

National Accounts

Contents	Page
DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS	681
Definition and relationship of the concepts of product, income and expenditure	681
Framework of accounts and sectors	683
Description of the accounts	684
Estimates at constant prices	684
Reliability and revisions	685
NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TABLES	685
BIBLIOGRAPHY	692

DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

National accounting aims to provide a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those that relate to the production and use of goods and services, and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

This chapter provides a brief description of the conceptual basis of the national accounts system and of the main individual accounts, followed by main tables from the national accounts. For a more detailed treatment of the concepts and structure of the Australian national accounts reference should be made to *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

Definition and relationship of the concepts of product, income and expenditure

The main concepts of product, income and expenditure in the Australian national accounts are defined and expressed in equivalents as follows.

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital. Thus, gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. **Gross farm product** is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in agriculture and services to agriculture. **Gross non-farm product** arises from production in all other industries.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less net indirect taxes.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the consumption of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less consumption of fixed capital.

National income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise) in Australia or overseas plus indirect taxes less subsidies. It is equivalent to domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes and from net transfers from overseas. It is equivalent to national income less net unrequited transfers to overseas.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social security benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interest of life offices and superannuation funds which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. It also includes third-party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches and charitable organisations.

The relationships between these aggregates (other than household income) are illustrated

in the following diagram. No conclusions concerning the relative magnitude of various aggregates can be drawn from the diagram,

especially as some of the boxes may represent negative values.

RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN IDENTITIES

National turnover of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product at factor costs	Domestic factor incomes	Net income paid overseas	Net income paid overseas	Net income paid overseas	
				National income	Net transfers to overseas	Net transfers to overseas	
			Indirect taxes less subsidies		National disposable income	Net lending to overseas	
Indirect taxes less subsidies	Consumption of fixed capital	Consumption of fixed capital	Consumption of fixed capital	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross national expenditure		

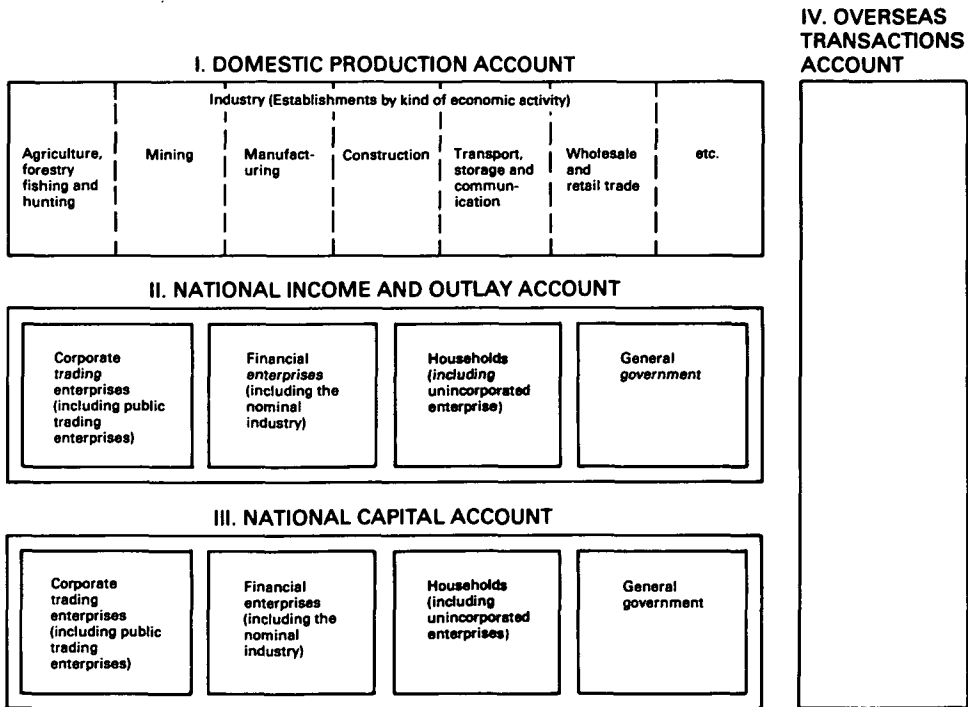
Framework of accounts and sectors

In the Australian national accounts, four internal sectors are distinguished: corporate trading enterprises (including public trading enterprises); financial enterprises (including the nominal industry); households (including their unincorporated enterprises); and general government. All of these internal sectors engage in productive activity, receive and disburse income and accumulate assets. In this publication no accounts are shown for individual internal sectors. The transactions of the internal sectors are summarised in three accounts: a domestic production account, a national income and outlay account and a national capital account. In addition, there is an overseas sector having an account which

shows a summary of the transactions into which overseas governments, persons and businesses enter with Australian residents.

The framework of sectors and accounts underlying the Australian national accounts is set out in the following diagram. The large rectangles depict the minimum system of the four consolidated accounts of the nation. The light rectangles represent the accounts for institutional sectors. The subdivision of the domestic production account represents production accounts for establishments classified according to industry. Selected transactions from such production accounts are shown in *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5204.0)*. Input-output tables are produced by developing such production accounts in detail.

ARTICULATION OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS



Description of the accounts

The **domestic production account** is a consolidation of the production accounts of all producers regardless of sector. The production account is shown as the expenditure on goods and services by final consumers (including exports less imports) and increase in stocks. All intermediate goods and services cancel out as the revenue of one producer is offset as the cost to another. On the income side are shown the incomes accruing to the factors of production (labour and capital), namely wages, salaries and supplements, gross operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies. The aggregation of the expenditure side is conceptually equivalent to the aggregation of the income side, both referred to as gross domestic product. However, in practice a statistical discrepancy, reflecting net errors and omissions, is required to balance the account and this is shown by convention on the expenditure side. In input-output tables, the domestic production account is broken up into accounts for separate industries and transactions associated with intermediate usage of goods and services are shown in the production accounts for the separate industries.

The **national income and outlay account** records (on the income side) wages, salaries and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies (all from the domestic production account). From this income are deducted net payments of income and miscellaneous transfers to overseas to yield national disposable income. The disbursements side of the account shows this disposable income as being used for final consumption expenditure with the balance being the nation's saving. The national income and outlay account is a consolidation of the sector income and outlay accounts.

The **national capital account** is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. It shows, on the receipts side, consumption of fixed capital transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase in stocks of all sectors and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This concept of net lending to overseas includes increases (and, negatively,

decreases) in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. Net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

The **overseas transactions account** records all current transactions between Australian and overseas residents. Although this current account represents the overseas sector, the items are named from the Australian viewpoint. The account shows that Australia's current receipts from overseas consist of the value of Australia's exports of goods and services, property and labour income received from overseas and unrequited transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for Australia's imports of goods and services and payments of property and labour income and unrequited transfers to overseas; the balance of current receipts represents net lending to overseas. Positive net lending to overseas corresponds to a surplus on current transactions with overseas, and negative net lending corresponds to a deficit. The transactions in property income shown in this account differ from estimates shown in balance of payments statistics because, in the national accounts, undistributed company income is not imputed to the beneficial owners. Net lending to overseas also differs from the balance on current account shown in balance of payments statistics because of the differing treatments adopted for undistributed company income (which is described as 'reinvested earnings' in balance of payments publications).

Estimates at constant prices

In addition to providing an overview of total economic activity, the national accounts provide information on the relationships between different parts of the economy and also on changes in individual components and their relationships with each other over time. One of the difficulties involved in interpreting the impact of changes from one period to another is that any observed movement is generally a combination of a change in price and a change in quantity. In many cases, interest lies in the changes in physical quantity underlying the dollar value of transactions. Consequently, the development of series adjusted to remove the effect of price changes is an important extension to a national accounting system. Estimates adjusted in this way are said to be at **constant prices**, whereas national accounting aggregates

expressed in terms of the actual dollar values used in transactions are said to be at **current prices**.

An estimate of the change over time in the quantity of an individual commodity produced can be made simply by collecting data on the number of units produced, but the only practicable way in which quantities of diverse goods and services produced (or used) can be aggregated is in terms of money values, such as the value of output or the value of materials used. However, changes in money values may reflect nothing more than changes in the underlying prices. Making estimates at constant (or fixed) prices is the best way of having a common unit of measurement, while avoiding the direct effects of changing prices.

The current price value of a transaction may be expressed conceptually as the product of a price and a quantity. The value of the transaction at constant prices may then be thought of as being derived by substituting, for the current price, the corresponding price in the chosen base year. Aggregates at constant prices for each period are obtained by summing constant price values for individual transactions. In effect, quantities of the commodities involved in the transactions are combined using their prices in the base year as weights. Constant price estimates are presented for gross domestic product and its principal components on the following pages.

Reliability and revisions

Estimates of national income and expenditure are necessarily prepared from a very wide range of statistical information, some of which is available quickly and some of which is available only after a delay of several years. Some statistics are closely related to the desired national accounting concepts, but some are not completely satisfactory in various respects, including coverage, concepts and timing. Estimates for the most recent years are therefore subject to revision. This applies particularly to estimates based on income tax statistics — income of companies, non-farm unincorporated enterprises, depreciation and part of private gross fixed capital expenditure — which are subject to substantial revisions for the last couple of years because tabulations of income tax statistics become available progressively one to two years after the end of each financial year.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TABLES

The figures shown in the following tables are consistent with data published in *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, June Quarter 1991* (5206.0).

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT (\$ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Wages, salaries and supplements	165,755	184,921	193,936
Net operating surplus	82,617	87,522	82,280
<i>Domestic factor incomes</i>	<i>248,372</i>	<i>272,443</i>	<i>276,216</i>
Less Net income paid overseas	13,517	17,092	17,330
Indirect taxes	45,595	48,758	50,160
Less Subsidies	4,682	4,332	5,052
<i>National income</i>	<i>275,768</i>	<i>299,777</i>	<i>303,994</i>
Less Net unrequited transfers to overseas	-2,198	-2,346	-2,482
National disposable income	277,966	302,123	306,476
Final consumption expenditure			
Private	194,915	216,381	229,738
Government	56,335	61,545	67,445
Saving	26,716	24,197	9,293
Disposal of income	277,966	302,123	306,476

Source: *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure* (5206.0).

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Final consumption expenditure			
Private	194,915	216,381	229,738
Government	56,335	61,545	67,445
Gross fixed capital expenditure			
Private	66,509	67,198	60,089
Public enterprises	10,324	13,236	13,212
General government	7,664	8,757	9,442
Increase in stocks	3,902	4,930	-1,264
Statistical discrepancy	7,304	7,472	1,830
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	<i>346,953</i>	<i>379,519</i>	<i>380,492</i>
Exports of goods and services	53,983	59,614	65,061
Less Imports of goods and services	61,102	67,203	65,973
Gross domestic product	339,834	371,930	379,580
Wages, salaries and supplements	165,755	184,921	193,936
Gross operating surplus			
Private trading enterprises			
Corporate	52,233	57,272	56,091
Unincorporated	41,161	44,574	40,039
Dwellings owned by persons	26,024	28,961	31,139
Public trading enterprises	13,708	14,080	15,238
General government	6,183	6,608	6,995
Financial enterprises	2,151	-371	-364
Less Imputed bank service charge	8,294	8,541	8,602
<i>Gross domestic product at factor cost</i>	<i>298,921</i>	<i>327,504</i>	<i>334,472</i>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	40,913	44,426	45,108
Gross domestic product	339,834	371,930	379,580
Less Gross farm product	13,609	14,014	11,810
<i>Gross non-farm product</i>	<i>326,225</i>	<i>357,916</i>	<i>367,770</i>

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0).

NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Consumption of fixed capital	50,549	55,061	58,256
Saving			
Increase in income tax provisions	1,964	847	-2,102
Undistributed income			
Trading enterprises	1,396	-3,848	-5,234
Financial enterprises	459	-306	-431
Household saving	14,931	18,753	15,397
Extraordinary insurance claims paid	..	400	..
General government surplus on current transactions	7,966	8,351	1,663
Finance of gross accumulation	77,265	79,258	67,549
Gross fixed capital expenditure			
Private			
Dwellings	17,501	18,526	16,924
Non-dwelling construction	14,809	16,579	14,490
Equipment	27,093	26,867	23,863
Real estate transfer expenses	7,106	5,226	4,812
Public enterprises	10,324	13,236	13,212
General government	7,664	8,757	9,442
<i>Total gross fixed capital expenditure</i>	<i>84,497</i>	<i>89,191</i>	<i>82,743</i>
Increase in stocks			
Private non-farm	3,583	1,839	-2,478
Farm	250	-255	-24
Public marketing authorities	115	3,088	1,450
Other public authorities	-46	258	-212
<i>Total increase in stocks</i>	<i>3,902</i>	<i>4,930</i>	<i>-1,264</i>
Statistical discrepancy	7,304	7,472	1,830
Net lending to overseas	-18,438	-22,335	-15,760
Gross accumulation	77,265	79,258	67,549

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0).

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Imports of goods and services	61,102	67,203	65,973
Interest, etc., to overseas	12,367	16,027	16,184
Dividends to overseas	3,091	3,975	4,201
Labour income to overseas	279	420	511
Unrequited transfers to overseas			
Personal	855	894	985
General government	1,157	1,278	1,244
Net lending to overseas	-18,438	-22,335	-15,760
Use of current receipts	60,413	67,462	73,338
Exports of goods and services	53,983	59,614	65,061
Interest, etc., from overseas	1,608	2,203	2,398
Dividends from overseas	370	570	522
Labour income from overseas	242	407	496
Extraordinary insurance claims paid	..	150	150
Unrequited transfers from overseas			
Personal	3,313	3,410	3,589
Income taxes	897	1,108	1,122
Current receipts from overseas	60,413	67,462	73,338

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT AVERAGE 1984-85 PRICES
(\$ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Final consumption expenditure			
Private	144,363	150,554	152,023
Government	44,844	46,548	48,395
Gross fixed capital expenditure			
Private			
Dwellings	12,234	11,660	10,333
Non-dwelling construction	10,820	11,271	9,639
Equipment	22,384	21,890	19,576
Real estate transfer expenses	3,379	2,460	2,395
Public enterprises	7,611	9,357	8,998
General government	6,060	6,523	6,830
Increase in stocks			
Private non-farm	2,791	1,340	-1,662
Farm	141	-162	-70
Public marketing authorities	183	1,913	1,022
Other public authorities	-36	185	-143
Statistical discrepancy	5,508	5,308	1,256
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	<i>260,282</i>	<i>268,847</i>	<i>258,592</i>
Exports of goods and services	43,257	46,433	52,462
Less Imports of goods and services	53,038	55,811	53,818
Gross domestic product	250,501	259,469	257,236
<i>Gross farm product</i>	<i>8,109</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,827</i>
<i>Gross non-farm product</i>	<i>242,392</i>	<i>250,547</i>	<i>247,409</i>

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0).

MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES
(\$ million)

Year	1 Final consumption expenditure		3 Private gross fixed capital expenditure	4 Public gross fixed capital expenditure	5 Increase in stocks	6 Statistical discrepancy	7 (1 to 6) Gross national expenditure	8 Exports of goods and services
	Private	Government						
1948-49	3,074	430	538	268	45	-23	4,332	1,142
1949-50	3,541	512	700	385	54	65	5,257	1,302
1950-51	4,320	695	999	555	125	-27	6,667	2,087
1951-52	5,164	940	1,215	742	377	104	8,542	1,481
1952-53	5,475	1,089	1,228	723	-294	-165	8,056	1,850
1953-54	6,013	1,048	1,421	735	109	-125	9,201	1,787
1954-55	6,540	1,127	1,595	787	166	67	10,282	1,702
1955-56	7,023	1,253	1,758	835	229	-50	11,048	1,734
1956-57	7,500	1,324	1,839	846	-45	-125	11,339	2,184
1957-58	7,866	1,380	1,998	886	56	-41	12,145	1,840
1958-59	8,271	1,499	2,072	978	253	-9	13,064	1,850
1959-60	9,084	1,609	2,364	1,078	168	145	14,448	2,144
1960-61	9,634	1,748	2,608	1,110	478	56	15,634	2,165
1961-62	9,936	1,891	2,509	1,317	-219	-123	15,311	2,462
1962-63	10,658	1,991	2,800	1,331	253	-83	16,950	2,483
1963-64	11,527	2,176	3,175	1,480	120	-78	18,400	3,149
1964-65	12,473	2,483	3,687	1,725	561	56	20,985	3,041
1965-66	13,268	2,831	3,957	1,898	109	29	22,092	3,125
1966-67	14,343	3,218	4,150	2,014	360	-38	24,047	3,472
1967-68	15,677	3,723	4,496	2,178	113	-136	26,051	3,559
1968-69	17,070	3,895	5,213	2,321	682	-88	29,093	3,882
1969-70	18,830	4,305	5,663	2,546	440	17	31,801	4,749
1970-71	20,830	4,904	6,397	2,734	441	-173	35,133	5,066
1971-72	23,158	5,596	6,963	3,150	17	-32	38,852	5,673
1972-73	25,987	6,348	7,726	3,270	-270	98	43,159	7,007
1973-74	30,711	7,931	9,125	3,805	1,166	852	53,590	7,880
1974-75	37,420	10,663	9,671	5,467	1,025	695	64,941	10,087
1975-76	44,790	13,199	12,174	6,266	159	-241	76,347	11,197
1976-77	51,171	15,306	14,397	6,612	1,129	-438	88,177	13,382
1977-78	56,933	17,172	15,455	7,194	-430	-67	96,257	14,213
1978-79	64,228	19,020	18,377	7,607	1,343	-1,005	109,570	16,859
1979-80	72,533	21,339	20,366	8,481	845	-1,499	122,065	21,959
1980-81	82,871	24,991	25,854	9,383	502	-869	142,732	22,505
1981-82	94,412	28,526	30,170	11,363	1,555	-2,202	163,824	23,300
1982-83	105,985	32,437	27,985	13,148	-2,442	-1,676	175,437	25,156
1983-84	116,760	35,908	30,173	14,198	1,430	-1,255	197,214	28,595
1984-85	128,236	40,214	35,913	15,210	1,094	142	220,809	34,755
1985-86	143,773	44,722	41,255	18,079	1,464	-1,808	247,485	38,693
1986-87	157,512	48,713	44,839	19,170	-1,394	656	269,496	43,148
1987-88	175,651	52,634	53,747	17,333	-386	2,891	301,870	50,258
1988-89	194,915	56,335	66,509	17,988	3,902	7,304	346,953	53,983
1989-90	216,381	61,545	67,198	21,993	4,930	7,472	379,519	59,614
1990-91	229,738	67,445	60,089	22,654	-1,264	1,830	380,492	65,061

... continued

MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES — *continued*
(\$ million)

Year	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16
	Imports of goods and services	(7+8-9) Gross domestic product	Wages salaries and supple- ments	Trading enterprises	Gross operating surplus	Total	Indirect taxes less subsidies	National income	House- hold income
1948-49	979	4,495	2,205	1,819	1,862	428	3,986	3,787	
1949-50	1,260	5,299	2,512	2,230	2,284	503	4,711	4,484	
1950-51	1,726	7,028	3,163	3,223	3,294	571	6,316	6,140	
1951-52	2,437	7,586	4,003	2,689	2,771	812	6,686	6,285	
1952-53	1,312	8,594	4,329	3,376	3,477	788	7,547	7,036	
1953-54	1,601	9,387	4,612	3,775	3,883	892	8,279	7,395	
1954-55	1,983	10,001	5,050	3,861	3,974	977	8,778	7,929	
1955-56	1,953	10,829	5,538	4,123	4,231	1,060	9,477	8,598	
1956-57	1,736	11,787	5,858	4,621	4,736	1,193	10,334	9,171	
1957-58	1,925	12,060	6,085	4,541	4,682	1,293	10,478	9,187	
1958-59	1,960	12,954	6,381	5,088	5,229	1,344	11,256	9,889	
1959-60	2,284	14,308	7,085	5,629	5,753	1,470	12,385	10,951	
1960-61	2,590	15,209	7,634	5,890	6,013	1,562	13,128	11,756	
1961-62	2,188	15,585	7,887	6,057	6,191	1,507	13,362	12,196	
1962-63	2,596	16,837	8,361	6,687	6,846	1,630	14,456	13,007	
1963-64	2,846	18,703	9,140	7,638	7,807	1,756	16,159	14,489	
1964-65	3,447	20,579	10,253	8,210	8,387	1,939	17,802	15,843	
1965-66	3,588	21,629	11,086	8,183	8,420	2,123	18,582	16,640	
1966-67	3,673	23,846	12,118	9,198	9,475	2,253	20,502	18,448	
1967-68	4,115	25,495	13,212	9,527	9,824	2,459	21,841	19,415	
1968-69	4,250	28,725	14,627	11,050	11,381	2,717	24,694	21,776	
1969-70	4,728	31,822	16,452	12,035	12,382	2,988	27,290	24,046	
1970-71	5,083	35,116	18,884	12,569	12,999	3,233	30,091	26,852	
1971-72	5,232	39,293	21,077	14,070	14,550	3,666	33,623	30,335	
1972-73	5,382	44,784	23,562	16,586	17,116	4,106	38,411	34,814	
1973-74	7,883	53,587	28,894	19,133	19,590	5,103	46,309	42,582	
1974-75	10,359	64,669	37,160	20,768	21,300	6,209	55,259	52,870	
1975-76	10,901	76,643	42,830	24,826	25,790	8,023	65,027	61,871	
1976-77	13,924	87,635	48,316	29,333	30,291	9,028	74,111	71,096	
1977-78	15,176	95,294	53,066	31,859	32,672	9,556	79,878	78,332	
1978-79	17,964	108,465	57,085	39,016	40,292	11,088	91,024	87,766	
1979-80	21,091	122,933	63,616	44,960	46,181	13,136	102,676	97,963	
1980-81	25,071	140,166	74,054	50,138	51,102	15,010	116,929	112,026	
1981-82	28,997	158,127	85,566	54,749	55,481	17,080	130,978	128,599	
1982-83	28,967	171,626	94,949	56,197	57,254	19,423	140,309	141,646	
1983-84	31,192	194,617	100,402	71,000	71,797	22,418	159,868	157,821	
1984-85	39,505	216,059	110,778	79,823	79,479	25,802	176,805	173,987	
1985-86	46,087	240,091	122,277	89,812	89,334	28,480	194,753	193,647	
1986-87	48,017	264,627	133,935	99,425	98,995	31,697	213,532	213,533	
1987-88	52,699	299,429	147,306	114,940	115,119	37,004	242,868	235,883	
1988-89	61,102	339,834	165,755	133,126	133,166	40,913	275,768	266,950	
1989-90	67,203	371,930	184,921	144,887	142,583	44,426	299,777	297,412	
1990-91	65,973	379,580	193,936	142,507	140,536	45,108	303,994	307,218	

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, (Quarterly 5206.0) and (Annual 5204.0).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT AVERAGE 1984-85 PRICES
(\$ million)

Year	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure			Statistical discrepancy	Gross national expenditure	Plus exports and services	Less imports of goods and services	Gross domestic product
	Private	Government	Public							
			Private	Public enterprises	General government					
1948-49	32,875	7,844	6,214	3,361	619	-267	50,646	5,806	6,289	50,163
1949-50	34,870	8,478	7,356	4,435	309	699	56,147	6,151	7,617	54,681
1950-51	37,476	9,535	8,821	5,612	1,005	-252	62,197	5,865	9,087	58,975
1951-52	37,268	10,784	8,808	6,395	2,713	819	66,787	5,337	10,318	61,806
1952-53	36,387	11,287	8,076	5,612	-1,972	-1,187	58,203	6,598	5,954	58,847
1953-54	38,874	10,502	9,112	5,477	744	-868	63,841	6,488	7,777	62,552
1954-55	41,435	10,868	9,837	5,667	1,022	453	69,282	6,647	9,455	66,474
1955-56	42,743	11,127	10,189	5,761	1,359	-321	70,858	7,216	8,948	69,126
1956-57	43,121	11,348	10,296	5,616	-230	-762	69,389	8,136	7,648	69,877
1957-58	44,559	11,539	10,916	5,812	401	-246	72,981	7,266	8,405	71,842
1958-59	45,942	12,439	11,223	6,328	1,466	-53	77,345	8,279	8,650	76,974
1959-60	49,010	11,942	12,804	6,761	793	864	82,174	8,969	10,392	80,751
1960-61	49,903	12,442	13,736	6,787	2,259	305	85,432	9,413	11,717	83,128
1961-62	51,184	13,107	13,029	7,819	-924	-677	83,538	10,678	9,983	84,233
1962-63	54,325	13,607	14,454	7,829	1,257	-444	91,028	10,451	11,726	89,753
1963-64	57,798	14,233	16,142	8,490	650	-400	96,913	12,152	13,007	96,058
1964-65	60,478	15,491	18,077	9,522	2,395	299	106,262	12,121	15,518	102,865
1965-66	62,315	17,150	18,939	10,203	560	154	109,321	12,277	15,908	105,690
1966-67	65,324	18,506	19,257	10,394	1,429	-177	114,733	13,656	16,126	112,263
1967-68	69,093	20,453	20,379	10,854	784	-625	120,938	14,497	18,054	117,381
1968-69	73,167	20,419	22,651	11,148	2,689	-378	129,696	15,566	18,635	126,627
1969-70	77,937	21,353	23,886	11,695	2,099	108	137,078	18,283	20,573	134,788
1970-71	81,184	22,180	25,723	11,862	1,536	-667	141,818	20,072	20,425	141,465
1971-72	84,511	23,060	26,139	12,686	-106	-98	146,192	21,595	19,774	148,013
1972-73	89,225	23,868	26,972	12,366	-1,135	410	151,706	22,040	20,012	153,734
1973-74	94,085	25,579	27,940	12,611	3,447	2,759	166,421	20,686	26,268	160,839
1974-75	96,237	27,677	24,069	7,039	7,488	2,874	190,629	22,559	27,049	162,800
1975-76	99,484	29,694	25,974	6,575	7,829	160	169,253	23,472	25,398	167,327
1976-77	101,892	30,764	27,523	6,604	6,983	2,340	175,331	25,073	28,201	172,203
1977-78	103,806	31,826	26,983	6,976	6,713	-923	175,322	25,636	27,074	173,884
1978-79	107,458	33,066	29,697	7,197	6,314	2,437	184,558	27,224	29,360	182,422
1979-80	110,012	33,694	30,120	7,652	5,825	1,441	186,516	29,256	29,233	186,539
1980-81	114,488	35,166	34,451	8,033	5,349	698	197,036	27,804	31,938	192,902
1981-82	119,208	35,465	36,506	9,246	5,226	1,771	204,737	28,135	35,539	197,333
1982-83	120,716	36,455	30,807	9,560	5,140	-2,578	198,237	28,216	32,504	193,949
1983-84	123,816	38,038	31,764	9,457	5,551	1,771	209,094	30,606	34,189	205,511
1984-85	128,236	40,214	35,913	9,007	6,203	1,094	220,809	34,755	39,505	216,059
1985-86	132,771	42,054	36,958	9,883	6,719	1,261	228,001	36,810	40,083	224,728
1986-87	133,791	43,108	36,816	9,527	6,847	-1,088	229,590	40,051	38,948	230,693
1987-88	139,222	44,359	41,867	7,750	6,223	-182	241,599	42,896	42,826	241,669
1988-89	144,363	44,844	48,817	7,611	6,060	3,079	260,282	43,257	53,038	250,501
1989-90	150,554	46,548	47,281	9,357	6,523	3,276	268,847	46,433	55,811	259,469
1990-91	152,023	48,395	41,943	8,998	6,830	-853	258,592	52,462	53,818	257,236

NOTE: Estimates prior to 1974-75 have been derived from estimates valued at the average prices of earlier base years.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, (Quarterly 5206.0) and (Annual 5204.0).

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

The ABS has a far wider range of information on Australia than that contained in the *Year Book*. Information is available in the form of regular publications, electronic data services, special tables and from investigations of published and unpublished data.

For further information contact ABS Information Services at one of the addresses listed on the page facing the Introduction to the *Year Book*.
