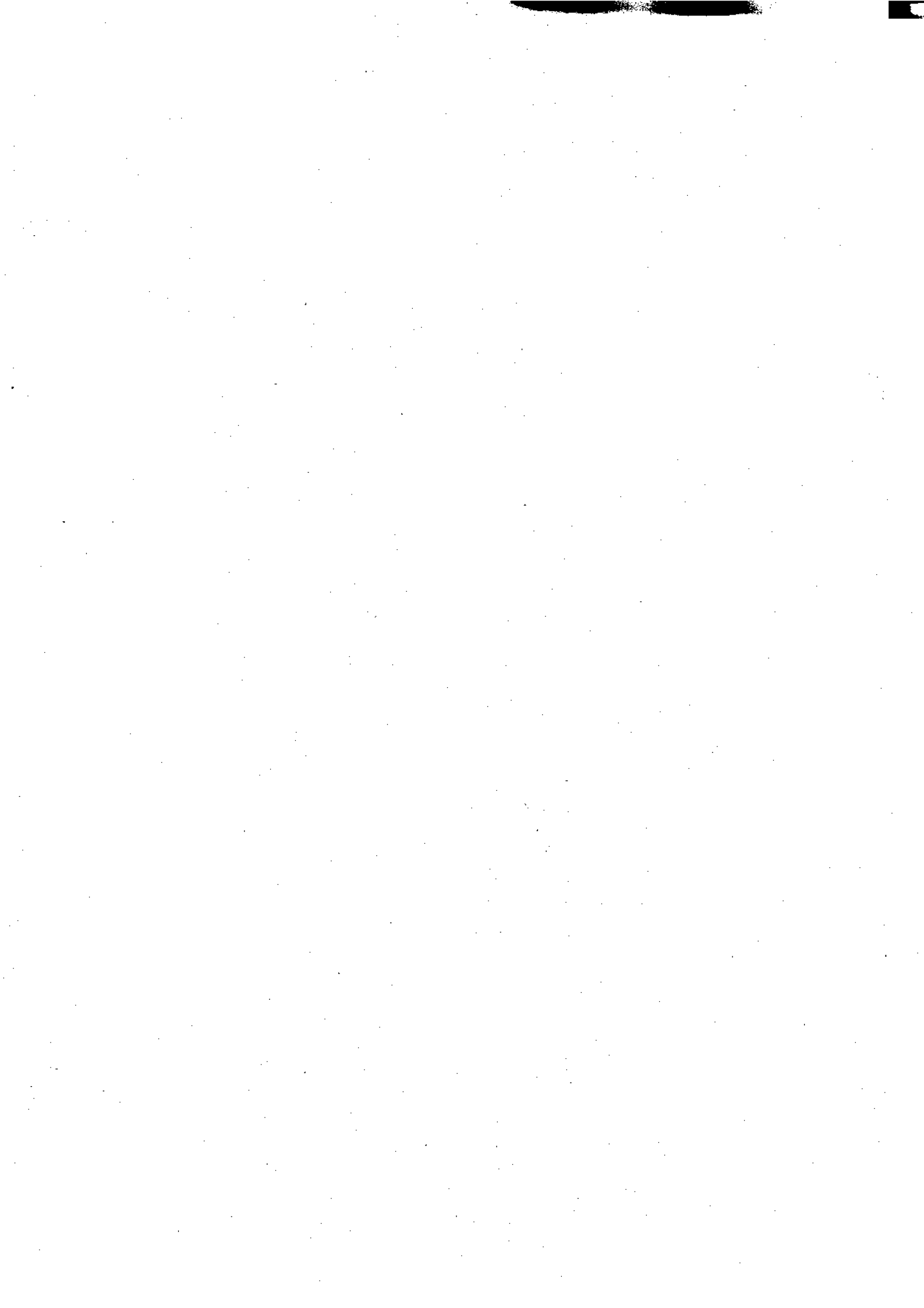
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