
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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.

A brief description of the conceptual basis of national accounts is given in this section, but 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 deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the 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.

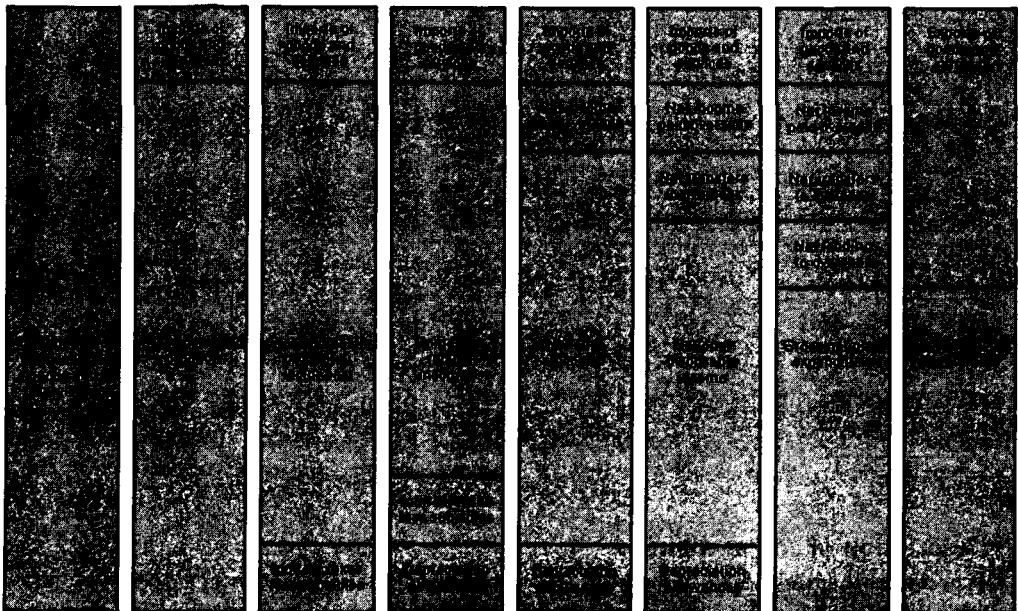
National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes and from net transfers from overseas. It is equivalent to national income less net unrequited transfers to overseas.

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, charitable organisations, etc.

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



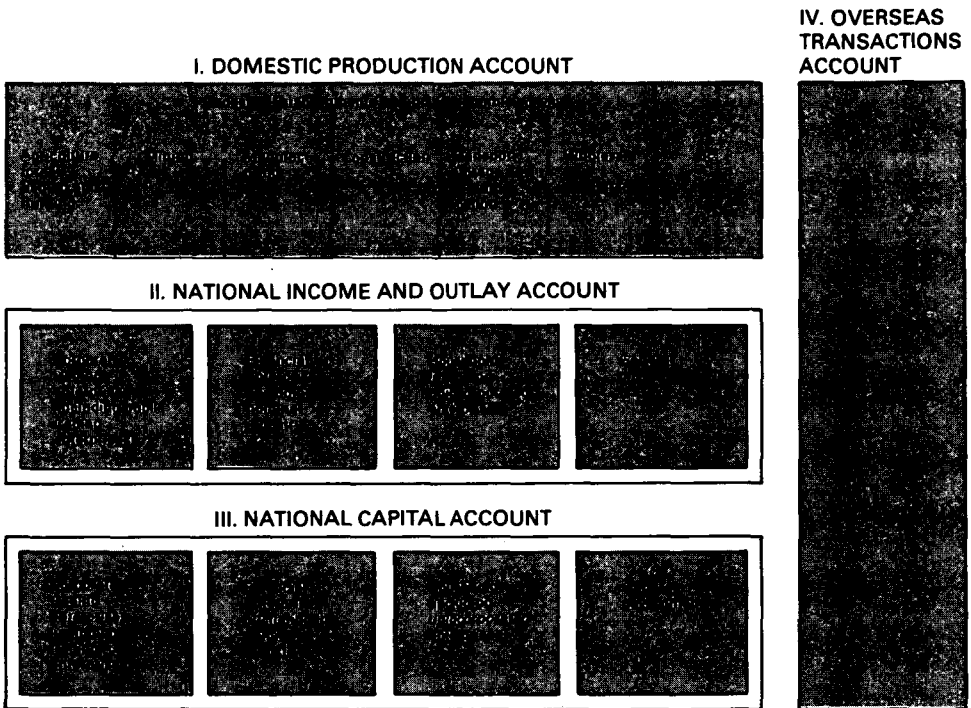
Framework of accounts and sectors

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 receiving revenue from the sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, since they represent a cost to one producer to offset the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies, and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus. Consumption of fixed capital is carried to the national capital account (or the sector capital accounts) and net operating surplus, together with wages and salaries and indirect taxes less subsidies, is carried to the national income and outlay account (or sector income and outlay accounts). 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** is shown as receiving wages, salaries and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income and miscellaneous transfers to overseas; the remainder is the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows that this disposable income is largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is 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 saving transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown 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. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

The **overseas transactions account** records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents. Although this is an account for 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. For this reason, net lending to overseas differs from the balance on current account shown in balance of payments statistics.

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 of the component transactions. In effect, quantities of the commodities involved in the component transactions are combined using their prices in the base year as weights. Constant price estimates are presented in tables for gross domestic product, exports and imports of goods and services, and gross national expenditure 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 of it is closely related to the desired national accounting concepts, but some of it is 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 *Budget Related Paper No. 2: National Income and Expenditure, 1988–89* (5213.0) and *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, June Quarter 1989* (5206.0).

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT (\$ million)

	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
Final consumption expenditure—			
Private	155,895	172,625	191,331
Government	48,632	52,577	57,094
Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Private	45,053	54,712	67,595
Public enterprises	11,124	9,987	10,604
General government	7,814	7,432	7,521
Increase in stocks	-1,510	-561	3,349
Statistical discrepancy	957	2,463	4,823
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	<i>267,965</i>	<i>299,235</i>	<i>342,317</i>
Exports of goods and services	43,328	50,382	54,024
Less Imports of goods and services	48,044	52,696	60,745
Expenditure on gross domestic product	263,249	296,921	335,596
Wages, salaries and supplements	133,898	147,280	165,079
Gross operating surplus—			
Private trading enterprises—			
Corporate	40,153	46,402	54,734
Unincorporated	29,225	32,517	36,639
Dwellings owned by persons	20,373	23,283	26,659
Public trading enterprises	9,828	12,615	13,738
General government	5,440	5,806	6,247
Financial enterprises	-369	1,147	1,707
Less Imputed bank service charge	6,880	8,630	9,691
<i>Gross domestic product at factor cost</i>	<i>231,668</i>	<i>260,420</i>	<i>295,112</i>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	31,581	36,501	40,484
Gross domestic product	263,249	296,921	335,596
<i>Gross farm product</i>	<i>9,323</i>	<i>11,249</i>	<i>12,879</i>
<i>Gross non-farm product</i>	<i>253,926</i>	<i>285,672</i>	<i>322,717</i>

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Wages, salaries and supplements	133,898	147,280	165,079
Net operating surplus	55,209	66,573	80,339
<i>Domestic factor incomes</i>	<i>189,107</i>	<i>213,853</i>	<i>245,418</i>
Less Net income paid overseas	9,328	10,560	12,571
Indirect taxes	35,678	40,847	44,944
Less Subsidies	4,097	4,346	4,460
<i>National income</i>	<i>211,360</i>	<i>239,794</i>	<i>273,331</i>
Less Net unrequited transfers to overseas	-1,213	-1,664	-2,274
National disposable income	212,573	241,458	275,605
Final consumption expenditure—			
Private	155,895	172,625	191,331
Government	48,632	52,577	57,094
Saving	8,046	16,256	27,180
Disposal of income	212,573	241,458	275,605

NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Consumption of fixed capital	42,561	46,567	49,694
Saving—			
Increase in income tax provisions	2,166	1,366	229
Undistributed income—			
Trading enterprises	-1,551	1,600	5,636
Financial enterprises	-2,633	-1,851	602
Household saving	10,939	12,481	13,472
General government surplus on current transactions	-875	2,660	7,241
Finance of gross accumulation	50,607	62,823	76,874
Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Private—			
Dwellings	10,944	12,975	18,690
Non-dwelling construction	9,511	12,609	14,639
Equipment	21,411	24,104	27,145
Real estate transfer expenses	3,187	5,024	7,121
Public enterprises	11,124	9,987	10,604
General Government	7,814	7,432	7,521
<i>Total gross fixed capital expenditure</i>	<i>63,991</i>	<i>72,131</i>	<i>85,720</i>
Increase in stocks—			
Private non-farm	-1,199	202	3,021
Farm	52	56	310
Public marketing authorities	-569	-860	52
Other public authorities	206	41	-34
<i>Total increase in stocks</i>	<i>-1,510</i>	<i>-561</i>	<i>3,349</i>
Statistical discrepancy	957	2,463	4,823
Net lending to overseas	-12,831	-11,210	-17,018
Gross accumulation	50,607	62,823	76,874

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Imports of goods and services	48,044	52,696	60,745
Interest, etc., to overseas	9,212	10,126	11,676
Dividends to overseas	1,726	1,929	2,673
Labour income to overseas	197	264	309
Unrequited transfers to overseas—			
Personal	746	783	840
General government	1,058	1,098	1,154
Net lending to overseas	-12,831	-11,210	-17,018
Use of current receipts	48,152	55,686	60,379
Exports of goods and services	43,328	150,382	54,024
Interest, etc., from overseas	989	1,244	1,551
Dividends from overseas	640	300	291
Labour income from overseas	178	215	245
Unrequited transfers from overseas—			
Personal	2,231	2,726	3,371
Income taxes	786	819	897
Current receipts from overseas	48,152	55,686	60,379

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

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Final consumption expenditure—			
Private	132,522	137,069	142,113
Government	42,961	44,264	45,837
Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Private—			
Dwellings	9,441	10,531	13,084
Non-dwelling construction	7,956	9,881	10,690
Equipment	17,174	19,021	22,684
Real estate transfer expenses	2,362	2,936	3,379
Public enterprises	9,417	7,859	7,907
General government	6,779	6,166	5,942
Increase in stocks—			
Private non-farm	-851	290	2,167
Farm	..	81	225
Public marketing authorities	-513	-763	164
Other public authorities	184	36	-25
Statistical discrepancy	848	2,003	3,647
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	<i>228,280</i>	<i>239,374</i>	<i>257,814</i>
Exports of goods and services	40,171	42,898	43,309
Less Imports of goods and services	38,802	42,654	53,526
Expenditure on gross domestic product	229,649	239,618	247,597
<i>Gross farm product</i>	<i>8,613</i>	<i>8,077</i>	<i>8,331</i>
<i>Gross non-farm product</i>	<i>221,036</i>	<i>231,541</i>	<i>239,266</i>

MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES

(\$ million)

Year	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Final consumption expenditure		Private gross fixed capital expenditure	Public gross fixed capital expenditure	Increase in stocks	Statistical discrepancy	(1 to 6)	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	130	14,433	2,144	
1960-61	9,634	1,748	2,608	1,110	478	40	15,618	2,165	
1961-62	9,936	1,891	2,509	1,317	-219	-137	15,297	2,462	
1962-63	10,658	1,991	2,800	1,331	253	-99	16,934	2,483	
1963-64	11,527	2,176	3,175	1,480	120	-95	18,383	3,149	
1964-65	12,473	2,483	3,687	1,725	561	39	20,968	3,041	
1965-66	13,268	2,831	3,957	1,898	109	11	22,074	3,125	
1966-67	14,343	3,218	4,150	2,014	360	-58	24,027	3,472	
1967-68	15,677	3,723	4,496	2,178	113	-156	26,031	3,559	
1968-69	17,070	3,895	5,213	2,321	682	-107	29,074	3,882	
1969-70	18,830	4,305	5,663	2,546	440	-2	31,782	4,749	
1970-71	20,830	4,904	6,397	2,734	441	-191	35,115	5,066	
1971-72	23,158	5,596	6,963	3,150	17	-47	38,837	5,673	
1972-73	25,987	6,348	7,726	3,270	-270	73	43,134	7,007	
1973-74	30,711	7,931	9,125	3,805	1,166	822	53,560	7,880	
1974-75	37,420	10,663	9,671	5,467	1,025	672	64,918	10,087	
1975-76	44,733	13,190	12,174	6,213	176	-432	76,054	11,208	
1976-77	51,098	15,294	14,397	6,558	1,129	-780	87,696	13,394	
1977-78	56,817	17,207	15,455	7,111	-494	-384	95,712	14,228	
1978-79	64,068	18,969	18,379	7,554	1,301	-1,335	108,936	16,876	
1979-80	72,333	21,268	20,366	8,417	822	-1,515	121,691	21,979	
1980-81	82,132	24,914	25,853	9,323	508	-510	142,220	22,531	
1981-82	93,780	28,461	30,169	11,268	1,568	-2,771	162,475	23,336	
1982-83	105,544	32,369	27,985	13,050	-2,403	-2,071	174,474	25,238	
1983-84	116,243	35,827	30,178	14,047	1,393	-2,798	194,890	28,690	
1984-85	127,553	40,170	35,957	15,004	1,072	-829	218,927	34,854	
1985-86	142,715	44,685	41,393	17,825	1,466	-2,148	245,936	38,801	
1986-87	155,895	48,632	45,053	18,938	-1,511	958	267,965	43,328	
1987-88	172,625	52,577	54,712	17,419	-563	2,465	299,235	50,382	
1988-89	191,331	57,094	67,595	18,125	3,349	4,823	342,317	54,024	

MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES—*continued*

(\$ million)

<i>Year</i>	<i>9</i> <i>Imports of</i> <i>goods and</i> <i>services</i>	<i>10</i> <i>(7+8-9)</i> <i>(11+13+14)</i> <i>Gross</i> <i>domestic</i> <i>product</i>	<i>11</i> <i>Wages</i> <i>salaries</i> <i>and</i> <i>supple-</i> <i>ments</i>	<i>12</i> <i>Gross operating</i> <i>surplus</i> <i>Trading</i> <i>enterprises</i>	<i>13</i> <i>Total</i>	<i>14</i> <i>Indirect</i> <i>taxes</i> <i>less</i> <i>subsidies</i>	<i>15</i> <i>National</i> <i>income</i>	<i>16</i> <i>House-</i> <i>hold</i> <i>income</i>
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	14,293	7,085	5,614	5,738	1,470	12,370	10,974
1960-61	2,590	15,193	7,634	5,874	5,997	1,562	13,112	11,780
1961-62	2,188	15,571	7,887	6,043	6,177	1,507	13,348	12,222
1962-63	2,596	16,821	8,361	6,671	6,830	1,630	14,440	13,033
1963-64	2,846	18,686	9,140	7,621	7,790	1,756	16,142	14,519
1964-65	3,447	20,562	10,253	8,193	8,370	1,939	17,785	15,879
1965-66	3,588	21,611	11,086	8,165	8,402	2,123	18,564	16,679
1966-67	3,673	23,826	12,118	9,178	9,455	2,253	20,482	18,491
1967-68	4,115	25,475	13,212	9,507	9,804	2,459	21,821	19,463
1968-69	4,250	28,706	14,627	11,031	11,362	2,717	24,675	21,828
1969-70	4,728	31,803	16,452	12,016	12,363	2,988	27,271	24,107
1970-71	5,083	35,098	18,884	12,551	12,981	3,233	30,073	26,925
1971-72	5,232	39,278	21,077	14,055	14,535	3,666	33,608	30,422
1972-73	5,382	44,759	23,562	16,561	17,091	4,106	38,386	34,903
1973-74	7,883	53,557	28,894	19,103	19,560	5,103	46,279	42,692
1974-75	10,359	64,646	37,160	20,745	21,277	6,209	55,236	53,026
1975-76	10,904	76,358	42,790	24,602	25,545	8,023	64,761	61,783
1976-77	13,927	87,163	48,271	28,944	29,864	9,028	73,663	70,943
1977-78	15,180	94,760	53,048	31,427	32,187	9,525	79,374	78,277
1978-79	17,969	107,843	57,027	38,565	39,769	11,047	90,443	87,606
1979-80	21,096	122,574	63,669	44,675	45,814	13,091	102,359	97,857
1980-81	25,077	139,674	74,085	49,755	50,632	14,957	116,462	111,759
1981-82	29,002	156,809	85,679	53,622	54,098	17,032	129,701	128,158
1982-83	28,972	170,740	95,002	55,555	56,353	19,385	139,461	141,032
1983-84	31,197	192,383	100,311	69,163	69,662	22,410	157,689	156,508
1984-85	39,511	214,270	110,666	78,725	77,940	25,664	175,024	172,763
1985-86	46,100	238,637	122,205	89,167	88,106	28,326	192,910	192,076
1986-87	48,044	263,249	133,898	99,579	97,770	31,581	211,361	211,579
1987-88	52,696	296,921	147,280	114,817	113,140	36,501	239,794	233,684
1988-89	60,745	335,596	165,079	131,770	130,033	40,484	273,331	260,699

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT AVERAGE 1984-85 PRICES

(\$ million)

Year	Gross fixed capital expenditure											
	Final consumption expenditure		Public					Statistical discrepancy	Gross national expenditure	Plus exports of goods and services	Less imports of goods and services	Gross domestic product
	Private	Government	Private	Public enterprises	General government	Increase in stocks						
							Government	Private	Public enterprises	General government	Increase in stocks	
1948-49	32,875	7,844	62,14	3,361	619	-267	50,646	5,678	6,289	50,035		
1949-50	34,870	8,478	7,356	4,435	309	699	56,147	6,015	7,617	54,545		
1950-51	37,476	9,535	8,821	5,612	1,005	-252	62,197	5,736	9,087	58,846		
1951-52	37,268	10,784	8,808	6,395	2,713	819	66,787	5,219	10,318	61,688		
1952-53	36,387	11,287	8,076	5,612	-1,972	-1,187	58,203	6,453	5,954	58,702		
1953-54	38,874	10,502	9,112	5,477	744	-868	63,841	6,345	7,777	62,409		
1954-55	41,435	10,868	9,837	5,667	1,022	453	69,282	6,501	9,455	66,328		
1955-56	42,743	11,127	10,189	5,761	1,359	-321	70,858	7,057	8,948	68,967		
1956-57	43,121	11,348	10,296	5,616	-230	-762	69,389	7,957	7,648	69,698		
1957-58	44,559	11,539	10,916	5,812	401	-246	72,981	7,106	8,405	71,682		
1958-59	45,942	12,439	11,223	6,328	1,466	-53	77,345	8,096	8,650	76,791		
1959-60	49,010	11,942	12,804	6,761	793	778	82,088	8,772	10,392	80,468		
1960-61	49,903	12,442	13,736	6,787	2,259	217	85,344	9,207	11,717	82,834		
1961-62	51,184	13,107	13,029	7,819	-924	-751	83,464	10,443	9,983	83,924		
1962-63	54,325	13,607	14,454	7,829	1,257	-531	90,941	10,221	11,726	89,436		
1963-64	57,798	14,233	16,142	8,490	650	-489	96,824	11,883	13,007	95,700		
1964-65	60,478	15,491	18,077	9,522	2,395	212	106,175	11,853	15,518	102,510		
1965-66	62,315	17,150	18,939	10,203	560	64	109,231	12,008	15,908	105,331		
1966-67	65,324	18,506	19,257	10,394	1,429	-273	114,637	13,356	16,126	111,867		
1967-68	69,093	20,453	20,379	10,854	784	-717	120,846	14,178	18,054	116,970		
1968-69	73,167	20,419	22,651	11,148	2,689	-462	129,612	15,223	18,635	126,200		
1969-70	77,937	21,353	23,886	11,695	2,099	26	136,996	17,881	20,573	134,304		
1970-71	81,184	22,180	25,723	11,862	1,536	-739	141,746	19,626	20,418	140,954		
1971-72	84,511	23,060	26,139	12,686	-935	-155	145,306	21,119	19,773	146,652		
1972-73	89,225	23,868	26,972	12,366	-1,135	323	151,619	21,562	20,009	153,172		
1973-74	94,085	25,579	27,940	12,611	3,447	2,666	166,328	20,231	26,273	160,286		
1974-75	96,237	27,677	24,068	7,039	7,488	2,756	167,113	22,105	27,021	162,197		
1975-76	99,344	29,668	25,969	6,509	7,772	33	168,412	22,898	25,374	165,936		
1976-77	101,743	30,732	27,501	6,558	6,917	2,358	174,352	24,438	28,196	170,594		
1977-78	103,605	31,873	26,970	6,873	6,657	-945	174,399	25,012	27,060	172,351		
1978-79	107,211	32,946	29,687	7,156	6,258	2,370	183,462	27,241	29,330	181,373		
1979-80	109,726	33,540	30,111	7,582	5,789	1,412	185,910	29,285	29,219	185,976		
1980-81	113,480	35,024	34,440	8,001	5,321	671	196,290	27,840	31,955	192,175		
1981-82	118,424	35,370	36,498	9,183	5,169	1,799	203,054	28,183	35,560	195,677		
1982-83	120,232	36,356	30,800	9,519	5,074	-2,536	197,141	28,303	32,510	192,934		
1983-84	123,272	37,930	31,765	9,378	5,472	1,727	206,607	30,699	34,194	203,122		
1984-85	127,553	40,170	35,957	8,881	6,123	1,071	218,927	34,854	39,511	214,270		
1985-86	131,824	41,959	37,107	9,772	6,609	1,258	226,596	36,904	40,097	223,403		
1986-87	132,522	42,961	36,933	9,417	6,779	-1,180	228,280	40,171	38,802	229,649		
1987-88	137,069	44,264	42,369	7,859	6,166	-356	239,374	42,898	42,654	239,618		
1988-89	142,113	45,837	49,837	7,907	5,942	2,531	257,814	43,309	53,526	247,597		

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

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