

THE PRELIMINARY AND FINAL FIGURES OF THE DANISH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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This paper compares preliminary estimates (available about four months after the close of the period to which they refer) with final estimates (available three years after the close of the period) for certain national accounting aggregates and some of their major components. It concludes that preliminary estimates are consistently low for gross domestic product, exports, and public consumption, whereas imports, private consumption, and gross capital formation may be either low or high. The best early estimates, in the sense of closest to the final figures, are those for gross domestic product, imports, and exports.

The following tables, relating to the period 1959 to 1968, compare the preliminary figures for the Danish national accounts—figures published about four months after the expiration of a year—with the final figures, which are published a little more than three years after the expiration of a year. The comparisons cover the “supply and disposition of goods and services” at current and constant prices, the “gross domestic product at factor cost by kind of economic activity”, in constant prices, and “private consumption” by main groups, in constant prices.

The final figures of the national accounts are derived by the commodity flow method. Thus, the starting point is the computation of the output values of the various industries. In this way it is considered that the most reliable figures are obtained for domestic product, consumption, and capital formation, on the basis of the economic statistics available at present. This, however, does not mean that exactly the output data required are always available. In several cases, for instance, data are only obtained for a single year, making it possible to determine the relative levels of the figures for that year, whereas the figures for the preceding and the subsequent years are calculated by means of a number of more or less appropriate indicators of the trend. In other cases, the levels of the figures are determined by more or less firmly based estimates.

The output value arrived at is thus subject to considerable uncertainty, as regards both its level and its trend; and this uncertainty is transferred to the figures for domestic product, consumption, and capital formation, which are calculated on the basis of output values and import and export statistics. In these calculations, output and imports are divided into a large number of groups of goods and services. These groups are again subdivided according to their potential uses: raw materials, consumption, capital formation or export. This classification is of course made with a view to the information available regarding raw material consumption, capital formation in the various industries, consumption, and exports. However, apart from exports the information only covers a minor proportion of the different uses, and the complete classification by disposition therefore depends on estimates based on the nature of the individual goods and services.

In 1966 a comprehensive input-output survey was made. It turned out that the gross factor incomes of certain industries showed discrepancies between figures based on old benchmarks and those based on the new input-output tables. Similar discrepancies are found in certain subgroups within private consumption and capital formation.

In the table on p. 335 are shown the aggregate figures of the new and unrevised figures for 1966. As will be seen the differences between the figures are not large when we look at what has been called "Real changes".

A comparison year to year has shown that the changes are of the same magnitude.

In the computation of the preliminary figures it is necessary to use indicators of varying degrees of relevance to a greater extent than is the case in computing the final figures. Important indicators in this connection are the monthly figures for retail trade turnover, the output figures for manufacturing industries, agriculture, and building activity, and monthly figures for foreign trade.

For an evaluation of the reliability of the preliminary figures they may be compared with the final figures, and the relative difference will not be great. But normally we are interested in finding the annual changes in the figures, and in that case it is natural to compare the deviations between the preliminary and the final figures with the annual changes in the final figures.

One could also have calculated the year to year changes in preliminary and final figures as percentage changes and shown the percentage point deviation between the changes in the preliminary and final figures. I have not used this method because the comparison which Danmarks Statistik makes is between the preliminary figures for a given year and the to-some-degree-revised but not yet final figures for the previous year.

An examination has been made as to whether the deviations between the preliminary and the final figures seem to form a stochastic distribution—i.e., whether the degree of uncertainty attaching to the preliminary figures is caused by mere chance, or whether there are systematic discrepancies between the preliminary and the final figures—and further, as mentioned above, how important the deviations in question are in relation to the annual changes in the final figures. Annex 1 gives the key figures of the national accounts, and it will be seen that in the period from 1959 to 1968 the individual items recorded marked increases due to the considerable rise in material welfare in that period and also to large wage and price rises. The list below shows the individual items in 1968 as indices of the same items in 1959.

SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN 1968, 1959 = 100

Index	1968
Gross domestic product in market prices	246
Imports of goods and services	222
Total supply of goods and services	241
Exports of goods and services	211
Total available supply	250
Government consumption	342
Private consumption	230
Total gross capital formation	249

COMPARISON OF NEW AND PRESENT NATIONAL ACCOUNTS FIGURES FOR 1966

	GDP at factor cost	Indirect taxes, net	Total supply	Private consump- tion	Public consump- tion	Gross fixed capital formation	Change in stocks	Exports	Less: Imports	Total net demand
	Millions of Danish Kroner									
1. New figures	66.6	10.1	76.7	46.7	13.3	17.5	0.5	22.0	23.4	76.7
2. Present figures	68.1*	9.0	77.1	48.6	12.5	16.6*	0.5	22.9	24.0	77.1
3. Total difference (= 1 - 2)	-1.5	1.1	-0.4	-1.9	0.8	0.9	—	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4
Of which:										
4. Formal changes connected with the transition to new SNA	-2.5	1.1	-1.4	-2.0	1.0	—	—	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4
5. Real changes (= 3 - 4)	1.0	—	1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.0

*Excluding repair and maintenance

This means, then, that the gross domestic product rose by close to 150 percent, gross capital formation and private consumption by 150 and 130 percent, respectively—and government consumption by far more than private consumption, viz. about 240 percent.

Table 1 shows the discrepancies between the final and the preliminary figures. It appears from the table that throughout all the years in question gross domestic product has been underestimated in the preliminary figures, and that the underestimate has fluctuated a good deal. The average underestimate is 0.8 percent. It has of course been realized that the annual growth rate was likely to be very considerable; but some caution has been exercised in making the preliminary estimates.

As regards imports, there are both positive and negative deviations. Numerically the deviations only amount to 0.2 percent for the period taken as a whole, which is hardly surprising. Monthly figures for commodity imports are available in a relatively short time, and estimates are therefore less likely to be subject to major uncertainties.

Like gross domestic product, exports have been underestimated throughout all the years, mainly as a result of too low estimates of earnings from shipping. The mean underestimate is 0.6 percent, i.e., on the same scale as that of the domestic product.

Public consumption seems in general to be grossly underestimated, the average being 3 percent. The very large growth of the public sector has not been sufficiently taken into account.

Private consumption, like imports, shows both positive and negative deviations due among other causes to the fact that private consumption is a residual resulting from bringing the supply side and the disposition side into agreement.

Gross capital formation shows both positive and negative discrepancies. Preliminary estimates of gross capital formation are uncertain. That is why the average numerical deviation is 1.8 percent. Because the figures are uncertain I have not given separate figures for inventories.

The second section of the table shows the annual changes in the final figures, and the third section the ratios of the deviations to these changes. For the gross domestic product the ratios fall in the interval from -0.1 percent to -16.3 percent, with the following distribution:

	<i>Number</i>
Under -7 percent	4
From -7 to -13 percent	3
Over -13 percent	2

If we leave out of consideration the conditions for imports in 1960–61 and 1962–63—when the annual changes were moderate, which means that the ratios are high—we find that the ratios for imports in the other years remain within the interval from -2.1 percent to $+3.6$ percent, in other words within a narrow range, as might be expected. The high ratios for 1960–61 and 1962–63 reflect the fact that in the light of experience from preceding years smaller changes were prognosticated than actually took place.

TABLE 1
SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN CURRENT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A. Deviations of Preliminary Figures from Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Gross domestic product in market prices	-501	-225	-225	-659	-535	-881	-1,365	-760	-146	-7
2. Imports of goods and services	56	20	-95	-32	-53	-35	-38	-7	61	-25
3. Total supply of goods and services	-445	-205	-320	-691	-588	-916	-1,403	-767	-85	-32
4. Exports of goods and services	-16	-141	-73	-140	-177	-72	-114	-58	-208	-164
5. Available supply of goods and services	-429	-64	-247	-551	-411	-844	-1,289	-709	123	132
6. Government consumption	-27	-77	-175	-622	-485	-290	-236	-281	-395	-309
7. Private consumption	385	669	-127	349	281	-420	-747	-634	-221	347
8. Total gross capital formation	-787	-656	55	-278	-207	-134	-306	206	739	94
B. Annual Changes in Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Gross domestic product in market prices	3,329	4,945	6,311	3,499	8,511	8,369	7,645	8,086	9,396	
2. Imports of goods and services	1,521	650	1,972	141	3,592	1,768	1,594	1,712	2,625	
3. Total supply of goods and services	4,850	5,595	8,283	3,640	12,103	10,137	9,239	9,798	12,021	
4. Exports of goods and services	945	417	1,070	2,004	2,120	1,992	1,494	1,225	3,011	
5. Available supply of goods and services	3,905	5,178	7,213	1,636	9,983	8,145	7,745	8,573	9,010	
6. Government consumption	325	1,053	1,147	608	1,205	1,621	1,645	1,954	2,224	
7. Private consumption	1,886	3,016	3,709	1,893	4,326	3,877	4,862	4,792	4,808	
8. Total gross capital formation	1,694	1,109	2,357	-865	4,452	2,647	1,238	1,827	1,978	
C. Deviations as Percent of Changes										
1. Gross domestic product at market prices	-6.8	-4.6	-10.4	-15.3	-10.4	-16.3	-9.9	-1.8	-0.1	
2. Imports of goods and services	1.3	-14.6	-1.6	-37.6	-1.0	-2.1	-0.4	3.6	-1.0	
3. Total supply of goods and services	-4.2	-5.7	-8.3	-16.2	-7.6	-13.8	-8.3	-0.9	-0.3	
4. Exports of goods and services	-14.9	-17.5	-13.1	-8.8	-3.4	-5.7	-3.9	-17.0	-5.4	
5. Available supply of goods and services	-1.6	-4.8	-7.6	-25.1	-8.5	-15.8	-9.2	1.4	1.5	
6. Government consumption	-23.7	-16.6	-54.2	-79.8	-24.1	-14.6	-17.1	-20.2	-13.9	
7. Private consumption	35.5	-4.2	9.4	14.8	-9.7	-19.3	-13.0	-4.6	7.2	
8. Total gross capital formation	-38.7	5.0	-11.8	23.9	-3.0	-11.6	16.6	40.4	4.8	

The ratios for exports seem to be of largely the same magnitude as those for gross domestic product. The interval is from -3.4 percent to -17.5 percent.

As regards government consumption the ratios are higher. For 1962-63 the change in government consumption is relatively small, whereas the deviation is wide, which explains the very high ratio.

As mentioned above, private consumption is in a way arrived at residually, which is why the deviations and the ratios are both positive and negative, and the interval is wide: from -19.3 percent to +35.5 percent.

Total gross capital formation, which can only be estimated with considerable uncertainty, also records substantial variations in the ratios: from -38.7 percent to +40.4 percent.

We may therefore conclude that the concepts for which the best estimates can be made are gross domestic products, imports and exports. It follows that both "total supply of goods and services" and "available supply of goods and services" can also be estimated quite well.

In Table 2 the corresponding calculations are made based on national accounts in constant prices (1955 prices).

As regards the ratio of the deviations to the annual changes, the deflating of the prices seems to have brought about a general rise in the percentage figures, as will be seen from the following list, which gives an unweighted mean for the period.

DEVIATIONS AS PERCENTAGES OF ANNUAL CHANGES

Unweighted means 1959-1968	Current Prices	Constant Prices
1. Gross domestic product in market prices	8.4	26.8
2. Imports of goods and services	3.2	8.6
3. Total supply of goods and services	6.2	10.4
4. Exports of goods and services	10.0	10.9
5. Total available supply of goods and services	8.4	13.2
6. Government consumption	29.4	42.9
7. Private consumption	13.1	31.0(26.4) ¹
8. Total gross capital formation	17.3	74.3(46.6) ²

¹percentage for 1968 not included.

²percentage for 1967 not included.

It must be borne in mind that the ratio for imports is high in 1963 because there was very little change in imports from 1962 to 1963. The same is true for total supply of goods and services. These ratios for 1963 are inconclusive, and have been excluded in the list above.

The result arrived at was to be expected, because conversion into constant prices adds further uncertainty to the calculations.

If one first calculates in constant prices and then converts to current prices I do not think that the result would necessarily be better, because the general rise in prices will I think make it easier to give more reliable figures in current prices than in fixed prices. The reasons are that the difficulty in making reliable figures

TABLE 2
SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A. Deviations of Preliminary Figures from Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Gross domestic product in market prices	-159	-477	-245	-454	153	26	-657	-582	-435	-283
2. Imports of goods and services	194	222	-49	-50	133	-227	13	172	217	-39
3. Total supply of goods and services	35	-255	-294	-504	286	-201	-644	-410	-218	-322
4. Exports of goods and services	71	17	-58	46	183	-133	232	-208	-196	-9
5. Available supply of goods and services	-36	-272	-236	-550	103	-68	-876	-202	-22	-313
6. Government consumption	-50	-40	-127	-79	133	286	-59	-79	-118	-161
7. Private consumption	215	528	-256	-134	-3	-355	-485	-400	-672	-323
8. Total gross capital formation	-201	-760	-107	-337	-27	1	-332	277	768	171
B. Annual Changes in Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Gross domestic product in market prices		2,298	2,288	2,272	200	3,902	2,283	1,175	1,978	2,268
2. Imports of goods and services		1,307	621	2,066	-198	3,385	1,410	1,141	1,405	1,057
3. Total supply of goods and services		3,605	2,909	4,338	2	7,287	3,693	2,316	3,383	3,325
4. Exports of goods and services		1,049	600	766	1,518	1,466	1,435	740	1,288	1,908
5. Available supply of goods and services		2,556	2,309	3,572	-516	5,821	2,258	1,576	2,095	1,417
6. Government consumption		160	228	456	138	397	195	345	464	393
7. Private consumption		1,082	1,869	1,632	-80	2,357	1,100	1,390	1,372	476
8. Total gross capital formation		1,314	212	1,484	-1,574	3,067	963	-159	259	548
C. Deviations as Percent of Changes										
1. Gross domestic product in market prices		-20.8	-10.7	-20.0	76.5	0.7	-28.8	-49.5	-22.0	12.5
2. Imports of goods and services		17.0	-7.9	-2.7	-67.2	-6.7	0.9	15.1	15.4	-3.7
3. Total supply of goods and services		-7.1	-10.1	-11.6	14300.0	-2.8	-17.4	-17.7	-6.4	-9.7
4. Exports of goods and services		1.6	-9.7	6.0	12.1	-9.1	16.2	-28.1	-15.2	-0.5
5. Available supply of goods and services		-10.6	-10.2	-15.4	-6.8	-1.2	-38.8	-12.8	-1.1	-22.1
6. Government consumption		-25.0	-55.7	-17.3	96.4	72.0	-30.3	-22.9	-25.4	-41.0
7. Private consumption		48.8	-13.7	-8.2	3.8	-15.1	-44.1	-28.8	-49.0	-67.9
8. Total gross capital formation		-57.8	-50.5	-22.7	1.7	0.0	-34.5	-174.2	296.5	31.2

normally will occur when there are small annual changes in the figures and that is more frequent for figures in fixed prices than in current prices. It must also be stressed that the price changes normally are more reliable than the quantity changes.

In Table 3 calculations are made for gross domestic product at factor cost, by kind of economic activity. I have computed the figures in constant prices only, since the widest deviations are to be expected in that way.

By and large the estimates seem quite good for agriculture, manufacturing, building and construction, and shipping and other transport. Not surprisingly these are the areas for which short-term indicators are generally available on a monthly or quarterly basis. Where the annual changes are small the ratios will necessarily be high, cf. agriculture in 1962 and 1967. For commerce and finance, private services and government services, the estimates are not as good as for the industries mentioned above.

In the case of "use of dwellings" there are no discrepancies, the reason being that the final figures are available in a very short time.

In conclusion we may say that the preliminary estimates are generally rather good for several of the important industries.

The ratio is very high for aggregate gross domestic product at factor cost in 1963. From 1962 to 1963 the gross domestic product in constant prices did not rise much. Consequently the ratio is high, since it expresses the ratio to the annual changes of the discrepancies between the preliminary and the final figures.

Private consumption is dealt with by main groups in Table 4, which shows the deviations of the preliminary figures from the final ones. Because some of the items changed little on an annual basis for several years, I have only given the deviations, but not calculated the ratio of the deviations to the annual changes in the final figures.

The table shows that:

For food the preliminary estimates generally seem to be higher than the final figures, whereas the opposite applies to durable household and personal goods, and to other consumer goods including fuel.

As with food, the preliminary figures for "collective transport and communication" and "other services" and "expenditure abroad of residents" seem to be overestimated.

There are almost no deviations as regards "rent" because information is available on the final figures when the preliminary estimates are made.

Because some of the items are overestimated and other items are underestimated the deviations to some degree counterbalance each other in the figure for total private consumption.

TABLE 3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A. Deviations of Preliminary Figures from Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Agriculture	506	481	63	33	0	-20	42	-52	-5	33
2. Forestry, gardening, fishing, etc.	-8	-2	-19	54	43	32	4	8		-49
3. Peat and lignite production	0	-4	-3	-3	0	0	-5	-2		-4
4. Manufacturing, handicrafts, public utilities	-112	-226	-143	-354	202	-54	-304	-102	-199	-293
5. Building and construction	-35	-80	-135	-130	15	-50	-35	-10	-30	75
6. Commerce and finance	-348	-495	-83	49	-79	-436	-319	-326	14	120
7. Shipping and other transport	-8	-19	-14	-1	14	53	31	-4	-30	-54
8. Private services	15	35	20	14	16	38	57	53	74	-46
9. Use of dwellings	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—
10. Government services	-39	-80	-61	-222	466	429	-89	-108	-99	-40
11. Total gross domestic product at factor cost	-29	-389	-337	-560	677	-8	-617	-522	-351	-258
B. Annual Changes in Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Agriculture		360	204	25	-409	286	173	-281	2	338
2. Forestry, gardening, fishing, etc.		13	31	38	60	87	43	26	119	90
3. Peat and lignite production		-10	-6	-7	0	-5	4	-8	-2	-3
4. Manufacturing, handicrafts, public utilities		769	502	981	218	1,332	850	398	549	1,142
5. Building and construction		175	275	150	-30	530	230	75	360	-145
6. Commerce and finance		478	488	283	81	702	410	152	249	194
7. Shipping and other transport		173	166	170	124	212	198	260	209	260
8. Private services		23	26	49	-5	26	17	14	-8	0
9. Use of dwellings		53	65	72	76	76	91	70	90	100
10. Government services		116	227	345	37	262	168	274	336	226
11. Total gross domestic product at factor cost		2,150	1,978	2,106	152	3,508	2,184	980	1,904	2,202

TABLE 3 (continued)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
C. Deviations as Percent of Changes										
1. Agriculture		133.6	30.9	132.0	0	-7.0	24.3	18.5	-250.0	9.8
2. Forestry, gardening, fishing, etc.		-15.4	61.3	142.1	71.7	36.8	9.3	30.8		-54.4
3. Peat and lignite production		40.0	50.0	42.9	0	0	-125.0	25.0		133.3
4. Manufacturing, handicrafts, public utilities		-29.4	-28.5	-36.1	92.7	-4.1	-35.8	-25.6	-36.2	-25.7
5. Building and construction		-45.7	-49.0	-86.7	50.0	-9.4	-15.2	-13.3	-8.3	-51.7
6. Commerce and finance		-103.6	-17.0	17.3	-97.5	-62.1	-77.8	-214.4	5.6	61.9
7. Shipping and other transport		-11.0	-8.4	-0.6	11.3	25.0	15.7	-1.5	-14.4	-20.8
8. Private services		152.2	76.9	28.6	-320.0	146.1	335.3	378.6	-925.0	0
9. Use of dwellings		1.9	0	0	0	0	1.1	30.0	0	0
10. Government services		-69.0	-26.9	-64.3	1,259.5	163.7	-53.0	-39.4	-29.5	-17.7
11. Total gross domestic product at factor cost		-18.1	-17.0	-26.6	445.4	-0.2	-28.3	-53.3	-18.4	-11.7

TABLE 4
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A. Deviations of Preliminary Figures from Final Figures (Million kr.)										
1. Food	313	671	426	408	238	-146	112	57	681	732
2. Beverages and tobacco	-69	-44	43	-19	50	140	29	90	-115	-108
3. Footwear, textiles, clothing	64	203	61	15	-5	32	-58	49	-46	89
4. Durable household and personal goods, and own transport equipment	-145	-428	-494	-226	-64	-184	-208	-137	-459	-232
5. Other consumer goods, including fuel	-73	-51	-308	-451	-368	-445	-568	-755	-776	-845
6. Rent	0	2	2	0	3	2	-1	24	0	0
7. Collective transport and communication	55	57	35	62	3	119	66	63	-20	-2
8. Other services, expenditure abroad of residents	70	118	-21	72	140	127	143	209	63	37
9. Total private consumption	215	528	-256	-134	-3	-355	-485	400	-672	-323

B. Annual Changes in Final Figures

	(Million kr.)									
1. Food	-23	305	167	81	434	-3	255	5	-7	
2. Beverages and tobacco	125	133	139	54	105	131	124	108	114	
3. Footwear, textiles, clothing	31	252	167	-6	178	280	-42	125	-46	
4. Durable household and personal goods, and own transport equipment	653	466	633	-438	830	94	564	355	-45	
5. Other consumer goods, including fuel	168	352	208	127	552	308	307	434	276	
6. Rent	58	70	77	82	81	98	75	97	107	
7. Collective transport and communication	-2	92	49	-2	24	48	53	36	38	
8. Other services, expenditure abroad of residents	72	199	192	22	153	144	54	212	39	
9. Total private consumption	1,082	1,869	1,632	-80	2,357	1,100	1,390	1,372	476	

C. Deviations as Percent of Changes

1. Food	-2,917.4	139.7	244.3	293.8	-33.6	-3,733.3	22.4	13,620.0	-10,457.1	
2. Beverages and tobacco	-35.2	32.3	-13.7	92.6	133.3	22.1	72.6	-106.5	-94.7	
3. Footwear, textiles, clothing	654.8	24.2	9.0	83.3	18.0	-20.7	-116.7	-36.8	-206.5	
4. Durable household and personal goods, and own transport equipment	-65.5	-106.0	-35.7	14.6	-22.2	-221.3	-24.3	-129.3	-515.6	
5. Other consumer goods, including fuel	-30.4	-87.5	-216.8	-289.8	-80.6	-184.4	-245.9	-178.8	-306.2	
6. Rent	3.4	2.9	0	3.7	2.5	-1.0	32.0	0	0	
7. Collective transport and communication	-2,850	38.0	136.7	-150.0	495.8	137.5	118.9	-55.6	-5.3	
8. Other services, expenditure abroad of residents	163.9	-10.6	37.5	636.4	83.0	99.3	387.0	229.7	94.9	
9. Total private consumption	47.1	-13.7	-8.2	3.8	-15.1	-44.1	-28.8	-49.0	-67.9	

ANNEX 1
SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES 1959-1968 IN CURRENT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Final Figures (Million kr.)									
1. Gross domestic product at market prices	41,101	44,430	49,375	55,686	59,185	67,696	76,065	83,710	91,796	101,192
2. Imports of goods and services	12,719	14,240	14,890	16,862	17,003	20,595	22,363	23,957	25,669	28,294
3. Total supply of goods and services	53,820	58,670	64,265	72,548	76,188	88,291	98,428	107,667	117,465	129,486
4. Exports of goods and services	12,891	13,836	14,253	15,323	17,327	19,447	21,439	22,933	24,158	27,169
5. Available supply of goods and services	40,929	44,834	50,012	57,225	58,861	68,844	76,989	84,734	93,307	102,317
6. Government consumption	4,877	5,202	6,255	7,402	8,010	9,215	10,836	12,481	14,435	16,659
7. Private consumption	25,040	26,926	29,942	33,651	35,544	39,870	43,747	48,609	53,401	58,209
8. Total gross capital formation	11,012	12,706	13,815	16,172	15,307	19,759	22,406	23,644	25,471	27,449
	Preliminary Figures									
1. Gross domestic product at market prices	40,600	44,205	49,150	55,027	58,650	66,815	74,700	82,950	91,650	101,185
2. Imports of goods and services	12,775	14,260	14,795	16,830	16,950	20,560	22,325	23,950	25,730	28,269
3. Total supply of goods and services	53,375	58,465	63,945	71,857	75,600	87,375	97,025	106,900	117,380	129,454
4. Exports of goods and services	12,875	13,695	14,180	15,183	17,150	19,375	21,325	22,875	23,950	27,005
5. Available supply of goods and services	40,500	44,770	49,765	56,674	58,450	68,000	75,700	84,025	93,430	102,449
6. Government consumption	4,850	5,125	6,080	6,780	7,525	8,925	10,600	12,200	14,040	16,350
7. Private consumption	25,425	27,595	29,815	34,000	35,825	39,450	43,000	47,975	53,180	58,556
8. Total gross capital formation	10,225	12,050	13,870	15,894	15,100	19,625	22,100	23,850	26,210	27,543

ANNEX 2
SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES 1959-1968 IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Final Figures (Million kr.)									
1. Gross domestic product in market prices	36,614	38,912	41,200	43,472	43,672	47,574	49,857	51,032	53,010	55,278
2. Imports of goods and services	13,296	14,603	15,224	17,290	17,092	20,477	21,887	23,028	24,433	25,490
3. Total supply of goods and services	49,910	53,515	56,424	60,762	60,764	68,051	71,744	74,060	77,443	80,768
4. Exports of goods and services	12,684	13,733	14,333	15,099	16,617	18,083	19,518	20,258	21,546	23,454
5. Available supply of goods and services	37,226	39,782	42,091	45,663	44,147	49,968	52,226	53,802	55,897	57,314
6. Government consumption	4,135	4,295	4,523	4,979	5,117	5,514	5,709	6,054	6,518	6,911
7. Private consumption	23,025	24,107	25,976	27,608	27,528	29,885	30,985	32,375	33,747	34,223
8. Total gross capital formation	10,066	11,380	11,592	13,076	11,502	14,569	15,532	15,373	15,632	16,180
	Preliminary Figures									
1. Gross domestic product in market prices	36,455	38,435	40,955	43,018	43,825	47,600	49,200	50,450	52,575	54,995
2. Imports of goods and services	13,490	14,825	15,175	17,240	17,225	20,250	21,900	23,200	24,650	25,451
3. Total supply of goods and services	49,945	53,260	56,130	60,258	61,050	67,850	71,100	73,650	77,225	80,446
4. Exports of goods and services	12,755	13,750	14,275	15,145	16,800	17,950	19,750	20,050	21,350	23,445
5. Available supply of goods and services	37,190	39,510	41,855	45,113	44,250	49,900	51,350	53,600	55,875	57,001
6. Government consumption	4,085	4,255	4,650	4,900	5,250	5,800	5,650	5,975	6,400	6,750
7. Private consumption	23,240	24,635	25,720	27,474	27,525	29,530	30,500	31,975	33,075	33,900
8. Total gross capital formation	9,865	10,620	11,485	12,739	11,475	14,570	15,200	15,650	16,400	16,351

ANNEX 3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Final Figures (Million kr.)									
1. Agriculture	4,834	5,194	5,398	5,423	5,014	5,300	5,473	5,192	5,194	5,532
2. Forestry, gardening, fishing, etc.	759	772	803	841	901	988	1,031	1,057	1,176	1,266
3. Peat and lignite production	74	64	58	51	51	46	50	42	40	37
4. Manufacturing, handicrafts, public utilities	10,042	10,811	11,313	12,294	12,512	13,844	14,694	15,092	15,641	16,783
5. Building and construction	2,430	2,605	2,880	3,030	3,000	3,530	3,760	3,835	4,195	4,050
6. Commerce and finance	6,082	6,560	7,048	7,331	7,412	8,114	8,524	8,676	8,925	9,119
7. Shipping and other transport	3,301	3,474	3,640	3,810	3,934	4,146	4,344	4,604	4,813	5,073
8. Private services	1,452	1,475	1,501	1,550	1,545	1,571	1,588	1,602	1,594	1,594
9. Use of dwellings	1,556	1,609	1,674	1,746	1,822	1,898	1,989	2,059	2,149	2,249
10. Government services	2,934	3,050	3,277	3,622	3,659	3,921	4,089	4,363	4,699	4,925
11. Total gross domestic product at factor cost	33,464	35,614	37,592	39,698	39,850	43,358	45,542	46,522	48,426	50,628
	Preliminary Figures									
1. Agriculture	5,340	5,675	5,461	5,456	5,014	5,280	5,515	5,140	5,189	5,565
2. Forestry, gardening, fishing, etc.	751	770	822	895	944	1,020	1,035	1,065	1,140	1,217
3. Peat and lignite production	74	60	55	48	51	46	45	40		33
4. Manufacturing, handicrafts, public utilities	9,930	10,585	11,170	11,940	12,714	13,790	14,390	14,990	15,442	16,490
5. Building and construction	2,395	2,525	2,745	2,900	3,015	3,480	3,725	3,825	4,165	4,125
6. Commerce and finance	5,734	6,065	6,965	7,380	7,333	7,678	8,205	8,350	8,939	9,239
7. Shipping and other transport	3,293	3,455	3,626	3,809	3,948	4,199	4,375	4,600	4,783	5,019
8. Private services	1,467	1,510	1,521	1,564	1,561	1,609	1,645	1,655	1,668	1,548
9. Use of dwellings	1,556	1,610	1,674	1,746	1,822	1,898	1,990	2,080	2,149	2,249
10. Government services	2,895	2,970	3,216	3,400	4,125	4,350	4,000	4,255	4,600	4,885
11. Total gross domestic product at factor cost	33,435	35,225	37,255	39,138	40,527	43,350	44,925	46,000	48,075	50,370

ANNEX 4

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION IN CONSTANT PRICES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Final Figures (Million kr.)									
1. Food	5,917	5,894	6,199	6,366	6,447	6,881	6,878	7,133	7,138	7,131
2. Beverages and tobacco	2,399	2,524	2,657	2,796	2,850	2,955	3,086	3,210	3,318	3,432
3. Footwear, textiles, clothing	2,081	2,112	2,364	2,531	2,525	2,703	2,983	2,941	3,066	3,020
4. Durable household and personal goods, and own transport equipment	3,800	4,453	4,919	5,552	5,114	5,944	6,038	6,602	6,957	6,912
5. Other consumer goods, including fuel	3,418	3,586	3,938	4,146	4,273	4,825	5,133	5,440	5,874	6,150
6. Rent	1,670	1,728	1,798	1,875	1,957	2,038	2,136	2,211	2,308	2,415
7. Collective transport and communication	965	963	1,055	1,104	1,102	1,126	1,174	1,227	1,263	1,301
8. Other services, expenditure abroad of residents	2,775	2,847	3,046	3,238	3,260	3,413	3,557	3,611	3,823	3,862
9. Total private consumption	23,025	24,107	25,976	27,608	27,528	29,885	30,985	32,375	33,747	34,223
	Preliminary Figures									
1. Food	6,230	6,565	6,625	6,774	6,685	6,735	6,990	7,190	7,819	7,863
2. Beverages and tobacco	2,330	2,480	2,700	2,777	2,900	3,095	3,115	3,300	3,203	3,324
3. Footwear, textiles, clothing	2,145	2,315	2,425	2,546	2,520	2,735	2,925	2,990	3,020	3,115
4. Durable household and personal goods, and own transport equipment	3,655	4,025	4,425	5,326	5,050	5,760	5,830	6,465	6,498	6,680
5. Other consumer goods, including fuel	3,345	3,535	3,630	3,695	3,905	4,380	4,565	4,685	5,098	5,305
6. Rent	1,670	1,730	1,800	1,875	1,960	2,040	2,135	2,235	2,308	2,415
7. Collective transport and communication	1,020	1,020	1,090	1,171	1,105	1,245	1,240	1,290	1,243	1,299
8. Other services, expenditure abroad of residents	2,845	2,965	3,025	3,310	3,400	3,540	3,700	3,820	3,886	3,899
9. Total private consumption	23,240	24,635	25,720	27,474	27,525	29,530	30,500	31,975	33,075	33,900