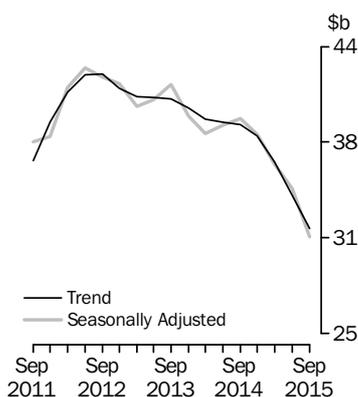


PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 26 NOV 2015

New Capital Expenditure in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Sep Qtr 15 \$m	Jun Qtr 15 to Sep Qtr 15 % change	Sep Qtr 14 to Sep Qtr 15 % change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	31 949	-6.5	-17.8
Buildings and structures	20 217	-7.0	-21.7
Equipment, plant and machinery	11 837	-4.7	-9.3
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	31 398	-9.2	-20.0
Buildings and structures	19 832	-9.8	-23.6
Equipment, plant and machinery	11 565	-8.2	-12.7

(a) In volume terms

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend volume estimate for total new capital expenditure fell 6.5% in the September quarter 2015 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 9.2%.
- The trend volume estimate for buildings and structures fell 7.0% in the September quarter 2015 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 9.8%.
- The trend volume estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.7% in the September quarter 2015 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 8.2%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT PRICE TERMS)

- This issue includes the fourth estimate (Estimate 4) for 2015-16.
- Estimate 4 for 2015-16 is \$120,353m. This is 20.9% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. Estimate 4 is 4.0% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16.
- See pages 7-10 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

Inquiries about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. The ABS Privacy Policy outlines how the ABS will handle any personal information that you provide to us.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2015	25 February 2016
March 2016	26 May 2016
June 2016	25 August 2016
September 2016	24 November 2016

CHANGES TO THIS ISSUE

- Each September quarter, the reference and base year for chain volume estimates for the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure are updated. A new base year, 2013-14, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in minor revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods. In addition, the chain volume estimates have been re-referenced to 2013-14. Additivity is preserved in the quarters of the reference year and subsequent quarters. Re-referencing affects the level of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.
- As happens each year, a seasonal review has been undertaken based on estimates up to and including the June quarter 2015. This review has not resulted in noteworthy revisions to estimates up to and including June quarter 2015. There are no noteworthy revisions to previous estimates.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
PAYG	pay-as-you-go tax
SNA08	System of National Accounts 2008 version
TAU	type of activity unit

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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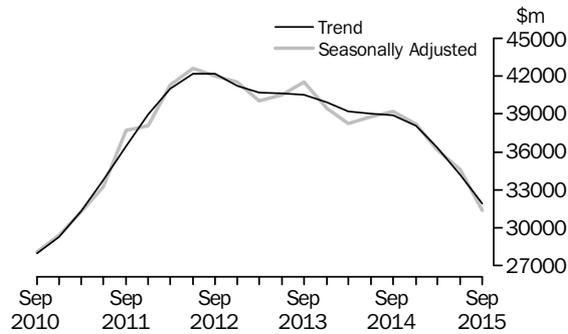
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ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

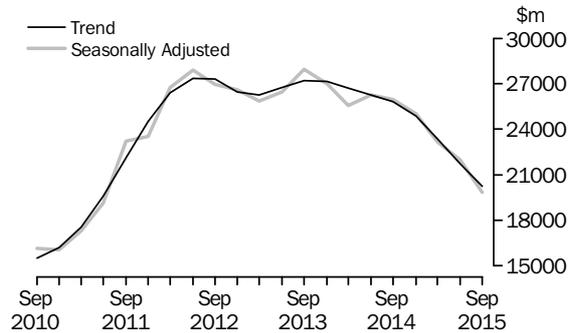
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure fell 6.5% in the September quarter 2015. By asset type, the trend estimate for buildings and structures fell 7.0% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.7%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for total new capital expenditure fell 9.2% in the September quarter 2015.



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

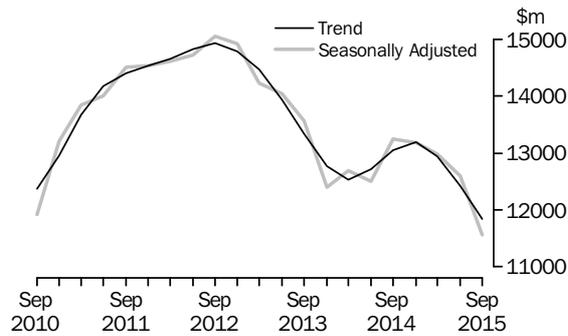
The trend estimate for buildings and structures fell 7.0% in the September quarter 2015. Buildings and structures for Mining fell 8.9%, Other Selected Industries fell 2.2% and Manufacturing fell 13.0%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for buildings and structures fell 9.8% in the September quarter 2015. Mining fell 10.5%, Other Selected Industries fell 8.8% and Manufacturing fell 3.7% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

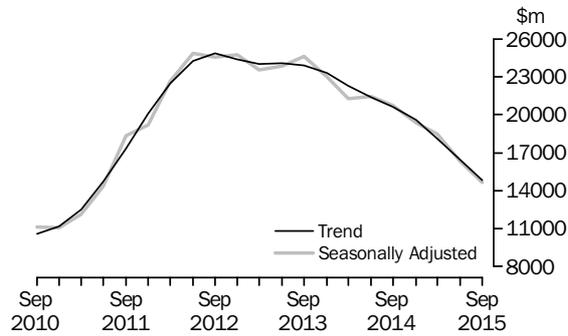
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.7% in the September quarter 2015. Equipment, plant and machinery for Mining fell 13.9%, Other Selected Industries fell 4.0% while Manufacturing rose 2.1%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 8.2% in the September quarter 2015. Mining fell 9.7%, Other Selected Industries fell 11.0%, while Manufacturing rose 10.4% in seasonally adjusted terms.



MINING

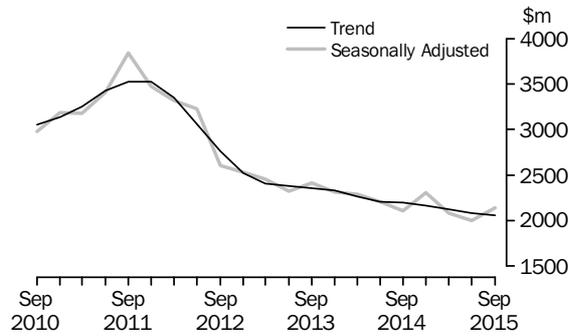
The trend estimate for Mining fell 10.0% in the September quarter 2015. Buildings and structures fell 8.9% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 13.9%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Mining fell 10.4%. Buildings and structures fell 10.5% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 9.7% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

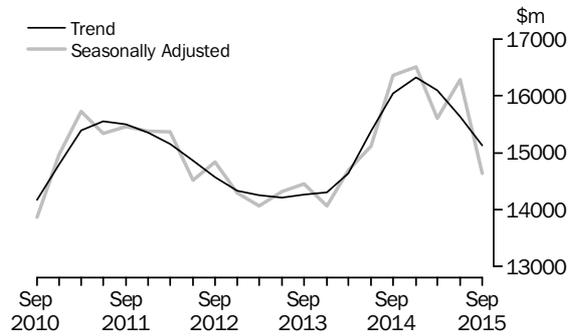
MANUFACTURING

The trend estimate for Manufacturing fell 1.1% in the September quarter 2015. Buildings and structures fell 13.0% while equipment, plant and machinery rose 2.1%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Manufacturing rose 6.9% in the September quarter 2015. Equipment, plant and machinery rose 10.4% while buildings and structures fell 3.7% in seasonally adjusted terms.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other Selected industries fell 3.2% in the September quarter 2015. Buildings and structures fell 2.2% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.0%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Other Selected Industries fell 10.0% in the September quarter 2015. Buildings and structures fell 8.8% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 11.0% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT
CURRENT PRICES

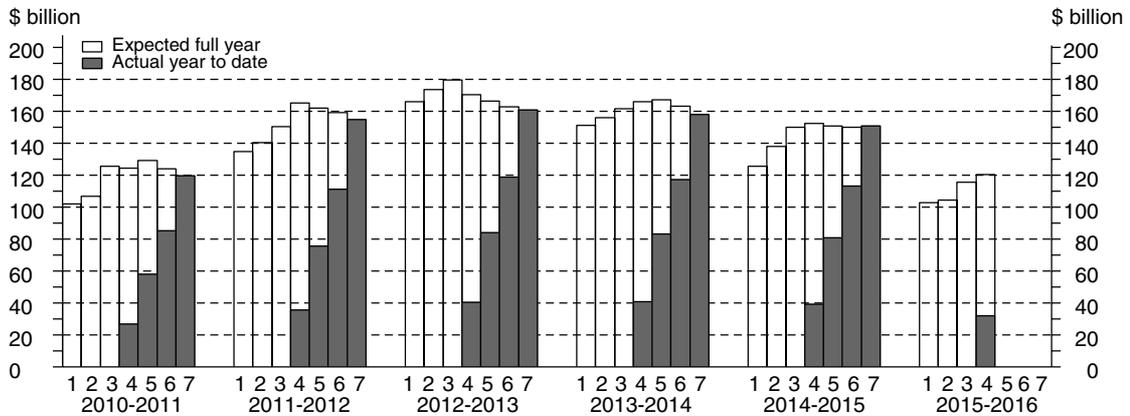
The graphs below show the seven estimates of actual and expected expenditure for each financial year. The estimates appearing below relate to data contained in Tables 5 and 6. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in paragraph 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

Estimate	Based on data reported at:	COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATE.....		
		Data on long-term expected expenditure	Data on short-term expected expenditure	Data on actual expenditure
1	Jan-Feb, 5-6 months before period begins	12 months	Nil	Nil
2	Apr-May, 2-3 months before period begins	12 months	Nil	Nil
3	Jul-Aug, at beginning of period	6 months	6 months	Nil
4	Oct-Nov, 3-4 months into period	6 months	3 months	3 months
5	Jan-Feb, 6-7 months into period	Nil	6 months	6 months
6	Apr-May, 9-10 months into period	Nil	3 months	9 months
7	Jul-Aug, at end of period	Nil	Nil	12 months

TOTAL CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

Estimate 4 for total capital expenditure in 2015-16 is \$120,353m. This is 20.9% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. The main contributor to this decrease is Mining (-34.1%). Estimate 4 is 4.0% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16. The main contributor to this increase is Other Selected Industries (+6.1%).

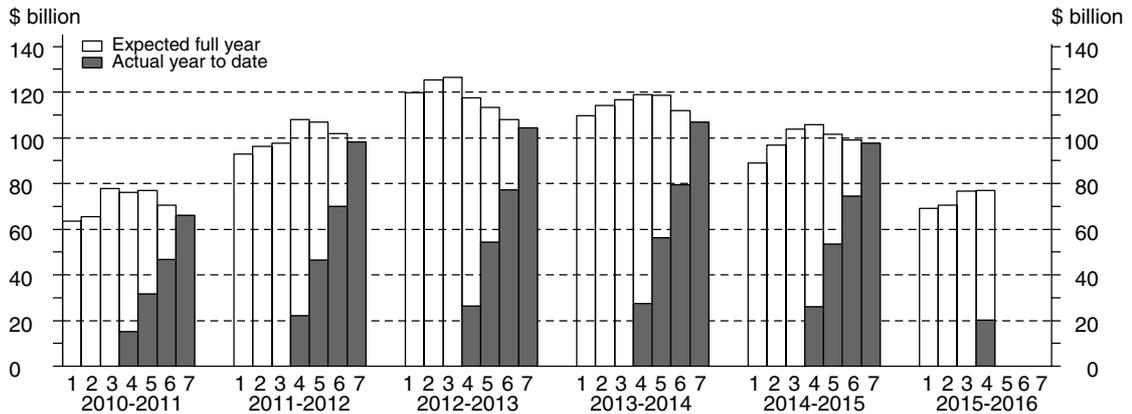


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

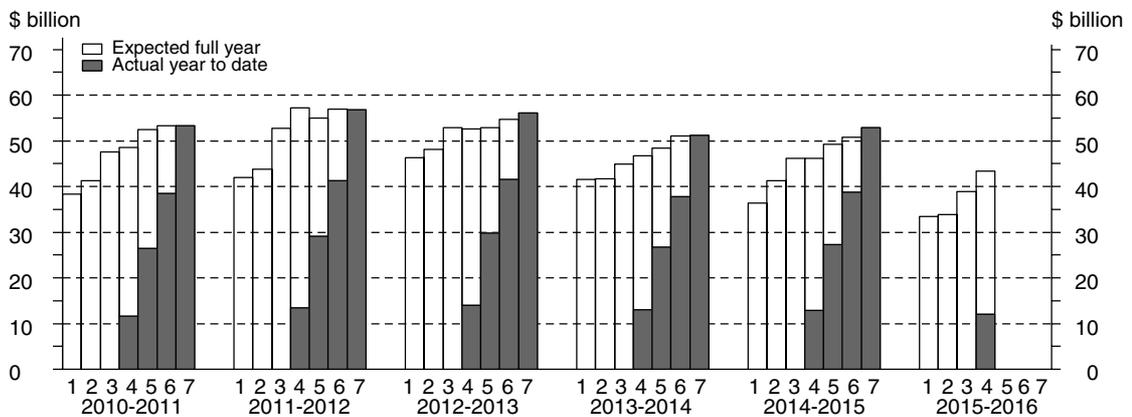
Estimate 4 for buildings and structures in 2015-16 is \$77,038m. This is 27.2% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. The main contributor to this decrease is Mining (-35.5%).

Estimate 4 for buildings and structures is 0.4% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16. The main contributor to this increase is Mining (+2.8%).



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

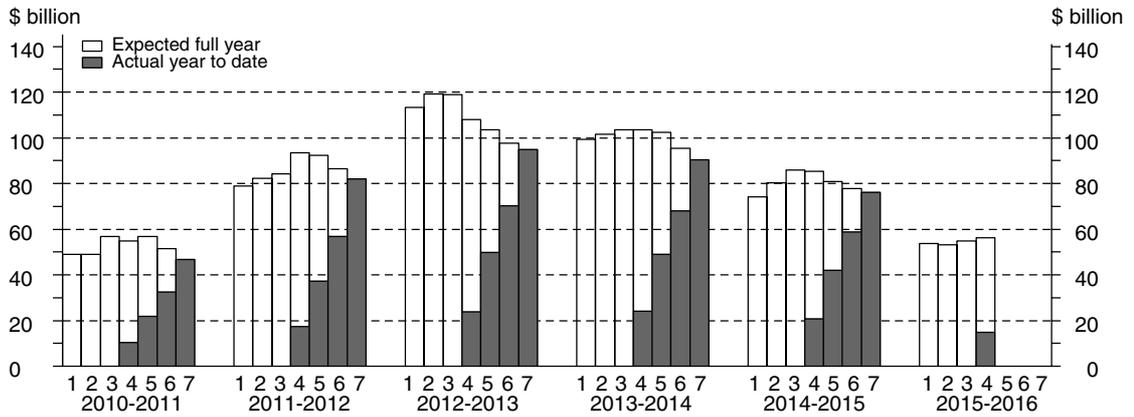
Estimate 4 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2015-16 is \$43,315m. This is 6.3% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. The main contributor to this decrease is Mining (-22.9%). Estimate 4 is 11.2% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16. The main contributor to this increase is Other Selected Industries (+16.7%).



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

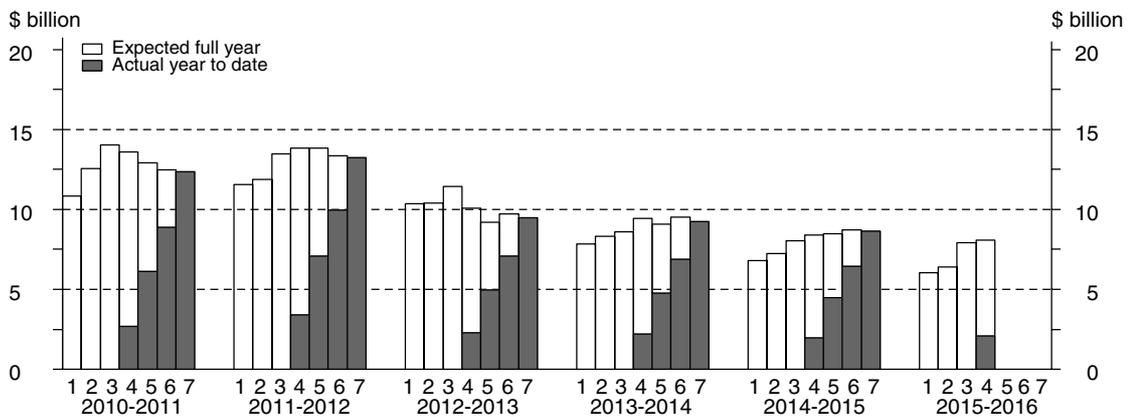
MINING

Estimate 4 for Mining for 2015-16 is \$56,269m. This is 34.1% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. Estimate 4 is 2.3% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16. Buildings and structures is 2.8% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 0.7% lower than the corresponding third estimates for 2015-16.



MANUFACTURING

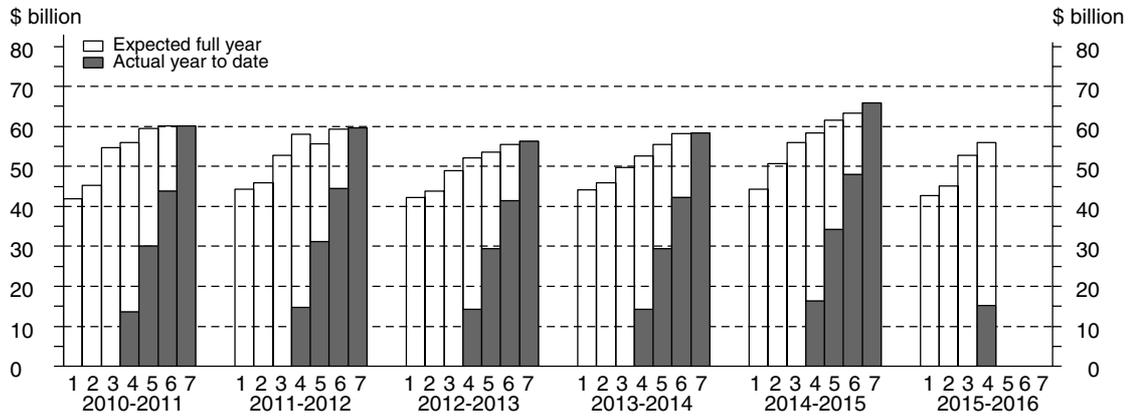
Estimate 4 for Manufacturing for 2015-16 is \$8,084m. This is 3.6% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. Estimate 4 is 1.9% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16. Buildings and structures is 1.3% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 2.2% higher than the corresponding third estimates for 2015-16.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 4 for Other Selected Industries for 2015-16 is \$55,999m. This is 4.1% lower than Estimate 4 for 2014-15. Estimate 4 is 6.1% higher than Estimate 3 for 2015-16. Equipment, plant and machinery is 16.7% higher while buildings and structures is 4.0% lower than the corresponding third estimates for 2015-16.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Current prices

Period	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL			
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)												
2013-14	80 950	2 680	23 170	106 800	9 443	6 549	35 166	51 158	90 393	9 229	58 336	157 958
2014-15	67 622	2 483	27 625	97 729	8 495	6 145	38 286	52 925	76 117	8 628	65 910	150 655
2013-14												
June	20 113	673	6 628	27 415	2 277	1 670	9 504	13 451	22 390	2 343	16 133	40 866
2014-15												
September	18 699	638	6 809	26 147	2 108	1 317	9 467	12 893	20 807	1 956	16 276	39 039
December	18 563	906	7 730	27 199	2 694	1 629	10 135	14 458	21 257	2 535	17 865	41 657
March	15 068	437	5 636	21 141	1 743	1 519	8 144	11 406	16 811	1 957	13 779	32 547
June	15 292	^ 501	7 450	23 242	1 950	1 679	10 540	14 169	17 242	2 180	17 989	37 411
2015-16												
September	13 211	449	6 415	20 076	1 594	1 636	8 798	12 028	14 805	2 085	15 214	32 104
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)												
2015-16												
3 mths to Dec	13 994	556	7 529	22 080	1 997	1 760	8 396	12 153	15 991	2 317	15 924	34 232
6 mths to Jun	21 756	1 006	12 120	34 882	3 717	2 677	12 740	19 134	25 473	3 683	24 861	54 017
Total fin year	48 962	2 011	26 065	77 038	7 308	6 073	29 934	43 315	56 269	8 084	55 999	120 353
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2013-14												
June	19 494	659	6 325	26 477	2 113	1 560	8 862	12 535	21 606	2 218	15 187	39 011
2014-15												
September	18 790	676	6 839	26 305	2 224	1 433	9 589	13 246	21 013	2 108	16 429	39 551
December	17 336	810	7 237	25 384	2 352	1 502	9 359	13 213	19 688	2 312	16 596	38 596
March	16 708	478	6 373	23 558	2 093	1 637	9 560	13 291	18 801	2 115	15 933	36 849
June	14 810	492	7 034	22 336	1 826	1 578	9 783	13 188	16 635	2 070	16 818	35 523
2015-16												
September	13 282	474	6 447	20 204	1 679	1 774	8 893	12 346	14 961	2 248	15 341	32 550
TREND (Actual)												
2013-14												
June	19 369	676	6 430	26 476	2 195	1 547	9 021	12 763	21 564	2 224	15 451	39 239
2014-15												
September	18 623	708	6 797	26 128	2 256	1 496	9 307	13 058	20 879	2 204	16 104	39 186
December	17 650	675	6 921	25 246	2 232	1 503	9 543	13 277	19 882	2 178	16 463	38 523
March	16 331	583	6 833	23 747	2 096	1 575	9 578	13 249	18 428	2 158	16 411	36 997
June	14 905	494	6 695	22 094	1 878	1 653	9 448	12 979	16 782	2 147	16 142	35 072
2015-16												
September	13 581	431	6 596	20 608	1 657	1 717	9 250	12 627	15 238	2 148	15 851	33 237

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
2013-14	90 393	9 229	5 816	4 687	3 078	5 062	11 167
2014-15	76 117	8 628	5 097	6 279	3 449	5 679	12 495
2013-14							
June	22 390	2 343	1 552	^ 1 632	^ 757	1 459	2 799
2014-15							
September	20 807	1 956	1 319	^ 1 291	818	1 447	3 477
December	21 257	2 535	1 415	^ 1 762	1 124	1 704	3 136
March	16 811	1 957	1 051	^ 1 438	608	994	2 607
June	17 242	2 180	1 312	^ 1 787	899	1 535	3 275
2015-16							
September	14 805	2 085	1 295	^ 1 017	914	1 292	3 012
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)							
2015-16							
3 mths to Dec	15 991	2 317	1 344	1 023	925	1 218	2 854
6 mths to Jun	25 473	3 683	2 428	1 224	1 654	2 284	4 265
Total fin year	56 269	8 084	5 067	3 264	3 492	4 794	10 131
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
2013-14							
June	21 606	2 218	1 471	1 437	793	1 377	2 642
2014-15							
September	21 013	2 108	1 337	1 459	814	1 451	3 381
December	19 688	2 312	1 302	1 637	973	1 487	2 852
March	18 801	2 115	1 218	1 608	697	1 336	3 045
June	16 635	2 070	1 238	1 550	920	1 373	3 302
2015-16							
September	14 961	2 248	1 311	1 179	912	1 296	2 884
TREND (Actual)							
2013-14							
June	21 564	2 224	1 409	1 328	830	1 408	2 798
2014-15							
September	20 879	2 204	1 361	1 506	849	1 448	2 976
December	19 882	2 178	1 288	1 621	843	1 436	3 095
March	18 428	2 158	1 247	1 588	845	1 394	3 094
June	16 782	2 147	1 252	1 472	861	1 344	3 075
2015-16							
September	15 238	2 148	1 274	1 314	890	1 307	3 064

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices *continued*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Information Media and Telecommunications</i>	<i>Financial and Insurance Services</i>	<i>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</i>	<i>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</i>	<i>Other Selected Services</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)						
2013-14	5 986	3 151	9 643	3 290	6 458	157 958
2014-15	5 810	3 794	12 192	3 639	7 476	150 655
2013-14						
June	1 608	888	2 781	^ 860	1 797	40 866
2014-15						
September	1 376	945	3 062	^ 884	^ 1 659	39 039
December	1 655	1 016	3 332	^ 872	1 850	41 657
March	1 505	853	2 416	^ 744	^ 1 564	32 547
June	1 275	980	3 383	^ 1 139	2 404	37 411
2015-16						
September	1 520	950	2 708	^ 669	^ 1 836	32 104
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)						
2015-16						
3 mths to Dec	1 775	903	3 362	648	1 874	34 232
6 mths to Jun	3 101	1 510	4 559	1 201	2 634	54 017
Total fin year	6 396	3 363	10 628	2 519	6 344	120 353
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)						
2013-14						
June	1 610	847	2 619	805	1 586	39 011
2014-15						
September	1 392	920	3 121	877	1 676	39 551
December	1 595	970	3 143	838	1 800	38 596
March	1 544	982	2 734	858	1 911	36 849
June	1 278	931	3 131	1 057	2 036	35 523
2015-16						
September	1 535	926	2 768	665	1 865	32 550
TREND (Actual)						
2013-14						
June	1 508	856	2 803	870	1 639	39 239
2014-15						
September	1 532	923	2 976	839	1 692	39 186
December	1 513	960	3 037	870	1 798	38 523
March	1 475	965	2 987	905	1 910	36 997
June	1 444	947	2 912	882	1 954	35 072
2015-16						
September	1 417	928	2 885	824	1 948	33 237

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Chain volume measures(a)

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and Structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other Selected Industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
2011-12	101 397	58 358	159 652	85 037	13 867	60 714	159 652
2012-13	105 931	58 242	164 060	96 636	9 914	57 517	164 060
2013-14	106 800	51 158	157 958	90 393	9 229	58 336	157 958
2014-15	96 182	52 010	148 192	74 941	8 501	64 750	148 192
2013-14							
September	27 770	13 178	40 950	24 385	2 236	14 320	40 950
December	28 878	13 630	42 510	24 762	2 547	15 202	42 510
March	22 962	10 913	33 876	19 020	2 110	12 752	33 876
June	27 191	13 438	40 623	22 226	2 336	16 063	40 623
2014-15							
September	25 789	12 911	38 700	20 552	1 952	16 195	38 700
December	26 775	14 410	41 185	20 945	2 519	17 721	41 185
March	20 787	11 143	31 930	16 532	1 927	13 472	31 930
June	22 832	13 545	36 377	16 913	2 103	17 362	36 377
2015-16							
September	19 670	11 254	30 924	14 476	1 980	14 467	30 924
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2013-14							
September	27 946	13 564	41 511	24 637	2 412	14 458	41 511
December	27 012	12 404	39 417	23 035	2 313	14 072	39 417
March	25 558	12 685	38 246	21 267	2 293	14 690	38 246
June	26 284	12 504	38 784	21 455	2 210	15 117	38 784
2014-15							
September	25 975	13 250	39 225	20 757	2 107	16 360	39 225
December	25 032	13 175	38 207	19 392	2 304	16 510	38 207
March	23 191	12 982	36 173	18 481	2 087	15 606	36 173
June	21 985	12 603	34 587	16 311	2 002	16 274	34 587
2015-16							
September	19 832	11 565	31 398	14 618	2 141	14 640	31 398
TREND							
2013-14							
September	27 202	13 333	40 529	23 903	2 357	14 266	40 529
December	27 160	12 772	39 934	23 292	2 334	14 309	39 934
March	26 685	12 526	39 211	22 312	2 269	14 633	39 211
June	26 279	12 720	38 997	21 399	2 211	15 387	38 997
2014-15							
September	25 823	13 048	38 870	20 634	2 199	16 036	38 870
December	24 888	13 191	38 079	19 587	2 169	16 322	38 079
March	23 385	12 945	36 339	18 119	2 124	16 095	36 339
June	21 732	12 427	34 164	16 457	2 080	15 626	34 164
2015-16							
September	20 217	11 837	31 949	14 808	2 057	15 123	31 949

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2013-14.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Percentage change, Chain volume measures(a)

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and Structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other Selected Industries	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
2011-12	47.6	10.2	30.9	74.7	8.6	1.4	30.9
2012-13	4.5	-0.2	2.8	13.6	-28.5	-5.3	2.8
2013-14	0.8	-12.2	-3.7	-6.5	-6.9	1.4	-3.7
2014-15	-9.9	1.7	-6.2	-17.1	-7.9	11.0	-6.2
2013-14							
September	1.5	-12.5	-3.4	-1.3	-9.6	-5.8	-3.4
December	4.0	3.4	3.8	1.5	13.9	6.2	3.8
March	-20.5	-19.9	-20.3	-23.2	-17.2	-16.1	-20.3
June	18.4	23.1	19.9	16.9	10.7	26.0	19.9
2014-15							
September	-5.2	-3.9	-4.7	-7.5	-16.4	0.8	-4.7
December	3.8	11.6	6.4	1.9	29.0	9.4	6.4
March	-22.4	-22.7	-22.5	-21.1	-23.5	-24.0	-22.5
June	9.8	21.6	13.9	2.3	9.1	28.9	13.9
2015-16							
September	-13.8	-16.9	-15.0	-14.4	-5.8	-16.7	-15.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2013-14							
September	5.5	-3.4	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.0	2.5
December	-3.3	-8.5	-5.0	-6.5	-4.1	-2.7	-5.0
March	-5.4	2.3	-3.0	-7.7	-0.9	4.4	-3.0
June	2.8	-1.4	1.4	0.9	-3.6	2.9	1.4
2014-15							
September	-1.2	6.0	1.1	-3.3	-4.7	8.2	1.1
December	-3.6	-0.6	-2.6	-6.6	9.3	0.9	-2.6
March	-7.4	-1.5	-5.3	-4.7	-9.4	-5.5	-5.3
June	-5.2	-2.9	-4.4	-11.7	-4.0	4.3	-4.4
2015-16							
September	-9.8	-8.2	-9.2	-10.4	6.9	-10.0	-9.2
TREND							
2013-14							
September	1.7	-4.3	-0.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.3	-0.3
December	-0.2	-4.2	-1.5	-2.6	-1.0	0.3	-1.5
March	-1.7	-1.9	-1.8	-4.2	-2.8	2.3	-1.8
June	-1.5	1.5	-0.5	-4.1	-2.5	5.2	-0.5
2014-15							
September	-1.7	2.6	-0.3	-3.6	-0.6	4.2	-0.3
December	-3.6	1.1	-2.0	-5.1	-1.4	1.8	-2.0
March	-6.0	-1.9	-4.6	-7.5	-2.1	-1.4	-4.6
June	-7.1	-4.0	-6.0	-9.2	-2.1	-2.9	-6.0
2015-16							
September	-7.0	-4.7	-6.5	-10.0	-1.1	-3.2	-6.5

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2013-14.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By type of asset—Current Prices

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)							
2010–11	63 535	65 383	77 919	76 027	76 825	70 579	66 044
2011–12	92 953	96 292	97 594	107 996	106 796	101 975	98 113
2012–13	119 640	125 271	126 439	117 631	113 418	108 037	104 404
2013–14	109 775	114 042	116 782	118 975	118 518	112 018	106 800
2014–15	89 051	96 787	103 842	105 873	101 534	99 060	97 729
2015–16	69 097	70 607	76 759	77 038	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2010–11	1.04	1.01	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.94	1.00
2011–12	1.06	1.02	1.01	0.91	0.92	0.96	1.00
2012–13	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.97	1.00
2013–14	0.97	0.94	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.95	1.00
2014–15	1.10	1.01	0.94	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
2010–11	38 292	41 221	47 624	48 478	52 458	53 324	53 297
2011–12	41 920	43 815	52 710	57 184	54 905	56 983	56 728
2012–13	46 252	48 185	52 841	52 596	52 891	54 751	56 126
2013–14	41 490	41 649	44 838	46 727	48 467	51 100	51 158
2014–15	36 326	41 273	46 105	46 221	49 264	50 754	52 925
2015–16	33 474	33 893	38 944	43 315	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2010–11	1.39	1.29	1.12	1.10	1.02	1.00	1.00
2011–12	1.35	1.29	1.08	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00
2012–13	1.21	1.16	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.00
2013–14	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.00
2014–15	1.46	1.28	1.15	1.15	1.07	1.04	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
2010–11	101 828	106 604	125 543	124 505	129 283	123 903	119 341
2011–12	134 874	140 108	150 305	165 180	161 701	158 958	154 841
2012–13	165 892	173 457	179 279	170 227	166 308	162 789	160 530
2013–14	151 265	155 691	161 621	165 702	166 985	163 118	157 958
2014–15	125 378	138 060	149 948	152 094	150 798	149 814	150 655
2015–16	102 571	104 499	115 704	120 353	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2010–11	1.17	1.12	0.95	0.96	0.92	0.96	1.00
2011–12	1.15	1.11	1.03	0.94	0.96	0.97	1.00
2012–13	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.00
2013–14	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.97	1.00
2014–15	1.20	1.09	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.00
TOTAL (Percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2010–11	15.8	19.9	26.6	20.0	16.5	13.9	11.4
2011–12	32.5	31.4	19.7	32.7	25.1	28.3	29.7
2012–13	23.0	23.8	19.3	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.7
2013–14	-8.8	-10.2	-9.8	-2.7	0.4	0.2	-1.6
2014–15	-17.1	-11.3	-7.2	-8.2	-9.7	-8.2	-4.6
2015–16	-18.2	-24.3	-22.8	-20.9	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current prices

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)</i>	<i>12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)</i>	<i>12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)</i>	<i>3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)</i>	<i>6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)</i>	<i>9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)</i>	<i>12 months actual (Estimate 7)</i>
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MINING (\$ million)

2010-11	49 100	48 839	56 794	54 939	56 944	51 357	46 847
2011-12	79 004	82 380	84 137	93 377	92 248	86 370	81 997
2012-13	113 396	119 290	118 984	108 065	103 622	97 587	94 710
2013-14	99 224	101 482	103 379	103 608	102 528	95 365	90 393
2014-15	74 199	80 201	85 927	85 327	80 752	77 832	76 117
2015-16	53 820	53 058	54 991	56 269	nya	nya	nya

MINING (Realisation Ratio)(a)

2010-11	0.95	0.96	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.91	1.00
2011-12	1.04	1.00	0.97	0.88	0.89	0.95	1.00
2012-13	0.84	0.79	0.80	0.88	0.91	0.97	1.00
2013-14	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.95	1.00
2014-15	1.03	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.94	0.98	1.00

MANUFACTURING (\$ million)

2010-11	10 820	12 534	14 044	13 603	12 897	12 490	12 343
2011-12	11 545	11 867	13 476	13 810	13 812	13 330	13 226
2012-13	10 353	10 394	11 414	10 074	9 204	9 700	9 470
2013-14	7 838	8 304	8 592	9 422	9 059	9 524	9 229
2014-15	6 814	7 234	8 053	8 386	8 470	8 703	8 628
2015-16	6 021	6 410	7 931	8 084	nya	nya	nya

MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio)(a)

2010-11	1.14	0.98	0.88	0.91	0.96	0.99	1.00
2011-12	1.15	1.11	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.99	1.00
2012-13	0.91	0.91	0.83	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.00
2013-14	1.18	1.11	1.07	0.98	1.02	0.97	1.00
2014-15	1.27	1.19	1.07	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.00

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)

2010-11	41 908	45 231	54 705	55 963	59 443	60 056	60 151
2011-12	44 324	45 861	52 692	57 992	55 641	59 258	59 618
2012-13	42 143	43 772	48 882	52 088	53 482	55 502	56 350
2013-14	44 203	45 905	49 650	52 672	55 398	58 228	58 336
2014-15	44 364	50 624	55 968	58 381	61 576	63 280	65 910
2015-16	42 730	45 032	52 781	55 999	nya	nya	nya

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio)(a)

2010-11	1.44	1.33	1.10	1.07	1.01	1.00	1.00
2011-12	1.35	1.30	1.13	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.00
2012-13	1.34	1.29	1.15	1.08	1.05	1.02	1.00
2013-14	1.32	1.27	1.17	1.11	1.05	1.00	1.00
2014-15	1.49	1.30	1.18	1.13	1.07	1.04	1.00

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

RATIOS OF ACTUAL TO SHORT TERM EXPECTATIONS (a), By type of asset and industry—Current prices

<i>Financial Year</i>	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	<i>31 December (collected in September Survey)</i>	<i>30 June (collected in March Survey)</i>	<i>31 December (collected in June Survey)</i>	<i>30 June (collected in December survey)</i>
TYPE OF ASSET				
Buildings and Structures				
2010-11	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.76
2011-12	0.88	0.88	0.99	0.86
2012-13	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.85
2013-14	0.93	0.84	0.95	0.81
2014-15	0.93	0.95	0.97	0.92
Equipment, Plant and Machinery				
2010-11	1.03	1.00	1.07	1.03
2011-12	0.94	0.98	1.05	1.07
2012-13	1.04	1.10	1.07	1.14
2013-14	1.08	1.00	1.16	1.12
2014-15	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17
Total				
2010-11	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.86
2011-12	0.90	0.91	1.01	0.92
2012-13	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93
2013-14	0.97	0.89	1.01	0.89
2014-15	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.00
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2010-11	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.71
2011-12	0.85	0.85	0.94	0.81
2012-13	0.91	0.89	0.84	0.83
2013-14	0.93	0.82	0.93	0.77
2014-15	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.88
Manufacturing				
2010-11	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.92
2011-12	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.91
2012-13	0.84	0.91	0.88	1.06
2013-14	0.95	0.89	1.10	1.04
2014-15	0.97	0.97	1.07	1.04
Other selected industries				
2010-11	1.03	1.01	1.07	1.02
2011-12	0.97	1.02	1.12	1.16
2012-13	1.05	1.06	1.14	1.12
2013-14	1.06	1.01	1.15	1.11
2014-15	1.15	1.17	1.18	1.16
Total				
2010-11	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.86
2011-12	0.90	0.91	1.01	0.92
2012-13	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93
2013-14	0.97	0.89	1.01	0.89
2014-15	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.00

(a) For more information on Realisation Ratios see paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2011-12	11 754	8 714	29 240	2 450	43 183	233	2 080	460	98 113
2012-13	10 134	7 082	31 667	2 912	45 035	353	6 799	421	104 404
2013-14	9 606	6 822	34 064	3 346	46 060	248	6 337	318	106 800
2014-15	11 185	7 145	23 268	3 273	46 395	272	5 831	360	97 729
2013-14									
September	2 201	1 710	8 967	^ 787	11 824	^ 68	1 931	77	27 564
December	2 325	1 745	9 688	846	12 209	63	^ 1 852	75	28 804
March	2 248	1 474	7 274	^ 742	10 174	59	^ 953	^ 95	23 017
June	2 832	1 893	8 135	971	11 853	^ 58	1 601	72	27 415
2014-15									
September	2 796	1 540	7 160	^ 1 000	11 874	* 72	1 630	76	26 147
December	3 164	1 988	6 964	^ 1 059	12 298	69	1 568	89	27 199
March	2 247	1 667	4 375	639	10 763	44	1 317	88	21 141
June	2 978	1 950	4 769	^ 576	11 459	87	1 316	107	23 242
2015-16									
September	2 361	1 766	3 645	^ 597	10 153	85	1 367	101	20 076
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2013-14									
September	2 212	1 744	8 945	770	11 814	np	np	np	27 722
December	2 161	1 621	8 849	782	11 638	np	np	np	26 929
March	2 534	1 647	8 371	857	11 244	np	np	np	25 602
June	2 708	1 803	7 841	952	11 310	np	np	np	26 477
2014-15									
September	2 820	1 577	7 181	966	11 949	np	np	np	26 305
December	2 950	1 842	6 346	977	11 638	np	np	np	25 384
March	2 521	1 870	5 047	741	11 952	np	np	np	23 558
June	2 847	1 845	4 586	568	10 908	np	np	np	22 336
2015-16									
September	2 389	1 823	3 663	573	10 258	np	np	np	20 204
TREND									
2013-14									
September	2 166	1 632	8 821	776	11 556	76	1 841	79	26 992
December	2 257	1 665	8 785	799	11 597	61	1 800	78	27 065
March	2 471	1 682	8 437	863	11 424	58	1 686	81	26 739
June	2 712	1 682	7 873	943	11 450	64	1 617	80	26 476
2014-15									
September	2 828	1 724	7 129	980	11 708	66	1 588	79	26 128
December	2 823	1 783	6 233	910	11 864	62	1 510	84	25 246
March	2 742	1 838	5 296	765	11 570	64	1 399	94	23 747
June	2 630	1 859	4 448	627	11 025	76	1 332	100	22 094
2015-16									
September	2 508	1 833	3 755	533	10 491	91	1 311	104	20 608

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, By state—Current prices

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2011–12	14 902	11 102	12 827	3 031	12 785	935	710	436	56 728
2012–13	13 974	11 146	13 404	2 626	13 134	673	645	525	56 126
2013–14	13 682	11 029	12 082	2 671	9 886	596	859	353	51 158
2014–15	15 819	11 501	11 732	2 975	8 717	623	1 166	393	52 925
2013–14									
September	3 354	2 794	3 000	723	2 737	^ 149	219	^ 103	13 080
December	3 651	2 890	3 425	669	2 449	201	^ 229	^ 93	13 607
March	3 112	2 299	2 450	567	2 189	^ 129	^ 191	^ 84	11 020
June	3 565	3 045	3 208	712	2 512	116	220	^ 74	13 451
2014–15									
September	3 765	2 647	2 878	657	2 340	^ 147	^ 326	* 133	12 893
December	4 258	3 044	3 091	^ 873	2 571	181	352	* 88	14 458
March	3 421	2 494	^ 2 609	^ 618	1 839	^ 126	237	* 61	11 406
June	4 375	3 316	3 154	827	1 967	^ 169	251	^ 111	14 169
2015–16									
September	3 649	2 910	2 541	^ 671	1 776	148	204	^ 129	12 028
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2013–14									
September	3 411	2 898	3 241	784	2 796	np	np	np	13 480
December	3 326	2 659	3 178	585	2 240	np	np	np	12 404
March	3 603	2 664	2 843	639	2 541	np	np	np	12 831
June	3 374	2 802	2 830	680	2 371	np	np	np	12 535
2014–15									
September	3 824	2 724	3 107	713	2 372	np	np	np	13 246
December	3 892	2 825	2 867	762	2 347	np	np	np	13 213
March	3 962	2 911	2 908	701	2 134	np	np	np	13 291
June	4 130	3 023	2 896	786	1 869	np	np	np	13 188
2015–16									
September	3 706	2 995	2 746	731	1 793	np	np	np	12 346
TREND									
2013–14									
September	3 378	2 798	3 279	684	2 615	168	197	99	13 180
December	3 410	2 744	3 073	656	2 494	162	210	85	12 802
March	3 451	2 701	2 943	640	2 399	148	220	89	12 613
June	3 564	2 719	2 909	669	2 401	139	252	94	12 763
2014–15									
September	3 718	2 770	2 936	716	2 398	142	291	94	13 058
December	3 904	2 830	2 957	735	2 286	152	307	90	13 277
March	3 996	2 911	2 905	744	2 123	158	284	90	13 249
June	3 960	2 984	2 845	747	1 932	159	246	98	12 979
2015–16									
September	3 876	3 017	2 806	747	1 768	162	212	112	12 627

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2011–12	26 656	19 816	42 067	5 481	55 967	1 168	2 790	896	154 841
2012–13	24 108	18 228	45 072	5 537	58 169	1 026	7 444	946	160 530
2013–14	23 287	17 850	46 147	6 017	55 946	844	7 196	672	157 958
2014–15	27 004	18 646	35 000	6 249	55 112	895	6 996	753	150 655
2013–14									
September	5 555	4 504	11 967	1 509	14 561	^ 217	2 150	180	40 644
December	5 975	4 635	13 113	1 515	14 658	265	^ 2 082	168	42 411
March	5 360	3 773	9 723	1 308	12 363	^ 188	^ 1 144	^ 179	34 038
June	6 396	4 938	11 343	1 683	14 364	174	1 821	^ 146	40 866
2014–15									
September	6 561	4 187	10 038	^ 1 657	14 214	^ 219	1 955	* 209	39 039
December	7 422	5 032	10 055	1 931	14 869	250	1 921	^ 177	41 657
March	5 668	4 162	6 984	1 258	12 603	^ 170	1 554	^ 149	32 547
June	7 353	5 266	7 923	1 403	13 426	^ 256	1 566	218	37 411
2015–16									
September	6 010	4 677	6 186	1 269	11 929	233	1 571	230	32 104
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2013–14									
September	5 623	4 641	12 186	1 554	14 611	242	2 152	170	41 202
December	5 487	4 280	12 027	1 367	13 878	220	2 054	165	39 332
March	6 137	4 311	11 213	1 496	13 786	221	1 178	191	38 433
June	6 082	4 605	10 670	1 632	13 681	167	1 819	147	39 011
2014–15									
September	6 644	4 301	10 289	1 679	14 321	241	1 953	193	39 551
December	6 842	4 666	9 213	1 738	13 986	210	1 877	177	38 596
March	6 483	4 781	7 954	1 442	14 085	203	1 597	158	36 849
June	6 977	4 867	7 482	1 354	12 777	248	1 567	220	35 523
2015–16									
September	6 095	4 817	6 408	1 304	12 052	255	1 567	212	32 550
TREND									
2013–14									
September	5 544	4 429	12 100	1 460	14 171	244	2 038	178	40 172
December	5 667	4 409	11 858	1 455	14 091	223	2 009	163	39 867
March	5 922	4 383	11 380	1 503	13 823	206	1 906	171	39 352
June	6 276	4 401	10 782	1 612	13 851	204	1 869	174	39 239
2014–15									
September	6 546	4 494	10 065	1 696	14 106	208	1 879	173	39 186
December	6 727	4 613	9 190	1 645	14 150	213	1 817	174	38 523
March	6 738	4 749	8 201	1 508	13 693	222	1 684	184	36 997
June	6 590	4 843	7 292	1 374	12 957	234	1 577	198	35 072
2015–16									
September	6 385	4 850	6 561	1 280	12 259	253	1 523	216	33 237

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2011-12	12 120	8 887	30 342	2 547	44 601	232	2 150	475	101 397
2012-13	10 291	7 150	32 266	2 958	45 592	352	6 883	430	105 931
2013-14	9 606	6 822	34 064	3 346	46 060	248	6 337	318	106 800
2014-15	10 958	7 058	22 777	3 251	45 836	271	5 676	355	96 182
2013-14									
September	2 224	1 712	9 053	791	11 915	68	1 931	77	27 770
December	2 330	1 756	9 701	848	12 246	63	1 860	75	28 878
March	2 242	1 479	7 237	740	10 154	59	957	95	22 962
June	2 810	1 875	8 074	968	11 745	58	1 589	71	27 191
2014-15									
September	2 753	1 526	7 038	996	11 741	72	1 589	75	25 789
December	3 109	1 965	6 850	1 051	12 128	69	1 515	88	26 775
March	2 200	1 645	4 260	634	10 638	44	1 280	86	20 787
June	2 896	1 923	4 629	571	11 330	87	1 292	105	22 832
2015-16									
September	2 265	1 745	3 520	589	10 027	84	1 341	99	19 670
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2013-14									
September	2 232	1 747	9 038	768	11 932	np	np	np	27 946
December	2 162	1 632	8 874	778	11 690	np	np	np	27 012
March	2 524	1 655	8 346	852	11 230	np	np	np	25 558
June	2 687	1 788	7 806	948	11 207	np	np	np	26 284
2014-15									
September	2 783	1 565	7 088	966	11 807	np	np	np	25 975
December	2 910	1 823	6 273	976	11 464	np	np	np	25 032
March	2 480	1 848	4 940	740	11 797	np	np	np	23 191
June	2 784	1 823	4 476	568	10 768	np	np	np	21 985
2015-16									
September	2 305	1 804	3 557	571	10 115	np	np	np	19 832
TREND									
2013-14									
September	2 182	1 638	8 905	774	11 662	76	1 849	80	27 202
December	2 261	1 672	8 819	795	11 652	61	1 807	78	27 160
March	2 461	1 684	8 420	858	11 404	57	1 688	81	26 685
June	2 689	1 675	7 822	940	11 356	63	1 603	79	26 279
2014-15									
September	2 796	1 709	7 056	978	11 564	65	1 552	78	25 823
December	2 784	1 763	6 143	909	11 700	61	1 464	83	24 888
March	2 694	1 817	5 195	764	11 410	63	1 361	92	23 385
June	2 567	1 837	4 341	626	10 877	74	1 302	98	21 732
2015-16									
September	2 429	1 812	3 643	531	10 386	89	1 286	102	20 217

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2013-14.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2011-12	15 227	11 307	13 227	3 134	13 349	964	742	438	58 358
2012-13	14 423	11 492	13 929	2 735	13 785	700	678	535	58 242
2013-14	13 682	11 029	12 082	2 671	9 886	596	859	353	51 158
2014-15	15 548	11 299	11 527	2 915	8 572	613	1 147	388	52 010
2013-14									
September	3 375	2 817	3 022	729	2 763	150	221	103	13 178
December	3 657	2 898	3 428	671	2 450	202	229	93	13 630
March	3 085	2 275	2 427	561	2 164	128	190	83	10 913
June	3 564	3 039	3 204	710	2 509	116	219	74	13 438
2014-15									
September	3 771	2 650	2 882	658	2 343	148	327	133	12 911
December	4 251	3 035	3 081	869	2 556	180	350	88	14 410
March	3 341	2 441	2 552	600	1 795	124	231	60	11 143
June	4 185	3 173	3 013	789	1 877	162	240	107	13 545
2015-16									
September	3 416	2 724	2 387	621	1 657	138	191	121	11 254
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2013-14									
September	3 427	2 923	3 263	786	2 810	np	np	np	13 564
December	3 324	2 669	3 181	582	2 226	np	np	np	12 404
March	3 563	2 638	2 816	628	2 495	np	np	np	12 685
June	3 368	2 799	2 823	675	2 355	np	np	np	12 504
2014-15									
September	3 829	2 729	3 103	714	2 370	np	np	np	13 250
December	3 888	2 820	2 845	761	2 333	np	np	np	13 175
March	3 874	2 854	2 828	684	2 083	np	np	np	12 982
June	3 956	2 896	2 751	756	1 786	np	np	np	12 603
2015-16									
September	3 473	2 807	2 564	681	1 675	np	np	np	11 565
TREND									
2013-14									
September	3 410	2 833	3 319	690	2 645	168	199	98	13 333
December	3 400	2 746	3 070	651	2 475	160	208	85	12 772
March	3 428	2 689	2 927	632	2 367	146	218	89	12 526
June	3 555	2 714	2 899	665	2 381	138	250	95	12 720
2014-15									
September	3 720	2 772	2 928	715	2 388	141	291	95	13 048
December	3 884	2 818	2 927	732	2 269	150	305	91	13 191
March	3 910	2 849	2 824	728	2 073	154	279	90	12 945
June	3 797	2 862	2 709	716	1 848	151	236	96	12 427
2015-16									
September	3 654	2 846	2 627	702	1 670	152	202	107	11 837

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2013-14.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2011-12	27 342	20 192	43 536	5 678	57 836	1 193	2 890	911	159 652
2012-13	24 716	18 642	46 159	5 688	59 259	1 053	7 569	965	164 060
2013-14	23 287	17 850	46 147	6 017	55 946	844	7 196	672	157 958
2014-15	26 507	18 357	34 304	6 166	54 408	884	6 823	743	148 192
2013-14									
September	5 600	4 529	12 078	1 518	14 669	218	2 153	180	40 950
December	5 985	4 654	13 129	1 519	14 701	265	2 090	168	42 510
March	5 327	3 754	9 666	1 301	12 319	187	1 145	178	33 876
June	6 375	4 913	11 275	1 679	14 256	174	1 808	146	40 623
2014-15									
September	6 524	4 176	9 919	1 653	14 084	219	1 915	208	38 700
December	7 360	4 999	9 931	1 920	14 684	249	1 866	177	41 185
March	5 541	4 086	6 811	1 233	12 433	168	1 511	146	31 930
June	7 081	5 096	7 642	1 360	13 207	248	1 531	212	36 377
2015-16									
September	5 681	4 469	5 907	1 210	11 684	223	1 532	219	30 924
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2013-14									
September	5 660	4 670	12 304	1 552	14 736	242	2 153	170	41 511
December	5 484	4 300	12 055	1 360	13 919	218	2 060	165	39 417
March	6 088	4 293	11 164	1 480	13 728	218	1 179	190	38 246
June	6 056	4 587	10 624	1 624	13 563	166	1 805	147	38 784
2014-15									
September	6 613	4 294	10 184	1 680	14 177	239	1 912	194	39 225
December	6 799	4 643	9 116	1 738	13 797	208	1 824	177	38 207
March	6 355	4 702	7 772	1 425	13 881	199	1 554	157	36 173
June	6 740	4 718	7 231	1 324	12 554	239	1 533	215	34 587
2015-16									
September	5 778	4 611	6 131	1 254	11 791	242	1 529	205	31 398
TREND									
2013-14									
September	5 591	4 471	12 224	1 463	14 300	245	2 050	178	40 529
December	5 661	4 418	11 890	1 446	14 128	221	2 014	163	39 934
March	5 889	4 374	11 347	1 491	13 773	203	1 903	170	39 211
June	6 245	4 389	10 718	1 605	13 739	202	1 851	174	38 997
2014-15									
September	6 517	4 481	9 979	1 693	13 952	206	1 842	173	38 870
December	6 668	4 581	9 068	1 641	13 968	211	1 770	174	38 079
March	6 603	4 666	8 023	1 492	13 486	217	1 639	182	36 339
June	6 364	4 699	7 057	1 343	12 727	226	1 539	194	34 164
2015-16									
September	6 075	4 659	6 272	1 235	12 023	240	1 488	209	31 949

(a) Reference year for chain volume measure is 2013-14.

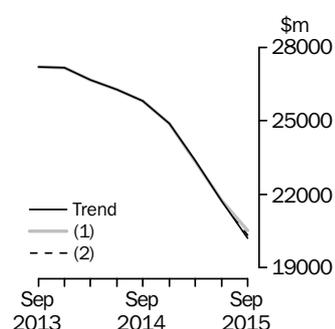
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

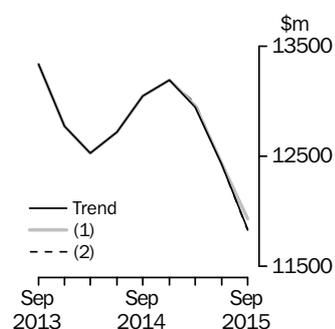
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next quarter's seasonally adjusted estimate rises or falls by a specified percentage (based on the historical average of movements in seasonally adjusted estimates). For further information, see paragraphs 41 and 42 in the Explanatory Notes.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



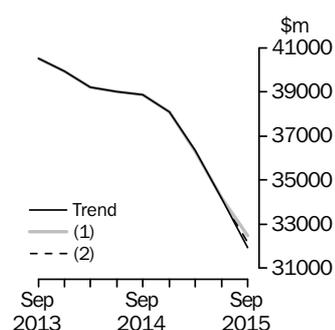
	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 2.1% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.1% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2014						
December	24 888	-3.6	24 888	-3.6	24 888	-3.6
2015						
March	23 385	-6.0	23 340	-6.2	23 379	-6.1
June	21 732	-7.1	21 744	-6.8	21 729	-7.1
September	20 217	-7.0	20 518	-5.6	20 330	-6.4

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 1.9% on this quarter		(2) falls by 1.9% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2014						
December	13 191	1.1	13 191	1.1	13 191	1.1
2015						
March	12 945	-1.9	12 960	-1.7	12 982	-1.6
June	12 427	-4.0	12 430	-4.1	12 423	-4.3
September	11 837	-4.7	11 936	-4.0	11 833	-4.7

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 2.0% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.0% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2014						
December	38 079	-2.0	38 079	-2.0	38 079	-2.0
2015						
March	36 339	-4.6	36 301	-4.7	36 361	-4.5
June	34 164	-6.0	34 195	-5.8	34 174	-6.0
September	31 949	-6.5	32 463	-5.1	32 173	-5.9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of actual and expected new capital expenditure by private businesses for selected industries in Australia. The series have been compiled from data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in its quarterly Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure includes the following industries classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, ANZSIC, 2006:

Mining (Division B)

Manufacturing (Division C)

Other selected industries:

Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (Division D)

Construction (Division E)

Wholesale Trade (Division F)

Retail Trade (Division G)

Transport, Postal and Warehousing (Division I)

Information Media and Telecommunications (Division J)

Finance and Insurance (Division K, excluding ANZSIC class 6330, Superannuation Funds)

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (Division L)

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (Division M)

Other selected services:

Accommodation and Food Services (Division H)

Administrative and Support Services (Division N)

Arts and Recreation Services (Division R)

Other Services (Division S)

3 The survey excludes the following industries:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (Division A)

Public Administration and Safety (Division O)

Education and Training (Division P)

Health Care and Social Assistance (Division Q)

Superannuation Funds (Class 6330)

4 The scope excludes public sector business units (i.e. all departments, authorities and other organisations owned and controlled by Commonwealth, State and Local Government).

5 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure, like most ABS economic collections, takes its frame from Employing and Non-Employing Units on the ABS Business Register which is primarily based on ABN registrations to the Australian Business Register, which is managed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The frame is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses and changes in the characteristics of businesses, such as industry and size.

6 Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) cancels their Australian Business Number (ABN) registration. In addition, businesses which do not remit for Goods and Services Tax and/or Income Tax Withholding purposes for the previous five quarters, are removed from the frame.

7 As noted, the Survey frame includes Employing and Non-Employing Units on the ABS Business Register. However, micro non-employing businesses are excluded. These are very small units on the ABS Business Register, by standard measures of size. While there are a substantial number of these businesses, it is expected that they would not contribute significantly to the estimates, although the impact would vary from industry to industry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATISTICAL UNIT

8 In the Survey of New Capital Expenditure, the statistical unit used to represent businesses, and for which statistics are reported, is the Australian Business Number (ABN) unit, in most cases. The ABN unit is the business unit which has registered for an ABN, and thus appears on the ATO administered Australian Business Register. This unit is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure.

9 For more significant and diverse businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical needs, the statistical unit used is the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). A TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items is available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision and the TAU is classified to the predominant ANZSIC subdivision. Further details about the ABS economic statistical units used in this survey, and in other ABS economic surveys (both sample surveys and censuses), can be found in Chapter 2 of the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA) 2008 (cat. no. 1218.0).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

10 The survey is conducted by mail on a quarterly basis. It is based on a random sample of approximately 8,500 units which is stratified by industry, state/territory and derived employment size. The figures obtained from the selected units are supplemented by data from units which have large capital expenditure and are outside the sample framework, or not adequately covered by it.

11 Respondents are asked to provide data on the same basis as their own management accounts. Where a selected unit does not respond in a given survey period, a value is estimated. If data are subsequently provided, the estimated value is replaced with reported data. Aggregates are calculated from all data using the 'number raised' estimation technique. Data are edited at both individual unit level and at aggregate level.

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

12 Surveys are conducted in respect of each quarter and returns are completed in the 8 or 9 week period after the end of the quarter to which the survey data relate (e.g. June quarter survey returns are completed during July and August).

- 13** Businesses are requested to provide 3 basic figures each survey:
- Actual expenditure incurred during the reference period (Act)
 - A short term expectation (E1)
 - A longer term expectation (E2).

Period to which reported data relates

<u>Survey Quarter</u>	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
December 2014	Act	Act	E1		E2							
March 2015	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2							
June 2015	Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2					
September 2015					Act	E1	E2					
December 2015					Act	Act	E1		E2			
March 2016					Act	Act	Act	E1	E2			
June 2016					Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2	

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

14 This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June) which are presented in tables 5 and 6 of this publication. For example, as the previous table shows for 2015-2016:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2014 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate was available from the March 2015 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate was available from the June 2015 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2015, December 2015 and March 2016 surveys the fourth, fifth and sixth estimates, respectively, are derived from the sum of actual expenditure (for that part of the year completed) and expected expenditure (for the remainder of the year) as recorded in the current quarter's survey
- the final (or seventh) estimate from the June quarter 2016 survey is derived from the sum of the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2015-16 financial year.

15 Businesses are requested to provide actual expenditure data by state/territory each quarter. Prior to 2002, businesses were also asked to provide expected expenditure data by state/territory each December quarter. Since 2002 state/territory expectations data for businesses which operate in more than one state or territory are pro-rated to states/territories based on actual expenditure for the December quarter in each state or territory. Expectations data for businesses operating within a single state/territory are allocated to that state/territory. Expectations for businesses which report no actual expenditure for the December quarter are split equally among the states in which the businesses are known to operate.

16 These expectations data by state/territory are not included in this publication but are released on the ABS Website.

SAMPLE REVISION

17 The survey frames and samples are revised each quarter to ensure that they remain representative of the survey population. The timing for creating each quarter's survey frame is consistent with that of other ABS business surveys. This provides for greater consistency when comparing data across surveys.

18 Additionally, with these revisions to the sample, some of the units from the sampled sector are rotated out of the survey and are replaced by others to spread the reporting workload equitably.

19 Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which adjustments apply are small in size. As an indication of the size of these adjustments, in the September quarter 2015 they represented about 0.76% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

20 The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. For more information, users are referred to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0).

21 In order to classify new capital expenditure by industry, each statistical unit (as defined above) is classified to the (ANZSIC) industry in which it mainly operates.

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

22 The chain volume measures appearing in this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in the chosen reference year (currently 2013-14). The current price values may be thought to be the product of a price and quantity. The value in chain volume terms can be derived by linking together movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

continued

and applying compound movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Each year's quarter-to-quarter growth rates in the chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous financial year, except for those quarters of the latest incomplete year which are based upon the second most recent financial year. Quarterly chain volume estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.

23 With each release of the September quarter issue of this publication, a new base year is introduced and the reference year is advanced one year to coincide with it. With the release of the September quarter 2015 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures currently have 2013-14 as their base year rather than 2012-13.

24 A change in the reference year changes levels but not growth rates for all periods. A change in the base year can result in revisions, small in most cases, to growth rates for the last year.

25 Chain volume measures are not generally additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not, in general, sum to a total in the way original current price components do. For capital expenditure data, this means that the original chain volume estimates for the states will not add to total capital expenditure for Australia. In order to minimise the impact of this, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity does exist for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and those immediately preceding it. For further information on chain volume measures refer to *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0)

DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

26 Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between each of the prior six estimates of expenditure for that financial year and the actual expenditure (see page 7 for an explanation of the derivation of the seven estimates). The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicate how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at the various times of reporting. Realisation ratios can also be formed separately for three or six month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectation components (e.g. six months actual and six months expected expenditure).

27 Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates. Once this has been done the predictions can be more validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years. For example, if one wished to make a prediction about actual expenditure for 2015-16 based on the September 2015 survey results and compare this with 2014-15 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

28 There are many ways in which realisation ratios can be applied to make predictions of actual expenditure for a future period. A range of realisation ratios for both type of asset and industry estimates is provided in tables 5 and 6.

29 In using realisation ratios to adjust expectations data, attention should be paid to the range of values that has occurred in the past. A wide range of values is indicative of volatility in the realisation patterns and hence greater caution should be exercised regarding the predictive value of the expectation, even after adjustment by application of realisation ratios. This is particularly the case with the early 12 month expectations for the following financial year collected in the December and March surveys.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

30 Estimates provided in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors. The most common way of quantifying sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate. Details of standard errors are on pages 34 and 35 of this publication.

31 Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '**' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. These annotations have only been applied to estimates from the March quarter 2009.

32 Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. These errors can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, treatment of non-response, inaccurate reporting by respondents, errors in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers, and errors in data entry and processing.

33 Estimates for the latest quarter presented in this publication are considered preliminary and revised estimates will be released with the next issue. As discussed in Paragraphs 37 to 42 below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data become available.

34 It is difficult to measure the size of non-sampling errors. However, every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise their effects. In addition, respondents may have difficulties in allocating to the appropriate state(s) expenditure on some equipment items such as mobile assets (e.g. aircraft, bulk oil carriers, satellites, off-shore drilling platforms and large computer installations supporting a national network). Where such difficulties exist expenditure is allocated to the state of the businesses' head office or, in the case of aircraft, is allocated across states in proportion to the likely use of the asset.

35 The Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) were progressively implemented in Australia from 1 January 2005. As a result, a number of items in the financial accounts of Australian businesses were affected by changed definitions which in turn impacted upon both Income Statements and Balance Sheets. A range of ABS economic collections source data from financial accounts of businesses and use those data to derive economic statistics. There have been no changes in the associated economic definitions.

36 After monitoring data items in the immediate years following March quarter 2005 it was concluded that most affected published data series were impacted by data breaks but that the magnitude of such breaks could not be determined without imposing disproportionate load upon data providers to ABS surveys and other administratively collected data.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

37 The quarterly original actual new capital expenditure series in this publication are affected in varying degrees by seasonal influences. The seasonal adjustment process estimates and removes the effects of normal seasonal variations from the original series so that the effects of other influences can be more easily recognised.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

38 In the seasonal adjustment process, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors (e.g. increase in June quarter capital expenditure due to the impending end of the financial year) to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates. Particular care should be taken in interpreting quarterly movements in the seasonally adjusted estimates because seasonal adjustment does not remove the effect of irregular or non-seasonal influences (e.g. change in interest rates) and reflects the sampling and other errors to which the original estimates are subject.

39 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. The Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

40 Seasonally adjusted estimates by asset type for Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory are not separately available because of the high sampling variability associated with them. They are included in totals for Australia and while a combined residual can be derived, the measure should not be considered reliable.

TREND ESTIMATES

41 The trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted estimates. The 7-term Henderson moving average is symmetric, but as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the moving average are applied. The asymmetric moving average has been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series and enable trend estimates for recent quarters to be produced. Estimates of the trend will be improved at the current end of the time series as additional observations become available. This improvement is due to the application of different asymmetric moving averages for the most recent three quarters. As a result of the improvement, revisions to the trend estimates will generally be observed for the most recent three quarters.

42 There may also be revisions because of changes in the original estimates. As a result of these revisions, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will also be revised. For further information, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trend, An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6345 or email <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

43 A description of the terms used in this publication is given below:

44 *New capital expenditure* refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time.

45 Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

- Buildings and structures: Includes industrial and commercial buildings, houses, flats, home units, water and sewerage installations, lifts, heating, ventilating and similar equipment forming an integral part of buildings and structures, land development and construction site development, roads, bridges, wharves, harbours, railway lines, pipelines, power and telephone lines. Also includes mine development (e.g. construction of shafts in underground mines, preparation of mining and quarrying sites for open cut extraction and other developmental operations primarily for commencing or extending production). Excludes purchases of land, previously occupied buildings and speculatively built projects intended for sale before occupation:
- Equipment, plant and machinery: Includes plant, machinery, vehicles, electrical apparatus, office equipment, furniture, fixtures and fittings not forming an integral part of buildings, durable containers, special tooling, etc. Also includes goods imported for the first time whether previously used outside Australia or not.

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL
ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS
STATISTICS

46 The statistics for new capital expenditure shown in this publication differ from estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure shown in the Australian National Accounts for the following reasons:

- National Accounts estimates incorporate data from other sources as well as information from the new capital expenditure survey. For example, annual estimates for capital expenditure on 'machinery and equipment' are based on the ABS' annual Economic Activity Survey combined with data from the Australian Taxation Office. Quarterly estimates are interpolated between and extrapolated from the annual estimates using a variety of indicators including this survey. The ABS's quarterly Building Activity Survey and Engineering Construction Survey are the main sources for estimating the National Accounts dwellings and other buildings and structures items.
- National Accounts estimates include capital expenditure by all private businesses including units classified to agriculture, forestry and fishing, education, and health and community services industries and capital expenditure on dwellings by households. Data for these sectors are excluded from this publication.
- National Accounts estimates include the value of work done on speculative construction projects as the work is put into place. The statistics in this publication, however, include full value of the speculative projects as new capital expenditure of the purchases (if in scope), when the project is sold.
- National accounts estimates of gross fixed capital formation relate to acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets, whereas the survey figures are acquisitions of new fixed tangible assets only.

47 For a more detailed explanation of the concepts and methods used in compiling the National Accounts estimates see *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).

48 The estimates of capital expenditure on buildings and other structures will differ with estimates of Construction activity published in Construction Work Done, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 8755.0). The latter publication presents estimates of building and engineering construction work collected by the Building Activity Survey and the Engineering Construction Survey. Estimates of construction activity are based on the value of actual work done during the quarter of individual building or construction jobs by builders, and do not necessarily equate to capitalisation of this work by the builders' eventual clients. Estimates of capital expenditure in this publication are based on data reported by businesses (that is, the builders' clients) from their financial or management accounts for purchases of buildings and structures.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

49 Users may also wish to refer the following publications:

- *Information Paper: Changes to Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure statistics, September 2009* (cat. no. 5625.0.55.001)
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0)
- *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0)
- *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0)
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0)
- *Construction Work Done, Australia* (cat no 8755.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0)
- *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes* (cat. no. 5248.0)

50 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

51 In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry and state information may be made available on request, the cost for such a service being dependent upon the amount of data requested. For example, data are generally available at the ANZSIC subdivision (2 digit) level.

ABS WEBSITE

52 The ABS website contains most of the data included in this publication but with a longer time series. In addition to the series in this publication, data for Manufacturing Subdivisions and State by Industry data are also available.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

53 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

APPENDIX SAMPLING ERRORS

LEVEL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic.

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a level estimate.

Let us say that the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$32,104m and the calculated standard error in this case is \$451m. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of \$32,104m.

For instance, the standard error of \$451m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range \$31,653m to \$32,555m ($\$32,104\text{m} \pm \451m)
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real value falls within the range \$31,202m to \$33,006m ($\$32,104\text{m} \pm \902m)

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for September Quarter 2015 estimates.

	<i>Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	98	75	144
Manufacturing	22	123	126
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	47	16	47
Construction	10	144	145
Wholesale Trade	58	61	87
Retail Trade	62	74	93
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	38	136	142
Information Media and Telecommunications	—	55	55
Financial and Insurance Services	39	37	58
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	201	105	253
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10	86	87
Other Selected Services	134	140	220
Total	267	347	451
New South Wales	116	199	246
Victoria	87	167	202
Queensland	140	142	220
South Australia	82	71	109
Western Australia	177	92	191
Tasmania	8	7	12
Northern Territory	57	18	59
Australian Capital Territory	1	22	22
Australia	267	347	451

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate.

Let us say that one quarter the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$37,411m and the next quarter the published level estimate is \$32,104m.

In this example the calculated standard error for the movement estimate is \$496m. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of \$5,307m.

For instance, the standard error of \$496m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement over the two quarter period falls within the range \$4,811m to \$5,803m ($\$5,307m \pm \$496m$).
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real movement falls within the range \$4,315m to \$6,299m ($\$5,307m \pm \$992m$).

The following table shows the standard errors for September Quarter 2015 movement estimates.

	<i>Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	63	50	84
Manufacturing	36	139	151
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	32	29	42
Construction	18	290	288
Wholesale Trade	16	94	95
Retail Trade	63	68	90
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	121	143	172
Information Media and Telecommunications	—	55	55
Financial and Insurance Services	21	41	48
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	240	82	256
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	36	93	101
Other Selected Services	127	146	185
Total	346	440	496
New South Wales	105	222	229
Victoria	81	210	209
Queensland	302	254	384
South Australia	7	84	83
Western Australia	91	113	138
Tasmania	8	33	33
Northern Territory	22	44	48
Australian Capital Territory	1	31	31
Australia	346	440	496

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

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