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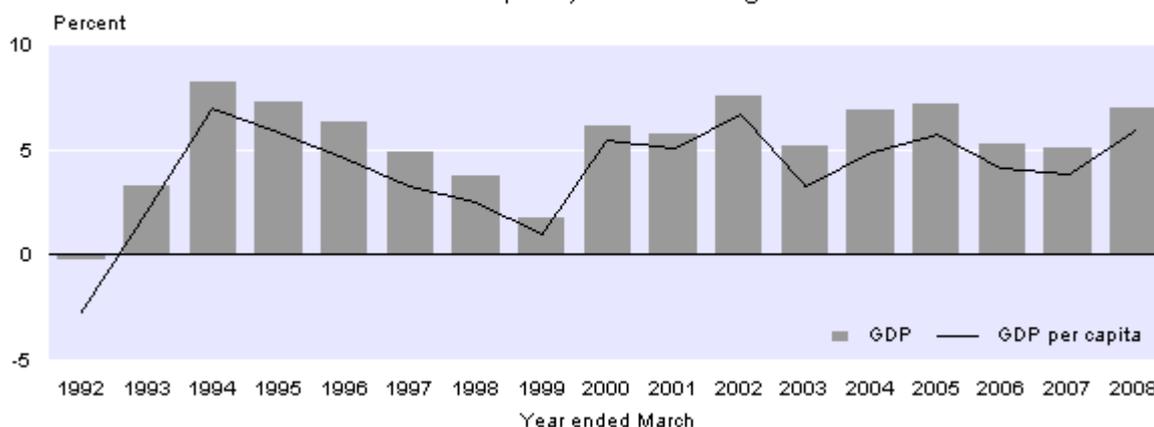
National Accounts: Year ended March 2008

Highlights

- Current price gross domestic product (GDP) increased 7.0 percent, while GDP per capita increased 5.9 percent.
- National saving rose to \$2,934 million, up from \$1,586 million in the previous March year.
- Gross national income increased 6.6 percent, driven by gross operating surplus (profits) up 8.5 percent and compensation of employees up 6.0 percent.
- Final consumption expenditure increased, with household spending up 5.0 percent. Central and local government expenditure increased 8.2 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively.
- Capital investment increased 8.9 percent. Fixed asset investment increased 6.0 percent, with a build-up in inventories of \$1,395 million.
- Net borrowing from overseas increased from \$14,243 million to \$14,984 million in the year ended March 2008.

Gross Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Product per Capita

Current price, annual change



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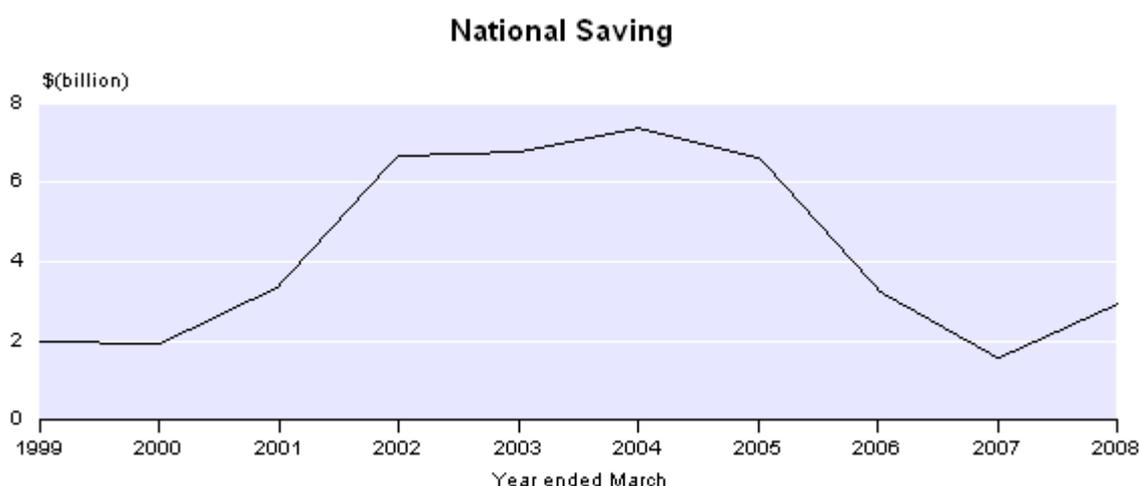
See also [National Accounts: Year ended March 2008 – Media release](#).

Commentary

All dollar figures given below are in current prices unless otherwise stated.

Overview

Gross domestic product (GDP) increased 7.0 percent in the year ended March 2008, following a 5.1 percent increase in the previous March year. National saving (all sectors) increased to \$2,934 million, from the lowest level in fourteen years of \$1,586 million recorded in the March 2007 year. Strong business profits contributed to the increase in GDP, gross operating surplus (business profits) increased 8.5 percent, mainly driven by agriculture and manufacturing. Increased business profits, combined with lower increases in household consumption (up 5.0 percent), contributed to improved national saving. The increase in household consumption was the lowest increase since the year ended March 2001 (up 4.1 percent). National disposable income, which measures the income available to New Zealand residents for current consumption or saving, rose 6.7 percent.



Components of gross domestic product

The latest increase in current price GDP has been driven by a rise in gross operating surplus (business profits) of 8.5 percent, the highest annual increase since the year ended March 2000. Compensation of employees (wages and salaries, together with employer social contributions) increased 6.0 percent in the year ended March 2008.

Strong internal demand (gross national expenditure) increasing 6.5 percent, was the main contributor to expenditure on GDP. Household consumption expenditure increased 5.0 percent, the lowest percentage increase since the year ended March 2001 (up 4.1 percent). Central and local government spending rose 8.2 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. Business and government investment (excluding residential building) in fixed assets increased 4.9 percent, with increases in other construction activity, such as roads, bridges and dams (up 10.0 percent) and plant machinery and equipment (up 5.0 percent). New residential housing increased 9.0 percent, following a 3.1 percent increase in the March 2007 year.

Increased prices and volumes for coal, crude petroleum and ores, minerals and gases, together with strong international prices for dairy products contributed to the increase in exports, although dairy export volumes decreased in the March 2008 year (down 0.9 percent). This resulted in a narrowing deficit for net trade (reducing from a deficit of \$2,451 million in the year ended March 2007 to a deficit of \$1,556 million in the year ended March 2008). The balance on the external current account deficit grew from \$13,785 million to \$14,211 million in the March 2008 year, with increased property income (such as dividends and interest) flows to the rest of the world (up 16.5 percent).

National disposable income

Business profits and compensation of employees are the two key components of national income.

Gross operating surplus (business profits) rose 8.5 percent in the March 2008 year with increases across all aggregate industry groupings with the exception of the owner-occupied dwellings. When the provision for consumption of fixed capital (economic depreciation) is deducted, net operating surplus rose 9.6 percent. The main contributors to increased business profits were agriculture and manufacturing. The concept of net operating surplus approximates pre-tax business profits before the deduction of net interest payments.

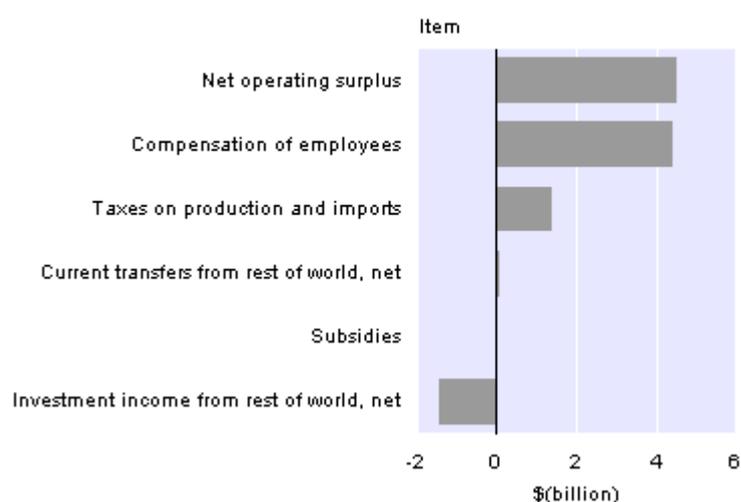
Compensation of employees increased 6.0 percent in the March 2008 year, following a 7.1 percent increase in the March 2007 year. This is the lowest increase since the year ended March 2001 (up 5.1 percent). Compensation of employees comprises salaries and wages, employers' contributions to superannuation funds, ACC levies, fringe benefits and redundancy payments, with salaries and wages as the major component.

Both employment and average earnings increased during the March 2008 year. The increase in earnings (as measured by the Quarterly Employment Survey) can be attributed to both a rise in wage rates and an increase in paid hours in the year to March 2008.

Net investment income paid to the rest of the world rose to \$13,387 million in the March 2008 year. Investment income paid to the rest of the world increased \$2,480 million (up 16.5 percent) from the previous year, with investment income receipts increasing \$1,057 million (up 34.7 percent).

Contribution to Annual Change in National Disposable Income

Year ended March 2008



National disposable income, which measures the total income available to New Zealanders (from all sources, both domestic and overseas) for consumption or saving, rose 6.7 percent. This followed a 4.7 percent rise in the March 2007 year. Final consumption expenditure (both households and government) rose 5.7 percent.

Use of national disposable income

National disposable income is the amount available for current consumption expenditure or saving.

Household consumption expenditure, which measures the expenditure by New Zealand households, increased 5.0 percent in the year ended March 2008, following a 5.6 percent increase in the March 2007 year. Household spending in New Zealand increased 4.7 percent on services, 5.4 percent on non-durable goods (such as food and beverages) and 2.2 percent on durable goods. The largest increases were recorded in food and beverages (up 5.5 percent) and purchases of other goods and services (up 5.7 percent). Other goods and services consists of personal goods and services, tobacco, postal and telecommunication services, and services not elsewhere classified. The experimental household income and outlay accounts show that household consumer debt interest on housing increased 20.8 percent, up \$2.1 billion in the March 2008 year, following annual increases in excess of 20 percent for the past four years.

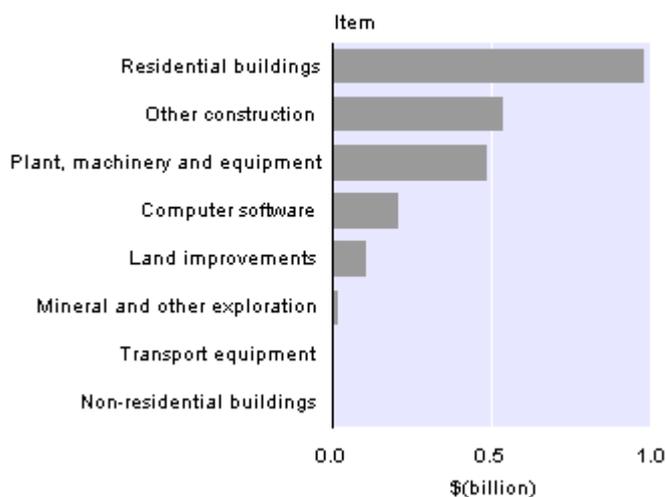
Central government expenditure increased 8.2 percent in the March 2008 year, largely the result of increased spending on salaries and wages (up 7.9 percent or \$1,120 million). Local government consumption expenditure grew 6.1 percent in the March 2008 year, following an increase of 6.3 percent in the previous year.

Investment and borrowing

Investment in fixed assets grew 6.0 percent in the March 2008 year. Spending on residential building increased 9.0 percent in the year ended March 2008, following rises of 3.1 percent, 1.5 percent and 12.5 percent in the March 2005–2007 years. Other construction increased 10.0 percent and plant machinery and equipment increased 5.0 percent. Transport equipment increased 0.3 percent, after a fall of 9.6 percent in the March 2007 year and a 13.6 percent increase in the year ended March 2006. Transport equipment can be volatile from period to period, due to investment in high value items such as aircraft and ships.

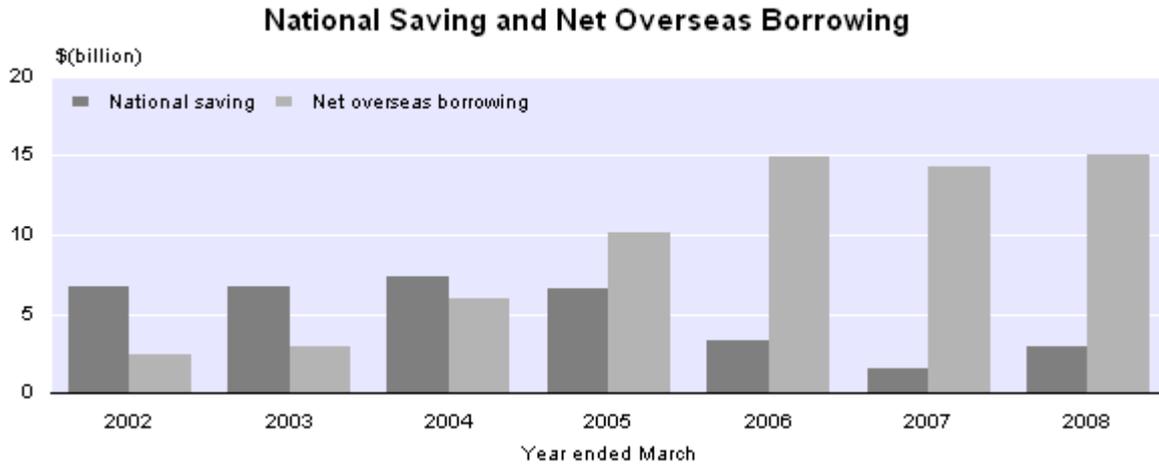
Contribution to Annual Change in Investment by Asset Type

Year ended March 2008



During the year to March 2008, there was a \$1,395 million build-up in inventories. When the natural growth of standing timber and livestock is excluded, inventory levels increased \$1,113 million.

National saving increased to \$2,934 million, its first increase since the March 2004 year. Net borrowing from the rest of the world increased from \$14,243 million to \$14,984 million in the March 2008 year. Relative to GDP net borrowing from the rest of the world improved from 8.6 percent of GDP to 8.4 percent of GDP in the March 2008 year, due to GDP growing at a faster rate than net borrowing.

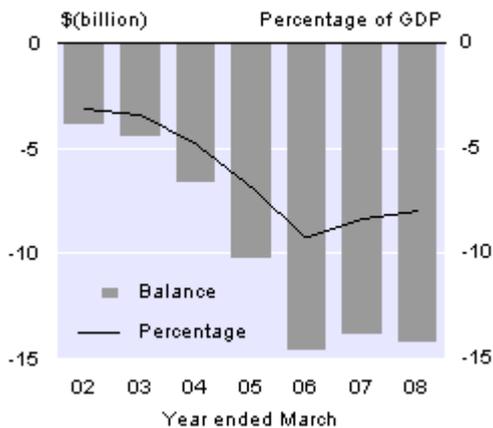


External account

The New Zealand balance on goods and services narrowed from a \$2,451 million deficit in the year ended March 2007 to a \$1,556 million deficit in the year ended March 2008. Strong international dairy export prices, together with increased prices and volumes of coal, crude petroleum and ores, minerals and gases, were the main contributors.

Exports of goods in the March 2008 year increased \$3,083 million, while imports of goods increased \$2,000 million. The surplus on trade in services decreased from \$377 million in the March 2007 year to \$189 million in the March 2008 year.

Balance on External Current Account



Change to the release schedule

Statistics New Zealand intends to publish the next release of National Accounts: Year ended March 2009 in November 2009. We will no longer release a revised set of annual accounts in April. This change is required as work on the incorporation of the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006, scheduled for release in 2011, has commenced.

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Next release...

National Accounts: Year ended March 2009 will be released in November 2009.

Technical notes

New Zealand System of National Accounts

The New Zealand System of National Accounts (NZSNA) is a comprehensive accounting framework based on an international standard (System of National Accounts, 1993). The structure and content of the NZSNA transforms the countless economic transactions that take place each day into a framework, to analyse and compare important economic variables over time.

The NZSNA are based on the results of a wide and varying range of surveys and censuses. The organisation and presentation of this material in a systematic form allows the behaviour and interaction of the major parts of the economy to be identified, and the impact of structural changes to be understood.

Gross domestic product (GDP) can be measured using three approaches, namely the production, income and expenditure approaches. The production measure of GDP is derived from firm level data and estimates the value added by all producing industries in the New Zealand economy. The income measure of GDP is derived from earnings data and estimates how the income earned from these producing industries is then distributed throughout the economy as returns to labour, capital and government. The expenditure measure of GDP is derived from data estimating spending on goods and services by final end users and includes consumption, investment and exports minus the value of imports.

Additional information on both quarterly and annual methods, can be found in the [Quarterly Gross Domestic Product: Sources and Methods](#), available for free at www.stats.govt.nz, or contact the information centre (call toll-free 0508 525 525 or email info@stats.govt.nz) to purchase a hard copy.

Status of the published figures

The figures for the years 2006 to 2008 are provisional. Please note that data may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

The *National Accounts: Year ended March 2009* will be released in November 2009. This release will:

- incorporate the results from balancing the production and expenditure estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) within a supply and use framework for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007
- revise estimates for the year ended March 2008. The revisions will result from more up-to-date information becoming available, including detailed results from the Annual Enterprise Survey.

Expenditure on GDP statistics will be revised with each subsequent release of the quarterly GDP series.

Additional tables available

More detailed analyses of the national accounts items shown in the consolidated accounts are available on request from the National Accounts business unit or from the table section of this release.

Tables available on request are:

- taxes on production breakdown (1987–2008)
- gross fixed capital formation by asset type (1972–2008)
- net capital stock by asset type (1972–2008)
- productive capital stock by asset type (1972–2008)
- contribution to GDP by industry, current prices (1972–2005)
- household income and outlay account (1987–2008)
- general government sector account (1987–2008).

Revisions

This release contains revisions arising from new and more up-to-date information. These result from:

- incorporating new survey data for all years from 2006 onwards
- incorporating balance of payments revisions
- incorporating revisions to government accounts data
- revisions to the historical production and expenditure approaches to GDP resulting from a further confrontation of the Government Income and Outlay Accounts against the National Accounts (1987–2007).

Revisions incorporated in this publication will also be reflected in the *Gross Domestic Product: September 2008 quarter* Hot Off The Press to be released on 23 December 2008.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the Technical notes of this release on the Statistics New Zealand website.

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Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

List of tables (short-term)

- 1.1 Consolidated accounts of the nation, gross domestic product and expenditure account
- 1.2 Consolidated accounts of the nation, national income and outlay account
- 1.3 Consolidated accounts of the nation, national capital account
- 1.4 Consolidated accounts of the nation, external account
- 1.12 Principal aggregates

Note: A number of series have not been updated for this release and remain as published in the annual *National Accounts (Revised): Year ended March 2007*. These series will be updated as part of the annual *National Accounts: Year ended March 2009* release in November 2009.

- Table 1.5 Contribution to gross domestic product by industry, current prices
- Table 1.6 Gross fixed capital formation by asset type, current prices
- Table 1.7 Net capital stock by asset type, current prices (replacement cost)
- Table 1.8 Productive capital stock by asset type, chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices
- Table 1.9 Gross fixed capital formation by industry, current prices
- Table 1.10 Net capital stock by industry, current prices (replacement cost)
- Table 1.11 Productive capital stock by industry, chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices
- Table 2.5 Agricultural output analysis
- Table 2.6 Agriculture intermediate consumption analysis

Analytical tables (long-term)

Consolidated accounts full series, 1972–2008

- Table 1.1 Consolidated accounts of the nation, gross domestic product and expenditure account
- Table 1.2 Consolidated accounts of the nation, national income and outlay account
- Table 1.3 Consolidated accounts of the nation, national capital account
- Table 1.4 Consolidated accounts of the nation, external account

GDP breakdown, 1972–2005

- Table 2.1 Contribution to GDP, by industry, current prices
- Table 2.2 Components of gross domestic product, by industry, current prices
- Table 2.3 Components of gross domestic product, by sector of ownership, current prices

Household income and outlay account, 1987–2008

Table 1.5 Household income and outlay account

Note: The household income and outlay account is available on the Statistics NZ website, subject to the following caveat. In the absence of a full suite of institutional sector accounts, cross-sector transactions are unable to be fully confronted within the national income and outlay account framework. As a consequence, all data should be considered experimental, and caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

General government sector account, 1987–2008

Table 3 General government sector accounts, general government sector accounts

Table 3a General government sector accounts, central government sector accounts

Table 3b General government sector accounts, local government sector accounts

Note: The general government sector account is available on the Statistics NZ website, subject to the following caveat. In the absence of a full suite of institutional sector accounts, cross-sector transactions are unable to be fully confronted within the national income and outlay account framework. As a consequence, all data should be considered experimental, and caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

Taxes on production, 1987–2008

Table 2.7 Taxes on production and imports breakdown

Capital stock

Capital stock 1A Consumption of fixed capital by industry, current prices, 1972–2005

Capital stock 1B Consumption of fixed capital by sector, current prices, 1972–2008

Capital stock 2A Gross fixed capital formation by asset type, current prices, 1972–2008

Capital stock 2B Gross fixed capital formation by industry, current prices, 1972–2005

Capital stock 2C Gross fixed capital formation by sector, current prices, 1972–2008

Capital stock 3A Net capital stock by asset type, current prices (replacement cost) 1972–2008

Capital stock 3B Net capital stock by industry, current prices (replacement cost) 1972–2005

Capital stock 3C Net capital stock by sector, current prices (replacement cost) 1972–2008

Capital stock 4A Productive capital stock by asset type, chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices, 1972–2008

Capital stock 4B Productive capital stock by industry, chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices, 1972–2005

Capital stock 4C Productive capital stock by sector, chain-volume series expressed in 1995/96 prices, 1972–2008

Table 1.1

Consolidated Accounts of the Nation
Gross domestic product and expenditure account ⁽¹⁾

	Series ref: SNCA	Year ended March					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		\$(million)					
Compensation of employees	S2ND10T4	55,233	59,500	64,237	68,920	73,803	78,242
Gross operating surplus	S2NB02T4	59,342	62,948	67,056	69,065	71,102	77,153
Taxes on production and imports	S2ND20	16,845	17,932	19,146	20,451	21,594	22,688
Less subsidies	S2ND30T4	413	442	491	581	596	612
Gross domestic product	S1NB01	131,007	139,939	149,949	157,855	165,903	177,472
Final consumption expenditure							
Private households	S2NP30E	75,192	80,376	85,546	91,178	96,302	101,143
Private non-profit organisations serving households	S2NP30D	1,676	1,842	2,034	2,135	2,242	2,354
Central government	S2NP30H	19,909	21,530	23,261	25,221	27,335	29,582
Local government	S2NP30I	2,641	2,853	3,087	3,300	3,508	3,722
Change in inventories	S3NP52T4	1,094	1,259	1,646	1,110	251	1,395
Gross fixed capital formation	S3NP51T4	28,025	31,676	35,571	38,096	39,057	41,418
Gross national expenditure	S1NB21T4	128,536	139,536	151,144	161,041	168,695	179,614
Exports of goods and services	S4NP60	42,565	40,658	43,337	43,808	48,202	51,390
Less imports of goods and services	S4NP70	40,095	40,254	44,533	47,514	50,653	52,946
<i>Balance on external goods and services</i>	S4NB11	2,471	403	-1,196	-3,706	-2,451	-1,556
Expenditure on gross domestic product	S1NB15	131,006	139,939	149,948	157,335	166,244	178,058
Statistical discrepancy	S1NB17	-	-	-	520	-341	-586

(1) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Symbol:

- nil or zero

Table 1.2

Consolidated Accounts of the Nation
National income and outlay account⁽¹⁾

	Series ref: SNCA	Year ended March					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		\$(million)					
Use of income							
Final consumption expenditure							
Private households	S2NP30E	75,192	80,376	85,546	91,178	96,302	101,143
Private non-profit organisations serving households	S2NP30D	1,676	1,842	2,034	2,135	2,242	2,354
Central government	S2NP30H	19,909	21,530	23,261	25,221	27,335	29,582
Local government	S2NP30I	2,641	2,853	3,087	3,300	3,508	3,722
Total final consumption expenditure	S2NP30Z	99,417	106,601	113,927	121,835	129,387	136,801
Saving	S2NB08Z	6,761	7,345	6,634	3,277	1,586	2,934
Use of national disposable income	S2NB19Z	106,178	113,946	120,561	125,112	130,973	139,735
Income							
Compensation of employees	S2ND10T4	55,233	59,500	64,237	68,920	73,803	78,242
Compensation of employees from the rest of the world, net	S2ND14F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus	S2NB02T4	59,342	62,948	67,056	69,065	71,102	77,153
Taxes on production and imports	S2ND20	16,845	17,932	19,146	20,451	21,594	22,688
Less subsidies	S2ND30T4	413	442	491	581	596	612
Investment income from the rest of the world, net	S2ND40F	-7,046	-7,328	-9,383	-11,081	-11,964	-13,387
Gross national income	S2NB05Z	123,961	132,611	140,565	146,774	153,939	164,085
Current transfers from the rest of the world, net	S2ND79F	113	237	311	196	630	732
Gross national disposable income	S2NB06Z	124,074	132,848	140,876	146,969	154,569	164,817
Less consumption of fixed capital	S3NK10T4	17,895	18,902	20,315	21,858	23,595	25,082
National disposable income	S2NB22Z	106,178	113,946	120,561	125,112	130,973	139,735
Memorandum: Actual final consumption							
Total final consumption expenditure	S2NP30Z	99,417	106,601	113,927	121,835	129,387	136,801
<i>of which:</i>							
Actual individual consumption of households	S2NP41E	90,358	96,753	103,348	110,553	116,895	123,429
Actual collective consumption of central government	S2NP42H	6,945	7,572	8,082	8,613	9,655	10,362
Actual collective consumption of local government	S2NP42I	2,114	2,276	2,496	2,669	2,837	3,011

(1) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Symbol:

- nil or zero

Table 1.3

Consolidated Accounts of the Nation
National capital account ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Series ref: SNCA	Year ended March					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		\$(million)					
Change in inventories	S3NP52T4	1,094	1,259	1,646	1,110	251	1,395
Gross fixed capital formation							
Private	S3NP51T1	21,744	25,207	28,300	30,035	30,706	32,811
Central government ⁽¹⁾	S3NP51T2	3,188	3,929	4,385	5,448	5,596	5,718
Local government ⁽¹⁾	S3NP51T3	3,093	2,539	2,886	2,614	2,755	2,888
Purchase of non-produced non-financial assets from the rest of the world, net	S3NK20F	-47	3	-6	2	1	-
Net lending to the rest of the world	S3NB09F	-2,877	-5,965	-10,160	-14,918	-14,243	-14,984
Capital accumulation	S3NB13	26,195	26,973	27,052	24,290	25,066	27,829
Saving	S2NB08Z	6,761	7,345	6,634	3,277	1,586	2,934
Consumption of fixed capital	S3NK10T4	17,895	18,902	20,315	21,858	23,595	25,082
Capital transfers from the rest of the world, net	S3ND90F	1,538	726	102	-325	-457	-773
Finance of capital accumulation	S3NB14	26,195	26,973	27,052	24,810	24,725	27,243
Statistical discrepancy	S3NB17	-	-	-	-520	341	586

(1) Includes all government-owned producer enterprises.

(2) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Symbol:

- nil or zero

Table 1.4

Consolidated Accounts of the Nation
External account⁽¹⁾

	Series ref: SNCA	Year ended March					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		\$(million)					
Current							
Income from the rest of the world							
Exports of goods	S4NP61	30,648	29,054	31,114	31,582	35,636	38,719
Exports of services	S4NP62	11,917	11,604	12,223	12,226	12,566	12,672
Compensation of employees	S2ND10F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	S2ND48F	2,576	2,694	2,983	2,215	3,042	4,099
Current transfers	S2ND76F	1,376	1,431	1,556	1,665	1,957	2,094
Total income from the rest of the world	S2ND81F	46,518	44,782	47,876	47,688	53,201	57,584
Payments to the rest of the world							
Imports of goods	S4NP71	29,982	30,246	33,344	35,685	38,464	40,464
Imports of services	S4NP72	10,113	10,009	11,189	11,829	12,189	12,483
Compensation of employees	S2ND13F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	S2ND49F	9,622	10,022	12,366	13,296	15,006	17,486
Current transfers	S2ND77F	1,263	1,194	1,245	1,469	1,328	1,362
Balance on the external current account	S4NB12	-4,462	-6,688	-10,268	-14,592	-13,785	-14,211
Total payments to the rest of the world	S2ND82F	46,518	44,782	47,876	47,688	53,201	57,584
Capital							
Capital transfers from the rest of the world	S3ND97F	2,337	1,774	1,347	997	957	899
Less capital transfers to the rest of the world	S3ND96F	799	1,047	1,244	1,322	1,414	1,672
<i>Capital transfers from the rest of the world, net</i>	<i>S3ND90F</i>	<i>1,538</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>-325</i>	<i>-457</i>	<i>-773</i>
Balance on the external current account	S4NB12	-4,462	-6,688	-10,268	-14,592	-13,785	-14,211
Capital receipts	S3ND94F	-2,924	-5,961	-10,166	-14,917	-14,242	-14,984
Purchase of non-produced non-financial assets from the rest of the world, net	S3NK20F	-47	3	-6	2	1	-
Net lending to the rest of the world	S3NB09F	-2,877	-5,965	-10,160	-14,918	-14,243	-14,984
Capital disbursements	S3ND95F	-2,924	-5,961	-10,166	-14,917	-14,242	-14,984
Memorandum: Actual final consumption							
<i>Investment income from the rest of the world of which:</i>	<i>S2ND48F</i>	<i>2,576</i>	<i>2,694</i>	<i>2,983</i>	<i>2,215</i>	<i>3,042</i>	<i>4,099</i>
Reinvested earnings on overseas direct investment	S4ND45F	446	827	C	C	612	785
<i>Investment income to the rest of the world of which:</i>	<i>S2ND49F</i>	<i>9,622</i>	<i>10,022</i>	<i>12,366</i>	<i>13,296</i>	<i>15,006</i>	<i>17,486</i>
Reinvested earnings on direct investment in New Zealand	S4ND44F	2,361	2,207	3,903	3,434	2,576	552

(1) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Symbol:

- nil or zero

C confidential

National Accounts: Year ended March 2008

Table 1.12

Principal Aggregates⁽¹⁾

	Gross domestic product	Plus net investment income from rest of world	Gross national income	Plus net current transfers from rest of world	Gross national disposable income	Less consumption of fixed capital	National disposable income
	\$(million)						
<i>Series ref: SNCA</i>	<i>S1NB01</i>	<i>S2ND40F</i>	<i>S2NB05Z</i>	<i>S2ND79F</i>	<i>S2NB06Z</i>	<i>S3NK10T4</i>	<i>S2NB22Z</i>
Actual							
Year ended March							
1972	6,762	-79	6,683	30	6,713	774	5,939
1973	7,758	-125	7,633	43	7,676	882	6,794
1974	9,061	-135	8,926	45	8,971	1,060	7,911
1975	9,945	-132	9,813	20	9,833	1,410	8,422
1976	11,181	-244	10,937	25	10,962	1,843	9,120
1977	13,677	-423	13,254	9	13,263	2,236	11,026
1978	15,260	-447	14,813	18	14,831	2,613	12,218
1979	17,287	-566	16,721	-18	16,703	2,995	13,708
1980	20,171	-508	19,663	25	19,688	3,418	16,270
1981	23,477	-592	22,885	56	22,941	3,923	19,018
1982	28,527	-753	27,774	49	27,823	4,547	23,277
1983	32,176	-983	31,193	113	31,306	5,047	26,260
1984	35,850	-1,485	34,365	123	34,488	5,534	28,954
1985	40,482	-2,209	38,273	193	38,466	6,405	32,060
1986	46,640	-2,810	43,830	197	44,027	7,522	36,505
1987	56,255	-2,908	53,347	280	53,627	8,435	45,192
1988	63,214	-3,477	59,737	259	59,996	8,913	51,083
1989	67,914	-3,097	64,817	293	65,110	9,434	55,676
1990	71,850	-3,298	68,551	330	68,881	9,990	58,891
1991	73,610	-2,734	70,876	221	71,097	10,629	60,468
1992	73,441	-4,776	68,665	222	68,887	11,260	57,628
1993	75,799	-4,703	71,096	182	71,278	11,652	59,627
1994	82,011	-5,752	76,259	368	76,627	12,009	64,617
1995	87,940	-5,955	81,985	313	82,298	12,526	69,772
1996	93,421	-5,999	87,422	233	87,655	13,112	74,543
1997	97,961	-7,263	90,698	849	91,547	13,629	77,918
1998	101,618	-6,399	95,219	551	95,770	14,125	81,645
1999	103,392	-4,979	98,413	297	98,710	14,637	84,073
2000	109,640	-6,605	103,035	427	103,462	15,476	87,986
2001	115,906	-7,567	108,339	483	108,822	16,456	92,366
2002	124,645	-7,083	117,562	246	117,808	17,251	100,557
2003	131,007	-7,046	123,961	113	124,074	17,895	106,178
2004	139,939	-7,328	132,611	237	132,848	18,902	113,946
2005	149,949	-9,383	140,565	311	140,876	20,315	120,561
2006	157,855	-11,081	146,774	196	146,969	21,858	125,112
2007	165,903	-11,964	153,939	630	154,569	23,595	130,973
2008	177,472	-13,387	164,085	732	164,817	25,082	139,735

(1) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.