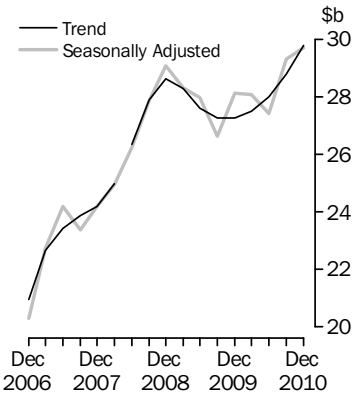
Australian Bureau of Statistics

DECEMBER QUARTER 2010 5625.0

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 24 FEB 2011

New Capital Expenditure
in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Dec Qtr 10 $m	Sep Qtr 10 to Dec Qtr 10 % change	Dec Qtr 09 to Dec Qtr 10 % change
Trend estimates(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	29 785	3.5	9.2
Buildings and structures	15 847	4.9	24.9
Equipment, plant and machinery	13 878	1.4	–5.0
Seasonally adjusted(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	29 691	1.3	5.6
Buildings and structures	15 412	–2.8	20.8
Equipment, plant and machinery	14 279	6.1	–7.1

(a) In volume terms

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend volume estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 3.5% in the December quarter 2010 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 1.3%.
- The trend volume estimate for buildings and structures rose 4.9% in the December quarter 2010 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 2.8%.
- The trend volume estimate for equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.4% in the December quarter 2010 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 6.1%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT PRICE TERMS)

- This issue includes the fifth estimate (Estimate 5) for 2010-11 and the first estimate (Estimate 1) for 2011-12.
- Estimate 5 for 2010-11 is $128,931m. This is 16.2% higher than Estimate 5 for 2009-10. Estimate 5 is 3.6% higher than Estimate 4 for 2010-11.
- Estimate 1 for 2011-12 is $132,716m. This is 30.3% higher than Estimate 1 for 2010-11.
- See pages 6 to 10 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 Liz Bolzan-Aravena on Sydney (02) 9268 4508.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2011	26 May 2011
June 2011	25 August 2011
September 2011	24 November 2011
December 2011	23 February 2012

IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

Heavy rain and flooding occurred in Queensland in December 2010. This publication presents the first significant economic impact of this and floods in other states.

Data collection activities for December quarter 2010, particularly in Queensland, were affected by the floods, however, this has not affected the data quality or reliability of the Australian series. The estimates for Queensland, particularly in the mining industry, have been impacted by lower than usual response to the survey and therefore should be used with caution.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

As happens each December quarter, the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure produces expected capital expenditure data by state. These data are available from the Downloads tab of this issue on the ABS website.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

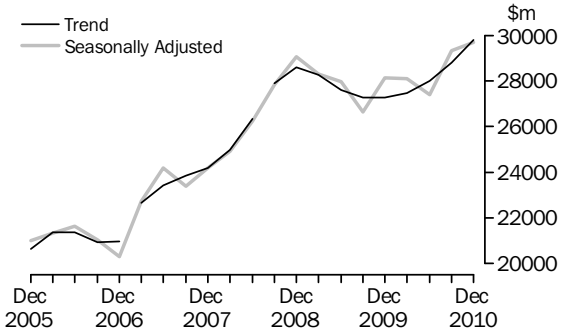
Trevor Sutton
Acting Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

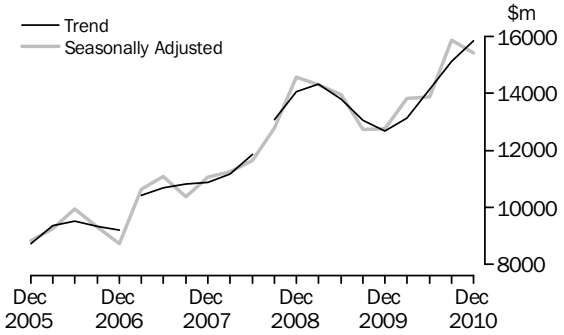
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 3.5% in the December quarter 2010. By asset type, the trend estimate for building and structures rose 4.9% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.4%. The seasonally adjusted series for total new capital expenditure rose 1.3% in the December quarter 2010.



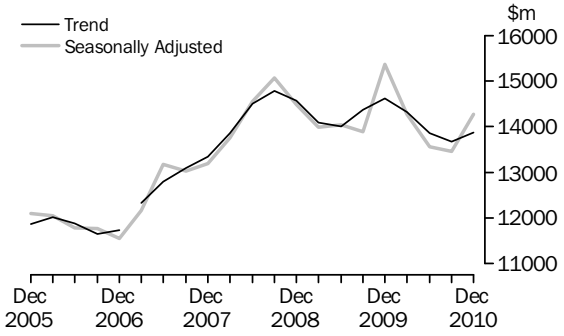
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 4.9% in the December quarter 2010. Building and structures for Mining rose 4.9%, Manufacturing rose 5.6% and Other selected industries rose 4.6%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for buildings and structures fell 2.8% in the December quarter 2010. Mining fell 6.4%, Manufacturing rose 13.6% and Other selected industries fell 0.4%.



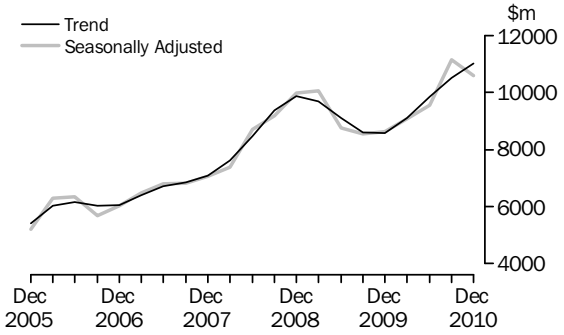
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.4% in the December quarter 2010. Mining rose 2.8%, Manufacturing rose 1.4% and Other selected industries rose 1.1% in the quarter. The seasonally adjusted series rose 6.1%. Mining rose 1.0%, Manufacturing rose 3.6% and Other selected industries rose 7.9%s.



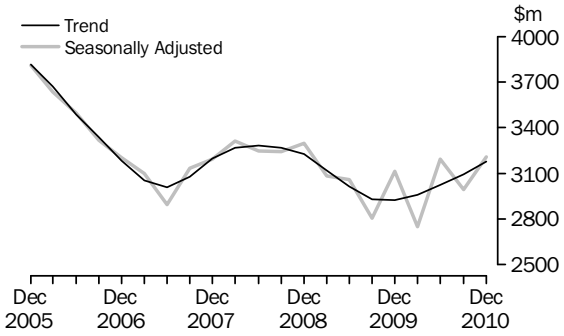
MINING

The trend estimate for Mining rose 4.9% in the December quarter 2010. The buildings and structures asset type rose 4.9% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 2.8%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Mining fell 4.8% in the December quarter 2010. By asset type, buildings and structures fell 6.4% while equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.0%.



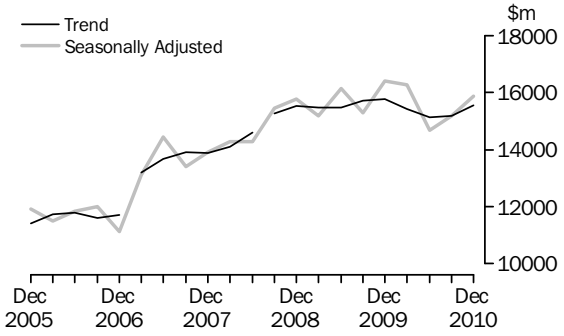
MANUFACTURING

The trend estimate for manufacturing rose 2.8% in the December quarter 2010. Buildings and structures rose 5.6% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.4%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Manufacturing rose 7.0% in the December quarter 2010. Buildings and structures rose 13.6% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 3.6%.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other selected industries rose 2.5% in the December quarter 2010. Buildings and structures rose 4.6% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 1.1%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Other selected industries rose 4.6% in the December quarter 2010. Buildings and structures fell 0.4% while equipment, plant and machinery rose 7.9%.



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. Commentary in this section includes reference to some unpublished data, providing some further analysis of change in these estimates by detailed industry. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

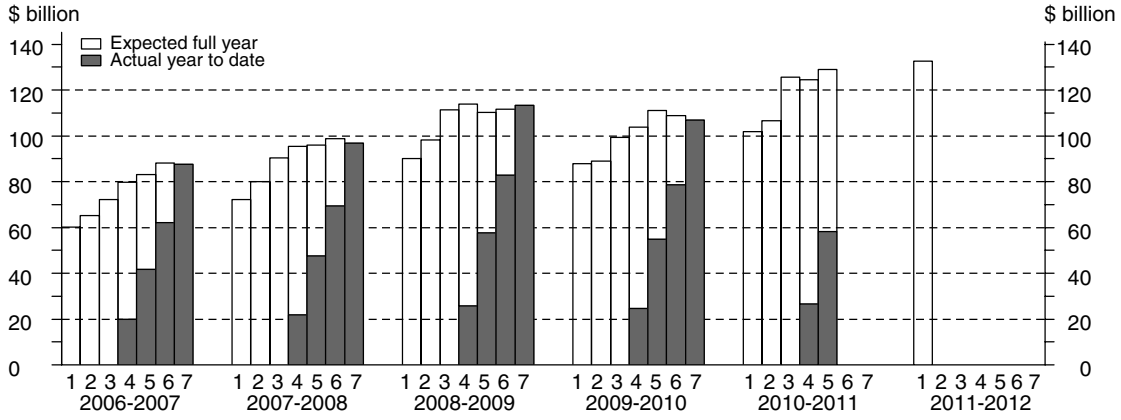
The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

		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 5 for total capital expenditure for 2010-11 is $128,931 million. This is 16.2% higher than Estimate 5 for 2009-10. The main contributors to this increase were Mining (34.1%) and Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (24.0%). Estimate 5 is 3.6% higher than Estimate 4 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Other Selected Industries (7.9%).

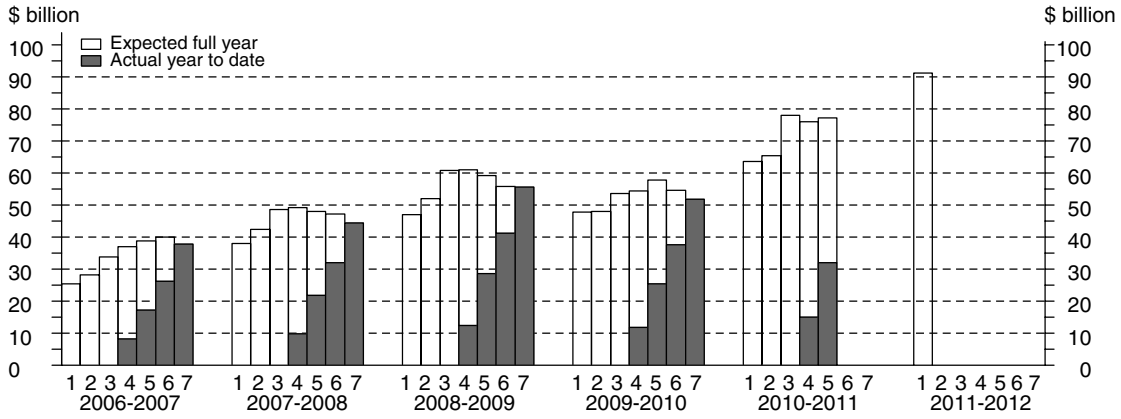
Estimate 1 for total capital expenditure for 2011-12 is $132,716 million. This is 30.3% higher than Estimate 1 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (54.8%).



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 5 for buildings and structures for 2010-11 is $77,123 million. This is 33.5% higher than Estimate 5 for 2009-10. The main contributors to this increase were Mining (38.9%) and Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (89.7%). Estimate 5 for buildings and structures is 1.5% higher than Estimate 4 for 2010-11.

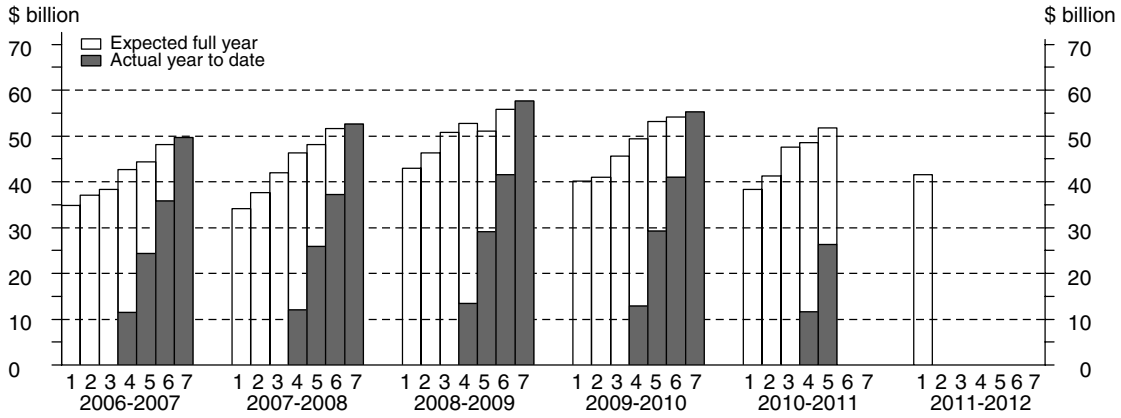
Estimate 1 for buildings and structures for 2011-12 is $91,107 million. This is 43.4% higher than Estimate 1 for 2010-11. The main contributors to this increase were Mining (58.6%) and Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (72.4%).



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Estimate 5 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2010-11 is $51,808 million. This is 2.6% lower than Estimate 5 for 2009-10. The main contributor to this decrease was Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (-20.0%). Estimate 5 is 6.9% higher than Estimate 4 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Other Selected Industries (8.8%).

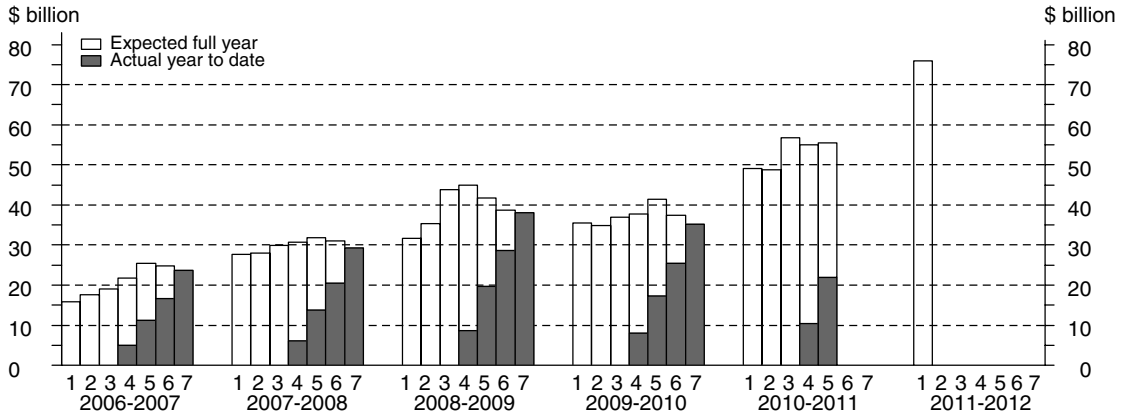
Estimate 1 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2011-12 is $41,609 million. This is 8.7% higher than Estimate 1 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (37.8%).



MINING

Estimate 5 for Mining for 2010-11 is $55,518 million. This is 34.1% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2009-10. Estimate 5 is 1.1% higher than Estimate 4 for 2010-11. Buildings and structures is 0.3% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 3.9% higher than the corresponding fourth estimates for 2010-11.

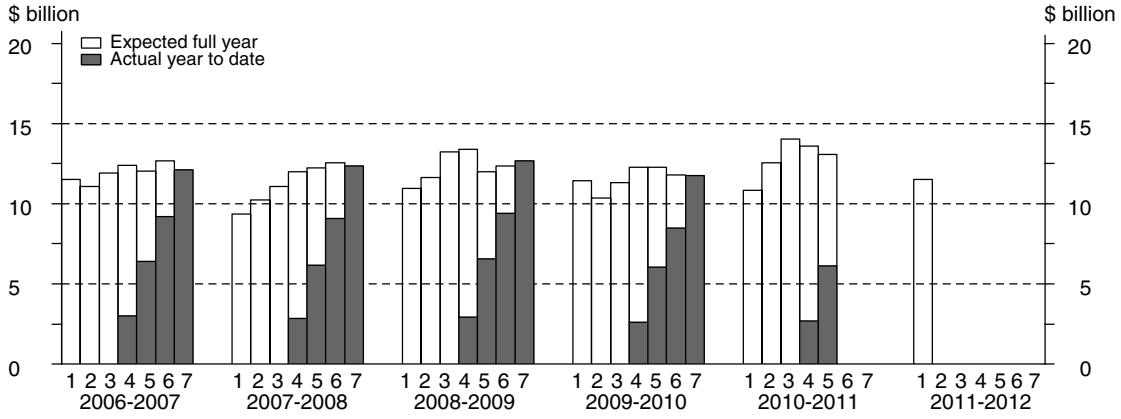
Estimate 1 for Mining for 2011-12 is $75,989 million. This is 54.8% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2010-11. Buildings and structures is 58.6% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 37.8% higher.



MANUFACTURING

Estimate 5 for Manufacturing for 2010-11 is $13,071 million. This is 6.6% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2009-10. Estimate 5 is 3.9% lower than Estimate 4 for 2010-11. Buildings and structures is 13.0% lower while equipment, plant and machinery is 3.7% higher than the corresponding fourth estimates for 2010-11.

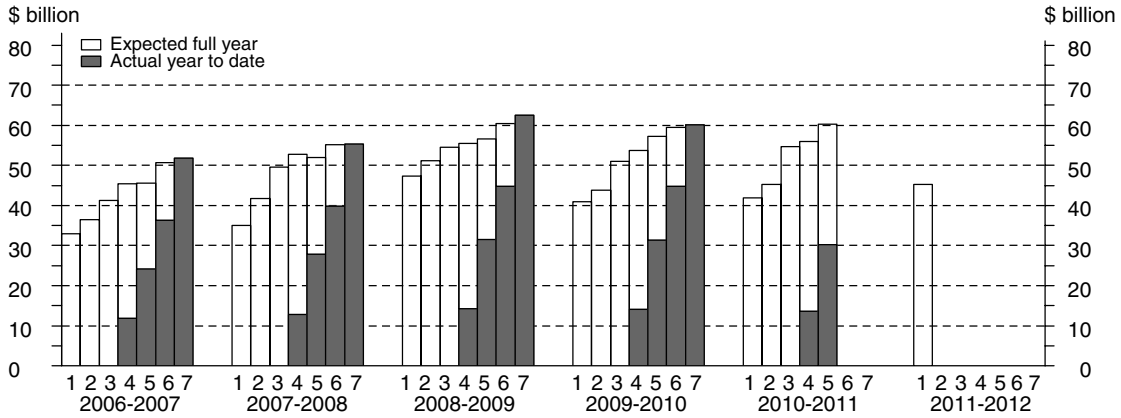
Estimate 1 for Manufacturing for 2011-12 is $11,519 million. This is 6.5% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2010-11. Buildings and structures is 5.5% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 7.3% higher.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 5 for Other Selected Industries for 2010-11 is $60,341 million. This is 5.3% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2009-10. The main contributor to this increase was Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (24.0%). Estimate 5 is 7.9% higher than Estimate 4 for 2010-11. Buildings and structures is 6.9% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 8.8% higher than the corresponding fourth estimates for 2010-11.

Estimate 1 for Other Selected Industries for 2011-12 is $45,209 million. This is 7.9% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase, was Transport and Storage (27.3%). Buildings and structures is 20.8% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 2.4% lower.



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

	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL			
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)							
2008–09	28 090	4 333	23 176	55 599	9 888	8 348	39 366	57 602	37 978	12 681	62 542	113 201
2009–10	26 474	4 046	21 264	51 783	8 710	7 697	38 784	55 191	35 184	11 743	60 048	106 975
2009–10												
September	6 044	936	4 837	11 817	1 916	1 679	9 239	12 835	7 961	2 615	14 076	24 651
December	6 792	1 186	5 698	13 677	2 534	2 226	11 637	16 397	9 326	3 412	17 335	30 073
March	6 189	804	5 042	12 035	1 900	1 649	8 275	11 824	8 088	2 453	13 318	23 859
June	7 449	1 119	5 687	14 255	2 361	2 144	9 632	14 136	9 810	3 263	15 319	28 391
2010–11												
September	8 350	950	5 702	15 002	2 070	1 748	7 861	11 679	10 420	2 699	13 562	26 680
December	8 921	1 309	6 689	16 920	2 523	2 119	9 942	14 584	11 444	3 428	16 632	31 504
					ORIGINAL (Expected)(a)							
2010–11												
6 mnths to Jun	26 684	3 141	15 377	45 202	6 971	3 804	14 770	25 545	33 655	6 945	30 147	70 747
Total fin year	43 955	5 401	27 768	77 123	11 564	7 671	32 573	51 808	55 518	13 071	60 341	128 931
2011–12												
12 mths to Jun	63 426	5 314	22 367	91 107	12 563	6 205	22 842	41 609	75 989	11 519	45 209	132 716
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
2009–10												
September	6 354	994	5 069	12 417	2 116	1 816	9 873	13 806	8 470	2 810	14 942	26 223
December	6 244	1 061	5 122	12 428	2 252	2 025	10 626	14 902	8 496	3 086	15 748	27 330
March	6 772	850	5 914	13 537	2 145	1 854	9 716	13 715	8 918	2 704	15 631	27 252
June	7 153	1 123	5 290	13 566	2 177	1 967	8 617	12 761	9 330	3 090	13 908	26 327
2010–11												
September	8 717	1 017	5 999	15 732	2 279	1 894	8 446	12 618	10 996	2 911	14 444	28 351
December	8 205	1 165	6 008	15 377	2 252	1 927	9 005	13 183	10 456	3 091	15 013	28 560
					TREND (Actual)							
2009–10												
September	6 339	1 019	5 325	12 683	2 194	1 929	10 238	14 362	8 533	2 949	15 414	26 896
December	6 281	985	5 083	12 348	2 154	1 918	10 163	14 235	8 435	2 902	15 217	26 554
March	6 752	979	5 102	12 833	2 180	1 922	9 614	13 716	8 931	2 901	14 746	26 578
June	7 457	1 018	5 438	13 912	2 204	1 924	8 978	13 108	9 660	2 941	14 409	27 011
2010–11												
September	8 107	1 077	5 779	14 963	2 234	1 916	8 631	12 782	10 341	2 993	14 406	27 740
December	8 555	1 146	6 059	15 761	2 276	1 926	8 632	12 821	10 832	3 072	14 716	28 619

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

2 ACTUAL AND EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

Period	Mining $m	Manufacturing $m	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services $m	Construction $m	Wholesale Trade $m	Retail Trade $m	Transport, Postal and Warehousing $m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
2008–09	37 978	12 681	5 557	4 095	3 878	5 082	13 050
2009–10	35 184	11 743	5 728	6 122	3 342	4 436	11 062
2009–10							
September	7 961	2 615	1 243	1 066	766	1 172	3 051
December	9 326	3 412	1 549	^1 632	^1 093	1 349	3 401
March	8 088	2 453	1 183	^1 558	^767	^817	2 271
June	9 810	3 263	1 752	^1 866	716	1 098	2 339
2010–11							
September	10 420	2 699	1 577	^1 103	753	1 047	1 901
December	11 444	3 428	^1 886	^1 465	916	1 190	3 263
ORIGINAL (Expected)(a)							
2010–11							
6 mths to Jun	33 655	6 945	3 679	1 968	1 383	2 134	6 418
Total fin year	55 518	13 071	7 143	4 536	3 051	4 371	11 582
2011–12							
12 mths to Jun	75 989	11 519	5 212	2 836	2 392	3 841	9 101
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
2009–10							
September	8 470	2 810	1 357	1 288	789	1 220	3 268
December	8 496	3 086	1 365	1 619	958	1 172	3 076
March	8 918	2 704	1 399	1 674	915	1 219	2 378
June	9 330	3 090	1 581	1 497	681	864	2 366
2010–11							
September	10 996	2 911	1 731	1 367	782	1 069	2 035
December	10 456	3 091	1 666	1 437	793	1 018	2 934
TREND (Actual)							
2009–10							
September	8 533	2 949	1 404	1 370	915	1 247	3 203
December	8 435	2 902	1 370	1 542	891	1 188	2 937
March	8 931	2 901	1 435	1 610	846	1 100	2 528
June	9 660	2 941	1 566	1 529	792	1 030	2 299
2010–11							
September	10 341	2 993	1 665	1 432	756	999	2 358
December	10 832	3 072	1 721	1 387	761	999	2 573

^ 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.

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

Period	*Information Media and Telecommunications* $m	*Financial and Insurance Services* $m	*Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services* $m	*Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* $m	*Other Selected Services* $m	*Total* $m
ORIGINAL (Actual)						
2008–09	6 331	3 465	11 080	3 384	6 618	113 201
2009–10	5 022	2 708	11 342	3 722	6 563	106 975
2009–10						
September	1 275	611	2 379	853	1 661	24 651
December	1 295	^ 742	^ 3 135	^ 1 130	2 009	30 073
March	1 194	^ 680	^ 2 736	^ 834	^ 1 277	23 859
June	1 259	676	^ 3 093	^ 904	1 616	28 391
2010–11						
September	1 097	700	^ 3 167	^ 799	^ 1 418	26 680
December	1 144	811	^ 3 181	^ 1 052	^ 1 724	31 504
ORIGINAL (Expected)(a)						
2010–11						
6 mths to Jun	2 371	1 228	6 779	1 752	2 435	70 747
Total fin year	4 612	2 738	13 127	3 603	5 578	128 931
2011–12						
12 mths to Jun	4 536	1 989	9 678	2 566	3 057	132 716
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)						
2009–10						
September	1 396	629	2 367	948	1 681	26 223
December	1 317	672	2 785	1 009	1 776	27 330
March	1 234	816	3 450	950	1 595	27 252
June	1 110	620	2 848	828	1 511	26 327
2010–11						
September	1 194	719	3 224	885	1 439	28 351
December	1 166	731	2 802	956	1 509	28 560
TREND (Actual)						
2009–10						
September	1 431	682	2 438	965	1 759	26 896
December	1 316	687	2 578	990	1 719	26 554
March	1 213	709	2 768	926	1 611	26 578
June	1 171	709	2 899	888	1 526	27 011
2010–11						
September	1 158	702	2 977	886	1 474	27 740
December	1 164	706	3 023	913	1 469	28 619

^ 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.

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			
2006–07	39 752	48 660	88 269	24 999	12 518	50 679	88 269
2007–08	44 345	54 539	98 732	29 977	12 888	55 876	98 732
2008–09	55 599	57 602	113 201	37 978	12 681	62 542	113 201
2009–10	53 190	57 074	110 265	35 782	11 860	62 623	110 265
2008–09							
December	15 977	15 839	31 828	10 989	3 626	17 218	31 828
March	12 756	12 062	24 830	9 075	2 807	12 958	24 830
June	14 748	15 612	30 342	9 314	3 213	17 796	30 342
2009–10							
September	12 143	12 909	25 052	8 039	2 601	14 413	25 052
December	14 082	16 888	30 970	9 470	3 425	18 075	30 970
March	12 349	12 281	24 630	8 234	2 481	13 915	24 630
June	14 616	14 996	29 612	10 039	3 353	16 220	29 612
2010–11							
September	15 185	12 447	27 633	10 563	2 762	14 308	27 633
December	17 020	15 779	32 800	11 609	3 536	17 655	32 800
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
2008–09							
December	14 550	14 494	29 059	9 988	3 298	15 777	29 059
March	14 300	13 987	28 315	10 052	3 082	15 188	28 315
June	13 956	14 048	27 972	8 758	3 058	16 141	27 972
2009–10							
September	12 744	13 886	26 631	8 539	2 805	15 287	26 631
December	12 763	15 363	28 126	8 624	3 112	16 390	28 126
March	13 823	14 265	28 088	9 072	2 750	16 266	28 088
June	13 860	13 560	27 420	9 547	3 193	14 680	27 420
2010–11							
September	15 860	13 457	29 317	11 142	2 996	15 179	29 317
December	15 412	14 279	29 691	10 602	3 207	15 882	29 691
				TREND			
2008–09							
December	14 056	14 571	28 613	9 860	3 230	15 525	28 613
March	14 324	14 098	28 277	9 677	3 120	15 479	28 277
June	13 791	14 013	27 592	9 095	3 015	15 478	27 592
2009–10							
September	13 039	14 379	27 260	8 604	2 931	15 721	27 260
December	12 685	14 616	27 266	8 561	2 926	15 775	27 266
March	13 132	14 323	27 483	9 099	2 959	15 422	27 483
June	14 148	13 857	27 999	9 836	3 024	15 138	27 999
2010–11							
September	15 111	13 681	28 788	10 507	3 093	15 188	28 788
December	15 847	13 878	29 785	11 018	3 178	15 563	29 785

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

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				
2006–07	9.8	3.3	5.8	11.6	–15.7	9.9	5.8
2007–08	11.6	12.1	11.9	19.9	3.0	10.3	11.9
2008–09	25.4	5.6	14.7	26.7	–1.6	11.9	14.7
2009–10	–4.3	–0.9	–2.6	–5.8	–6.5	0.1	–2.6
2008–09							
December	31.8	12.4	21.5	27.8	19.5	18.2	21.5
March	–20.2	–23.8	–22.0	–17.4	–22.6	–24.7	–22.0
June	15.6	29.4	22.2	2.6	14.5	37.3	22.2
2009–10							
September	–17.7	–17.3	–17.4	–13.7	–19.1	–19.0	–17.4
December	16.0	30.8	23.6	17.8	31.7	25.4	23.6
March	–12.3	–27.3	–20.5	–13.1	–27.6	–23.0	–20.5
June	18.4	22.1	20.2	21.9	35.1	16.6	20.2
2010–11							
September	3.9	–17.0	–6.7	5.2	–17.6	–11.8	–6.7
December	12.1	26.8	18.7	9.9	28.0	23.4	18.7
			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2008–09							
December	13.7	–3.8	4.3	8.8	1.7	2.2	4.3
March	–1.7	–3.5	–2.6	0.6	–6.6	–3.7	–2.6
June	–2.4	0.4	–1.2	–12.9	–0.8	6.3	–1.2
2009–10							
September	–8.7	–1.1	–4.8	–2.5	–8.3	–5.3	–4.8
December	0.1	10.6	5.6	1.0	11.0	7.2	5.6
March	8.3	–7.1	–0.1	5.2	–11.6	–0.8	–0.1
June	0.3	–4.9	–2.4	5.2	16.1	–9.7	–2.4
2010–11							
September	14.4	–0.8	6.9	16.7	–6.2	3.4	6.9
December	–2.8	6.1	1.3	–4.8	7.0	4.6	1.3
			TREND				
2008–09							
December	7.5	–1.4	2.6	5.2	–1.2	1.7	2.6
March	1.9	–3.3	–1.2	–1.9	–3.4	–0.3	–1.2
June	–3.7	–0.6	–2.4	–6.0	–3.4	—	–2.4
2009–10							
September	–5.5	2.6	–1.2	–5.4	–2.8	1.6	–1.2
December	–2.7	1.7	—	–0.5	–0.2	0.3	—
March	3.5	–2.0	0.8	6.3	1.1	–2.2	0.8
June	7.7	–3.2	1.9	8.1	2.2	–1.8	1.9
2010–11							
September	6.8	–1.3	2.8	6.8	2.3	0.3	2.8
December	4.9	1.4	3.5	4.9	2.8	2.5	3.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

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

	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)			
2006–07	25 416	28 138	33 805	36 955	38 782	39 970	37 781
2007–08	37 911	42 288	48 536	49 251	47 939	47 074	44 287
2008–09	47 008	51 908	60 727	61 044	59 194	55 719	55 599
2009–10	47 758	47 893	53 611	54 337	57 774	54 573	51 783
2010–11	63 535	65 383	77 919	75 994	77 123	nya	nya
2011–12	91 107	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
				BUILDING AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio)(a)			
2005–06	1.61	1.47	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.01	1.00
2006–07	1.49	1.34	1.12	1.02	0.97	0.95	1.00
2007–08	1.17	1.05	0.91	0.90	0.92	0.94	1.00
2008–09	1.18	1.07	0.92	0.91	0.94	1.00	1.00
2009–10	1.08	1.08	0.97	0.95	0.90	0.95	1.00
				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY ($ million)			
2006–07	34 805	37 056	38 293	42 679	44 308	48 134	49 695
2007–08	34 175	37 674	41 931	46 243	48 146	51 657	52 545
2008–09	43 010	46 267	50 713	52 791	51 078	55 779	57 602
2009–10	40 214	41 000	45 586	49 359	53 182	54 118	55 191
2010–11	38 292	41 221	47 624	48 478	51 808	nya	nya
2011–12	41 609	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio)(a)			
2005–06	1.57	1.46	1.31	1.16	1.08	1.02	1.00
2006–07	1.43	1.34	1.30	1.16	1.12	1.03	1.00
2007–08	1.54	1.39	1.25	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.00
2008–09	1.34	1.24	1.14	1.09	1.13	1.03	1.00
2009–10	1.37	1.35	1.21	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.00
				TOTAL ($ million)			
2006–07	60 221	65 194	72 098	79 634	83 090	88 104	87 475
2007–08	72 087	79 962	90 468	95 494	96 084	98 732	96 832
2008–09	90 018	98 175	111 440	113 835	110 272	111 499	113 201
2009–10	87 972	88 893	99 197	103 696	110 956	108 692	106 975
2010–11	101 828	106 604	125 543	124 472	128 931	nya	nya
2011–12	132 716	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
				TOTAL (Realisation Ratio)(a)			
2005–06	1.59	1.47	1.26	1.14	1.07	1.02	1.00
2006–07	1.45	1.34	1.21	1.10	1.05	0.99	1.00
2007–08	1.34	1.21	1.07	1.01	1.01	0.98	1.00
2008–09	1.26	1.15	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.02	1.00
2009–10	1.22	1.20	1.08	1.03	0.96	0.98	1.00
				TOTAL (percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)			
2006–07	18.5	18.6	13.0	12.4	10.3	11.3	8.5
2007–08	19.7	22.7	25.5	19.9	15.6	12.1	10.7
2008–09	24.9	22.8	23.2	19.2	14.8	12.9	16.9
2009–10	–2.3	–9.5	–11.0	–8.9	0.6	–2.5	–5.5
2010–11	15.8	19.9	26.6	20.0	16.2	nya	nya
2011–12	30.3	nya	nya	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. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

6 EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current Price

	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 expectations 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 expectations as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)*	*12 months actual (Estimate 7)*
				MINING ($ million)			
2006–07	15 769	17 635	18 974	21 799	25 477	24 796	23 621
2007–08	27 638	27 924	29 912	30 697	31 842	31 019	29 200
2008–09	31 717	35 355	43 752	44 901	41 691	38 677	37 978
2009–10	35 529	34 811	36 940	37 762	41 394	37 366	35 184
2010–11	49 100	48 839	56 794	54 939	55 518	nya	nya
2011–12	75 989	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
				MINING (Realisation Ratio)(a)			
2005–06	1.95	1.76	1.48	1.29	1.17	1.05	1.00
2006–07	1.50	1.34	1.24	1.08	0.93	0.95	1.00
2007–08	1.06	1.05	0.98	0.95	0.92	0.94	1.00
2008–09	1.20	1.07	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.98	1.00
2009–10	0.99	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.85	0.94	1.00
				MANUFACTURING ($ million)			
2006–07	11 493	11 055	11 917	12 398	12 027	12 654	12 106
2007–08	9 359	10 230	11 055	12 006	12 212	12 539	12 341
2008–09	10 959	11 619	13 224	13 383	11 998	12 356	12 681
2009–10	11 450	10 342	11 306	12 287	12 258	11 781	11 743
2010–11	10 820	12 534	14 044	13 603	13 071	nya	nya
2011–12	11 519	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
				MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio)(a)			
2005–06	1.28	1.12	1.05	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00
2006–07	1.05	1.10	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.96	1.00
2007–08	1.32	1.21	1.12	1.03	1.01	0.98	1.00
2008–09	1.16	1.09	0.96	0.95	1.06	1.03	1.00
2009–10	1.03	1.14	1.04	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.00
				OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES ($ millions)			
2005–06	29 745	31 285	37 126	41 363	44 094	46 027	46 920
2006–07	32 960	36 505	41 207	45 436	45 586	50 654	51 748
2007–08	35 090	41 808	49 501	52 791	52 030	55 173	55 291
2008–09	47 343	51 201	54 465	55 551	56 583	60 465	62 542
2009–10	40 993	43 740	50 951	53 647	57 304	59 544	60 048
2010–11	41 908	45 231	54 705	55 930	60 341	nya	nya
2011–12	45 209	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
				OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio)(a)			
2005–06	1.58	1.50	1.26	1.13	1.06	1.02	1.00
2006–07	1.57	1.42	1.26	1.14	1.14	1.02	1.00
2007–08	1.58	1.32	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.00	1.00
2008–09	1.32	1.22	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.03	1.00
2009–10	1.46	1.37	1.18	1.12	1.05	1.01	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.

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	0.89	0.84	1.02	0.95
2007–08	0.87	0.81	0.86	0.86
2008–09	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.88
2009–10	0.96	0.84	0.91	0.81
2010–11	0.86	nya	0.85	nya
Equipment, Plant and Machinery				
2006–07	1.09	1.13	1.22	1.27
2007–08	1.11	1.06	1.23	1.20
2008–09	1.05	1.13	1.09	1.30
2009–10	1.15	1.08	1.19	1.08
2010–11	1.02	nya	1.06	nya
Total				
2006–07	1.00	0.98	1.13	1.11
2007–08	0.98	0.94	1.03	1.02
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.06
2009–10	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.93
2010–11	0.93	nya	0.94	nya
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2006–07	1.04	0.86	1.10	0.87
2007–08	0.92	0.83	0.89	0.85
2008–09	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.83
2009–10	0.97	0.82	0.91	0.74
2010–11	0.78	nya	0.80	nya
Manufacturing				
2006–07	1.01	0.84	1.06	1.01
2007–08	0.97	0.94	1.14	1.02
2008–09	0.98	1.11	1.04	1.13
2009–10	0.98	0.99	1.14	0.92
2010–11	1.00	nya	0.94	nya
Other selected industries				
2006–07	0.97	1.08	1.16	1.29
2007–08	1.02	1.01	1.09	1.13
2008–09	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.24
2009–10	1.13	1.03	1.11	1.11
2010–11	1.04	nya	1.07	nya
Total				
2006–07	1.00	0.98	1.13	1.11
2007–08	0.98	0.94	1.03	1.02
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.06
2009–10	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.93
2010–11	0.93	nya	0.94	nya

nya not yet available

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

8 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, By state—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				
2006–07	6 028	6 090	6 560	2 123	13 995	306	2 461	217	37 781
2007–08	7 519	7 065	8 186	2 666	16 516	377	1 726	231	44 287
2008–09	8 426	7 793	11 962	2 543	23 083	233	1 271	288	55 599
2009–10	8 139	8 450	10 918	2 024	21 128	190	636	298	51 783
2008–09									
December	2 478	2 155	3 708	676	6 682	65	345	67	16 176
March	1 825	1 768	2 887	562	5 051	36	^ 424	95	12 647
June	2 327	2 268	2 595	663	6 203	60	^ 171	^ 76	14 363
2009–10									
September	1 779	1 828	2 678	543	4 753	37	157	44	11 817
December	2 017	2 422	3 162	540	5 200	56	195	84	13 677
March	2 039	^ 1 938	2 326	405	5 037	47	141	101	12 035
June	2 305	2 262	2 752	^ 536	6 138	50	143	69	14 255
2010–11									
September	2 404	2 031	^ 3 338	^ 525	6 411	48	168	75	15 002
December	3 105	^ 2 734	^ 3 564	613	6 506	77	*220	^ 101	16 920
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2008–09									
December	2 257	1 933	3 230	624	6 212	np	np	np	14 712
March	2 104	1 958	3 297	669	5 431	np	np	np	14 165
June	2 021	2 117	2 604	593	5 956	np	np	np	13 592
2009–10									
September	2 016	2 023	2 729	564	4 975	np	np	np	12 417
December	1 835	2 151	2 756	501	4 845	np	np	np	12 428
March	2 346	2 153	2 649	478	5 425	np	np	np	13 537
June	2 007	2 113	2 783	485	5 892	np	np	np	13 566
2010–11									
September	2 723	2 258	3 390	540	6 683	np	np	np	15 732
December	2 821	2 413	3 099	571	6 076	np	np	np	15 377
					TREND				
2008–09									
December	2 152	1 889	3 151	653	5 797	63	371	71	14 174
March	2 139	1 993	3 094	641	5 891	48	324	79	14 218
June	2 027	2 053	2 873	605	5 527	45	249	76	13 494
2009–10									
September	1 975	2 092	2 696	556	5 152	48	178	64	12 683
December	1 992	2 115	2 640	505	5 038	49	148	54	12 348
March	2 090	2 126	2 744	483	5 370	47	154	53	12 833
June	2 302	2 176	2 914	497	5 948	50	156	62	13 912
2010–11									
September	2 559	2 258	3 113	531	6 290	58	172	78	14 963
December	2 789	2 364	3 266	563	6 379	66	195	96	15 761

^ 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

9 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, By state—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									
2006–07	13 297	12 882	11 576	2 995	7 281	606	585	473	49 695
2007–08	14 657	12 355	12 264	2 494	8 607	797	996	376	52 545
2008–09	15 238	13 421	13 574	2 825	9 906	1 084	989	564	57 602
2009–10	16 177	13 768	10 612	2 974	9 473	679	934	575	55 191
2008–09									
December	4 041	3 779	3 957	683	2 522	344	287	132	15 745
March	3 423	2 853	2 898	632	2 146	^241	^172	^109	12 473
June	4 115	3 804	3 726	751	^2 970	^284	^157	*188	15 995
2009–10									
September	3 599	2 953	2 633	768	2 318	176	196	191	12 835
December	5 188	^4 098	2 923	767	2 736	^225	234	^224	16 397
March	3 333	^3 248	1 941	^693	2 160	119	*258	71	11 824
June	4 057	^3 468	3 114	^746	2 259	^159	^245	89	14 136
2010–11									
September	3 730	^2 704	2 288	^645	1 966	^131	^148	^66	11 679
December	4 212	3 371	3 045	^899	2 444	^244	^236	^133	14 584
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2008–09									
December	3 777	3 368	3 846	682	2 353	np	np	np	14 416
March	3 877	3 257	3 107	706	2 377	np	np	np	14 475
June	3 777	3 521	3 293	703	2 688	np	np	np	14 399
2009–10									
September	3 752	3 241	2 918	743	2 517	np	np	np	13 806
December	4 861	3 612	2 822	766	2 556	np	np	np	14 902
March	3 767	3 699	1 975	771	2 385	np	np	np	13 715
June	3 729	3 217	2 898	696	2 054	np	np	np	12 761
2010–11									
September	3 880	2 999	2 555	629	2 126	np	np	np	12 618
December	3 958	2 946	2 933	896	2 285	np	np	np	13 183
TREND									
2008–09									
December	3 850	3 320	3 492	705	2 421	284	279	126	14 475
March	3 813	3 352	3 394	701	2 460	279	211	142	14 405
June	3 793	3 364	3 157	713	2 550	256	167	165	14 323
2009–10									
September	3 758	3 454	2 957	744	2 599	216	186	192	14 362
December	3 729	3 557	2 904	765	2 508	177	237	209	14 235
March	3 736	3 518	2 832	735	2 319	150	256	(a)80	13 716
June	3 784	3 315	2 801	707	2 187	148	231	80	13 108
2010–11									
September	3 858	3 062	2 772	727	2 145	163	199	87	12 782
December	3 936	2 910	2 777	784	2 186	182	179	99	12 821

^ 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

(a) Break in series between this quarter and preceding quarter

10 ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, By state—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									
2006–07	19 325	18 972	18 136	5 118	21 276	912	3 046	690	87 475
2007–08	22 175	19 420	20 450	5 160	25 123	1 173	2 722	607	96 832
2008–09	23 664	21 214	25 536	5 368	32 989	1 318	2 260	852	113 201
2009–10	24 316	22 217	21 530	4 998	30 601	869	1 570	874	106 975
2008–09									
December	6 518	5 934	7 665	1 359	9 204	409	632	199	31 920
March	5 248	4 621	5 785	1 193	7 197	^ 277	^ 596	203	25 120
June	6 442	6 072	6 320	1 414	9 173	^ 345	^ 327	*264	30 358
2009–10									
September	5 377	4 781	5 311	1 311	7 072	213	353	234	24 651
December	7 204	6 520	6 085	1 308	7 936	^ 281	429	^ 309	30 073
March	5 372	5 186	4 268	^ 1 098	7 197	165	^ 400	172	23 859
June	6 363	5 730	5 866	^ 1 281	8 396	^ 209	^ 388	158	28 391
2010–11									
September	6 134	4 735	5 626	^ 1 171	8 377	180	316	141	26 680
December	7 317	6 105	6 609	1 512	8 950	320	^ 456	^ 234	31 504
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2008–09									
December	6 034	5 301	7 077	1 306	8 565	346	599	190	29 128
March	5 981	5 214	6 405	1 375	7 808	326	643	219	28 640
June	5 797	5 638	5 897	1 296	8 643	309	320	253	27 992
2009–10									
September	5 769	5 264	5 647	1 307	7 493	255	351	238	26 223
December	6 696	5 763	5 578	1 267	7 401	237	402	289	27 330
March	6 113	5 852	4 624	1 249	7 810	191	449	184	27 252
June	5 736	5 330	5 681	1 181	7 946	186	379	154	26 327
2010–11									
September	6 602	5 257	5 945	1 169	8 809	218	321	143	28 351
December	6 779	5 359	6 032	1 467	8 361	268	420	220	28 560
TREND									
2008–09									
December	6 001	5 209	6 643	1 358	8 218	347	649	197	28 619
March	5 953	5 345	6 488	1 341	8 352	327	535	220	28 474
June	5 820	5 416	6 030	1 317	8 076	301	415	242	27 606
2009–10									
September	5 734	5 546	5 653	1 300	7 751	265	363	256	26 896
December	5 721	5 672	5 544	1 270	7 546	226	385	263	26 554
March	5 827	5 645	5 577	1 218	7 689	197	410	(a) 133	26 578
June	6 086	5 491	5 716	1 205	8 135	198	387	142	27 011
2010–11									
September	6 417	5 319	5 885	1 258	8 435	221	371	165	27 740
December	6 724	5 273	6 043	1 348	8 565	248	373	195	28 619

^ 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

(a) Break in series between this quarter and preceding quarter

11 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, By state—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				
2006–07	6 311	6 264	6 890	2 212	14 909	313	2 615	225	39 752
2007–08	7 595	6 770	8 228	2 685	16 686	373	1 746	233	44 345
2008–09	8 426	7 793	11 962	2 543	23 083	233	1 271	288	55 599
2009–10	8 306	8 689	11 353	2 072	21 654	183	633	300	53 190
2008–09									
December	2 456	2 124	3 645	668	6 616	62	344	67	15 977
March	1 835	1 788	2 932	563	5 084	35	424	95	12 756
June	2 371	2 371	2 682	680	6 325	60	172	76	14 748
2009–10									
September	1 818	1 892	2 797	557	4 843	36	156	44	12 143
December	2 064	2 503	3 292	556	5 332	55	195	85	14 082
March	2 079	1 993	2 410	415	5 165	45	141	101	12 349
June	2 344	2 301	2 854	544	6 314	48	141	69	14 616
2010–11									
September	2 432	2 012	3 426	530	6 502	45	163	75	15 185
December	3 112	2 681	3 669	617	6 557	72	212	100	17 020
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2008–09									
December	2 244	1 915	3 166	612	6 172	np	np	np	14 550
March	2 120	1 992	3 341	667	5 486	np	np	np	14 300
June	2 058	2 225	2 687	606	6 091	np	np	np	13 956
2009–10									
September	2 052	2 101	2 848	578	5 075	np	np	np	12 744
December	1 864	2 225	2 870	514	4 968	np	np	np	12 763
March	2 370	2 214	2 746	489	5 558	np	np	np	13 823
June	2 019	2 149	2 889	491	6 053	np	np	np	13 860
2010–11									
September	2 725	2 235	3 483	544	6 769	np	np	np	15 860
December	2 799	2 364	3 193	574	6 116	np	np	np	15 412
					TREND				
2008–09									
December	2 139	1 865	3 111	642	5 773	61	369	71	14 056
March	2 153	2 034	3 114	640	5 937	45	323	79	14 324
June	2 059	2 136	2 957	614	5 630	43	248	72	13 791
2009–10									
September	2 012	2 182	2 809	570	5 273	47	178	69	13 039
December	2 023	2 194	2 754	519	5 166	47	149	76	12 685
March	2 114	2 183	2 851	494	5 509	46	154	84	13 132
June	2 315	2 202	3 014	504	6 078	49	155	83	14 148
2010–11									
September	2 557	2 245	3 209	535	6 386	55	168	82	15 111
December	2 772	2 316	3 346	566	6 438	63	189	87	15 847

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

12 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, By state—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				
2006–07	12 842	12 473	11 345	2 947	7 373	597	583	456	48 660
2007–08	15 094	12 726	12 757	2 593	9 102	832	1 036	388	54 539
2008–09	15 238	13 421	13 574	2 825	9 906	1 084	989	564	57 602
2009–10	16 803	14 334	10 961	3 072	9 641	702	960	601	57 074
2008–09									
December	4 056	3 800	3 988	685	2 545	347	283	132	15 839
March	3 313	2 775	2 789	608	2 074	231	166	105	12 062
June	4 027	3 715	3 639	732	2 886	279	151	184	15 612
2009–10									
September	3 633	2 987	2 642	772	2 308	178	197	193	12 909
December	5 367	4 243	3 009	792	2 769	233	240	236	16 888
March	3 486	3 390	2 016	720	2 203	123	266	76	12 281
June	4 317	3 714	3 294	789	2 360	167	258	96	14 996
2010–11									
September	4 001	2 918	2 423	687	2 048	140	158	72	12 447
December	4 580	3 676	3 288	969	2 601	263	254	146	15 779
					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2008–09									
December	3 785	3 396	3 886	686	2 379	np	np	np	14 494
March	3 747	3 176	2 995	681	2 298	np	np	np	13 987
June	3 695	3 447	3 221	686	2 610	np	np	np	14 048
2009–10									
September	3 797	3 282	2 934	747	2 507	np	np	np	13 886
December	5 050	3 742	2 909	790	2 579	np	np	np	15 363
March	3 963	3 864	2 052	800	2 421	np	np	np	14 265
June	3 993	3 446	3 067	736	2 134	np	np	np	13 560
2010–11									
September	4 187	3 237	2 707	669	2 202	np	np	np	13 457
December	4 331	3 215	3 168	964	2 417	np	np	np	14 279
					TREND				
2008–09									
December	3 867	3 354	3 529	711	2 452	287	281	127	14 571
March	3 730	3 300	3 333	685	2 409	272	206	139	14 098
June	3 721	3 311	3 088	697	2 483	250	161	165	14 013
2009–10									
September	3 783	3 477	2 955	745	2 570	216	184	197	14 379
December	3 860	3 671	2 981	784	2 526	182	239	222	14 616
March	3 941	3 697	2 954	764	2 364	157	261	87	14 323
June	4 043	3 531	2 953	745	2 255	156	238	88	13 857
2010–11									
September	4 172	3 307	2 953	775	2 238	174	208	97	13 681
December	4 299	3 174	2 988	844	2 303	196	190	112	13 878

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

13 ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, By state—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					
2006–07	19 153	18 724	18 205	5 188	22 204	915	3 163	684	88 269
2007–08	22 679	19 468	20 930	5 285	25 727	1 213	2 787	621	98 732
2008–09	23 664	21 214	25 536	5 368	32 989	1 318	2 260	852	113 201
2009–10	25 108	23 023	22 315	5 144	31 295	885	1 594	901	110 265
2008–09									
December	6 514	5 923	7 634	1 354	9 170	408	626	198	31 828
March	5 147	4 570	5 730	1 171	7 158	265	592	200	24 830
June	6 399	6 090	6 314	1 411	9 203	338	322	260	30 342
2009–10									
September	5 450	4 879	5 438	1 329	7 151	214	353	238	25 052
December	7 431	6 745	6 301	1 348	8 102	288	434	321	30 970
March	5 566	5 383	4 426	1 134	7 368	168	407	177	24 630
June	6 661	6 015	6 149	1 334	8 674	215	399	165	29 612
2010–11									
September	6 433	4 930	5 849	1 217	8 550	186	322	147	27 633
December	7 693	6 357	6 957	1 587	9 158	335	466	247	32 800
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2008–09									
December	6 028	5 310	7 056	1 298	8 563	344	594	190	29 059
March	5 862	5 176	6 351	1 347	7 789	309	638	216	28 315
June	5 754	5 673	5 896	1 291	8 688	301	314	251	27 972
2009–10									
September	5 847	5 383	5 786	1 323	7 581	256	349	243	26 631
December	6 910	5 968	5 778	1 304	7 547	243	404	303	28 126
March	6 339	6 077	4 796	1 289	7 979	194	454	191	28 088
June	6 012	5 595	5 955	1 228	8 188	192	388	163	27 420
2010–11									
September	6 930	5 472	6 182	1 214	8 968	226	324	150	29 317
December	7 135	5 581	6 350	1 537	8 533	282	427	235	29 691
				TREND					
2008–09									
December	6 006	5 219	6 643	1 353	8 230	348	651	198	28 613
March	5 881	5 336	6 452	1 324	8 348	317	530	218	28 277
June	5 778	5 450	6 047	1 310	8 110	292	410	244	27 592
2009–10									
September	5 796	5 660	5 763	1 315	7 839	263	361	260	27 260
December	5 885	5 865	5 733	1 303	7 691	230	387	259	27 266
March	6 059	5 880	5 804	1 258	7 874	202	416	141	27 483
June	6 365	5 734	5 963	1 250	8 329	205	393	149	27 999
2010–11									
September	6 738	5 553	6 156	1 310	8 622	229	376	175	28 788
December	7 081	5 472	6 324	1 409	8 757	261	377	210	29 785

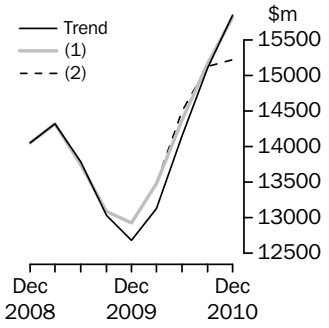
(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

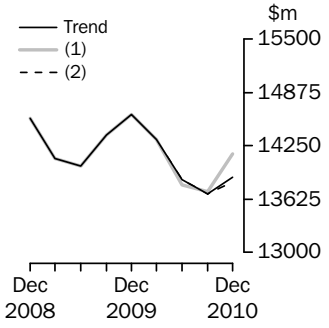
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next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



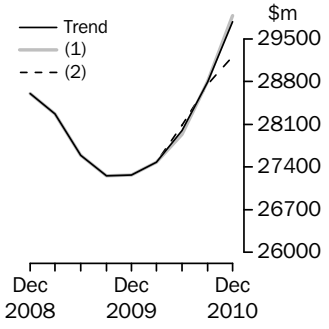
	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE: (1) rises by 6.1% on this quarter		(2) falls by 6.1% on this quarter	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
2010						
March	13 132	3.5	13 478	4.2	13 478	4.2
June	14 148	7.7	14 376	6.7	14 499	7.6
September	15 111	6.8	15 174	5.5	15 126	4.3
December	15 847	4.9	15 820	4.3	15 225	0.7

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE: (1) rises by 4.2% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.2% on this quarter	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
2010						
March	14 323	–2.0	14 323	–2.0	14 323	–2.0
June	13 857	–3.2	13 789	–3.7	13 858	–3.2
September	13 681	–1.3	13 712	–0.6	13 688	–1.2
December	13 878	1.4	14 157	3.2	13 827	1.0

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE: (1) rises by 4.3% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.3% on this quarter	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
2010						
March	27 483	0.8	27 483	0.8	27 483	0.8
June	27 999	1.9	27 943	1.7	28 082	2.2
September	28 788	2.8	28 810	3.1	28 761	2.4
December	29 785	3.5	29 887	3.7	29 216	1.6

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.

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) 2002 (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 8,000 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.

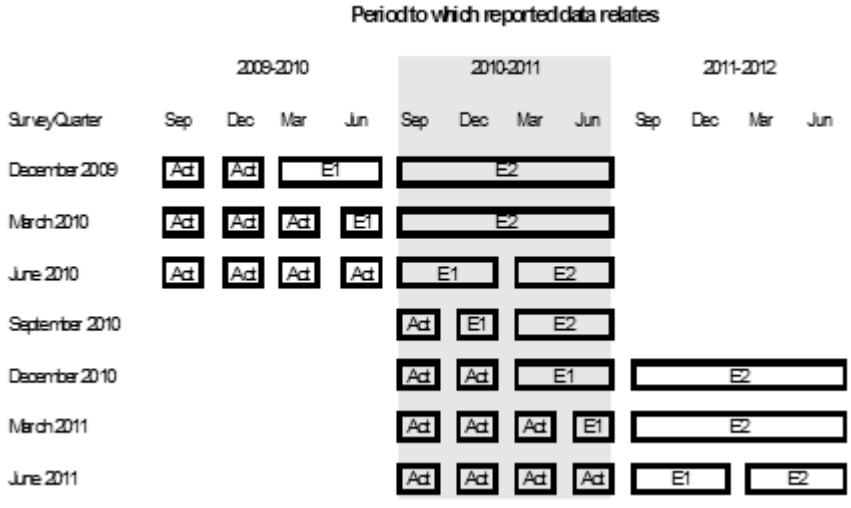
11 Respondents are asked to provide data on the same basis as their own management accounts. Where a selected unit does not respond in a given survey period, a value is estimated. If data are subsequently provided, the estimated value is replaced with reported data. Aggregates are calculated from all 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).



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 2010-2011:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2009 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate was available from the March 2010 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate was available from the June 2010 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2010, December 2010 and March 2011 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 2011 survey is derived from the sum of the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2010–11 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 expectations data 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.

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 December quarter 2010 they represented about 0.1% 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 2008-09). 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 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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES *continued*

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 this release of the September quarter 2010 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2009-10 now have 2008-09 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2007-08, and the reference year is 2008-09.

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 I*nformation 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 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).

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 2010-11 based on the December 2010 survey results and compare this with 2009-10 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.

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 40 and 41 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 38 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.

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. The ARIMA model is reassessed each year as part of the annual reanalysis of the seasonal adjustment parameters. Following the most recent annual reanalysis, 80% of eligible series use ARIMA modelling. 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.

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)
- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (cat. no. 5653.0)
- *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 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

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*.

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 $31,504m and the calculated standard error in this case is $731m. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of $31,504m.

For instance, the standard error of $731m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range $30,773m to $32,235m ($31,504m ± $731m)
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real value falls within the ranges $30,042m to $32,966m ($31,504m ± $1,462m)

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 December Quarter 2010 estimates.

	Buildings and Structures	*Equipment, Plant and Machinery*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m
Mining	90	55	117
Manufacturing	48	160	175
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	327	10	327
Construction	108	209	261
Wholesale Trade	16	52	60
Retail Trade	61	67	100
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	27	207	210
Information Media and Telecommunications	9	35	36
Financial and Insurance Services	8	66	66
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	438	311	494
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	134	98	173
Other Selected Services	114	154	201
Total	**522**	**509**	**731**
New South Wales	200	275	358
Victoria	342	301	468
Queensland	435	198	446
South Australia	13	143	146
Western Australia	80	139	169
Tasmania	7	26	28
Northern Territory	63	39	80
Australian Capital Territory	22	18	26
Australia	**522**	**509**	**731**

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 $26,680m and the next quarter the published level estimate is $31,504m. In this example the calculated standard error for the movement estimate is $835m. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of $4,824m.

For instance, the standard error of $835m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement over the two quarter period falls within the range $3,989m to $5,659m ($4,824m ±$835m)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range $3,154m to $6,494m ($4,824m ± $1,670m).

The following table shows the standard errors for December Quarter 2010 estimates.

	Buildings and Structures	*Equipment, Plant and Machinery*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m
Mining	42	69	87
Manufacturing	45	114	115
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	344	8	344
Construction	108	253	300
Wholesale Trade	29	69	77
Retail Trade	81	96	95
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	26	207	209
Information Media and Telecommunications	6	24	25
Financial and Insurance Services	10	25	27
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	179	386	428
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	98	100	135
Other Selected Services	98	172	204
Total	**461**	**606**	**835**
New South Wales	269	397	521
Victoria	359	302	485
Queensland	59	254	271
South Australia	71	151	154
Western Australia	108	109	146
Tasmania	7	25	29
Northern Territory	63	41	74
Australian Capital Territory	21	11	25
Australia	**461**	**606**	**835**

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.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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