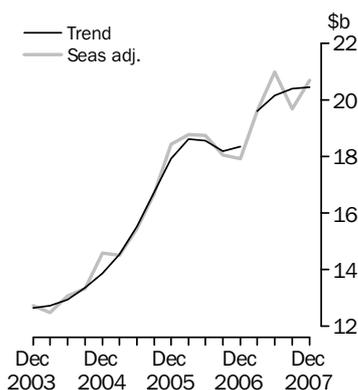


**PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 28 FEB 2008

New Capital Expenditure

in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Dec Qtr 07	Sep Qtr 07 to Dec Qtr 07	Dec Qtr 06 to Dec Qtr 07
	\$m	% change	% change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	20 453	0.3	11.6
Buildings & structures	8 576	-1.2	12.4
Equipment, plant & machinery	11 852	1.3	10.5
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	20 679	5.1	15.3
Buildings & structures	8 692	5.1	19.4
Equipment, plant & machinery	11 937	3.8	12.6

(a) In volume terms.

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure (in volume terms) increased by 0.3% in the December quarter 2007 while the seasonally adjusted estimate increased by 5.1%.
- The equipment, plant and machinery trend volume estimate increased 1.3% in the December quarter 2007. In seasonally adjusted terms the estimate rose by 3.8%.
- The trend estimate for buildings and structures decreased by 1.2% this quarter while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose by 5.1%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT TERMS)

- This issue includes the fifth estimate for 2007-08 and the first estimate for 2008-09.
- The fifth estimate for 2007-08 is \$84,786m. This is 14.7% higher than the fifth estimate for 2006-07. Estimate 5 is 0.7% higher than the fourth estimate for 2007-08.
- The first estimate for 2008-09 is 23.6% higher than the first estimate of 2007-08 at \$78,545m.
- See pages 6 to 9 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2008	29 May 2008
June 2008	28 August 2008

.....

REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

The September quarter 2007 Manufacturing industry estimate has been revised upwards by \$167 million or 5.9% in original terms. This was the result of a particular unit under-reporting their expenditure in the September quarter. Remaining revisions to September quarter data are a result of the replacement of previously imputed data, which is a normal occurrence.

Peter Harper
Acting Australian Statistician

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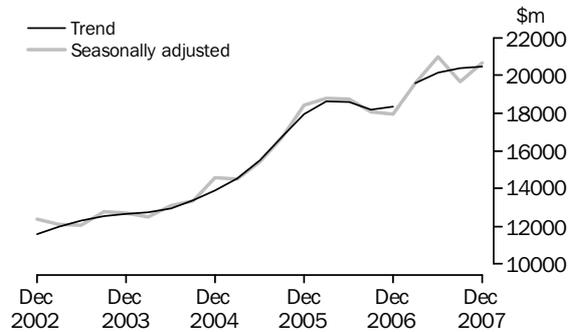
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ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

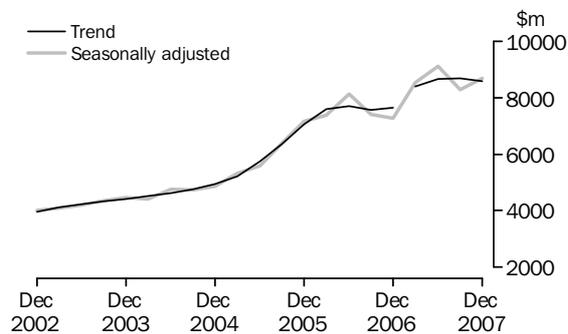
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure rose by 0.3% in the December quarter 2007. The growth has come from the equipment asset class which increased by 1.3% while building and structures fell by 1.2%. In seasonally adjusted terms the total series has risen by 5.1%. Both asset classes have risen with equipment growing by 3.8% and buildings and structures by 5.1%.



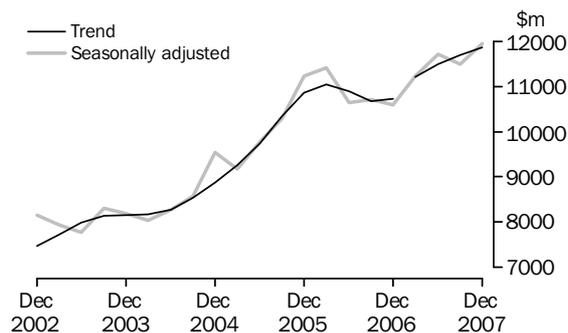
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The buildings and structures trend estimate has fallen by 1.2% in the December quarter 2007. In seasonally adjusted terms the series has risen 5.1% this quarter from an upwardly revised September quarter. All major industry groups rose in seasonally adjusted terms in the December quarter with Other selected industries (7.1%) displaying the strongest growth followed by Mining (4.2%) and Manufacturing (1.5%).



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

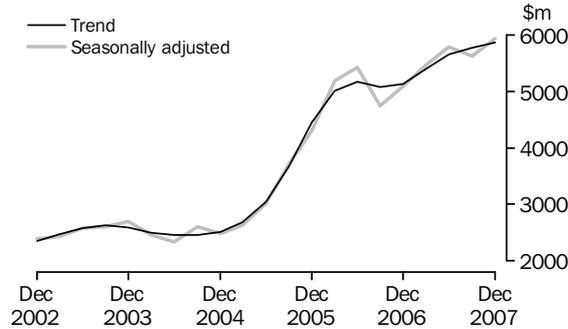
The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery has risen by 1.3% in the December quarter 2007. The seasonally adjusted series has risen by 3.8% for this quarter following a fall in September. Manufacturing was very strong rising by 11.3% as was Mining which moved upwards by 9.1%. There was a small rise in Other selected industries (0.8%).



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

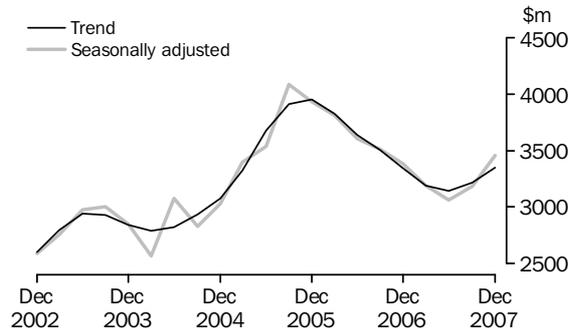
MINING

The trend estimate for Mining has risen 1.7% this quarter reaching \$5.9 billion. Both asset classes rose in trend terms with equipment climbing by 3.2% and building by 0.8%. In seasonally adjusted terms the series rose by 5.6% for the quarter. Equipment had a strong increase of 9.1% to be at a series high while the larger asset class of building and structures (4.2%) also increased in the December quarter.



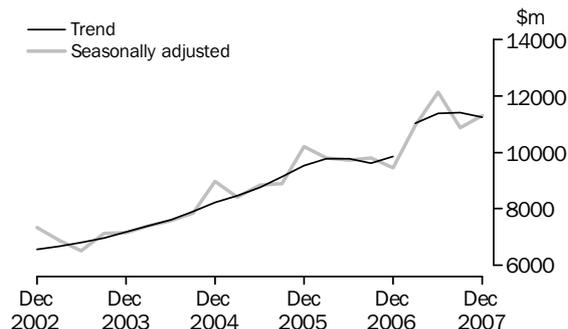
MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing trend estimate rose by 4.2% in the December quarter. Both asset types rose, building by 2.7% and equipment by 4.3%. In seasonally adjusted terms, the estimate rose by 8.7% from an upwardly revised September quarter. Building rose by 1.5% while equipment rose by 11.3%.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other selected industries has fallen in the December quarter by 1.5%. Both asset classes fell in this period with building and structures decreasing by 4.1% and equipment by 0.3%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Other selected industries has risen by 3.8% in the December quarter. This rise comes after a large fall in the September quarter of 10.3%. In terms of asset classes, equipment rose by 0.8% and buildings increased by 7.1%.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT
CURRENT PRICES

The graphs below show the seven estimates of actual and expected expenditure for each financial year. The estimates appearing below relate to data contained in tables 5 and 6. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

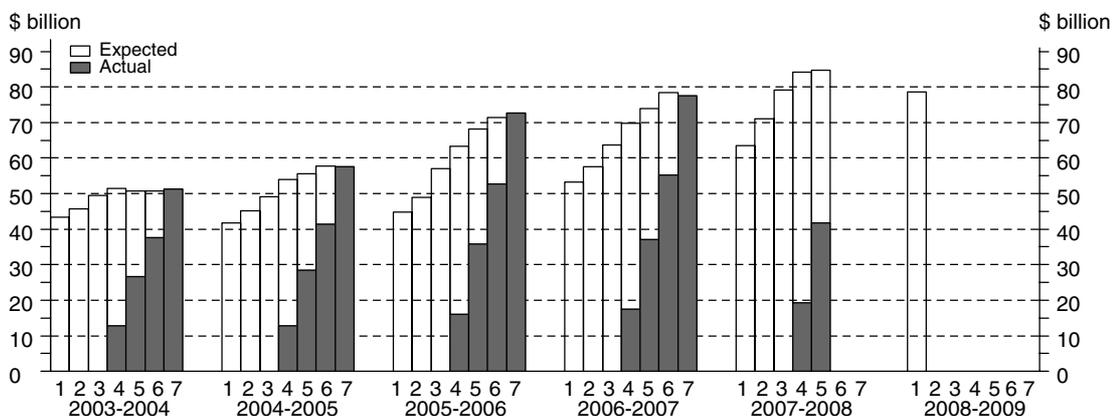
The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

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

TOTAL CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

Estimate 5 for 2007-2008 is \$84,786 million. This is an increase of 14.7% from the previous estimate 5 in 2006-07. The building asset class was the main driver for this growth, rising 23.1% while equipment rose 7.4% between these two estimates. Mining (23.0%), Other Services (40.4%) and Construction (41.2%) were the industries which have experienced the greatest growth. Manufacturing (-0.1%) and Finance (-4.8%) were the only industries that fell during this time. When estimate 5 is compared to estimate 4 there has been a more modest increase of 0.7%. While equipment rose by 4.1% the building asset class saw a decline of 2.5%. Property and business (-3.5%) and Other services (-6.3%) recorded falls while all remaining industries have forecast modest increases in expenditure between these two estimates.

The first estimate for 2008-9 has risen 23.6% from the corresponding estimate of 2007-08 to be at \$78,545 million. Several industries, notably Construction (107.4%), Transport (88.9%) and Other services (61.5%) have seen large rises between these two estimates. The increase in total Capex for estimate one has been consistent across both asset types with equipment increasing by 23.1% and building by 24.0%.

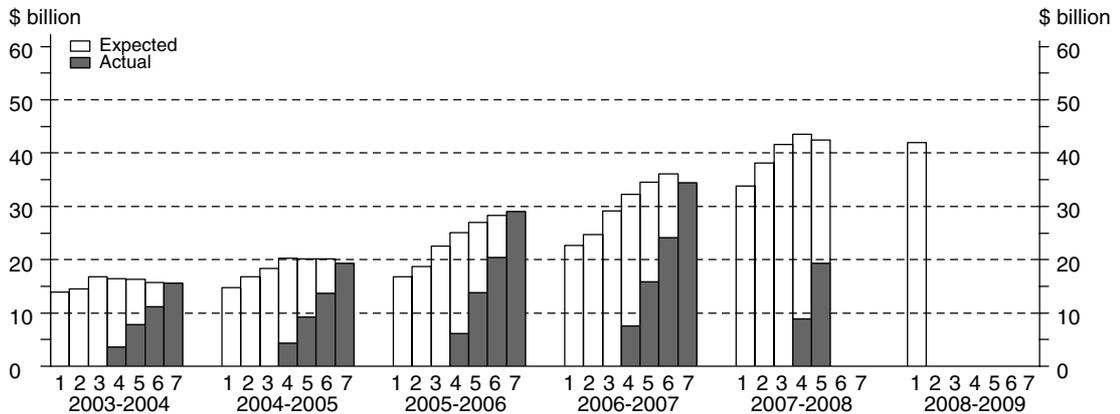


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 5 for 2007-08 at \$42,476 million has risen by 23.1% when compared to estimate 5 for 2006-07. While two of the smaller industries Retail (-8.9%) and Transport (-11.7%) have fallen between these estimates the remaining industries have displayed growth. Estimate 5 has fallen by 2.5% from estimate 4. Most industries have shown modest falls in this period to contribute to the decline.

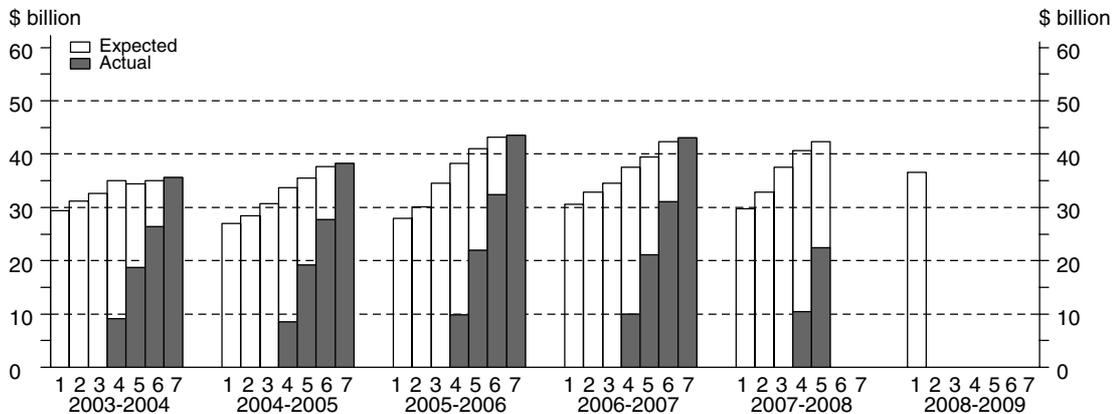
The first estimate for 2008-09 is 24.0% higher than the 2007-08 estimate at \$41,955m. All industries with the exception of Transport have risen in this period which reflects the strong commitment to investment for the coming financial year.



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Estimate 5 is 7.4% higher in 2007-08 than it was in the previous year at \$42,309 million. Mining (22.2%) and Construction (40.0%) were the drivers of this movement while there were small falls seen in Finance, Manufacturing and Other services between these estimates. Estimate 5 is 4.1% higher than estimate 4. The growth has been broad based with nearly all industries showing single figure growth, with the exception of Retail (15.6%) and Other Services (-2.4%).

The first estimate for 2008-09 is the highest that has been recorded for the equipment asset type at \$36,589 million. This is an increase of 23.1% from the previous year.

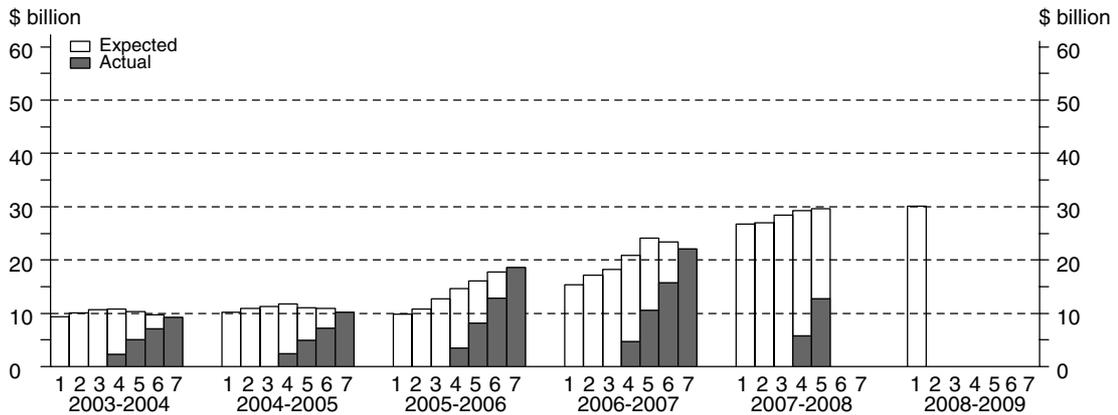


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

MINING

Estimate 5 for 2007-08 is at \$29,602 million which is 23.0% higher than estimate 5 of the previous year. This growth has been seen across both asset types with equipment increasing by 22.2% and building by 23.2%. Estimate 5 has shown a moderate rise of 1.3% from estimate 4 of 2007-08 (equipment 3.5%, building 0.6%).

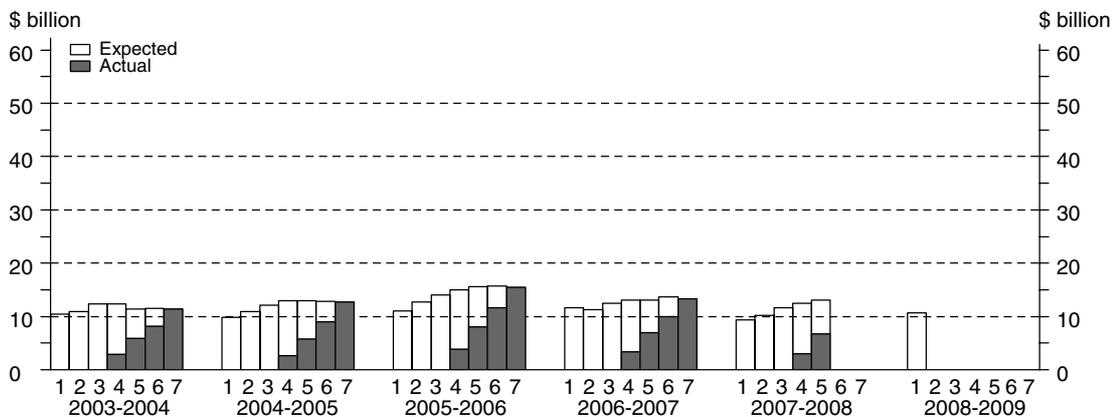
The first estimate for 2008-09 for Mining is recorded at \$30,042 million and this is 12.6% higher than the corresponding estimate of 2007-08. Equipment, the smaller asset class, has risen by 22.1% while building and structures has risen by 10.2%.



MANUFACTURING

The fifth estimate for 2007-08 at \$13,054 million is -0.1% lower than the corresponding estimate in 2006-07. There was little movement in the asset types with equipment falling by 1.0% and building rising by 1.9%. Estimate 5 is 4.3% higher than estimate 4 for 2007-08. This growth has come through in the equipment asset type which rose by 6.6% while building and structures fell by 0.7%.

The first estimate in 2008-09 has risen by 14.6% from the weak first estimate of 2007-08 to be recorded at \$10,705 million. Both asset types have risen in this time period (equipment by 9.8% and building by 27.9%).



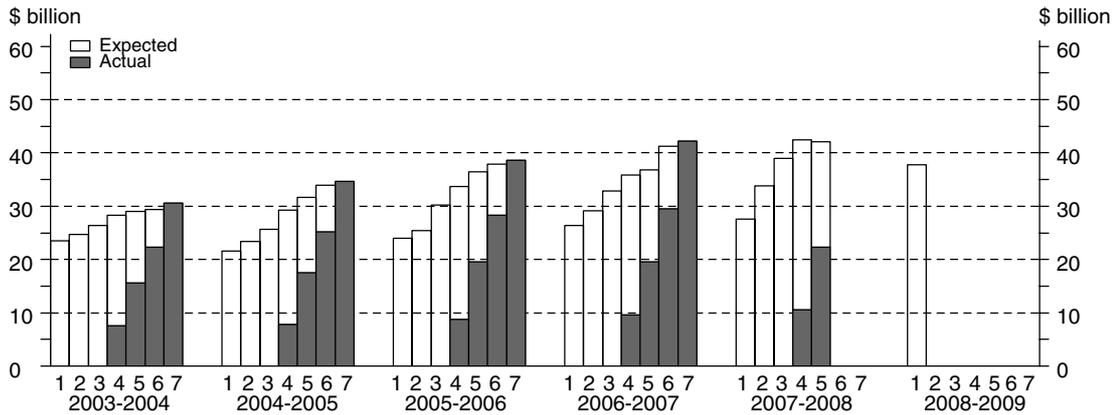
ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 5 for 2007-08 is \$42,131 million which is a fall of 0.8% from estimate 4. In asset terms the building class has fallen by 6.8% while equipment has had a rise of 3.5%.

Estimate 5 has risen by 14.6% from the previous estimate 5 with equipment growing by 6.8% and building by 29.2%.

Estimate 1 for 2008-09 is at \$37,798 million which is a rise of 37.3% from the previous estimate 1. Building has risen by 52.5% and equipment by 28.6%.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

IN CURRENT PRICE TERMS

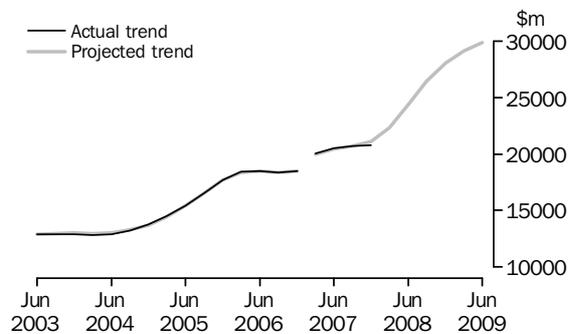
PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SERIES

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

The following graphs, with accompanying commentary, show the projected capital expenditure series based on December quarter 2007 data, which includes expected expenditure up to and including the June quarter 2009. Please see paragraphs 29 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for further details about the methodology and cautionary notes for these series.

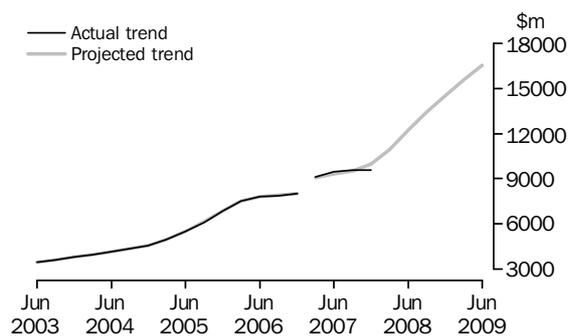
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

With the addition of the first estimate for 2008-09 the projections for total capital expenditure are very strong for the coming eighteen months. The model is forecasting continued growth to move the series well above the current high levels.



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

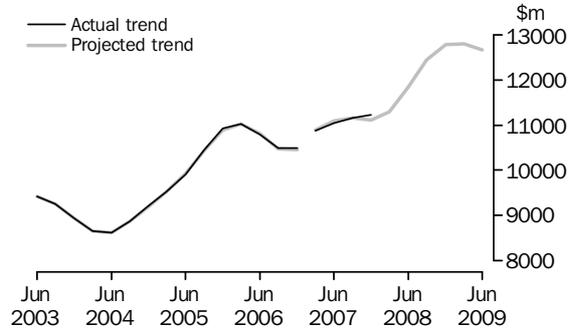
The buildings and structures current price trend series has seen continued growth over the past five years and the projections shown in this series are suggesting further strong growth through the remainder of this financial year and in 2008-09.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

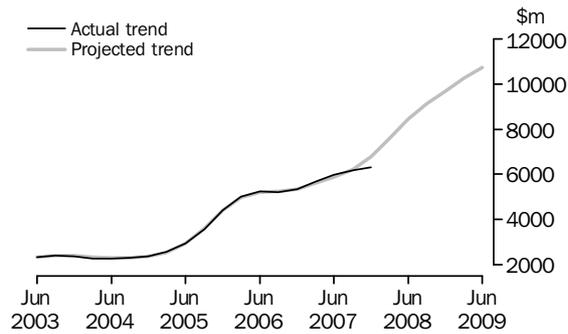
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Projections for the equipment, plant and machinery current price trend series remain very strong in the coming twelve months with a possible turning point in the second half of the 2008-09 financial year.



MINING

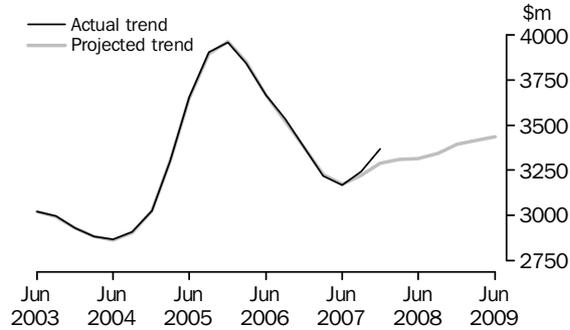
The Mining current price trend series has been exceptionally strong in the past five years. With the availability of the first estimate for 2008-09 the model is projecting this series to grow to above \$10,000m capital expenditure per quarter.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

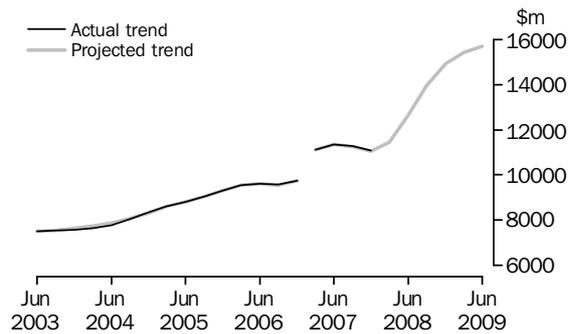
MANUFACTURING

In recent quarters the Manufacturing trend series has turned upwards after a sustained period of decline that began in late 2005. The projections for the series over the coming eighteen months suggest there will be growth in the series but at a moderate level.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

This series was affected by the trend break applied between December quarter 2006 and March quarter 2007. The new trend has shown a large shift in level and the series projections look to be extremely strong for the remainder of 2007-08 and for the 2008-09 financial year.



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

	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other Selected Indus- tries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other Selected Indus- tries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other Selected Indus- tries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)												
2005-06	13 060	4 965	11 031	29 057	5 548	10 463	27 573	43 584	18 609	15 428	38 605	72 641
2006-07	16 283	4 079	14 100	34 461	5 836	9 186	28 069	43 090	22 118	13 264	42 169	77 552
2006-07												
September	3 562	1 169	2 818	7 549	1 106	2 160	6 731	9 997	4 668	3 329	9 549	17 546
December(a)	4 131	1 189	3 017	8 337	1 709	2 498	6 951	11 158	5 841	3 687	9 967	19 495
March	3 879	899	3 471	8 249	1 278	2 084	6 504	9 865	5 156	2 983	9 975	18 114
June	4 711	821	4 794	10 326	1 743	2 444	7 883	12 071	6 454	3 265	12 678	22 397
2007-08												
September	4 232	926	3 760	8 919	1 502	2 085	6 823	10 409	5 735	3 011	10 583	19 328
December	5 080	1 014	4 317	10 411	1 932	2 739	7 404	12 075	7 012	3 753	11 721	22 485
ORIGINAL (Expected)												
2007-08												
6 mths to Jun	12 911	1 944	8 292	23 147	3 944	4 347	11 534	19 825	16 855	6 290	19 827	42 973
Total fin year	22 224	3 884	16 368	42 476	7 378	9 170	25 761	42 309	29 602	13 054	42 131	84 786
2008-09												
12 mths to Jun	23 601	3 144	15 210	41 955	6 441	7 560	22 587	36 589	30 042	10 705	37 798	78 545
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2006-07												
September	3 739	1 171	2 807	7 717	1 157	2 384	7 004	10 545	4 896	3 555	9 811	18 262
December	3 793	1 118	2 817	7 728	1 513	2 304	6 586	10 403	5 306	3 422	9 403	18 131
March	4 283	972	3 882	9 137	1 461	2 249	7 153	10 863	5 744	3 221	11 036	20 001
June	4 463	810	4 659	9 932	1 668	2 261	7 321	11 251	6 131	3 071	11 980	21 182
2007-08												
September	4 455	930	3 756	9 141	1 588	2 301	7 114	11 003	6 043	3 231	10 869	20 143
December	4 677	951	4 054	9 682	1 706	2 518	7 043	11 268	6 383	3 469	11 098	20 950
TREND (Actual)												
2006-07												
September	3 948	1 182	2 762	7 892	1 284	2 353	6 853	10 491	5 232	3 535	9 569	18 336
December	3 965	1 079	2 961	8 005	1 374	2 299	6 818	10 487	5 339	3 378	9 764	18 481
March	4 146	963	4 005	9 114	1 527	2 256	7 092	10 880	5 673	3 219	11 116	20 008
June	4 399	898	4 154	9 451	1 598	2 272	7 179	11 049	5 997	3 170	11 334	20 501
2007-08												
September	4 541	895	4 121	9 557	1 640	2 348	7 176	11 162	6 181	3 243	11 296	20 720
December	4 626	928	4 002	9 556	1 695	2 441	7 078	11 221	6 321	3 369	11 082	20 772

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

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

<i>Period</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manu- facturing</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale trade</i>	<i>Retail trade</i>	<i>Transport and storage</i>	<i>Finance and insurance</i>	<i>Property and business services</i>	<i>Other services</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)										
2005-06	18 609	15 428	2 461	3 015	4 448	9 062	3 412	8 976	7 230	72 641
2006-07	22 118	13 264	2 625	2 793	4 340	7 786	3 440	10 341	10 844	77 552
2006-07										
September	4 668	3 329	^ 608	647	1 116	2 081	819	2 265	2 013	17 546
December	5 841	3 687	598	773	1 232	^ 1 817	951	2 370	2 227	19 495
March	5 156	2 983	^ 649	623	911	^ 1 739	795	2 467	2 790	18 114
June	6 454	3 265	^ 771	750	1 081	2 148	874	3 239	3 814	22 397
2007-08										
September	5 735	3 011	^ 753	748	1 188	1 769	787	2 549	2 790	19 328
December	7 012	3 753	813	823	1 303	1 998	886	2 765	3 133	22 485
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)										
2007-08										
6 mths to Jun	16 855	6 290	1 016	1 197	2 118	3 360	1 490	4 331	6 316	42 973
Total fin year	29 602	13 054	2 582	2 768	4 608	7 127	3 162	9 644	12 239	84 786
2008-09										
12 mths to Jun	30 042	10 705	1 966	1 960	3 382	8 700	2 731	8 226	10 833	78 545
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)										
2006-07										
September	4 896	3 555	673	665	1 080	2 162	837	2 300	2 094	18 262
December	5 306	3 422	557	699	1 114	1 697	911	2 328	2 097	18 131
March	5 744	3 221	693	710	1 086	1 962	900	2 750	2 935	20 001
June	6 131	3 071	710	712	1 054	1 979	800	2 945	3 780	21 182
2007-08										
September	6 043	3 231	826	775	1 155	1 853	804	2 601	2 855	20 143
December	6 383	3 469	769	744	1 180	1 873	853	2 713	2 966	20 950
TREND (Actual)										
2006-07										
September	5 232	3 535	630	666	1 128	1 990	865	2 266	2 024	18 336
December	5 339	3 378	627	679	1 091	1 897	875	2 475	2 120	18 481
March	5 673	3 219	663	711	1 078	1 896	873	2 682	3 213	20 008
June	5 997	3 170	729	730	1 096	1 912	837	2 778	3 252	20 501
2007-08										
September	6 181	3 243	780	747	1 130	1 911	817	2 756	3 155	20 720
December	6 321	3 369	796	758	1 169	1 866	821	2 679	2 993	20 772

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

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

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
2003-04	18 003	32 818	51 053	10 116	11 505	29 308	51 053
2004-05	20 521	37 088	57 848	10 747	12 796	34 065	57 848
2005-06	29 057	43 584	72 641	18 609	15 428	38 605	72 641
2006-07	32 306	44 243	76 550	21 079	13 150	42 320	76 550
2005-06							
December	7 712	12 043	19 766	4 743	4 225	10 799	19 766
March	6 595	10 344	16 956	4 615	3 549	8 802	16 956
June	8 458	11 406	19 829	5 684	3 820	10 340	19 829
2006-07							
September	7 235	10 145	17 380	4 520	3 297	9 566	17 380
December	7 863	11 359	19 222	5 597	3 644	9 983	19 222
March	7 704	10 188	17 892	4 897	2 962	10 032	17 892
June	9 505	12 551	22 056	6 066	3 247	12 739	22 056
2007-08							
September	8 096	10 868	18 964	5 328	2 963	10 670	18 964
December	9 377	12 782	22 159	6 512	3 742	11 903	22 159
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2005-06							
December	7 158	11 232	18 434	4 295	3 930	10 189	18 434
March	7 373	11 412	18 771	5 179	3 813	9 794	18 771
June	8 128	10 641	18 736	5 424	3 603	9 727	18 736
2006-07							
September	7 404	10 710	18 052	4 744	3 513	9 795	18 052
December	7 282	10 599	17 928	5 092	3 380	9 456	17 928
March	8 511	11 227	19 601	5 462	3 193	10 946	19 601
June	9 110	11 708	20 969	5 782	3 064	12 123	20 969
2007-08							
September	8 271	11 496	19 679	5 619	3 180	10 880	19 679
December	8 692	11 937	20 679	5 932	3 456	11 291	20 679
TREND							
2005-06							
December	7 056	10 855	17 932	4 445	3 954	9 527	17 932
March	7 586	11 036	18 610	5 012	3 826	9 780	18 610
June	7 694	10 890	18 561	5 165	3 641	9 768	18 561
2006-07							
September	7 560	10 666	18 185	5 079	3 501	9 614	18 185
December	7 629	10 730	18 336	5 122	3 345	9 859	18 336
March	(b)8 383	(b)11 213	(b)19 592	5 389	3 188	(b)11 018	(b)19 592
June	8 665	11 488	20 154	5 645	3 143	11 366	20 154
2007-08							
September	8 680	11 700	20 389	5 770	3 215	11 403	20 389
December	8 576	11 852	20 453	5 867	3 349	11 232	20 453

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

(b) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
2003-04	11.8	5.5	7.1	5.1	6.7	7.9	7.1
2004-05	14.0	13.0	13.3	6.2	11.2	16.2	13.3
2005-06	41.6	17.5	25.6	73.1	20.6	13.3	25.6
2006-07	11.2	1.5	5.4	13.3	-14.8	9.6	5.4
2005-06							
December	22.6	23.0	22.8	33.0	10.2	24.7	22.8
March	-14.5	-14.1	-14.2	-2.7	-16.0	-18.5	-14.2
June	28.2	10.3	16.9	23.2	7.6	17.5	16.9
2006-07							
September	-14.5	-11.1	-12.4	-20.5	-13.7	-7.5	-12.4
December	8.7	12.0	10.6	23.8	10.5	4.4	10.6
March	-2.0	-10.3	-6.9	-12.5	-18.7	0.5	-6.9
June	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.9	9.7	27.0	23.3
2007-08							
September	-14.8	-13.4	-14.0	-12.2	-8.8	-16.2	-14.0
December	15.8	17.6	16.9	22.2	26.3	11.6	16.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2005-06							
December	11.9	9.1	10.4	15.8	-3.7	14.5	10.4
March	3.0	1.6	1.8	20.6	-3.0	-3.9	1.8
June	10.2	-6.8	-0.2	4.7	-5.5	-0.7	-0.2
2006-07							
September	-8.9	0.6	-3.7	-12.5	-2.5	0.7	-3.7
December	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	7.3	-3.8	-3.5	-0.7
March	16.9	5.9	9.3	7.3	-5.5	15.8	9.3
June	7.0	4.3	7.0	5.9	-4.0	10.8	7.0
2007-08							
September	-9.2	-1.8	-6.2	-2.8	3.8	-10.3	-6.2
December	5.1	3.8	5.1	5.6	8.7	3.8	5.1
TREND							
2005-06							
December	10.8	4.9	7.1	21.0	1.1	4.3	7.1
March	7.5	1.7	3.8	12.7	-3.2	2.7	3.8
June	1.4	-1.3	-0.3	3.1	-4.8	-0.1	-0.3
2006-07							
September	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	-3.8	-1.6	-2.0
December	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	-4.5	2.5	0.8
March	na	na	na	5.2	-4.7	na	na
June	3.4	2.5	2.9	4.7	-1.4	3.2	2.9
2007-08							
September	0.2	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.2
December	-1.2	1.3	0.3	1.7	4.2	-1.5	0.3

na not available

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

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

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)							
2004-05	14 754	16 775	18 359	20 323	20 176	20 160	19 262
2005-06	16 846	18 724	22 499	25 096	27 036	28 279	29 057
2006-07	22 695	24 648	29 103	32 239	34 513	36 042	34 461
2007-08	33 848	38 112	41 574	43 570	42 476	nya	nya
2008-09	41 955	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2004-05	1.31	1.15	1.05	0.95	0.95	0.96	1.00
2005-06	1.72	1.55	1.29	1.16	1.07	1.03	1.00
2006-07	1.52	1.40	1.18	1.07	1.00	0.96	1.00
5-year average	1.36	1.25	1.10	1.02	0.98	0.98	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
2004-05	26 927	28 423	30 675	33 645	35 442	37 661	38 293
2005-06	27 975	30 147	34 508	38 272	41 064	43 116	43 584
2006-07	30 603	32 916	34 530	37 575	39 411	42 294	43 090
2007-08	29 720	32 866	37 489	40 634	42 309	nya	nya
2008-09	36 589	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2004-05	1.42	1.35	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.02	1.00
2005-06	1.56	1.45	1.26	1.14	1.06	1.01	1.00
2006-07	1.41	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.09	1.02	1.00
5-year average	1.37	1.28	1.19	1.10	1.06	1.01	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
2004-05	41 682	45 197	49 034	53 969	55 619	57 821	57 554
2005-06	44 819	48 871	57 005	63 368	68 101	71 396	72 641
2006-07	53 299	57 564	63 634	69 814	73 923	78 336	77 552
2007-08	63 568	70 978	79 062	84 205	84 786	nya	nya
2008-09	78 545	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2004-05	1.38	1.27	1.17	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.00
2005-06	1.62	1.49	1.27	1.15	1.07	1.02	1.00
2006-07	1.46	1.35	1.22	1.11	1.05	0.99	1.00
5-year average	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (Percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2004-05	-3.9	-1.1	-0.9	4.9	9.6	13.9	12.3
2005-06	7.5	8.1	16.3	17.4	22.4	23.5	26.2
2006-07	18.9	17.8	11.6	10.2	8.5	9.7	6.8
2007-08	19.3	23.3	24.2	20.6	14.7	nya	nya
2008-09	23.6	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. For more information see paragraphs 25 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current prices

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

2004-05	10 192	10 937	11 226	11 784	10 998	10 950	10 253
2005-06	9 795	10 817	12 759	14 598	16 025	17 785	18 609
2006-07	15 298	17 100	18 260	20 858	24 073	23 396	22 118
2007-08	26 691	26 970	28 450	29 230	29 602	nya	nya
2008-09	30 042	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

MINING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

2004-05	1.01	0.94	0.91	0.87	0.93	0.94	1.00
2005-06	1.90	1.72	1.46	1.27	1.16	1.05	1.00
2006-07	1.45	1.29	1.21	1.06	0.92	0.95	1.00
5-year average	1.25	1.15	1.06	0.99	0.96	0.97	1.00

MANUFACTURING (\$ million)

2004-05	9 853	10 915	12 133	12 937	12 928	12 895	12 681
2005-06	11 095	12 684	14 024	15 046	15 598	15 682	15 428
2006-07	11 651	11 293	12 471	13 067	13 071	13 718	13 264
2007-08	9 343	10 218	11 618	12 517	13 054	nya	nya
2008-09	10 705	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

2004-05	1.29	1.16	1.05	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00
2005-06	1.39	1.22	1.10	1.03	0.99	0.98	1.00
2006-07	1.14	1.17	1.06	1.02	1.01	0.97	1.00
5-year average	1.23	1.15	1.03	1.00	1.01	0.98	1.00

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)

2004-05	21 637	23 346	25 676	29 247	31 693	33 976	34 620
2005-06	23 929	25 370	30 222	33 724	36 478	37 929	38 605
2006-07	26 350	29 171	32 903	35 890	36 779	41 221	42 169
2007-08	27 534	33 791	38 995	42 457	42 131	nya	nya
2008-09	37 798	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio) (a)

2004-05	1.60	1.48	1.35	1.18	1.09	1.02	1.00
2005-06	1.61	1.52	1.28	1.14	1.06	1.02	1.00
2006-07	1.60	1.45	1.28	1.17	1.15	1.02	1.00
5-year average	1.49	1.39	1.25	1.13	1.07	1.02	1.00

nya not yet available

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

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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				
2005-06	1.07	1.10	1.14	1.15
2006-07	0.97	0.87	1.06	1.00
2007-08	0.87	nya	0.90	nya
5-year average	0.94	0.93	1.00	0.97
Equipment, plant and machinery				
2005-06	1.05	1.04	1.22	1.13
2006-07	1.05	1.07	1.15	1.20
2007-08	1.06	nya	1.17	nya
5-year average	1.04	1.05	1.16	1.13
Total				
2005-06	1.06	1.07	1.19	1.14
2006-07	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.10
2007-08	0.97	nya	1.03	nya
5-year average	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.07
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2005-06	1.10	1.17	1.21	1.33
2006-07	1.03	0.83	1.08	0.86
2007-08	0.90	nya	0.88	nya
5-year average	0.94	0.89	0.99	0.94
Manufacturing				
2005-06	0.99	0.94	1.09	0.98
2006-07	1.00	0.88	1.08	1.03
2007-08	1.00	nya	1.15	nya
5-year average	0.93	0.93	1.04	1.01
Other selected industries				
2005-06	1.07	1.07	1.23	1.13
2006-07	1.00	1.08	1.14	1.31
2007-08	1.00	nya	1.09	nya
5-year average	1.06	1.08	1.17	1.16
Total				
2005-06	1.06	1.07	1.19	1.14
2006-07	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.10
2007-08	0.97	nya	1.03	nya
5-year average	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.07

nya not yet available

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

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	4 084	2 670	2 363	969	3 793	167	1 520	78	15 645
2004-05	4 820	3 161	3 033	992	5 135	430	1 534	158	19 262
2005-06	5 979	4 370	4 845	1 464	10 142	276	1 748	233	29 057
2006-07	5 966	5 405	5 586	2 068	13 224	282	1 712	219	34 461
2005-06									
December	1 838	1 143	1 354	369	2 333	77	477	*43	7 634
March	1 111	997	1 132	291	2 509	62	446	**64	6 612
June	1 427	1 260	1 451	^ 508	3 554	^ 55	362	*42	8 658
2006-07									
September	1 147	1 242	1 362	382	2 843	^ 39	494	^ 40	7 549
December	1 238	1 238	1 393	532	3 420	^ 54	405	*58	8 337
March	1 519	1 296	1 183	451	3 214	96	434	^ 56	8 249
June	2 062	1 628	1 648	702	3 747	93	^ 379	^ 66	10 326
2007-08									
September	1 551	1 475	1 395	^ 552	3 410	^ 76	396	^ 64	8 919
December	1 750	1 686	1 670	^ 684	4 114	87	386	^ 34	10 411
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
December	1 717	1 084	1 205	328	2 173	np	np	np	7 056
March	1 317	1 107	1 310	368	2 729	np	np	np	7 361
June	1 289	1 234	1 369	425	3 401	np	np	np	8 295
2006-07									
September	1 174	1 220	1 430	427	2 967	np	np	np	7 717
December	1 158	1 170	1 241	477	3 184	np	np	np	7 728
March	1 797	1 439	1 369	571	3 483	np	np	np	9 137
June	1 857	1 585	1 550	585	3 564	np	np	np	9 932
2007-08									
September	1 590	1 459	1 470	615	3 592	np	np	np	9 141
December	1 636	1 588	1 488	617	3 832	np	np	np	9 682
TREND									
2005-06									
December	1 587	1 049	1 158	337	2 255	76	459	62	6 881
March	1 444	1 144	1 315	375	2 776	61	441	52	7 541
June	1 249	1 193	1 385	406	3 085	50	428	46	7 848
2006-07									
September	1 176	1 203	1 353	443	3 186	47	424	46	7 892
December	1 270	1 241	1 303	476	3 222	58	426	48	8 005
March	(a) 1 688	(a) 1 427	(a) 1 426	(a) 562	(a) 3 402	(a) 84	(a) 428	(a) 64	(a) 9 114
June	1 752	1 499	1 462	591	3 558	89	401	63	9 451
2007-08									
September	1 704	1 540	1 497	608	3 661	86	384	56	9 557
December	1 610	1 556	1 503	620	3 748	82	371	47	9 556

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution (a) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	10 287	9 198	6 612	2 978	5 124	533	381	489	35 602
2004-05	11 986	9 648	7 306	2 993	4 815	698	316	534	38 293
2005-06	12 606	11 111	8 677	3 089	6 329	875	402	496	43 584
2006-07	11 638	10 964	9 733	2 860	6 493	552	400	451	43 090
2005-06									
December	3 568	3 115	2 201	^ 967	1 727	^ 273	^ 124	^ 140	12 116
March	2 863	2 713	2 233	689	1 452	^ 187	^ 112	^ 105	10 355
June	3 086	2 835	2 459	^ 762	1 647	^ 206	^ 87	^ 140	11 221
2006-07									
September	2 729	2 689	2 264	656	1 282	131	^ 119	^ 128	9 997
December	3 044	2 979	2 338	844	1 656	^ 146	^ 52	^ 97	11 158
March	2 434	2 636	2 359	612	1 524	^ 122	^ 67	^ 111	9 865
June	3 430	2 659	2 773	747	2 032	153	^ 162	^ 115	12 071
2007-08									
September	2 942	2 584	2 365	541	1 613	116	^ 158	90	10 409
December	3 464	2 887	2 565	686	2 000	^ 211	^ 173	89	12 075
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
December	3 356	2 889	2 148	840	1 590	np	np	np	11 327
March	3 180	2 916	2 431	780	1 595	np	np	np	11 425
June	2 884	2 786	2 219	710	1 539	np	np	np	10 469
2006-07									
September	2 843	2 775	2 379	745	1 384	np	np	np	10 545
December	2 842	2 754	2 300	724	1 523	np	np	np	10 403
March	2 709	2 823	2 548	694	1 663	np	np	np	10 863
June	3 201	2 616	2 506	698	1 883	np	np	np	11 251
2007-08									
September	3 071	2 674	2 479	615	1 760	np	np	np	11 003
December	3 228	2 667	2 540	586	1 845	np	np	np	11 268
TREND									
2005-06									
December	3 214	2 754	2 120	782	1 575	233	108	121	10 920
March	3 099	2 836	2 266	767	1 583	215	112	124	11 019
June	2 970	2 834	2 327	746	1 500	182	107	124	10 784
2006-07									
September	2 825	2 792	2 333	727	1 460	152	86	120	10 491
December	2 776	2 761	2 374	719	1 521	134	74	115	10 487
March	(a)2 900	(a)2 751	(a)2 479	(a)711	(a)1 679	(a)132	(a)93	(a)110	(a)10 880
June	3 017	2 695	2 505	672	1 783	137	126	104	11 049
2007-08									
September	3 138	2 659	2 516	630	1 825	149	158	97	11 162
December	3 247	2 648	2 511	594	1 840	163	173	87	11 221

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

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

(a) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	14 371	11 869	8 975	3 947	8 917	700	1 901	567	51 247
2004-05	16 805	12 809	10 339	3 985	9 950	1 127	1 849	692	57 554
2005-06	18 585	15 481	13 522	4 553	16 471	1 151	2 150	729	72 641
2006-07	17 604	16 369	15 319	4 927	19 717	834	2 112	670	77 552
2005-06									
December	5 406	4 258	3 554	1 336	4 060	^ 350	601	^ 183	19 751
March	3 974	3 709	3 366	980	3 961	^ 249	558	^ 169	16 967
June	4 513	4 095	3 909	^ 1 270	5 201	^ 260	449	^ 182	19 879
2006-07									
September	3 876	3 931	3 625	1 038	4 125	170	612	^ 167	17 546
December	4 283	4 218	3 731	1 377	5 076	^ 200	457	^ 155	19 495
March	3 953	3 933	3 542	1 063	4 737	218	501	^ 166	18 114
June	5 492	4 287	4 421	1 449	5 779	246	^ 541	182	22 397
2007-08									
September	4 493	4 058	3 761	1 093	5 023	192	554	155	19 328
December	5 214	4 573	4 235	1 370	6 114	298	559	123	22 485
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
December	5 073	3 973	3 353	1 168	3 763	325	582	183	18 385
March	4 497	4 023	3 741	1 148	4 324	271	602	177	18 786
June	4 173	4 020	3 588	1 135	4 940	243	447	168	18 763
2006-07									
September	4 017	3 995	3 809	1 172	4 351	186	593	174	18 262
December	4 000	3 924	3 541	1 201	4 707	184	451	155	18 131
March	4 506	4 262	3 917	1 265	5 146	232	532	176	20 001
June	5 058	4 201	4 056	1 283	5 447	233	529	170	21 182
2007-08									
September	4 661	4 133	3 949	1 230	5 352	206	542	158	20 143
December	4 864	4 255	4 028	1 203	5 677	273	546	122	20 950
TREND									
2005-06									
December	4 801	3 803	3 278	1 119	3 830	309	567	183	17 684
March	4 543	3 980	3 581	1 142	4 359	276	553	176	18 425
June	4 219	4 027	3 712	1 152	4 585	232	535	170	18 531
2006-07									
September	4 001	3 995	3 686	1 170	4 646	199	510	166	18 336
December	4 046	4 002	3 677	1 195	4 743	192	500	163	18 481
March	(a) 4 588	(a) 4 178	(a) 3 905	(a) 1 273	(a) 5 081	(a) 216	(a) 521	(a) 174	(a) 20 008
June	4 769	4 194	3 967	1 263	5 341	226	527	167	20 501
2007-08									
September	4 842	4 199	4 013	1 238	5 486	235	542	153	20 720
December	4 857	4 204	4 014	1 214	5 588	245	544	134	20 772

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

(a) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	4 684	3 071	2 721	1 117	4 374	191	1 745	90	18 003
2004-05	5 119	3 366	3 233	1 058	5 484	456	1 629	167	20 521
2005-06	5 979	4 370	4 845	1 464	10 142	276	1 748	233	29 057
2006-07	5 584	5 068	5 240	1 936	12 400	264	1 609	205	32 306
2005-06									
December	1 850	1 154	1 368	374	2 364	77	480	43	7 712
March	1 105	994	1 130	290	2 509	61	444	63	6 595
June	1 391	1 230	1 417	497	3 479	53	353	41	8 458
2006-07									
September	1 098	1 190	1 305	367	2 727	37	473	38	7 235
December	1 167	1 168	1 313	502	3 226	51	381	54	7 863
March	1 419	1 211	1 105	421	3 000	90	406	52	7 704
June	1 899	1 499	1 517	646	3 447	86	349	61	9 505
2007-08									
September	1 409	1 339	1 267	501	3 093	69	359	58	8 096
December	1 578	1 519	1 504	616	3 704	79	348	31	9 377
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
December	1 739	1 097	1 221	334	2 208	np	np	np	7 158
March	1 315	1 106	1 310	372	2 739	np	np	np	7 373
June	1 259	1 207	1 340	420	3 341	np	np	np	8 128
2006-07									
September	1 123	1 169	1 371	412	2 853	np	np	np	7 404
December	1 088	1 102	1 169	451	3 009	np	np	np	7 282
March	1 671	1 342	1 276	534	3 257	np	np	np	8 511
June	1 701	1 455	1 424	538	3 282	np	np	np	9 110
2007-08									
September	1 437	1 321	1 332	558	3 262	np	np	np	8 271
December	1 467	1 427	1 337	556	3 453	np	np	np	8 692
TREND									
2005-06									
December	1 608	1 061	1 173	343	2 289	76	463	62	7 056
March	1 441	1 140	1 311	378	2 775	61	439	50	7 586
June	1 223	1 167	1 356	402	3 031	49	419	44	7 694
2006-07									
September	1 126	1 155	1 300	428	3 072	45	407	45	7 560
December	1 194	1 171	1 231	451	3 049	55	403	45	7 629
March	(b)1 565	(b)1 326	(b)1 326	(b)524	(b)3 172	(b)78	(b)400	(b)59	(b)8 383
June	1 606	1 377	1 342	544	3 277	83	370	58	8 665
2007-08									
September	1 544	1 398	1 359	553	3 331	79	351	52	8 680
December	1 447	1 398	1 350	558	3 381	74	333	44	8 576

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.
(b) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	9 358	8 437	6 144	2 775	4 835	495	353	437	32 818
2004-05	11 537	9 326	7 095	2 912	4 712	679	306	509	37 088
2005-06	12 606	11 111	8 677	3 089	6 329	875	402	496	43 584
2006-07	12 024	11 275	9 972	2 921	6 608	565	408	469	44 243
2005-06									
December	3 544	3 099	2 187	961	1 717	272	123	139	12 043
March	2 862	2 709	2 231	689	1 451	187	112	104	10 344
June	3 149	2 878	2 493	774	1 672	208	89	144	11 406
2006-07									
September	2 783	2 730	2 289	664	1 294	133	121	131	10 145
December	3 118	3 038	2 373	855	1 674	148	53	100	11 359
March	2 536	2 730	2 427	629	1 554	126	69	116	10 188
June	3 587	2 778	2 883	773	2 087	158	165	121	12 551
2007-08									
September	3 096	2 710	2 468	560	1 656	121	162	95	10 868
December	3 695	3 082	2 705	721	2 082	221	181	96	12 782
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
December	3 324	2 868	2 135	833	1 580	np	np	np	11 232
March	3 177	2 913	2 429	781	1 598	np	np	np	11 412
June	2 944	2 829	2 251	722	1 567	np	np	np	10 641
2006-07									
September	2 906	2 817	2 407	755	1 406	np	np	np	10 710
December	2 921	2 807	2 335	733	1 549	np	np	np	10 599
March	2 834	2 921	2 623	713	1 707	np	np	np	11 227
June	3 363	2 731	2 607	721	1 946	np	np	np	11 708
2007-08									
September	3 246	2 802	2 587	636	1 818	np	np	np	11 496
December	3 459	2 845	2 678	615	1 933	np	np	np	11 937
TREND									
2005-06									
December	3 252	2 787	2 146	794	1 588	236	107	124	10 855
March	3 151	2 874	2 296	779	1 602	217	112	127	11 036
June	3 020	2 866	2 350	756	1 521	184	108	127	10 890
2006-07									
September	2 883	2 831	2 358	735	1 483	153	87	123	10 666
December	2 866	2 825	2 420	732	1 553	137	76	118	10 730
March	(b)3 019	(b)2 837	(b)2 548	(b)727	(b)1 721	(b)135	(b)96	(b)114	(b)11 213
June	3 172	2 809	2 599	693	1 840	141	131	108	11 488
2007-08									
September	3 327	2 799	2 632	655	1 893	155	165	102	11 700
December	3 456	2 808	2 642	620	1 916	171	182	94	11 852

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

(b) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE—Chain volume measures(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	13 980	11 522	8 914	3 895	9 390	694	2 098	541	51 053
2004-05	16 679	12 712	10 371	3 990	10 267	1 119	1 930	681	57 848
2005-06	18 585	15 481	13 522	4 553	16 471	1 151	2 150	729	72 641
2006-07	17 608	16 343	15 213	4 857	19 009	829	2 017	674	76 550
2005-06									
December	5 385	4 256	3 547	1 339	4 091	350	604	184	19 766
March	3 983	3 707	3 367	982	3 954	248	556	167	16 956
June	4 545	4 104	3 909	1 264	5 131	262	442	186	19 829
2006-07									
September	3 881	3 920	3 594	1 031	4 021	170	593	169	17 380
December	4 286	4 206	3 686	1 357	4 900	199	435	154	19 222
March	3 955	3 941	3 532	1 050	4 554	216	475	168	17 892
June	5 486	4 277	4 400	1 418	5 534	244	514	183	22 056
2007-08									
September	4 505	4 049	3 735	1 061	4 749	190	521	154	18 964
December	5 273	4 601	4 208	1 337	5 786	300	528	127	22 159
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
December	5 052	3 966	3 353	1 170	3 796	323	583	184	18 434
March	4 506	4 022	3 742	1 153	4 330	270	601	170	18 771
June	4 210	4 031	3 587	1 138	4 887	243	439	172	18 736
2006-07									
September	4 029	3 986	3 778	1 167	4 259	185	576	176	18 052
December	4 010	3 909	3 505	1 184	4 558	183	430	153	17 928
March	4 505	4 263	3 900	1 247	4 964	231	506	172	19 601
June	5 064	4 186	4 031	1 259	5 228	231	505	172	20 969
2007-08									
September	4 683	4 123	3 919	1 194	5 080	204	515	160	19 679
December	4 926	4 272	4 016	1 171	5 386	273	519	126	20 679
TREND									
2005-06									
December	4 857	3 850	3 320	1 139	3 883	312	571	186	17 932
March	4 596	4 015	3 606	1 156	4 372	278	552	177	18 610
June	4 245	4 032	3 705	1 155	4 541	233	527	171	18 561
2006-07									
September	4 014	3 984	3 657	1 162	4 547	198	494	168	18 185
December	4 081	4 000	3 650	1 184	4 601	192	480	163	18 336
March	(b)4 578	(b)4 162	(b)3 873	(b)1 252	(b)4 894	(b)214	(b)496	(b)172	(b)19 592
June	4 777	4 187	3 942	1 236	5 115	224	501	167	20 154
2007-08									
September	4 872	4 197	3 991	1 208	5 224	233	516	154	20 389
December	4 897	4 204	3 992	1 178	5 301	246	518	138	20 453

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

(b) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

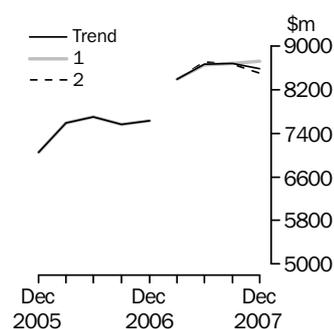
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next quarter's seasonally adjusted estimate rises or falls by a specified percentage (based on the historical average of movements in seasonally adjusted estimates). For further information, see paragraphs 44 and 45 in the EN.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

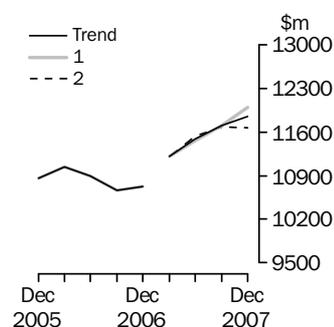


	<i>Trend as published</i>		<i>(1) rises by 6.7% on this quarter</i>		<i>(2) falls by 6.7% on this quarter</i>	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2007						
March	(a) 8 383	na	(a) 8 383	na	(a) 8 383	na
June	8 665	3.4	8 658	3.3	8 703	3.8
September	8 680	0.2	8 684	0.3	8 667	-0.4
December	8 576	-1.2	8 713	0.3	8 495	-2.0

na not available

(a) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

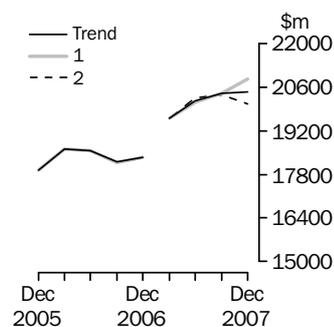


	<i>Trend as published</i>		<i>(1) rises by 4.9% on this quarter</i>		<i>(2) falls by 4.9% on this quarter</i>	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2007						
March	(a) 11 213	na	(a) 11 213	na	(a) 11 213	na
June	11 488	2.5	11 463	2.2	11 532	2.8
September	11 700	1.8	11 707	2.1	11 683	1.3
December	11 852	1.3	11 992	2.4	11 661	-0.2

na not available

(a) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	<i>Trend as published</i>		<i>(1) rises by 4.4% on this quarter</i>		<i>(2) falls by 4.4% on this quarter</i>	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2007						
March	(a) 19 592	na	(a) 19 592	na	(a) 19 592	na
June	20 154	2.9	20 099	2.6	20 262	3.4
September	20 389	1.2	20 408	1.5	20 352	0.4
December	20 453	0.3	20 846	2.1	20 064	-1.4

na not available

(a) Break in series between December 2006 and March 2007.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure includes the following industries classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, ANZSIC, 1993:

Mining (Division B)

Manufacturing (Division C)

Other selected industries:

Construction (Division E)

Wholesale trade (Division F)

Retail trade (Division G)

Transport and storage (Division I)

Finance and insurance (Division K, but excluding Superannuation funds (Class 7412))

Property and business services (Division L)

Other selected services:

Electricity, gas and water (Division D)

Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (Division H)

Communication services (Division J)

Cultural and recreational services (Division P)

Personal services (Subdivision 95)

3 The survey excludes the following industries:

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Division A)

Government administration and defence (Division M)

Superannuation funds (Class 7412)

Education (Division N)

Health and community services (Division O)

Other services (Subdivision 96)

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

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

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

7 The statistics in this publication exclude non-employing businesses. Though there are a substantial number of these businesses, it is expected that they would not contribute significantly to the estimates, although the impact would vary from industry to industry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATISTICAL UNIT

8 In the Survey of New Capital Expenditure, the statistical unit used to represent businesses, and for which statistics are reported, is the Australian Business Number (ABN) unit, in most cases. The ABN unit is the business unit which has registered for an ABN, and thus appears on the ATO administered Australian Business Register. This unit is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure. For more significant and diverse businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical needs, the statistical unit used is the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). A TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items is available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision and the TAU is classified to the predominant ANZSIC subdivision. Further details about the ABS economic statistical units used in this survey, and in other ABS economic surveys (both sample surveys and censuses), can be found in Chapter 2 of the *Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA) 2002* (cat. no. 1218.0).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

11 Surveys are conducted in respect of each quarter and returns are completed in the 8 or 9 week period after the end of the quarter to which the survey data relate (e.g. March quarter survey returns are completed during April and May).

12 Businesses are requested to provide 3 basic figures each survey:

- Actual expenditure incurred during the reference period (Act)
- A short term expectation (E1)
- A longer term expectation (E2).

Period to which reported data relates

	2006–2007				2007–2008			2008–2009	
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Survey quarter	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
December 2006	Act	E1	E2						
March 2007	Act	Act	E1	E2					
June 2007	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2				
September 2007				Act	E1	E2			
December 2007				Act	Act	E1	E2		
March 2008				Act	Act	Act	E1	E2	
June 2008				Act	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

13 This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June) which are presented in tables 5 and 6 of this publication. For example, as the previous table shows for 2007-2008:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2006 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate is available from the March 2007 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate will be available from in the June 2007 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2007, December 2007 and March 2008 surveys the fourth, fifth and sixth estimates, respectively, are derived as 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 2008 survey is derived by summing the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2007-08 financial year.

14 Businesses are requested to provide actual expenditure data by state/territory each quarter. Prior to 2002, businesses were also asked to provide expected expenditure data by state/territory each December quarter. Since 2002 state/territory expectations data have been directly collected each December quarter only from those businesses contributing significantly to data for a particular state or territory. Expectations data for the remaining businesses which operate in more than one state or territory are pro-rated to states/territories based on actual expenditure for the December quarter in each state or territory. As has always been the case, expectations data for businesses operating within a single state/territory are allocated to that state/territory.

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

SAMPLE REVISION

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

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

18 Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which adjustments apply are small in size. As an indication of the size of these adjustments, in the December quarter 2007 they represented about 0.4% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

19 The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. For more information, users are referred to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0).

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

21 The chain volume measures appearing in this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in the chosen reference year (currently 2005-06). The current price values may be thought as being the product of a price and quantity. The value in chain volume terms can be derived by linking together movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

continued

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

22 With each release of the September quarter issue of this publication, a new base year is introduced and the reference year is advanced one year to coincide with it. This means that with the release of the September quarter 2007 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2006–07 will have 2005–06 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2004–05, and the reference year will be 2005–06.

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

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

DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

25 Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between each of the prior six estimates of expenditure for that financial year and the actual expenditure (see page 6 for an explanation of the derivation of the seven estimates). The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicate how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at the various times of reporting. Realisation ratios can also be formed separately for three or six month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectation components (e.g. six months actual and six months expected expenditure).

26 Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates. Once this has been done the predictions can be more validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years. For example, if one wished to make a prediction about actual expenditure for 2007–08 based on the December 2007 survey results and compare this with 2006–07 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

29 Current short and long term expectations are of varying periods depending on the quarter in which they are collected (see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes). Each expectation from the beginning of the time series is confronted with the actual expenditure that occurred in each quarter to which that expectations figure related (for example, September quarter 2007 short-term expectations related to the December quarter 2007). The output of this is to produce a quarterly realisation ratio for each expectations estimate through time.

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

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

32 The resultant quarterly time series are then produced in trend terms. The same aggregation structure which is used to produce seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of actual capital expenditure is used for these projected series. (See Paragraphs 41 to 46 of the Explanatory notes for more information regarding seasonally adjusted and trend estimates).

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

34 Estimates provided in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors. The most common way of quantifying sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate. Details of standard errors are on pages 36 and 37 of this publication.

35 Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

symbol '***' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. These annotations have only been applied to estimates from the September quarter 2003.

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

37 Estimates for the latest quarter presented in this publication are considered preliminary and revised estimates will be released with the next issue. As discussed in Paragraphs 41 to 46 below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data become available.

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

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

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

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

48 Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

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

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS *continued*

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

52 Users may also wish to refer the following publications:

- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0)
- *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0)
- *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0)
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0)
- *Constructon Work Done, Australia* (cat no 8755.0)
- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (cat. no. 5653.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0)
- *Information Paper: Experimental Estimates: Australian Industry, A State Perspective, 1998–99* (cat. no. 8156.0)
- *Information Paper: Improvements to Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Indicators* (cat. no. 5677.0)
- *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes* (cat. no. 5248.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

53 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

54 In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry and state information may be made available on request, the cost for such a service being dependent upon the amount of data requested. For example, data are generally available at the ANZSIC group (3 digit) level.

ABS WEBSITE

55 The ABS website contains most of the data included in this publication but with a longer time series. In addition to the series in this publication, data for Manufacturing Subdivisions and State by Industry data are also available. A full list of available Time Series Spreadsheets available on the ABS Website is in Appendix 2 on page 38.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS

LEVEL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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

EXAMPLE OF USE

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

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

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

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

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

na not available

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one quarter the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$10,500m, and the next quarter the published level estimate is \$11,100m. In this example the calculated standard error for the movement estimate is \$221m. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of +\$600m.

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

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

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

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

na not available

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE

TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS

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

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE *continued*

TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS
continued

10b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, Western Australia, Original,
Current price terms

11a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, Tasmania, Original, Current
price terms

11b Actual and expected expenditure, By industry, Tasmania, Original, Current price
terms

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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