

JUNE QUARTER 2009 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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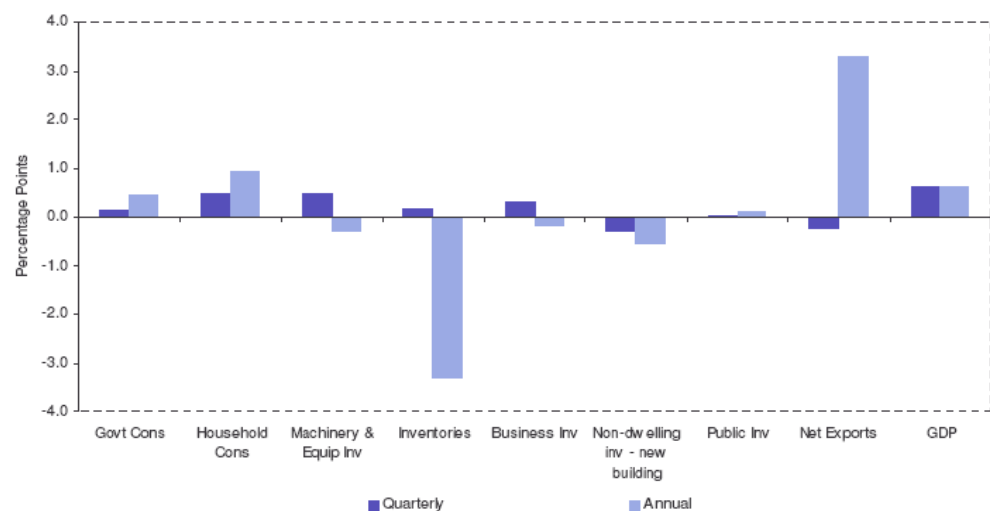
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Economic Growth by Expenditure

- Seasonally adjusted, GDP rose 0.6% in the June quarter 2009 to be up 0.6% in annual terms.
- The significant drivers of growth in the quarter were new machinery and equipment investment and household consumption. Both appear to have benefitted from continued low interest rates and the government's cash grants.
- The main detractors from growth were non-dwelling investment in new building and imports. Business investment made a positive contribution to growth overall.
- In the June quarter, household consumption rose by 0.8% adding 0.5 percentage points to growth, while machinery and equipment investment grew by 5.7% also adding 0.5 percentage points to growth.
- Exports rose by 1.0% while imports rose by 2.1%, with the net impact a detraction of 0.3 percentage points from GDP growth in the quarter. Non-dwelling investment in new buildings fell by 8.8% also detracting 0.3 percentage points from growth in the June quarter.
- Government consumption and investment made small contributions to growth in the quarter. As an important indicator of underlying demand conditions, domestic final demand rose solidly, by 0.8% in the quarter to be up 0.7% in annual terms.

Chart: Contributions to Economic Growth



Contribution by Industry

- On an industry basis, the main positive contributor to growth in the June Quarter 2009 was the property & business services sector (contributing 0.4 percentage points).
- Manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; government administration & defence; and cultural & recreational services each contributed 0.1 percentage points to GDP growth.
- The agriculture, forestry, & fishing sector was the only sector to detract significantly from GDP growth in the quarter (detracting 0.4 percentage points).

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Contribution by Industry (continued)

- Manufacturing production grew by 0.7% in the quarter to be 7.9% lower over the year.
- The rise in manufacturing in the June quarter 2009 was driven by expansions in food, beverages & tobacco (up 6.2%); printing, publishing & recorded media (up 3.9%); petroleum, coal & chemical products (up 2.9%); and metal products (up 0.4%).
- Production fell most heavily in non-metallic mineral products (down 5.1%); textiles, clothing, footwear & leather (down 5.0%); machinery & equipment (down 4.2%); wood and paper products (down 2.3%).
- Other manufacturing production was broadly steady in the June quarter 2009, falling by just 0.1%.
- The construction sector contracted by 0.4% in the June quarter 2009, to be 1.6% lower over the year.
- Fiscal & monetary policy stimulus continued to support the retail trade sector in the June quarter 2009, with the sector expanding by 1.7% in the quarter and by 3.6% over the year.

Table: Economic Growth by Sector

	Growth Rate (%)		Percentage Point Contribution to growth June quarter 2009
	June quarter 2009	Year to June quarter 2009	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-15.3	4.3	-0.4
Mining	-0.4	-1.7	0.0
Food, beverage and alcohol	6.2	6.8	0.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	-5.0	-20.7	0.0
Wood and paper products	-2.3	-13.1	0.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	3.9	-8.0	0.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical	2.9	-10.0	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	-5.1	-14.8	0.0
Metal products	0.4	-7.4	0.0
Machinery and equipment	-4.2	-14.1	-0.1
Other manufacturing	-0.1	-12.3	0.0
Manufacturing	0.7	-7.9	0.1
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	7.8	0.0
Construction	-0.4	-1.6	0.0
Wholesale trade	2.1	-2.4	0.1
Retail trade	1.7	3.6	0.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.9	0.1	0.0
Transport and storage	0.5	-4.3	0.0
Communication services	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.3	0.0
Property and business services	3.8	-3.0	0.4
Government administration and defence	3.4	8.2	0.1
Education	0.4	1.5	0.0
Health and community services	0.3	1.9	0.0
Cultural and recreational services	3.7	3.3	0.1
Personal and other services	0.0	0.5	0.0

Other Measures

- The household consumption chain price index, the national accounts measure most comparable to the CPI, increased by 0.3% over the quarter to be 2.7% over the year.
- Labour productivity measures improved slightly in the quarter; with trend GDP per hour worked in the market sector increasing by 0.1%, to be 0.8% higher over the year.