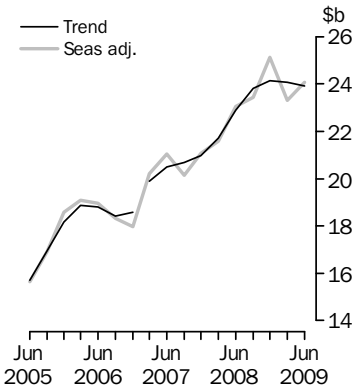
JUNE QUARTER 2009 5625.0

Australian Bureau of Statistics

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 27 AUG 2009

New Capital Expenditure
in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Jun Qtr 09 $m	Mar Qtr 09 to Jun Qtr 09 % change	Jun Qtr 08 to Jun Qtr 09 % change
Trend estimates(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	23 925	–0.6	4.5
Buildings & structures	12 244	0.9	20.6
Equipment, plant & machinery	11 659	–2.9	–8.5
Seasonally adjusted(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	24 070	3.3	4.4
Buildings & structures	12 072	0.7	21.6
Equipment, plant & machinery	12 008	5.3	–7.1

(a) In volume terms.

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure (in volume terms) fell 0.6% in the June quarter 2009 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 3.3%.
- The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 0.9% this quarter while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 0.7%.
- The equipment, plant and machinery trend volume estimate fell 2.9% in the June quarter 2009. In seasonally adjusted terms the estimate rose 5.3%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT PRICE TERMS)

- This issue includes the seventh and final estimate for 2008-09 and the third estimate for 2009-10.
- Estimate 7 for 2008-09 is $101,134m. This is 16.9% higher than Estimate 7 for 2007-08. Estimate 7 is 1.4% higher than Estimate 6 for 2008-09.
- Estimate 3 for 2009-10 is $90,557m. This is 10.4% lower than the third estimate for 2008-09.
- See pages 6 to 9 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Paul Doran on Sydney (02) 9268 4357.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
September 2009	26 November 2009
December 2009	25 February 2010
March quarter 2010	27 May 2010
June quarter 2010	26 August 2010

INTERPRETING TREND ESTIMATES

The trend series in this publication should be interpreted with caution as the underlying behaviour of a number of series may have been impacted by global economic conditions and the Federal Government's Economic Security Package implemented in December 2008.

CHANGES IN NEXT ISSUE

Commencing with September quarter 2009 reference period, the frame information and sample design for the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure have been improved by incorporation of the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (cat. no. 1292.0), replacing the 1993 ANZSIC, the inclusion of non-employing businesses which contribute significantly to economic activity and integration of updated size variable information for each business on the frame. These changes will result in impacts on our Survey estimates, relative to current published historic series.

These changes will be managed for the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure published statistics by production of revised historic series which align past published estimates to the estimates including statistical changes introduced from September quarter 2009. An information paper describing these changes in more detail is scheduled for release in early November. The information paper will include mock-ups of the time series spreadsheets and publication as they will appear from the September 2009 issue.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
TAU	type of activity unit

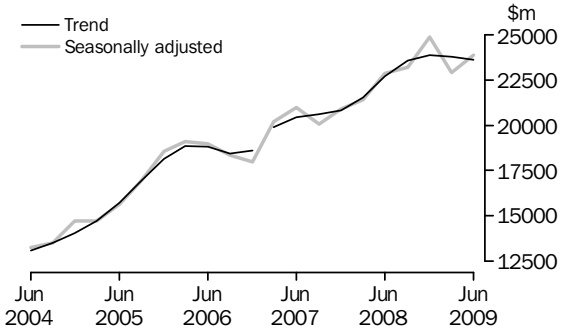
Peter Harper
Acting Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

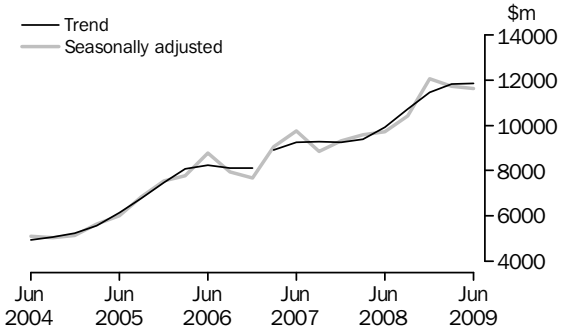
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure fell 0.6% in the June quarter 2009. By asset type, the trend estimate for building and structures rose 0.9% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.9%. The seasonally adjusted series for total new capital expenditure rose 3.3% in the June quarter 2009.



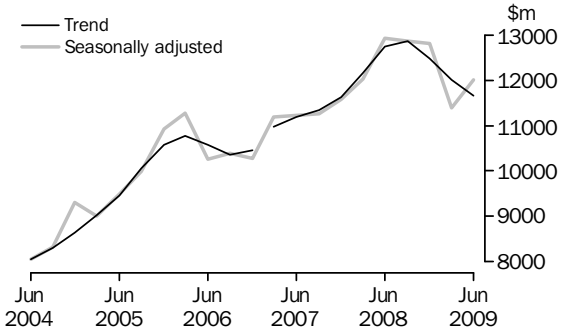
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 0.9% in the June quarter 2009. Building for Other selected industries rose 3.8%, Manufacturing rose 2.0% while Mining building fell 1.3%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for buildings and structures rose 0.7% in the June quarter 2009.



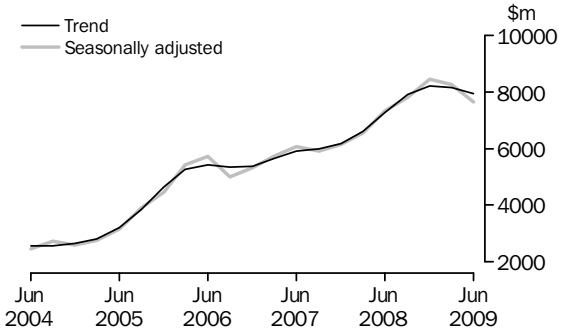
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.9% in the June quarter 2009. Mining fell 4.8%, Manufacturing fell 2.5% and Other selected industries fell 2.2% in the quarter. The seasonally adjusted series rose 5.3%. Other selected industries rose 10.4%, Manufacturing rose 4.0% and Mining fell 7.2%. The increase was widespread across the industry divisions of Other selected industries and relatively strong for the small business sector. Communication with businesses indicated that this increase was stimulated by the Federal Government's investment allowance scheme incentives.



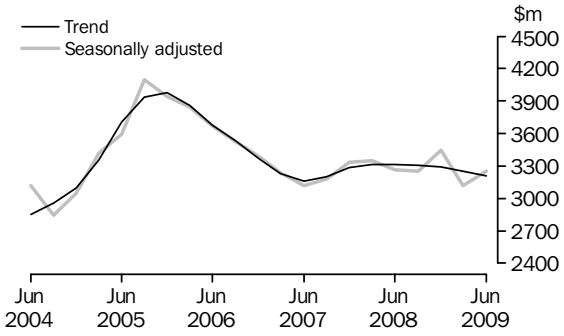
MINING

The trend estimate for Mining fell 2.2% in the June quarter 2009. The buildings and structures asset type fell 1.3%, while equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.8%. The seasonally adjusted June quarter estimate for Mining fell 6.3%. By asset type, buildings and structures fell 6.0% in the quarter while equipment, plant and machinery fell 7.2%, in seasonally adjusted terms.



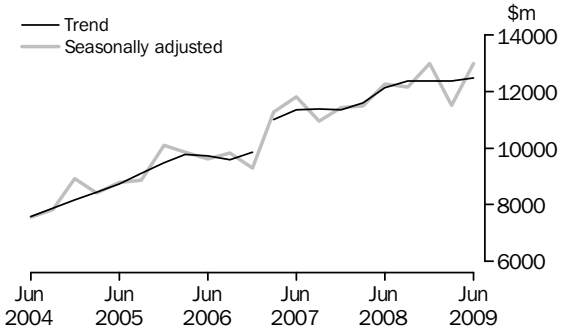
MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing trend estimate fell 1.2% in the June quarter 2009. Buildings and structures rose 2.0% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.5%. The seasonally adjusted June quarter estimate for Manufacturing rose 4.6%. Buildings and structures rose 5.9% while equipment, plant and machinery rose 4.0%.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other selected industries rose 0.5% in the June quarter 2009. Buildings and structures rose 3.8% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.2%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Other selected industries rose 9.8%. Buildings and structures rose 8.8% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 10.4%.



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 paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

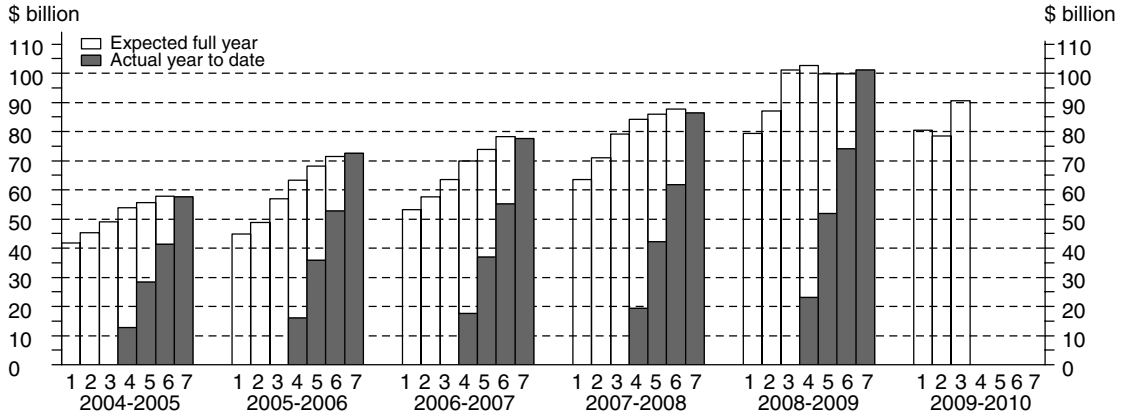
The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

		COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATE.....		
Estimate	Based on data reported at:	*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 7 for total capital expenditure for 2008-09 is $101,134 million. This is 16.9% higher than Estimate 7 for 2007-08. Estimate 7 is 1.4% higher than Estimate 6 for 2008-09.

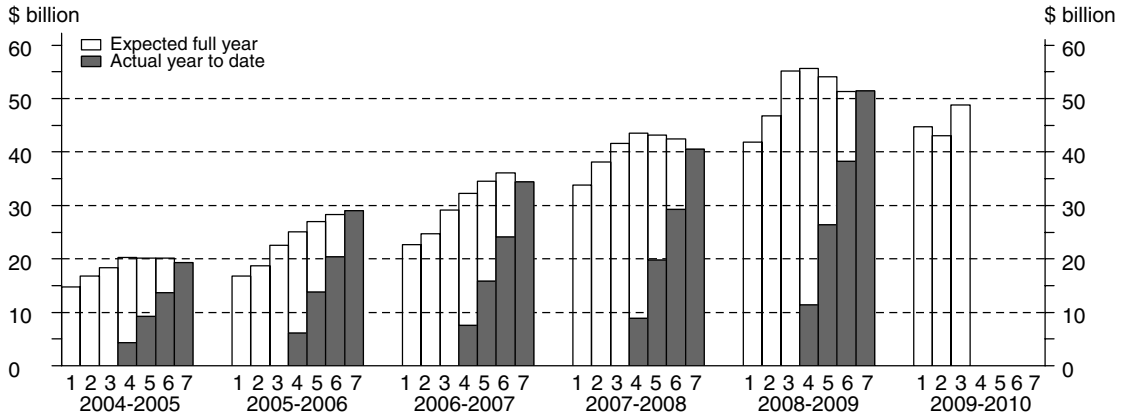
Estimate 3 for total capital expenditure for 2009-10 is $90,557 million. This is 10.4% lower than Estimate 3 for 2008-09. The key contributors to this decline have been Mining (-9.0%), Other services (-17.8%), Manufacturing (-15.4%) and Property and Business Services (-15.3%). Estimate 3 is 15.4% higher than Estimate 2 for 2009-10. All industries rose between these estimates, with Mining (+17.7%) the most significant contributor.



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 7 for buildings and structures for 2008-09 is $51,440 million which is 27.1% higher than Estimate 7 for buildings and structures for 2007-08. Transport (88.3%) and Mining (35.3%) rose strongly in the year between these estimates. Estimate 7 is 0.3% higher than Estimate 6 for 2008-09.

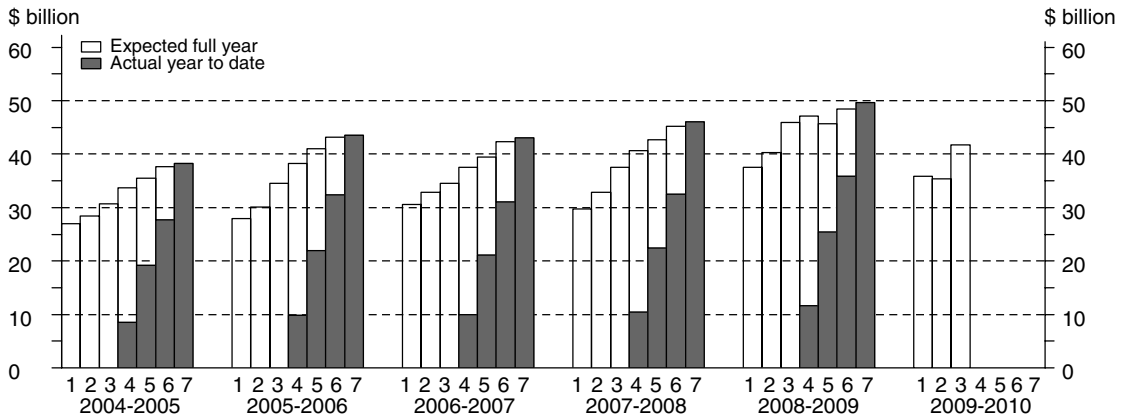
Estimate 3 for buildings and structures for 2009-10 is $48,833 million. This is 11.4% lower than Estimate 3 for 2008-09. The industries contributing most to this difference were Mining (-9.3%) and Other services (-15.1%). Estimate 3 for buildings and structures is 13.4% higher than Estimate 2 for 2009-10. Mining (17.3%) was the dominant contributor to the change between these estimates.



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Estimate 7 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2008-09 is $49,694 million. This is 8.0% higher than the same estimate for 2007-08. Transport (29.0%) and Mining (17.7%) were the major contributors to this increase. Estimate 7 for equipment, plant and machinery is 2.6% higher than Estimate 6 for 2008-09.

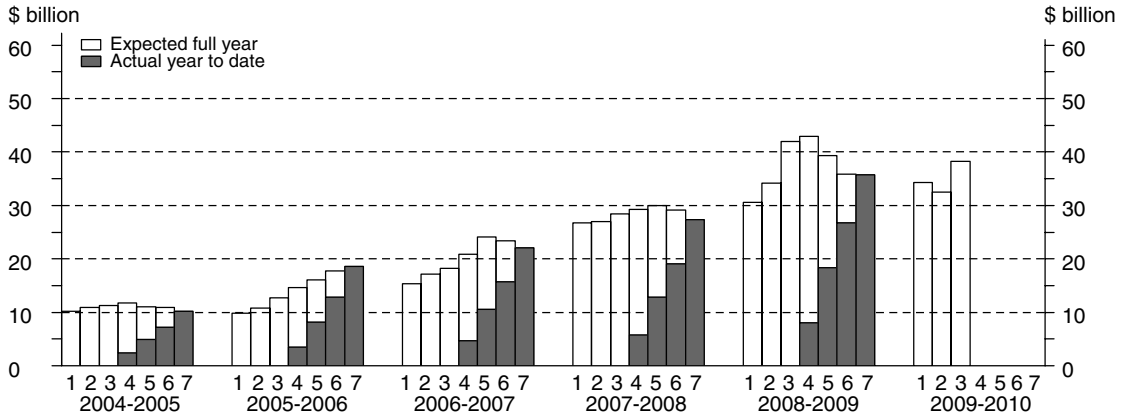
Estimate 3 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2009-10 is $41,724 million. This is 9.2% lower than the same estimate for 2008-09. Weakness in Manufacturing (-19.5%) and Other services (-23.2%) have contributed most to this decrease between estimates. Estimate 3 is 18.0% higher than Estimate 2 for 2009-10. By industry, Mining (18.8%) and Transport (30.7%) have been the major contributors to this increase.



MINING

Estimate 7 for Mining for 2008-09 is $35,675 million. This is 30.4% higher than Estimate 7 for 2007-08. Buildings and structures rose 35.3% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 17.7%. Estimate 7 is 0.6% lower than Estimate 6 for 2008-09. Both buildings and structures (-0.8%) and equipment, plant and machinery (-0.2%) were weaker.

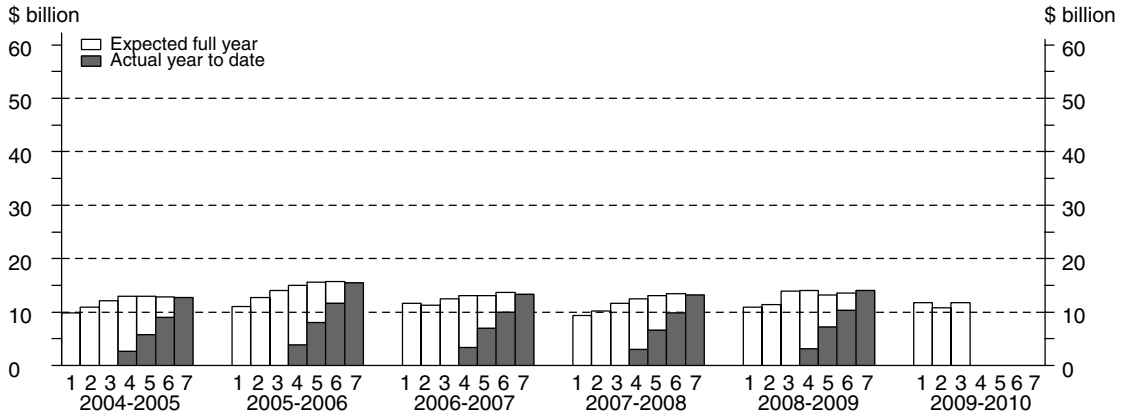
Estimate 3 for Mining for 2009-10 is $38,220 million. This is 9.0% lower than the corresponding estimate for 2008-09. Estimate 3 for building and structures is 9.3% lower and equipment, plant and machinery is 7.9% lower than corresponding estimates for 2008-09. Estimate 3 is 17.7% higher than Estimate 2 for 2009-10. By asset type, both building and structures (17.3%) and equipment, plant and machinery (18.8%) are higher.



MANUFACTURING

Estimate 7 for Manufacturing for 2008-09 is $14,004 million. This is 5.8% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2007-08. Buildings and structures rose most significantly (17.4%) between these estimates. Estimate 7 for Manufacturing 2008-09 rose 3.2% from Estimate 6 for 2008-09. Buildings and structures asset class rose 7.6% while Equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.0% between these estimates.

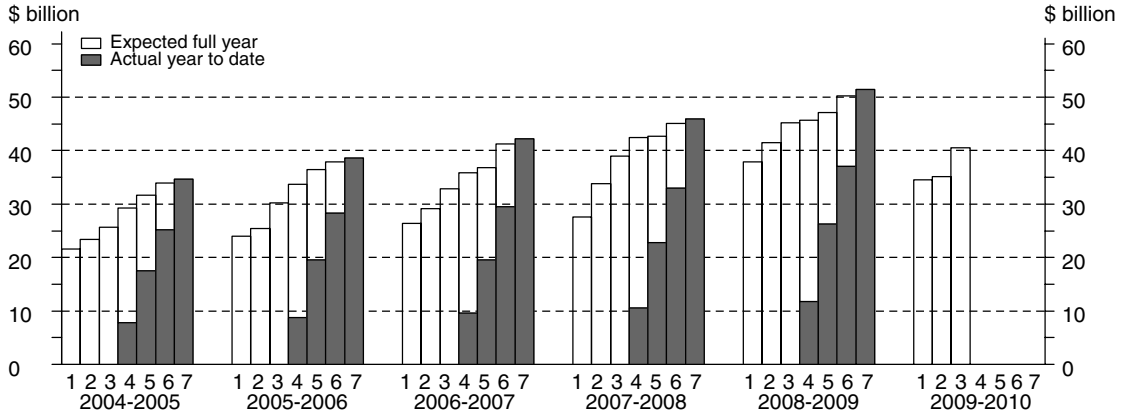
Estimate 3 for Manufacturing for 2009-10 is $11,795 million. This is 15.4% lower than Estimate 3 for 2008-09. Equipment, plant and machinery fell 19.5% while building and structures fell 8.4% between these estimates. Estimate 3 is 9.3% higher than Estimate 2 for 2009-10. Both asset types are higher compared to Estimate 2 with equipment, plant and machinery up 13.5% and buildings and structures up 3.4%.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 7 for Other selected industries for 2008-09 is $51,455 million. This is 12.1% higher than Estimate 7 for 2007-08. Transport (44.3%) and Other services (13.2%) are the major contributors to this increase. Estimate 7 is 2.4% higher than Estimate 6 for 2008-09. By asset type, equipment, plant and machinery rose 3.9% while buildings and structures rose 0.2%.

Estimate 3 for Other selected industries for 2009-10 is $40,543 million which is 10.2% lower than Estimate 3 for 2008-09. Building and structures is 15.8% lower and equipment, plant and machinery 6.3% lower than Estimate 3 for 2008-09. Estimate 3 is 15.2% higher than Estimate 2 for 2009-10. Transport (19.4%) and Other services (10.7%) rose significantly between these estimates.



IN CURRENT PRICE TERMS

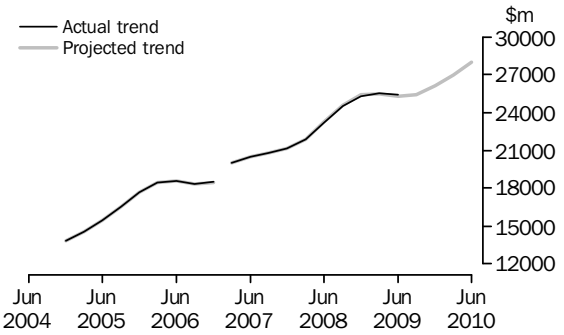
PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SERIES

The projected series below apply historical realisation ratios to contemporary expectations to convert these to quarterly figures. Trend estimates of resultant quarterly time series of actual and expected expenditure are produced.

The following graphs, with accompanying commentary, show the projected capital expenditure series based on June quarter 2009 data, which includes expected expenditure up to and including the June quarter 2010. Please see paragraphs 29 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for further details about the methodology and cautionary notes for these series.

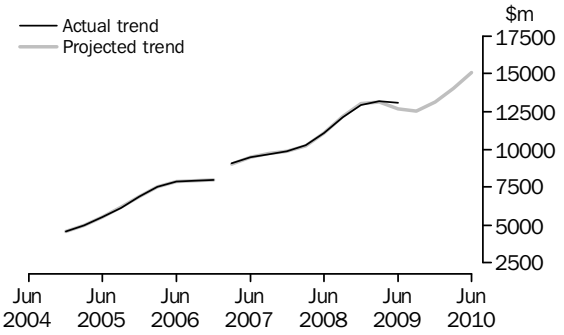
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expectations for 2009-10, reported in the June quarter, strengthened in current price terms relative to the same expectations reported in earlier periods. The actual trend series was slightly weaker in the June quarter 2009. The projection for the total capital expenditure series is for a return to growth to the end of the financial year 2009-10.



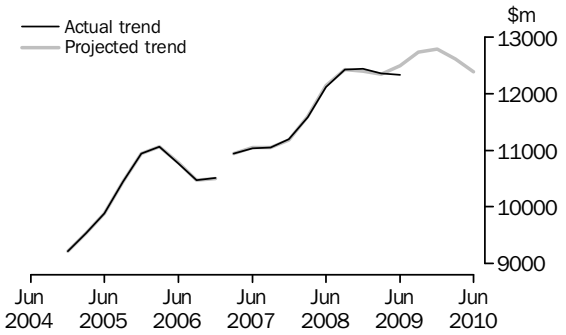
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The actual trend for buildings and structures was essentially flat in the June quarter 2009, slightly above the projected trend. The projections for buildings and structures indicate a dip in expenditure in the September quarter, before a rise in the series to the end of the 2009-10 financial year. Expenditure expectations for 2009-10 rose strongly in the June quarter, with the increase being concentrated in Mining.



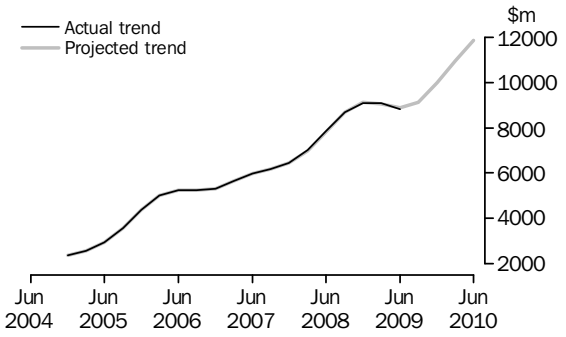
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Projections of expenditure for equipment, plant and machinery indicate near term growth before a decline in the June half 2010. The actual trend in the June 2009 quarter tracked slightly below the series projection.



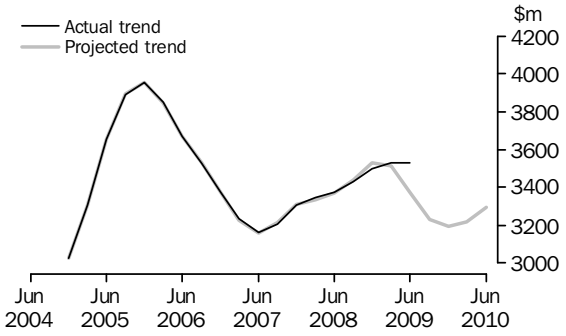
MINING

The Mining industry has delivered weakness in capital expenditure relative to the strong growth in the series since the start of 2005. The modelled projections imply that this series will hover around the $9 billion per quarter level through the next quarter but resume a strong growth trajectory as the 2009-10 financial year progresses.



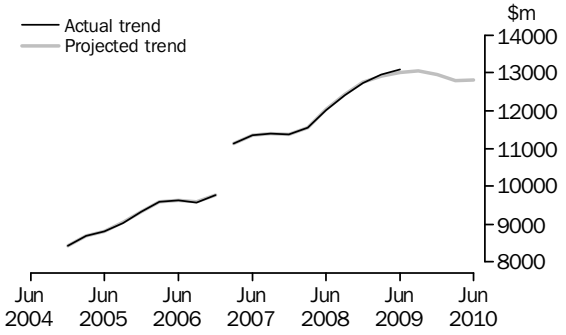
MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing actual trend series was flat in the June quarter 2009. The model is projecting imminent weakness in the series before some recovery in expenditure from mid 2009-10. Expectations data collected in the June quarter survey for 2009-10 increased substantially compared to the expectations for 2009-10 collected in the March quarter survey.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The projected trend for the Other selected industries series suggests a flat period in quarterly expenditure in the financial year ahead.



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

	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
Period	*Mining* $m	*Manu-facturing* $m	*Other selected industries* $m	*Total* $m	*Mining* $m	*Manu-facturing* $m	*Other selected industries* $m	*Total* $m	*Mining* $m	*Manu-facturing* $m	*Other selected industries* $m	*Total* $m
ORIGINAL (Actual)												
2007–08	19 755	4 048	16 675	40 478	7 598	9 189	29 214	46 000	27 353	13 237	45 889	86 478
2008–09	26 734	4 751	19 955	51 440	8 941	9 253	31 500	49 694	35 675	14 004	51 455	101 134
2007–08												
March	4 614	1 048	3 837	9 500	1 693	2 081	6 359	10 132	6 307	3 129	10 195	19 632
June	5 714	1 059	4 424	11 197	2 541	2 390	8 516	13 447	8 255	3 449	12 940	24 644
2008–09												
September	6 032	1 042	4 318	11 392	2 022	2 125	7 459	11 606	8 055	3 166	11 777	22 998
December	7 723	1 415	5 840	14 978	2 620	2 602	8 628	13 850	10 343	4 017	14 468	28 828
March	6 393	1 113	4 363	11 869	1 975	2 020	6 417	10 412	8 368	3 132	10 780	22 281
June	6 586	1 182	5 433	13 202	2 323	2 507	8 996	13 825	8 909	3 689	14 429	27 027
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)												
2009–10												
6 mths to Dec	14 359	2 192	8 382	24 934	4 915	3 723	14 055	22 693	19 275	5 915	22 437	47 627
6 mths to Jun	14 172	2 436	7 292	23 899	4 773	3 444	10 814	19 031	18 945	5 880	18 106	42 930
Total fin year	28 531	4 629	15 674	48 833	9 689	7 166	24 869	41 724	38 220	11 795	40 543	90 557
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2007–08												
March	4 993	1 104	4 350	10 447	1 976	2 311	7 207	11 493	6 968	3 415	11 557	21 940
June	5 488	1 075	4 238	10 802	2 340	2 223	7 706	12 268	7 828	3 298	11 944	23 070
2008–09												
September	6 422	1 044	4 408	11 874	2 186	2 311	7 798	12 294	8 608	3 355	12 206	24 168
December	7 056	1 325	5 286	13 667	2 324	2 347	8 158	12 830	9 380	3 672	13 444	26 496
March	6 906	1 169	4 961	13 036	2 297	2 253	7 322	11 872	9 203	3 421	12 283	24 908
June	6 331	1 206	5 266	12 804	2 125	2 334	8 095	12 555	8 457	3 540	13 361	25 359
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)												
2007–08												
March	5 028	1 040	4 184	10 252	1 976	2 306	7 298	11 580	7 005	3 346	11 543	21 893
June	5 641	1 085	4 363	11 089	2 191	2 287	7 635	12 113	7 833	3 372	12 008	23 213
2008–09												
September	6 382	1 142	4 605	12 129	2 301	2 286	7 837	12 425	8 683	3 429	12 411	24 523
December	6 799	1 192	4 917	12 908	2 288	2 304	7 838	12 430	9 086	3 496	12 736	25 319
March	6 825	1 222	5 143	13 190	2 247	2 309	7 799	12 354	9 072	3 530	12 950	25 552
June	6 616	1 224	5 258	13 098	2 204	2 304	7 819	12 326	8 820	3 528	13 087	25 436

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

2 ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

Period	Mining	Manu-facturing	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage	Finance and insurance	Property and business services	Other services	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)										
2007–08	27 353	13 237	3 196	3 054	4 772	8 016	3 176	11 165	12 508	86 478
2008–09	35 675	14 004	2 963	3 544	5 412	11 570	3 374	10 435	14 156	101 134
2007–08										
March	6 307	3 129	721	619	832	1 765	651	^ 2 602	3 005	19 632
June	8 255	3 449	872	886	1 370	2 503	854	3 023	3 432	24 644
2008–09										
September	8 055	3 166	^ 568	792	1 195	2 542	907	2 596	3 178	22 998
December	10 343	4 017	693	900	1 597	3 536	941	3 219	3 583	28 828
March	8 368	3 132	^ 665	738	^ 973	2 680	751	1 827	3 144	22 281
June	8 909	3 689	1 037	1 114	1 647	2 812	775	2 794	4 250	27 027
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)										
2009–10										
6 mths to Dec	19 275	5 915	1 229	1 297	2 446	5 963	1 587	3 919	5 996	47 627
6 mths to Jun	18 945	5 880	1 146	1 375	1 834	3 857	1 333	3 594	4 966	42 930
Total fin year	38 220	11 795	2 375	2 671	4 280	9 820	2 921	7 513	10 962	90 557
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)										
2007–08										
March	6 968	3 415	789	745	1 014	2 045	726	2 943	3 294	21 940
June	7 828	3 298	737	801	1 320	2 285	834	2 702	3 265	23 070
2008–09										
September	8 608	3 355	643	813	1 198	2 672	906	2 706	3 268	24 168
December	9 380	3 672	682	822	1 380	3 239	874	3 093	3 355	26 496
March	9 203	3 421	735	898	1 174	3 050	871	2 082	3 472	24 908
June	8 457	3 540	860	995	1 622	2 627	732	2 484	4 042	25 359
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)										
2007–08										
March	7 005	3 346	793	763	1 218	2 003	786	2 817	3 163	21 893
June	7 833	3 372	720	782	1 218	2 337	825	2 848	3 279	23 213
2008–09										
September	8 683	3 429	672	807	1 218	2 764	878	2 798	3 273	24 523
December	9 086	3 496	688	845	1 269	3 001	883	2 678	3 372	25 319
March	9 072	3 530	749	902	1 364	2 999	837	2 503	3 596	25 552
June	8 820	3 528	816	970	1 464	2 857	783	2 332	3 866	25 436

^ 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 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
Period	*Buildings and structures* $m	*Equipment, plant and machinery* $m	*Total* $m	*Mining* $m	*Manufacturing* $m	*Other selected industries* $m	*Total* $m
			ORIGINAL				
2005–06	30 977	42 448	73 574	19 518	15 560	38 463	73 574
2006–07	34 461	43 090	77 552	22 118	13 264	42 169	77 552
2007–08	38 129	47 794	85 924	26 251	13 195	46 478	85 924
2008–09	47 047	49 073	96 120	32 772	13 176	50 172	96 120
2006–07							
June	10 144	12 222	22 361	6 356	3 263	12 696	22 361
2007–08							
September	8 614	10 642	19 255	5 588	2 999	10 668	19 255
December	10 361	12 454	22 815	6 835	3 661	12 320	22 815
March	8 884	10 570	19 454	6 021	3 109	10 325	19 454
June	10 270	14 129	24 399	7 807	3 426	13 166	24 399
2008–09							
September	10 206	12 110	22 316	7 405	3 078	11 833	22 316
December	13 501	13 795	27 296	9 444	3 795	14 057	27 296
March	10 905	9 974	20 879	7 657	2 898	10 324	20 879
June	12 436	13 194	25 630	8 266	3 405	13 958	25 630
			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2006–07							
June	9 799	11 231	21 046	6 095	3 118	11 815	21 046
2007–08							
September	8 937	11 263	20 145	5 956	3 188	11 000	20 145
December	9 484	11 578	21 062	6 211	3 350	11 501	21 062
March	9 784	12 024	21 591	6 655	3 371	11 565	21 591
June	9 924	12 928	23 056	7 429	3 286	12 342	23 056
2008–09							
September	10 653	12 862	23 442	7 927	3 270	12 246	23 442
December	12 333	12 809	25 138	8 574	3 474	13 091	25 138
March	11 989	11 398	23 306	8 401	3 144	11 761	23 306
June	12 072	12 008	24 070	7 870	3 290	12 911	24 070
			TREND				
2006–07							
June	9 291	11 195	20 481	5 933	3 164	11 373	20 481
2007–08							
September	9 397	11 337	20 688	6 049	3 211	11 421	20 688
December	9 413	11 623	20 975	6 260	3 303	11 411	20 975
March	9 588	12 164	21 713	6 706	3 332	11 677	21 713
June	10 149	12 745	22 901	7 373	3 335	12 193	22 901
2008–09							
September	10 945	12 856	23 813	8 028	3 327	12 458	23 813
December	11 701	12 471	24 141	8 327	3 314	12 499	24 141
March	12 130	12 006	24 081	8 318	3 283	12 480	24 081
June	12 244	11 659	23 925	8 138	3 245	12 544	23 925

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

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

	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, Plant and Machinery*	*Total*	*Mining*	*Manufacturing*	*Other selected industries*	*Total*
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
			ORIGINAL				
2005–06	41.6	17.5	25.6	73.2	20.6	13.3	25.6
2006–07	11.2	1.5	5.4	13.3	–14.8	9.6	5.4
2007–08	10.6	10.9	10.8	18.7	–0.5	10.2	10.8
2008–09	23.4	2.7	11.9	24.8	–0.1	7.9	11.9
2006–07							
June	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.7	9.3	27.0	23.3
2007–08							
September	–15.1	–12.9	–13.9	–12.1	–8.1	–16.0	–13.9
December	20.3	17.0	18.5	22.3	22.1	15.5	18.5
March	–14.3	–15.1	–14.7	–11.9	–15.1	–16.2	–14.7
June	15.6	33.7	25.4	29.7	10.2	27.5	25.4
2008–09							
September	–0.6	–14.3	–8.5	–5.2	–10.1	–10.1	–8.5
December	32.3	13.9	22.3	27.5	23.3	18.8	22.3
March	–19.2	–27.7	–23.5	–18.9	–23.6	–26.6	–23.5
June	14.0	32.3	22.8	8.0	17.5	35.2	22.8
			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2006–07							
June	8.3	0.4	4.2	6.8	–3.6	5.0	4.2
2007–08							
September	–8.8	0.3	–4.3	–2.3	2.2	–6.9	–4.3
December	6.1	2.8	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.6
March	3.2	3.9	2.5	7.2	0.6	0.6	2.5
June	1.4	7.5	6.8	11.6	–2.5	6.7	6.8
2008–09							
September	7.3	–0.5	1.7	6.7	–0.5	–0.8	1.7
December	15.8	–0.4	7.2	8.2	6.2	6.9	7.2
March	–2.8	–11.0	–7.3	–2.0	–9.5	–10.2	–7.3
June	0.7	5.3	3.3	–6.3	4.6	9.8	3.3
			TREND				
2006–07							
June	4.2	2.0	3.0	5.0	–2.0	3.4	3.0
2007–08							
September	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.0
December	0.2	2.5	1.4	3.5	2.9	–0.1	1.4
March	1.9	4.7	3.5	7.1	0.9	2.3	3.5
June	5.9	4.8	5.5	9.9	0.1	4.4	5.5
2008–09							
September	7.8	0.9	4.0	8.9	–0.2	2.2	4.0
December	6.9	–3.0	1.4	3.7	–0.4	0.3	1.4
March	3.7	–3.7	–0.2	–0.1	–0.9	–0.2	–0.2
June	0.9	–2.9	–0.6	–2.2	–1.2	0.5	–0.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

5 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)							
2005–06	16 846	18 724	22 499	25 096	27 036	28 279	29 057
2006–07	22 695	24 648	29 103	32 239	34 513	36 042	34 461
2007–08	33 848	38 112	41 574	43 570	43 197	42 434	40 478
2008–09	41 902	46 778	55 117	55 597	54 021	51 275	51 440
2009–10	44 766	43 076	48 833	nya	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2006–07	1.52	1.40	1.18	1.07	1.00	0.96	1.00
2007–08	1.20	1.06	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.95	1.00
2008–09	1.23	1.10	0.93	0.93	0.95	1.00	1.00
5-year average	1.39	1.25	1.09	1.01	0.98	0.98	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY ($ million)							
2005–06	27 975	30 147	34 508	38 272	41 064	43 116	43 584
2006–07	30 603	32 916	34 530	37 575	39 411	42 294	43 090
2007–08	29 720	32 866	37 489	40 634	42 653	45 237	46 000
2008–09	37 488	40 310	45 974	47 104	45 728	48 433	49 694
2009–10	35 796	35 373	41 724	nya	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2006–07	1.41	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.09	1.02	1.00
2007–08	1.55	1.40	1.23	1.13	1.08	1.02	1.00
2008–09	1.33	1.23	1.08	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.00
5-year average	1.45	1.35	1.21	1.12	1.08	1.02	1.00
TOTAL ($ million)							
2005–06	44 819	48 871	57 005	63 368	68 101	71 396	72 641
2006–07	53 299	57 564	63 634	69 814	73 923	78 336	77 552
2007–08	63 568	70 978	79 062	84 205	85 851	87 671	86 478
2008–09	79 392	87 088	101 091	102 700	99 749	99 708	101 134
2009–10	80 561	78 449	90 557	nya	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2006–07	1.46	1.35	1.22	1.11	1.05	0.99	1.00
2007–08	1.36	1.22	1.09	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00
2008–09	1.27	1.16	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.00
5-year average	1.42	1.30	1.15	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (Percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2005–06	7.5	8.1	16.3	17.4	22.4	23.5	26.2
2006–07	18.9	17.8	11.6	10.2	8.5	9.7	6.8
2007–08	19.3	23.3	24.2	20.6	16.1	11.9	11.5
2008–09	24.9	22.7	27.9	22.0	16.2	13.7	16.9
2009–10	1.5	–9.9	–10.4	nya	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. For more information see paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

6 EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—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)*
			MINING ($ million)				
2005–06	9 795	10 817	12 759	14 598	16 025	17 785	18 609
2006–07	15 298	17 100	18 260	20 858	24 073	23 396	22 118
2007–08	26 691	26 970	28 450	29 230	30 001	29 177	27 353
2008–09	30 595	34 177	41 982	42 959	39 324	35 907	35 675
2009–10	34 306	32 481	38 220	nya	nya	nya	nya
			MINING (Realisation Ratio) (a)				
2006–07	1.45	1.29	1.21	1.06	0.92	0.95	1.00
2007–08	1.02	1.01	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.94	1.00
2008–09	1.17	1.04	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.99	1.00
5-year average	1.31	1.20	1.08	0.99	0.97	0.97	1.00
			MANUFACTURING ($ million)				
2005–06	11 095	12 684	14 024	15 046	15 598	15 682	15 428
2006–07	11 651	11 293	12 471	13 067	13 071	13 718	13 264
2007–08	9 343	10 218	11 618	12 517	13 123	13 455	13 237
2008–09	10 939	11 397	13 950	14 093	13 258	13 575	14 004
2009–10	11 774	10 790	11 795	nya	nya	nya	nya
			MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio) (a)				
2006–07	1.14	1.17	1.06	1.02	1.01	0.97	1.00
2007–08	1.42	1.30	1.14	1.06	1.01	0.98	1.00
2008–09	1.28	1.23	1.00	0.99	1.06	1.03	1.00
5-year average	1.30	1.22	1.07	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.00
			OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES ($ million)				
2005–06	23 929	25 370	30 222	33 724	36 478	37 929	38 605
2006–07	26 350	29 171	32 903	35 890	36 779	41 221	42 169
2007–08	27 534	33 791	38 995	42 457	42 727	45 039	45 889
2008–09	37 858	41 514	45 159	45 649	47 167	50 226	51 455
2009–10	34 481	35 179	40 543	nya	nya	nya	nya
			OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio) (a)				
2006–07	1.60	1.45	1.28	1.17	1.15	1.02	1.00
2007–08	1.67	1.36	1.18	1.08	1.07	1.02	1.00
2008–09	1.36	1.24	1.14	1.13	1.09	1.02	1.00
5-year average	1.57	1.41	1.24	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.00

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. For more information see paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Financial Year	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	31 December (collected in September Survey)	*30 June (collected in March Survey)*	*31 December (collected in June Survey)*	*30 June (collected in December Survey)*
	TYPE OF ASSET			
Buildings and structures				
2006–07	0.97	0.87	1.06	1.00
2007–08	0.91	0.85	0.92	0.88
2008–09	1.01	1.01	1.03	0.91
5-year average	0.97	0.94	1.03	0.97
Equipment, plant and machinery				
2006–07	1.05	1.07	1.15	1.20
2007–08	1.06	1.06	1.17	1.17
2008–09	1.01	1.10	1.04	1.20
5-year average	1.05	1.07	1.15	1.17
Total				
2006–07	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.10
2007–08	0.98	0.95	1.03	1.01
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.03
5-year average	1.02	1.01	1.10	1.07
	TYPE OF INDUSTRY			
Mining				
2006–07	1.03	0.83	1.08	0.86
2007–08	0.91	0.82	0.88	0.85
2008–09	0.89	0.97	0.94	0.83
5-year average	0.94	0.92	1.00	0.95
Manufacturing				
2006–07	1.00	0.88	1.08	1.03
2007–08	0.97	0.94	1.13	1.02
2008–09	1.02	1.13	1.06	1.12
5-year average	0.97	0.97	1.07	1.02
Other selected industries				
2006–07	1.00	1.08	1.14	1.31
2007–08	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.16
2008–09	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.20
5-year average	1.08	1.08	1.17	1.20
Total				
2006–07	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.10
2007–08	0.98	0.95	1.03	1.01
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.03
5-year average	1.02	1.01	1.10	1.07

(a) For more information on Realisation Ratios see paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

8 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, Current prices

Period	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Total $m
ORIGINAL									
2005–06	5 979	4 370	4 845	1 464	10 142	276	1 748	233	29 057
2006–07	5 966	5 405	5 586	2 068	13 224	282	1 712	219	34 461
2007–08	7 547	6 307	6 868	2 620	15 410	354	1 195	178	40 478
2008–09	8 471	7 078	10 221	2 545	21 756	220	975	174	51 440
2006–07									
June	2 062	1 628	1 648	702	3 747	93	^ 379	^ 66	10 326
2007–08									
September	1 551	1 475	1 395	^ 552	3 410	^ 76	396	^ 64	8 919
December	2 046	1 751	1 770	^ 692	4 095	88	387	^ 35	10 863
March	1 667	1 452	1 584	697	3 808	84	162	45	9 500
June	2 283	1 629	2 118	680	4 097	106	251	34	11 197
2008–09									
September	1 788	1 427	2 381	631	4 840	67	226	33	11 392
December	2 504	1 961	3 175	673	6 324	61	231	^ 50	14 978
March	1 853	1 603	2 457	553	4 921	32	407	^ 42	11 869
June	2 326	2 087	2 208	^ 688	5 672	60	^ 111	49	13 202
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2006–07									
June	1 850	1 559	1 600	603	3 676	np	np	np	9 994
2007–08									
September	1 684	1 505	1 458	600	3 576	np	np	np	9 257
December	1 835	1 627	1 568	632	3 713	np	np	np	9 936
March	1 963	1 621	1 790	844	4 111	np	np	np	10 447
June	2 037	1 541	2 059	588	4 027	np	np	np	10 802
2008–09									
September	1 963	1 478	2 483	683	5 100	np	np	np	11 874
December	2 239	1 811	2 823	615	5 692	np	np	np	13 667
March	2 180	1 797	2 767	666	5 329	np	np	np	13 036
June	2 069	1 962	2 147	598	5 580	np	np	np	12 804
TREND									
2006–07									
June	1 768	1 503	1 457	591	3 572	90	399	63	9 477
2007–08									
September	1 798	1 572	1 515	614	3 666	85	372	56	9 695
December	1 836	1 600	1 591	621	3 739	85	384	47	9 876
March	1 921	1 577	1 775	624	3 929	91	193	38	10 252
June	2 006	1 554	2 114	629	4 396	90	207	36	11 089
2008–09									
September	2 080	1 584	2 508	640	4 968	75	250	38	12 129
December	2 138	1 704	2 687	646	5 383	57	278	42	12 908
March	2 159	1 840	2 624	637	5 558	47	271	46	13 190
June	2 145	1 954	2 410	617	5 540	48	235	49	13 098

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

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

9 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, Current prices

Period	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Total $m
ORIGINAL									
2005–06	12 606	11 111	8 677	3 089	6 329	875	402	496	43 584
2006–07	11 638	10 964	9 733	2 860	6 493	552	400	451	43 090
2007–08	13 116	10 531	10 352	2 426	7 781	741	693	360	46 000
2008–09	13 366	11 258	11 589	2 737	8 613	992	684	455	49 694
2006–07									
June	3 430	2 659	2 773	747	2 032	153	^ 162	^ 115	12 071
2007–08									
September	2 942	2 584	2 365	541	1 613	116	^ 158	90	10 409
December	3 471	2 852	2 599	681	1 916	^ 215	^ 186	92	12 011
March	2 864	2 260	2 361	524	1 769	^ 139	133	^ 83	10 132
June	3 839	2 835	3 026	680	2 484	^ 271	217	95	13 447
2008–09									
September	3 174	2 528	2 542	725	2 059	197	^ 254	127	11 606
December	3 601	3 199	3 423	664	2 323	^ 312	200	129	13 850
March	2 845	2 283	2 489	574	1 817	^ 189	113	^ 102	10 412
June	3 747	3 248	3 134	774	2 414	*294	117	^ 98	13 825
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2006–07									
June	3 086	2 569	2 557	687	1 837	np	np	np	11 080
2007–08									
September	3 105	2 699	2 523	604	1 719	np	np	np	10 997
December	3 227	2 613	2 499	590	1 805	np	np	np	11 138
March	3 322	2 467	2 617	608	1 992	np	np	np	11 493
June	3 436	2 735	2 686	624	2 223	np	np	np	12 268
2008–09									
September	3 361	2 648	2 733	806	2 200	np	np	np	12 294
December	3 343	2 926	3 260	578	2 198	np	np	np	12 830
March	3 310	2 495	2 715	667	2 051	np	np	np	11 872
June	3 343	3 132	2 838	709	2 149	np	np	np	12 555
TREND									
2006–07									
June	3 002	2 702	2 518	668	1 766	137	126	105	11 038
2007–08									
September	3 123	2 627	2 534	621	1 773	145	157	97	11 052
December	3 240	2 583	2 540	588	1 843	165	167	87	11 197
March	3 330	2 580	2 569	616	1 998	190	182	89	11 580
June	3 389	2 651	2 710	667	2 162	219	206	102	12 113
2008–09									
September	3 381	2 709	2 874	684	2 211	240	214	117	12 425
December	3 346	2 742	2 942	673	2 168	248	190	120	12 430
March	3 326	2 801	2 913	664	2 123	247	150	112	12 354
June	3 326	2 906	2 836	668	2 106	249	113	98	12 326

^ 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

10 ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, Current prices

Period	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Total $m
				ORIGINAL					
2005–06	18 585	15 481	13 522	4 553	16 471	1 151	2 150	729	72 641
2006–07	17 604	16 369	15 319	4 927	19 717	834	2 112	670	77 552
2007–08	20 663	16 838	17 220	5 046	23 191	1 094	1 888	538	86 478
2008–09	21 837	18 336	21 810	5 282	30 369	1 212	1 659	630	101 134
2006–07									
June	5 492	4 287	4 421	1 449	5 779	246	^ 541	182	22 397
2007–08									
September	4 493	4 058	3 761	1 093	5 023	192	554	155	19 328
December	5 517	4 603	4 370	1 372	6 011	303	572	127	22 874
March	4 531	3 712	3 946	1 221	5 577	223	295	^ 128	19 632
June	6 123	4 464	5 143	1 360	6 580	377	467	129	24 644
2008–09									
September	4 961	3 956	4 923	1 356	6 899	263	^ 480	160	22 998
December	6 105	5 159	6 598	1 336	8 647	^ 373	431	179	28 828
March	4 698	3 887	4 946	1 127	6 738	^ 222	520	^ 144	22 281
June	6 073	5 335	5 343	1 462	8 086	^ 354	228	^ 147	27 027
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2006–07									
June	4 936	4 128	4 157	1 290	5 513	229	537	175	21 073
2007–08									
September	4 790	4 204	3 981	1 204	5 295	208	526	156	20 254
December	5 062	4 241	4 067	1 222	5 518	275	565	123	21 074
March	5 284	4 088	4 406	1 452	6 104	248	333	135	21 940
June	5 473	4 277	4 745	1 213	6 249	346	459	125	23 070
2008–09									
September	5 323	4 126	5 216	1 489	7 300	292	452	160	24 168
December	5 582	4 737	6 084	1 193	7 890	331	423	174	26 496
March	5 491	4 292	5 482	1 334	7 381	259	555	152	24 908
June	5 412	5 094	4 985	1 307	7 728	317	224	144	25 359
				TREND					
2006–07									
June	4 771	4 205	3 975	1 259	5 338	227	525	168	20 500
2007–08									
September	4 921	4 198	4 050	1 236	5 440	230	530	153	20 771
December	5 076	4 183	4 131	1 209	5 582	250	551	134	21 140
March	5 251	4 157	4 345	1 241	5 927	281	375	127	21 893
June	5 395	4 205	4 824	1 296	6 558	309	414	138	23 213
2008–09									
September	5 461	4 294	5 381	1 324	7 179	314	464	155	24 523
December	5 484	4 447	5 630	1 318	7 552	305	468	162	25 319
March	5 485	4 640	5 537	1 301	7 680	295	420	158	25 552
June	5 471	4 860	5 246	1 285	7 646	296	348	147	25 436

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

11 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES—Chain volume measures(a)

Period	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Total $m
				ORIGINAL					
2005–06	6 384	4 658	5 161	1 563	10 809	295	1 859	248	30 977
2006–07	5 966	5 405	5 586	2 068	13 224	282	1 712	219	34 461
2007–08	7 103	5 947	6 460	2 468	14 518	333	1 132	169	38 129
2008–09	7 748	6 485	9 333	2 327	19 905	201	889	159	47 047
2006–07									
June	2 029	1 599	1 618	690	3 678	92	372	65	10 144
2007–08									
September	1 499	1 424	1 347	534	3 292	73	382	62	8 614
December	1 951	1 670	1 689	660	3 906	84	369	33	10 361
March	1 559	1 358	1 482	652	3 562	78	151	42	8 884
June	2 093	1 495	1 943	623	3 759	97	230	31	10 270
2008–09									
September	1 601	1 279	2 133	565	4 337	60	202	29	10 206
December	2 256	1 767	2 863	606	5 701	55	208	45	13 501
March	1 702	1 473	2 257	508	4 523	30	374	39	10 905
June	2 190	1 966	2 080	648	5 344	56	104	46	12 436
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2006–07									
June	1 815	1 532	1 567	591	3 606	np	np	np	9 799
2007–08									
September	1 629	1 455	1 405	572	3 448	np	np	np	8 937
December	1 755	1 555	1 494	592	3 536	np	np	np	9 484
March	1 843	1 519	1 673	773	3 841	np	np	np	9 784
June	1 876	1 418	1 888	530	3 693	np	np	np	9 924
2008–09									
September	1 764	1 329	2 224	605	4 576	np	np	np	10 653
December	2 024	1 640	2 545	551	5 143	np	np	np	12 333
March	2 008	1 659	2 543	610	4 912	np	np	np	11 989
June	1 953	1 857	2 022	562	5 274	np	np	np	12 072
				TREND					
2006–07									
June	1 736	1 476	1 426	567	3 504	89	393	62	9 291
2007–08									
September	1 743	1 522	1 465	599	3 543	83	363	54	9 397
December	1 753	1 526	1 515	637	3 557	81	367	45	9 413
March	1 801	1 477	1 655	651	3 666	85	181	35	9 588
June	1 842	1 426	1 929	621	4 015	83	190	32	10 149
2008–09									
September	1 881	1 433	2 261	581	4 480	67	226	35	10 945
December	1 941	1 550	2 434	572	4 884	51	253	38	11 701
March	1 988	1 700	2 407	583	5 122	43	248	43	12 130
June	2 006	1 836	2 256	576	5 191	45	218	45	12 244

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

12 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY—Chain volume measures(a)

Period	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Total $m
ORIGINAL									
2005–06	12 201	10 804	8 469	3 024	6 218	853	394	478	42 448
2006–07	11 638	10 964	9 733	2 860	6 493	552	400	451	43 090
2007–08	13 691	10 979	10 764	2 513	7 984	770	715	378	47 794
2008–09	13 348	11 222	11 379	2 697	8 312	978	673	462	49 073
2006–07									
June	3 473	2 700	2 812	756	2 048	154	162	117	12 222
2007–08									
September	3 014	2 647	2 421	552	1 637	118	160	93	10 642
December	3 609	2 970	2 692	703	1 971	222	191	96	12 454
March	3 005	2 367	2 469	545	1 815	144	137	88	10 570
June	4 063	2 994	3 183	714	2 562	286	227	102	14 129
2008–09									
September	3 349	2 658	2 653	754	2 096	205	260	136	12 110
December	3 618	3 214	3 398	660	2 267	311	196	131	13 795
March	2 762	2 216	2 360	550	1 699	180	107	99	9 974
June	3 620	3 134	2 968	734	2 250	282	111	95	13 194
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2006–07									
June	3 139	2 606	2 596	695	1 865	np	np	np	11 231
2007–08									
September	3 192	2 766	2 588	617	1 756	np	np	np	11 263
December	3 365	2 725	2 596	611	1 869	np	np	np	11 578
March	3 492	2 589	2 746	633	2 056	np	np	np	12 024
June	3 641	2 898	2 835	653	2 303	np	np	np	12 928
2008–09									
September	3 548	2 795	2 860	833	2 245	np	np	np	12 862
December	3 360	2 954	3 245	569	2 147	np	np	np	12 809
March	3 213	2 434	2 581	632	1 919	np	np	np	11 398
June	3 228	3 038	2 693	664	2 002	np	np	np	12 008
TREND									
2006–07									
June	3 059	2 741	2 556	675	1 793	139	128	106	11 195
2007–08									
September	3 216	2 698	2 602	635	1 816	151	160	99	11 337
December	3 375	2 687	2 640	607	1 902	174	171	91	11 623
March	3 513	2 720	2 705	643	2 073	205	189	95	12 164
June	3 589	2 805	2 856	696	2 233	236	214	109	12 745
2008–09									
September	3 527	2 829	2 968	702	2 239	252	220	123	12 856
December	3 385	2 783	2 938	667	2 125	251	190	123	12 471
March	3 261	2 759	2 813	634	2 012	242	145	111	12 006
June	3 184	2 811	2 663	621	1 948	239	107	95	11 659

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

13 ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE—Chain volume measures(a)

Period	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Total $m
					ORIGINAL				
2005–06	18 577	15 503	13 614	4 618	17 078	1 157	2 250	725	73 574
2006–07	17 604	16 369	15 319	4 927	19 717	834	2 112	670	77 552
2007–08	20 793	16 925	17 225	4 982	22 502	1 103	1 847	547	85 924
2008–09	21 097	17 707	20 713	5 025	28 217	1 179	1 562	621	96 120
2006–07									
June	5 488	4 289	4 431	1 442	5 742	245	538	181	22 361
2007–08									
September	4 513	4 071	3 768	1 085	4 929	192	542	155	19 255
December	5 561	4 640	4 381	1 363	5 877	306	560	129	22 815
March	4 564	3 725	3 951	1 196	5 377	223	288	130	19 454
June	6 156	4 489	5 125	1 337	6 320	382	457	133	24 399
2008–09									
September	4 949	3 937	4 786	1 319	6 433	265	462	165	22 316
December	5 874	4 981	6 261	1 266	7 968	366	404	176	27 296
March	4 463	3 689	4 618	1 057	6 222	210	481	138	20 879
June	5 810	5 100	5 048	1 382	7 594	339	215	142	25 630
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2006–07									
June	4 944	4 128	4 162	1 283	5 480	229	535	174	21 046
2007–08									
September	4 821	4 221	3 993	1 190	5 204	210	516	155	20 145
December	5 121	4 279	4 090	1 203	5 405	282	554	126	21 062
March	5 335	4 109	4 419	1 406	5 897	254	328	137	21 591
June	5 517	4 316	4 723	1 183	5 996	356	448	129	23 056
2008–09									
September	5 312	4 124	5 084	1 438	6 820	299	438	166	23 442
December	5 384	4 594	5 790	1 120	7 290	328	398	171	25 138
March	5 221	4 093	5 123	1 242	6 831	248	515	146	23 306
June	5 181	4 895	4 716	1 226	7 276	305	213	138	24 070
					TREND				
2006–07									
June	4 786	4 214	3 984	1 241	5 303	227	537	167	20 481
2007–08									
September	4 955	4 217	4 067	1 233	5 362	233	544	153	20 688
December	5 128	4 212	4 154	1 245	5 459	256	477	136	20 975
March	5 314	4 198	4 360	1 294	5 738	290	431	130	21 713
June	5 430	4 232	4 785	1 317	6 248	318	405	142	22 901
2008–09									
September	5 408	4 261	5 229	1 283	6 719	319	434	158	23 813
December	5 326	4 333	5 371	1 239	7 006	302	443	161	24 141
March	5 249	4 459	5 220	1 217	7 133	285	393	153	24 081
June	5 194	4 637	4 915	1 196	7 152	284	325	141	23 925

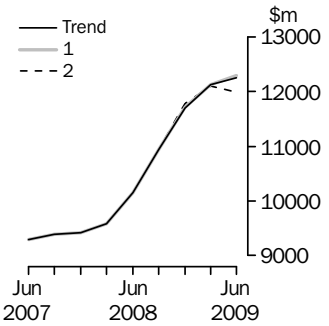
(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

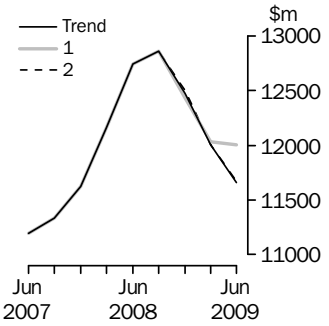
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next 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 44 and 45 in the EN.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



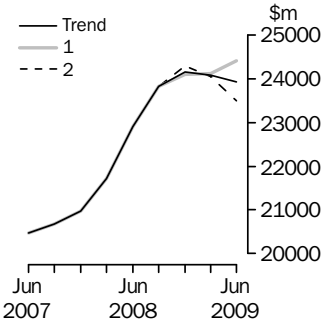
	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE: (1) rises by 6.7% on this quarter		(2) falls by 6.7% on this quarter	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
2008						
September	10 945	7.8	10 945	7.8	10 945	7.8
December	11 701	6.9	11 715	7.0	11 778	7.6
2009						
March	12 130	3.7	12 125	3.5	12 101	2.7
June	12 244	0.9	12 285	1.3	11 983	–1.0

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE: (1) rises by 4.9% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.9% on this quarter	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
2008						
September	12 856	0.9	12 856	0.9	12 856	0.9
December	12 471	–3.0	12 429	–3.3	12 498	–2.8
2009						
March	12 006	–3.7	12 029	–3.2	12 005	–3.9
June	11 659	–2.9	12 006	–0.2	11 673	–2.8

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE: (1) rises by 4.4% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.4% on this quarter	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
2008						
September	23 813	4.0	23 813	4.0	23 813	4.0
December	24 141	1.4	24 093	1.2	24 283	2.0
2009						
March	24 081	–0.2	24 108	0.1	24 042	–1.0
June	23 925	–0.6	24 400	1.2	23 489	–2.3

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, 1993:

Mining (Division B)
Manufacturing (Division C)
Other selected industries:
- Construction (Division E)
- Wholesale trade (Division F)
- Retail trade (Division G)
- Transport and storage (Division I)
- Finance and insurance (Division K, but excluding Superannuation funds (Class 7412))
- Property and business services (Division L)
- Other selected services:
  - Electricity, gas and water (Division D)
  - Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (Division H)
  - Communication services (Division J)
  - Cultural and recreational services (Division P)
  - Personal services (Subdivision 95)

3 The survey excludes the following industries:

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Division A)
Government administration and defence (Division M)
Superannuation funds (Class 7412)
Education (Division N)
Health and community services (Division O)
Other services (Subdivision 96)

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 businesses on the ABS Business Register which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's Pay As You Go Withholding (PAYGW) scheme (and prior to 1 July 2000 the Group Employer scheme). The frame is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, businesses which have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry and other general business changes.

6 Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) cancels their PAYGW registration (or previously their Group Employer registration). In addition, from September quarter 1999, businesses which did not remit under the Group Employer scheme for the previous five quarters were removed from the frame. A similar process has been adopted to remove businesses which did not remit under the PAYGW scheme.

7 The statistics in this publication exclude non-employing businesses. Though 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.

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. 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) 2002* (cat. no. 1218.0).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

9 The survey is conducted by mail on a quarterly basis. It is based on a random sample of approximately 8,000 units which is stratified by industry, state/territory and number of employees. The figures obtained from the selected businesses are supplemented by data from units which have large capital expenditure and/or large employment and which are outside the sample framework, or not adequately covered by it.

10 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.

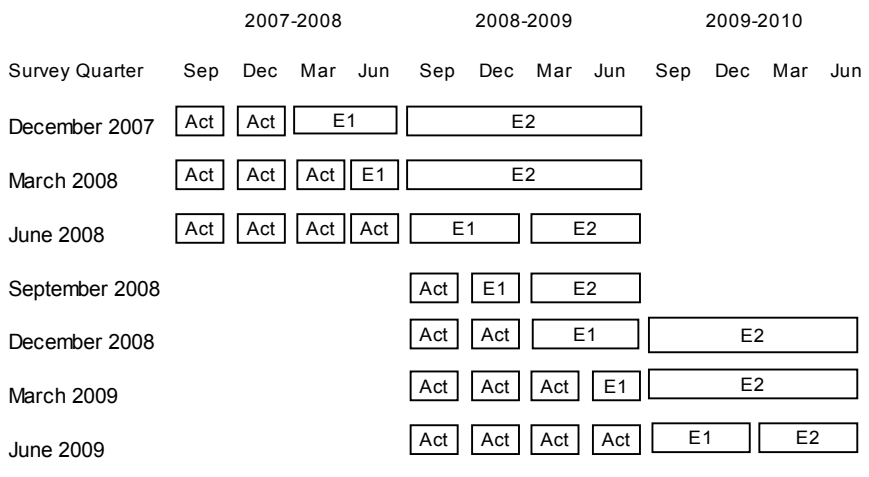
TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

11 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).

12 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



TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

13 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 2008-2009:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2007 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate was available from the March 2008 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate was available from the June 2008 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2008, December 2008 and March 2009 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 2009 survey is derived from the sum of the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2008–09 financial year.

14 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 have been directly collected each December quarter only from selected businesses contributing significantly to data for a particular state or territory. Expectations data for the remaining 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. As has always been the case, expectations data for businesses operating within a single state/territory are allocated to that state/territory.

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

SAMPLE REVISION

16 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.

17 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.

18 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 June quarter 2009 they represented about 0.4% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

19 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), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0).

20 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

21 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 2006–07). 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

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.

22 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 this release of the September quarter 2008 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2007–08 now have 2006–07 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2005–06, and the reference year is 2006–07.

23 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.

24 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 industry groups 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

25 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 6 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).

26 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 2009–10 based on the December 2008 survey results and compare this with 2008–09 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

27 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.

28 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.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

29 Current short and long term expectations are of varying periods depending on the quarter in which they are collected (see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes). Each expectation from the beginning of the time series is confronted with the actual expenditure that occurred in each quarter to which that expectations figure related (for example, March quarter 2009 short-term expectations related to the June quarter 2009). The output of this is to produce a quarterly realisation ratio for each expectations estimate through time.

30 Five-year average realisation ratios are then calculated. These average realisation ratios are applied to contemporary expectations to produce estimates of projected expenditure for forthcoming quarters.

31 These estimates of likely expenditure are then linked with the current price time series of actual expenditure to produce a quarterly time series which extends to the end point of the contemporary expectations series. For December, March and June quarters, the end point is 30 June of the following financial year. For September quarters, the end point is 30 June of the current financial year.

32 The resultant quarterly time series are then produced in trend terms. The same aggregation structure which is used to produce seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of actual capital expenditure is used for these projected series. (See Paragraphs 41 to 45 of the Explanatory notes for more information regarding seasonally adjusted and trend estimates).

33 While the ABS has produced these projected series to assist users in interpreting capital expenditure expectations, users should exercise caution in comparing these estimates with the estimates of actual and expected expenditure contained elsewhere in this release. In particular:

- The trend estimates which feature as key indicators in this release are based on the time series up to and including the current quarter, while the projected trend estimates are based on a time series which concludes at the end point of available expectations. Paragraph 45 of the Explanatory Notes describe the potential impact of future estimates on the end point of the trend estimate, and this is shown in more detail in the "What if ..." analysis on page 26 of this release.
- Key indicators of actual expenditure in this release are presented in volume terms, which removes the impact of price changes on the time series. Tables 1 and 2 of this release also present actual and expected expenditure in current price terms. The projected series, however, are compiled using current price estimates for the actual component of the time series (that is, prices as they related to the particular quarter) and expectations which are generally based on prices for the quarter in which they were reported.
- The projected series is based on five-year average realisation ratios. As is discussed in paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes, there is some volatility in realisation ratios over time and so it is not necessarily the case that contemporary expectations will be realised in line with the average of the past five years.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

34 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 36 and 37 of this publication.

35 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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

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 September quarter 2003.

36 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.

37 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 41 to 45 below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data become available.

38 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.

39 The new Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) began to be progressively implemented in Australia from 1 January 2005. As a result, a number of items in the financial accounts of Australian businesses have been affected by changed definitions which have 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.

40 After monitoring data items since March quarter 2005 it has been concluded that most affected published data series have been impacted by data breaks, but that the magnitude of such breaks cannot be determined without imposing disproportionate load upon data providers to ABS surveys and other administratively collected data. ABS will continue to monitor developments and report any significant identified impacts or changes in methodology as a result of AIFRS.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

41 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.

42 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. 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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT *continued*

and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis which is completed each September quarter. 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).

43 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

44 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.

45 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

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

47 *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.

48 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

49 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:

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS *continued*

- 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 building 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.

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

51 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.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

52 Users may also wish to refer the following publications:

- *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)
- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (cat. no. 5653.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0)
- *Information Paper: Experimental Estimates: Australian Industry, A State Perspective, 1998–99* (cat. no. 8156.0)
- *Information Paper: Improvements to Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Indicators* (cat. no. 5677.0)
- *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes* (cat. no. 5248.0)

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

53 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. 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

54 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 group (3 digit) level.

ABS WEBSITE

55 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. A full list of available Time Series Spreadsheets available on the ABS Website is in Appendix 2 on page 38.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

56 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 1 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

To illustrate, let us say that the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is $10,500m and the calculated standard error in this case is $173m. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of $10,500m. For instance, the standard error of $173m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range $10,327m to $10,673m ($10,500m ± $173m)
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real value falls within the ranges $10,154m and $10,846m ($10,500m ± $346m)

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 quarterly level estimates. These standard errors are based on a smoothed average of capital expenditure estimates.

	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m
Mining	11	16	36
Manufacturing	16	51	62
Construction	7	35	40
Wholesale trade	5	57	65
Retail trade	7	22	34
Transport and storage	10	40	45
Finance and insurance	3	29	31
Property and business services	52	62	84
Other services	69	36	89
Total	**90**	**124**	**173**
New South Wales	17	77	92
Victoria	73	71	108
Queensland	10	35	44
South Australia	2	13	27
Western Australia	5	25	32
Tasmania	1	8	8
Northern Territory	na	na	2
Australian Capital Territory	na	na	6
Australia	**90**	**124**	**173**

na not available

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 $10,500m, and the next quarter the published level estimate is $11,100m. In this example the calculated standard error for the movement estimate is $221m. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of +$600m.

For instance, the standard error of $221m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement over the two quarter period falls within the range $379m to $821m ($600m ±$221m)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range $158m to $1,042m ($600m ± $442m)

The following table shows the standard errors for national quarterly movement estimates. These standard errors are based on a smoothed average of capital expenditure estimates.

	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m
Mining	15	23	49
Manufacturing	22	64	78
Construction	10	48	55
Wholesale trade	7	51	66
Retail trade	11	25	45
Transport and storage	12	49	53
Finance insurance	5	40	32
Property and business services	74	84	114
Other services	98	46	119
Total	**127**	**153**	**221**
New South Wales	26	99	103
Victoria	26	114	117
Queensland	63	75	100
South Australia	10	84	84
Western Australia	24	87	91
Tasmania	5	21	21
Northern Territory	na	na	33
Australian Capital Territory	na	na	67
Australia	**127**	**153**	**221**

na not available

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE

TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS

The full list of Time Series Spreadsheets available on the ABS Website is as follows:

1a Actual expenditure, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
1b Short-term expectations, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
1c Long-term expectations, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
1e Actual expenditure, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Seasonally adjusted, Current price terms
1f Actual expenditure, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Trend, Current price terms
2a Actual expenditure, By detailed industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
2b Short-term expectations, By detailed industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
2c Long-term expectations, By detailed industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
2e Actual expenditure, By detailed industry, Australia, Seasonally adjusted, Current price terms
2f Actual expenditure, By detailed industry, Australia, Trend, Current price terms
3a Actual expenditure, By type of asset, Australia, Original, Seasonally adjusted, Trend, Chain volume measures
3b Actual expenditure, By industry, Australia, Original, Seasonally adjusted, Trend, Chain volume measures
4a Actual expenditure, By type of asset, States and Australia, Original, Current price terms
4b Actual expenditure, By type of asset, States and Australia, Seasonally adjusted, Current price terms
4c Actual expenditure, By type of asset, States and Australia, Trend, Current price terms
5a Actual expenditure, By type of asset, States and Australia, Original, Chain volume measures
5b Actual expenditure, By type of asset, States and Australia, Seasonally adjusted, Chain volume measures
5c Actual expenditure, By type of asset, States and Australia, Trend, Chain volume measures
6a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, New South Wales, Original, Current price terms
6b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, New South Wales, Original, Current price terms
7a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, Victoria, Original, Current price terms
7b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, Victoria, Original, Current price terms
8a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, Queensland, Original, Current price terms
8b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, Queensland, Original, Current price terms
9a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, South Australia, Original, Current price terms
9b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, South Australia, Original, Current price terms
10a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, Western Australia, Original, Current price terms

TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS
continued

10b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, Western Australia, Original, Current price terms
11a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, Tasmania, Original, Current price terms
11b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, Tasmania, Original, Current price terms
12a Financial year estimates combining actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms
12b Realisation ratios comparing actual to expected expenditure, By type of asset and broad industry, Australia, Original, Current price terms

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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