

# **SOUTH AUSTRALIA: PROGRESSING IN RECENT YEARS AND OUTPERFORMING THE REST-OF-AUSTRALIA**

A Genuine Progress Indicator study  
of South Australia: 1986-2016

Associate Professor Philip Lawn  
Centre of Full Employment and Equity  
University of Newcastle

Report prepared on behalf of the Wakefield Futures Group  
for the South Australian Department of  
Environment, Water, and Natural Resources

\*\*\*

*“The welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income as defined by GDP... Goals for ‘more’ growth should specify of what and for what.”*

Simon Kuznets, one of the fathers of modern national  
accounting and an original architect of GDP

*“Too much and too long, we seem to have surrendered community excellence and community values in the mere accumulation of material things... The GNP counts air pollution and cigarette advertising and ambulances to clear our highways of carnage... Yet the gross national product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play... It measures neither our wit nor our courage; neither our wisdom nor our learning; neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country; it measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile.”*

Robert F. Kennedy

## SUMMARY

Conventional economic measures, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross State Product (GSP) have long served as proxy measures of economic progress at the national and state levels. Although never intended as such, GDP and GSP have become standard measures of economic prosperity on the assumption that a jurisdiction's economic performance is positively related to the magnitude of its economic output. Notwithstanding this, a growing number of observers have recognised that GDP and GSP fail to adequately account for a large number of the economic, social, and environmental benefits and costs of economic activity. Hence, there is an emerging consensus that GDP and GSP have limited validity as measures of economic welfare.

Despite this growing realisation, policy-makers continue to steer national and state economies with the aid of a misleading economic compass. It is vital that a more appropriate indicator of economic welfare be deployed to better appreciate a nation's or state's well-being and to improve public policy outcomes. An indicator capable of serving this function exists in the form of a Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI).

Comprised of twenty-two benefit and cost items, the GPI integrates the wide-ranging impacts of economic activity into a single monetary-based index. Because the GPI incorporates a broad spectrum of benefits and costs, it would, if adopted, assist decision-makers to identify a jurisdiction's strengths and weaknesses, thus rendering it easier to pinpoint where a nation or state is progressing or floundering. This would enable decision-makers to tailor policies to maximise their positive impact on immediate and future levels of economic welfare.

First devised in the 1990s, the GPI is now increasingly accepted by academics, politicians, and bureaucrats alike. This is reflected by the large number of GPI studies conducted at the national level and the recent growth in GPI studies at the state/provincial level. Over the past decade, GPI studies have been conducted on the US states of Vermont, Utah, Ohio, Minnesota, and Maryland; the Canadian province of Alberta; the Chinese province of Liaoning, and the Chinese cities of Suzhou, Yangzhou, Ningbo, and Guangzhou. In 2012, the Vermont State Legislature passed a bill establishing the GPI as a metric to assist the State Government's decision-making process – more specifically, to serve as a tool to identify public policy priorities and measure the progress of existing policies and programs.

This report presents the results of a GPI study on South Australia spanning a thirty-year period from 1986 to 2016. Over this period, the economic welfare of the average South Australian increased by 30.3% from \$33,190 to \$43,249 per year, albeit little progress was made between 1986 and 2004 and again between 2000 and 2011. Over the same thirty-year period, South Australia's per capita GSP increased by 61.6% from \$36,612 to \$59,183 per year. This suggests that the growth in South Australia's per capita GSP significantly overstated its rate of genuine progress.

On a brighter note, the results of this study indicate that after a lengthy period of minimal progress, the average South Australian is \$3,000 per year better off than five years ago and around \$2,000 per year better off than the average person living elsewhere in Australia. Indeed, the per capita GPI of South Australia has exceeded that of the Rest-of-Australia (Australia minus South Australia) since 1998.

The recent rise in South Australia's per capita GPI can be attributed to an improvement in the state's distribution of income, a steep rise in private-sector and public-sector consumption, an increase in the services generated by the infrastructural assets provided by governments, and the containment of environmental costs.

As for South Australia's superior performance *vis-à-vis* the Rest-of-Australia, it is the upshot of South Australia's more even distribution of income, its reduced cost of living (especially its reduced housing costs), and its significantly lower environmental costs. The latter is the result of a number of factors. These include South Australia's virtual elimination of native vegetation clearance, its more efficient use of irrigation water (particularly water extracted from the Murray-Darling Basin), its lower energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions per dollar of Gross State Product (GSP), and its reduced reliance on mining revenue as a means of financing its consumption (source of state income).

Another factor which seems to be benefiting South Australia is its relatively robust manufacturing sector (manufacturing constitutes around 11-12% of GSP compared to just 7% and 8% respectively for Western Australia and Queensland). This places South Australia in a better position than most states to add value to natural resources, which reduces its need to deplete natural resource stocks to support value-adding activities elsewhere in Australia and globally. In addition, South Australia's stronger manufacturing sector broadens the state's skills base, provides a foundation upon which to develop new, high-tech manufacturing industries, and limits the rise in environmental costs.

On the down-side, South Australia has a relatively high rate of unemployment and underemployment. As a consequence, South Australia invariably has higher per capita social costs than the Rest-of-Australia. Although more should be done to reduce the labour underutilisation rate in South Australia, care should be taken to ensure employment-boosting measures do not sacrifice the state's existing welfare-enhancing advantages.

South Australia would greatly benefit from attracting and developing high-grade manufacturing ventures to exploit its existing assets and history as a vibrant manufacturing state. While the closure of GMH and rising electricity prices could pose a problem in the immediate future, South Australia's efforts to move towards renewable energy sources are already paying dividends in terms of lower environmental costs and attracting new investment in projects well suited to the expected demands and challenges of the twenty-first century. It is unlikely that large-scale, resource-depleting projects would increase South Australia's economic welfare in any significantly way.

Overall, this GPI study reveals that South Australia is a national leader in many areas not made evident by conventional economic indicators, such as the GSP (note: South Australia's per capita GSP is below the national average). Should future policies be informed by the GPI, an opportunity exists for South Australia to increase its economic well-being and extend its welfare gap over the Rest-of-Australia, particularly if other states continue to base their policies on antiquated measures of progress.

\*\*\*

## **1 Why are Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product inadequate measures of progress at the national and state levels?**

Since its construction during World War II to expediently measure wartime output, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and now Gross State Product (GSP) at the state/provincial level have become the prime indicators of national and state progress. GDP and GSP are routinely used by policy-makers, economists, and bureaucrats as the principal scorecard of economic health and human well-being. Yet GDP and GSP were never devised with this intention in mind. As monetary tallies of the goods and services produced by domestically-located factors of production, GDP and GSP make no distinction between the economic activities that contribute positively to well-being and those that reduce it. Instead of separating the benefits and costs of economic activity as economists do at the microeconomic level, GDP and GSP treat all transactions as if they add to human well-being.

For example, included in GDP and GSP are goods produced to defend ourselves from the likely effects of future economic activities. A host of other goods are produced to rehabilitate ourselves, the economy, and the natural environment from the negative spillover effects of past economic activities. As important as these goods are, none of them add to our welfare. Instead, they merely help to maintain our welfare. Meanwhile, the resources used to produce this category of goods constitute an opportunity cost in that the resources cease to be available for other useful purposes.

Because GDP and GSP include beneficial and detrimental activities, they overstate economic welfare in a myriad of ways. To begin with, the goods and services produced by a nation or state are often inequitably consumed. Studies show that the marginal benefits of consumption are less for a rich person than they are for a poor person. Why is this so? Consider taking \$100 worth of consumption away from the richest Australian and distributing it to Australia's poorest person. The negative impact on the richest person is negligible, while the benefit to the poor person is immense. GDP and GSP make no distinction between who consumes what and how this affects the aggregate welfare contribution of private consumption expenditure.

Secondly, GDP and GSP ignore a range of costs that arise because of declining social capital, more often than not a consequence of prioritising economic considerations above social concerns. These include the costs of unemployment and underemployment, the cost of crime, and the cost of family breakdown. Worse still, where such outcomes add to the level of economic activity (e.g., counselling services, increased police protection, and legal expenses) they are falsely counted as benefits.

Thirdly, to sustain economic activity, it is necessary to keep the stock of income-generating capital intact. This includes natural capital (forests, water resources, fisheries, and waste sinks) as well as human-made capital (plant, machinery, and equipment). Although we do good job of maintaining human-made capital, the drawing down of natural capital for current consumption purposes is all too common. This is not only unsustainable, it imposes costs that are borne by present and future generations. GDP and GSP make no allowance for declining natural capital stocks. Indeed, liquidating them for the benefit of current consumption purposes perversely adds to GDP and GSP.

Fourthly, GDP and GSP include forms of consumption that add little, if anything, to our economic welfare. Does all spending on alcohol constitute a welfare benefit? Clearly not, especially the consumption of alcohol by someone already inebriated. The long-term health

effects aside, it is also suggested that smoking adds nothing to a smoker's well-being – that it merely satisfies an addictive craving absent in non-smokers.

Finally, it is not only costs that GDP and GSP overlook. Omitted from the calculation of GDP and GSP is the value of unpaid household and volunteer labour. While meals purchased from a restaurant or café are counted as a positive contribution to our economic welfare, home-cooked meals are not, even allowing for the value of the ingredients purchased for home-cooking purposes (which are included in measures of GDP and GSP). Thus, GDP and GSP disregard the value added by a person preparing a home-cooked meal. The same applies to all other unpaid labour services, such as unpaid childcare and tending to elderly relatives and acquaintances. It is interesting to note that the shift of many labour services from the non-market to the market economy has significantly inflated the value of GDP and GSP in recent decades. The so-called positive economic impact of transitioning towards the services sector and away from manufacturing is largely illusory.

## **2 What is the Genuine Progress Indicator?**

The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) is a new measure of economic welfare designed to overcome the inherent shortcomings of GDP and GSP. It achieves its objective by capturing the major benefits and costs of all forms of economic activity irrespective of whether they occur within or outside the market domain. It then integrates these benefits and costs – a total of twenty-two benefit and cost items – into a single monetary-based index. In so doing, the GPI allows the benefits of economic activity to be weighed against its attendant social and environmental costs.

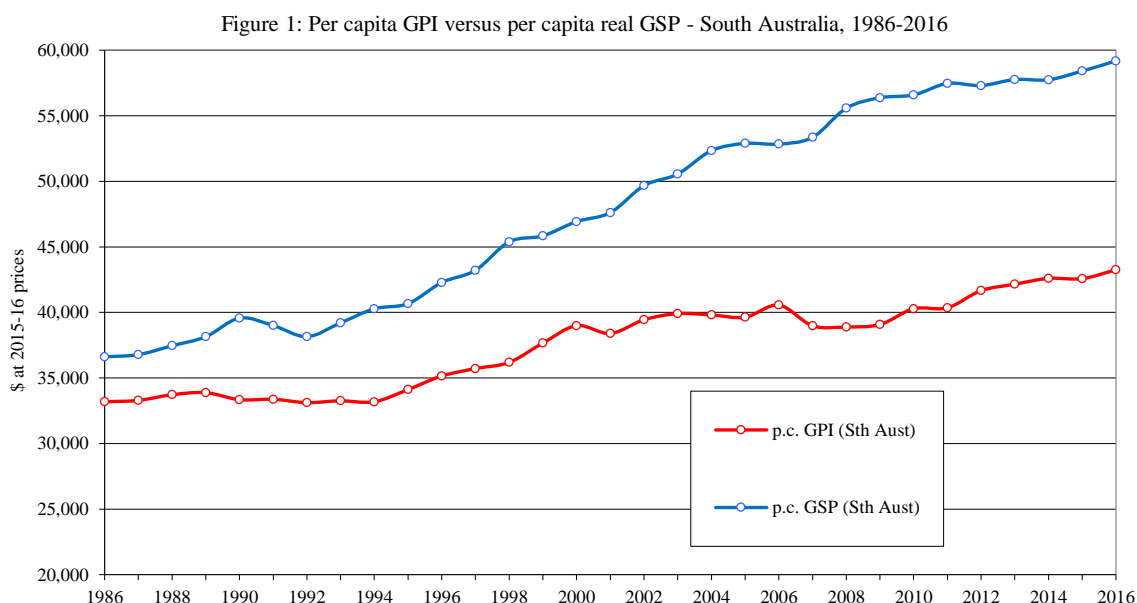
The GPI begins with private consumption as its base item (see Table 1). After excluding a number of non-welfare forms of consumption, the base item is weighted by a Distribution Index to estimate the welfare contribution of private consumption expenditure. Further adjustments are made to account for various benefits and costs of economic activity. These include:

- the welfare contribution of government consumption expenditure (addition)
- services from private sector-provided infrastructure (addition)
- services from public corporations-provided infrastructure (addition)
- services from government-provided infrastructure (addition)
- the value of unpaid household labour (addition)
- the value of volunteer labour (addition)
- the negative impact of unemployment and underemployment (subtraction)
- the cost of crime (subtraction)
- the cost of family breakdown (subtraction)
- South Australia's share of non-Federal Government foreign debt (subtraction)
- the cost of non-renewable resource depletion (subtraction)
- the cost of land degradation (subtraction)
- the cost of excessive water use (subtraction)
- the cost of timber depletion (subtraction)
- the cost of air pollution (subtraction)
- the cost of urban waste-water pollution (subtraction)
- the cost of long-term ecological damage (subtraction).

### 3 The GPI results for South Australia: 1986-2016

The results of the GPI study on South Australia are presented in Table 2 (Appendix) and illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The study covers the period from 1986 to 2016.

Figure 1 compares South Australia's per capita GPI with its per capita GSP. It shows that South Australia's per capita GPI changed little between 1986 and 1994. From 1994 to 2000, there was an upward trend in South Australia's per capita GPI. Between 2000 and 2011, the per capita GPI fluctuated considerably without increasing or decreasing overall. From 2011 to the end of the study period in 2016, South Australia's per capita GPI increased by \$3,000.



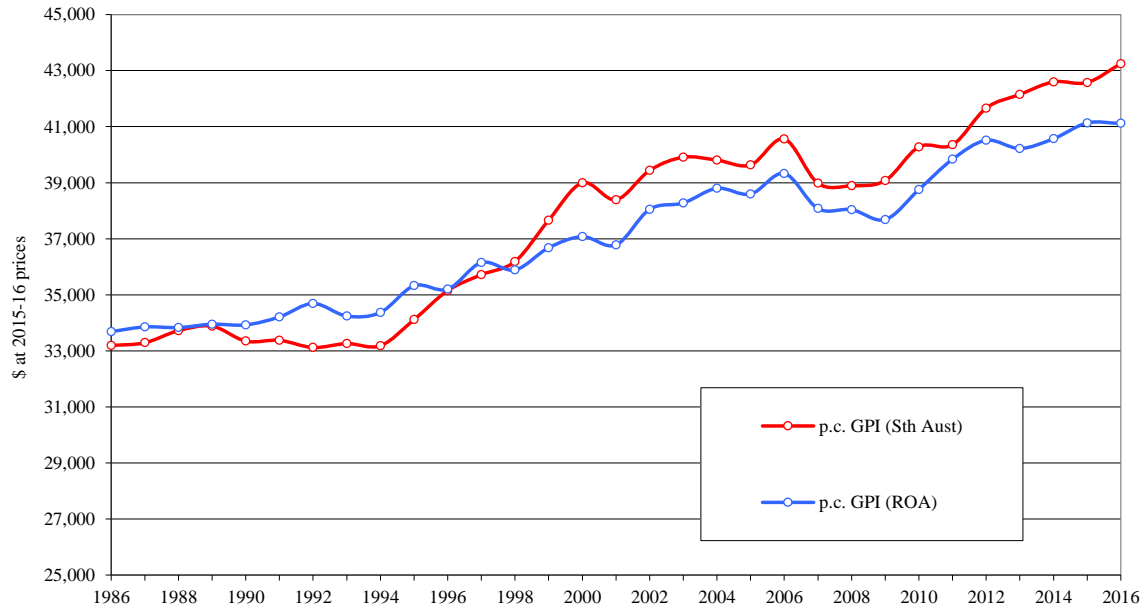
The rise in South Australia's per capita GPI over the past five years can be attributed to four main factors: (i) an improvement in the state's distribution of income (Figure 3); (ii) a steep increase in private-sector and public-sector consumption (Figure 6); (iii) a jump in the value of the services generated by government-provided infrastructure (Figure 5); and (iv) the capacity of South Australia to limit the rise in its environmental costs (Figure 8).

Over the entire study period, South Australia's per capita GPI increased from \$33,190 per person in 1986 to \$43,249 per person in 2016 – all up, a 30.3% increase. In direct contrast, South Australia's per capita GSP grew by 61.6% over the same period, rising from \$36,612 per person 1986 to \$59,183 per person in 2016. The disparity between the per capita GSP and GPI values indicates that the growth in South Australia's per capita GSP significantly overstated its rate of genuine progress.

Figure 2 compares South Australia's per capita GPI with that of the Rest-of-Australia (ROA). For the purposes of this study, ROA refers to Australia *less* South Australia. Because ROA combines all other states, this study does not permit comparisons between South Australia and individual states.

Figure 2 shows that, between 1986 and 1998, South Australia's per capita GPI was below that of ROA. Except for 1992 and 1993, the gap throughout this period was minimal, suggesting that South Australia suffered heavily from the GDP-recession in the early-1990s.

Figure 2: Per capita GPI of South Australia versus Rest-of-Australia (Aus minus SA) - 1986-2016



Beyond 1998, the per capita GPI of South Australia remained above that of ROA. Apart from 2010-2011, when the gap between the per capita values narrowed, South Australia's per capita GPI was around \$1,500-\$2,000 per person more than ROA. The gap between the two per capita GPI values gradually widened in South Australia's favour between 2011 and 2016. As at 2016, the average South Australian was around \$2,000 per year better off than the average person living elsewhere in Australia. In sum, South Australia appears to have out-performed the ROA since 1998 despite having a lower per capita GSP.

#### 4 Why is South Australia doing better than ROA?

By carefully analysing the values of the individual items in Table 2 and the figures appearing in the Appendix, South Australia appears to be outperforming the ROA for a number of distinct reasons.

In the first instance, South Australia has a much more even distribution of income than ROA (see Figure 4). Given South Australia's lower per capita GSP, it is highly likely that the proportion of South Australians on very high incomes is less than ROA, whereas the proportion of South Australians on low incomes is no greater than ROA. This suggests that the additional consumption in other states is largely going to high-income people with a low marginal benefit of consumption. Hence, the higher consumption level in ROA is doing little to increase the welfare contribution of consumption expenditure beyond that enjoyed by the average South Australian. If South Australia's low cost of living (especially housing costs) is taken into account, the state's consumption-related welfare is much the same as ROA.

The most important factor behind South Australia having a higher per capita GPI than ROA is its lower per capita environmental costs. South Australia's superior environmental performance is due to a number of factors.

Firstly, unlike some states – especially Queensland – there has been virtually no vegetation clearance in South Australia since the enactment of the Native Vegetation Clearance Act in 1983. Although large areas of South Australia were cleared prior to the study period, the extent of the vegetation clearance was no more than in other states (Figure 12).

Secondly, South Australia has become a very efficient user of irrigation water, particularly water extracted from the Murray-Darling Basin.

Thirdly, South Australia's energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions per dollar of GSP are less than ROA. Hence, South Australia has a low resource-intensity of economic activity.

Fourthly, relative to states such as Western Australia and Queensland, South Australia relies less heavily on mining or resource depletion generally to finance its consumption (i.e., as a source of state income).

Finally, the percentage of South Australia's GSP generated by value-adding activities (manufacturing) is much higher than other states (around 11-12% of GSP). In WA and Queensland, the contribution is around 7% and 8% of GSP respectively. This means that South Australia is better adept at adding value to resources rather than supplying resources to have value added to them. Compared to mining, resource-efficient forms of manufacturing involve a lower environmental cost.

On the down-side, South Australia has a relatively high rate of unemployment and underemployment. This places upward pressure on South Australia's social costs, which, on a per capita basis, are typically higher than ROA (Figure 10). While appropriate policies are required to reduce the labour underutilisation rate in South Australia, it is important not to sacrifice the state's existing welfare-enhancing advantages, since this would simply neutralise the benefits of higher employment levels.

## **5 What can South Australia do to increase its economic well-being?**

South Australia would considerably benefit from attracting and developing high-grade forms of manufacturing. The state is well positioned to do this given its existing assets and history as a vibrant manufacturing jurisdiction. There are obvious hurdles, such as the closure of GMH, the probable decline in automotive component manufacturing, and rising electricity prices, although the latter is more of an international competitiveness problem than a domestic competitiveness concern.

Importantly, however, South Australia's efforts to move towards renewable energy sources are already paying dividends in terms of lower environmental costs and attracting new forms of investment. It is unlikely that large-scale, resource-depleting projects would increase South Australia's economic welfare in any significantly way.

Above all, and in view of the information revealed by this GPI study, South Australia's economic welfare would be boosted by measures that:

- encourage greater resource use efficiency – in particular, increased energy efficiency;
- limit South Australia's ecological footprint to one that is consistent with the regenerative and waste assimilative capacities of the state's natural capital;



- rehabilitate natural ecosystems and confine economic activities to areas where South Australia's natural environment has already been significantly modified;
- produce better quality rather than more goods (i.e., encourage production excellence);
- promote import-replacement not just export-augmenting initiatives;
- increase government investment in critical infrastructure to boost the equitable share of welfare benefits enjoyed by all South Australians and stimulate private sector investment in high value-adding, resource-saving technologies;
- reduce the proportion of private sector investment being directed into non-productive, 'rent-seeking' ventures;
- increase public and private sector investment in human capital formation and minimise the mismatch between labour supply and demand that is currently leading to a shortage of skilled workers in some industry sectors;
- fight observable and hidden unemployment head-on with a commitment maintaining the unemployment rate below a specified upper limit.

## **6 Conclusion**

Overall, this GPI study reveals that South Australia is a national leader in many areas not made evident by conventional economic indicators. This is particularly so given that South Australia's per capita GSP is below the national average. Should future policies be informed by the GPI, an opportunity exists for South Australia to increase its economic well-being and to extend its welfare gap over the Rest-of-Australia, particularly if other states continue to base their policies on antiquated measures of progress.

\*\*\*

## APPENDIX

<b>Table 1: GPI items and the method used to calculate the GPI</b>		
<i>GPI Items</i>		
A	Welfare contribution of private consumption (+)	
B	Expenditure on consumer durables (-)	
C	Services from existing consumer durables (+)	
D	Welfare contribution of private consumption	$A - B + C$
E	Distribution Index (+/-)	
F	Weighted welfare contribution of private consumption (+)	$D \times E/100$
G	Welfare contribution of government consumption (+)	
H	Welfare contribution of all consumption expenditure	$F + G$
I	Infrastructural services (private sector) (+)	
J	Infrastructural services (public corporations) (+)	
K	Infrastructural services (general government) (+)	
L	Infrastructural services (total)	$I + J + K$
M	Household labour (+)	
N	Volunteer labour (+)	
O	Unpaid labour	$M + N$
P	<i>Economic benefits</i>	$H + L + O$
Q	Cost of unemployment and underemployment (-)	
R	Cost of crime (-)	
S	Cost of family breakdown (-)	
T	SA share of change in non-Federal Government foreign debt (-)	
U	<i>Social costs</i>	$Q + R + S + T$
V	Non-renewable resource depletion (-)	
W	Land degradation (-)	
X	Excessive water use (-)	
Y	Timber depletion (-)	
Z	Air pollution (-)	
AA	Urban waste-water pollution (-)	
AB	Long-term ecological damage (-)	
AC	Lost natural capital services (total environmental costs)	$\Sigma V$ to AB
AD	Ecosystem Health Index (+/-)	
AE	<i>Weighted environmental costs</i>	$AC/AD \times 100$
AF	<b>Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)</b>	$P - U - AE$
AG	Population	
AH	Per capita GPI	$AF/AG$

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

Table 1: Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016												
	Adjusted	Expenditure	Services	Welfare	Distribution	Weighted	Welfare	Welfare	Infr.	Infr.	Infr.	Infr.
	private	on	from	contribution	Index	welfare	contribution	contribution	services	services	services	services
	CON	consumer	consumer	of private	(DI)	contribution	of govt	of all	(Private)	(Pub.corps)	(Gen.govt)	(Total)
		durables	durables	CON		of private	CON	CON				
		(ECD)	(SCD)			CON	expenditure	expenditure				
				(A - B + C)	(1986 = 100.0)	(D × DI/100)		(F + G)				(I + J + K)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1986	21,454	-2,739	3,361	22,076	100.0	22,076	7,196	29,272	1,502	560	712	2,773
1987	21,709	-2,510	3,428	22,627	100.4	22,710	7,437	30,147	1,597	602	812	3,012
1988	22,236	-2,497	3,464	23,204	100.8	23,393	7,650	31,043	1,656	566	720	2,941
1989	23,003	-2,567	3,509	23,945	100.1	23,958	7,679	31,637	1,684	525	734	2,943
1990	23,753	-2,737	3,559	24,575	97.4	23,929	7,713	31,642	1,702	547	871	3,120
1991	24,409	-2,742	3,630	25,298	101.3	25,615	7,979	33,594	1,716	602	989	3,306
1992	24,695	-2,616	3,684	25,763	103.4	26,638	8,233	34,870	1,712	628	1,041	3,381
1993	24,565	-2,602	3,706	25,669	100.8	25,883	8,722	34,605	1,735	616	1,117	3,469
1994	25,300	-2,622	3,729	26,407	98.5	26,013	8,700	34,713	1,760	566	1,076	3,402
1995	26,679	-2,724	3,744	27,699	97.7	27,073	8,740	35,813	1,760	478	1,060	3,298
1996	27,645	-2,753	3,753	28,645	100.4	28,762	9,059	37,821	1,687	420	1,041	3,148
1997	27,919	-2,630	3,754	29,044	101.4	29,464	9,242	38,707	1,671	354	1,052	3,078
1998	29,022	-2,939	3,772	29,855	100.4	29,977	9,780	39,757	1,775	312	1,016	3,103
1999	30,212	-2,975	3,835	31,071	102.5	31,851	9,869	41,720	1,802	308	910	3,019
2000	31,096	-3,033	3,893	31,956	104.7	33,457	10,206	43,663	2,016	283	1,008	3,307
2001	32,231	-3,132	3,935	33,034	100.8	33,282	10,348	43,630	2,185	280	1,109	3,574

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>												
	Adjusted	Expenditure	Services	Welfare	Distribution	Weighted	Welfare	Welfare	Infr.	Infr.	Infr.	Infr.
	private	on	from	contribution	Index	welfare	contribution	contribution	services	services	services	services
	CON	consumer	consumer	of private	(DI)	contribution	of govt	of all	(Private)	(Pub.corps)	(Gen.govt)	(Total)
		durables	durables	CON		of private	CON	CON				
		(ECD)	(SCD)			CON	expenditure	expenditure				
				(A - B + C)	(1986 = 100.0)	(D × DI/100)		(F + G)				(I + J + K)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2002	33,641	-3,408	3,990	34,224	100.9	34,540	10,752	45,292	2,276	239	1,094	3,608
2003	35,093	-3,662	4,103	35,534	101.1	35,925	10,940	46,865	2,352	205	1,085	3,642
2004	36,068	-3,887	4,254	36,435	100.1	36,459	11,353	47,812	2,558	186	1,066	3,809
2005	37,098	-4,064	4,434	37,468	99.9	37,430	11,806	49,235	2,618	192	1,206	4,017
2006	37,776	-4,050	4,625	38,351	99.7	38,247	12,101	50,348	2,691	215	1,192	4,098
2007	39,294	-4,376	4,810	39,728	95.7	38,010	12,436	50,445	2,802	235	1,172	4,209
2008	41,332	-4,663	5,058	41,727	91.9	38,363	12,779	51,142	2,818	219	1,269	4,306
2009	42,029	-4,764	5,304	42,569	93.5	39,821	13,270	53,091	2,817	229	1,628	4,674
2010	42,781	-5,026	5,558	43,313	95.2	41,239	13,517	54,755	2,804	251	2,247	5,301
2011	43,932	-5,097	5,842	44,677	93.5	41,793	13,778	55,571	2,811	268	2,174	5,253
2012	44,191	-4,989	6,122	45,324	98.1	44,448	14,299	58,747	2,772	274	1,895	4,941
2013	44,234	-4,874	6,347	45,707	99.6	45,506	14,809	60,314	2,782	299	1,870	4,952
2014	44,696	-4,901	6,519	46,315	101.1	46,824	14,939	61,763	2,851	322	1,858	5,031
2015	45,834	-5,052	6,664	47,446	101.6	48,200	15,396	63,596	2,962	328	1,671	4,961
2016	47,166	-5,228	6,805	48,742	102.4	49,901	15,809	65,710	3,044	328	1,832	5,204

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>												
	Household	Volunteer	Unpaid	Economic	Cost of	Cost of	Cost of	SA share of	Social	Non-	Land	Excessive
	labour	labour	labour	benefits	u/e &	crime	family	change in	costs	renewable	degradation	water
					underempl.		breakdown	Australian		resource		use
								non-Fed Gov		depletion		
								foreign debt				
			(M + N)	(H + L + O)					(Q + R + S + T)			
Year	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1986	31,648	812	32,460	64,505	-4,091	-2,226	-1,049	-2,376	-9,742	-839	-3,190	-1,064
1987	32,046	829	32,874	66,033	-4,613	-2,350	-1,125	-2,795	-10,884	-629	-3,231	-1,067
1988	31,992	845	32,837	66,821	-4,599	-2,315	-1,120	-2,495	-10,529	-644	-3,271	-1,078
1989	31,929	862	32,791	67,371	-4,124	-2,333	-1,039	-2,809	-10,304	-589	-3,309	-1,082
1990	31,858	879	32,738	67,500	-3,921	-2,429	-1,129	-2,917	-10,396	-675	-3,346	-1,091
1991	31,779	897	32,676	69,576	-5,486	-2,499	-1,171	-2,696	-11,851	-654	-3,382	-1,106
1992	31,725	915	32,640	70,891	-7,037	-2,537	-1,132	-2,324	-13,030	-708	-3,418	-1,120
1993	31,769	933	32,702	70,775	-6,324	-2,643	-1,129	-2,425	-12,521	-704	-3,453	-1,119
1994	31,802	952	32,754	70,868	-6,323	-2,531	-1,164	-2,450	-12,468	-744	-3,488	-1,126
1995	31,560	971	32,531	71,641	-6,191	-2,539	-1,166	-1,739	-11,636	-728	-3,521	-1,143
1996	30,966	1,111	32,077	73,046	-5,772	-2,394	-1,211	-1,936	-11,312	-736	-3,555	-1,155
1997	31,051	1,251	32,302	74,087	-6,005	-2,258	-1,143	-1,720	-11,126	-749	-3,588	-1,169
1998	31,115	1,391	32,506	75,367	-5,891	-2,411	-1,155	-1,863	-11,321	-726	-3,622	-1,185
1999	30,833	1,531	32,364	77,104	-5,153	-2,403	-1,195	-1,714	-10,464	-729	-3,659	-1,199
2000	30,766	1,671	32,438	79,407	-5,281	-2,426	-1,121	-1,607	-10,435	-801	-3,695	-1,202
2001	30,502	1,553	32,056	79,260	-5,064	-2,329	-1,263	-1,976	-10,631	-927	-3,728	-1,218
Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated												

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>												
	Household	Volunteer	Unpaid	Economic	Cost of	Cost of	Cost of	SA share of	Social	Non-	Land	Excessive
	labour	labour	labour	benefits	u/e &	crime	family	change in	costs	renewable	degradation	water
					underempl.		breakdown	Australian		resource		use
								non-Fed Gov		depletion		
								foreign debt				
			(M + N)	(H + L + O)					(Q + R + S + T)			
Year	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
2002	30,239	1,436	31,675	80,576	-4,936	-2,507	-1,208	-1,373	-10,023	-828	-3,756	-1,230
2003	29,977	1,318	31,295	81,802	-4,450	-2,471	-1,153	-2,071	-10,146	-775	-3,784	-1,224
2004	29,716	1,200	30,916	82,538	-4,570	-2,629	-1,152	-2,272	-10,623	-752	-3,810	-1,221
2005	29,457	1,082	30,539	83,790	-4,549	-2,668	-1,151	-3,087	-11,455	-877	-3,838	-1,216
2006	29,198	965	30,162	84,608	-4,083	-2,592	-1,087	-2,509	-10,270	-820	-3,864	-1,206
2007	28,941	974	29,915	84,569	-4,086	-2,578	-982	-4,108	-11,753	-934	-3,889	-1,194
2008	28,684	984	29,668	85,116	-4,126	-2,584	-963	-3,842	-11,515	-1,040	-3,914	-1,182
2009	28,495	994	29,489	87,254	-4,696	-2,553	-1,018	-4,094	-12,360	-1,138	-3,938	-1,170
2010	28,305	1,004	29,309	89,366	-4,614	-2,363	-1,069	-3,774	-11,821	-1,068	-3,961	-1,159
2011	28,111	1,014	29,125	89,949	-4,442	-2,518	-974	-3,544	-11,478	-1,245	-3,983	-1,147
2012	28,034	1,024	29,057	92,745	-4,681	-2,448	-975	-3,184	-11,288	-1,334	-4,004	-1,136
2013	27,955	1,034	28,989	94,255	-5,257	-2,373	-929	-2,635	-11,194	-1,456	-4,024	-1,128
2014	27,870	1,044	28,914	95,708	-5,714	-2,400	-892	-2,052	-11,059	-1,584	-4,043	-1,119
2015	27,791	1,055	28,846	97,402	-6,658	-2,541	-916	-2,013	-12,128	-1,578	-4,062	-1,108
2016	27,707	1,065	28,773	99,687	-5,983	-2,636	-940	-3,184	-12,743	-1,661	-4,079	-1,097
Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated												

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>												
	Timber	Air	Urban	Long-term	Lost	Ecosystem	Weighted	Genuine	Gross	SA	Per capita	Per capita
	depletion	pollution	waste-water	ecological	natural	Health	LNCS	Progress	State	population	GPI	GSP
			pollution	damage	capital	Index		Indicator	Product	(000s)	(single \$)	(single \$)
					services	(EHI)		(GPI)	(GSP)			
					(LNCS)							
					(ΣV to AB)		(AC/AD × 100)	(P - U - AE)			(AF/AH)	(AG/AH)
Year	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
1986	129	-847	-476	-2,590	-8,877	100.0	-8,877	45,887	50,618	1,383	33,190	36,612
1987	130	-835	-475	-2,679	-8,786	100.0	-8,788	46,364	51,230	1,393	33,289	36,783
1988	130	-811	-474	-2,769	-8,917	100.0	-8,921	47,375	52,624	1,405	33,721	37,457
1989	130	-803	-475	-2,862	-8,990	99.9	-8,996	48,076	54,131	1,419	33,880	38,147
1990	4	-812	-476	-2,954	-9,350	99.9	-9,357	47,754	56,658	1,432	33,346	39,564
1991	15	-811	-476	-3,037	-9,453	99.9	-9,463	48,272	56,409	1,446	33,376	39,002
1992	-20	-795	-476	-3,123	-9,660	99.9	-9,673	48,201	55,528	1,455	33,118	38,152
1993	2	-787	-472	-3,209	-9,741	99.8	-9,757	48,513	57,185	1,459	33,260	39,205
1994	51	-780	-469	-3,295	-9,851	99.8	-9,867	48,549	58,928	1,463	33,183	40,276
1995	-18	-759	-466	-3,380	-10,015	99.8	-10,032	49,990	59,598	1,465	34,115	40,672
1996	32	-761	-463	-3,459	-10,096	99.8	-10,113	51,638	62,114	1,469	35,150	42,281
1997	3	-751	-460	-3,538	-10,254	99.8	-10,272	52,707	63,772	1,476	35,717	43,216
1998	3	-760	-459	-3,621	-10,370	99.8	-10,389	53,676	67,320	1,483	36,188	45,386
1999	3	-734	-457	-3,711	-10,486	99.8	-10,505	56,154	68,348	1,491	37,663	45,842
2000	99	-727	-454	-3,799	-10,579	99.8	-10,600	58,393	70,277	1,498	38,994	46,929
2001	31	-727	-452	-3,886	-10,905	99.8	-10,926	57,723	71,584	1,503	38,394	47,613

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>												
	Timber	Air	Urban	Long-term	Lost	Ecosystem	Weighted	Genuine	Gross	SA	Per capita	Per capita
	depletion	pollution	waste-water	ecological	natural	Health	LNCS	Progress	State	population	GPI	GSP
			pollution	damage	capital	Index		Indicator	Product	(000s)	(single \$)	(single \$)
					services	(EHI)		(GPI)	(GSP)			
					(LNCS)							
					(ΣV to AB)		(AC/AD × 100)	(P - U - AE)			(AF/AH)	(AG/AH)
Year	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
2002	28	-734	-450	-3,970	-10,939	99.8	-10,961	59,614	75,081	1,512	39,438	49,671
2003	50	-729	-448	-4,068	-10,978	99.8	-11,000	60,678	76,870	1,520	39,909	50,559
2004	44	-728	-445	-4,170	-11,082	99.8	-11,105	60,832	79,985	1,528	39,807	52,340
2005	6	-718	-443	-4,263	-11,348	99.8	-11,372	60,988	81,386	1,539	39,633	52,889
2006	15	-703	-441	-4,351	-11,368	99.8	-11,393	62,969	82,036	1,553	40,559	52,840
2007	7	-692	-439	-4,449	-11,591	99.8	-11,617	61,225	83,800	1,571	38,981	53,355
2008	9	-703	-440	-4,545	-11,815	99.8	-11,841	61,786	88,292	1,589	38,892	55,576
2009	5	-709	-441	-4,631	-12,023	99.8	-12,050	62,871	90,702	1,609	39,077	56,375
2010	48	-706	-442	-4,709	-11,996	99.8	-12,023	65,549	92,086	1,627	40,280	56,587
2011	1	-706	-441	-4,787	-12,308	99.8	-12,336	66,163	94,225	1,640	40,353	57,468
2012	0	-686	-441	-4,862	-12,462	99.8	-12,491	68,995	94,897	1,656	41,662	57,304
2013	0	-680	-440	-4,931	-12,659	99.8	-12,689	70,402	96,483	1,670	42,150	57,765
2014	0	-668	-440	-4,995	-12,850	99.8	-12,880	71,799	97,336	1,686	42,597	57,747
2015	-32	-665	-439	-5,057	-12,941	99.8	-12,972	72,334	99,237	1,699	42,576	58,412
2016	-16	-660	-437	-5,117	-13,066	99.8	-13,098	73,878	101,096	1,708	43,249	59,183

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated



GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>											
	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Ratio of	Ratio of	Ratio of
	GPI	GSP	economic	social	LNCS	economic	social	LNCS	economic	social	weighted
	(1986 = 100.0)	(1986 = 100.0)	benefits	costs		benefits	costs		benefits	costs	LNCS
			(single \$)	(single \$)	(single \$)	(1986 = 100.0)	(1986 = 100.0)	(1986 = 100.0)	to GPI	to GPI	to GPI
			(P/AH)	(U/AH)	(AE/AH)				(P/AF)	(U/AF)	(AE/AF)
Year	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1986	100.0	100.0	46,657	-7,046	-6,421	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.41	-0.21	-0.19
1987	100.3	100.5	47,411	-7,814	-6,308	101.6	110.9	98.2	1.42	-0.23	-0.19
1988	101.6	102.3	47,563	-7,495	-6,347	101.9	106.4	98.9	1.41	-0.22	-0.19
1989	102.1	104.2	47,477	-7,261	-6,336	101.8	103.1	98.7	1.40	-0.21	-0.19
1990	100.5	108.1	47,135	-7,260	-6,529	101.0	103.0	101.7	1.41	-0.22	-0.20
1991	100.6	106.5	48,106	-8,194	-6,536	103.1	116.3	101.8	1.44	-0.25	-0.20
1992	99.8	104.2	48,707	-8,952	-6,637	104.4	127.1	103.4	1.47	-0.27	-0.20
1993	100.2	107.1	48,522	-8,584	-6,678	104.0	121.8	104.0	1.46	-0.26	-0.20
1994	100.0	110.0	48,437	-8,522	-6,733	103.8	120.9	104.9	1.46	-0.26	-0.20
1995	102.8	111.1	48,891	-7,941	-6,834	104.8	112.7	106.4	1.43	-0.23	-0.20
1996	105.9	115.5	49,722	-7,700	-6,872	106.6	109.3	107.0	1.41	-0.22	-0.20
1997	107.6	118.0	50,206	-7,540	-6,949	107.6	107.0	108.2	1.41	-0.21	-0.19
1998	109.0	124.0	50,811	-7,632	-6,991	108.9	108.3	108.9	1.40	-0.21	-0.19
1999	113.5	125.2	51,715	-7,018	-7,033	110.8	99.6	109.5	1.37	-0.19	-0.19
2000	117.5	128.2	53,026	-6,968	-7,065	113.7	98.9	110.0	1.36	-0.18	-0.18
2001	115.7	130.0	52,718	-7,071	-7,253	113.0	100.4	113.0	1.37	-0.18	-0.19

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 1 (Continued): Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) and Gross State Product - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>											
	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita	Ratio of	Ratio of	Ratio of
	GPI	GSP	economic	social	LNCS	economic	social	LNCS	economic	social	weighted
	(1986 = 100.0)	(1986 = 100.0)	benefits	costs		benefits	costs		benefits	costs	LNCS
			(single \$)	(single \$)	(single \$)	(1986 = 100.0)	(1986 = 100.0)	(1986 = 100.0)	to GPI	to GPI	to GPI
			(P/AH)	(U/AH)	(AE/AH)				(P/AF)	(U/AF)	(AE/AF)
Year	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
2002	118.8	135.7	53,306	-6,631	-7,237	114.3	94.1	112.7	1.35	-0.17	-0.18
2003	120.2	138.1	53,803	-6,673	-7,220	115.3	94.7	112.4	1.35	-0.17	-0.18
2004	119.9	143.0	54,010	-6,951	-7,252	115.8	98.7	112.9	1.36	-0.17	-0.18
2005	119.4	144.5	54,452	-7,444	-7,375	116.7	105.6	114.9	1.37	-0.19	-0.19
2006	122.2	144.3	54,497	-6,615	-7,322	116.8	93.9	114.0	1.34	-0.16	-0.18
2007	117.4	145.7	53,845	-7,483	-7,380	115.4	106.2	114.9	1.38	-0.19	-0.19
2008	117.2	151.8	53,577	-7,248	-7,437	114.8	102.9	115.8	1.38	-0.19	-0.19
2009	117.7	154.0	54,232	-7,682	-7,473	116.2	109.0	116.4	1.39	-0.20	-0.19
2010	121.4	154.6	54,916	-7,264	-7,372	117.7	103.1	114.8	1.36	-0.18	-0.18
2011	121.6	157.0	54,860	-7,000	-7,507	117.6	99.4	116.9	1.36	-0.17	-0.19
2012	125.5	156.5	56,004	-6,816	-7,525	120.0	96.7	117.2	1.34	-0.16	-0.18
2013	127.0	157.8	56,431	-6,702	-7,579	120.9	95.1	118.0	1.34	-0.16	-0.18
2014	128.3	157.7	56,781	-6,561	-7,623	121.7	93.1	118.7	1.33	-0.15	-0.18
2015	128.3	159.5	57,332	-7,139	-7,617	122.9	101.3	118.6	1.35	-0.17	-0.18
2016	130.3	161.7	58,358	-7,460	-7,649	125.1	105.9	119.1	1.35	-0.17	-0.18

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

Figure 3: Distribution Index (DI) - South Australia, 1986-2016

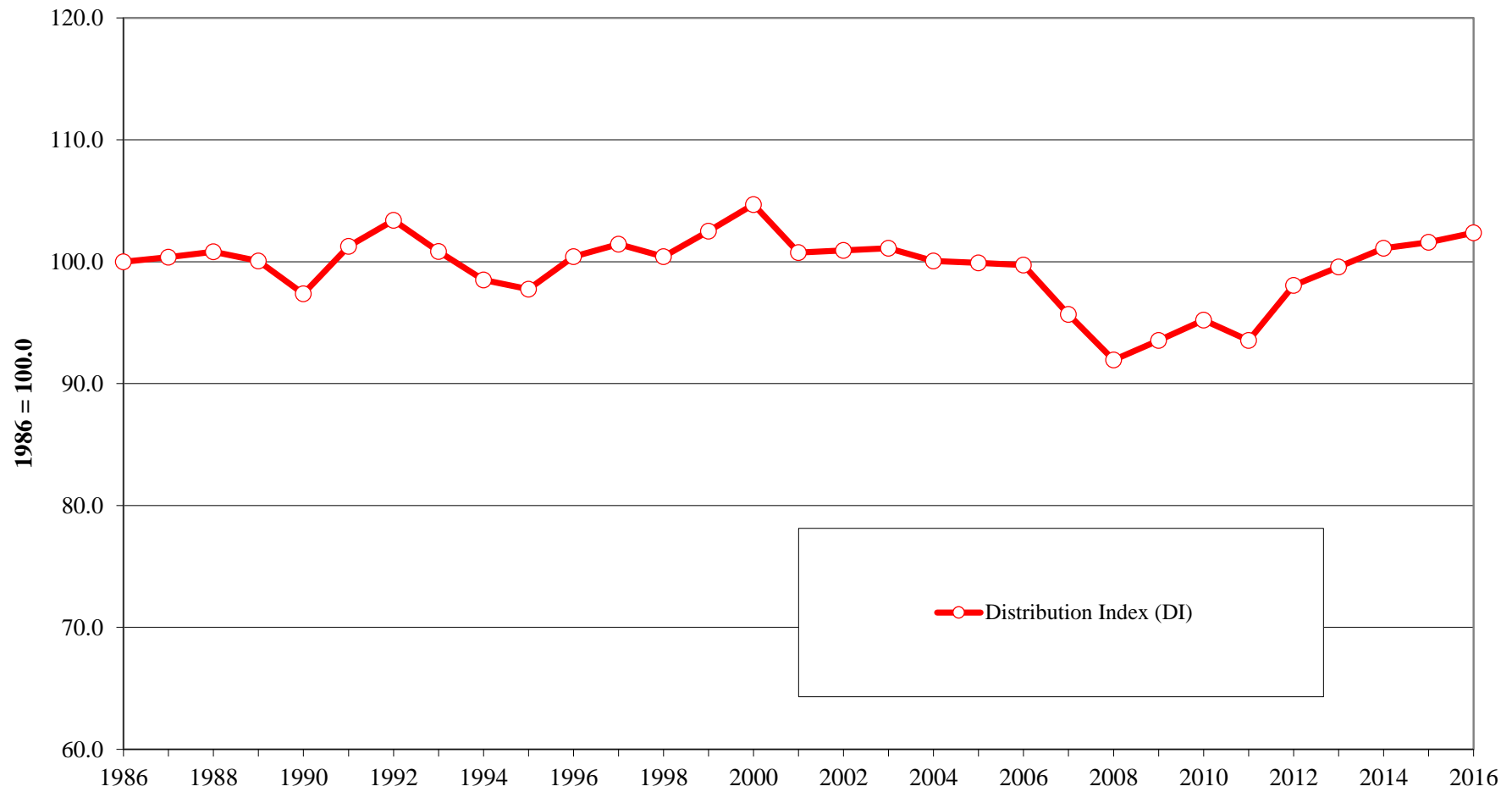
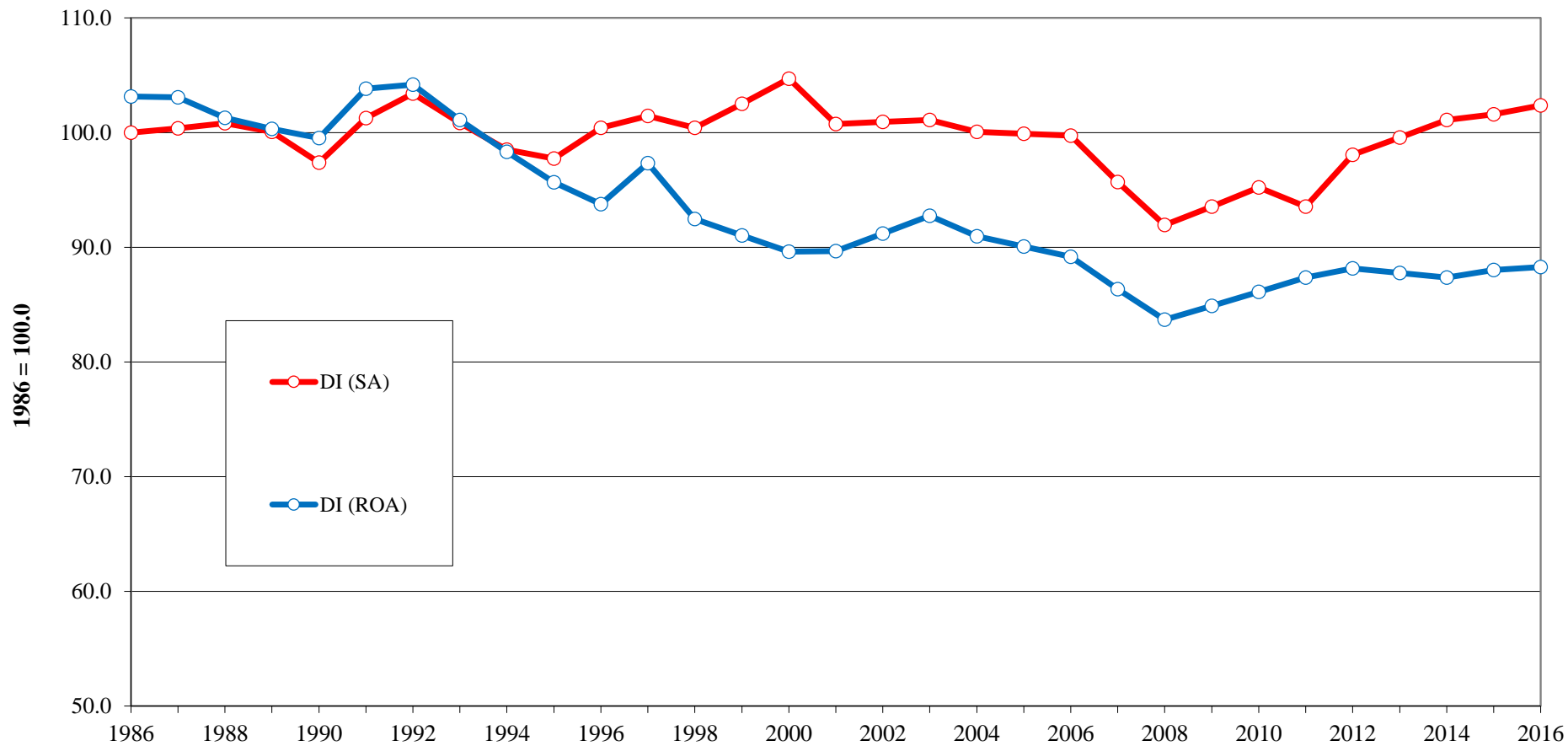
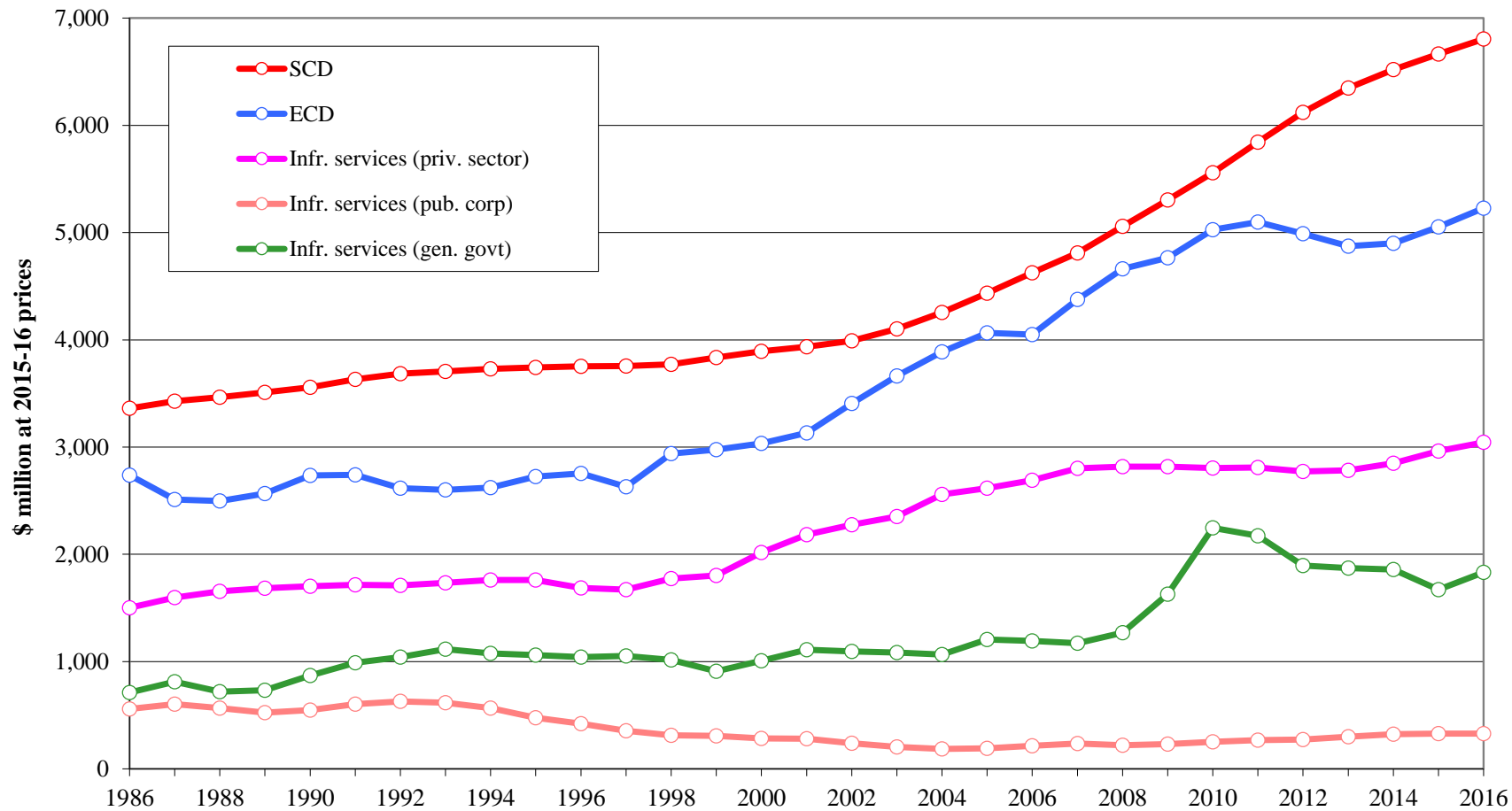


Figure 4. Distribution Index (DI) - South Australia versus Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016



**Figure 5: Expenditure on consumer durables (ECD), service from consumer durables (SCD), and infrastructural services (various) - South Australia, 1986-2016**



**Figure 6. Economic benefits and component items - South Australia, 1986-2016**

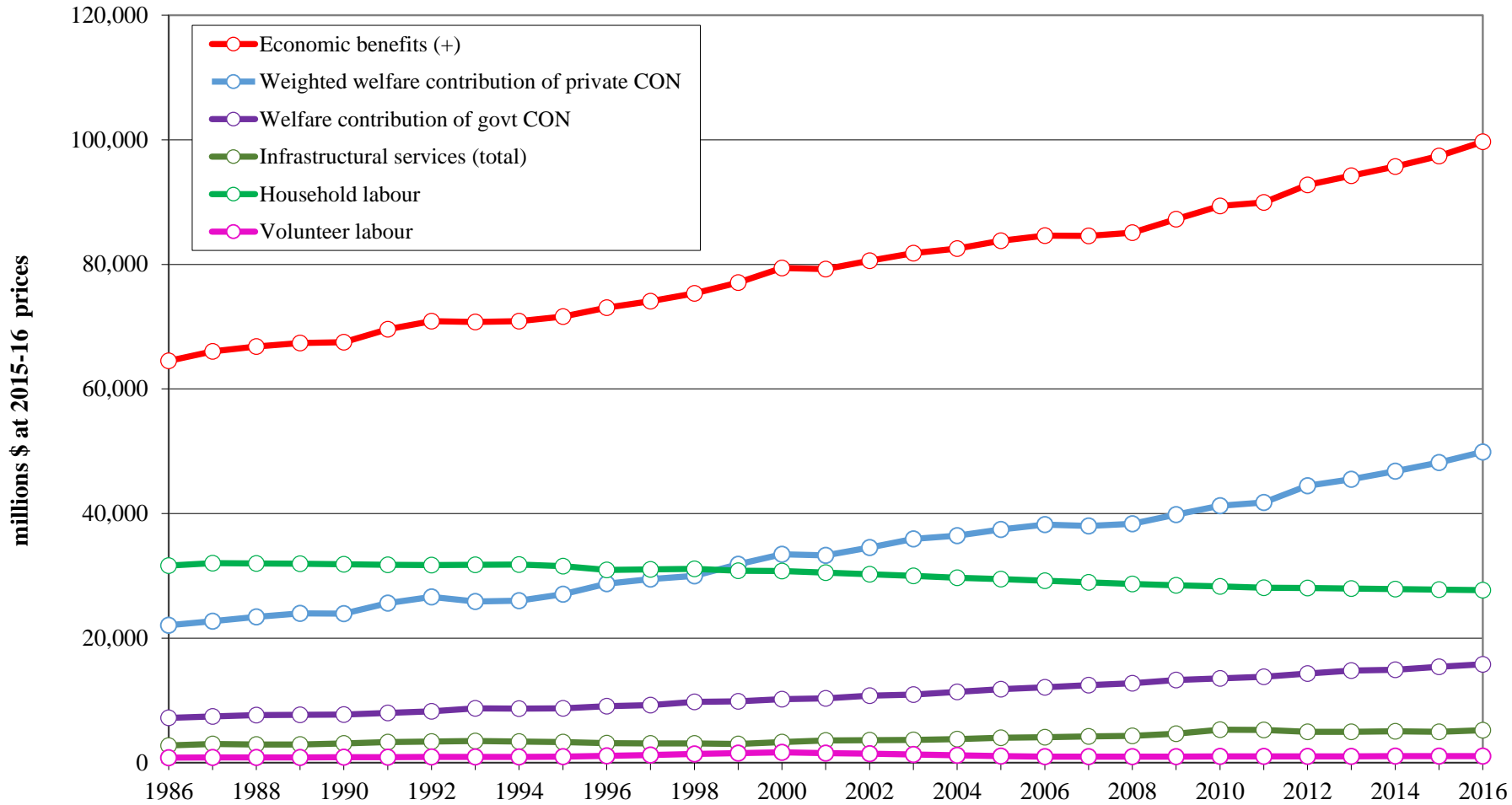


Figure 7: Major social costs - South Australia, 1986-2016

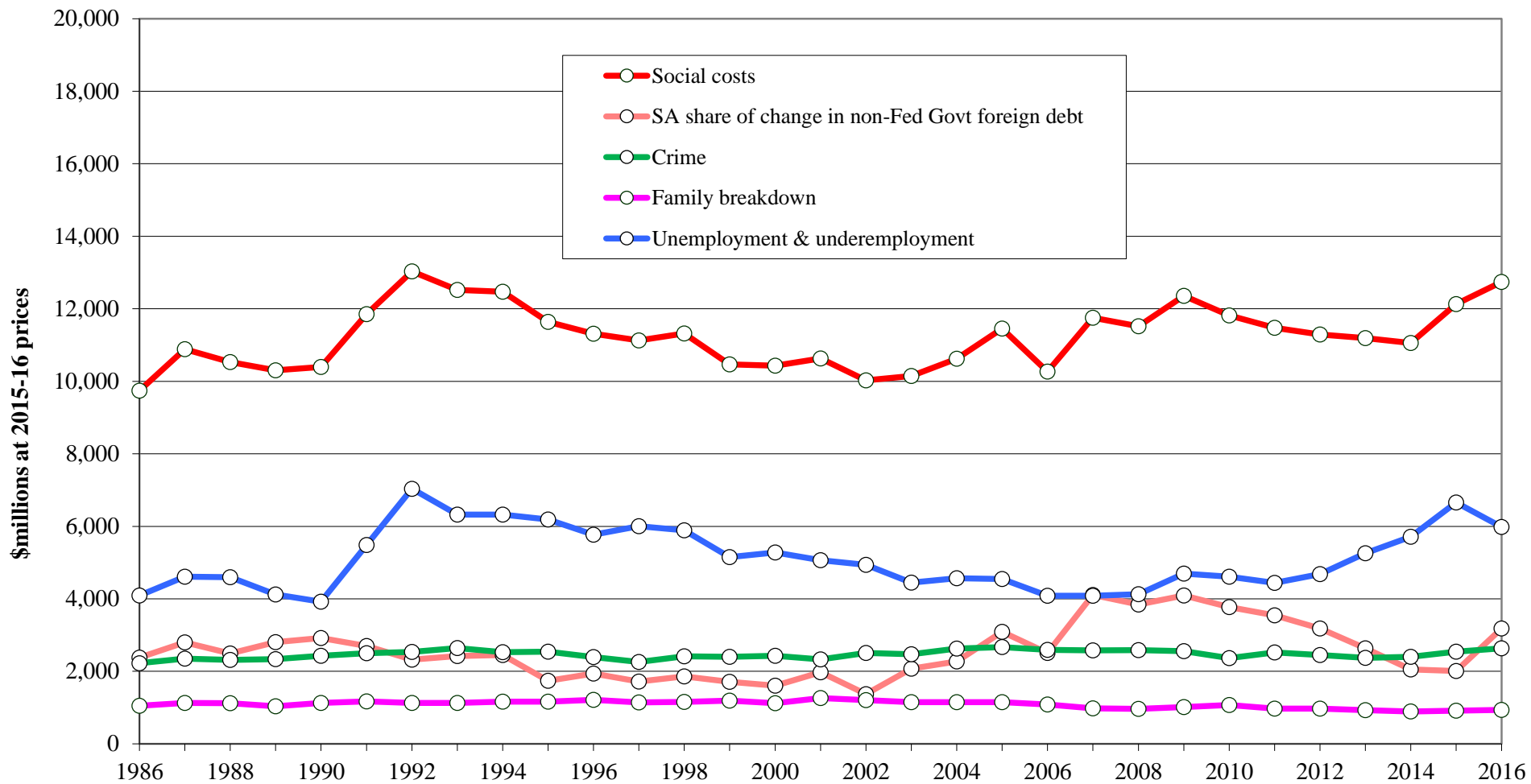


Figure 8: Major environmental costs - South Australia, 1986-2016

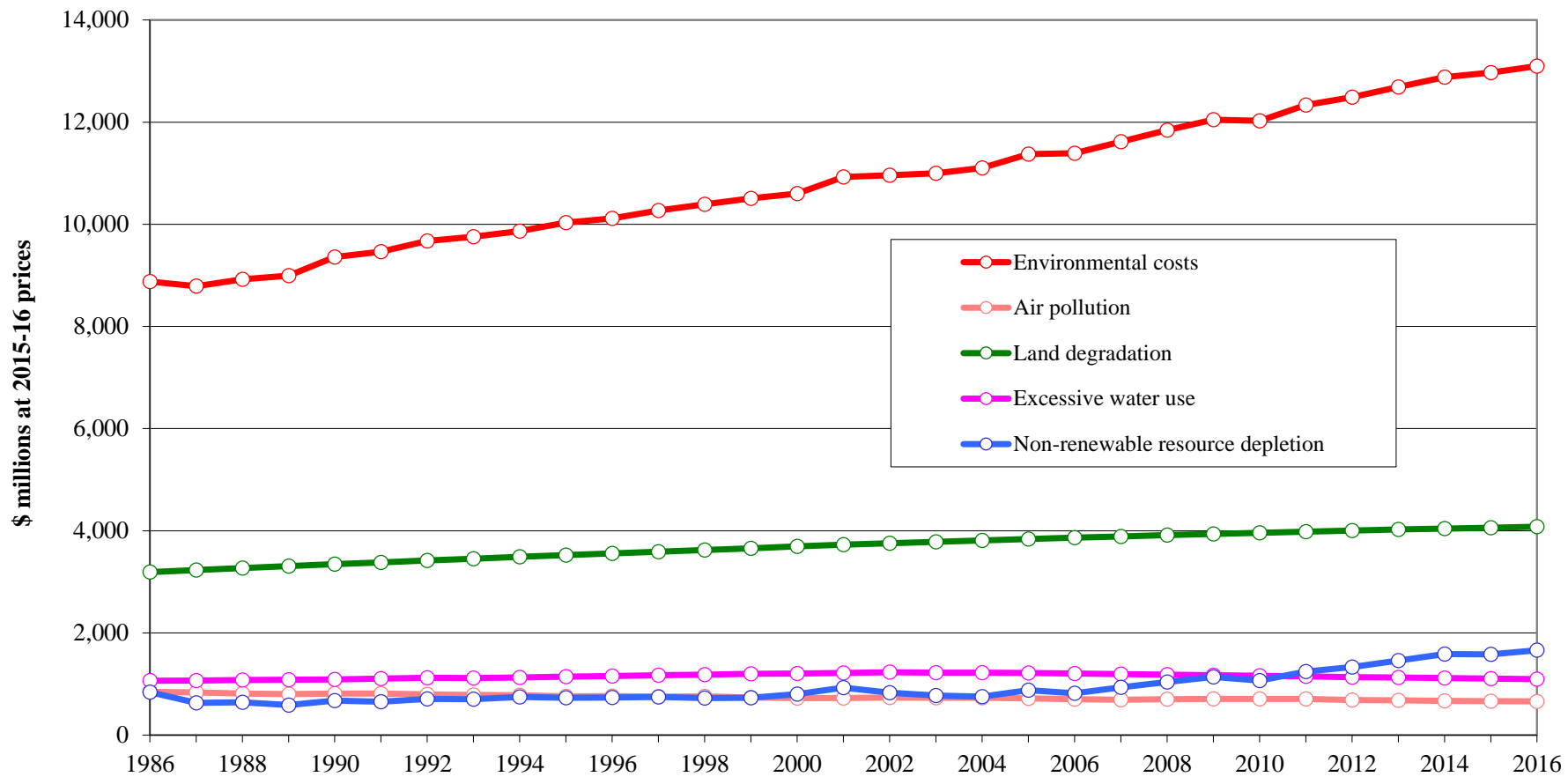




Figure 9: Per capita economic benefits - South Australia versus Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016

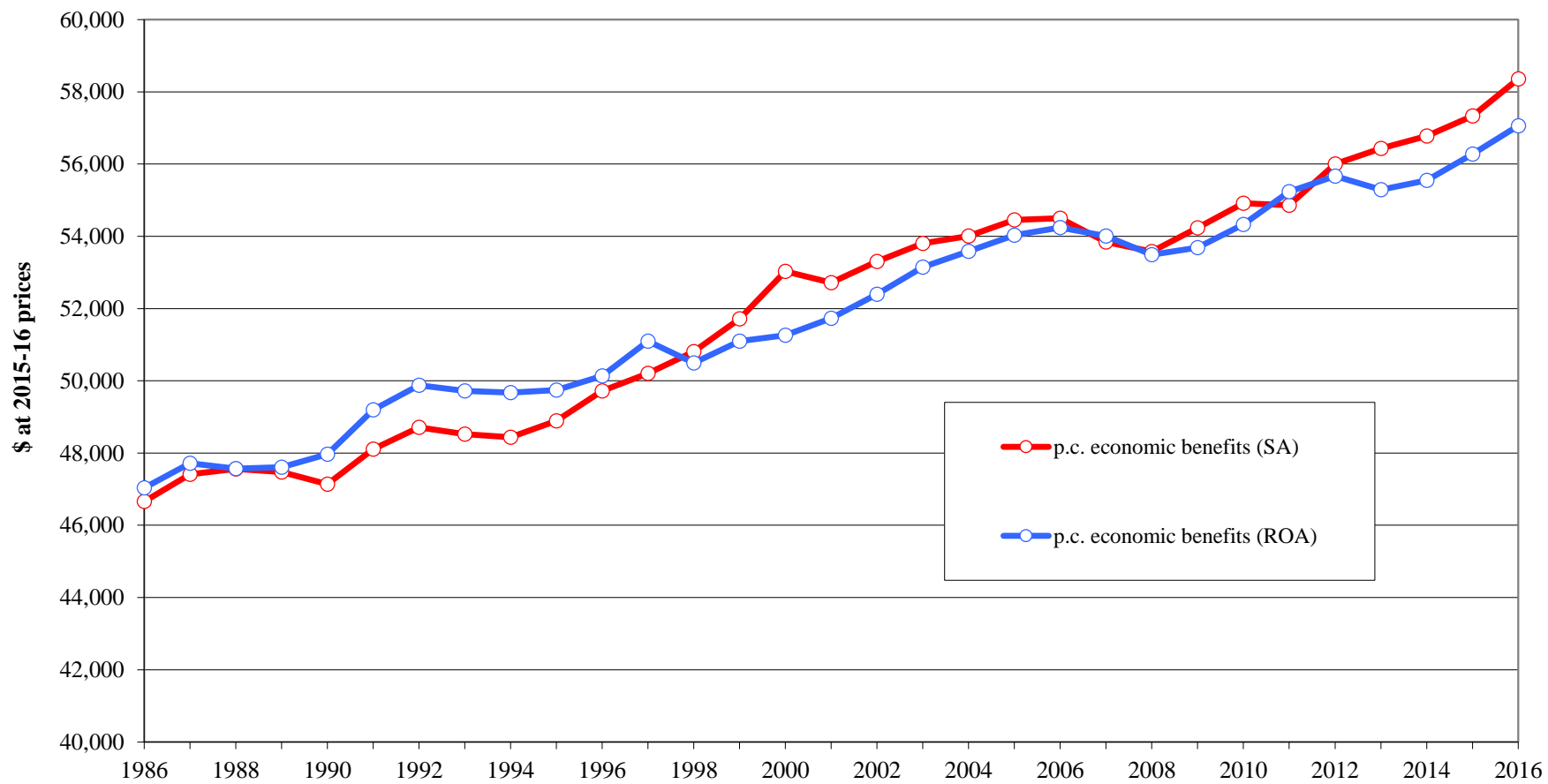
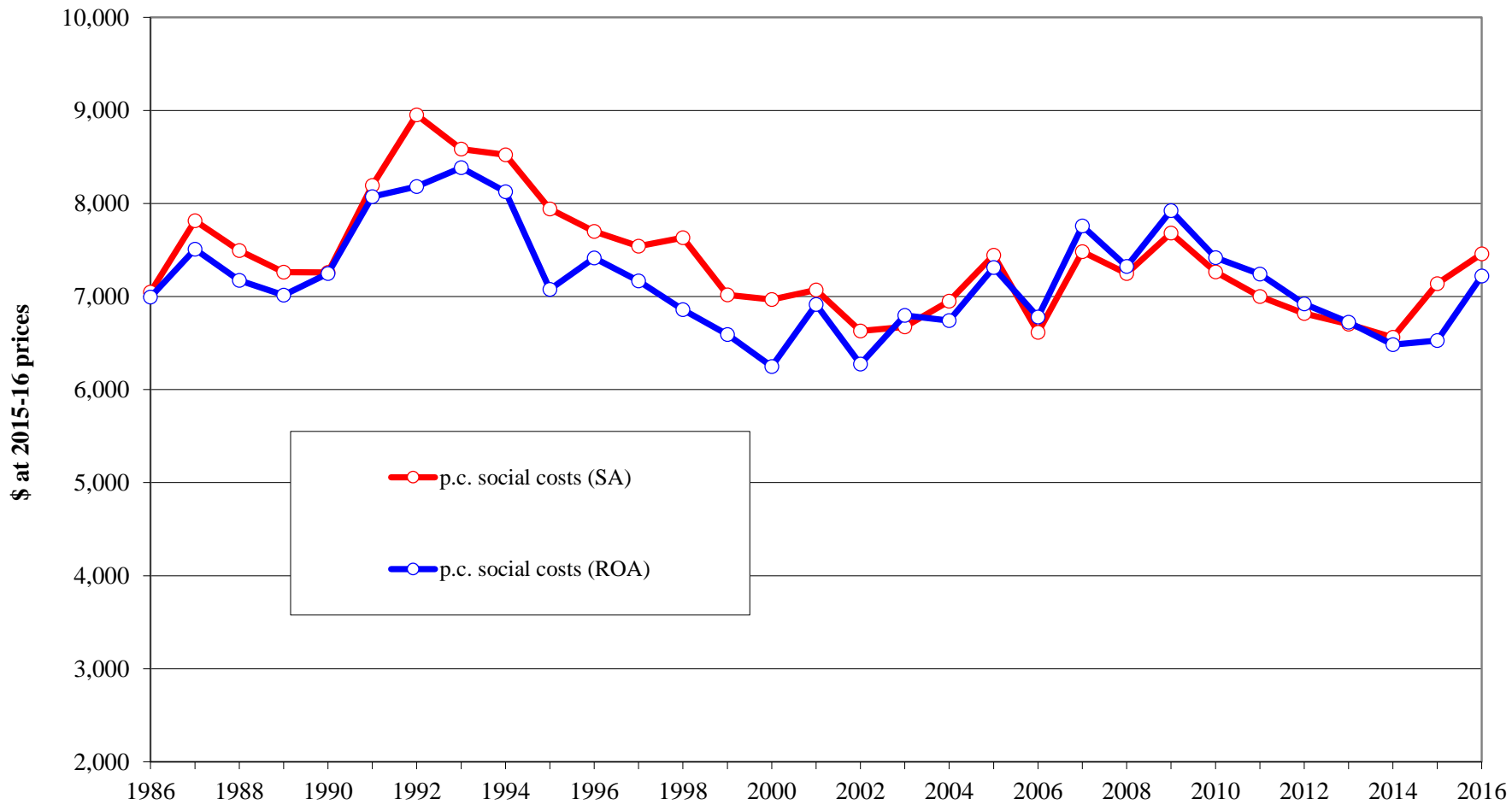


Figure 10: Per capita social costs (South Australia versus Rest-of-Australia), 1986-2016



**Figure 11: Per capita environmental costs - South Australia versus Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016**

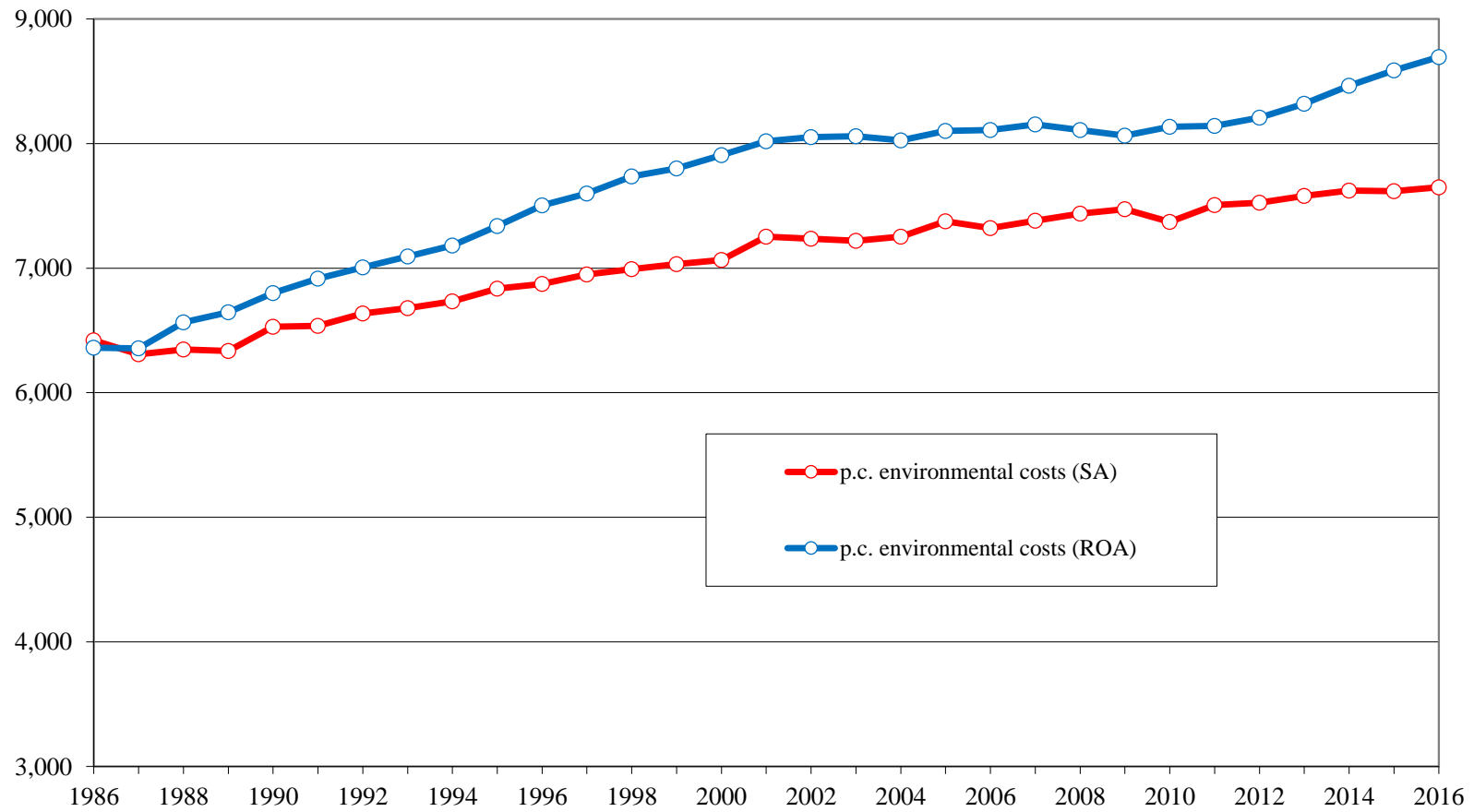
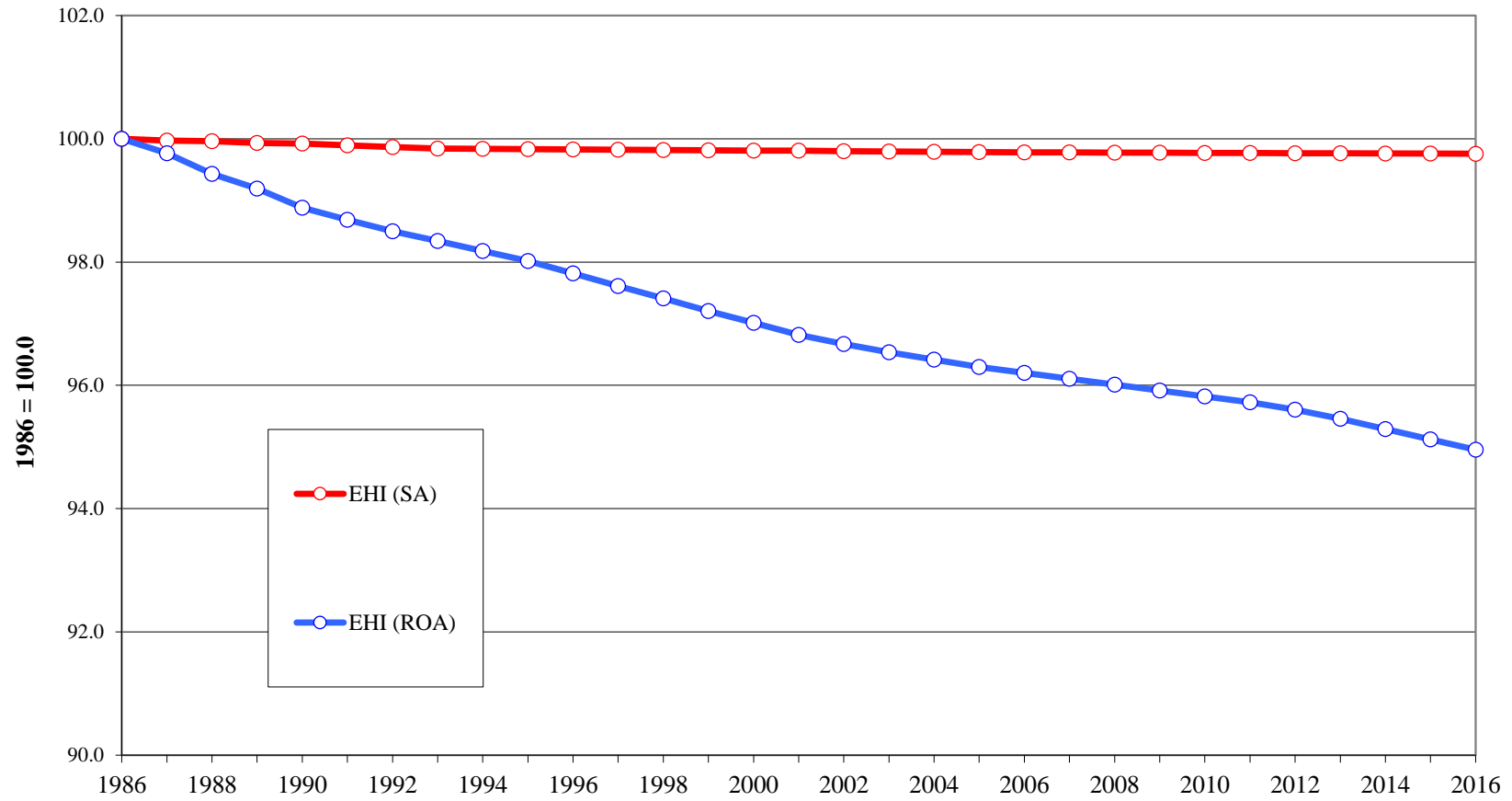


Figure 12: Ecosystem Health Index (EHI) - South Australia v ROA, 1986-2016



GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 2a. Items A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H: Consumption-related items - South Australia, 1986-2016**

<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
Components of consumption expenditure	Welfare adjustment	1986	1987	1988	1989
Food	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	2,837	2,777	2,765	2,730
Cigarettes and tobacco	10% welfare-enhancing	309	313	314	313
Alcoholic beverages	75% welfare-enhancing	456	427	442	435
Clothing and footwear	Expenditure on consumer durables	913	872	854	850
Rent and other dwelling services	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	4,490	4,638	4,784	4,932
Electricity, gas and other fuel	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	891	914	935	954
Furnishings and household equipment	Expenditure on consumer durables	1,299	1,251	1,266	1,307
Health	25% is defensive; 25% rehabilitative (50% welfare-enhancing)	651	701	728	796
Purchase of vehicles	Expenditure on consumer durables	527	387	377	410
Operation of vehicles	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	1,499	1,552	1,594	1,565
Transport services	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	359	365	384	405
Communications	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	137	143	152	164
Recreation and culture	100% welfare-enhancing	1,647	1,637	1,718	1,820
Education services	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	1,144	1,225	1,211	1,295
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	12.5% is defensive (87.5% welfare-enhancing)	1,873	1,794	1,828	1,852
Insurance and other financial services	50% is defensive (50% welfare-enhancing)	1,155	1,395	1,461	1,552
Other goods and services	100% welfare-enhancing	1,268	1,320	1,424	1,624
<i>Adjusted private consumption (A)</i>		21,454	21,709	22,236	23,003
Expenditure on consumer durables (B)	Subtracted	2,739	2,510	2,497	2,567
Service from existing consumer durables (C)	Added	3,361	3,428	3,464	3,509
<i>Welfare contribution from private consumption (D)</i>		22,076	22,627	23,204	23,945
Distribution index (E) (Index value: 1986 = 100.0)		100.0	100.4	100.8	100.1
<i>Weighted contribution from private consumption (F)</i>	Welfare contribution from private consumption × DI/100	22,076	22,710	23,393	23,958
<i>Adjusted government consumption expenditure (G)</i>	25% is defensive (75% welfare-enhancing)	7,196	7,437	7,650	7,679
<b>Welfare contribution of consumption (H)</b>		<b>29,272</b>	<b>30,147</b>	<b>31,043</b>	<b>31,637</b>
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (private CON)		8,790	9,186	9,368	9,586
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (govt CON)		2,399	2,479	2,550	2,560
<i>Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (total CON) (BE)</i>		11,189	11,665	11,918	12,146

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 2a (Continued). Items A, B, C, D, E, F, G: Consumption-related items - South Australia, 1986-2016**

<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>									
Components of consumption expenditure	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Food	2,751	2,907	2,907	2,759	2,833	2,873	2,918	3,077	3,191
Cigarettes and tobacco	326	296	281	257	228	218	210	216	214
Alcoholic beverages	413	404	410	395	449	557	569	553	544
Clothing and footwear	892	891	846	806	816	871	892	819	864
Rent and other dwelling services	5,095	5,268	5,413	5,517	5,681	5,845	5,958	6,075	6,245
Electricity, gas and other fuel	972	997	993	1,052	1,027	1,091	1,076	1,118	1,160
Furnishings and household equipment	1,357	1,341	1,323	1,344	1,377	1,405	1,406	1,321	1,446
Health	761	801	816	819	834	864	928	868	899
Purchase of vehicles	488	510	447	452	429	448	455	490	629
Operation of vehicles	1,651	1,685	1,714	1,718	1,763	1,799	1,829	1,847	1,942
Transport services	401	462	528	545	584	618	688	679	653
Communications	174	179	191	213	236	254	290	332	365
Recreation and culture	1,909	2,006	2,045	2,025	2,156	2,371	2,646	2,782	2,985
Education services	1,417	1,384	1,421	1,389	1,388	1,396	1,388	1,417	1,451
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1,824	1,824	1,844	1,745	2,021	2,514	2,768	2,535	2,447
Insurance and other financial services	1,625	1,692	1,687	1,634	1,527	1,519	1,504	1,596	1,716
Other goods and services	1,700	1,764	1,832	1,897	1,951	2,040	2,122	2,196	2,273
<i>Adjusted private consumption (A)</i>	23,753	24,409	24,695	24,565	25,300	26,679	27,645	27,919	29,022
Expenditure on consumer durables (B)	2,737	2,742	2,616	2,602	2,622	2,724	2,753	2,630	2,939
Service from existing consumer durables (C)	3,559	3,630	3,684	3,706	3,729	3,744	3,753	3,754	3,772
<i>Welfare contribution from private consumption (D)</i>	24,575	25,298	25,763	25,669	26,407	27,699	28,645	29,044	29,855
Distribution index (E) (Index value: 1986 = 100.0)	97.4	101.3	103.4	100.8	98.5	97.7	100.4	110.6	100.4
<i>Weighted contribution from private consumption (F)</i>	23,929	25,615	26,638	25,883	26,013	27,073	28,762	32,123	29,977
<i>Adjusted government consumption expenditure (G)</i>	7,713	7,979	8,233	8,722	8,700	8,740	9,059	9,242	9,780
<b>Welfare contribution of consumption (H)</b>	<b>31,642</b>	<b>33,594</b>	<b>34,870</b>	<b>34,605</b>	<b>34,713</b>	<b>35,813</b>	<b>37,821</b>	<b>41,365</b>	<b>39,757</b>
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (private CON)	9,867	9,843	9,816	9,540	9,354	9,511	9,625	9,798	10,077
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (govt CON)	2,571	2,660	2,744	2,907	2,900	2,913	3,020	3,081	3,260
<i>Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (total CON) (BE)</i>	12,438	12,502	12,560	12,447	12,254	12,424	12,645	12,878	13,337

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 2a (Continued). Items A, B, C, D, E, F, G: Consumption-related items - South Australia, 1986-2016**

<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>									
Components of consumption expenditure	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Food	3,210	3,211	3,293	3,479	3,597	3,665	3,827	3,908	4,103
Cigarettes and tobacco	220	215	211	204	200	195	204	203	193
Alcoholic beverages	608	650	707	737	786	777	764	767	801
Clothing and footwear	881	886	883	933	1,035	1,112	1,195	1,266	1,389
Rent and other dwelling services	6,425	6,606	6,713	6,860	7,046	7,243	7,445	7,634	7,821
Electricity, gas and other fuel	1,219	1,247	1,316	1,273	1,334	1,370	1,381	1,442	1,516
Furnishings and household equipment	1,431	1,502	1,607	1,781	1,906	2,002	2,063	1,934	2,143
Health	960	1,018	1,162	1,229	1,255	1,234	1,222	1,232	1,258
Purchase of vehicles	663	645	642	694	721	773	806	850	844
Operation of vehicles	2,036	2,019	2,036	2,076	2,123	1,979	2,025	1,954	2,028
Transport services	662	683	751	825	845	831	880	878	940
Communications	416	472	527	552	581	603	649	691	716
Recreation and culture	3,139	3,265	3,360	3,583	3,927	4,426	4,788	4,911	5,003
Education services	1,483	1,521	1,553	1,626	1,586	1,647	1,681	1,718	1,745
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	2,690	2,804	3,024	3,243	3,502	3,370	3,105	3,133	3,195
Insurance and other financial services	1,844	2,003	2,023	1,995	1,986	2,128	2,228	2,368	2,557
Other goods and services	2,324	2,351	2,423	2,554	2,664	2,714	2,838	2,891	3,043
<i>Adjusted private consumption (A)</i>	30,212	31,096	32,231	33,641	35,093	36,068	37,098	37,776	39,294
Expenditure on consumer durables (B)	2,975	3,033	3,132	3,408	3,662	3,887	4,064	4,050	4,376
Service from existing consumer durables (C)	3,835	3,893	3,935	3,990	4,103	4,254	4,434	4,625	4,810
<i>Welfare contribution from private consumption (D)</i>	31,071	31,956	33,034	34,224	35,534	36,435	37,468	38,351	39,728
Distribution index (E) (Index value: 1986 = 100.0)	102.5	104.7	100.8	100.9	101.1	100.1	99.9	99.7	95.7
<i>Weighted contribution from private consumption (F)</i>	31,851	33,457	33,282	34,540	35,925	36,459	37,430	38,247	38,010
<i>Adjusted government consumption expenditure (G)</i>	9,869	10,206	10,348	10,752	10,940	11,353	11,806	12,101	12,436
<b>Welfare contribution of consumption (H)</b>	<b>41,720</b>	<b>43,663</b>	<b>43,630</b>	<b>45,292</b>	<b>46,865</b>	<b>47,812</b>	<b>49,235</b>	<b>50,348</b>	<b>50,445</b>
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (private)	10,522	10,827	11,146	11,327	11,509	11,639	11,942	12,203	12,568
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (public)	3,290	3,402	3,449	3,584	3,647	3,784	3,935	4,034	4,145
<i>Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (total CON) (BE)</i>	13,812	14,229	14,595	14,911	15,156	15,423	15,877	16,236	16,713

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 2a (Continued). Items A, B, C, D, E, F, G: Consumption-related items - South Australia, 1986-2016**

<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>									
Components of consumption expenditure	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food	4,343	4,525	4,435	4,550	4,634	4,772	4,843	4,919	5,096
Cigarettes and tobacco	190	191	186	175	164	155	150	135	121
Alcoholic beverages	830	836	830	854	871	848	857	899	912
Clothing and footwear	1,441	1,520	1,691	1,742	1,630	1,486	1,424	1,515	1,605
Rent and other dwelling services	7,970	8,108	8,300	8,484	8,627	8,757	8,900	9,063	9,204
Electricity, gas and other fuel	1,580	1,658	1,656	1,634	1,630	1,527	1,466	1,491	1,578
Furnishings and household equipment	2,300	2,413	2,395	2,422	2,370	2,261	2,296	2,391	2,495
Health	1,372	1,476	1,530	1,573	1,621	1,734	1,778	1,893	1,992
Purchase of vehicles	922	831	940	933	989	1,127	1,181	1,146	1,128
Operation of vehicles	2,049	2,030	2,097	2,237	2,231	2,268	2,267	2,333	2,401
Transport services	1,044	1,006	929	1,016	1,064	1,043	993	977	981
Communications	746	771	774	836	874	877	992	1,109	1,176
Recreation and culture	5,305	5,322	5,516	5,749	5,649	5,503	5,472	5,598	5,845
Education services	1,769	1,848	1,930	1,995	2,053	2,105	2,132	2,109	2,036
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	3,373	3,458	3,474	3,462	3,468	3,459	3,458	3,545	3,624
Insurance and other financial services	2,731	2,554	2,512	2,520	2,492	2,589	2,738	2,876	2,994
Other goods and services	3,369	3,483	3,588	3,750	3,828	3,726	3,750	3,837	3,980
<i>Adjusted private consumption (A)</i>	41,332	42,029	42,781	43,932	44,191	44,234	44,696	45,834	47,166
Expenditure on consumer durables (B)	4,663	4,764	5,026	5,097	4,989	4,874	4,901	5,052	5,228
Service from existing consumer durables (C)	5,058	5,304	5,558	5,842	6,122	6,347	6,519	6,664	6,805
<i>Welfare contribution from private consumption (D)</i>	41,727	42,569	43,313	44,677	45,324	45,707	46,315	47,446	48,742
Distribution index (E) (Index value: 1986 = 100.0)	91.9	93.5	95.2	93.5	98.1	99.6	101.1	101.6	102.4
<i>Weighted contribution from private consumption (F)</i>	38,363	39,821	41,239	41,793	44,448	45,506	46,824	48,200	49,901
<i>Adjusted government consumption expenditure (G)</i>	12,779	13,270	13,517	13,778	14,299	14,809	14,939	15,396	15,809
<b>Welfare contribution of consumption (H)</b>	<b>51,142</b>	<b>53,091</b>	<b>54,755</b>	<b>55,571</b>	<b>58,747</b>	<b>60,314</b>	<b>61,763</b>	<b>63,596</b>	<b>65,710</b>
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (private CON)	13,071	13,168	13,192	13,367	13,411	13,606	13,845	14,120	14,384
Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (govt CON)	4,260	4,423	4,506	4,593	4,766	4,936	4,980	5,132	5,270
<i>Defensive and rehabilitative expenditure (total CON) (BE)</i>	17,331	17,591	17,698	17,960	18,177	18,542	18,824	19,252	19,654

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated



GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

Table 3. Items B and C: Service from consumer durables (SCD) - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016													
	AUSTRALIA				Sth AUS							REST-of-AUST	
	ECD	Consumer durables	Depreciation of CD	SCD	ECD	Consumer durables	Depreciation of CD	SCD	SA. Pop. (000s)	Per capita ECD (single \$)	Per capita SCD (single \$)	ECD	SCD
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)				(\$)	(\$)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	(A - E)	(D - H)
1976	28,676	-	-	-	2,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	28,450	-	-	-	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	27,528	-	-	-	2,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	28,053	-	-	-	2,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	28,203	-	-	-	2,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	29,886	-	-	-	2,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	31,041	-	-	-	2,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	30,851	-	-	-	2,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	31,824	-	-	-	2,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	33,613	298,125	-	-	2,661	23,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	<b>34,593</b>	304,042	29,813	<b>42,446</b>	<b>2,739</b>	24,073	2,360	<b>3,361</b>	1,383	1,981	2,431	<b>31,854</b>	<b>39,085</b>
1987	<b>32,899</b>	308,491	30,404	<b>43,289</b>	<b>2,510</b>	24,331	2,407	<b>3,428</b>	1,393	1,802	2,461	<b>30,389</b>	<b>39,861</b>
1988	<b>33,746</b>	314,709	30,849	<b>43,922</b>	<b>2,497</b>	24,648	2,433	<b>3,464</b>	1,405	1,777	2,466	<b>31,249</b>	<b>40,458</b>
1989	<b>35,419</b>	322,075	31,471	<b>44,807</b>	<b>2,567</b>	24,994	2,465	<b>3,509</b>	1,419	1,809	2,473	<b>32,852</b>	<b>41,298</b>
1990	<b>36,694</b>	330,566	32,208	<b>45,856</b>	<b>2,737</b>	25,498	2,499	<b>3,559</b>	1,432	1,911	2,485	<b>33,957</b>	<b>42,298</b>
1991	<b>35,381</b>	336,061	33,057	<b>47,065</b>	<b>2,742</b>	25,874	2,550	<b>3,630</b>	1,446	1,896	2,510	<b>32,639</b>	<b>43,435</b>
1992	<b>35,938</b>	340,958	33,606	<b>47,848</b>	<b>2,616</b>	26,032	2,587	<b>3,684</b>	1,455	1,797	2,531	<b>33,322</b>	<b>44,164</b>
1993	<b>36,437</b>	346,544	34,096	<b>48,545</b>	<b>2,602</b>	26,191	2,603	<b>3,706</b>	1,459	1,784	2,541	<b>33,835</b>	<b>44,838</b>
1994	<b>36,885</b>	351,605	34,654	<b>49,340</b>	<b>2,622</b>	26,293	2,619	<b>3,729</b>	1,463	1,792	2,549	<b>34,263</b>	<b>45,611</b>
1995	<b>38,040</b>	356,032	35,161	<b>50,061</b>	<b>2,724</b>	26,356	2,629	<b>3,744</b>	1,465	1,859	2,555	<b>35,316</b>	<b>46,317</b>
1996	<b>39,303</b>	360,742	35,603	<b>50,691</b>	<b>2,753</b>	26,370	2,636	<b>3,753</b>	1,469	1,874	2,554	<b>36,550</b>	<b>46,938</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 3 (Continued): Items B and C: Service from consumer durables (SCD) - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>													
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>				<i>SA AUS</i>							<i>REST-of-AUST</i>	
	ECD	Consumer durables	Depreciation of CD	SCD	ECD	Consumer durables	Depreciation of CD	SCD	SA. Pop. (000s)	Per capita ECD (single \$)	Per capita SCD (single \$)	ECD	SCD
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)				(\$)	(\$)
												(A - E)	(D - H)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1997	<b>40,511</b>	368,354	36,074	<b>51,362</b>	<b>2,630</b>	26,490	2,637	<b>3,754</b>	1,476	1,782	2,544	<b>37,881</b>	<b>47,607</b>
1998	<b>43,116</b>	377,724	36,835	<b>52,445</b>	<b>2,939</b>	26,932	2,649	<b>3,772</b>	1,483	1,981	2,543	<b>40,177</b>	<b>48,674</b>
1999	<b>45,128</b>	387,433	37,772	<b>53,779</b>	<b>2,975</b>	27,340	2,693	<b>3,835</b>	1,491	1,995	2,572	<b>42,153</b>	<b>49,945</b>
2000	<b>47,399</b>	398,138	38,743	<b>55,162</b>	<b>3,033</b>	27,636	2,734	<b>3,893</b>	1,498	2,025	2,599	<b>44,366</b>	<b>51,269</b>
2001	<b>48,875</b>	411,632	39,814	<b>56,686</b>	<b>3,132</b>	28,026	2,764	<b>3,935</b>	1,503	2,083	2,617	<b>45,743</b>	<b>52,751</b>
2002	<b>50,982</b>	426,676	41,163	<b>58,607</b>	<b>3,408</b>	28,818	2,803	<b>3,990</b>	1,512	2,255	2,640	<b>47,574</b>	<b>54,617</b>
2003	<b>54,019</b>	444,258	42,668	<b>60,749</b>	<b>3,662</b>	29,878	2,882	<b>4,103</b>	1,520	2,409	2,699	<b>50,357</b>	<b>56,646</b>
2004	<b>57,713</b>	465,086	44,426	<b>63,252</b>	<b>3,887</b>	31,143	2,988	<b>4,254</b>	1,528	2,544	2,784	<b>53,826</b>	<b>58,998</b>
2005	<b>61,268</b>	488,314	46,509	<b>66,218</b>	<b>4,064</b>	32,483	3,114	<b>4,434</b>	1,539	2,641	2,881	<b>57,204</b>	<b>61,784</b>
2006	<b>62,554</b>	511,565	48,831	<b>69,525</b>	<b>4,050</b>	33,780	3,248	<b>4,625</b>	1,553	2,609	2,979	<b>58,504</b>	<b>64,900</b>
2007	<b>66,979</b>	538,033	51,157	<b>72,835</b>	<b>4,376</b>	35,526	3,378	<b>4,810</b>	1,571	2,786	3,062	<b>62,603</b>	<b>68,026</b>
2008	<b>70,812</b>	565,729	53,803	<b>76,604</b>	<b>4,663</b>	37,250	3,553	<b>5,058</b>	1,589	2,935	3,184	<b>66,149</b>	<b>71,546</b>
2009	<b>69,358</b>	589,959	56,573	<b>80,547</b>	<b>4,764</b>	39,039	3,725	<b>5,304</b>	1,609	2,961	3,296	<b>64,594</b>	<b>75,244</b>
2010	<b>71,716</b>	614,276	58,996	<b>83,997</b>	<b>5,026</b>	41,032	3,904	<b>5,558</b>	1,627	3,089	3,416	<b>66,690</b>	<b>78,439</b>
2011	<b>73,618</b>	639,019	61,428	<b>87,459</b>	<b>5,097</b>	42,997	4,103	<b>5,842</b>	1,640	3,109	3,563	<b>68,521</b>	<b>81,617</b>
2012	<b>75,791</b>	663,828	63,902	<b>90,982</b>	<b>4,989</b>	44,578	4,300	<b>6,122</b>	1,656	3,013	3,697	<b>70,802</b>	<b>84,860</b>
2013	<b>79,134</b>	688,943	66,383	<b>94,514</b>	<b>4,874</b>	45,790	4,458	<b>6,347</b>	1,670	2,918	3,800	<b>74,260</b>	<b>88,167</b>
2014	<b>82,235</b>	713,465	68,894	<b>98,090</b>	<b>4,901</b>	46,804	4,579	<b>6,519</b>	1,686	2,908	3,868	<b>77,334</b>	<b>91,571</b>
2015	<b>85,537</b>	737,734	71,347	<b>101,581</b>	<b>5,052</b>	47,792	4,680	<b>6,664</b>	1,699	2,974	3,922	<b>80,485</b>	<b>94,918</b>
2016	<b>88,600</b>	763,780	73,773	<b>105,037</b>	<b>5,228</b>	48,970	4,779	<b>6,805</b>	1,708	3,061	3,983	<b>83,372</b>	<b>98,232</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 4a. Item E: Distribution Index (DI) - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>									
	Median	Nominal	Deflator	Real	Per	Ratio of real	Preliminary	Gini	Distribution
	weekly	median		median	capita	median	Index	coefficient	Index
	income	annual		annual	real	annual		(\$)	(DI)
	(single \$)	income		income	GSP	income to			
		(single \$)		(single \$)		pc GSP			
		(A × 52)		(B/C × 100)		(D/E)			(1986 = 100.0)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1986	169	8,763	44.0	19,938	36,612	0.545	100.0	0.294	100.0
1987	-	9,548	47.5	20,105	36,783	0.547	100.4	0.293	100.4
1988	-	10,333	50.2	20,565	37,457	0.549	100.8	0.292	100.8
1989	-	11,118	53.5	20,785	38,147	0.545	100.1	0.294	100.1
1990	-	11,903	56.7	20,980	39,564	0.530	97.4	0.302	97.4
1991	244	12,688	59.0	21,506	39,002	0.551	101.3	0.291	101.3
1992	-	12,927	60.2	21,482	38,152	0.563	103.4	0.285	103.4
1993	-	13,166	61.2	21,528	39,205	0.549	100.8	0.292	100.8
1994	-	13,406	62.0	21,606	40,276	0.536	98.5	0.299	98.5
1995	-	13,645	63.0	21,649	40,672	0.532	97.7	0.301	97.7
1996	267	13,884	64.3	21,590	42,281	-	-	0.293	100.4
1997	-	14,695	64.8	22,678	43,216	-	-	0.290	101.4
1998	-	15,506	65.7	23,608	45,386	-	-	0.293	100.4
1999	-	16,318	66.5	24,549	45,842	-	-	0.287	102.5
2000	-	17,129	67.6	25,320	46,929	-	-	0.281	104.7
2001	345	17,940	70.6	25,411	47,613	-	-	0.292	100.8
2002	-	18,855	72.4	26,054	49,671	-	-	0.292	100.9
2003	-	19,770	74.3	26,596	50,559	-	-	0.291	101.1
2004	-	20,686	75.4	27,428	52,340	-	-	0.294	100.1
2005	-	21,601	76.9	28,092	52,889	-	-	0.295	99.9
2006	433	22,516	79.3	28,410	52,840	-	-	0.295	99.7
2007	-	23,566	82.0	28,737	53,355	-	-	0.308	95.7
2008	-	24,617	84.7	29,077	55,576	-	-	0.320	91.9
2009	-	25,667	87.5	29,330	56,375	-	-	0.315	93.5
2010	-	26,718	89.1	29,991	56,587	-	-	0.309	95.2
2011	534	27,768	91.1	30,497	57,468	-	-	0.315	93.5
2012	-	28,454	92.8	30,655	57,304	-	-	0.300	98.1
2013	-	29,141	94.7	30,775	57,765	-	-	0.296	99.6
2014	-	29,827	96.8	30,828	57,747	0.534	98.0	0.291	101.1
2015	-	30,514	98.3	31,032	58,412	0.531	97.6	0.290	101.6
2016	600	31,200	100.0	31,200	59,183	0.527	96.8	0.287	102.4

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 5a(1). Item I: Infrastructural services (Private sector) - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>									
	Private Sector	5-year rolling average of total expenditure (South Australia)	Private sector GFCF (Australia)	5-year rolling average of total expenditure	Ratio of SA private sector GFCF to Australia GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (Australia)	Consumption of fixed capital (Australia) (DEP)	Percentage of total investment in infr. (20% of total)	Infr. services (Private sector) (South Australia)
	(Gross Fixed Capital Formation) (South Australia)	(ΣA1 to A5)/5		(ΣC1 to C5)/5	(B/D)				(E × G × H)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1982	6,621	-	85,192	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5,719	-	73,589	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	5,835	-	75,076	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	6,659	-	85,677	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	6,945	6,356	89,357	81,778	0.0777	124,364	96,624	0.20	<b>1,502</b>
1987	6,737	6,379	88,625	82,465	0.0774	124,472	103,252	0.20	<b>1,597</b>
1988	7,588	6,753	103,768	88,501	0.0763	134,924	108,485	0.20	<b>1,656</b>
1989	8,196	7,225	118,857	97,257	0.0743	149,475	113,341	0.20	<b>1,684</b>
1990	7,857	7,465	115,017	103,125	0.0724	150,598	117,588	0.20	<b>1,702</b>
1991	7,617	7,599	101,584	105,570	0.0720	136,179	119,172	0.20	<b>1,716</b>
1992	6,809	7,613	96,211	107,087	0.0711	130,749	120,375	0.20	<b>1,712</b>
1993	6,750	7,446	104,830	107,300	0.0694	139,132	125,035	0.20	<b>1,735</b>
1994	6,892	7,185	113,803	106,289	0.0676	148,125	130,195	0.20	<b>1,760</b>
1995	7,824	7,178	127,766	108,839	0.0660	163,736	133,436	0.20	<b>1,760</b>
1996	7,412	7,137	132,658	115,054	0.0620	168,181	135,967	0.20	<b>1,687</b>
1997	8,728	7,521	143,347	124,481	0.0604	179,770	138,292	0.20	<b>1,671</b>
1998	10,132	8,198	160,913	135,697	0.0604	197,472	146,903	0.20	<b>1,775</b>
1999	8,744	8,568	167,687	146,474	0.0585	206,764	154,014	0.20	<b>1,802</b>
2000	14,085	9,820	177,305	156,382	0.0628	219,972	160,492	0.20	<b>2,016</b>
2001	11,341	10,606	165,184	162,887	0.0651	206,146	167,760	0.20	<b>2,185</b>
2002	11,628	11,186	181,311	170,480	0.0656	222,922	173,452	0.20	<b>2,276</b>
2003	13,624	11,884	207,129	179,723	0.0661	251,528	177,819	0.20	<b>2,352</b>
2004	15,223	13,180	226,527	191,491	0.0688	272,956	185,798	0.20	<b>2,558</b>
2005	15,958	13,555	239,381	203,906	0.0665	290,087	196,916	0.20	<b>2,618</b>
2006	16,088	14,504	261,010	223,072	0.0650	316,288	206,946	0.20	<b>2,691</b>
2007	16,851	15,549	275,559	241,921	0.0643	332,349	217,968	0.20	<b>2,802</b>
2008	16,586	16,141	302,123	260,920	0.0619	365,202	227,734	0.20	<b>2,818</b>
2009	16,682	16,433	302,931	276,201	0.0595	372,158	236,718	0.20	<b>2,817</b>
2010	16,518	16,545	294,287	287,182	0.0576	377,812	243,357	0.20	<b>2,804</b>
2011	17,277	16,783	315,057	297,991	0.0563	396,489	249,543	0.20	<b>2,811</b>
2012	18,194	17,051	357,996	314,479	0.0542	436,906	255,620	0.20	<b>2,772</b>
2013	17,662	17,267	371,091	328,272	0.0526	449,328	264,484	0.20	<b>2,782</b>
2014	18,069	17,544	365,155	340,717	0.0515	440,252	276,801	0.20	<b>2,851</b>
2015	18,985	18,037	359,138	353,687	0.0510	429,788	290,372	0.20	<b>2,962</b>
2016	17,878	18,158	343,055	359,287	0.0505	415,785	301,125	0.20	<b>3,044</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

<b>Table 5a(2). Item J: Infrastructural services (Public corps.) - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>							
	Public corps. (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) (South Australia)	5-year rolling average of total expenditure ( $\Sigma A1$ to A5)/5	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (Australia)	Ratio of SA public corps. GFCF to Australia (B/C)	Consumption of fixed capital (Australia) (DEP)	Percentage of total investment in infrastructure (50% of total) (D/E)	Infrastructural services (Public corps.) (South Australia) (D $\times$ E $\times$ F)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1982	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1,415	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	1,479	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	1,414	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	1,532	1,440	124,364	0.0116	96,624	0.50	<b>560</b>
1987	1,423	1,452	124,472	0.0117	103,252	0.50	<b>602</b>
1988	1,189	1,407	134,924	0.0104	108,485	0.50	<b>566</b>
1989	1,366	1,385	149,475	0.0093	113,341	0.50	<b>525</b>
1990	1,491	1,400	150,598	0.0093	117,588	0.50	<b>547</b>
1991	1,414	1,377	136,179	0.0101	119,172	0.50	<b>602</b>
1992	1,366	1,365	130,749	0.0104	120,375	0.50	<b>628</b>
1993	1,220	1,371	139,132	0.0099	125,035	0.50	<b>616</b>
1994	949	1,288	148,125	0.0087	130,195	0.50	<b>566</b>
1995	911	1,172	163,736	0.0072	133,436	0.50	<b>478</b>
1996	751	1,039	168,181	0.0062	135,967	0.50	<b>420</b>
1997	771	920	179,770	0.0051	138,292	0.50	<b>354</b>
1998	813	839	197,472	0.0042	146,903	0.50	<b>312</b>
1999	883	826	206,764	0.0040	154,014	0.50	<b>308</b>
2000	665	777	219,972	0.0035	160,492	0.50	<b>283</b>
2001	312	689	206,146	0.0033	167,760	0.50	<b>280</b>
2002	393	613	222,922	0.0028	173,452	0.50	<b>239</b>
2003	646	580	251,528	0.0023	177,819	0.50	<b>205</b>
2004	710	545	272,956	0.0020	185,798	0.50	<b>186</b>
2005	773	567	290,087	0.0020	196,916	0.50	<b>192</b>
2006	762	657	316,288	0.0021	206,946	0.50	<b>215</b>
2007	695	717	332,349	0.0022	217,968	0.50	<b>235</b>
2008	578	704	365,202	0.0019	227,734	0.50	<b>219</b>
2009	800	722	372,158	0.0019	236,718	0.50	<b>229</b>
2010	1,057	778	377,812	0.0021	243,357	0.50	<b>251</b>
2011	1,131	852	396,489	0.0021	249,543	0.50	<b>268</b>
2012	1,114	936	436,906	0.0021	255,620	0.50	<b>274</b>
2013	980	1,016	449,328	0.0023	264,484	0.50	<b>299</b>
2014	843	1,025	440,252	0.0023	276,801	0.50	<b>322</b>
2015	783	970	429,788	0.0023	290,372	0.50	<b>328</b>
2016	815	907	415,785	0.0022	301,125	0.50	<b>328</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

<b>Table 5a(3). Item K: Infrastructural services (General govt.) - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>							
	General govt (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) (South Australia)	5-year rolling average of total expenditure ( $\Sigma A1$ to $A5$ )/5	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (Australia)	Ratio of SA general govt GFCF to Australia (B/C)	Consumption of fixed capital (Australia) (DEP)	Percentage of total investment in infrastructure (80% of total) (D/E)	Infrastructural services (General govt) (South Australia) (D $\times$ E $\times$ F)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1982	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1,415	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	1,479	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	1,414	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	1,532	1,440	124,364	0.0116	96,624	0.80	<b>712</b>
1987	1,423	1,452	124,472	0.0117	103,252	0.80	<b>812</b>
1988	1,189	1,407	134,924	0.0104	108,485	0.80	<b>720</b>
1989	1,366	1,385	149,475	0.0093	113,341	0.80	<b>734</b>
1990	1,491	1,400	150,598	0.0093	117,588	0.80	<b>871</b>
1991	1,414	1,377	136,179	0.0101	119,172	0.80	<b>989</b>
1992	1,366	1,365	130,749	0.0104	120,375	0.80	<b>1,041</b>
1993	1,220	1,371	139,132	0.0099	125,035	0.80	<b>1,117</b>
1994	949	1,288	148,125	0.0087	130,195	0.80	<b>1,076</b>
1995	911	1,172	163,736	0.0072	133,436	0.80	<b>1,060</b>
1996	751	1,039	168,181	0.0062	135,967	0.80	<b>1,041</b>
1997	771	920	179,770	0.0051	138,292	0.80	<b>1,052</b>
1998	813	839	197,472	0.0042	146,903	0.80	<b>1,016</b>
1999	883	826	206,764	0.0040	154,014	0.80	<b>910</b>
2000	665	777	219,972	0.0035	160,492	0.80	<b>1,008</b>
2001	312	689	206,146	0.0033	167,760	0.80	<b>1,109</b>
2002	393	613	222,922	0.0028	173,452	0.80	<b>1,094</b>
2003	646	580	251,528	0.0023	177,819	0.80	<b>1,085</b>
2004	710	545	272,956	0.0020	185,798	0.80	<b>1,066</b>
2005	773	567	290,087	0.0020	196,916	0.80	<b>1,206</b>
2006	762	657	316,288	0.0021	206,946	0.80	<b>1,192</b>
2007	695	717	332,349	0.0022	217,968	0.80	<b>1,172</b>
2008	578	704	365,202	0.0019	227,734	0.80	<b>1,269</b>
2009	800	722	372,158	0.0019	236,718	0.80	<b>1,628</b>
2010	1,057	778	377,812	0.0021	243,357	0.80	<b>2,247</b>
2011	1,131	852	396,489	0.0021	249,543	0.80	<b>2,174</b>
2012	1,114	936	436,906	0.0021	255,620	0.80	<b>1,895</b>
2013	980	1,016	449,328	0.0023	264,484	0.80	<b>1,870</b>
2014	843	1,025	440,252	0.0023	276,801	0.80	<b>1,858</b>
2015	783	970	429,788	0.0023	290,372	0.80	<b>1,671</b>
2016	815	907	415,785	0.0022	301,125	0.80	<b>1,832</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 6. Item M: Value of unpaid household labour - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>											
	<b>AUSTRALIA</b>							<i>Sth AUS</i>			<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Annual	Number	Average	Total	Net	Net	Total	Number	Total number	Total value	Total value
	hours of	of	number of	number of	opportunity	opportunity	value of	of	of annual	of household	of household
	h/hold per	households	persons	household	cost per hr	cost per hr	household	households	household	work	work
	household		per h/hold	labour hours	in 1997 at	in 1997 at	work		labour hours		
				(millions)	1997 prices	2016 prices		(000s)	(millions)		
		(000s)		(A × B ×	(single \$)	(single \$)			(A × H ×		
				(C/2.68))			(D × F)		(C/2.68))		(G - J)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1986	2,816.8	5,187.4	2.86	15,593.0	-	20.79	<b>324,133</b>	506.5	1,522.5	<b>31,648</b>	<b>292,486</b>
1987	2,788.9	5,315.0	2.88	15,929.1	-	20.79	<b>331,119</b>	514.4	1,541.6	<b>32,046</b>	<b>299,073</b>
1988	2,761.3	5,442.6	2.86	16,037.9	-	20.79	<b>333,381</b>	522.3	1,539.0	<b>31,992</b>	<b>301,389</b>
1989	2,733.9	5,570.3	2.84	16,137.8	-	20.79	<b>335,457</b>	530.2	1,536.0	<b>31,929</b>	<b>303,528</b>
1990	2,706.9	5,697.9	2.82	16,229.0	-	20.79	<b>337,353</b>	538.1	1,532.6	<b>31,858</b>	<b>305,495</b>
1991	2,680.1	5,825.5	2.80	16,311.7	-	20.79	<b>339,072</b>	546.0	1,528.8	<b>31,779</b>	<b>307,293</b>
1992	2,653.5	6,040.0	2.78	16,625.3	-	20.79	<b>345,590</b>	554.5	1,526.2	<b>31,725</b>	<b>313,865</b>
1993	2,627.2	6,254.5	2.76	16,922.6	-	20.79	<b>351,771</b>	564.9	1,528.3	<b>31,769</b>	<b>320,002</b>
1994	2,601.2	6,469.0	2.74	17,204.1	-	20.79	<b>357,622</b>	575.3	1,529.9	<b>31,802</b>	<b>325,820</b>
1995	2,575.5	6,683.5	2.72	17,470.1	-	20.79	<b>363,152</b>	580.8	1,518.3	<b>31,560</b>	<b>331,592</b>
1996	2,550.0	6,898.0	2.70	17,721.0	-	20.79	<b>368,367</b>	579.9	1,489.7	<b>30,966</b>	<b>337,401</b>
1997	2,524.7	6,998.3	2.68	17,668.9	13.47	20.79	<b>367,284</b>	591.7	1,493.8	<b>31,051</b>	<b>336,233</b>
1998	2,499.7	7,098.7	2.67	17,656.0	-	20.79	<b>367,017</b>	601.8	1,496.9	<b>31,115</b>	<b>335,902</b>
1999	2,475.0	7,199.0	2.65	17,639.7	-	20.79	<b>366,676</b>	605.4	1,483.3	<b>30,833</b>	<b>335,843</b>
2000	2,450.5	7,299.3	2.64	17,619.9	-	20.79	<b>366,265</b>	613.1	1,480.1	<b>30,766</b>	<b>335,499</b>
2001	2,426.2	7,399.7	2.63	17,596.8	-	20.79	<b>365,785</b>	617.0	1,467.4	<b>30,502</b>	<b>335,283</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 6 (Continued). Item M: Value of unpaid household labour - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>											
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>							<i>Sth AUS</i>		<i>REST-of-AUST</i>	
	Annual	Number	Average	Total	Net	Net	Total	Number	Total number	Total value	Total value
	hours of	of	number of	number of	opportunity	opportunity	value of	of	of annual	of household	of household
	h/hold per	households	persons	household	cost per hr	cost per hr	household	households	household	work	work
	household		per h/hold	labour hours	in 1997 at	in 1997 at	work		labour hours		
				(millions)	1997 prices	2016 prices		(000s)	(millions)		
		(000s)		(A × B ×	(single \$)	(single \$)			(A × H ×		
				(C/2.68))			(D × F)		(C/2.68))		(G - J)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
2002	2,402.2	7,500.0	2.61	17,570.5	-	20.79	<b>365,239</b>	620.9	1,454.7	<b>30,239</b>	<b>335,000</b>
2003	2,378.4	7,600.3	2.60	17,541.1	-	20.79	<b>364,628</b>	624.8	1,442.1	<b>29,977</b>	<b>334,651</b>
2004	2,354.9	7,700.7	2.59	17,508.7	-	20.79	<b>363,955</b>	628.7	1,429.6	<b>29,716</b>	<b>334,239</b>
2005	2,331.5	7,801.0	2.57	17,473.5	-	20.79	<b>363,221</b>	632.6	1,417.1	<b>29,457</b>	<b>333,765</b>
2006	2,308.5	7,901.3	2.56	17,435.3	-	20.79	<b>362,429</b>	636.5	1,404.6	<b>29,198</b>	<b>333,231</b>
2007	2,285.6	8,001.7	2.55	17,394.5	-	20.79	<b>361,580</b>	640.4	1,392.2	<b>28,941</b>	<b>332,640</b>
2008	2,263.0	8,081.7	2.54	17,307.5	-	20.79	<b>359,771</b>	644.3	1,379.9	<b>28,684</b>	<b>331,087</b>
2009	2,240.6	8,236.5	2.52	17,377.1	-	20.79	<b>361,218</b>	649.7	1,370.8	<b>28,495</b>	<b>332,723</b>
2010	2,218.4	8,395.0	2.51	17,448.4	-	20.79	<b>362,701</b>	655.1	1,361.7	<b>28,305</b>	<b>334,396</b>
2011	2,196.4	8,420.0	2.50	17,240.5	-	20.79	<b>358,378</b>	660.5	1,352.3	<b>28,111</b>	<b>330,267</b>
2012	2,174.7	8,576.3	2.49	17,299.8	-	20.79	<b>359,611</b>	668.6	1,348.6	<b>28,034</b>	<b>331,577</b>
2013	2,153.1	8,738.0	2.47	17,364.1	-	20.79	<b>360,948</b>	676.7	1,344.8	<b>27,955</b>	<b>332,993</b>
2014	2,131.8	8,902.4	2.46	17,428.2	-	20.79	<b>362,281</b>	684.9	1,340.7	<b>27,870</b>	<b>334,411</b>
2015	2,110.7	9,072.2	2.45	17,496.8	-	20.79	<b>363,706</b>	693.2	1,337.0	<b>27,791</b>	<b>335,914</b>
2016	2,089.8	9,241.5	2.44	17,558.6	-	20.79	<b>364,991</b>	701.5	1,332.9	<b>27,707</b>	<b>337,284</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated



<b>Table 7. Item N: Value of volunteer labour - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>						
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>			<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>		<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Total number	Net opportunity	Total value	Total number	Total value	Total value
	of annual	cost per hour at	of	of annual	of	of
	volunteer	2016	volunteer	volunteer	volunteer	volunteer
	labour hours	prices	labour	labour hours	labour	labour
	(millions)	(single \$)		(millions)		
			(A × B)		(B × D)	(C - F)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F
1986	428.2	20.79	<b>8,900</b>	39.1	<b>812</b>	<b>8,088</b>
1987	436.7	20.79	<b>9,078</b>	39.9	<b>829</b>	<b>8,250</b>
1988	445.5	20.79	<b>9,260</b>	40.7	<b>845</b>	<b>8,415</b>
1989	454.4	20.79	<b>9,445</b>	41.5	<b>862</b>	<b>8,583</b>
1990	463.5	20.79	<b>9,634</b>	42.3	<b>879</b>	<b>8,755</b>
1991	472.7	20.79	<b>9,827</b>	43.1	<b>897</b>	<b>8,930</b>
1992	482.2	20.79	<b>10,023</b>	44.0	<b>915</b>	<b>9,108</b>
1993	491.8	20.79	<b>10,224</b>	44.9	<b>933</b>	<b>9,291</b>
1994	501.7	20.79	<b>10,428</b>	45.8	<b>952</b>	<b>9,476</b>
1995	511.7	20.79	<b>10,637</b>	46.7	<b>971</b>	<b>9,666</b>
1996	550.2	20.79	<b>11,437</b>	53.4	<b>1,111</b>	<b>10,326</b>
1997	588.7	20.79	<b>12,236</b>	60.2	<b>1,251</b>	<b>10,986</b>
1998	627.1	20.79	<b>13,036</b>	66.9	<b>1,391</b>	<b>11,645</b>
1999	665.6	20.79	<b>13,836</b>	73.7	<b>1,531</b>	<b>12,305</b>
2000	704.1	20.79	<b>14,636</b>	80.4	<b>1,671</b>	<b>12,965</b>
2001	705.6	20.79	<b>14,667</b>	74.7	<b>1,553</b>	<b>13,114</b>
2002	707.1	20.79	<b>14,699</b>	69.1	<b>1,436</b>	<b>13,263</b>
2003	708.6	20.79	<b>14,730</b>	63.4	<b>1,318</b>	<b>13,412</b>
2004	710.1	20.79	<b>14,761</b>	57.7	<b>1,200</b>	<b>13,561</b>
2005	711.6	20.79	<b>14,792</b>	52.1	<b>1,082</b>	<b>13,710</b>
2006	713.1	20.79	<b>14,823</b>	46.4	<b>965</b>	<b>13,859</b>
2007	720.2	20.79	<b>14,971</b>	46.9	<b>974</b>	<b>13,997</b>
2008	727.4	20.79	<b>15,121</b>	47.3	<b>984</b>	<b>14,137</b>
2009	734.7	20.79	<b>15,272</b>	47.8	<b>994</b>	<b>14,279</b>
2010	742.1	20.79	<b>15,425</b>	48.3	<b>1,004</b>	<b>14,421</b>
2011	749.5	20.79	<b>15,579</b>	48.8	<b>1,014</b>	<b>14,566</b>
2012	757.0	20.79	<b>15,735</b>	49.3	<b>1,024</b>	<b>14,711</b>
2013	764.5	20.79	<b>15,893</b>	49.7	<b>1,034</b>	<b>14,858</b>
2014	772.2	20.79	<b>16,051</b>	50.2	<b>1,044</b>	<b>15,007</b>
2015	779.9	20.79	<b>16,212</b>	50.7	<b>1,055</b>	<b>15,157</b>
2016	787.7	20.79	<b>16,374</b>	51.3	<b>1,065</b>	<b>15,309</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 8a. Item Q: Cost of unemployment and underemployment - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>										
	<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>								<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Number of	Official	CofFEE	Ratio of CU8	Number	Cost per	Cost per	Total cost	Total cost	Total cost
	unemployed	unemployment	CU8	to official	of	CU8 u/e	CU8 u/e	of	of	of
	people	rate	rate	unemployment	CU8	person	person	CU8	CU8	CU8
				rate		at 1995	at 2016			
	(000s)	(%)	(%)	(ratio)	(000s)	prices	prices			
				(C/B)	(A × D)			(E × G)		(I - H)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1986	54.6	8.3	13.06	1.57	85.92	-	47,619	<b>4,091</b>	44,839	<b>40,747</b>
1987	59.2	8.9	14.56	1.64	96.88	-	47,619	<b>4,613</b>	47,682	<b>43,069</b>
1988	57.7	8.5	14.23	1.67	96.57	-	47,619	<b>4,599</b>	47,044	<b>42,445</b>
1989	49.4	7.1	12.45	1.75	86.60	-	47,619	<b>4,124</b>	41,212	<b>37,088</b>
1990	50.0	7.1	11.69	1.65	82.34	-	47,619	<b>3,921</b>	44,543	<b>40,622</b>
1991	68.7	9.7	16.27	1.68	115.20	-	47,619	<b>5,486</b>	62,599	<b>57,113</b>
1992	82.5	11.6	20.78	1.79	147.78	-	47,619	<b>7,037</b>	70,573	<b>63,536</b>
1993	74.1	10.4	18.64	1.79	132.81	-	47,619	<b>6,324</b>	71,709	<b>65,385</b>
1994	74.3	10.4	18.59	1.79	132.79	-	47,619	<b>6,323</b>	68,511	<b>62,188</b>
1995	69.3	9.6	18.01	1.88	130.02	<i>30,000</i>	47,619	<b>6,191</b>	60,791	<b>54,600</b>
1996	64.5	8.9	16.73	1.88	121.21	-	47,619	<b>5,772</b>	63,828	<b>58,056</b>
1997	68.3	9.4	17.36	1.85	126.11	-	47,619	<b>6,005</b>	63,718	<b>57,713</b>
1998	69.5	9.8	17.44	1.78	123.71	-	47,619	<b>5,891</b>	58,075	<b>52,184</b>
1999	58.0	8.0	14.93	1.87	108.21	-	47,619	<b>5,153</b>	55,556	<b>50,403</b>
2000	56.8	7.7	15.03	1.95	110.90	-	47,619	<b>5,281</b>	52,567	<b>47,286</b>
2001	55.1	7.5	14.47	1.93	106.34	-	47,619	<b>5,064</b>	59,320	<b>54,256</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 8a (Continued). Item Q: Cost of unemployment and underemployment - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>										
	<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>								<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Number of	Official	CofFEE	Ratio of CU8	Number	Cost per	Cost per	Total cost	Total cost	Total cost
	unemployed	unemployment	CU8	to official	of	CU8 u/e	CU8 u/e	of	of	of
	people	rate	rate	unemployment	CU8	person	person	CU8	CU8	CU8
				rate		at 1995	at 2016			
	(000s)	(%)	(%)	(ratio)	(000s)	prices	prices			
Year				(C/B)	(A × D)			(E × G)		(I - H)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2002	50.8	6.8	13.88	2.04	103.66	-	47,619	<b>4,936</b>	57,123.6	<b>52,188</b>
2003	46.7	6.1	12.21	2.00	93.46	-	47,619	<b>4,450</b>	57,017.8	<b>52,567</b>
2004	47.2	6.1	12.40	2.03	95.97	-	47,619	<b>4,570</b>	54,119.3	<b>49,549</b>
2005	40.5	5.1	12.03	2.36	95.53	-	47,619	<b>4,549</b>	53,309.2	<b>48,760</b>
2006	39.1	4.9	10.74	2.19	85.74	-	47,619	<b>4,083</b>	52,281.2	<b>48,199</b>
2007	39.4	4.9	10.67	2.18	85.81	-	47,619	<b>4,086</b>	50,630.8	<b>46,545</b>
2008	39.9	4.8	10.42	2.17	86.64	-	47,619	<b>4,126</b>	50,289.4	<b>46,163</b>
2009	46.2	5.5	11.74	2.13	98.61	-	47,619	<b>4,696</b>	63,391.9	<b>58,696</b>
2010	45.6	5.4	11.47	2.12	96.89	-	47,619	<b>4,614</b>	60,107.0	<b>55,493</b>
2011	44.7	5.2	10.85	2.09	93.29	-	47,619	<b>4,442</b>	62,092.1	<b>57,650</b>
2012	47.1	5.5	11.48	2.09	98.30	-	47,619	<b>4,681</b>	60,426.2	<b>55,745</b>
2013	52.9	6.2	12.94	2.09	110.40	-	47,619	<b>5,257</b>	67,360.8	<b>62,104</b>
2014	57.5	6.7	13.98	2.09	120.00	-	47,619	<b>5,714</b>	72,583.8	<b>66,869</b>
2015	67.0	7.7	16.07	2.09	139.83	-	47,619	<b>6,658</b>	74,931.2	<b>68,273</b>
2016	60.2	6.9	14.40	2.09	125.64	-	47,619	<b>5,983</b>	70,999.3	<b>65,017</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

Table 9a. Item R: Cost of crime - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016												
	<i>Homicide</i>					<i>Assault</i>						
	Number	Nominal	Real	Real	Total cost	Number	Number of	Total	Nominal	Real	Real	Total cost
	of	cost of	cost of	cost per	of	of	sexual	number of	cost of	cost of	cost per	of
	homicides	homicide	homicide	homicide	homicide	assaults	assaults	assaults	assault	assault	assault	assault
				(C/A)	(A × D)			(F + G)			(J/H)	(F × K)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1986	46	-	-	0.96	43.9	11,748	821	12,568	-	-	0.006	81.5
1987	44	-	-	0.94	41.5	11,794	867	12,662	-	-	0.007	88.9
1988	48	275	547.8	0.92	43.9	11,821	1,042	12,863	331	659.4	0.008	97.2
1989	48	-	-	0.90	42.8	12,229	1,036	13,265	-	-	0.008	107.3
1990	48	-	-	0.87	42.0	12,504	1,132	13,636	-	-	0.009	117.6
1991	48	-	-	0.85	41.2	12,779	1,227	14,006	-	-	0.009	128.3
1992	49	-	-	0.83	40.4	13,054	1,323	14,377	-	-	0.010	139.3
1993	49	-	-	0.81	39.5	13,329	1,419	14,748	-	-	0.010	150.8
1994	47	-	-	0.78	36.9	13,604	1,481	15,085	-	-	0.011	162.3
1995	42	-	-	0.76	31.7	13,457	1,358	14,815	-	-	0.011	167.3
1996	43	323	502.3	0.74	32.2	13,264	1,358	14,622	979	1,522.6	0.012	173.0
1997	47	-	-	0.83	38.9	13,728	1,218	14,946	-	-	0.011	169.0
1998	45	-	-	0.91	41.4	14,885	1,310	16,195	-	-	0.011	174.6
1999	71	-	-	1.00	70.7	13,861	1,320	15,181	-	-	0.010	155.7
2000	67	-	-	1.09	73.0	15,423	1,464	16,887	-	-	0.010	164.3
2001	53	-	948.0	1.18	62.3	16,288	1,578	17,866	-	1,702.3	0.009	164.5

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 9a (Continued). Item R: Cost of crime - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016**

	<i>Homicide</i>					<i>Assault</i>						
	Number	Nominal	Real	<i>Real</i>	Total cost	Number	Number of	Total	Nominal	Real	<i>Real</i>	Total cost
	of	cost of	cost of	<i>cost per</i>	of	of	sexual	number of	cost of	cost of	<i>cost per</i>	of
	homicides	homicide	homicide	<i>homicide</i>	homicide	assaults	assaults	assaults	assault	assault	<i>assault</i>	assault
				(C/A)	(A × D)			(F + G)			(J/H)	(F × K)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2002	68	-	-	1.31	88.8	16,540	1,625	18,165	-	-	0.010	175.6
2003	62	-	-	1.43	88.9	16,006	1,852	17,858	-	-	0.010	180.8
2004	80	-	-	1.56	125.1	14,880	1,793	16,673	-	-	0.011	176.5
2005	72	-	968.4	1.69	121.9	15,404	1,655	17,059	-	2,172.3	0.011	188.4
2006	54	-	-	1.86	100.7	16,179	1,517	17,696	-	-	0.013	228.4
2007	54	-	-	2.04	110.0	16,950	1,677	18,627	-	-	0.015	275.2
2008	65	-	-	2.21	143.5	17,129	1,583	18,712	-	-	0.017	311.3
2009	64	-	-	2.38	152.3	16,651	1,488	18,139	-	-	0.019	335.6
2010	37	-	-	2.55	94.4	15,901	1,363	17,264	-	-	0.020	351.6
2011	58	-	1274.2	2.72	157.9	16,243	1,355	17,598	-	4353.7	0.022	391.2
2012	50	-	-	2.89	144.7	15,163	1,335	16,498	-	-	0.024	397.0
2013	40	-	-	3.07	122.6	15,220	1,359	16,579	-	-	0.026	429.4
2014	34	-	-	3.24	110.1	16,005	1,545	17,550	-	-	0.028	486.7
2015	35	-	-	3.41	119.3	17,270	1,590	18,860	-	-	0.030	557.6
2016	37	-	-	3.58	132.5	16,978	1,521	18,499	-	-	0.031	580.8

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 9a (Continued). Item R: Cost of crime - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016**

	<i>Robbery</i>					<i>Break &amp; entry</i>				
	Number	Nominal	Real	Real	Total cost	Number	Nominal	Real	Real	Total cost
	of	cost of	cost of	cost per	of	of	cost of	cost of	cost per	of
	robberies	robberies	robberies	robbery	robberies	B & E	B & E	B & E	B & E	B & E
				(O/M)	(M × P)				(T/R)	(R × U)
Year	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1986	906	-	-	0.066	59.4	12,974	-	-	0.012	155.7
1987	879	-	-	0.062	54.9	16,635	-	-	0.011	187.4
1988	922	253	504.0	0.059	54.7	17,682	893	1,778.9	0.011	186.1
1989	1,015	-	-	0.056	57.0	18,937	-	-	0.010	185.3
1990	1,107	-	-	0.053	58.7	24,189	-	-	0.009	218.9
1991	1,200	-	-	0.050	59.8	29,441	-	-	0.008	244.6
1992	1,292	-	-	0.047	60.3	34,693	-	-	0.008	262.6
1993	1,594	-	-	0.044	69.4	41,598	-	-	0.007	284.2
1994	1,515	-	-	0.040	61.2	39,706	-	-	0.006	241.9
1995	1,462	-	-	0.037	54.4	33,831	-	-	0.005	181.1
1996	1,334	-	-	0.034	45.4	29,981	1,193	1,855.4	0.005	138.3
1997	1,223	-	-	0.031	37.8	27,865	-	-	0.005	134.7
1998	1,668	-	-	0.028	46.3	32,744	-	-	0.005	165.4
1999	1,474	-	-	0.025	36.3	33,974	-	-	0.005	179.1
2000	1,668	-	-	0.021	35.8	36,302	-	-	0.005	199.3
2001	1,681	-	611.6	0.023	38.7	35,048	-	2,487.3	0.006	200.1

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 9a (Continued). Item R: Cost of crime - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>										
	<i>Robbery</i>					<i>Break &amp; entry</i>				
	Number	Nominal	Real	<i>Real</i>	Total cost	Number	Nominal	Real	<i>Real</i>	Total cost
	of	cost of	cost of	<i>cost per</i>	of	of	cost of	cost of	<i>cost per</i>	of
	robberies	robberies	robberies	<i>robbery</i>	robberies	B & E	B & E	B & E	<i>B &amp; E</i>	B & E
				(O/M)	(M × P)				(T/R)	(R × U)
Year	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
2002	1,623	-	-	0.021	33.4	33,054	-	-	0.006	208.1
2003	1,321	-	-	0.018	24.0	28,513	-	-	0.007	196.3
2004	1,239	-	-	0.016	19.5	26,728	-	-	0.007	199.7
2005	1,171	-	229.4	0.013	15.6	24,295	-	2,272.2	0.008	195.8
2006	1,187	-	-	0.014	17.2	23,117	-	-	0.008	186.1
2007	1,254	-	-	0.016	19.5	20,375	-	-	0.008	163.9
2008	1,218	-	-	0.017	20.3	17,825	-	-	0.008	143.3
2009	1,220	-	-	0.018	21.7	17,755	-	-	0.008	142.6
2010	1,140	-	-	0.019	21.5	16,828	-	-	0.008	135.0
2011	1,027	-	272.2	0.020	20.5	16,930	-	1676.9	0.008	135.7
2012	975	-	-	0.021	20.6	16,438	-	-	0.008	131.7
2013	778	-	-	0.022	17.3	14,351	-	-	0.008	114.9
2014	737	-	-	0.023	17.3	13,070	-	-	0.008	104.5
2015	567	-	-	0.025	14.0	13,217	-	-	0.008	105.6
2016	543	-	-	0.026	14.0	14,222	-	-	0.008	113.6

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 9a (Continued). Item R: Cost of crime - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>													
	<i>Motor veh. theft</i>			<i>Other theft</i>			<i>Fraud</i>						
	Number	Real	Total cost	Number	Real	Total cost	Real cost	SA share	Real cost	Total cost	Total cost of	Total cost of	Total cost of
	of	cost per	of	of	cost per	of	of fraud	of GDP	of fraud	of crime	crime-related	crime-related	crime-related
	MVT	MVT	MVT	other thefts	other theft	other thefts	(Australia)		(SA)		incidents	incidents	incidents
			(W × X)			(Z × AA)			(AC × AD)	Y+AB+AE	(AF × 2)		(AH - AG)
Year	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
1986	9,744	0.012	113.6	30,702	0.007	219.4	5,625.1	0.078	439.3	1,112.8	<b>2,226</b>	25,882	<b>23,656</b>
1987	10,331	0.011	116.9	35,283	0.007	250.3	5,649.7	0.077	435.3	1,175.2	<b>2,350</b>	27,348	<b>24,998</b>
1988	9,470	0.011	104.0	35,122	0.007	247.4	5,674.3	0.075	424.6	1,157.7	<b>2,315</b>	27,141	<b>24,826</b>
1989	9,939	0.011	105.8	35,203	0.007	246.1	5,698.9	0.074	422.2	1,166.5	<b>2,333</b>	27,342	<b>25,009</b>
1990	9,655	0.010	99.5	35,906	0.007	249.2	5,723.5	0.075	428.7	1,214.5	<b>2,429</b>	28,101	<b>25,672</b>
1991	9,371	0.010	93.4	36,610	0.007	252.2	5,748.1	0.075	430.3	1,249.7	<b>2,499</b>	28,708	<b>26,209</b>
1992	9,087	0.010	87.5	37,313	0.007	255.1	5,772.6	0.073	423.5	1,268.7	<b>2,537</b>	29,166	<b>26,628</b>
1993	8,802	0.009	81.8	40,497	0.007	274.7	5,797.2	0.073	420.9	1,321.3	<b>2,643</b>	29,595	<b>26,952</b>
1994	9,350	0.009	83.7	38,720	0.007	260.7	5,821.8	0.072	418.6	1,265.3	<b>2,531</b>	29,261	<b>26,730</b>
1995	9,974	0.009	85.9	50,878	0.007	339.9	5,846.4	0.070	409.3	1,269.7	<b>2,539</b>	29,232	<b>26,692</b>
1996	8,449	0.008	69.9	49,166	0.007	325.9	5,871.0	0.070	412.1	1,196.8	<b>2,394</b>	29,570	<b>27,176</b>
1997	8,060	0.009	69.9	47,136	0.006	269.9	5,895.6	0.069	408.7	1,128.9	<b>2,258</b>	29,816	<b>27,558</b>
1998	10,981	0.009	99.6	54,636	0.005	263.4	5,920.2	0.070	414.8	1,205.6	<b>2,411</b>	29,821	<b>27,410</b>
1999	11,981	0.009	113.5	62,115	0.004	243.4	5,944.8	0.068	402.7	1,201.4	<b>2,403</b>	29,175	<b>26,772</b>
2000	13,464	0.010	132.9	68,767	0.003	207.3	5,969.4	0.067	400.3	1,212.9	<b>2,426</b>	29,591	<b>27,165</b>
2001	12,663	0.010	130.1	79,135	0.002	167.1	5,993.9	0.067	401.7	1,164.4	<b>2,329</b>	29,317	<b>26,988</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated



GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 9a (Continued). Item R: Cost of crime - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016**

Year	<i>Motor veh. theft</i>			<i>Other theft</i>			<i>Fraud</i>			Total cost of crime	Total cost of crime-related incidents	Total cost of crime-related incidents (Australia)	Total cost of crime-related incidents (ROA)
	Number of MVT	Real cost per MVT	Total cost of MVT	Number of other thefts	Real cost per other theft	Total cost of other thefts	Real cost of fraud (Australia)	SA share of GDP	Real cost of fraud (SA)				
	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
2002	11,214	0.011	126.5	79,185	0.002	169.9	6,665.6	0.068	451.2	1,253.3	<b>2,507</b>	30,443	<b>27,937</b>
2003	10,206	0.012	125.3	58,162	0.002	126.8	7,337.4	0.067	493.3	1,235.4	<b>2,471</b>	31,253	<b>28,782</b>
2004	10,511	0.013	139.6	52,500	0.002	116.2	8,009.1	0.067	538.0	1,314.6	<b>2,629</b>	32,103	<b>29,474</b>
2005	9,033	0.014	129.0	48,198	0.002	108.3	8,680.9	0.066	574.9	1,334.0	<b>2,668</b>	33,272	<b>30,604</b>
2006	8,043	0.015	122.8	49,657	0.002	105.3	8,262.3	0.065	535.6	1,296.1	<b>2,592</b>	33,166	<b>30,574</b>
2007	7,737	0.016	125.8	47,080	0.002	93.8	7,843.7	0.064	500.6	1,288.8	<b>2,578</b>	32,858	<b>30,281</b>
2008	6,325	0.017	109.1	44,556	0.002	83.1	7,425.1	0.065	481.5	1,292.1	<b>2,584</b>	32,825	<b>30,241</b>
2009	5,099	0.018	93.0	42,083	0.002	73.1	7,006.5	0.065	458.5	1,276.7	<b>2,553</b>	31,813	<b>29,260</b>
2010	4,541	0.019	87.3	38,990	0.002	62.8	6,587.9	0.065	429.1	1,181.6	<b>2,363</b>	31,146	<b>28,783</b>
2011	4,506	0.020	91.1	41,042	0.001	60.8	6,169.2	0.065	401.6	1,258.9	<b>2,518</b>	31,246	<b>28,728</b>
2012	4,419	0.022	96.7	37,120	0.001	50.7	6,048.3	0.063	382.6	1,224.0	<b>2,448</b>	32,499	<b>30,051</b>
2013	3,636	0.024	85.6	35,937	0.001	44.9	5,929.7	0.063	371.8	1,186.5	<b>2,373</b>	32,767	<b>30,394</b>
2014	3,319	0.025	83.7	34,962	0.001	39.6	5,813.4	0.062	358.4	1,200.2	<b>2,400</b>	33,458	<b>31,057</b>
2015	3,217	0.027	86.5	37,128	0.001	37.7	5,699.4	0.061	349.8	1,270.4	<b>2,541</b>	35,075	<b>32,534</b>
2016	3,549	0.029	101.3	39,773	0.001	35.8	5,587.6	0.061	340.3	1,318.2	<b>2,636</b>	37,308	<b>34,672</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 10a. Item S: Cost of family breakdown - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>										
	<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>								<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Number	Cost	Cost	Total	Number of	Cost	Total	Total	Total	Total
	of	per	per	cost of	of	per	cost of	cost of	cost of	cost of
	divorces	divorce	divorce	divorce	dysfunctional	dysfunctional	family	family	family	family
		(1995 prices)	(2016 prices)		families	family	dysfunction	breakdown	breakdown	breakdown
		(single \$)	(single \$)	(\$)		(single \$)				
				(A × C)	(A × 5)	(C/2)	(E × F)	(D + G)		(I - H)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1986	3,776	-	79,365	299.7	18,880	39,683	749.2	<b>1,049</b>	10,949	<b>9,900</b>
1987	4,050	-	79,365	321.4	20,250	39,683	803.6	<b>1,125</b>	11,241	<b>10,116</b>
1988	4,031	-	79,365	319.9	20,155	39,683	799.8	<b>1,120</b>	11,534	<b>10,414</b>
1989	3,740	-	79,365	296.8	18,700	39,683	742.1	<b>1,039</b>	11,826	<b>10,787</b>
1990	4,066	-	79,365	322.7	20,330	39,683	806.7	<b>1,129</b>	12,118	<b>10,989</b>
1991	4,215	-	79,365	334.5	21,075	39,683	836.3	<b>1,171</b>	12,410	<b>11,239</b>
1992	4,074	-	79,365	323.3	20,370	39,683	808.3	<b>1,132</b>	12,703	<b>11,571</b>
1993	4,063	-	79,365	322.5	20,315	39,683	806.2	<b>1,129</b>	13,434	<b>12,306</b>
1994	4,192	-	79,365	332.7	20,960	39,683	831.7	<b>1,164</b>	13,420	<b>12,256</b>
1995	4,199	<i>50,000</i>	79,365	333.3	20,995	39,683	833.1	<b>1,166</b>	13,809	<b>12,643</b>
1996	4,358	-	79,365	345.9	21,790	39,683	864.7	<b>1,211</b>	14,574	<b>13,363</b>
1997	4,115	-	79,365	326.6	20,575	39,683	816.5	<b>1,143</b>	14,247	<b>13,104</b>
1998	4,159	-	79,365	330.1	20,795	39,683	825.2	<b>1,155</b>	14,269	<b>13,114</b>
1999	4,301	-	79,365	341.3	21,505	39,683	853.4	<b>1,195</b>	14,602	<b>13,407</b>
2000	4,036	-	79,365	320.3	20,180	39,683	800.8	<b>1,121</b>	13,863	<b>12,742</b>
2001	4,545	-	79,365	360.7	22,725	39,683	901.8	<b>1,263</b>	15,369	<b>14,107</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 10a (Continued). Item S: Cost of family breakdown - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>										
	<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>								<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Number	Cost	Cost	Total	Number of	Cost	Total	Total	Total	Total
	of	per	per	cost of	of	per	cost of	cost of	cost of	cost of
	divorces	divorce	divorce	divorce	dysfunctional	dysfunctional	family	family	family	family
		(1995 prices)	(2016 prices)		families	family	dysfunction	breakdown	breakdown	breakdown
		(single \$)	(single \$)	(\$)		(single \$)				
Year				(A × C)	(A × 5)	(C/2)	(E × F)	(D + G)		(I - H)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2002	4,348	-	79,365	345.1	21,740	39,683	862.7	<b>1,208</b>	15,001	<b>13,793</b>
2003	4,151	-	79,365	329.4	20,755	39,683	823.6	<b>1,153</b>	14,763	<b>13,609</b>
2004	4,147	-	79,365	329.1	20,735	39,683	822.8	<b>1,152</b>	14,652	<b>13,500</b>
2005	4,143	-	79,365	328.8	20,715	39,683	822.0	<b>1,151</b>	14,555	<b>13,404</b>
2006	3,913	-	79,365	310.6	19,565	39,683	776.4	<b>1,087</b>	14,271	<b>13,184</b>
2007	3,534	-	79,365	280.5	17,670	39,683	701.2	<b>982</b>	13,323	<b>12,341</b>
2008	3,466	-	79,365	275.1	17,330	39,683	687.7	<b>963</b>	13,114	<b>12,151</b>
2009	3,663	-	79,365	290.7	18,315	39,683	726.8	<b>1,018</b>	13,736	<b>12,718</b>
2010	3,849	-	79,365	305.5	19,245	39,683	763.7	<b>1,069</b>	13,956	<b>12,886</b>
2011	3,506	-	79,365	278.3	17,530	39,683	695.6	<b>974</b>	13,593	<b>12,619</b>
2012	3,511	-	79,365	278.7	17,555	39,683	696.6	<b>975</b>	13,866	<b>12,891</b>
2013	3,343	-	79,365	265.3	16,715	39,683	663.3	<b>929</b>	13,233	<b>12,304</b>
2014	3,211	-	79,365	254.8	16,055	39,683	637.1	<b>892</b>	12,916	<b>12,024</b>
2015	3,297	-	79,365	261.7	16,485	39,683	654.2	<b>916</b>	13,477	<b>12,561</b>
2016	3,383	-	79,365	268.5	16,915	39,683	671.2	<b>940</b>	14,038	<b>13,098</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

<b>Table 11a. Item T: South Australian share of non-Federal Government foreign debt - 1986-2016</b>						
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gross State Product (GSP)	Ration of GSP to GDP	Change in real Aus non-Fed Govt foreign debt (10-year ave.)	SA share of $\Delta$ in Aus non-Fed Govt foreign debt	ROA share of $\Delta$ in Aus non-Fed Govt foreign debt
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F
1986	648,182	50,618	0.078	<b>-30,426</b>	-2,376	<b>-28,050</b>
1987	664,895	51,230	0.077	<b>-36,277</b>	-2,795	<b>-33,482</b>
1988	703,305	52,624	0.075	<b>-33,347</b>	-2,495	<b>-30,852</b>
1989	730,599	54,131	0.074	<b>-37,906</b>	-2,809	<b>-35,098</b>
1990	756,395	56,658	0.075	<b>-38,944</b>	-2,917	<b>-36,026</b>
1991	753,556	56,409	0.075	<b>-36,009</b>	-2,696	<b>-33,313</b>
1992	756,844	55,528	0.073	<b>-31,670</b>	-2,324	<b>-29,346</b>
1993	787,589	57,185	0.073	<b>-33,401</b>	-2,425	<b>-30,976</b>
1994	819,498	58,928	0.072	<b>-34,069</b>	-2,450	<b>-31,620</b>
1995	851,371	59,598	0.070	<b>-24,848</b>	-1,739	<b>-23,109</b>
1996	884,990	62,114	0.070	<b>-27,583</b>	-1,936	<b>-25,647</b>
1997	919,926	63,772	0.069	<b>-24,813</b>	-1,720	<b>-23,093</b>
1998	960,772	67,320	0.070	<b>-26,593</b>	-1,863	<b>-24,729</b>
1999	1,008,877	68,348	0.068	<b>-25,295</b>	-1,714	<b>-23,581</b>
2000	1,047,898	70,277	0.067	<b>-23,960</b>	-1,607	<b>-22,353</b>
2001	1,068,123	71,584	0.067	<b>-29,486</b>	-1,976	<b>-27,510</b>
2002	1,109,277	75,081	0.068	<b>-20,280</b>	-1,373	<b>-18,907</b>
2003	1,143,313	76,870	0.067	<b>-30,809</b>	-2,071	<b>-28,738</b>
2004	1,190,711	79,985	0.067	<b>-33,820</b>	-2,272	<b>-31,548</b>
2005	1,228,856	81,386	0.066	<b>-46,609</b>	-3,087	<b>-43,522</b>
2006	1,265,452	82,036	0.065	<b>-38,696</b>	-2,509	<b>-36,188</b>
2007	1,312,903	83,800	0.064	<b>-64,359</b>	-4,108	<b>-60,251</b>
2008	1,361,455	88,292	0.065	<b>-59,245</b>	-3,842	<b>-55,403</b>
2009	1,386,125	90,702	0.065	<b>-62,559</b>	-4,094	<b>-58,465</b>
2010	1,413,930	92,086	0.065	<b>-57,951</b>	-3,774	<b>-54,177</b>
2011	1,447,480	94,225	0.065	<b>-54,442</b>	-3,544	<b>-50,898</b>
2012	1,500,084	94,897	0.063	<b>-50,336</b>	-3,184	<b>-47,151</b>
2013	1,538,635	96,483	0.063	<b>-42,024</b>	-2,635	<b>-39,389</b>
2014	1,578,784	97,336	0.062	<b>-33,280</b>	-2,052	<b>-31,229</b>
2015	1,617,016	99,237	0.061	<b>-32,797</b>	-2,013	<b>-30,784</b>
2016	1,660,145	101,096	0.061	<b>-52,284</b>	-3,184	<b>-49,100</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

<b>Table 12. Item V: Non-renewable resource depletion - South Australia, Australia, Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>							
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>			<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>			<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Real value	User cost or	User cost of	Real value	User cost or	User cost of	User cost of
	of non-ren.	"set aside"	non-ren.	of non-ren.	"set aside"	non-ren.	non-ren.
	resource	quotient	resource	resource	quotient	resource	resource
	depletion		depletion	depletion		depletion	depletion
			(A × B)			(D × E)	(C - F)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1986	28,682	0.44	<b>-12,735</b>	1,890	0.44	<b>-839</b>	<b>-11,896</b>
1987	26,986	0.44	<b>-11,982</b>	1,416	0.44	<b>-629</b>	<b>-11,353</b>
1988	31,813	0.44	<b>-14,125</b>	1,451	0.44	<b>-644</b>	<b>-13,481</b>
1989	33,396	0.44	<b>-14,828</b>	1,326	0.44	<b>-589</b>	<b>-14,239</b>
1990	36,746	0.44	<b>-16,316</b>	1,520	0.44	<b>-675</b>	<b>-15,641</b>
1991	38,835	0.44	<b>-17,243</b>	1,474	0.44	<b>-654</b>	<b>-16,589</b>
1992	40,611	0.44	<b>-18,032</b>	1,594	0.44	<b>-708</b>	<b>-17,324</b>
1993	41,015	0.44	<b>-18,211</b>	1,585	0.44	<b>-704</b>	<b>-17,507</b>
1994	41,731	0.44	<b>-18,529</b>	1,676	0.44	<b>-744</b>	<b>-17,785</b>
1995	44,722	0.44	<b>-19,857</b>	1,639	0.44	<b>-728</b>	<b>-19,129</b>
1996	48,750	0.44	<b>-21,645</b>	1,657	0.44	<b>-736</b>	<b>-20,910</b>
1997	49,391	0.44	<b>-21,930</b>	1,687	0.44	<b>-749</b>	<b>-21,181</b>
1998	51,117	0.44	<b>-22,696</b>	1,635	0.44	<b>-726</b>	<b>-21,971</b>
1999	50,908	0.44	<b>-22,604</b>	1,642	0.44	<b>-729</b>	<b>-21,875</b>
2000	53,444	0.44	<b>-23,730</b>	1,804	0.44	<b>-801</b>	<b>-22,929</b>
2001	57,880	0.44	<b>-25,699</b>	2,087	0.44	<b>-927</b>	<b>-24,773</b>
2002	58,051	0.44	<b>-25,775</b>	1,864	0.44	<b>-828</b>	<b>-24,948</b>
2003	58,318	0.44	<b>-25,894</b>	1,746	0.44	<b>-775</b>	<b>-25,119</b>
2004	56,774	0.44	<b>-25,208</b>	1,693	0.44	<b>-752</b>	<b>-24,457</b>
2005	59,938	0.44	<b>-26,613</b>	1,975	0.44	<b>-877</b>	<b>-25,736</b>
2006	61,029	0.44	<b>-27,097</b>	1,846	0.44	<b>-820</b>	<b>-26,278</b>
2007	66,643	0.44	<b>-29,590</b>	2,104	0.44	<b>-934</b>	<b>-28,656</b>
2008	68,412	0.44	<b>-30,376</b>	2,342	0.44	<b>-1,040</b>	<b>-29,336</b>
2009	70,653	0.44	<b>-31,371</b>	2,564	0.44	<b>-1,138</b>	<b>-30,232</b>
2010	76,225	0.44	<b>-33,845</b>	2,405	0.44	<b>-1,068</b>	<b>-32,777</b>
2011	77,877	0.44	<b>-34,578</b>	2,805	0.44	<b>-1,245</b>	<b>-33,333</b>
2012	83,741	0.44	<b>-37,182</b>	3,004	0.44	<b>-1,334</b>	<b>-35,848</b>
2013	91,547	0.44	<b>-40,648</b>	3,280	0.44	<b>-1,456</b>	<b>-39,191</b>
2014	100,425	0.44	<b>-44,590</b>	3,568	0.44	<b>-1,584</b>	<b>-43,005</b>
2015	108,178	0.44	<b>-48,032</b>	3,554	0.44	<b>-1,578</b>	<b>-46,454</b>
2016	114,896	0.44	<b>-51,015</b>	3,740	0.44	<b>-1,661</b>	<b>-49,354</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 13. Item W: Cost of land degradation - South Australia, Australia, Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>									
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>				<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>				<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Area of	Annual cost	Annual cost	Cumulative	SA area of	SA % of	Annual cost	Cumulative	Cumulative
	agricultural	of lost	of lost	cost of lost	agricultural	Australian	of lost	cost of lost	cost of lost
	land used	agric.land	agric.land	agric.land	land used	agricultural	agric.land	agric.land	agric.land
		at 1997	at 2016	at 2016		land	at 2016	at 2016	at 2016
		prices	prices	prices			prices	prices	prices
	(millions				(millions				
	of hectares)				of hectares)				
		(B/A)	[(D/1.01) + C]		(E/A)	(C × F)	[(H/1.01) + G]	(D - H)	
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Up to '86	488.0	-	-	-25,000	61.4	0.126	-	-3,148	-
1986	468.3	-	567.4	<b>-25,320</b>	60.7	0.130	73.6	<b>-3,190</b>	<b>-22,130</b>
1987	471.0	-	570.7	<b>-25,640</b>	60.0	0.127	72.7	<b>-3,231</b>	<b>-22,409</b>
1988	472.0	-	571.9	<b>-25,958</b>	59.2	0.125	71.8	<b>-3,271</b>	<b>-22,687</b>
1989	466.9	-	565.8	<b>-26,267</b>	58.5	0.125	70.9	<b>-3,309</b>	<b>-22,958</b>
1990	464.3	319	562.6	<b>-26,569</b>	57.7	0.124	70.0	<b>-3,346</b>	<b>-23,223</b>
1991	462.8	-	560.8	<b>-26,867</b>	57.0	0.123	69.1	<b>-3,382</b>	<b>-23,485</b>
1992	466.0	-	564.7	<b>-27,166</b>	56.9	0.122	68.9	<b>-3,418</b>	<b>-23,748</b>
1993	460.1	-	557.5	<b>-27,454</b>	56.6	0.123	68.6	<b>-3,453</b>	<b>-24,002</b>
1994	469.1	-	568.4	<b>-27,751</b>	57.3	0.122	69.4	<b>-3,488</b>	<b>-24,263</b>
1995	463.3	-	561.4	<b>-28,037</b>	56.1	0.121	68.0	<b>-3,521</b>	<b>-24,516</b>
1996	465.2	-	563.7	<b>-28,324</b>	56.9	0.122	68.9	<b>-3,555</b>	<b>-24,768</b>
1997	462.2	-	560.1	<b>-28,603</b>	56.2	0.122	68.1	<b>-3,588</b>	<b>-25,015</b>
1998	463.8	-	562.0	<b>-28,882</b>	57.5	0.124	69.7	<b>-3,622</b>	<b>-25,260</b>
1999	453.7	-	549.8	<b>-29,146</b>	59.4	0.131	72.0	<b>-3,659</b>	<b>-25,487</b>
2000	455.5	-	551.9	<b>-29,409</b>	59.9	0.132	72.6	<b>-3,695</b>	<b>-25,714</b>
2001	455.7	-	552.2	<b>-29,670</b>	57.3	0.126	69.4	<b>-3,728</b>	<b>-25,942</b>
2002	447.0	-	541.6	<b>-29,918</b>	53.5	0.120	64.8	<b>-3,756</b>	<b>-26,162</b>
2003	455.1	-	551.5	<b>-30,173</b>	54.1	0.119	65.6	<b>-3,784</b>	<b>-26,389</b>
2004	450.1	-	545.4	<b>-30,420</b>	52.5	0.117	63.6	<b>-3,810</b>	<b>-26,610</b>
2005	445.1	-	539.3	<b>-30,658</b>	54.1	0.122	65.6	<b>-3,838</b>	<b>-26,820</b>
2006	440.1	-	533.3	<b>-30,888</b>	52.5	0.119	63.6	<b>-3,864</b>	<b>-27,024</b>
2007	442.8	-	536.5	<b>-31,119</b>	52.8	0.119	64.0	<b>-3,889</b>	<b>-27,229</b>
2008	434.8	-	526.9	<b>-31,337</b>	52.2	0.120	63.3	<b>-3,914</b>	<b>-27,423</b>
2009	426.9	-	517.2	<b>-31,544</b>	51.7	0.121	62.6	<b>-3,938</b>	<b>-27,606</b>
2010	418.9	-	507.6	<b>-31,740</b>	51.1	0.122	61.9	<b>-3,961</b>	<b>-27,779</b>
2011	410.9	-	497.9	<b>-31,923</b>	50.5	0.123	61.2	<b>-3,983</b>	<b>-27,940</b>
2012	403.0	-	488.3	<b>-32,095</b>	49.9	0.124	60.5	<b>-4,004</b>	<b>-28,091</b>
2013	395.0	-	478.6	<b>-32,256</b>	49.4	0.125	59.8	<b>-4,024</b>	<b>-28,232</b>
2014	387.0	-	469.0	<b>-32,406</b>	48.8	0.126	59.1	<b>-4,043</b>	<b>-28,362</b>
2015	379.0	-	459.3	<b>-32,544</b>	48.2	0.127	58.4	<b>-4,062</b>	<b>-28,482</b>
2016	371.1	-	449.6	<b>-32,672</b>	47.6	0.128	57.7	<b>-4,079</b>	<b>-28,592</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

Table 14. Item X: Cost of excessive water use - South Australia, Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016												
	AUSTRALIA							Sth AUSTRALIA				REST-of-AUST
	Total diversions from M-DB (GL)	\$/Megalitre in 1988 at 1988 prices	\$/Megalitre at 2016 prices	Damaging water diversions from M-DB (GL)	Annual cost of excessive water use in M-DB (A - 7,500GL) (A - B + C)	Annual cost of excessive water use (total) (C × (D/1,000)) (1986 = 100.0)	Cumulative cost of excessive water use (E × 1.5) (D × DI/100)	Total diversions from M-DB (GL)	Annual cost of excessive water use in M-DB	Annual cost of excessive water use (total)	Cumulative cost of excessive water use	Total cost of excessive water use
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Up to '86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20,000	-	-	-	-1,056	-
1986	10,800	-	100	3,300	331.2	497	<b>-20,299</b>	570	17	19	<b>-1,064</b>	<b>-19,234</b>
1987	10,200	-	100	2,700	271.0	406	<b>-20,504</b>	450	12	13	<b>-1,067</b>	<b>-19,437</b>
1988	12,000	56.40	100	4,500	451.6	677	<b>-20,979</b>	520	20	22	<b>-1,078</b>	<b>-19,901</b>
1989	10,000	-	100	2,500	250.9	376	<b>-21,147</b>	545	14	15	<b>-1,082</b>	<b>-20,065</b>
1990	10,800	-	100	3,300	331.2	497	<b>-21,435</b>	580	18	20	<b>-1,091</b>	<b>-20,343</b>
1991	12,000	-	100	4,500	451.6	677	<b>-21,900</b>	625	24	26	<b>-1,106</b>	<b>-20,794</b>
1992	12,200	-	100	4,700	471.7	708	<b>-22,390</b>	589	23	25	<b>-1,120</b>	<b>-21,270</b>
1993	9,200	-	100	1,700	170.6	256	<b>-22,425</b>	482	9	10	<b>-1,119</b>	<b>-21,306</b>
1994	10,500	-	100	3,000	301.1	452	<b>-22,654</b>	587	17	19	<b>-1,126</b>	<b>-21,528</b>
1995	12,131	-	100	4,631	464.7	697	<b>-23,127</b>	663	25	28	<b>-1,143</b>	<b>-21,984</b>
1996	11,785	-	100	4,285	430.0	645	<b>-23,543</b>	568	21	23	<b>-1,155</b>	<b>-22,388</b>
1997	12,298	-	100	4,798	481.5	722	<b>-24,032</b>	600	23	26	<b>-1,169</b>	<b>-22,863</b>
1998	11,924	-	100	4,424	444.0	666	<b>-24,460</b>	664	25	27	<b>-1,185</b>	<b>-23,276</b>
1999	11,381	-	100	3,881	389.5	584	<b>-24,802</b>	690	24	26	<b>-1,199</b>	<b>-23,603</b>
2000	9,542	-	100	2,042	204.9	307	<b>-24,864</b>	642	14	15	<b>-1,202</b>	<b>-23,662</b>
2001	12,023	-	100	4,523	453.9	681	<b>-25,299</b>	662	25	27	<b>-1,218</b>	<b>-24,081</b>

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 14 (Continued). Item X: Cost of excessive water use - South Australia, Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>												
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>							<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>				<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Total	\$/Megalitre in	\$/Megalitre	Damaging	Annual cost	Annual cost	Cumulative	Total	Annual cost	Annual cost	Cumulative	Total cost
	diversions	1988 at	at 2016	water	of excessive	of excessive	cost of	diversions	of excessive	of excessive	cost of	of excessive
	from M-DB	1988 prices	prices	diversions	water use	water use	excessive	from M-DB	water use	water use	excessive	water use
	(GL)			from M-DB	in M-DB	(total)	water use	(GL)	in M-DB	(total)	water use	
				(GL)								
				(A - 7,500GL)	[(C × (D/1,000))	(E × 1.5)	[(G/1.01) + F]		[(H/A) × E]	(I × 1.1)	[(J/1.01) + I]	(G - K)
				(A - B + C)	(1986 = 100.0)	(D × DI/100)		(F + G)				(I + J + K)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2002	11,567	-	100	4,067	408.1	612	<b>-25,661</b>	621	22	24	<b>-1,230</b>	<b>-24,431</b>
2003	8,079	-	100	579	58.1	87	<b>-25,494</b>	737	5	6	<b>-1,224</b>	<b>-24,270</b>
2004	8,780	-	100	1,280	128.5	193	<b>-25,434</b>	612	9	10	<b>-1,221</b>	<b>-24,213</b>
2005	8,300	-	100	800	80.3	120	<b>-25,303</b>	623	6	7	<b>-1,216</b>	<b>-24,087</b>
2006	7,720	-	100	220	22.1	33	<b>-25,085</b>	625	2	2	<b>-1,206</b>	<b>-23,879</b>
2007	4,458	-	100	-3,042	-305.3	0	<b>-24,837</b>	625	-43	0	<b>-1,194</b>	<b>-23,643</b>
2008	3,000	-	100	-4,500	-451.6	0	<b>-24,591</b>	600	-90	0	<b>-1,182</b>	<b>-23,409</b>
2009	3,200	-	100	-4,300	-431.5	0	<b>-24,347</b>	575	-78	0	<b>-1,170</b>	<b>-23,177</b>
2010	3,000	-	100	-4,500	-451.6	0	<b>-24,106</b>	550	-83	0	<b>-1,159</b>	<b>-22,948</b>
2011	4,000	-	100	-3,500	-351.2	0	<b>-23,868</b>	525	-46	0	<b>-1,147</b>	<b>-22,720</b>
2012	5,700	-	100	-1,800	-180.6	0	<b>-23,631</b>	500	-16	0	<b>-1,136</b>	<b>-22,495</b>
2013	8,000	-	100	500	50.2	25	<b>-23,422</b>	475	3	3	<b>-1,128</b>	<b>-22,295</b>
2014	7,800	-	100	300	30.1	9	<b>-23,200</b>	450	2	2	<b>-1,119</b>	<b>-22,081</b>
2015	6,000	-	100	-1,500	-150.5	0	<b>-22,970</b>	425	-11	0	<b>-1,108</b>	<b>-21,862</b>
2016	6,000	-	100	-1,500	-150.5	0	<b>-22,742</b>	400	-10	0	<b>-1,097</b>	<b>-21,646</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated



GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 15a. Item Y: Cost timber depletion - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>													
	<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>										<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	<i>REST-of-AUST</i>	
	<i>Hardwood</i>					<i>Softwood</i>					<i>All timber</i>	<i>All timber</i>	<i>All timber</i>
	Area of	Change in	Value of	Value per	Value of	Area of	Change in	Value of	Value per	Value of	User cost	User cost	User cost
	hardwood	hardwood	hardwood	hectare	change	softwood	softwood	softwood	hectare	change	softwood	softwood	of all
	timber	timber	timber	(2016	in stocks	timber	timber	(2016	(2016	in stocks	timber	timber	timber
	(000s ha)	(000s ha)	(2016	prices)		(000s ha)	(000s ha)	prices)	prices)		depletion	depletion	depletion
			prices)	(single \$)					(single \$)				(M - L)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1985	1.13	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-		-	
1986	1.18	0.05	2,662	0.14	-0.14	62.90	13.00	9,932	129.12	<b>-129</b>	<b>129</b>	291	<b>162</b>
1987	1.23	0.05	2,662	0.14	-0.14	76.00	13.10	9,932	130.12	<b>-130</b>	<b>130</b>	259	<b>129</b>
1988	1.29	0.05	2,662	0.14	-0.14	89.10	13.10	9,932	130.12	<b>-130</b>	<b>130</b>	259	<b>129</b>
1989	1.34	0.05	2,662	0.14	-0.14	102.20	13.10	9,932	130.12	<b>-130</b>	<b>130</b>	203	<b>73</b>
1990	1.38	0.04	2,662	0.11	-0.11	102.58	0.38	9,932	3.75	<b>-4</b>	<b>4</b>	115	<b>112</b>
1991	1.08	-0.30	2,662	-0.80	0.73	104.13	1.55	9,932	15.36	<b>-15</b>	<b>15</b>	-90	<b>-105</b>
1992	1.20	0.12	2,662	0.32	-0.32	101.87	-2.26	9,932	-22.49	<b>21</b>	<b>-20</b>	121	<b>142</b>
1993	2.00	0.80	2,662	2.12	-2.12	101.87	0.00	9,932	0.00	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	-131	<b>-133</b>
1994	2.00	0.00	2,662	0.00	0.00	107.00	5.14	9,932	51.00	<b>-51</b>	<b>51</b>	-193	<b>-244</b>
1995	2.00	0.00	2,662	0.00	0.00	105.00	-2.00	9,932	-19.86	<b>18</b>	<b>-18</b>	-193	<b>-175</b>
1996	3.00	1.00	2,662	2.66	-2.66	108.00	3.00	9,932	29.80	<b>-30</b>	<b>32</b>	-191	<b>-224</b>
1997	6.08	3.08	2,662	8.19	-8.19	107.38	-0.62	9,932	-6.12	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	-191	<b>-194</b>
1998	9.15	3.08	2,662	8.19	-8.19	106.77	-0.62	9,932	-6.12	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	-320	<b>-323</b>
1999	12.23	3.08	2,662	8.19	-8.19	106.15	-0.62	9,932	-6.12	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	-236	<b>-239</b>
2000	20.70	8.47	2,662	22.55	-22.55	113.87	7.72	9,932	76.68	<b>-77</b>	<b>99</b>	-353	<b>-452</b>
2001	27.90	7.20	2,662	19.17	-19.17	115.10	1.23	9,932	12.22	<b>-12</b>	<b>31</b>	-375	<b>-406</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 15a (Continued). Item Y: Cost timber depletion - South Australia and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>													
	<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>										<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	<i>REST-of-AUST</i>	
	<i>Hardwood</i>					<i>Softwood</i>					<i>All timber</i>	<i>All timber</i>	<i>All timber</i>
	Area of	Change in	Value of	Value per	Value of	Area of	Change in	Value of	Value per	Value of	User cost	User cost	User cost
	hardwood	hardwood	hardwood	hectare	change	softwood	softwood	softwood	hectare	change	softwood	softwood	of all
	timber	timber	timber	(2016	in stocks	timber	timber	(2016	(2016	in stocks	timber	timber	timber
	(000s ha)	(000s ha)	(2016	prices)		(000s ha)	(000s ha)	prices)	prices)		depletion	depletion	depletion
			prices)	(single \$)					(single \$)				(M - L)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
2002	32.35	4.45	2,662	11.85	-11.85	116.77	1.67	9,932	16.59	-17	28	-183	-212
2003	37.12	4.77	2,662	12.70	-12.70	120.49	3.72	9,932	36.95	-37	50	-195	-245
2004	39.44	2.32	2,662	6.18	-6.18	124.31	3.82	9,932	37.94	-38	44	-83	-127
2005	42.30	2.86	2,662	7.61	-7.61	124.16	-0.15	9,932	-1.49	1	6	-228	-234
2006	47.90	5.60	2,662	14.91	-14.91	124.20	0.04	9,932	0.40	0	15	-255	-271
2007	55.00	7.10	2,662	18.90	-18.90	122.90	-1.30	9,932	-12.91	12	7	-311	-318
2008	58.40	3.40	2,662	9.05	-9.05	122.90	0.00	9,932	0.00	0	9	-313	-322
2009	58.70	0.30	2,662	0.80	-0.80	123.40	0.50	9,932	4.97	-5	5	-155	-161
2010	59.70	1.00	2,662	2.66	-2.66	128.40	5.00	9,932	49.66	-46	48	130	82
2011	59.70	0.00	2,662	0.00	0.00	128.50	0.10	9,932	0.99	-1	1	-24	-25
2012	59.70	0.00	2,662	0.00	0.00	128.50	0.00	9,932	0.00	0	0	4	4
2013	59.70	0.00	2,662	0.00	0.00	128.50	0.00	9,932	0.00	0	0	3	3
2014	59.70	0.00	2,662	0.00	0.00	128.50	0.00	9,932	0.00	0	0	74	74
2015	51.40	-8.30	2,662	-22.09	20.27	127.20	-1.30	9,932	-12.91	12	-32	298	330
2016	47.25	-4.15	2,662	-11.05	10.14	126.55	-0.65	9,932	-6.46	6	-16	149	165

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

<b>Table 16. Item Z: Cost of air pollution - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>													
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>									<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>			<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Australian	AUS	Nominal	Deflator	Real	Pollution	Air	SA	SA	Air	Cost of
	dioxide	oxide	real GDP	SO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>x</sub>	cost of		cost of	index	pollution	real GSP	share of	pollution	air
	emissions	emissions		emissions	air pollution		air pollution	(AUS)	cost		Aust GDP	cost	pollution
	(000s	(000s		(000s	in 1992	2016 = 100.0	in 1992	1992 = 100.0	(Australia)		(%)	(SA)	(ROA)
	tonnes)	tonnes)		tonnes)									
				(A + B)			(E/F × 100)		(G × H/100)		(J/C)	(I × K)	(I - L)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1986	990	804	648,182	1,794	-	-	10,841	86.2	<b>-7,472</b>	50,618	0.078	<b>-847</b>	<b>-6,626</b>
1987	1,015	825	664,895	1,840	-	-	10,841	88.4	<b>-7,665</b>	51,230	0.077	<b>-835</b>	<b>-6,830</b>
1988	1,074	873	703,305	1,946	-	-	10,841	93.6	<b>-8,108</b>	52,624	0.075	<b>-811</b>	<b>-7,297</b>
1989	1,116	906	730,599	2,022	-	-	10,841	97.2	<b>-8,423</b>	54,131	0.074	<b>-803</b>	<b>-7,619</b>
1990	1,155	938	756,395	2,093	-	-	10,841	100.6	<b>-8,720</b>	56,658	0.075	<b>-812</b>	<b>-7,908</b>
1991	1,151	935	753,556	2,085	-	-	10,841	100.2	<b>-8,687</b>	56,409	0.075	<b>-811</b>	<b>-7,876</b>
1992	1,156	939	756,844	2,095	6,526	60.2	10,841	100.0	<b>-8,667</b>	55,528	0.073	<b>-795</b>	<b>-7,871</b>
1993	1,203	977	787,589	2,180	-	-	10,841	104.8	<b>-9,087</b>	57,185	0.073	<b>-787</b>	<b>-8,300</b>
1994	1,251	1,017	819,498	2,268	-	-	10,841	109.1	<b>-9,455</b>	58,928	0.072	<b>-780</b>	<b>-8,676</b>
1995	1,300	1,056	851,371	2,356	-	-	10,841	113.3	<b>-9,823</b>	59,598	0.070	<b>-759</b>	<b>-9,064</b>
1996	1,351	1,098	884,990	2,449	-	-	10,841	117.8	<b>-10,211</b>	62,114	0.070	<b>-761</b>	<b>-9,450</b>
1997	1,405	1,141	919,926	2,546	-	-	10,841	122.5	<b>-10,614</b>	63,772	0.069	<b>-751</b>	<b>-9,862</b>
1998	1,467	1,192	960,772	2,659	-	-	10,841	127.9	<b>-11,085</b>	67,320	0.070	<b>-760</b>	<b>-10,326</b>
1999	1,540	1,252	1,008,877	2,792	-	-	10,841	134.3	<b>-11,640</b>	68,348	0.068	<b>-734</b>	<b>-10,906</b>
2000	1,600	1,300	1,047,898	2,900	-	-	10,841	139.5	<b>-12,090</b>	70,277	0.067	<b>-727</b>	<b>-11,363</b>
2001	1,400	1,400	1,068,123	2,800	-	-	10,841	134.7	<b>-11,673</b>	71,584	0.067	<b>-727</b>	<b>-10,947</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

GPI study of South Australia, 1986-2016

**Table 16 (Continued). Item Z: Cost of air pollution - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016**

	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>									<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>			<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Australian	AUS	Nominal	Deflator	Real	Pollution	Air	SA	SA	Air	Cost of
	dioxide	oxide	real GDP	SO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>x</sub>	cost of		cost of	index	pollution	real GSP	share of	pollution	air
	emissions	emissions		emissions	air pollution		air pollution	(AUS)	cost		Aust GDP	cost	pollution
	(000s	(000s		(000s	in 1992	2016 = 100.0	in 1992	1992 = 100.0	(Australia)		(%)	(SA)	(ROA)
	tonnes)	tonnes)		tonnes)									
				(A + B)			(E/F × 100)		(G × H/100)		(J/C)	(I × K)	(I - L)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
2002	1,400	1,400	1,109,277	2,800	-	-	10,841	134.7	<b>-11,673</b>	75,081	0.068	<b>-734</b>	<b>-10,940</b>
2003	1,400	1,400	1,143,313	2,800	-	-	10,841	134.7	<b>-11,673</b>	76,870	0.067	<b>-729</b>	<b>-10,945</b>
2004	1,400	1,400	1,190,711	2,800	-	-	10,841	134.7	<b>-11,673</b>	79,985	0.067	<b>-728</b>	<b>-10,945</b>
2005	1,400	1,400	1,228,856	2,800	-	-	10,841	134.7	<b>-11,673</b>	81,386	0.066	<b>-718</b>	<b>-10,955</b>
2006	1,400	1,400	1,265,452	2,800	-	-	10,841	134.7	<b>-11,673</b>	82,036	0.065	<b>-703</b>	<b>-10,971</b>
2007	1,300	1,400	1,312,903	2,700	-	-	10,841	129.9	<b>-11,257</b>	83,800	0.064	<b>-692</b>	<b>-10,565</b>
2008	1,287	1,414	1,361,455	2,701	-	-	10,841	129.9	<b>-11,261</b>	88,292	0.065	<b>-703</b>	<b>-10,558</b>
2009	1,274	1,428	1,386,125	2,703	-	-	10,841	130.0	<b>-11,267</b>	90,702	0.065	<b>-709</b>	<b>-10,558</b>
2010	1,262	1,442	1,413,930	2,704	-	-	10,841	130.1	<b>-11,274</b>	92,086	0.065	<b>-706</b>	<b>-10,568</b>
2011	1,249	1,457	1,447,480	2,706	-	-	10,841	130.2	<b>-11,282</b>	94,225	0.065	<b>-706</b>	<b>-10,576</b>
2012	1,237	1,471	1,500,084	2,708	-	-	10,841	130.3	<b>-11,291</b>	94,897	0.063	<b>-686</b>	<b>-10,605</b>
2013	1,225	1,486	1,538,635	2,711	-	-	10,841	130.4	<b>-11,302</b>	96,483	0.063	<b>-680</b>	<b>-10,622</b>
2014	1,213	1,501	1,578,784	2,714	-	-	10,841	130.5	<b>-11,313</b>	97,336	0.062	<b>-668</b>	<b>-10,645</b>
2015	1,201	1,516	1,617,016	2,717	-	-	10,841	130.7	<b>-11,325</b>	99,237	0.061	<b>-665</b>	<b>-10,660</b>
2016	1,189	1,531	1,660,145	2,720	-	-	10,841	130.8	<b>-11,339</b>	101,096	0.061	<b>-660</b>	<b>-10,679</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

**Table 17. Item AA: Urban waste-water pollution - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016**

	AUSTRALIA					Sth AUSTRALIA		REST-of-AUST
	Cost of urban	Cost of urban	Population	Cost of urban	Total cost	Population	Total cost	Total cost
	waste-water	waste-water	of major	w/water poll.	of urban	of major	of urban	of urban
	pollution in	pollution in	Aust urban	per urban	waste-water	SA urban	waste-water	waste-water
	1994 at	1994 at	centres	Australian	pollution	centres	pollution	pollution
	1990 prices	2016 prices	(000s)	(single \$)	(Australia)	(000s)	(SA)	(ROA)
				(B/C)	(C × D)		(D × F)	(E - G)
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1986	-	5,774	13,031	431	-5,614	1,104	-476	-5,138
1987	-	5,774	13,160	427	-5,613	1,113	-475	-5,139
1988	-	5,774	13,391	422	-5,655	1,123	-474	-5,181
1989	-	5,774	13,626	418	-5,697	1,137	-475	-5,222
1990	-	5,774	13,825	414	-5,724	1,149	-476	-5,248
1991	-	5,774	14,022	410	-5,747	1,162	-476	-5,271
1992	-	5,774	14,201	406	-5,763	1,172	-476	-5,288
1993	-	5,774	14,353	402	-5,767	1,175	-472	-5,295
1994	3,580	5,774	14,514	398	-5,774	1,179	-469	-5,305
1995	-	5,774	14,716	394	-5,797	1,182	-466	-5,331
1996	-	5,774	14,930	390	-5,823	1,186	-463	-5,360
1997	-	5,774	15,102	386	-5,831	1,192	-460	-5,371
1998	-	5,774	15,269	382	-5,838	1,200	-459	-5,379
1999	-	5,774	15,458	379	-5,851	1,207	-457	-5,394
2000	-	5,774	15,658	375	-5,868	1,213	-454	-5,414
2001	-	5,774	15,777	371	-5,855	1,219	-452	-5,402
2002	-	5,774	16,089	367	-5,911	1,225	-450	-5,461
2003	-	5,774	16,300	364	-5,929	1,232	-448	-5,481
2004	-	5,774	16,498	360	-5,942	1,236	-445	-5,497
2005	-	5,774	16,691	357	-5,952	1,242	-443	-5,509
2006	-	5,774	16,883	353	-5,961	1,249	-441	-5,520
2007	-	5,774	17,075	350	-5,969	1,256	-439	-5,530
2008	-	5,774	17,424	346	-6,031	1,271	-440	-5,591
2009	-	5,774	17,787	343	-6,095	1,287	-441	-5,654
2010	-	5,774	18,066	339	-6,130	1,302	-442	-5,688
2011	-	5,774	18,319	336	-6,154	1,312	-441	-5,713
2012	-	5,774	18,637	333	-6,199	1,325	-441	-5,758
2013	-	5,774	18,956	329	-6,242	1,336	-440	-5,802
2014	-	5,774	19,238	326	-6,272	1,348	-440	-5,833
2015	-	5,774	19,507	323	-6,297	1,359	-439	-5,859
2016	-	5,774	19,784	320	-6,324	1,367	-437	-5,887

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

<b>Table 18. Item AB: Long-term ecological damage - Australia, South Australia, and Rest-of-Australia, 1986-2016</b>									
	<i>AUSTRALIA</i>				<i>Sth AUSTRALIA</i>				<i>REST-of-AUST</i>
	Energy	Crude oil	Annual	Cumulative	Energy	Crude oil	Annual	Cumulative	Cumulative
	use	barrel	contribution	L-T	use	barrel	contribution	L-T	L-T
		equivalent	to L-T	env cost		equivalent	to L-T	env cost	env cost
	(Petajoules)	(mill. of	env. cost	(Australia)	(Petajoules)	(mill. of	env. cost	(SA)	(ROA)
		barrels)				barrels)			
		(A/6.12)	(B × \$3.00)	[(D/1.02) - C]		(E/6.12)	(F × \$3.00)	[(H/1.02) - G]	(D - H)
Year	A	B	D	E	F			G	H
Up to '85	-	-	-	-30,000	-	-	-	-2,500	-
1986	3,403	556	1,668	<b>-31,080</b>	285	46	139	<b>-2,590</b>	<b>-28,489</b>
1987	3,514	574	1,723	<b>-32,193</b>	285	47	140	<b>-2,679</b>	<b>-29,514</b>
1988	3,623	592	1,776	<b>-33,338</b>	291	48	143	<b>-2,769</b>	<b>-30,568</b>
1989	3,833	626	1,879	<b>-34,563</b>	299	49	147	<b>-2,862</b>	<b>-31,701</b>
1990	3,946	645	1,934	<b>-35,819</b>	302	49	148	<b>-2,954</b>	<b>-32,866</b>
1991	3,950	645	1,936	<b>-37,053</b>	287	47	141	<b>-3,037</b>	<b>-34,017</b>
1992	3,983	651	1,952	<b>-38,279</b>	297	49	146	<b>-3,123</b>	<b>-35,156</b>
1993	4,082	667	2,001	<b>-39,529</b>	300	49	147	<b>-3,209</b>	<b>-36,321</b>
1994	4,182	683	2,050	<b>-40,804</b>	305	50	149	<b>-3,295</b>	<b>-37,509</b>
1995	4,282	700	2,099	<b>-42,103</b>	304	50	149	<b>-3,380</b>	<b>-38,724</b>
1996	4,382	716	2,148	<b>-43,426</b>	297	48	145	<b>-3,459</b>	<b>-39,967</b>
1997	4,482	732	2,197	<b>-44,771</b>	300	49	147	<b>-3,538</b>	<b>-41,234</b>
1998	4,582	749	2,246	<b>-46,140</b>	312	51	153	<b>-3,621</b>	<b>-42,518</b>
1999	4,682	765	2,295	<b>-47,530</b>	327	53	160	<b>-3,711</b>	<b>-43,820</b>
2000	4,783	781	2,344	<b>-48,943</b>	328	54	161	<b>-3,799</b>	<b>-45,144</b>
2001	4,883	798	2,393	<b>-50,376</b>	329	54	161	<b>-3,886</b>	<b>-46,491</b>
2002	4,983	814	2,443	<b>-51,831</b>	328	54	161	<b>-3,970</b>	<b>-47,861</b>
2003	5,083	831	2,492	<b>-53,306</b>	357	58	175	<b>-4,068</b>	<b>-49,239</b>
2004	5,183	847	2,541	<b>-54,802</b>	372	61	182	<b>-4,170</b>	<b>-50,632</b>
2005	5,283	863	2,590	<b>-56,317</b>	356	58	174	<b>-4,263</b>	<b>-52,055</b>
2006	5,383	880	2,639	<b>-57,852</b>	350	57	172	<b>-4,351</b>	<b>-53,501</b>
2007	5,483	896	2,688	<b>-59,405</b>	376	61	184	<b>-4,449</b>	<b>-54,956</b>
2008	5,583	912	2,737	<b>-60,977</b>	373	61	183	<b>-4,545</b>	<b>-56,432</b>
2009	5,683	929	2,786	<b>-62,568</b>	358	59	176	<b>-4,631</b>	<b>-57,936</b>
2010	5,783	945	2,835	<b>-64,176</b>	344	56	169	<b>-4,709</b>	<b>-59,467</b>
2011	5,884	961	2,884	<b>-65,802</b>	347	57	170	<b>-4,787</b>	<b>-61,015</b>
2012	5,984	978	2,933	<b>-67,444</b>	344	56	168	<b>-4,862</b>	<b>-62,583</b>
2013	6,084	994	2,982	<b>-69,104</b>	336	55	165	<b>-4,931</b>	<b>-64,174</b>
2014	6,184	1,010	3,031	<b>-70,781</b>	329	54	161	<b>-4,995</b>	<b>-65,785</b>
2015	6,284	1,027	3,080	<b>-72,473</b>	326	53	160	<b>-5,057</b>	<b>-67,416</b>
2016	6,384	1,043	3,129	<b>-74,182</b>	324	53	159	<b>-5,117</b>	<b>-69,065</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated

<b>Table 19a. Item AD: Ecosystem Health Index (EI) - South Australia, 1986-2016</b>					
	Cleared vegetation (hectares)	Significantly thinned vegetation (hectares)	Significantly disturbed vegetation (hectares)	Area of remnant vegetation (hectares)	Ecosystem health index (EHI) 1986 = 100.0
			(A + B)	(D - C)	
Year	A	B	C	D	E
1985	-	-	-	83,864,964	-
1986	11,630	11,630	23,260	83,841,704	<b>100.0</b>
1987	11,630	11,630	23,260	83,818,444	<b>100.0</b>
1988	4,471	4,471	8,942	83,809,502	<b>100.0</b>
1989	11,630	11,630	23,260	83,786,242	<b>99.9</b>
1990	4,471	4,471	8,942	83,777,300	<b>99.9</b>
1991	11,630	11,630	23,260	83,754,040	<b>99.9</b>
1992	11,630	11,630	23,260	83,730,780	<b>99.9</b>
1993	11,630	11,630	23,260	83,707,520	<b>99.8</b>
1994	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,703,520	<b>99.8</b>
1995	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,699,520	<b>99.8</b>
1996	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,695,520	<b>99.8</b>
1997	176	176	352	83,695,168	<b>99.8</b>
1998	3,440	3,440	6,880	83,688,288	<b>99.8</b>
1999	699	699	1,398	83,686,890	<b>99.8</b>
2000	3,128	3,128	6,256	83,680,634	<b>99.8</b>
2001	317	317	634	83,680,000	<b>99.8</b>
2002	2,550	2,550	5,100	83,674,900	<b>99.8</b>
2003	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,670,900	<b>99.8</b>
2004	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,666,900	<b>99.8</b>
2005	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,662,900	<b>99.8</b>
2006	2,000	2,000	4,000	83,658,900	<b>99.8</b>
2007	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,656,900	<b>99.8</b>
2008	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,654,900	<b>99.8</b>
2009	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,652,900	<b>99.8</b>
2010	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,650,900	<b>99.8</b>
2011	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,648,900	<b>99.8</b>
2012	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,646,900	<b>99.8</b>
2013	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,644,900	<b>99.8</b>
2014	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,642,900	<b>99.8</b>
2015	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,640,900	<b>99.8</b>
2016	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,638,900	<b>99.8</b>

Note: All values are in millions of 2015-2016 dollars except where indicated