
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 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, 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

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 cost		Net income paid overseas	Net income paid overseas		Net income paid overseas
					National income			Net transfers to overseas
	National disposable income		Net lending to overseas	Gross national expenditure				
Gross national expenditure			Gross national expenditure	Gross national expenditure				
		Gross national expenditure		Indirect taxes less subsidies	Indirect taxes less subsidies			
Indirect taxes less subsidies	Depreciation allowances			Depreciation allowances	Depreciation allowances			

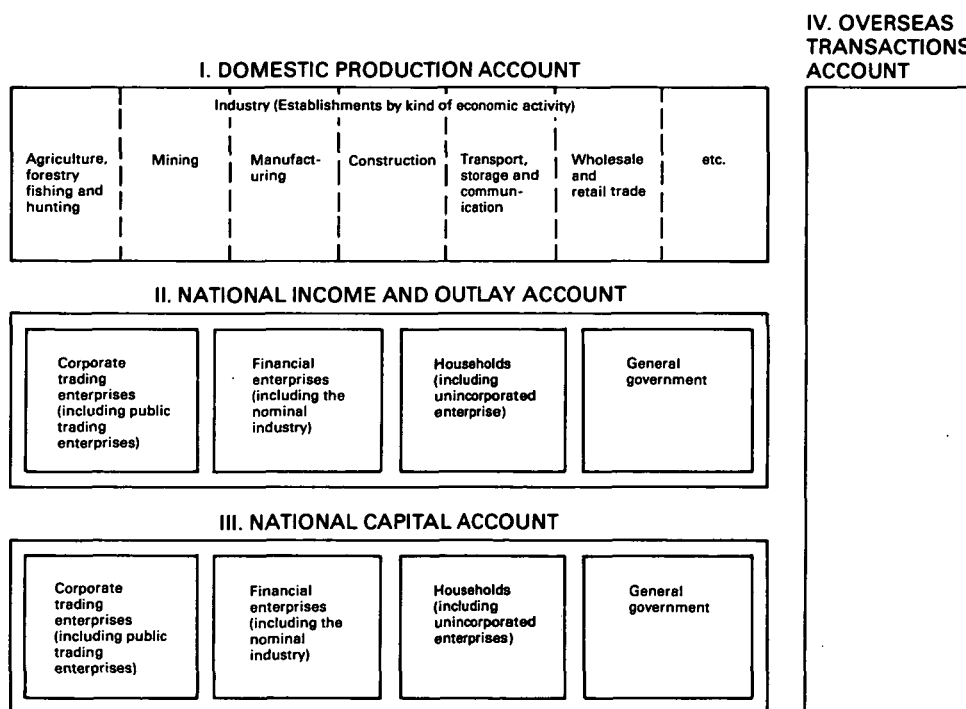
Framework of accounts and sectors

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 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 payments side are shown the costs of production, namely wages, salaries and supplements, gross operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies. The aggregation of the receipts side is referred to as expenditure on gross domestic product and is conceptually equivalent to the aggregation of the payments side, 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 receipts 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 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, 1989-90* (5213.0) and *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, June Quarter 1990* (5206.0).

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Wages, salaries and supplements	147,624	165,767	184,248
Net operating surplus	65,321	80,340	85,976
<i>Domestic factor incomes</i>	<i>212,945</i>	<i>246,107</i>	<i>270,224</i>
Less Net income paid overseas	9,949	12,911	15,732
Indirect taxes	40,795	44,718	47,326
Less Subsidies	3,830	4,060	4,296
<i>National income</i>	<i>239,961</i>	<i>273,854</i>	<i>297,522</i>
Less Net unrequited transfers to overseas	-1,664	-2,198	-2,426
National disposable income	241,625	276,052	299,948
Final consumption expenditure—			
Private	175,222	194,777	216,137
Government	52,490	56,278	60,523
Saving	13,913	24,997	23,288
Disposal of income	241,625	276,052	299,948

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Final consumption expenditure—			
Private	175,222	194,777	216,137
Government	52,490	56,278	60,523
Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Private	54,897	68,020	68,400
Public enterprises	9,951	10,992	12,145
General government	7,500	7,790	8,529
Increase in stocks	-427	3,798	4,318
Statistical discrepancy	-669	2,882	6,010
<i>Gross national expenditure</i>	<i>298,964</i>	<i>344,537</i>	<i>376,062</i>
Exports of goods and services	50,058	53,838	58,590
Less Imports of goods and services	52,599	60,783	66,025
Gross domestic product	296,423	337,592	368,627
Wages, salaries and supplements	147,624	165,767	184,248
Gross operating surplus—			
Private trading enterprises—			
Corporate	44,387	52,265	56,533
Unincorporated	33,359	40,242	43,631
Dwellings owned by persons	23,281	26,672	29,549
Public trading enterprises	12,232	13,630	14,825
General government	5,814	6,180	6,584
Financial enterprises	703	929	-665
Less Imputed bank service charge	7,942	8,751	9,108
<i>Gross domestic product at factor cost</i>	<i>259,458</i>	<i>296,934</i>	<i>325,597</i>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	36,965	40,658	43,030
Gross domestic product	296,423	337,592	368,627
<i>Gross farm product</i>	<i>11,321</i>	<i>13,637</i>	<i>14,269</i>
<i>Gross non-farm product</i>	<i>285,102</i>	<i>323,955</i>	<i>354,358</i>

NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Consumption of fixed capital	46,513	50,827	55,373
Saving—			
Increase in income tax provisions	1,960	3,092	682
Undistributed income—			
Trading enterprises	-507	234	-960
Financial enterprises	-1,235	-300	-3,946
Household saving	10,256	13,713	18,903
Extraordinary insurance claims paid	300
General government surplus on current transactions	3,439	8,258	8,309
Finance of gross accumulation	60,426	75,824	78,661
Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Private—			
Dwellings	12,965	18,530	19,744
Non-dwelling construction	12,676	14,838	16,159
Equipment	24,318	27,546	27,296
Real estate transfer expenses	4,938	7,106	5,201
Public enterprises	9,951	10,992	12,145
General Government	7,500	7,790	8,529
<i>Total gross fixed capital expenditure</i>	<i>72,348</i>	<i>86,802</i>	<i>89,074</i>
Increase in stocks—			
Private non-farm	233	3,503	879
Farm	56	222	2
Public marketing authorities	-860	115	3,091
Other public authorities	144	-42	346
<i>Total increase in stocks</i>	<i>-427</i>	<i>3,798</i>	<i>4,318</i>
Statistical discrepancy	-669	2,882	6,010
Net lending to overseas	-10,826	-17,658	-20,741
Gross accumulation	60,426	75,824	78,661

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Imports of goods and services	52,599	60,783	66,025
Interest, etc., to overseas	9,743	11,763	14,816
Dividends to overseas	1,768	3,046	3,695
Labour income to overseas	210	219	225
Unrequited transfers to overseas—			
Personal	783	855	898
General government	1,098	1,157	1,278
Net lending to overseas	-10,826	-17,658	-20,741
Use of current receipts	55,375	60,165	66,196
Exports of goods and services	50,058	53,838	58,590
Interest, etc., from overseas	1,288	1,583	2,207
Dividends from overseas	308	344	435
Labour income from overseas	176	190	212
Extraordinary insurance claims paid	150
Unrequited transfers from overseas—			
Personal	2,726	3,313	3,494
Income taxes	819	897	1,108
Current receipts from overseas	55,375	60,165	66,196

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

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Final consumption expenditure—			
Private	138,862	144,244	150,355
Government	44,182	44,762	45,725
Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Private—			
Dwellings	10,527	12,948	12,428
Non-dwelling construction	9,936	10,839	11,014
Equipment	19,384	22,746	22,088
Real estate transfer expenses	2,936	3,379	2,460
Public enterprises	7,864	8,233	8,604
General government	6,237	6,154	6,340
Increase in stocks—			
Private non-farm	337	2,728	555
Farm	96	166	38
Public marketing authorities	-763	183	1,881
Other public authorities	119	-33	248
Statistical discrepancy	-497	2,172	4,270
Gross national expenditure	239,220	258,521	266,006
Exports of goods and services	42,734	43,180	45,795
Less Imports of goods and services	42,756	52,703	54,574
Gross domestic product	239,198	248,998	257,227
<i>Gross farm product</i>	<i>8,214</i>	<i>8,343</i>	<i>9,095</i>
<i>Gross non-farm product</i>	<i>230,984</i>	<i>240,655</i>	<i>248,132</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	Gross national expenditure	(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	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	44,753	13,200	12,174	6,247	176	-449	76,101	11,197		
1976-77	51,131	15,306	14,397	6,578	1,129	-716	87,825	13,382		
1977-78	56,892	17,172	15,455	7,129	-434	-401	95,813	14,213		
1978-79	64,165	18,932	18,377	7,602	1,332	-1,282	109,126	16,859		
1979-80	72,473	21,238	20,366	8,477	841	-1,618	121,777	21,959		
1980-81	82,695	24,884	25,854	9,388	508	-949	142,380	22,505		
1981-82	94,237	28,421	30,170	11,363	1,585	-3,427	162,349	23,300		
1982-83	105,629	32,309	27,985	13,154	-2,434	-2,248	174,395	25,156		
1983-84	116,396	35,820	30,178	14,192	1,398	-2,731	195,253	28,595		
1984-85	127,870	40,202	35,957	15,113	1,080	-1,002	219,220	34,755		
1985-86	143,369	44,735	41,389	18,015	1,481	-3,477	245,512	38,693		
1986-87	157,159	48,705	45,038	19,095	-1,423	-1,836	266,738	43,148		
1987-88	175,222	52,490	54,897	17,451	-427	-669	298,964	50,058		
1988-89	194,777	56,278	68,020	18,782	3,798	2,882	344,537	53,838		
1989-90	216,137	60,523	68,400	20,674	4,318	6,010	376,062	58,590		

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

Year	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16
	<i>Imports of goods and services</i>	<i>(7+8-9) Gross domestic product</i>	<i>Wages salaries and supple- ments</i>	<i>Gross operating surplus</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Indirect taxes less subsidies</i>	<i>National income</i>	<i>House- hold income</i>
				<i>Trading enterprises</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	14,308	7,085	5,629	5,753	1,470	12,385	10,989	
1960-61	2,590	15,209	7,634	5,890	6,013	1,562	13,128	11,796	
1961-62	2,188	15,585	7,887	6,057	6,191	1,507	13,362	12,236	
1962-63	2,596	16,837	8,361	6,687	6,846	1,630	14,456	13,049	
1963-64	2,846	18,703	9,140	7,638	7,807	1,756	16,159	14,536	
1964-65	3,447	20,579	10,253	8,210	8,387	1,939	17,802	15,896	
1965-66	3,588	21,629	11,086	8,183	8,420	2,123	18,582	16,697	
1966-67	3,673	23,846	12,118	9,198	9,475	2,253	20,502	18,511	
1967-68	4,115	25,495	13,212	9,527	9,824	2,459	21,841	19,483	
1968-69	4,250	28,725	14,627	11,050	11,381	2,717	24,694	21,847	
1969-70	4,728	31,822	16,452	12,035	12,382	2,988	27,290	24,126	
1970-71	5,083	35,116	18,884	12,569	12,999	3,233	30,091	26,943	
1971-72	5,232	39,293	21,077	14,070	14,550	3,666	33,623	30,437	
1972-73	5,382	44,784	23,562	16,586	17,116	4,106	38,411	34,928	
1973-74	7,883	53,587	28,894	19,133	19,590	5,103	46,309	42,722	
1974-75	10,359	64,669	37,160	20,768	21,300	6,209	55,259	53,049	
1975-76	10,901	76,397	42,790	24,631	25,584	8,023	64,800	61,812	
1976-77	13,924	87,283	48,315	29,008	29,940	9,028	73,783	71,051	
1977-78	15,176	94,850	53,047	31,479	32,247	9,556	79,442	78,240	
1978-79	17,964	108,021	57,053	38,670	39,879	11,089	90,586	87,590	
1979-80	21,091	122,645	63,616	44,755	45,905	13,124	102,390	97,755	
1980-81	25,071	139,814	74,028	49,901	50,787	14,999	116,574	111,631	
1981-82	28,997	156,652	85,530	53,585	54,085	17,037	129,497	127,866	
1982-83	28,967	170,584	94,910	55,477	56,314	19,360	139,246	140,812	
1983-84	31,192	192,656	100,317	69,368	69,969	22,370	157,882	156,486	
1984-85	39,505	214,470	110,681	78,755	77,986	25,803	175,208	172,675	
1985-86	46,087	238,118	122,182	88,647	87,487	28,449	192,772	191,905	
1986-87	48,017	261,869	133,961	97,896	96,345	31,563	210,838	211,418	
1987-88	52,599	296,423	147,624	113,259	111,834	36,965	239,961	234,090	
1988-89	60,783	337,592	165,767	132,809	131,167	40,658	273,854	264,816	
1989-90	66,025	368,627	184,248	144,538	141,349	43,030	297,522	295,517	

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					
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	69,216
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		-935	-98	145,363	21,595	19,774	147,184
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	1,906	167,290	22,600	27,022	162,868
1975-76	99,384	29,700	25,982	6,514	7,843	144	-920	168,647	23,468	25,395	166,720
1976-77	101,802	30,770	27,523	6,532	6,983	2,355	-1,328	174,637	25,070	28,222	171,485
1977-78	103,731	31,830	26,983	6,845	6,716	-934	-661	174,510	25,659	27,094	173,075
1978-79	107,356	32,921	29,697	7,182	6,334	2,413	-2,077	183,826	27,225	29,339	181,712
1979-80	109,929	33,534	30,120	7,642	5,839	1,445	-2,407	186,102	29,256	29,233	186,125
1980-81	114,253	35,014	34,451	8,065	5,365	700	-1,252	196,596	27,804	31,938	192,462
1981-82	118,990	35,346	36,506	9,241	5,233	1,749	-4,215	202,850	28,135	35,539	195,446
1982-83	120,319	36,321	30,807	9,563	5,144	-2,560	-2,507	197,087	28,216	32,504	192,799
1983-84	123,430	37,951	31,768	9,437	5,564	1,775	-2,867	207,058	30,606	34,189	203,475
1984-85	127,870	40,202	35,957	8,886	6,227	1,080	-1,002	219,220	34,755	39,505	214,470
1985-86	132,414	42,067	37,075	9,781	6,738	1,222	-3,166	226,131	36,810	40,082	222,859
1986-87	133,472	43,090	36,985	9,446	6,897	-1,127	-1,526	227,237	40,051	38,948	228,340
1987-88	138,862	44,182	42,783	7,864	6,237	-211	-497	239,220	42,734	42,756	239,198
1988-89	144,244	44,762	49,912	8,233	6,154	3,044	2,172	258,521	43,180	52,703	248,998
1989-90	150,355	45,725	47,990	8,604	6,340	2,722	4,270	266,006	45,795	54,574	257,227

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

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