

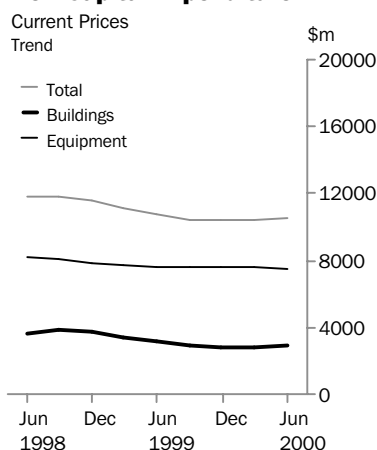
# PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

STATE  
ESTIMATES

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 19 SEPT 2000

## JUNE QTR KEY FIGURES

### New Capital Expenditure



### TREND ESTIMATES

	<i>Jun Qtr 2000</i> \$m	<i>% change Mar Qtr 2000 to Jun Qtr 2000</i>	<i>% change Jun Qtr 1999 to Jun Qtr 2000</i>
New South Wales	3 863	2.7	10.3
Victoria	2 682	-1.6	-4.1
Queensland	1 870	-0.8	3.3
South Australia	650	4.5	18.4
Western Australia	1 238	-0.8	-18.2
Tasmania	125	10.6	12.6
Northern Territory	125	-18.8	-46.4
Australian Capital Territory	106	6.0	43.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>10 495</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>

## JUNE QTR KEY POINTS

### ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

- For New South Wales, expenditure (in current prices) increased by \$103m (2.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 0.8% and equipment by 3.4%.
- For Victoria, expenditure decreased by \$44m (1.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 2.4% and equipment by 1.4%.
- For Queensland, expenditure decreased by \$15m (0.8%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 6.0%, while equipment fell by 4.4%.
- For South Australia, expenditure increased by \$28m (4.5%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 17.4%, while equipment fell by 0.2%.
- For Western Australia, expenditure decreased by \$10m (0.8%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 9.0%, while equipment fell by 5.6%.
- For Tasmania, expenditure increased by \$12m (10.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 23.5% and equipment by 8.3%.
- For Northern Territory, expenditure decreased by \$29m (18.8%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 31.8% and equipment by 2.9%.
- For Australian Capital Territory, expenditure increased by \$6m (6.0%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings was unchanged and equipment rose by 7.8%.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Michael Sharpe on Sydney 02 92684174, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2000	19 December 2000
December 2000	20 March 2001

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The quarterly chain volume data in this issue incorporates a new base year, 1998-99, and introduces improved price indexes for capital expenditure on road vehicles and engineering and construction which have resulted in revisions, small in most cases, to the growth rates for the last few years. In addition, the reference year has been advanced to 1998-99, which has resulted in revisions to levels, but not growth rates, for all periods.

This issue incorporates new seasonal factors which take into account the latest available data. Refer to paragraphs 32-38 of the explanatory notes for more information.

## IMPACT OF THE NEW TAX SYSTEM ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

The goods and services tax (GST) came into effect on 1 July 2000. The GST replaces the wholesale sales tax (WST) which was included in the value of much of the expenditure measured in the Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

Businesses in the survey have been asked to report expected expenditure for the 2000-2001 financial year based on the cost to them under The New Tax System. That is, they should exclude the WST, but not add on the 10% GST where this amount can be returned to the business as a tax credit. Therefore, if they reported on the correct basis, expenditure in current price terms on the same volume of capital would be lower than if the changes in tax arrangements had not taken place.

Investigations have shown that the majority of businesses have been unable to report expected expenditure on the requested basis because their capital expenditure budgets are not sufficiently detailed at this stage to take account of the price changes. This being the case, users should be cautious when analysing estimates for 2000-2001. It should be noted, however, that there is always a degree of imprecision in the early estimates of expected expenditure for any financial year.

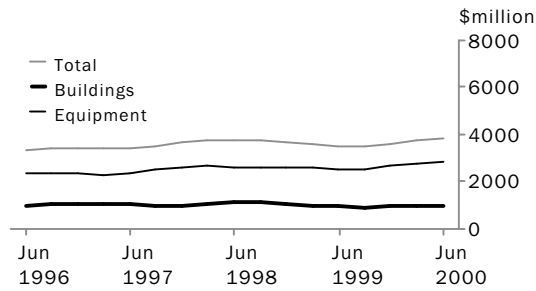
The basis for businesses reporting actual expenditure for periods prior to 30 June 2000 is unchanged. From September quarter 2000, businesses will be asked to report their actual expenditure exclusive of the GST where this is recoverable as an input tax credit. This change should be considered when comparing current price estimates over time. However, chain volume measures of actual capital expenditure are unaffected by these tax-related price changes.

T.J Skinner  
Acting Australian Statistician

# ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Trend

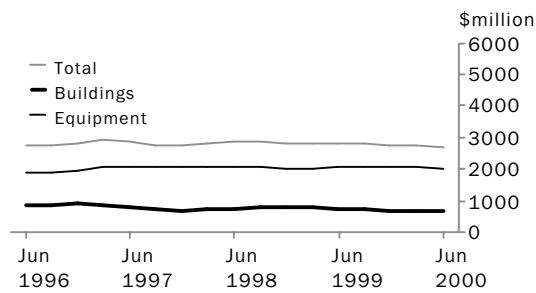
## QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

### NEW SOUTH WALES



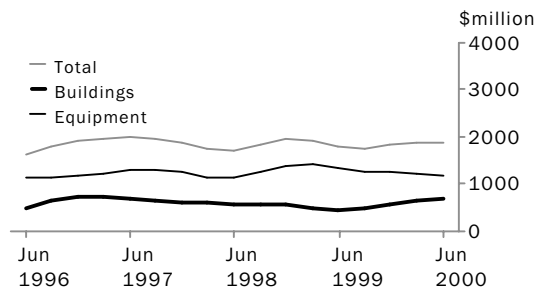
Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for New South Wales has increased by 10.3%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 0.9% and equipment by 13.8%.

### VICTORIA



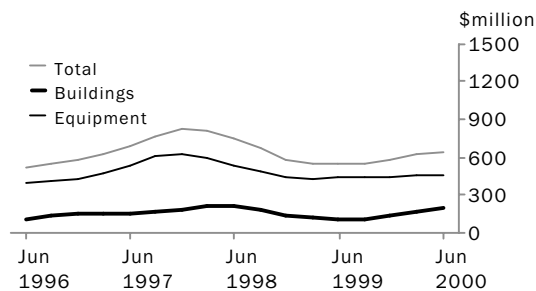
Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for Victoria has decreased by 4.1%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 11.7% and equipment by 1.3%.

### QUEENSLAND



Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for Queensland has increased by 3.3%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 47.0%, while expenditure on equipment fell by 12.0%.

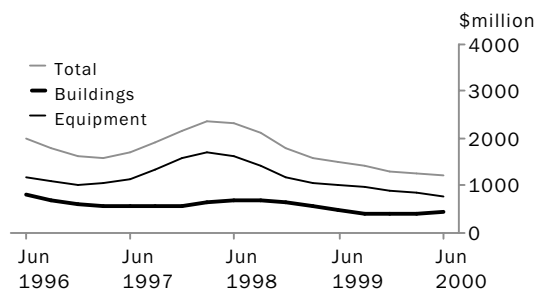
### SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for South Australia has increased by 18.4%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 83.2% and equipment by 2.7%.

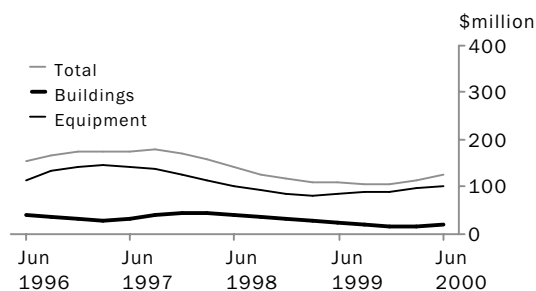
**QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES**

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**



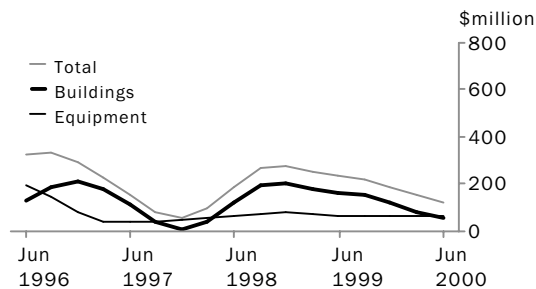
Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for Western Australia has decreased by 18.2%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 8.2% and equipment by 22.9%.

**TASMANIA**



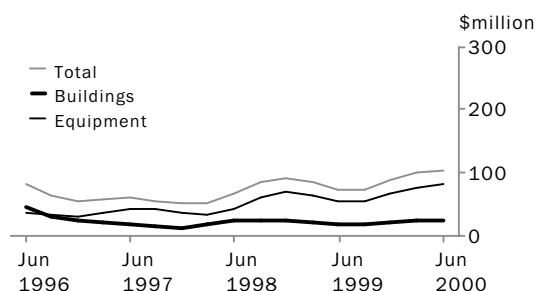
Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for Tasmania has increased by 12.6%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 19.2%, while expenditure on equipment rose by 22.4%.

**NORTHERN TERRITORY**



Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for Northern Territory has decreased by 46.4%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 64.6% and equipment by 2.9%.

**AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**



Since June quarter 1999, total expenditure for Australian Capital Territory has increased by 43.2%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 27.8% and equipment by 48.2%.

## ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 709	30 973	44 682	8 725	9 435	26 522	44 682
<b>1999-2000</b>	11 990	30 438	42 427	5 287	9 710	27 430	42 427
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	3 069	7 362	10 431	1 914	2 330	6 187	10 431
June	2 801	7 827	10 628	1 841	2 278	6 509	10 628
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 135	7 519	10 654	1 823	2 338	6 493	10 654
December	2 872	7 854	10 726	1 258	2 644	6 824	10 726
March	2 767	6 940	9 706	967	2 262	6 477	9 706
June	3 215	8 126	11 341	1 239	2 466	7 636	11 341
ORIGINAL (Expected)							
<b>2000-2001</b>							
6 mths to Dec	5 133	14 858	19 992	2 761	5 563	11 668	19 992
6 mths to June	4 883	12 905	17 788	2 899	4 682	10 207	17 788
Total 2000-2001	10 016	27 763	37 779	5 660	10 244	21 876	37 779
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 700	31 088	44 788	8 733	9 479	26 576	44 788
<b>1999-2000</b>	12 030	30 466	42 496	5 301	9 754	27 441	42 496
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	3 340	8 199	11 539	2 097	2 558	6 884	11 539
June	2 819	7 183	10 002	1 793	2 109	6 100	10 002
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 221	7 762	10 983	1 866	2 445	6 672	10 983
December	2 544	7 537	10 081	1 169	2 480	6 432	10 081
March	3 001	7 712	10 713	1 062	2 484	7 167	10 713
June	3 264	7 455	10 719	1 204	2 345	7 170	10 719
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)							
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 012	31 217	45 229	8 851	9 693	26 685	45 229
<b>1999-2000</b>	11 401	30 323	41 724	5 172	9 428	27 124	41 724
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	3 400	7 721	11 121	2 069	2 370	6 682	11 121
June	3 124	7 604	10 728	1 885	2 319	6 524	10 728
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	2 868	7 580	10 448	1 625	2 323	6 500	10 448
December	2 757	7 597	10 354	1 346	2 368	6 640	10 354
March	2 810	7 617	10 427	1 150	2 387	6 890	10 427
June	2 966	7 529	10 495	1 051	2 350	7 094	10 495

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Chain Volume Measures(a)

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 709	30 973	44 682	8 725	9 435	26 522	44 682
<b>1999-2000</b>	11 619	32 299	43 919	5 253	10 022	28 643	43 919
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	3 046	7 365	10 416	1 900	2 315	6 200	10 416
June	2 802	8 078	10 892	1 845	2 326	6 714	10 892
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 079	7 880	10 959	1 818	2 403	6 737	10 959
December	2 797	8 314	11 111	1 256	2 735	7 120	11 111
March	2 671	7 444	10 115	961	2 346	6 808	10 115
June	3 072	8 661	11 733	1 218	2 538	7 978	11 733
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 709	30 973	44 682	8 725	9 435	26 522	44 682
<b>1999-2000</b>	11 619	32 299	43 919	5 253	10 022	28 643	43 919
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	3 349	8 177	11 534	2 080	2 563	6 888	11 534
June	2 774	7 390	10 174	1 794	2 093	6 280	10 174
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 230	8 122	11 357	1 856	2 578	6 919	11 357
December	2 444	7 972	10 416	1 166	2 544	6 706	10 416
March	2 925	8 266	11 189	1 052	2 607	7 532	11 189
June	3 020	7 939	10 956	1 180	2 294	7 486	10 956
TREND ESTIMATES							
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 799	31 130	44 926	8 845	9 599	26 487	44 926
<b>1999-2000</b>	11 383	32 146	43 528	5 131	9 927	28 478	43 528
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	3 328	7 730	11 063	2 059	2 353	6 646	11 063
June	3 031	7 786	10 825	1 878	2 366	6 576	10 825
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	2 843	7 926	10 775	1 620	2 456	6 695	10 775
December	2 795	8 047	10 845	1 337	2 535	6 972	10 845
March	2 838	8 120	10 956	1 137	2 523	7 299	10 956
June	2 907	8 052	10 952	1 038	2 413	7 513	10 952

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1998-1999.

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and State–Current Prices: Original

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 152	3 211	2 069	529	2 399	130	1 133	87	13 709
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 845	2 776	2 417	619	1 705	71	472	84	11 990
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	895	862	472	97	577	30	122	14	3 069
June	952	668	437	103	467	35	115	23	2 801
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	984	799	503	125	430	14	264	17	3 135
December	912	711	609	117	396	15	90	23	2 872
March	951	595	629	157	349	14	51	21	2 767
June	999	672	676	220	530	28	67	24	3 215
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 277	8 157	5 330	1 748	4 579	345	297	241	30 973
<b>1999-2000</b>	10 932	8 240	4 903	1 836	3 572	388	282	283	30 438
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	2 465	1 777	1 426	407	1 061	85	81	60	7 362
June	2 646	2 200	1 386	401	1 009	89	46	49	7 827
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	2 507	2 033	1 228	500	1 047	83	64	56	7 519
December	2 729	2 260	1 237	413	946	98	99	71	7 854
March	2 583	1 814	1 171	446	733	74	48	71	6 940
June	3 113	2 134	1 268	476	846	132	71	86	8 126
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 429	11 368	7 398	2 277	6 977	475	1 430	328	44 682
<b>1999-2000</b>	14 777	11 017	7 321	2 455	5 277	459	754	368	42 427
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	3 360	2 639	1 899	505	1 638	115	202	74	10 431
June	3 598	2 868	1 824	504	1 476	124	162	72	10 628
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	3 491	2 832	1 731	625	1 477	97	328	72	10 654
December	3 641	2 970	1 846	530	1 341	114	190	93	10 726
March	3 534	2 409	1 799	603	1 083	88	98	92	9 706
June	4 111	2 806	1 944	696	1 376	160	139	110	11 341
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	-1.2	2.9	0.0	-28.7	-20.4	-26.5	330.4	39.1	-3.3
<b>1999-2000</b>	2.4	-3.1	-1.0	7.8	-24.4	-3.4	-47.2	12.2	-5.0
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	-13.1	-11.2	-1.1	-24.0	0.0	21.5	-71.0	-35.1	-12.8
June	7.1	8.7	-4.0	-0.1	-9.9	7.8	-20.1	-2.3	1.9
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	-3.0	-1.3	-5.1	23.9	0.1	-22.0	102.6	0.5	0.2
December	4.3	4.9	6.6	-15.2	-9.2	17.5	-42.1	29.4	0.7
March	-2.9	-18.9	-2.5	13.7	-19.3	-22.8	-48.3	-1.3	-9.5
June	16.3	16.5	8.0	15.4	27.1	82.3	41.4	18.6	16.8

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and State–Current Prices: **Seasonally Adjusted**(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(a)	Northern Territory(a)	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 141	3 230	2 077	526	2 418	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13 700
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 861	2 773	2 431	622	1 708	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12 030
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	972	961	521	111	586	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 340
June	914	677	424	99	460	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2 819
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	1 033	769	509	129	461	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 221
December	841	661	565	106	372	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2 544
March	1 029	660	694	178	354	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 001
June	958	683	663	209	521	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 264
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 316	8 144	5 376	1 761	4 598	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	31 088
<b>1999-2000</b>	10 935	8 238	4 937	1 864	3 569	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	30 466
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	2 754	1 988	1 597	458	1 131	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 199
June	2 422	2 075	1 201	385	995	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 183
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	2 575	2 077	1 276	548	1 049	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 762
December	2 631	2 113	1 247	358	901	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 537
March	2 877	2 040	1 313	499	781	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 712
June	2 853	2 009	1 101	459	838	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 455
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 458	11 376	7 454	2 286	7 014	480	1 431	331	44 788
<b>1999-2000</b>	14 797	11 012	7 368	2 486	5 277	455	752	372	42 496
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	3 726	2 949	2 118	569	1 717	122	233	85	11 539
June	3 336	2 752	1 625	484	1 455	114	184	62	10 002
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	3 608	2 846	1 785	677	1 510	105	308	74	10 983
December	3 472	2 774	1 812	464	1 273	110	154	92	10 081
March	3 906	2 700	2 007	677	1 135	92	125	109	10 713
June	3 811	2 692	1 764	668	1 359	148	165	97	10 719
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	-0.9	3.2	1.1	-28.4	-20.0	-26.5	324.6	43.3	-3.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	2.3	-3.2	-1.2	8.7	-24.8	-5.2	-47.4	12.4	-5.1
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	1.5	6.1	11.5	-1.6	11.1	34.1	-64.8	-24.1	2.9
June	-10.5	-6.7	-23.3	-14.9	-15.3	-6.6	-21.0	-27.1	-13.3
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	8.2	3.4	9.8	39.9	3.8	-7.9	67.4	19.4	9.8
December	-3.8	-2.5	1.5	-31.5	-15.7	4.8	-50.0	24.3	-8.2
March	12.5	-2.7	10.8	45.9	-10.8	-16.4	-18.8	18.5	6.3
June	-2.4	-0.3	-12.1	-1.3	19.7	60.9	32.0	-11.0	0.1

(a) See paragraphs 32 to 38 of the Explanatory Notes.



## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and State–Current Prices: Trend

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 192	3 116	2 093	553	2 392	124	741	89	14 012
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 811	2 730	2 416	605	1 673	73	420	87	11 401
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	1 018	773	494	117	559	30	182	20	3 400
June	959	744	468	107	486	26	164	18	3 124
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	935	713	501	109	425	20	155	19	2 868
December	949	687	579	134	393	15	122	22	2 757
March	960	673	649	167	409	17	85	23	2 810
June	968	657	688	196	446	21	58	23	2 966
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 325	8 149	5 405	1 804	4 646	343	298	250	31 217
<b>1999-2000</b>	10 923	8 248	4 942	1 809	3 534	378	269	283	30 323
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	2 585	2 018	1 413	436	1 043	81	75	65	7 721
June	2 543	2 052	1 343	442	1 027	85	69	56	7 604
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	2 562	2 087	1 272	449	996	88	66	56	7 580
December	2 666	2 083	1 251	451	907	89	67	68	7 597
March	2 800	2 053	1 236	455	839	96	69	77	7 617
June	2 895	2 025	1 182	454	792	104	67	83	7 529
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 515	11 267	7 497	2 356	7 039	468	1 037	338	45 229
<b>1999-2000</b>	14 735	10 978	7 358	2 415	5 207	450	689	371	41 724
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	3 603	2 791	1 907	553	1 602	111	257	85	11 121
June	3 502	2 796	1 811	549	1 513	111	233	74	10 728
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	3 497	2 800	1 773	558	1 421	108	221	75	10 448
December	3 615	2 770	1 830	585	1 300	104	189	90	10 354
March	3 760	2 726	1 885	622	1 248	113	154	100	10 427
June	3 863	2 682	1 870	650	1 238	125	125	106	10 495
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1998-1999</b>	-0.7	0.6	2.6	-25.5	-19.7	-28.0	147.5	49.6	-2.5
<b>1999-2000</b>	1.5	-2.6	-1.9	2.5	-26.0	-3.8	-33.6	9.8	-7.7
<b>1998-1999</b>									
March	-2.3	-1.2	-1.9	-5.1	-11.7	-5.9	-8.5	-8.6	-3.8
June	-2.8	0.2	-5.0	-0.7	-5.6	0.0	-9.3	-12.9	-3.5
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	-0.1	0.1	-2.1	1.6	-6.1	-2.7	-5.2	1.4	-2.6
December	3.4	-1.1	3.2	4.8	-8.5	-3.7	-14.5	20.0	-0.9
March	4.0	-1.6	3.0	6.3	-4.0	8.7	-18.5	11.1	0.7
June	2.7	-1.6	-0.8	4.5	-0.8	10.6	-18.8	6.0	0.7

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—New South Wales: Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 152	10 277	14 429	529	2 860	11 040	14 429
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 845	10 932	14 777	496	2 645	11 636	14 777
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	895	2 465	3 360	98	782	2 480	3 360
June	952	2 646	3 598	154	652	2 791	3 598
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	984	2 507	3 491	169	577	2 745	3 491
December	912	2 729	3 641	91	780	2 770	3 641
March	951	2 583	3 534	122	600	2 812	3 534
June	999	3 113	4 111	114	688	3 309	4 111

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Victoria: Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1998-1999</b>	3 211	8 157	11 368	1 234	2 954	7 180	11 368
<b>1999-2000</b>	2 776	8 240	11 017	616	3 379	7 022	11 017
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	862	1 777	2 639	321	652	1 665	2 639
June	668	2 200	2 868	306	803	1 758	2 868
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	799	2 033	2 832	205	918	1 709	2 832
December	711	2 260	2 970	194	928	1 849	2 970
March	595	1 814	2 409	66	721	1 622	2 409
June	672	2 134	2 806	151	812	1 842	2 806

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Queensland: Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 069	5 330	7 398	1 698	1 349	4 352	7 398
<b>1999-2000</b>	2 417	4 903	7 321	1 219	1 466	4 635	7 321
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	472	1 426	1 899	376	323	1 200	1 899
June	437	1 386	1 824	379	336	1 109	1 824
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	503	1 228	1 731	361	358	1 013	1 731
December	609	1 237	1 846	331	337	1 178	1 846
March	629	1 171	1 799	306	398	1 095	1 799
June	676	1 268	1 944	221	373	1 349	1 944

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—South Australia: Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1998-1999</b>	529	1 748	2 277	508	776	993	2 277
<b>1999-2000</b>	619	1 836	2 455	242	854	1 358	2 455
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	97	407	505	98	187	220	505
June	103	401	504	136	188	180	504
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	125	500	625	71	163	391	625
December	117	413	530	50	232	249	530
March	157	446	603	55	208	341	603
June	220	476	696	67	252	378	696

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Western Australia: Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 399	4 579	6 977	3 648	1 284	2 046	6 977
<b>1999-2000</b>	1 705	3 572	5 277	2 279	1 148	1 851	5 277
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	577	1 061	1 638	893	332	413	1 638
June	467	1 009	1 476	738	240	498	1 476
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	430	1 047	1 477	740	270	467	1 477
December	396	946	1 341	513	292	537	1 341
March	349	733	1 083	390	294	398	1 083
June	530	846	1 376	636	292	448	1 376

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Tasmania: Current Prices

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total asset</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total all industries</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1998-1999</b>	130	345	475	48	144	283	475
<b>1999-2000</b>	71	388	459	53	131	275	459
<b>1998-1999</b>							
March	30	85	115	10	38	67	115
June	35	89	124	13	44	67	124
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	14	83	97	10	35	52	97
December	15	98	114	8	33	73	114
March	14	74	88	14	25	49	88
June	28	132	160	20	38	101	160

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS, Estimates of Actual Private New Capital Expenditure

State	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	7.6	4.3	3.6
Victoria	11.7	4.6	4.7	3.1	3.7	6.9	4.7
Queensland	10.2	3.8	4.7	7.2	13.8	5.2	4.7
South Australia	4.8	4.4	4.9	3.3	8.9	10.4	4.9
Western Australia	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	6.0	7.1	2.9
Tasmania	20.8	8.1	7.4	14.0	7.0	13.3	7.4
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	5.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.5
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	4.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	4.1	3.2	2.1

n.p. not available for publication



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication contains estimates of actual new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia, dissected by State. The series contained in this publication have been compiled from data collected in a quarterly survey of private businesses.
- 2** State estimates in this publication are derived from the latest available Australian estimates. These estimates are more up to date than those previously released in *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure* (Cat. no. 5625.0).

### SCOPE

- 3** This survey aims to measure the value of new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia. Private households and public sector businesses (i.e. all departments, authorities and other organisations owned or controlled by Commonwealth, State or Local Government) are outside the scope of the survey.
- 4** The scope of the survey:
  - includes the following Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) industries
    - Mining (Division B)
    - Manufacturing (Division C)
      - Food, beverage and tobacco (21)
      - Textile, clothing, footwear and leather (22)
      - Wood and paper product (23)
      - Printing, publishing and recorded media (24)
      - Petroleum, coal, chemical and assoc. product (25)
      - Non-metallic mineral product (26)
      - Metal product (27)
      - Machinery and equipment (28)
      - Other manufacturing (29)
    - Other Selected Industries
      - Construction (Division E)
      - Wholesale trade (Division F)
      - Retail trade (Division G)
      - Transport and storage (Division I)
      - Finance and insurance (Division K)
      - Property and business services (Division L)
      - Other selected services (including electricity & gas; communication; accommodation; cafes & restaurants; cultural & recreational services; and personal services) (36,37,57,71,91-93,95)
  - excludes the following industries
    - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
    - Government Administration and Defence
    - Education
    - Health and Community Services

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 5** This quarterly survey is based on a stratified random sample of private business units recorded on the ABS register of businesses and is stratified by industry, number of employees and state/territory. The sample consists of approximately 7,000 units. 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

*continued*

**6** 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 business register. The majority of businesses affected and to which the adjustments apply are small in size. The adjustments contributed 3.6% to the current quarter's estimate of reported capital expenditure. These adjustments were introduced in the June quarter 1997 publication and have been made back to the June quarter 1987. For further information see the June quarter 1997 publication or an Information Paper—*Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics 1997* (Cat. no. 1357.0) issued on 22 August 1997.

**7** Respondents are asked to provide data on the same basis as their own management accounts. Where a selected business unit does not respond in a given survey, an estimate is substituted. Revisions may be made to these estimate adjustments if data are provided subsequently from those businesses. Aggregates are calculated from original 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

**8** State estimates of actual new capital expenditure by business units are compiled quarterly. 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. March quarter survey returns are completed during April and May). Full details of the reporting cycle are shown in the table below.

Survey quarter	Period to which reported data relates											
	1998–1999				1999–2000				2000–2001			
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
December 1998	Act	E1	E2									
March 1999	Act	Act	E1	E2								
June 1999	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2							
September 1999				Act	E1	E2						
December 1999				Act	Act	E1	E2					
March 2000				Act	Act	Act	E1	E2				
June 2000				Act	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2			

**9** 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).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

**10** This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June). For example, as shown in paragraph 8, the first estimate for 1999–2000 was available from the December 1998 survey as a long term expectation (E2). It was subsequently revised in the March 1999 survey (again as a longer term expectation) and in the June 1999 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2). In the September and subsequent surveys the estimate is derived as the sum of actual expenditure (for that part of the year completed) and expected expenditure (for the remainder of the year). The final (or seventh) estimate from the June quarter 2000 survey, will be derived by summing the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters.

### SAMPLE REVISION

**11** Prior to the June quarter 1996 survey, the survey frames and samples were revised annually to ensure that they remained representative of the survey population. Adjustments were made to the survey estimates each quarter to reflect changes in the size of the survey frame throughout the year. From the June quarter 1996 survey, the survey frames and samples are being revised each quarter. The aim is to further improve the quality of survey estimates by selecting a sample which will be more representative of the survey population. Additionally, the timing of sample selection is now consistent with other ABS surveys. This will lead to greater consistency when comparing data across these surveys.

**12** With these revisions to the sample, some of the business units are rotated out of the survey and are replaced by others to spread the reporting workload equitably. The rate of rotation under quarterly sample selection is slightly higher than one quarter of the previous annual rate of rotation.

**13** When the frames and samples were updated annually prior to the June quarter 1996, some data would be revised as a consequence. No data revisions of this nature will be needed given quarterly updates to frames and samples. Data may be revised, however, on the basis of further processing.

### STATISTICAL UNIT

**14** This survey uses the Management Unit as the statistical unit. The management unit is the highest level accounting unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained. In nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is defined when separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it. Prior to 1989, the survey was on a different business unit basis. Further details are available on request.

### STATE DATA AVAILABILITY

**15** Seasonally adjusted estimates for Tasmania, NT and ACT are not separately available because of the high sampling variability associated with them. They are included in totals for Australia and while a residual for them can be derived, the measure is not reliable.

**16** State estimates for expected expenditure are only collected in the December quarter survey. The expectations data relate to the 6 months ending the following June and to the financial year following that.

### CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

**17** 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. It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (NZSIC).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY *continued*

**18** For more information, users are referred to *Australian & New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993, ANZSIC*, (Cat. no. 1292.0) and *Statistics New Zealand* (Cat. no. 19.005.0092).

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**19** 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 1998–1999). Chain volume measures were introduced in September quarter 1998, replacing constant price estimates. Chain volume measures can be thought of as current price values re-expressed in (i.e based on ) the prices of the previous year and linked together to form continuous time series. Each year's quarter-to-quarter growth rates in the chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for those of the quarters of the latest incomplete year which are based upon the second most recent financial year. With each release of the June quarter issue of this publication, a new base year will be introduced and the reference year will be advanced one year to coincide with it. This means that with the release of the June quarter 2000 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 1999–2000 will have 1998–1999 (the previous year) as their base year rather than 1997–1998, and the reference year will be 1998–1999. A change in reference year changes level but not growth rates.

**20** 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. However, by using the latest base year as the reference year, non-additivity does not exist for the quarters following the reference year and is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and those immediately preceding it. For further information on chain volume measures refer to the information paper *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat no. 5248.0).

### DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

**21** Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between the estimate and that actual. 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 3 or 6 month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectations components (e.g. 6 months actual and 6 months expected expenditure).

**22** 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 actual expenditure estimates. For example, if one wished to predict actual expenditure for 1999–2000 based on the June 1999 survey results and compare this with 1998–1999 expenditure, it is necessary to apply relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis. Once this has been done the predictions can be validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years.

**23** 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 for each state.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS *continued*

**24** 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 in the application of realisation ratios. This is particularly the case with the twelve month expectations collected in the December surveys.

**25** The December issue of this publication contains three sets of realisation ratios for each State. These are:

- *6 months to June (Actual/Dec E1)* – this ratio is calculated by summing the actual outcome for the March and June quarters for any given year and dividing this sum by the expected outcome for this same period, as collected in the December quarter just prior to the commencement of that period (i.e. the short term expectation Dec E1). For example, to calculate the appropriate realisation ratio for 1998–1999, sum the actual outcomes for March quarter 1999 and June quarter 1999 and divide this sum by the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1998.
- *12 months to June (Actual/sum of actual and December E1)* – this ratio is calculated by summing the actual outcome for the whole of that financial year and dividing this sum by the ‘expected outcome’ for the financial year as collected half way through that financial year. This expected outcome will be made up of two quarters of actual data (September and December quarters) and the expected outcome for the following six months (i.e. the short term expectation, Dec E1). For example, to calculate the appropriate realisation ratio for 1998–1999, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1998–1999. Divide this by the sum of actual September quarter 1998, actual December quarter 1998 and the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1998.
- *12 months to June (Actual/December E2)* – this ratio is calculated by summing the actual outcome for the whole of the financial year and dividing this sum by the expected outcome for that financial year as collected in the December quarter just prior to the commencement of that financial year (i.e. the long term or 12 month expectation, Dec E2). For example, to calculate the appropriate realisation ratio for 1998–1999, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1998–1999 and divide this by the long term expectation taken in December quarter 1997 (Dec E2).

### DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

**26** *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.

**27** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

- *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.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**28** Since the estimates are based on data obtained from a sample rather than a complete enumeration, the data and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all units had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all units had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

**29** Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling. The sample estimates of quarter to quarter movement in the value of new capital expenditure are also subject to sampling variability. The relative standard error of the estimate of movement is expressed as a percentage of the quarterly estimate of the level of capital expenditure. Table 12 shows the relative standard errors by State.

**30** The imprecision due to sampling, which is measured by the standard error, is not the only type of inaccuracy to which the estimates are subject. Other inaccuracies, referred to collectively as non-sample error, may occur for a number of reasons, for example misreporting of data by respondents or imputation for missing respondents. 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.

**31** In the design of questionnaires and in the processing of survey data every effort is made to reduce the non-sample error to a minimum.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**32** The quarterly actual new capital expenditure series in this publication are affected to some extent by seasonal influences and it is useful to recognise and take account of this element of variation.

**33** Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results may vary slightly depending on the procedure adopted. Accordingly, seasonally adjusted statistics are in fact only indicative and should not be regarded as in any way definitive. In interpreting seasonally adjusted data it is important therefore to bear in mind the methods by which they have been derived and the limitations to which the methods used are subject.

**34** Seasonally adjusted estimates in this publication have been derived by independently adjusting State estimates by type of asset and then adding them to form State capital expenditure estimates. This publication contains seasonally adjusted State estimates by type of asset for all States except Tasmania, NT and ACT where only totals are available. Seasonally adjusted for Tasmania, NT and ACT have not been published at the type of asset level because of volatility within the series.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

**35** The seasonally adjusted Australian estimates of new capital expenditure included in the publication are consistent with those published in *Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia* (Cat. no. 5625.0). These estimates are derived independently of the seasonally adjusted State estimates and as such the residual difference between the States and Australia estimates should in no way be regarded as seasonally adjusted estimates for Tas, ACT and NT.

**36** At least once each year the seasonally adjusted series are revised to take account of the latest available data. The most recent reanalysis takes into account data collected up to and including the March quarter 2000 survey. Data for periods after March 2000 are seasonally adjusted on the basis of extrapolation of historical patterns. The nature of the seasonal adjustment process is such that the magnitude of some revisions resulting from reanalysis may be quite significant, especially for data for more recent quarters. Care should be exercised when interpreting quarter to quarter movements in the seasonally adjusted series in the publication, particularly for recent quarters.

**37** It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted figures necessarily reflect the sampling and other errors to which the original figures are subject.

**38** Details of the seasonal adjustment methods used together with selected measures of variability for these series are available on request.

### TREND ESTIMATES

**39** The trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average (like all Henderson averages) is symmetric, but as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the average are applied. Unlike the weights of the standard 7-term Henderson moving average, the weights employed here have been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. While the asymmetric weights enable trend estimates for recent quarters to be produced, it does result in revisions to the estimates for the most recent three quarters as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions because of changes in the original data and as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring 'Trends': an Overview* (Cat. no. 1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345.

### COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES

**40** 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 capital expenditure survey. For example, estimates for capital expenditure on 'equipment' are based on annual statistics of depreciable assets available from the Taxation Commissioner. Quarterly estimates are interpolated between and extrapolated from the annual taxation based 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 dwelling and non-dwelling construction items respectively.
- National Accounts estimates include capital expenditure by all private businesses including units classified to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and community services industries and capital expenditure on dwellings by households. Data for these sectors are excluded from this publication.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 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.</li><li>▪ For equipment, the National Accounts estimates relate to acquisitions less disposals of all fixed tangible assets whereas the survey figures are acquisitions of new fixed tangible assets only.</li></ul> <p><b>41</b> For a more detailed explanation of the concepts and methods used in compiling the National Accounts estimates see <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (Cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	<p><b>42</b> Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>Australian Business Expectations</i> (Cat. no. 5250.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product</i> (Cat. no. 5206.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Building Activity, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8752.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8140.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Company Profits, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 5651.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 5653.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8762.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure</i> (Cat. no. 5625.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 5629.0).</li></ul> <p><b>43</b> Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the <i>Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a <i>Release Advice</i> (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.</p>
UNPUBLISHED DATA	<p><b>44</b> In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry information may be made available on request.</p>
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification









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