

CHAPTER 23

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounting aims at providing 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.

Estimates of national income and expenditure have been compiled by the ABS since 1944-45 and have been published annually as papers entitled *National Income and Expenditure* accompanying the Commonwealth Budgets.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Description of National Income and Expenditure Accounts

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 depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

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 transfers overseas plus net withholding taxes received from 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 service 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.

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 (Table 1, page 608), a national income and outlay account (Table 3, page 609) and a national capital account (Table 4, page 610). In addition, there is an overseas sector having an account (Table 6, page 611) 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 heavy rectangles depict the minimum system of four accounts which represent the 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). Such production accounts can be developed in detail to produce input-output tables.

ARTICULATION OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

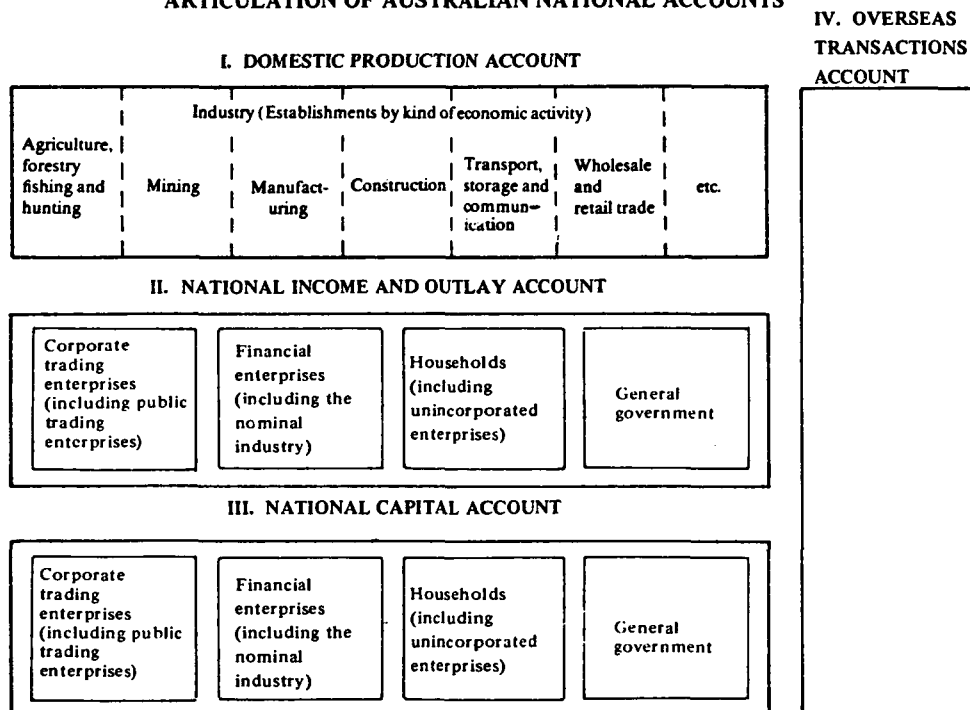


PLATE 46

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 depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances 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 depreciation allowances 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 income received from overseas, transfers from overseas and withholding taxes from overseas. These receipts are used for Australia's imports of goods and services and payments of property income and 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

For certain kinds of intertemporal comparison, it is desirable to derive measures which attempt to remove the direct effect of price changes during the periods under review. Such estimates, conventionally described as 'at constant prices', are presented in Tables 2 and 5 (pages 609 and 610 respectively) for gross domestic product, exports and imports of goods and services, and gross national expenditure and its principal components.

Part 1 of *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1976-77* (5204.0) contains a discussion of the conceptual problems involved in making these estimates. Appendix B of that publication contains a brief account of the sources and methods used in preparing the estimates.

It should be noted that estimates at constant prices involve approximations and assumptions, and care must be taken in the interpretation and use of results.

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 income concepts, but some of it is not completely satisfactory in various respects, including coverage, concepts and timing. Estimates, in particular 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 one or two years because tabulations of income tax statistics become available progressively one to two years after the end of each financial year.

It is not possible to put precise limits on the degree of revision likely to any particular series, nor to state degrees of reliability in a statistical sense. These depend in large part on the range and quality of the basic statistical data.

National income and expenditure tables

(For explanatory note on item numbers see Note following Table 3.)

TABLE I
DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Final consumption expenditure— | | | |
| 1 Private | 55,016 | 61,623 | 69,149 |
| 2 Government | 15,190 | 16,764 | 18,719 |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure— | | | |
| 3 Private | 12,617 | 14,483 | 15,846 |
| 4 Public enterprises | 4,233 | 4,353 | 4,890 |
| 5 General government | 3,697 | 3,859 | 4,049 |
| 6 Increase in stocks | -411 | 1,045 | 510 |
| 7 Statistical discrepancy | 459 | -157 | -690 |
| <i>Gross national expenditure</i> | <i>90,801</i> | <i>101,970</i> | <i>112,473</i> |
| 8 Exports of goods and services | 13,944 | 16,400 | 21,464 |
| 9 Less Imports of goods and services | 14,467 | 17,236 | 20,119 |
| Expenditure on gross domestic product | 90,278 | 101,134 | 113,818 |
| 10 Wages, salaries and supplements | 51,534 | 55,505 | 61,890 |
| Gross operating surplus— | | | |
| Trading enterprises— | | | |
| 11a Companies | 10,274 | 10,978 | 12,759 |
| 11b Unincorporated enterprises | 10,113 | 12,924 | 14,281 |
| 11c Dwellings owned by persons | 6,157 | 7,153 | 8,075 |
| 11d Public enterprises | 2,047 | 2,330 | 2,606 |
| 11e Financial enterprises | 1,947 | 2,552 | 2,866 |
| 11f Less Imputed bank service charge | 2,138 | 2,406 | 2,810 |
| <i>Gross domestic product at factor cost</i> | <i>79,934</i> | <i>89,036</i> | <i>99,667</i> |
| 12 Indirect taxes less subsidies | 10,344 | 12,098 | 14,151 |
| Gross domestic product | 90,278 | 101,134 | 113,818 |
| Gross farm product | 4,041 | 6,473 | 7,243 |
| Gross non-farm product | 86,237 | 94,661 | 106,575 |

TABLE 2
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT AVERAGE 1974-75 PRICES
(\$ million)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Final consumption expenditure— | | | |
| Private | 39,021 | 40,084 | 41,004 |
| Government | 11,021 | 11,471 | 11,757 |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure— | | | |
| Private | 8,790 | 9,367 | 9,326 |
| Public | 5,638 | 5,467 | 5,310 |
| Increase in stocks | -541 | 1,213 | 216 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 351 | -72 | -394 |
| <i>Gross national expenditure</i> | <i>64,280</i> | <i>67,530</i> | <i>67,219</i> |
| Exports of goods and services | 11,184 | 11,393 | 13,062 |
| Less Imports of goods and services | 9,927 | 10,800 | 10,677 |
| Expenditure on gross domestic product | 65,537 | 68,123 | 69,604 |
| Gross farm product | 3,787 | 5,100 | 4,637 |
| Gross non-farm product | 61,750 | 63,023 | 64,965 |

TABLE 3
NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 10 Wages, salaries and supplements | 51,534 | 55,505 | 61,890 |
| 11g Net operating surplus | 22,345 | 26,841 | 30,465 |
| <i>Domestic factor incomes</i> | <i>73,879</i> | <i>82,346</i> | <i>92,355</i> |
| 13 Less Net income paid overseas | 1,131 | 1,350 | 1,598 |
| 12a Indirect taxes | 10,842 | 12,682 | 14,900 |
| 12b Less Subsidies | 498 | 584 | 749 |
| <i>National income</i> | <i>83,092</i> | <i>93,094</i> | <i>104,908</i> |
| 14 Less Net transfers to overseas | 418 | 501 | 346 |
| 15g Withholding taxes from overseas | 118 | 114 | 141 |
| National disposable income | 82,792 | 92,707 | 104,703 |
| Final consumption expenditure— | | | |
| 1 Private | 55,016 | 61,623 | 69,149 |
| 2 Government | 15,190 | 16,764 | 18,719 |
| 15 Saving | 12,586 | 14,320 | 16,835 |
| 19 Disposal of income | 82,792 | 92,707 | 104,703 |

NOTE. Items in all current price tables are numbered from 1 to 25, with or without the addition of a letter, and this system is used to identify the corresponding credit and debit entries in the accounts. In some cases the items correspond exactly, while in other cases an entry in one table is the sum of two or more entries in other tables; here the total is given a number, and the components have a number and a letter. In the remaining type of case all entries are given the same number and a distinguishing letter, because in this group one item is not the sum of one or more entries. The relationship between these items can still be traced through because the sum of all credit entries must equal the sum of all debit entries. A description of the numbered items can be found in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure 1976-77* (5204.0).

TABLE 4
NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11h Depreciation allowances | 6,055 | 6,690 | 7,312 |
| Saving— | | | |
| 15 Increase in income tax provisions | 26 | 395 | 640 |
| 16 Undistributed (company) income | 1,406 | 1,828 | 2,231 |
| 17 Retained income of public financial enterprises | 255 | 147 | 260 |
| 18 Household saving | 8,847 | 10,262 | 10,302 |
| 19 General government surplus on current transactions | 2,052 | 1,688 | 3,402 |
| Finance of gross accumulation | 18,641 | 21,010 | 24,147 |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure— | | | |
| Private— | | | |
| 3a Dwellings | 3,882 | 4,028 | 4,784 |
| 3b Non-dwelling construction | 2,235 | 2,532 | 2,730 |
| 3c Equipment | 6,500 | 7,923 | 8,332 |
| 4 Public enterprises | 4,233 | 4,353 | 4,890 |
| 5 General government | 3,697 | 3,859 | 4,049 |
| Total gross fixed capital expenditure | 20,547 | 22,695 | 24,785 |
| Increase in stocks— | | | |
| 6a Private non-farm | 5 | 84 | 917 |
| 6b Farm and public authority | -416 | 961 | -407 |
| 7 Statistical discrepancy | 459 | -157 | -690 |
| 21 Net lending to overseas | -1,954 | -2,573 | -458 |
| Gross accumulation | 18,641 | 21,010 | 24,147 |

TABLE 5
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND INCREASE IN STOCKS AT AVERAGE 1974-75 PRICES
(\$ million)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Gross fixed capital expenditure— | | | |
| Private— | | | |
| Dwellings | 2,805 | 2,828 | 3,126 |
| Non-dwelling construction | 1,574 | 1,667 | 1,614 |
| Equipment | 4,411 | 4,872 | 4,586 |
| Total private | 8,790 | 9,367 | 9,326 |
| Public | 5,638 | 5,467 | 5,310 |
| Total | 14,428 | 14,834 | 14,636 |
| Increase in stocks— | | | |
| Private non-farm | 35 | 58 | 526 |
| Farm and public authority | -576 | 1,155 | -310 |
| Total | -541 | 1,213 | 216 |

TABLE 6
OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT
(\$ million)

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 9a Imports f.o.b. | 11,165 | 13,493 | 15,815 |
| 9b Transportation | 2,129 | 2,498 | 3,176 |
| 9c Travel | 551 | 644 | 527 |
| 9d Government transactions | 223 | 219 | 261 |
| 9e Other goods and services | 399 | 382 | 340 |
| 9 Imports of goods and services | 14,467 | 17,236 | 20,119 |
| 13a Property income to overseas | 1,405 | 1,633 | 1,931 |
| 14a Personal transfers overseas | 367 | 398 | 333 |
| 14b General government transfers overseas | 453 | 515 | 566 |
| 21 Net lending to overseas | -1,954 | -2,573 | -458 |
| Use of current receipts | 14,738 | 17,209 | 22,491 |
| 8a Exports f.o.b. | 12,026 | 14,075 | 18,635 |
| 8b Transportation | 1,326 | 1,559 | 1,964 |
| 8c Travel | 345 | 425 | 528 |
| 8d Government transactions | 93 | 98 | 117 |
| 8e Other goods and services | 154 | 243 | 220 |
| 8 Exports of goods and services | 13,944 | 16,400 | 21,464 |
| 13b Property income from overseas | 274 | 283 | 333 |
| 14c Personal transfers from overseas | 402 | 412 | 553 |
| 15g Withholding taxes | 118 | 114 | 141 |
| Current receipts from overseas | 14,738 | 17,209 | 22,491 |

TABLE 7
MAIN AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES, 1956-57 TO 1979-80
(\$million)

| Year | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 (1 to 6) | |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------|---|--|--|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| | Final consumption expenditure | | Private gross fixed capital expenditure | | Public gross fixed capital expenditure | | Increase in stocks | | Statistical discrepancy | | Gross national expenditure | | | |
| | Private | Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1956-57 | 7,381 | 1,086 | 1,717 | | 950 | | -45 | | -219 | | 10,870 | | | |
| 1957-58 | 7,740 | 1,121 | 1,858 | | 998 | | 56 | | -117 | | 11,656 | | | |
| 1958-59 | 8,142 | 1,223 | 1,922 | | 1,100 | | 253 | | -112 | | 12,528 | | | |
| 1959-60 | 8,932 | 1,312 | 2,191 | | 1,214 | | 168 | | 37 | | 13,854 | | | |
| 1960-61 | 9,477 | 1,410 | 2,415 | | 1,256 | | 478 | | -39 | | 14,997 | | | |
| 1961-62 | 9,763 | 1,529 | 2,328 | | 1,380 | | -219 | | -119 | | 14,662 | | | |
| 1962-63 | 10,462 | 1,629 | 2,580 | | 1,434 | | 253 | | -136 | | 16,222 | | | |
| 1963-64 | 11,288 | 1,787 | 2,913 | | 1,586 | | 120 | | -108 | | 17,586 | | | |
| 1964-65 | 12,213 | 2,042 | 3,398 | | 1,852 | | 561 | | 36 | | 20,102 | | | |
| 1965-66 | 12,990 | 2,373 | 3,657 | | 2,066 | | 109 | | -69 | | 21,126 | | | |
| 1966-67 | 14,026 | 2,700 | 3,825 | | 2,184 | | 336 | | -148 | | 22,923 | | | |
| 1967-68 | 15,321 | 3,048 | 4,164 | | 2,369 | | 125 | | -215 | | 24,812 | | | |
| 1968-69 | 16,580 | 3,331 | 4,730 | | 2,532 | | 698 | | -162 | | 27,709 | | | |
| 1969-70 | 18,234 | 3,643 | 5,162 | | 2,756 | | 449 | | 67 | | 30,311 | | | |
| 1970-71 | 20,118 | 4,202 | 5,839 | | 2,935 | | 496 | | -33 | | 33,557 | | | |
| 1971-72 | 22,329 | 4,756 | 6,331 | | 3,297 | | 55 | | 241 | | 37,009 | | | |
| 1972-73 | 24,976 | 5,425 | 6,685 | | 3,476 | | -287 | | 673 | | 40,948 | | | |
| 1973-74 | 29,465 | 6,765 | 7,772 | | 3,983 | | 1,252 | | 1,706 | | 50,943 | | | |
| 1974-75 | 35,669 | 9,160 | 8,535 | | 5,673 | | 873 | | 1,430 | | 61,340 | | | |
| 1975-76 | 43,368 | 11,460 | 10,227 | | 6,694 | | 50 | | 423 | | 72,219 | | | |
| 1976-77 | 49,485 | 13,413 | 11,769 | | 7,135 | | 1,154 | | 400 | | 83,356 | | | |
| 1977-78 | 55,016 | 15,190 | 12,617 | | 7,930 | | -411 | | 459 | | 90,801 | | | |
| 1978-79 | 61,623 | 16,764 | 14,483 | | 8,212 | | 1,045 | | -157 | | 101,970 | | | |
| 1979-80 | 69,149 | 18,719 | 15,846 | | 8,939 | | 510 | | -690 | | 112,473 | | | |

| Year | 8 | | 9 | | 10 (7 + 8-9) | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | Exports of goods and services | | Imports of goods and services | | Gross domestic product | | Gross domestic product at factor cost | | National income | | Household income | | Wages, salaries and supplements | |
| 1956-57 | 2,184 | 1,736 | 11,318 | | 10,121 | | 10,458 | | 9,144 | | 5,758 | | | |
| 1957-58 | 1,840 | 1,925 | 11,571 | | 10,274 | | 10,529 | | 9,146 | | 5,980 | | | |
| 1958-59 | 1,860 | 1,960 | 12,428 | | 11,080 | | 11,286 | | 9,844 | | 6,273 | | | |
| 1959-60 | 2,126 | 2,285 | 13,695 | | 12,220 | | 12,449 | | 10,811 | | 6,961 | | | |
| 1960-61 | 2,168 | 2,601 | 14,564 | | 12,993 | | 13,201 | | 11,617 | | 7,500 | | | |
| 1961-62 | 2,452 | 2,204 | 14,910 | | 13,375 | | 13,472 | | 12,045 | | 7,746 | | | |
| 1962-63 | 2,491 | 2,610 | 16,103 | | 14,460 | | 14,544 | | 12,830 | | 8,197 | | | |
| 1963-64 | 3,156 | 2,860 | 17,882 | | 16,110 | | 16,251 | | 14,234 | | 8,937 | | | |
| 1964-65 | 3,035 | 3,473 | 19,664 | | 17,707 | | 17,777 | | 15,564 | | 10,018 | | | |
| 1965-66 | 3,135 | 3,617 | 20,644 | | 18,504 | | 18,578 | | 16,355 | | 10,822 | | | |
| 1966-67 | 3,459 | 3,695 | 22,687 | | 20,416 | | 20,396 | | 18,107 | | 11,816 | | | |
| 1967-68 | 3,539 | 4,134 | 24,217 | | 21,736 | | 21,711 | | 19,048 | | 12,860 | | | |
| 1968-69 | 3,895 | 4,268 | 27,336 | | 24,597 | | 24,583 | | 21,425 | | 14,237 | | | |
| 1969-70 | 4,733 | 4,759 | 30,285 | | 27,262 | | 27,208 | | 23,634 | | 15,992 | | | |
| 1970-71 | 5,044 | 5,092 | 33,509 | | 30,201 | | 30,252 | | 26,543 | | 18,340 | | | |
| 1971-72 | 5,596 | 5,216 | 37,389 | | 33,692 | | 33,849 | | 30,002 | | 20,496 | | | |
| 1972-73 | 6,937 | 5,347 | 42,538 | | 38,295 | | 38,706 | | 34,417 | | 22,904 | | | |
| 1973-74 | 7,762 | 7,671 | 51,034 | | 45,714 | | 47,000 | | 42,338 | | 28,078 | | | |
| 1974-75 | 9,938 | 10,018 | 61,260 | | 54,644 | | 56,608 | | 52,557 | | 36,027 | | | |
| 1975-76 | 10,956 | 10,473 | 72,702 | | 64,181 | | 67,111 | | 61,643 | | 41,539 | | | |
| 1976-77 | 13,152 | 13,294 | 83,214 | | 73,465 | | 76,717 | | 70,486 | | 46,934 | | | |
| 1977-78 | 13,944 | 14,467 | 90,278 | | 79,934 | | 83,092 | | 78,019 | | 51,534 | | | |
| 1978-79 | 16,400 | 17,236 | 101,134 | | 89,036 | | 93,094 | | 86,824 | | 55,505 | | | |
| 1979-80 | 21,464 | 20,119 | 113,818 | | 99,667 | | 104,908 | | 96,644 | | 61,890 | | | |

Sources of information

The detailed annual estimates of national income and expenditure are published in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0). Preliminary estimates (less detailed) are published in a Budget Paper *National Income and Expenditure* usually in August. Quarterly estimates are published in *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5206.0).

Australian National Accounts, Gross Product by Industry at Current and Constant Prices, 1977-78 was published in December 1979. The Bureau also compiles input-output tables for the Australian economy. Tables for the year 1968-1969 were published in *Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Tables 1968-69* (5209.0) in November 1977. Final tables for 1974-75 were published in *Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Tables 1974-75* (5209.0) early in 1981.

The figures shown on pages 608-11 are as published in *Budget Paper, National Income and Expenditure, 1979-80*.

