Gross Domestic Product: June 2015 quarter

Embargoed until 10:45am – 17 September 2015

Key facts

Economic activity, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), grew 0.4 percent in the June 2015 quarter.

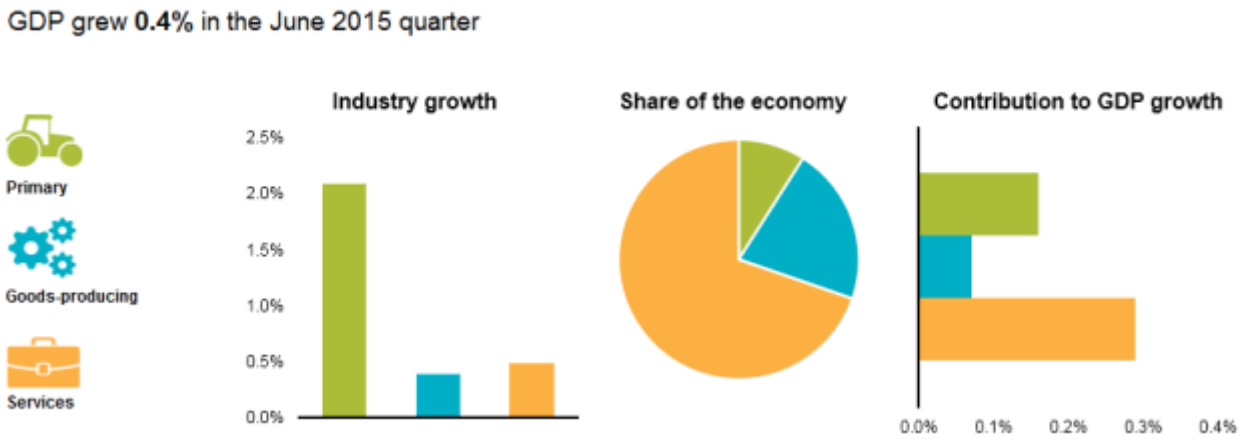
The main movements by industry were:

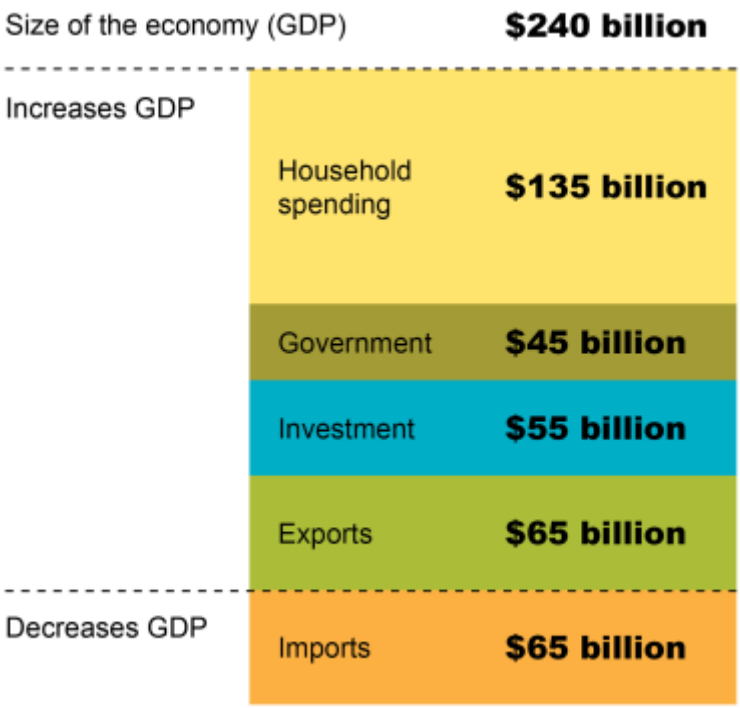
- agriculture was **up** 3.0 percent, due to increased dairy production
- mining was **up** 2.5 percent, due to an increase in oil and gas extraction
- business services was **up** 2.3 percent, due to widespread increases
- rental, hiring, and real estate services was **up** 1.1 percent, due to an increase in real estate services
- transport was **down** 1.8 percent, due to decreases in road transport and transport support services.

Expenditure on gross domestic product grew 0.2 percent in the June 2015 quarter.

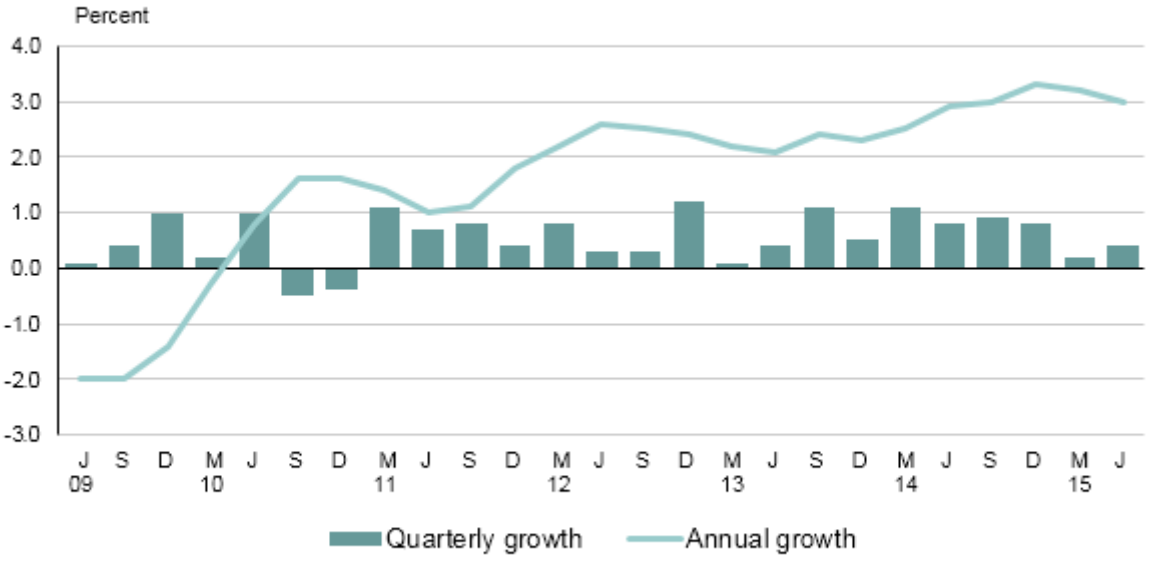
The main movements in GDE were:

- household consumption expenditure was **up** 0.9 percent, due to increased spending on durable goods, non-durable goods, and services
- investment in fixed assets was **up** 1.7 percent, due to increases in plant, machinery, and equipment, and other construction
- exports of goods and services was **down** 1.1 percent, while imports of goods and services was **up** 2.3 percent.





Gross domestic product
Quarterly growth[1] and annual growth



1. Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

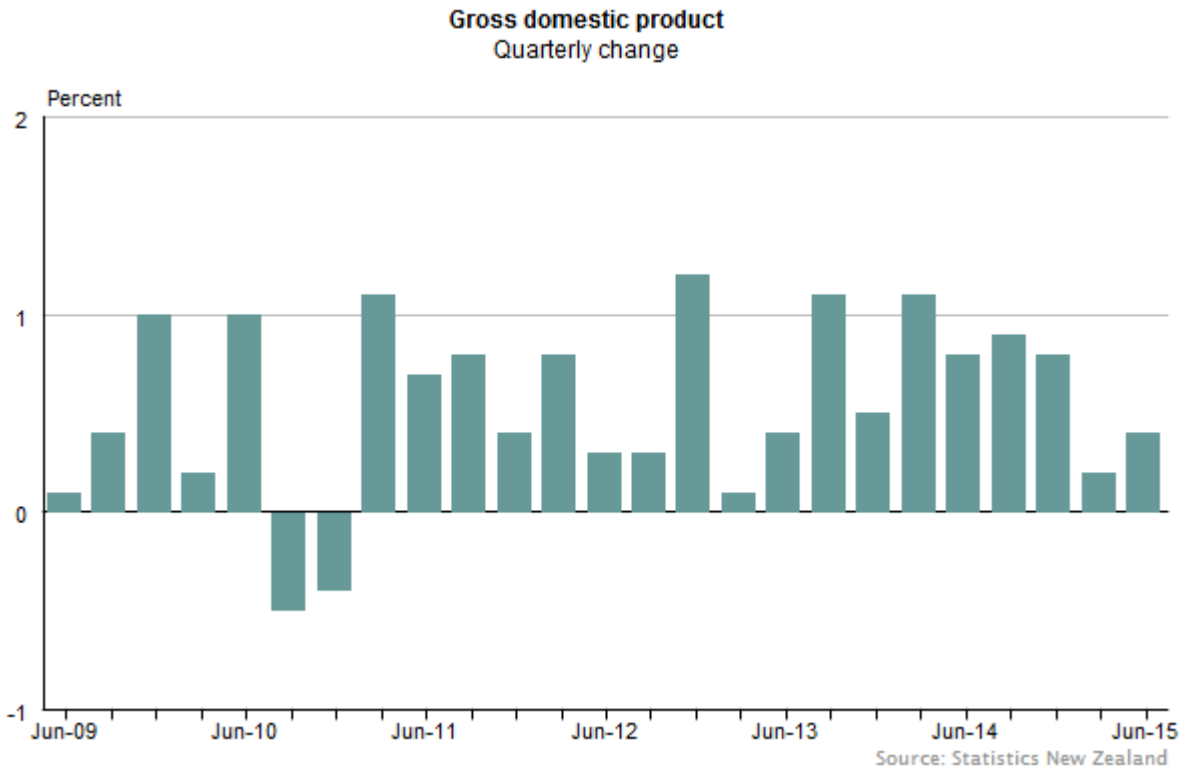
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Liz MacPherson, Government Statistician
ISSN 1178-0290
17 September 2015

Commentary

New Zealand economy grows 0.4 percent

Gross domestic product (GDP) was up 0.4 percent in the June 2015 quarter. This follows a 0.2 percent rise in the March 2015 quarter. Growth for the year ended June 2015 was 3.0 percent.



Note: Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

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- mining was **up** 2.5 percent, due to an increase in oil and gas extraction
- business services was **up** 2.3 percent, due to widespread increases
- rental, hiring, and real estate services was **up** 1.1 percent, due to an increase in real estate services

- transport was **down** 1.8 percent, due to decreases in road transport and transport support services.

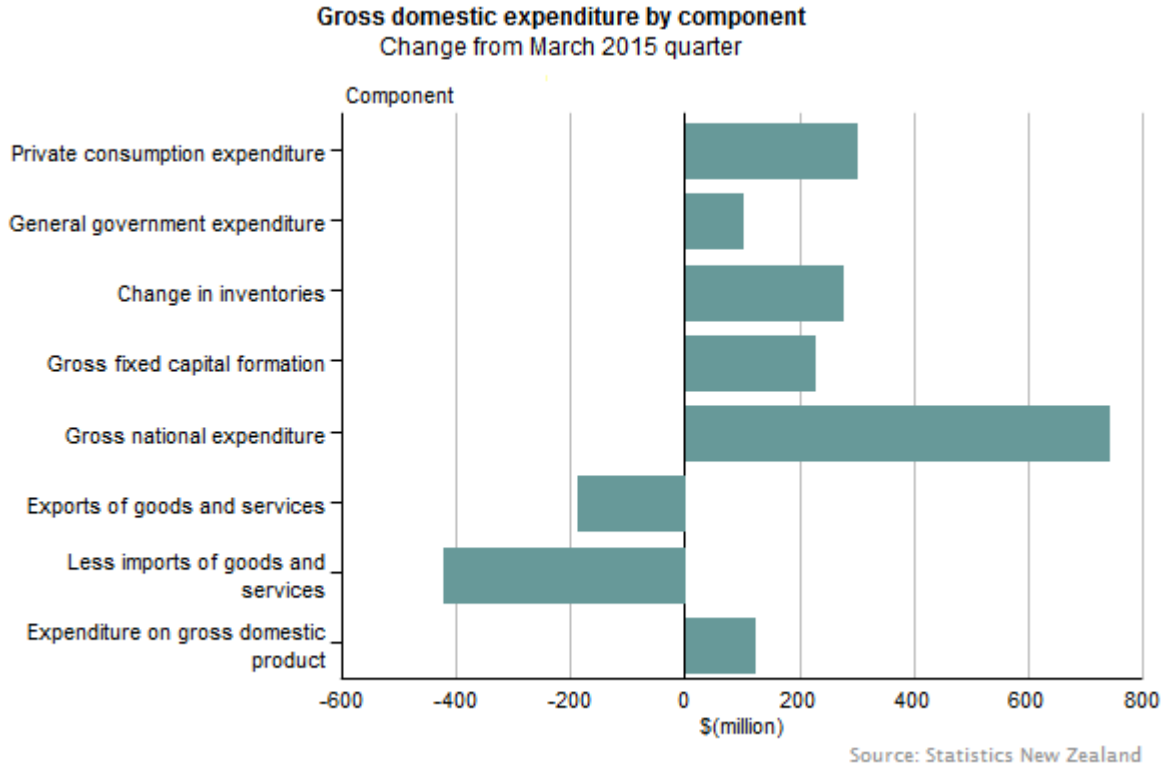
Expenditure on GDP up 0.2 percent

The expenditure measure of GDP rose 0.2 percent in the June 2015 quarter, following a revised 0.3 percent increase in the March 2015 quarter.

Note: The expenditure and production measures of GDP are conceptually the same, but use different data sources, so can differ in practice. The production measure of GDP measures the volume of goods and services produced in the economy, while the expenditure measure shows how these goods and services were used. While the production-based and expenditure-based measures are both official series, the production-based measure historically shows less volatility and is the preferred series for the quarter-on-quarter changes.

The main movements in the expenditure measure of GDP this quarter were:

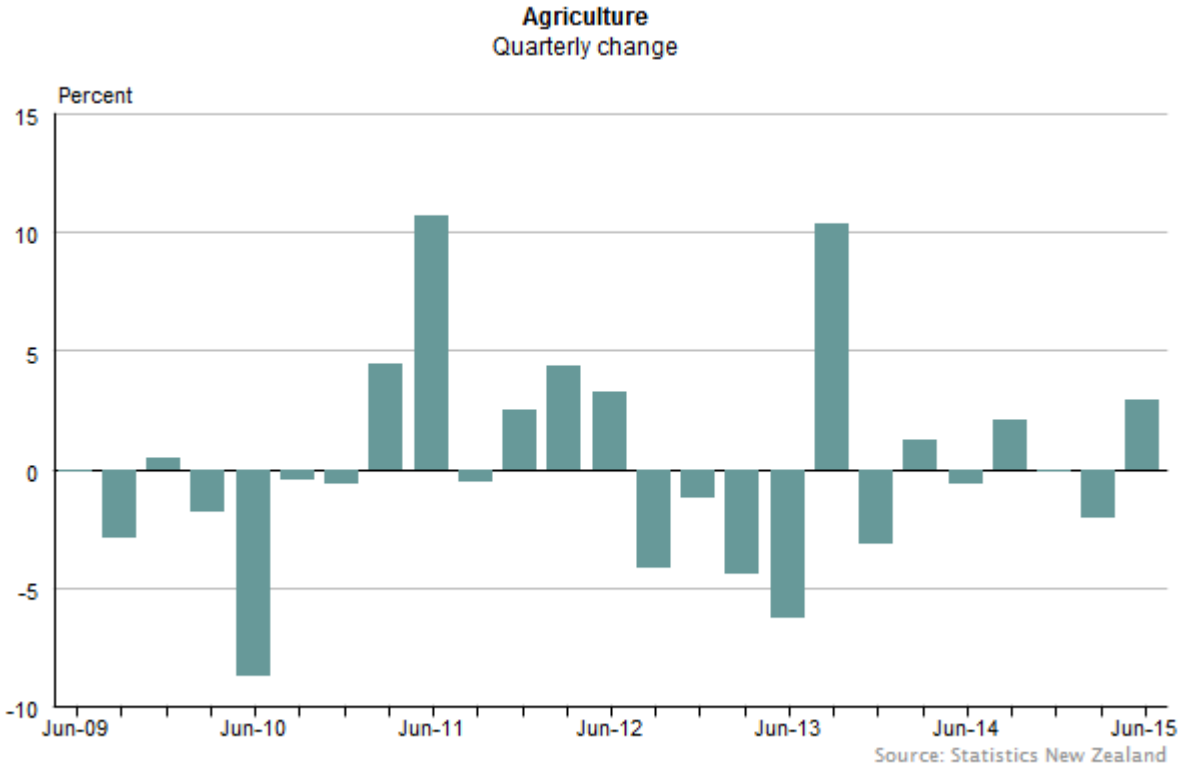
- household consumption expenditure was **up** 0.9 percent, due to increased spending on durable goods, non-durable goods, and services
- investment in fixed assets was **up** 1.7 percent, due to increases in plant, machinery, and equipment; and other construction
- exports of goods and services was **down** 1.1 percent, while imports of goods and services was **up** 2.3 percent.



Note: Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

Agriculture increases due to dairy production

Agricultural production increased 3.0 percent. This was due to increased dairy production. Beef farming and lamb farming were also up, while sheep farming was down. Agricultural activity has recovered to its highest levels since the December 2012 quarter, before the widespread drought that struck in the first half of 2013.

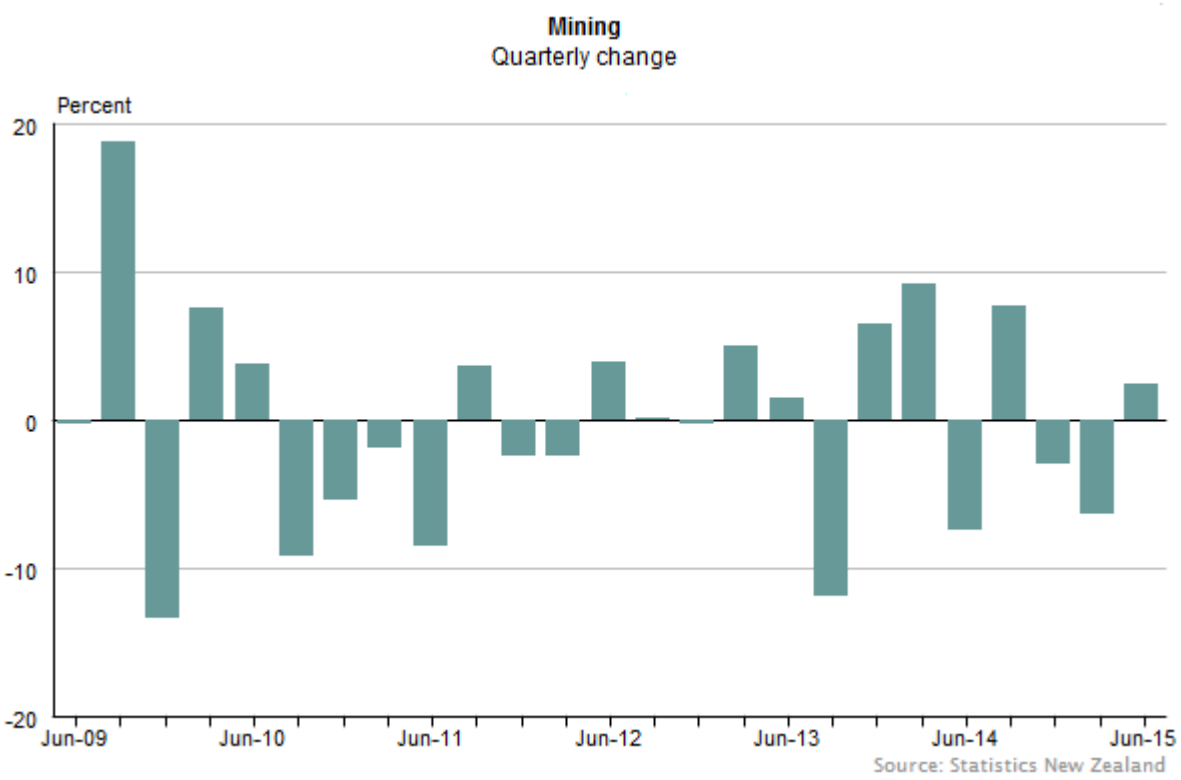


Note: Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

Food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing was also up in the June 2015 quarter, due to strong dairy product manufacturing. Inventories of meat and dairy products built up as exports of these goods fell.

Increased oil and gas extraction boosts mining

Mining activity increased 2.5 percent this quarter. This was due to an increase in oil and gas extraction. In this quarter, a new oil well opened and another reopened. The increase in extraction was partly offset by falls in coal mining and oil exploration.



Note: Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

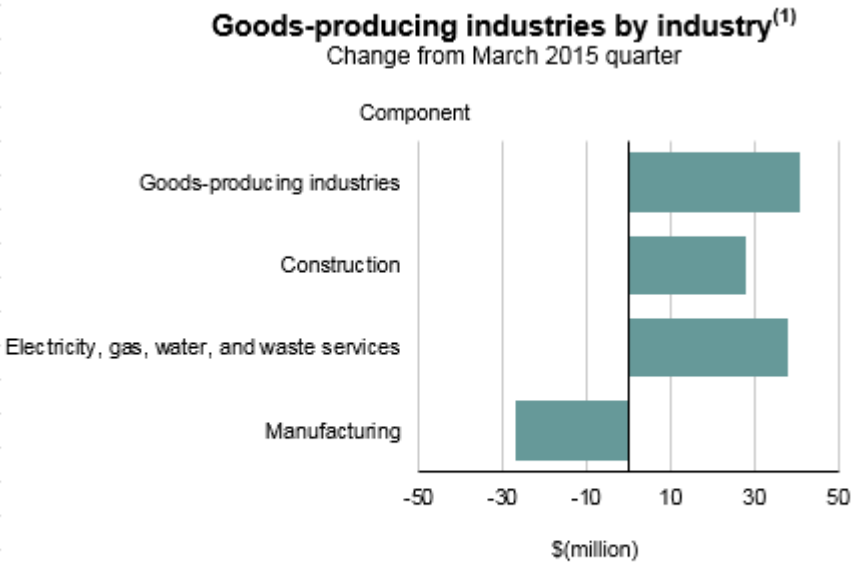
Imports of refined petroleum products and exports of coal, crude petroleum and ores, gases both increased in the June quarter, while petroleum, chemical, and rubber manufacturing decreased.

A maintenance shutdown of the Marsden Point refinery in May 2015 is reflected in increased imports of refined petroleum products and lubricants in the latest quarter.
See Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices and Volumes): June 2015 quarter for more information.

Goods industries produce mixed results

Goods-producing industries increased 0.4 percent in the June 2015 quarter. Annually, goods-producing industries increased 3.5 percent.

- Electricity, gas, water, and waste services activity increased 2.4 percent. This was due to a rebound in electricity generation and on-selling, with increased hydro generation when compared with last quarter.
- Construction activity increased 0.8 percent. The increase was largely due to an increase in infrastructure building. Non-residential building activity also increased, while residential building activity and construction services fell.
- Manufacturing activity decreased 0.4 percent. Overall, eight of the nine manufacturing industries decreased – in particular, petroleum, chemical, and rubber manufacturing, and transport equipment, machinery, and equipment manufacturing. Food manufacturing was up, driven by dairy manufacturing.



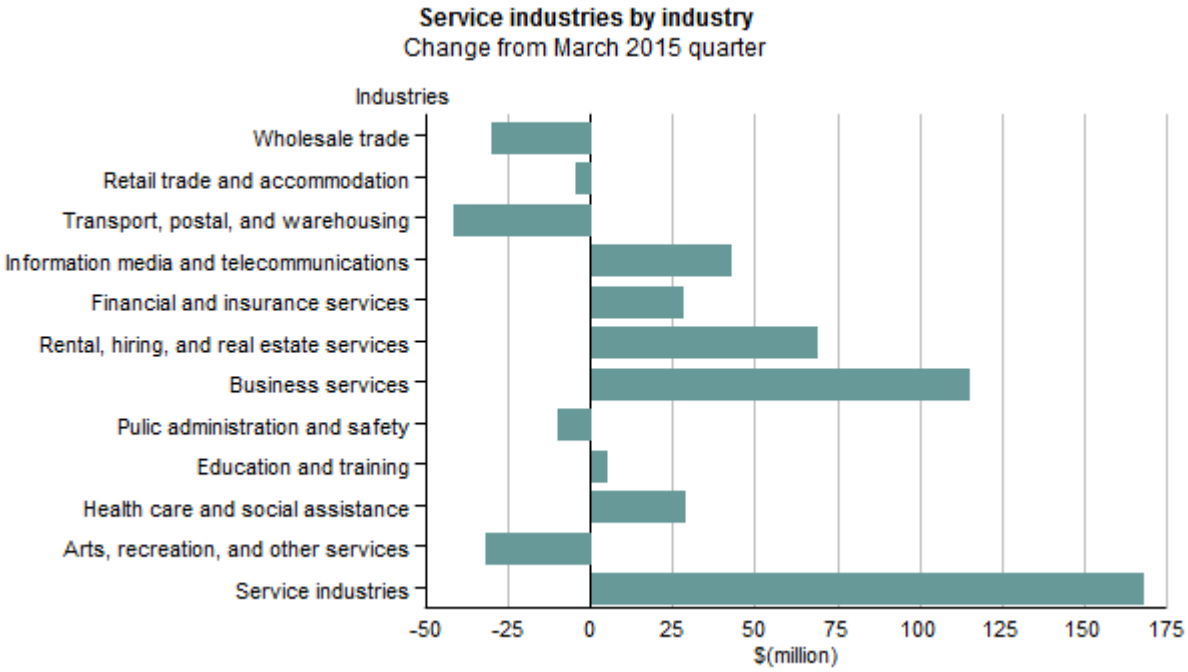
1. Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Services growth mixed

Service industries increased 0.5 percent in the June 2015 quarter, and increased 2.7 percent in the year to June 2015.

- Business services increased 2.3 percent. Overall, seven of the eight business service industries were up. In particular, computer system design; and scientific, architectural, and engineering services increased strongly.
- Rental, hiring, and real estate services grew 1.1 percent, due to a large increase in real estate services.
- Transport, postal, and warehousing activity fell 1.8 percent – the biggest quarterly fall since March 2009. The fall was mainly due to lower road transport activity and transport support services.



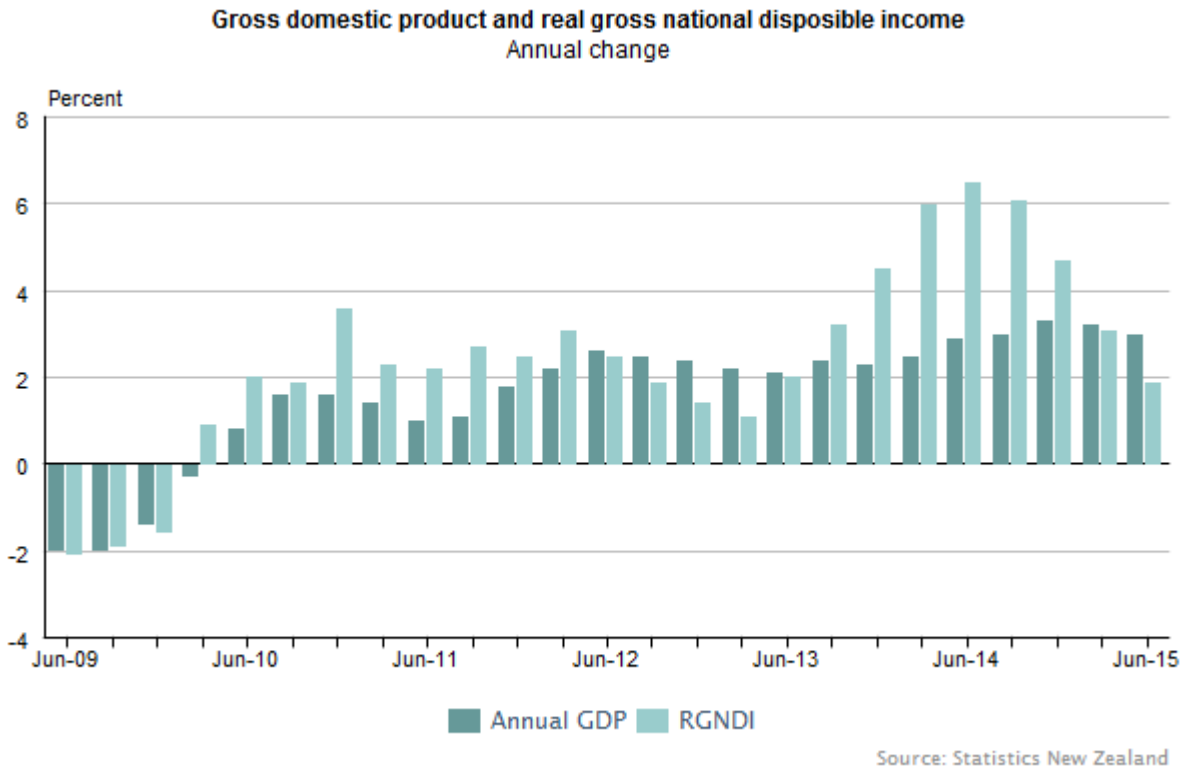
Note: Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

RGNDI up 0.9 percent

Real gross national disposable income (RGNDI), which measures the real purchasing power of New Zealand's disposable income, was up 0.9 percent in the June 2015 quarter. This follows a 1.1 percent increase in March 2015.

RGNDI increased 1.9 percent for the June 2015 year, compared with an increase in GDP of 3.0 percent over the same period.

The increase in the terms of trade was the reason RGNDI grew faster than GDP this quarter. Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices and Volumes): June 2015 quarter reported a 1.3 percent increase in the merchandise terms of trade, due to export prices rising more than import prices.



Note: Actual chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices.

See definitions for more about RGNDI.

International comparisons

Country	Quarterly percentage change in GDP	Change from same quarter previous year
New Zealand	0.4	2.4
United States	0.9	2.7
United Kingdom	0.7	2.6
Canada	-0.1	1.0
Australia	0.2	2.0
Japan	-0.3	0.9
Euro area (19 countries)	0.4	1.5

For more detailed data see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) is New Zealand's official measure of economic growth.

Three different approaches can be taken to calculate GDP – the production approach, the expenditure approach, and the income approach. We use the production and expenditure approaches to calculate New Zealand's GDP on a quarterly basis. The production approach is available on a chain-volume basis, while the expenditure approach is on a chain-volume basis and in current prices. Chain-volume estimates have the effect of price change (inflation) removed from them.

The **production approach** to GDP measures the total value of goods and services produced in New Zealand, after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the production process. This is also known as the value-added approach.

The **expenditure approach** to GDP (also known as gross domestic expenditure or GDE) measures the final purchases of goods and services produced in the New Zealand domestic territory. Exports are added to domestic consumption, as they represent goods and services produced in New Zealand, while imports are subtracted. Imports represent goods and services produced by other economies.

Conceptually, both the production-based and expenditure-based GDP series measure economic growth, so should produce the same growth rates. However, as each series uses independent data and estimation techniques, some differences between the alternative measures arise. The expenditure-based series has historically shown more quarterly volatility and is more likely to be subject to timing and valuation problems. For these reasons, we prefer the production-based measure for quarter-on-quarter and annual changes.

More definitions

Broad industry groups: in tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 27, we combine industry groups to form the following broad groupings, based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06):

- primary industries (agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining)
- goods-producing industries (manufacturing; electricity, gas, water, and waste services; construction)
- service industries (wholesale trade; retail, accommodation, and restaurants; transport, storage, and warehousing; finance and insurance services; rental, hiring, and real estate services; professional, scientific, technical, administration, and support services; public administration and safety; education and training; health care and social assistance; arts, recreation, and other services).

As well as these industrial groupings, there is an 'unallocated' category. This category includes taxes on production and imports (import duties, GST, and stamp duties) that are not allocated to industries.

Business investment: measures the investment of producers in land improvements; non-residential building; other construction; transport equipment; plant, machinery, and equipment; and intangibles (mining exploration and computer software).

Chain-volume series expressed in 2009/10 prices: are best described as annually reweighted, chained Laspeyres volume indexes. Series are expressed in 2009/10 dollars rather than as index numbers, since this has the advantage of showing the relative size of each component. Volume series were first expressed in 2009/10 prices in *Gross Domestic Product: September 2014 quarter*. Previously, we used 1995/96 prices.

See data quality for more information on chain-volume series under 'Constructing a chain-volume series'.

Change in inventories: is change in the value of inventories of raw materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods, over a given period. The change is measured in the appropriate prices in the market at the time additions and withdrawals are made. The correct valuation of the change in inventories requires continually updated data on the quantities of individual commodities held in stock, together with appropriate prices. As this data is rarely available, our usual practice is to revalue stocks at the end of the period. This is the best estimate of the physical change in stocks during a given period.

Durable goods: are goods that are not consumed in one use (eg appliances and electronic goods).

Gross fixed capital formation: producers' outlay on durable fixed assets, such as buildings, motor vehicles, plant and machinery, hydro-electric construction, roading, and improvements to land. 'Gross' indicates that consumption of fixed capital is not deducted from the value of the outlays.

Gross national disposable income (GNDI): is the income received (less income payable) by New Zealand residents, from both domestic and overseas sources, after taking account of income redistribution by way of international transfers, or gross national income plus net international transfers.

Household consumption expenditure (HCE): is an estimate of total expenditure by New Zealand resident households. It includes expenditure by New Zealand households overseas but does not include expenditure by overseas tourists in New Zealand.

Implicit price deflators: tables 23 and 24 contain implicit price deflators (IPDs) for expenditure on GDP and its components. IPDs provide a broad measure of price change for total economic activity and each of the expenditure components.

Low-value imports: are imports of goods purchased directly by New Zealand households that have a value of less than $1,000. We estimate these separately as they are not captured in the administrative data used to measure imports of goods.

Non-durable goods: are goods that are either consumed immediately in one use or within three years.

Real gross national disposable income (RGNDI): measures the real purchasing power of national disposable income, taking into account changes in the terms of trade, and real gains or losses from net investment and transfer income with the rest of the world. Effectively, it is a measure of the volume of goods and services New Zealand residents have command over.

See data quality for more information on calculating RGNDI under 'Calculating real gross national disposable income'.

Services: are products other than tangible goods. Services result from production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or makes the exchange of products or financial assets possible.

Value added: is the value created by a process of production. Value added equals output minus intermediate consumption.

Related links

Next release

Gross Domestic Product: September 2015 quarter will be released on 17 December 2015. As in previous years, it will include methodology improvements and the incorporation of annual benchmarks. We will publish information on the methodology improvements before the release.

Subscribe to information releases, including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

The release calendar lists all information releases by date of release.

Related releases

Benchmarks from National Accounts (Industry Benchmarks): Year ended March 2012 are used to reconcile the quarterly production measure of GDP.

Benchmarks from National Accounts (Income and Expenditure): Year ended March 2014 are used to reconcile the quarterly expenditure measure of GDP.

Past releases

Gross Domestic Product – information releases has links to past releases.

Related information

National accounts provide an annual measure of economic aggregates in the New Zealand economy.

Data quality

Period-specific information
This section contains information that has changed since the last release.

- Reference period

General information
This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- Data source
- Incorporating annual data
- System of National Accounts
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006
- Constructing a chain-volume series
- Revisions resulting from chain-linking
- Calculating real gross national disposable income
- Per capita measures
- Calculating implicit price deflators
- Revisions policy
- Interpreting the data
- Confidentiality and accessing the data
- More information

Period-specific information

Reference period

We collected information for this release for the period April–June 2015.

General information

Data source

Quarterly gross domestic product: Sources and methods (fourth edition) presents the sources and methods we use in compiling quarterly GDP.

Incorporating annual data

National Accounts (Industry Benchmarks): Year ended March 2012 and National Accounts (Income and Expenditure): Year ended March 2014 were released on 21 November 2014. As annual data has a wider range of data sources, it is more complete. We reconciled the quarterly estimates of industries in GDP and the components of gross domestic expenditure (GDE) to annual estimates to ensure we show the most robust picture of economic activity.

We incorporated annual benchmarks for the production measure of GDP up to the year ended March 2012, and to the year ended March 2014 for GDE.

System of National Accounts

The conceptual framework we use to compile New Zealand's national accounts and GDP is based on the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008SNA). The 2008SNA is jointly published by the United Nations, the Commission of the European Communities, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank.

The 2008SNA was first introduced into New Zealand accounts at the end of 2014.

See Preview of 2014 national accounts improvements for more information about implementing 2008SNA.

Gross Domestic Product: June 2014 quarter was the last GDP release to use the 1993 version of the System of National Accounts.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006

The production measure of GDP is presented by industry. The industry classification we use for GDP is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).

See ANZSIC 2006 – industry classification for more information about implementing ANZSIC06.

Constructing a chain-volume series

We construct the chain-volume measures of GDP and GDE by:

(a) compiling a Laspeyres volume index of the component in question, using the previous year's prices as weights; then

(b) chaining the sequence of annual movements to produce a continuous time series.

This procedure is used at different levels within the accounts. For example, we compile GDP by weighting together the individual industry value-added components to produce a Laspeyres volume index for each quarter, and then linking the resulting indexes to produce the GDP time series. Each industry component, such as transport, postal, and warehousing, is also a chained-volume series. At the lowest level, the 'elemental series' are not chained and are either single series in their own right or fixed-weight series comprising many components. Chaining is not adopted, either because the details needed for annual weights are not available, or relative price changes are not significant.

The base year for fixed-weight series was updated from 1995/96 to 2009/10 in *Gross Domestic Product: September 2014*.

Note that chain-volume series are not additive (ie the chain-volume series for an aggregate will not equal the sum of the values of its components).

See Chain volume measures in national accounts for a full explanation of the concepts and procedures used to compile chain-volume series.

Revisions resulting from chain-linking

One of the key benefits of adopting chain-volume measures in place of fixed-weight series is that the relative weights of the component series are more up-to-date. This reduces the likelihood of introducing biases in the volume measures, which would otherwise become progressively unrepresentative as relative prices change. The disadvantage is that the annual reweighting introduces another cause for revision.

Reweighting is part of our annual revisions cycle and is usually timed to coincide with introducing other new annual data from the current price GDP accounts. See 'Incorporating annual data' above.

The current price annual accounts provide the detailed component series needed for weighting the production-based series of GDP. There is usually a two-year time lag before these detailed series are available. The latest year for which up-to-date weights were used for the production-based series is for the year ended 31 March 2012; all subsequent quarters use these weights.

Current price data for GDE components are more timely. As a result, the latest year for which we use up-to-date weights for the GDE series is for the year ended 31 March 2014. All subsequent quarters use these weights.

When the weights are updated, this procedure results in revisions to all periods beyond the latest year for which detailed series are available (currently 2011/12 for the production-based measure and 2013/14 for the expenditure-based measure).

Calculating real gross national disposable income

We calculate RGNDI as follows:

chain-volume measure of **gross domestic product** (production-based measure)
plus a terms of trade effect (trading gain/loss)
equals real gross domestic income
plus real value of total net investment income
equals real gross national income
plus real value of total net transfers
equals real gross national disposable income

where the terms of trade effect is defined as:
current price exports deflated by an imports implicit price index
less chain-volume measure of exports

and the real value of total net investment income equals:
investment income credits
less investment income debits
all deflated by an imports implicit price index

and the real value of total net transfers equals:
transfers credits
less transfers debits
all deflated by an imports implicit price index.

Per capita measures

A per capita measure is simply the series in question divided by the projected population of New Zealand. From the March 1991 quarter onwards, we use the 'estimated resident population of New Zealand'. This is defined as New Zealand residents currently in New Zealand plus those temporarily overseas. We exclude overseas tourists visiting New Zealand.

Calculating implicit price deflators

We calculate implicit price deflators (IPDs) by dividing the seasonally adjusted current price quarterly series by the equivalent chain-volume series. This provides a broad estimate of price change between the base period and any other period. Significant compositional changes may result in the IPDs being a less precise estimate of price change. This problem is more likely to occur in the gross national expenditure and expenditure on GDP aggregates. This is because both measures include the change in inventories item, which is highly subject to compositional changes, including a change in sign.

Revisions policy

We may revise previously published series each quarter. The frequency and cause of these revisions are listed below.

- **Quarterly –** more data becoming available for the latest quarters, which is used to replace existing estimates. Revisions to quarterly data (eg revisions to BoP or the Retail Trade Survey), which we incorporate as soon as possible to maintain consistency between published macroeconomic statistics.
- **Annual –** introduction of annual data after the release of the latest annual national accounts; annual updating of the weights used to link component series to totals and subsequent chaining (see 'Revisions resulting from chain-linking' above).
- **Irregular –** for example, methodological changes. Note that as far as possible, we incorporate revisions of this nature to coincide with the annual cycle of revisions outlined above, or discuss them in a separate paper ahead of the changes.

Each of the above causes for revision, and/or the addition of a new point in the actual quarterly series, can alter seasonal factors and may lead to a revision in the seasonally adjusted series.

Interpreting the data

Annual percentage changes

When using annual percentage changes, our customers should take care to ensure the measures used are correctly understood. Annual measures are calculated by summing the actual series for a four-quarter period. Unless otherwise stated, the annual percentage change is the most recent four-quarter period compared with the previous four-quarter period.

Direct and indirect seasonal adjustment

The level at which a series is seasonally adjusted is important, since it has the potential to affect the series' quality. The individual component series of the main economic variables can be seasonally adjusted and then summed to derive totals. This is called an indirect seasonal adjustment. Alternatively, the main economic variables can be seasonally adjusted at the total level, independently of the seasonal adjustment of their components. The adjustment of the total

of an aggregate series is called a direct seasonal adjustment. The indirect approach has the advantage of retaining additivity, but this applies only to the current price series. While the indirect approach conceptually also provides additivity for volume series, additivity is lost by chain-linking.

The direct approach will often give better results if the component series show similar seasonal patterns. At the most detailed level, the irregular factor may be large compared with the seasonal factor and therefore may make it difficult to perform a proper seasonal adjustment. In a small country like New Zealand, irregular events can have a strong impact on particular data. However, if the component series show the same seasonal pattern, aggregation often reduces the effect of the irregular factors in the component series. This is relevant for New Zealand, where seasonal fluctuations in the primary industries affect economic series.

We analysed both direct and indirect approaches for the two quarterly GDP aggregates, the production and expenditure on GDP. We prefer to use the direct approach because the resulting series are smoother and more stable.

The residual between the seasonally adjusted components and the aggregates is referred to as the balancing item. The balancing item will often show significant seasonal variations. This is expected, as it captures the undetected seasonality in the component series.

Note: The level at which seasonal adjustment is applied to quarterly GDP series may differ from other Statistics NZ surveys (eg the Economic Survey of Manufacturing and the Wholesale Trade Survey). These may contribute to differences in the aggregate seasonally adjusted series.

Explanation of the seasonally adjusted balancing item

Seasonal adjustment removes seasonal variation from a statistical series. By removing seasonal effects from GDP, we can better understand the underlying economic activity. Examples of seasonal variation in economic activity are milking and lambing seasons, Christmas shopping, and peak periods for visitors to New Zealand.

The seasonal adjustment balancing item is the difference between directly seasonally adjusting total GDP and seasonally adjusting each component of GDP and adding them together. Directly seasonally adjusting total GDP is our preferred method. The seasonal adjustment balancing item does not contribute to GDP and therefore should not be interpreted as an economic variable. It should also not be interpreted as a margin of error for the headline measure of GDP, as over the course of a year it balances out to zero.

We seasonally adjust quarterly GDP in line with international best practice.

Confidentiality and accessing the data

Data collected and information contained in this publication must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of individual respondents.

More information

See more information about the quarterly gross domestic product.

Statistics in this release have been produced in accordance with the Official Statistics System principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics for quality. They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality.

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Revisions

We incorporated several revisions into GDP for the June 2015 quarter. Details of these revisions are discussed below.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured

Updated input data for financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) resulted in revisions to financial and insurance services in the production measure of GDP, and to household consumption expenditure, private non-profit consumption expenditure, central and local government final consumption expenditure, and exports and imports of services in the expenditure measure of GDP.

Revisions to exports of travel services

We have revised exports of travel services from the September 2013 quarter to the March 2015 quarter.

The introduction of revised data from the International Visitors Survey (due to an improved outlier detection and treatment methodology), and an update to benchmark information for spending by international students in New Zealand caused these revisions.

Preview of 2015 revisions to balance of payments and national accounts has more information on these revisions.

Corrected consumers price index figures

We corrected some consumers price index (CPI) figures for the March and June 2015 quarters. We incorporated the corrected data in the *Gross Domestic Product: June 2015 quarter* release. The corrections affected the retail trade and accommodation industry and household consumption expenditure. It mainly affected the March 2015 quarter GDP, and the size of the revisions was small.

Some of the CPI figures flow through to other price indexes, such as the producers price index. We will incorporate the updated price indexes in the *Gross Domestic Product: September 2015 quarter* release.

See Consumers price index figures corrected for March and June 2015 quarters.

Interpolation

For areas of the economy that have annual data but lack a quarterly indicator, we use an algorithm, called interpolation, to estimate quarterly movements from an annual benchmark. Annual benchmarks used for the quarterly GDP release are typically for years ended March. Therefore, the June 2015 quarter is the first quarter for the March 2016 year. When a new March year is entered, interpolation re-estimates quarterly movements, which can result in revisions.

Revisions to GDP

- Manufacturing was revised due to revisions incorporated in the Economic Survey of Manufacturing: June 2015 quarter release. The revisions affect the series in the December 2014 and March 2015 quarters.
- Retail trade was revised due to corrections to the consumers price index. For more information, see September 2015 data changes by date and consumers price index figures corrected for March and June 2015 quarters.
- Local government was revised due to revisions incorporated in Local Authority Statistics: June 2015 quarter release. This affected the series back to the June 2010 quarter.
- Updated source data resulted revisions in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; electricity, gas, water, and waste services; construction; transport, postal, and warehousing; information media and telecommunications; rental, hiring, and real estate services; central government; and arts, recreation, and other services.

Revisions to expenditure on GDP

- Household consumption expenditure was revised due to corrections to the consumers price index and the updated International Visitors Survey data, and updated data for electricity, communications, gambling services, insurance services, personal care services, and fringe benefits.
- Central government was revised due to updated Central Government Enterprise Survey data.
- Local government was revised due to updated data from the *Local Authority Statistics: June 2015 quarter* release.
- Gross fixed capital formation was revised due to updated data for transfer costs, updated overseas trade data, and revised tax data.
- Inventories was revised due to updated agriculture and forestry data, and updated Economic Survey of Manufacturing data for the December 2014 and March 2015 quarters.
  See Economic Survey of Manufacturing: June 2015 quarter for more information.
- Imports and exports were revised due to updated overseas merchandise trade data and updated balance of payments data.

Revisions table

The following table shows the previously published and revised quarterly movements for the June 2015 quarter GDP and expenditure on GDP (GDE).

Quarter	GDP		GDE	
	Percentage change from previous quarter			
	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised
June 2009	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
September 2009	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
December 2009	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3
March 2010	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
June 2010	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
September 2010	-0.5	-0.5	-1.6	-1.6
December 2010	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7
March 2011	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
June 2011	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
September 2011	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
December 2011	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
March 2012	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
June 2012	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0
September 2012	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
December 2012	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
March 2013	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
June 2013	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
September 2013	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
December 2013	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
March 2014	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2
June 2014	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2
September 2014	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1
December 2014	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1
March 2015	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the ‘Downloads’ box. If you have problems viewing the files, see opening files and PDFs.

1 Gross domestic product by industry – June 2015 quarter
2 Expenditure on gross domestic product – June 2015 quarter
3 Gross domestic product by industry – quarterly values
4 Gross domestic product by industry – quarterly percentage changes
5 Gross domestic product by industry – annual values
6 Gross domestic product by industry – annual percentage changes
7 Expenditure on gross domestic product – quarterly values
8 Expenditure on gross domestic product – quarterly percentage changes
9 Expenditure on gross domestic product – annual values
10 Expenditure on gross domestic product – annual percentage changes
11 Household consumption expenditure – quarterly values and percentage changes
12 Household consumption expenditure – annual values and percentage changes
13 Gross fixed capital formation – quarterly values and percentage changes
14 Gross fixed capital formation – annual values and percentage changes
15 Exports of goods and services – quarterly values and percentage changes
16 Imports of goods and services – quarterly values and percentage changes
17 Expenditure on gross domestic product current price – quarterly values
18 Expenditure on gross domestic product current price – quarterly percentage changes
19 Expenditure on gross domestic product current price – annual values
20 Expenditure on gross domestic product current price – annual percentage changes
21 Per capita measures – quarterly values and percentage changes
22 Per capita measures – year ended June values and percentage changes
23 Implicit price deflators – quarterly index values and percentage changes
24 Implicit price deflators – annual index values and percentage changes
25 Gross domestic product by industry – percentage changes from same quarter of previous year
26 Gross domestic product by industry – year ended June values
27 Gross domestic product by industry – year ended June percentage changes
28 Expenditure on gross domestic product – year ended June values and percentage changes

We have added machine-readable, zipped CSV files of the tables to the downloadable files, as a trial. Use the feedback form below to send us feedback about them.

Supplementary tables

These tables show a longer time series for expenditure on gross domestic product and gross domestic product by industry than is included in the June 2015 quarter tables. See the 'Downloads' box.

1 Expenditure on gross domestic product – annual values
2 Expenditure on gross domestic product – annual percentage changes
3 Expenditure on gross domestic product components – quarterly values
4 Expenditure on gross domestic product components – quarterly percentage changes
5 Gross domestic product by industry – annual values

6 Gross domestic product by industry – annual percentage changes
7 Gross domestic product by industry – quarterly values
8 Gross domestic product by industry – quarterly percentage changes

Access more data on Infoshare

Use Infoshare to access time-series data specific to your needs. For this release, select the following categories from the Infoshare homepage:

Subject category: **Economic indicators**
Group: **National Accounts – SNA 2008 – SNE**

Next release

Gross Domestic Product: September 2015 quarter will be released on 17 December 2015.