

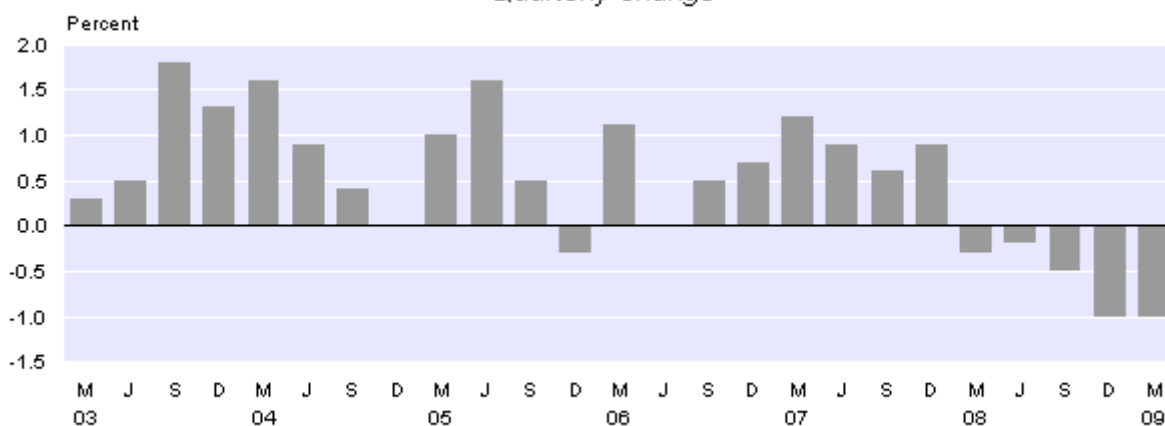
Embargoed until 10:45 am – 27 June 2009

Gross Domestic Product: March 2009 quarter

Highlights

- Economic activity decreased 1.0 percent in the March 2009 quarter, the fifth consecutive decrease.
- Manufacturing activity declined 7.2 percent in the March 2009 quarter.
- Annual gross domestic product was down 1.0 percent for the year ended March 2009.
- Household consumption expenditure declined 1.4 percent in the March 2009 quarter.
- Gross fixed capital formation was down 6.1 percent in the latest quarter.
- Real gross national disposable income decreased 0.8 percent for the year ended March 2009.

Gross Domestic Product⁽¹⁾
Quarterly change



(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Geoff Bascand
Government Statistician

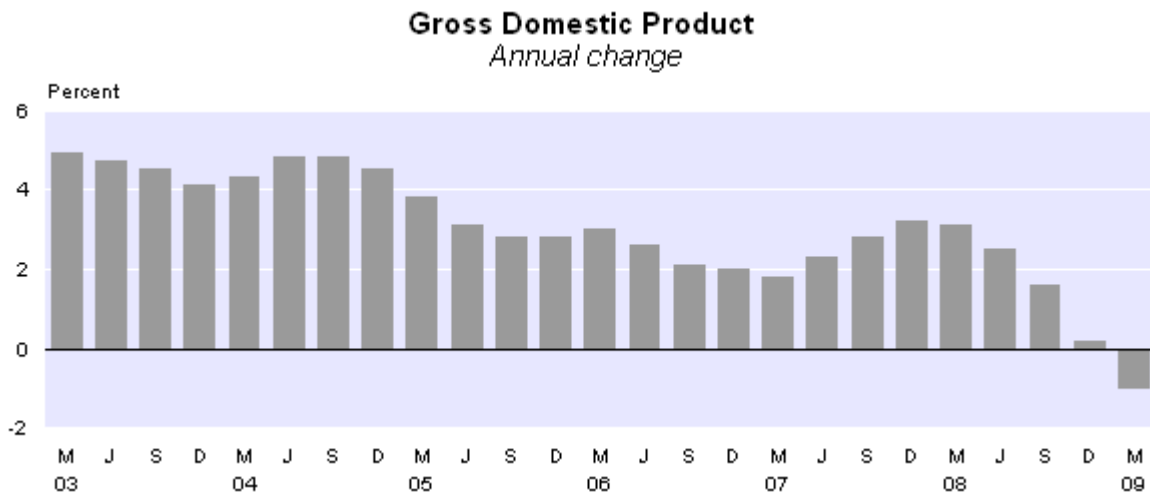
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Commentary

All references to quarterly movements are to seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices unless otherwise stated.

Economic activity declines for both year and quarter

Economic activity declined 1.0 percent in the March 2009 quarter, the fifth consecutive quarterly decrease in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Economic activity for the year ended March 2009 declined 1.0 percent, compared with growth of 3.1 percent growth for the year ended March 2008. This is the largest annual contraction in economic activity since the year ended March 1992 when the economy contracted by 1.3 percent.



Activity in primary industries was flat in the latest quarter. Agriculture decreased 0.1 percent this quarter while fishing, forestry, and mining increased 0.2 percent.

Activity in goods producing industries decreased 4.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter, with the main driver being manufacturing activity. All manufacturing industries recorded decreases, except for non-metallic mineral manufacturing, which remained flat. Manufacturing activity has contracted for the last three quarters.

Service industries were down 0.1 percent in the latest quarter. Decreases in transport and communication (down 4.5 percent), and wholesale trade (down 3.8 percent) were the main contributors to this decrease. Partly offsetting the overall decrease in service industries was the finance, insurance and business services industry (up 2.3 percent), mainly driven by real estate and business services.

The expenditure-based measure of GDP, released concurrently with the production-based measure, recorded a 0.7 percent decrease in the March 2009 quarter.

Household consumption expenditure decreased 1.4 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Durable goods and services both fell, down 2.5 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. Expenditure on non-durable items recorded a small rise (up 0.1 percent). In the year ended March 2009, household consumption expenditure decreased 0.7 percent.

Gross fixed capital formation, which measures investment in fixed assets, was down 6.1 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Business investment fell 7.3 percent this quarter, mainly due to a 37.3 percent fall in investment in transport equipment, and a 4.7 percent fall in plant machinery and equipment investment.

Total exports increased 0.6 percent in the March 2009 quarter, mainly driven by an increase in exports of dairy products (up 11.9 percent). Total import volumes were down 8.6 percent, with machinery and plant (down 13.7 percent), and passenger motor cars (down 47.4 percent) making the largest contributions.

Gross domestic product by industry

Primary industries

Primary industry activity was flat in the March 2009 quarter, following a 0.8 percent increase in the December 2008 quarter. Mining was up 2.3 percent in the latest quarter, mainly due to a new oil field (Maari) which began production in February 2009.

Agriculture remained relatively flat (down 0.1 percent). The other primary industries, forestry and logging, and fishing, both fell.

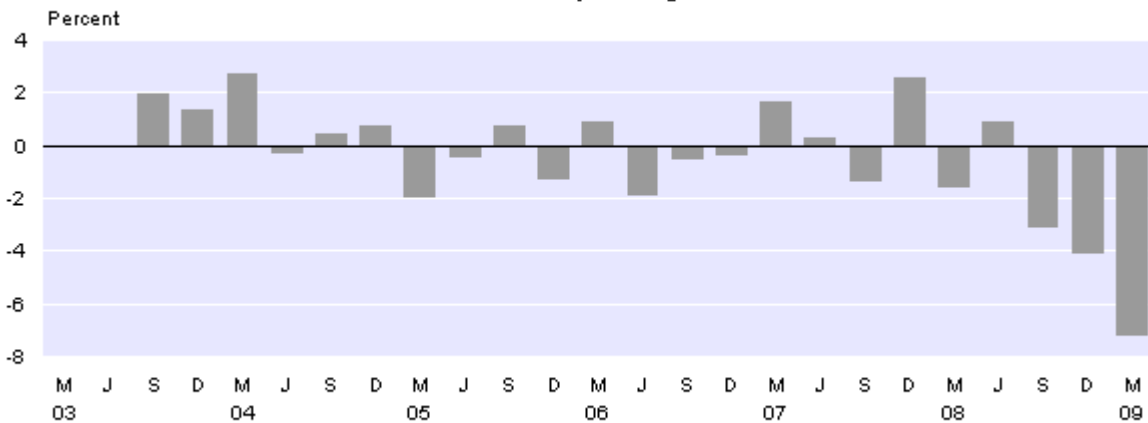
For the year ended March 2009, activity in primary industries increased 0.2 percent, compared with a 5.0 percent increase for the year ended March 2008.

Goods-producing industries

Activity in goods-producing industries decreased 4.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter, the fifth consecutive quarterly decrease. Manufacturing was the main contributor to the decrease.

Manufacturing activity declined 7.2 percent this quarter, the largest quarterly decrease since the series began in June 1986. All manufacturing industries decreased in the March 2009 quarter, except for non-metallic mineral manufacturing, which remained flat. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (down 4.8 percent), machinery and equipment manufacturing (down 11.9 percent), and metal product manufacturing (down 16.0 percent) were the largest contributors to the decrease. The decline in manufacturing activity, combined with an increase in exports of dairy products, and other food, beverages, and tobacco, contributed to a run-down of manufacturing inventories in the latest quarter.

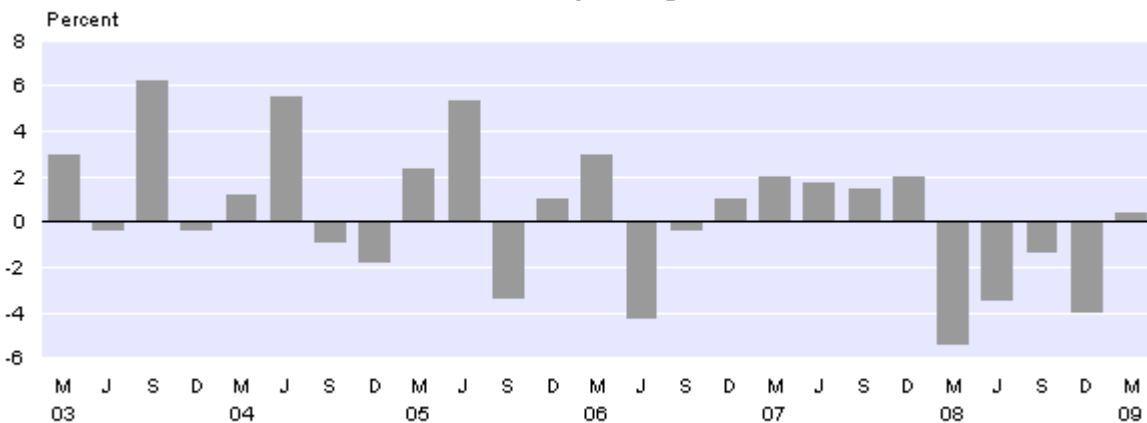
Manufacturing⁽¹⁾ Quarterly change



(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Manufacturing was down 5.4 percent for the year ended March 2009. All components of manufacturing were down for the year, with wood and paper product (down 11.1 percent) and metal product manufacturing (down 11.0 percent) leading the decline.

Construction⁽¹⁾ Quarterly change



(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Electricity, gas, and water decreased 2.9 percent, while construction was the only goods producing industry to increase in the latest quarter. Construction activity increased 0.4 percent in the March 2009 quarter, following four consecutive quarters of decline. The increase in construction activity was mainly due to an increase in other construction, which includes non-building construction, such as roads, bridges, railway maintenance, and power plants. Non-residential building was down 1.4 percent this quarter, while residential building was down 0.8 percent.

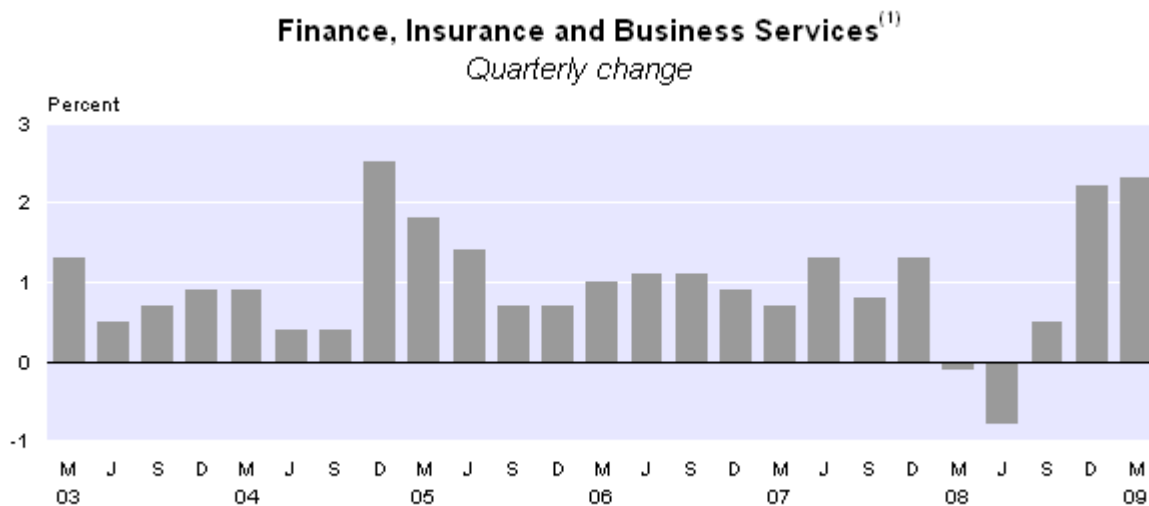
For the year ended March 2009, activity in goods-producing industries decreased 5.6 percent. This is the largest annual decline in the goods-producing industries since the year ended December 1991.

Service industries

Activity in the service industries was down 0.1 percent in the March 2009 quarter, following a 0.8 percent increase in the December 2008 quarter.

The main contributors to the decrease in service industries in the latest quarter were transport and communication (down 4.5 percent) and wholesale trade (down 3.8 percent). The decrease in transport was due to decreases in both road freight and air transport. The decrease in communication services was mainly due to postal and courier services as the volume of posted items declined in the March 2009 quarter.

Offsetting these decreases in services were increases in finance, insurance and business services (up 2.3 percent), personal and community services (up 0.2 percent), and government administration and defence (up 0.3 percent). The increase in finance, insurance, and business services was mainly driven by real estate and business services.



(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

For the year ended March 2009, service industries were up 0.8 percent, compared with growth of 3.8 percent for year ended March 2008.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include taxes, and items that are not allocated to any specific industry. These items are: the financial service charge, the seasonal adjustment balancing item, and taxes which are levied on the purchaser not the producer (such as GST and import duties). Unallocated items were down 11.6 percent in the March 2009 quarter, mainly due to lower import duties (down 14.9 percent). Imports of goods were down 8.4 percent this quarter.

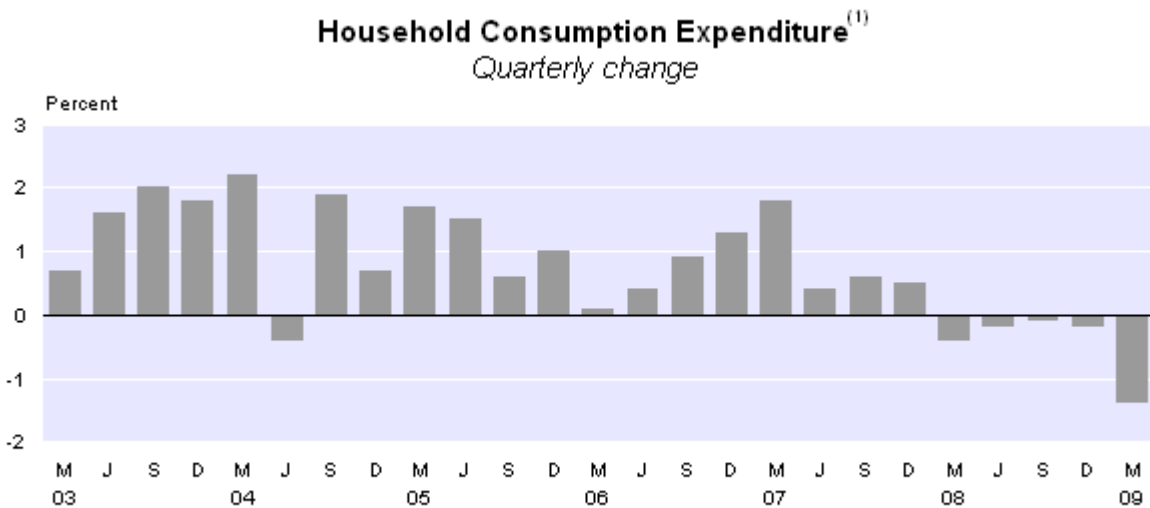
Expenditure on gross domestic product

Expenditure on GDP decreased 0.7 percent for the March 2009 quarter. For the year ended March 2009, expenditure on GDP decreased 1.6 percent. While the production- and expenditure-based measures are both official series, the production-based measure has historically shown less volatility and is the preferred series for quarter-on-quarter changes.

Households

Household final consumption expenditure fell 1.4 percent in the March 2009 quarter, the largest fall in household spending since the June 1991 quarter. For the year ended March 2009, household consumption expenditure fell 0.7 percent, the first annual decrease since the year ended September 1992. Household consumption expenditure measures the volume of spending by New Zealand-resident households on goods and services.

Household expenditure on durables decreased 2.5 percent for the March 2009 quarter, following a 1.7 percent decrease in the December 2008 quarter. Decreased household spending on retail furniture and major appliances, and new vehicles were the main contributors to the fall in durables in the latest quarter.



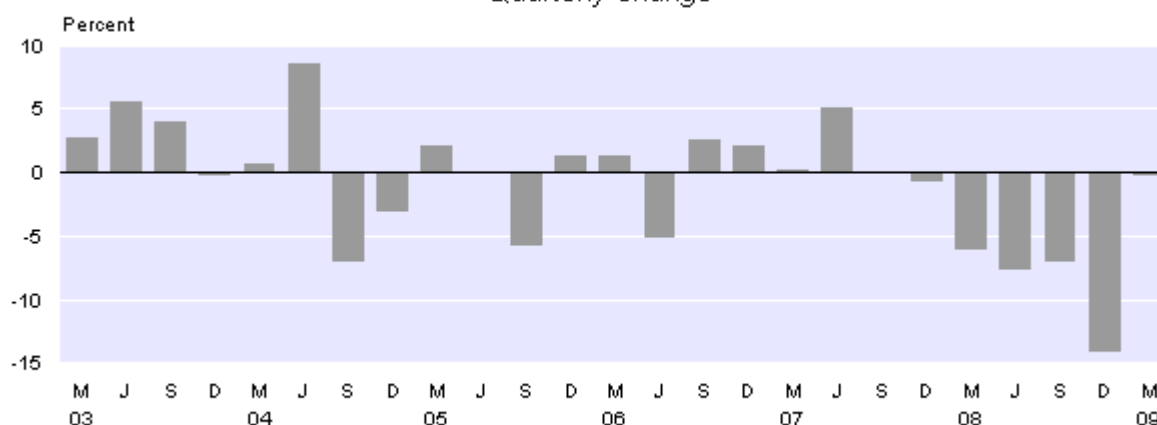
(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Household expenditure on services also decreased, down 0.2 percent in the March 2009 quarter. The decrease came mainly from reduced spending on overseas air travel and in restaurants.

Expenditure on non-durables increased slightly in the March 2009 quarter (up 0.1 percent). Household expenditure on food and beverages was the main contributor to the increase.

Residential building decreased 0.3 percent in the latest quarter, the seventh consecutive decline in residential building. For the year ended March 2009, residential building decreased 23.4 percent.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation – Residential Buildings⁽¹⁾ Quarterly change

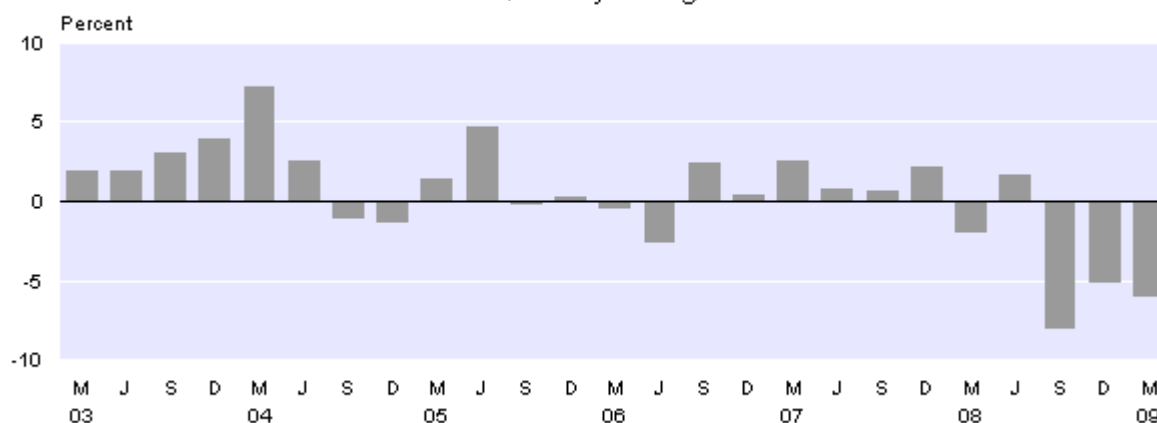


(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Business investment

Business investment in fixed assets decreased 7.3 percent in the March 2009 quarter, following a decrease of 1.7 percent in the December 2008 quarter. For the year ended March 2009, business investment in fixed assets decreased 3.3 percent, compared with an increase of 4.2 percent for the year ended March 2008.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation⁽¹⁾ Quarterly change



(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Investment in plant and machinery fell 4.7 percent in the latest quarter, following a 4.2 percent fall in the December 2008 quarter. Imports of plant and machinery capital goods were down 13.7 percent in the March 2009 quarter, and domestic production of machinery and plant also decreased.

Investment in transport equipment also decreased in the March 2009 quarter (down 37.3 percent). Imports of transport equipment fell 54.7 percent. Investment in non-residential building decreased 4.9 percent in the March 2009 quarter.

Overall, total inventories have run down \$215 million in the March 2009 quarter, with a \$234 million run-down in manufacturing inventories being the largest contributor. While distribution inventories also declined in the quarter, agriculture and forestry inventories offset these, with a build up of \$45 million and \$128 million, respectively.

Government

General government final consumption expenditure increased 0.4 percent in the March 2009 quarter, and was up 3.4 percent for the year ended March 2009. Central government recorded a 0.6 percent increase in expenditure in the latest quarter, with increases in health, education, and public order and safety spending being the main contributors. Local government final consumption expenditure decreased 1.2 percent in the March 2009 quarter.

Exports and imports

Export volumes of goods and services increased 0.6 percent in the March 2009 quarter, following a 3.1 percent decrease in the previous quarter. Export volumes for the year ended March 2009 were down 3.4 percent.



(1) Seasonally adjusted chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

The volume of goods exported increased 1.0 percent in the March 2009 quarter. An 11.9 percent increase in export volumes of dairy products made the largest contribution to the increase. Partly offsetting the increase was a decrease in exports of metal products, machinery, and equipment (down 10.6 percent) in the March 2009 quarter.

Exports of services were up 1.8 percent in the March 2009 quarter. Exports of travel services, which measures the volume of spending by overseas visitors to New Zealand, increased 3.8 percent. Miscellaneous service exports decreased in the March 2009 quarter (down 8.8 percent). This category covers services such as management fees and advertising.

Import volumes of goods and services were down 8.6 percent in the March 2009 quarter. On an annual basis, import volumes decreased 4.4 percent for the year ended March 2009, compared with the 9.6 percent increase in the year ended March 2008. In the March 2009 quarter, merchandise import volumes decreased 8.4 percent, while imports of services decreased 7.9 percent.

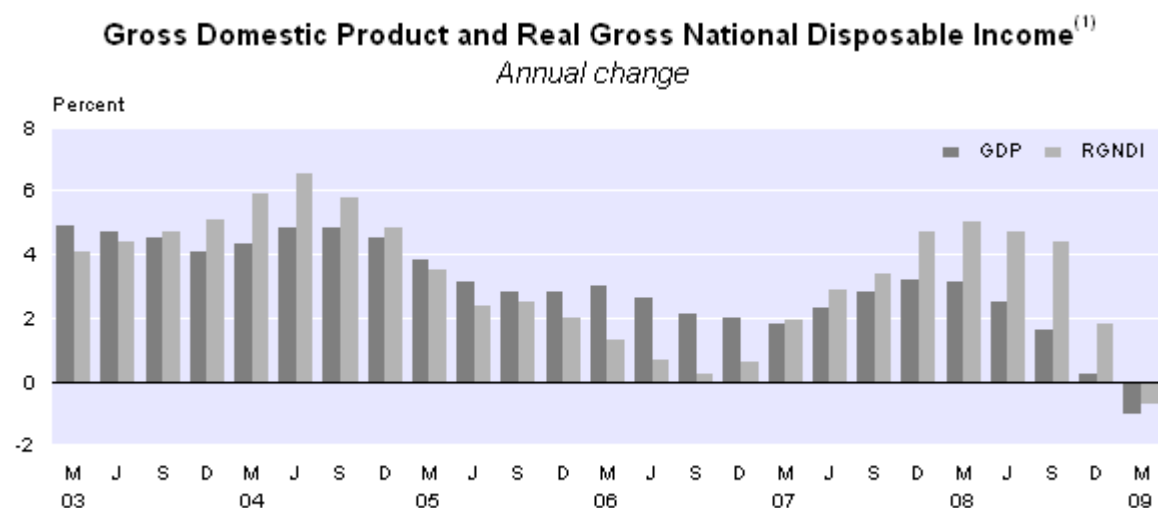
The largest decreases in merchandise import volumes in the latest quarter came from imports of capital goods. Within capital goods, imports of machinery and plant (down 13.7 percent), and transport equipment (down 54.7 percent) both decreased. Investment in plant machinery and equipment fell 4.7 percent, and transport equipment investment fell 37.3 percent in the March 2009 quarter.

Imports of intermediate goods decreased 6.0 percent in the March 2009 quarter, and imports of consumption goods decreased 6.3 percent. Imports of passenger motor cars also decreased this quarter (down 47.4 percent), following a 27.5 percent decrease in the previous quarter.

Real gross national disposable income

Real gross national disposable Income (RGNDI) decreased 0.8 percent for the year ended March 2009, while GDP decreased 1.0 percent over the same period. This is the first time annual RGNDI has decreased since the year ended September 1992.

GDP is a measure of economic activity. RGNDI is a measure of the volumes of goods and services that New Zealand residents have command over. It takes into account changes in the terms of trade effect (the price of imports relative to the price of exports), and real gains from net investment and transfer income with the rest of the world.



(1) Actual chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices.

Implicit price deflators

The GDP implicit price deflator (IPD) for the year ended March 2009 increased 2.6 percent. The GDP IPD is a broad measure of the overall price change for final goods and services produced in New Zealand.

The IPD for gross national expenditure was up 3.6 percent for the year ended March 2009. This provides a broad measure of the overall price change for final goods and services purchased in New Zealand (such as consumer and investment goods).

Revisions

Production measure

- Minor revisions, involving updated source data, have been made to the following industries: agriculture, local government, transport and storage, retail trade, construction, finance and insurance, property services, mining, and GST.
- Forestry and logging have been revised as provisional data has been replaced with actual data.
- Revisions from the Wholesale Trade Survey, and Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing have been incorporated.
- Central government has been revised, due to revisions in the Labour Cost Index.
- Import duties have been revised in the September and December 2008 quarters, due to revised overseas trade indexes data.

Expenditure measure

- Imports were revised for the September 2008 and December 2008 quarters as a result of changes to the broad economic category classification from HS 2007. These revisions also flowed through to gross fixed capital formation for plant machinery and equipment.
- Central government has been revised, due to revisions in the Labour Cost Index and updated source data.
- Inventories series have revised, due to updated source data.

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Next release ...

Gross Domestic Product: June 2009 quarter will be released on 23 September 2009.

Technical notes

First available information for March 2009 quarter

Statistics in the attached tables provide the first available information on the chain-volume measure of gross domestic product (GDP) for the March 2009 quarter.

Statistics for recent periods are based on information available at time of publication and are subject to revision as additional or improved data becomes available.

Quarterly Gross Domestic Product: Sources and Methods

The second edition of the *Quarterly Gross Domestic Product: Sources and Methods* was released on 20 June 2008. It provides an update of the sources and methods used for all quarterly GDP series produced by Statistics New Zealand, in both chain-volume measures and current prices. Significant changes to compilation methods and data sources have been introduced since the publication of the first edition of this report in 1996. These include the implementation of the new international standard, System of National Accounts 1993; the rebasing of the constant price series from 1991/92 to 1995/96 prices; the introduction of chain-linking; and the adoption of a new industry classification, the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1996 (ANZSIC96).

A free electronic version is available on Statistics New Zealand's website at: www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/a-z-of-publications/q.htm. Or contact the information centre (call toll-free 0508 525 525 or email info@stats.govt.nz) for hard copies.

Chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices

The series in this release are chain-linked and expressed in the average prices of the 1995/96 year. They are best described as annually reweighted chained Laspeyres volume indexes. Series are expressed in 1995/96 dollars rather than as index numbers, since this has the advantage of showing the relative size of each component.

The chain-volume measures of GDP and expenditure on GDP are constructed by: (a) compiling a Laspeyres volume index of the component in question, using the previous year's prices as weights; and 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, GDP is compiled 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 and communication, is also a chained-volume series. At this lowest level, the 'elemental series' are not chained and are either single series in their own right or fixed-weight series comprising a number of components. Chaining is not adopted, either because relative price changes are not considered significant or (and this is the more likely scenario) the detailed information needed for annual weights is not available.

It is important to 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). This is explained more fully in the report *Chain Volume Measures in National Accounts*, available at the Statistics NZ website

(www.stats.govt.nz/). This report, published as a discussion document in 1998, contains a detailed discussion of the concepts and procedures used to compile chain-volume series.

In most cases, the industry 'elemental series' estimates that make up the production-based GDP are calculated by extrapolating value added, using indicator series that represent the quantities of output produced. The technique known as double deflation, by which volume value added is calculated as the difference between volume outputs and inputs, is not widely used. It is currently used for the agriculture and electricity industries on a quarterly basis, and for water transport, business services, cultural and recreational services, and personal and other services on an annual basis.

Production-based measure the preferred series

Conceptually, both the production- and expenditure-based GDP series are the same. 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, the production-based measure is the preferred measure for quarter-on-quarter and annual changes.

Implicit price deflators

Table 5.1 contains 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. They are calculated by dividing the seasonally adjusted current price quarterly series by the equivalent chain-volume series, and consequently provide an estimate of price change between the base period and any other period, using the quantity weights in the latter period. Because weights change from period to period, a change in an IPD between any two periods, neither of which is the base period, reflects changes in both actual prices and weights or compositional changes. Significant compositional changes may result in the IPDs being an unreliable estimate of price change. This problem is more likely to occur in the gross national expenditure (GNE) and expenditure on GDP aggregates, because both include the change in inventories item, which is subject to extreme compositional changes, including a change in sign.

Revisions policy

Revisions to the previously published series may be made each quarter. The frequency and cause of these revisions are as follows:

- Quarterly: additional data becoming available for the latest quarters, which is used to replace existing estimates; revisions to quarterly data (eg revisions to the Balance of Payments or Retail Trade Survey), which will be incorporated as soon as possible to maintain consistency between published macro-economic statistics.
- Annual: introduction of annual data following the release of the latest annual national accounts each year; annual updating of the weights used to combine component series to totals and subsequent chaining (see below).
- Irregular: for example methodological changes. However, note that revisions of this nature are, as far as possible, incorporated to coincide with the annual cycle of revisions outlined above.

In addition, each of the above causes for revision, and/or the addition of a new point in the actual quarterly series, has the potential to alter seasonal factors and therefore may lead to a revision in the seasonally adjusted series.

Revisions will also occur as a result of the quarterly improvement project described below.

National accounts quality improvement project

Over the past year a number of potential improvements to the annual and quarterly national accounts were identified and prioritised. These improvements relate to data sources, methods and processes. Over the next two or so years, a number of quality improvement projects will be undertaken and the outcomes from these projects incorporated into the annual and quarterly national accounts statistics.

Revisions this quarter will include the outcomes from these initiatives.

Revisions resulting from chain-linking

One of the key benefits gained through 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. However, the disadvantage is that the annual reweighting introduces another cause for revision.

Reweighting is part of the annual revisions cycle and is usually timed to coincide with the introduction of other new annual data from the current price GDP accounts. These changes are normally incorporated in the September quarter release, which is published at the end of December.

The current price annual accounts provide the detailed component series needed for weighting the production-based series of GDP. There is currently a three-year time lag before these detailed series are available. As a result, the latest year for which up-to-date weights have been used for the production-based series is for the year ended 31 March 2004, and all subsequent quarters use these weights.

Current price data is available on a more timely basis for the components comprising the expenditure-based measure of GDP. As a result, the latest year for which up-to-date weights have been used for the expenditure-based series is for the year ended 31 March 2006, and all subsequent quarters use these weights.

When the weights are updated each year, this procedure results in revisions to all periods beyond the latest year for which detailed series are available (currently 2003/04 for the production-based measure and 2005/06 for the expenditure-based measure).

Direct and indirect seasonal adjustment

The level at which a series is seasonally adjusted is important, since it has the potential to affect the quality of that seasonally adjusted series. 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 such as 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 impact of the irregular factors in the component series. This is particularly relevant for New Zealand, where many economic series are affected by seasonal fluctuations in the primary industries.

Statistics New Zealand has analysed both the direct and indirect approaches for the two quarterly GDP aggregates: production and expenditure on GDP. The direct approach has been chosen as the preferred method 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 (see tables 1.2 and 1.3). The balancing item will often show significant seasonal variations. This is to be expected, as it captures the undetected seasonality in the component series.

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.

Broad industry groups

In tables 2.1 and 2.4, industry groups are combined to form the following broad groupings, based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC):

- primary industries (agriculture; fishing, forestry and mining)
- Goods-producing industries (manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction)
- service industries (wholesale trade; retail, accommodation and restaurants; transport and communications; finance, insurance and business services; government administration and defence; personal and community services).

In addition to these industrial groupings there exists an 'unallocated' category, which includes unallocated taxes on production and imports (import duties, GST and taxes on capital transactions) and the nominal industry.

Final consumption expenditure

Private final consumption expenditure is the sum of household outlays on consumer goods and services, and the expenditure on non-capital items by private non-profit organisations serving households. General government final consumption expenditure includes both central and local government, as well as health and education.

Annual percentage changes

When using annual percentage changes, care should be taken to ensure that the measures used are correctly understood. Those in tables 2.4, 2.5 and 3.3 compare the level of economic activity in the latest quarter with the level of activity in the corresponding quarter 12 months earlier. Tables 2.7 and 3.5, on the other hand, display the percentage change in the level of GDP and expenditure on GDP, respectively, for the annual period each quarter, compared with the same period 12 months earlier. Annual measures are calculated by summing the series for each four-quarter period, dividing by the sum of the series of the preceding four quarters, and then expressing this as a percentage.

Real gross national disposable income

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 (GNI) plus international transfers.

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 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.

RGNDI is calculated 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.

A per capita measure is simply the series in question divided by the population of New Zealand. From the March 1991 quarter onwards, the definition used is the 'estimated resident population of New Zealand'. This is defined as New Zealand residents currently in New Zealand plus those temporarily overseas. Overseas tourists visiting New Zealand are excluded from this measure. Prior to March 1991, the definition used was the 'de facto' population, which excludes New Zealand residents temporarily overseas and includes overseas tourists in New Zealand. Apart from the definitional change, there is also a slight discontinuity at this point, as the series from March 1991 onwards includes an allowance for the census undercount.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

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- 5.3 Index of implicit price deflators, 1995/96 = 1000, percentage change in annual values
- 6.1 Summary statistics
- 6.2 Summary statistics, percentage change in annual values

Analytical tables

The analytical tables are no longer attached to this page. Infoshare, available on the Statistics NZ website (www.stats.govt.nz), provides free online access to all published series. The analytical tables are still available on request.