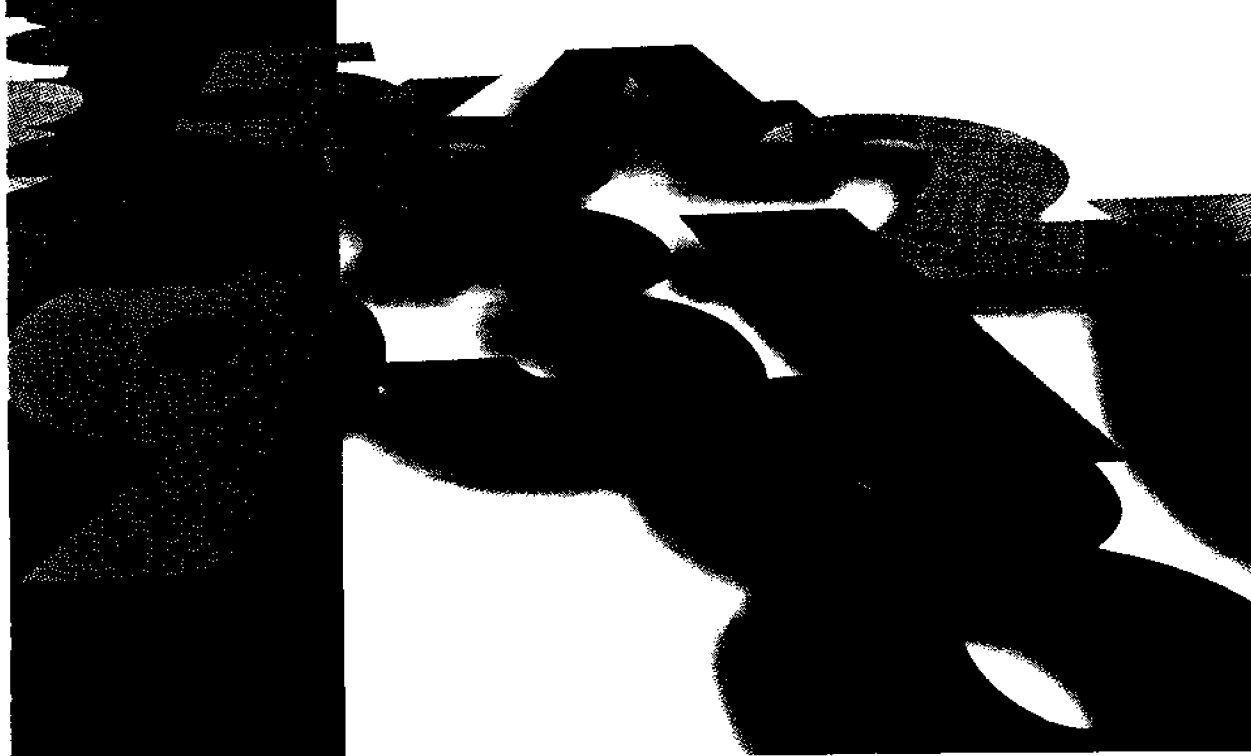


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Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics



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NEW ISSUE

DIRECTORY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE DATA SOURCES AND RELATED STATISTICS

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Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra

INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about this publication, contact Jennifer Reid by telephone on Canberra (06) 252 6697.

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INTRODUCTION

There are many different sources of estimates of capital expenditure and capital formation for the Australian economy. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other organisations publish a wide range of data as well as providing unpublished data upon request.

The purpose of this directory is to provide an easy reference guide to publications containing capital expenditure and capital formation data.

A brief description of the publication and source of the data is provided in the main body of the directory. The Appendixes to the directory provide quick reference guides by type of measure, frequency and industry as well as a glossary of terms and more detailed technical information.

For ABS publications referred to in this directory, the relevant catalogue number is either cited in text or is followed by the title of the publication.

For more detailed information (including technical aspects) about the various ABS publications and series, readers should refer to the contact officer specified in the most recent issue of each publication. Telephone contact numbers for the major series are:

Australian National Accounts and State	
Accounts	(06) 252 6713
Input-Output	(06) 252 6910
Economic Activity Survey	(06) 252 5288
Private New Capital Expenditure	(02) 9268 4241
Public Sector Capital Expenditure	(06) 252 5834
Agricultural Industry	(03) 6222 5939
Mining Industry	(08) 8237 7382
Manufacturing Industry	(02) 9268 4541
Service Industries	(03) 9615 7634
Research and Development	(06) 252 5627
Construction Industry	(06) 252 5487
Engineering Construction Industry	(06) 252 6677
Building Approvals and Activity	(08) 8237 7663
Expectations	
— Private New Capital Expenditure	(02) 9268 4241
— Business Expectations	(06) 252 6537
Capital Stock	(06) 252 6706

Contacts for additional information about Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resources and Economics (ABARE) and Australian Taxation Office (ATO) publications are as follows:

Rural Economic Analysis Section

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CANBERRA ACT 2600

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CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2608

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resources and Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

SUMMARY LISTING

In this section, summary details of various sources are presented. More details, including information on surveys from which estimates are compiled (where relevant) are included in Appendix C.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

Economy-wide measures

National Accounts

5204.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

Provides a detailed presentation of national accounts estimates for the last 12 years. Tables show gross fixed capital expenditure estimates by form of organisation; type of asset (including dwellings, non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfer expenses); and general government and public enterprise capital expenditure, by level of government, by purpose.

5220.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts

Dissections by State and Territory of the various national accounting aggregates for the last 12 years are presented. Essentially these estimates are a breakdown of the counterpart Australian estimates contained in 5204.0 above. Gross fixed capital expenditure is shown as private expenditure by State by type of asset (including dwellings; non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfers); State and local general government; Commonwealth general government; State and local public enterprise; and Commonwealth public enterprise expenditure.

5206.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

Contains estimates of the components of Gross Domestic Product and national expenditure and supporting tables for the latest quarter, together with comparative estimates for the eight previous quarters and the last four financial years. It contains original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for gross fixed capital expenditure as a component of Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure).

National Accounts continued

5242.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts

A detailed presentation of quarterly State accounts for the last 13 quarters is provided in this publication. Estimates for all aggregates are presented in trend, seasonally adjusted and original terms. Gross fixed capital expenditure estimates are shown as a component of State Final Demand. Essentially similar to 5206.0, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*. However, while it is possible in some cases to derive quarterly estimates by State, using the same data sources as the Australian estimates, it is often necessary to use a variety of allocators in order to obtain the State dissections from the Australian estimates. Also the annual estimates for private capital expenditure on equipment are derived from Taxation data, while the quarterly estimates use data from the Survey of New Capital Expenditure. (Discontinued June 1997.)

5209.0 Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables

The tables contained in this publication have been produced using the Australian input-output methodology. This involves estimating from basic data sources the summary aggregates (industry output, primary inputs and final demand) and then estimating intermediate inputs either from basic data or from the preceding tables in the series using a mathematical estimation technique to satisfy optimally the accounting constraints imposed by the summary aggregate.

Gross fixed capital expenditure is one of the components of the final demand category and is shown by private, public enterprise and general government, and by industry.

8140.0 Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia

The statistics in this publication are mainly derived from data obtained in the Economic Activity Survey. This survey's prime purpose is to provide a set of economic measures based on information available from the standard financial accounts of public trading and private employing businesses. A summary of business operations and industry performance for all industries is included.

Capital expenditure is one of the selected economic items used to measure industry performance. Estimates by industry (to the ANZSIC division) and size of business are shown. It includes expenditure on all assets, both tangible and intangible (new and second-hand). However, it does not cover business units classified to the general government sector and non-farm businesses without employees.

Economy-wide measures continued

ATO data

ATO Taxation Statistics

The data contained in the tables within this report were compiled from the annual taxation returns. Data are provided for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals. Depreciable assets purchased and sold are the items which relate to capital expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery. This information is incorporated as benchmark data in the ABS' national accounts estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure — equipment.

Partial and sectoral measures

Private sector capital expenditure

5625.0 Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia

Estimates of actual and expected new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia, which are based on data collected in a quarterly sample survey.

Actual and expected new capital expenditure is provided by type of asset and industry, in current, seasonally adjusted and trend terms. Type of asset is shown as buildings and structures, which includes mine development; and equipment, plant and machinery.

Detailed industries include mining, manufacturing (to two digit subdivision of ANZSIC) and other selected industries which encompass construction, wholesale, retail, transport and storage, finance and insurance, property and business services, and other services.

5646.0 State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure

Contains quarterly estimates of actual new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia, which are the same as those released in 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*, dissected by State. However, estimates for the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory are not separately available at present because of the high sampling variability associated with them. They are included in the totals for Australia. Changes to this survey are planned which will improve the quality of State estimates.

Private sector capital expenditure continued

7507.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia

Comprehensive financial statistics are presented for Australian farm businesses, derived from the annual Agricultural Finance Survey. Around 250 items of financial data are collected in this sample survey. Net capital expenditure for farm businesses is classified into two categories: vehicles, machinery and equipment; and buildings, structures and other developments. Data are provided for the last three financial years by size, industry and State.

7506.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary

Preliminary estimates of the data contained in 7507.0.

ABARE Farm Surveys Report

ABARE conducts annual surveys and research on important issues facing rural Australia. This annual report presents a summary of the available farm level estimates of physical, financial and socioeconomic data on farms in the cropping, livestock and dairy industries for the last two years. More detailed data are available on request. The 1994 Annual Report features an article on capital expenditure in the cropping industries.

8414.0 Australian Mining Industry

A range of financial statistics at both the management unit and establishment level for mining operations in Australia, obtained from the annual survey of mining operations and other ABS surveys are presented. Capital expenditure includes all capitalised costs and progress payments made to contractors for capital work on land; dwellings, buildings and structures; plant, machinery and equipment (both new and second-hand). Gross and net figures are available as well as figures for intangible assets and environment protection.

8401.0 Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary

Preliminary statistics of data contained in 8414.0.

Private sector capital expenditure continued

8208.0 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Utilities, Australia

Presents a selection of financial data and industry performance measures for electricity and gas industries in Australia, obtained from the annual census of electricity and gas operations and external sources.

Only data at the national level are available for gas operations, as more detailed tables may provide information about individual businesses or organisations.

Capital expenditure is classified into land; dwellings; other buildings and structures; and plant, machinery and equipment and given as both net and gross.

8221.0 Manufacturing Industry, Australia

The manufacturing collection each year is a large-scale survey of all businesses classified to manufacturing on the ABS Business Register. It is used to obtain core data items, with a sub-sample of businesses being asked to provide more detailed information on various items.

Capital expenditure is one item that is collected irregularly in this survey. For example, it was collected in 1989-90 and 1992-93 whilst in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1993-94, only capital expenditure on environmental issues has been derived. This data complements and is used in conjunction with other ABS surveys such as the Economic Activity Survey and the Survey of New Capital Expenditure. (8221.1-8221.6 provide a State dissection of the above statistics.)

Services industries

The Service Industry Surveys are conducted annually for a wide range of selected industries. The inclusion of a particular industry in the survey is on a rotating basis, usually every three to six years.

Capital expenditure data were not collected until the 1993-94 surveys. Data in subsequent years are available on request if it is not actually published. Depending on the industry, a breakdown of capital expenditure on selected assets is available.

Appendix D provides an indication of the survey program and the various service industries covered.

Private sector capital expenditure continued

The industries that have been surveyed since 1993-94, and for which publications have been released include:

- 8654.0 *Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia, 1993-94*
- 8679.0 *Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia, 1993-94*
- 8680.0 *Radio and Television Services, Australia, 1993-94*
- 8683.0 *Casinos, Australia, 1995-96*
- 8684.0 *Gambling Industries, Australia, 1994-95*
- 8685.0 *Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia, 1994-95*
- 8686.0 *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994-95*
- 8687.0 *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994-95*
- 8688.0 *Recreation Services, Australia, 1994-95*

Non-financial public sector capital expenditure

5501.0 Government Financial Estimates, Australia

Provides estimates of outlays, revenue and financing transactions in respect of the Commonwealth Government and each State and Territory Government and their public trading enterprises for the forward (budget) year, based on data from management systems and questionnaires supplied by non-budget units. Also, preliminary statistics are provided for the latest financial year and actual statistics for the previous four years.

Capital expenditure estimates shown include: net asset sales or acquisitions for general government and public trading enterprises sectors, classified by second-hand assets, land and intangible assets and net advances.

5512.0 Government Finance Statistics, Australia

Final annual data for the previous financial year are shown in this publication. The revisions are mainly due to the replacement of estimated data with actual data gathered from published annual reports and reports by Auditors General. Actual data for the previous five years are also presented. Details of the consolidated financial transactions of the non-financial public sector for all levels of government are presented.

Tables show not only outlays by purpose (including capital outlays) and economic transactions by level of government, but also gross fixed capital expenditure by purpose and level of government.

Research and experimental development capital expenditure

8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia

Data on expenditure and human resources, collected by the Survey of Research and Experimental Development, are presented annually for the business enterprise sector of Australia. This sector includes all enterprises whose primary activity is the production of goods and services for sale to the general public at a price intended to cover at least the cost of production, and the private non-profit institutions mainly serving them. It also includes public business enterprises which are mainly engaged in trading or financial activities. Excluded are those industries mainly engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Business enterprise R&D expenditure and human resources classified by industry, source of funds, type of expenditure, type of activity, size of business, socio-economic objective, product field and location are presented. Capital expenditure by industry and by socio-economic objective, is included in the tables.

8109.0 Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia

R&D expenditure and human resources data for general government sector and private non-profit organisations are presented. Capital expenditure is classified as land and buildings or other and is shown by socio-economic objective and field of research for each type of organisation.

NOTE: For the general government sector, data exclude local government organisations as their contribution to R&D activity is considered to be minimal and thus not covered by the survey; public organisations mainly engaged in higher education (in 8111.0); and public business enterprises which are mainly engaged in trading or financial activities (in 8104.0).

8111.0 Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia

The higher education sector is defined by the OECD as including all universities and other institutions of post-secondary education whatever the source of finance or legal status. However, for the ABS R&D Survey, only universities are surveyed. Other institutions (e.g. Technical and Further Education colleges) are excluded because it is considered that their contribution to total R&D activity would be minimal. Data are presented on a calendar year basis.

Capital expenditure is classified as land and buildings or other and is shown by socio-economic objective and field of research.

Research and experimental development capital expenditure continued

**8112.0 Research and Experimental Development, All Sector
Summary, Australia**

A summary of the estimates of expenditure and human resources devoted to research and development carried out in Australia.

Construction approval and activity

8762.0 Engineering Construction Activity, Australia

Contains estimates of engineering construction activity in Australia by both public and private organisations. The estimates were compiled from the quarterly Engineering Construction Survey. In this collection each project is classified to a category of construction without regard to end use. Engineering activity by type of construction; by value of work commenced, done and yet to be done; and by State and sector is provided.

The cost of land, the value of building construction and repair and maintenance activities are excluded from the survey.

8731.0 Building Approvals, Australia

Presents monthly details of building work approved, compiled from permits issued or contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local authorities and any major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval, e.g. building in remote mine sites.

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the number of dwelling units and value of residential buildings approved (houses and other residential) for public and private sector; value of alterations and additions to residential buildings and value of non-residential building approved. (8731.1–8731.7 provide a State dissection of the above statistics.)

**8750.0 Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit
Commencements, Preliminary**

Preliminary estimates of the number of dwelling units commenced during the quarter for the Building Activity Survey are contained in this publication. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the number of dwelling units commenced by State, by sector and type of construction are provided.

Construction approval and activity continued

8752.0 Building Activity, Australia

Results of the quarterly Building Activity Survey are contained in this publication. The statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, earthworks, etc.) is excluded.

Each building is classified according to its intended major function.

Data from this survey and the Engineering Construction Survey are used to derive the State estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure on dwellings and non-dwelling construction in the Australian National Accounts publications. (8752.1-8752.8 provide a State dissection of the above statistics.)

8772.0 Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia

Previous Construction Industry Survey (CIS) collections were held in respect of 1978-79, 1984-85 and 1988-89. The results of these surveys are available in 8771.0 *Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, Preliminary* and 8775.0 *Public Sector Construction Activity, Australia*.

A new CIS is currently being developed for 1996-97. The statistics collected will relate primarily to residential construction (ANZSIC Classes 4111 and 4112 and Subdivision 42), with a limited amount of information about non-residential construction. Only private sector activity will be included.

CIS differs from other building industry collections as it is based on different statistical methods and techniques, e.g. CIS is based on a sample of construction establishments whereas the Building Activity Survey is based on a sample of building approvals.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

5625.0 Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia

Estimates of actual and expected new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia are provided in this publication. In the quarterly Survey of New Capital Expenditure, businesses provide actual capital expenditure, a short-term expectation for three or six months following the actual reference period, and a long-term expectation for the six or 12 month period following the short-term expectation. Comparisons can thus be made of the nature and size of differences between expected and actual data.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE *continued***5646.0 State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure**

The December quarter issue of this publication contains estimates of actual and expected private new capital expenditure dissected by State and by type of asset and selected industries. These estimates are as reported by private businesses in the December quarter Survey of New Capital Expenditure. Estimates of expected expenditure are provided for the six months to June and the 12 months for the following financial year. Estimates for the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory are not available for publication but are included in the totals shown for Australia.

5250.0 Australian Business Expectations

The Australian Business Expectations Survey provides comprehensive information about future trading conditions in Australia of private businesses in all industries, with the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing. It provides a qualitative indicator of business confidence (a weighted net balance) and a quantitative measure of expected change (a weighted aggregate) for a range of business indicators, including capital expenditure.

Estimates of percentage change are provided with respect to the next quarter (compared to the current quarter) or short-term outlook and the current quarter of the following year (compared to the current quarter) or long-term outlook, by size of business.

DISPOSALS

Disposal of assets are shown as separate items in most of the industry-based publications. Whilst not itemised in 8140.0 *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia*, it is an item on the form for the Economic Activity Survey and data are available on request.

CAPITAL STOCK

5221.0 Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock

Presents comprehensive details of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital (in both current and constant price terms).

The estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital are prepared using the perpetual inventory method, which relies on estimates of gross fixed capital expenditure (GFCE) and price indexes over many years, as well as assumptions about mean asset lives, asset life distributions, and depreciation patterns. The GFCE series have limitations because the estimates of GFCE by industry are less reliable than the totals.

CAPITAL STOCK continued

GFCE is presented by institutional sector; by type of asset; private and public enterprises by industry for non-dwelling construction and equipment. All industries are covered for private enterprises, whilst electricity, gas and water and transport, storage and communication are the only industries shown for public trading enterprises.

APPENDIX A CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY

	National publication	State publication	Frequency
National accounting	5204.0	5220.0	Annual
measures — all industries	5206.0	5242.0(a)	Quarterly
	5209.0		Annual
	5221.0		Annual
New capital expenditure	5625.0	5646.0	Quarterly
Public sector	5501.0		Annual
	5512.0		Annual
Industry measures			
Agriculture	7506.0 (preliminary)		Annual
	7507.0		Annual
Gas and electricity	8208.0		Annual
Mining	8401.0 (preliminary)		Annual
	8414.0		Annual
Manufacturing	8221.0	8221.1–.6	Annual
Casinos	8683.0		Annual
Building	8731.0	8731.1–.7	Monthly
	8750.0 (preliminary)		Quarterly
	8752.0	8752.1–.8	Quarterly
Engineering	8762.0		Quarterly
Research & Development	8104.0		Annual
	8109.0		Biennial
	8111.0		Annual
	8112.0		Biennial
Economic activity	8140.0		Annual
Expectations	5250.0		Quarterly
Other sources	ATO(b)		Annual
	ABARE(c)		Annual

(a) Discontinued in June 1997.

(b) *Taxation Statistics*, annual report published by the Australian Taxation Office.

(c) *Farm Surveys Report* published by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

NOTE: Service industry measures, other than *Casinos* (8683.0), are collected on an irregular basis and thus not included in the above table (including 8654.0; 8661.0; 8679.0; 8680.0; 8684.0; 8685.0; 8686.0; 8687.0; 8688.0). Construction industry publication (8772.0) not included as the data are collected on an irregular basis. Statistics for this industry were previously published in 8771.0 and 8775.0.

APPENDIX B

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FORMATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Publication
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5209.0; 5221.0; 7506.0; 7507.0; 8140.0; ABARE; ATO(a)
Mining	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0; 8104.0; 8140.0; 8401.0; 8414.0; ATO(a)
Manufacturing	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0; 8104.0; 8140.0; ATO(a)
Electricity, gas and water	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0(b); 5646.0(b); 8140.0; 8208.0; ATO(a)
Construction	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0(b); 8140.0; 8731.0; 8750.0; 8752.0; 8762.0; 8771.0; 8772.0; 8775.0;
Wholesale trade	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0(b); 8104.0; 8140.0; ATO(a)
Retail trade	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0(b); 8104.0; 8140.0; ATO(a)
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0(b); 5646.0(b); 8140.0; 8687.0; ATO(a)
Transport and storage	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0(b); 8140.0; ATO(a)
Communication services	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0(b); 5646.0(b); 8140.0; ATO(a)
Finance and insurance	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0(b); 8104.0; 8140.0; ATO(a)
Property and business services	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0; 5646.0(b); 8104.0; 8140.0; ATO(a)
Government administration	5209.0; 5221.0; 5501.0; 5512.0; 8104.0; 8109.0.
Education	5209.0; 5221.0; 8140.0; 8111.0; ATO(a)
Health and community services	5209.0; 5221.0; 8140.0; 8685.0; ATO(a)
Cultural and recreational services	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0(b); 5646.0(b); 8140.0; 8654.0; 8679.0; 8680.0; 8683.0; 8684.0; 8686.0; 8688.0; ATO(a)
Personal and other services	5209.0; 5221.0; 5625.0(b); 5646.0(b); 8140.0; ATO(a)

(a) Report by the Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

(b) Figures not actually in publication for this industry, available in most cases, on request, to the three digit ANZSIC group, unless confidentiality provisions prevent release.

APPENDIX C

DETAILED INFORMATION ON PUBLICATIONS CONTAINING CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FORMATION DATA

ECONOMY-WIDE MEASURES

5204.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

Source

Compiled from a wide range of statistical sources, mainly from the general system of statistical censuses and surveys or as a by-product of government administrative processes. Capital expenditure estimates in this publication are compiled from a variety of sources including building statistics, the regular ABS Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure, taxation statistics, the accounts and additional information supplied by the public authorities.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Provides a detailed presentation of national accounts for the last 12 years. It is the most comprehensive national accounts publication.

Estimates of gross fixed capital expenditure are shown in Section H, Capital.

Comparability

Same as for publication 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Definitions

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure — General Government includes expenditure on new fixed assets plus the net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets whether for additions or replacements, other than for defence purposes. Expenditure on new road works is included but expenditure on road repair and maintenance is classified as government final consumption expenditure.

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure — Private includes expenditure on fixed assets shown under the headings dwellings, non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfer expenses. Expenditure on dwellings, non-dwelling construction and equipment is measured as expenditure on new and second-hand assets, less sales of existing assets. Additions are included whilst repairs and maintenance of fixed assets are not. The equipment category includes plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc.

Definitions continued

Real estate transfer expenses comprise stamp duty, lawyers' conveyancing fees, real estate agents' fees and miscellaneous government charges.

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure — Public Enterprises includes expenditure on new fixed assets plus net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets whether for additions or replacements. Also included are wages and salaries paid by public enterprises in connection with own account capital works.

Output

Tables included in this publication show gross fixed capital expenditure estimates by:

- form of organisation, e.g. private, public enterprises and general government;
- type of asset including dwellings, non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfer expenses; and
- general government and public enterprise capital expenditure, by level of government, by purpose.

5206.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

Source

Similar to 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Data items

Contains estimates of the components of Gross Domestic Product and national expenditure and supporting tables for the latest quarter, together with comparative estimates for the eight previous quarters and the last four financial years. It contains original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for gross fixed capital expenditure as a component of Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure).

The quarterly estimates that appear in this publication may be revised in subsequent issues as further information becomes available. The December quarter publication generally contains data consistent with those in 5204.0.

Comparability

National accounts estimates differ from those shown in 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* and 5646.0 *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure*, due to the following reasons:

- National accounts incorporate data from other sources, e.g. the ATO, the ABS Building Activity and Engineering Construction Surveys.
- National accounts estimates include capital expenditure data from units classified to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and community service industries, and also by private households; all of which are excluded from 5625.0 and 5646.0 data.
- National accounts estimates include the value of work done on speculative construction projects as the work is put in place whereas they are included in 5625.0 when the project is sold.
- For equipment, national accounts estimates relate to acquisitions less disposals of all fixed tangible assets, whereas 5625.0 relates to purchases of new assets only.

Definitions

Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure) or *GDP(E)* is the sum of all final expenditures, changes in stocks, and exports less imports.

All other definitions are similar to 5204.0.

5220.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts

Source

Similar to 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Provides dissections by State and Territory of various national accounting aggregates for the last 12 years.

These estimates are essentially a dissection of the counterpart Australian estimates contained in 5204.0.

Gross fixed capital expenditure estimates by State and Territory are included in the Section, Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure.

Comparability

Same as for publications 5204.0 and 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Definitions

Same as for publications 5204.0 and 5206.0.

Output

Tables of gross fixed capital expenditure in this publication include:

- private, by State shown under the headings dwellings, non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfer expenses;
- State and local general government;
- Commonwealth general government;
- State and local public enterprises; and
- Commonwealth public enterprises.

5242.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts**Source**

Similar to the other national accounts publications (5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* and 5220.0 *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*). However, while it is possible in some cases to derive quarterly estimates by State, using the same data sources as used for the Australian estimates, it is often necessary to use a variety of allocators in order to obtain the State dissections from the Australian estimates.

Frequency

Quarterly. (Discontinued in June 1997.)

Data items

Provides a detailed presentation of quarterly State accounts for the last 13 quarters. Estimates for all aggregates are presented in trend, seasonally adjusted and original terms. Gross fixed capital expenditure estimates are shown as a component of State Final Demand.

Comparability

Seasonally adjusted and trend series are independently adjusted, so the sum of the States and Territories generally does not equal the corresponding estimate for 'total Australia', nor are the quarter-to-quarter movements identical. These series are less accurate than the Australian data due to the relatively short span of data available for seasonal analysis at the State level. However, as the State and Territory time series lengthen, the quarterly movements in the sum of the State estimates should more closely match those in the Australian series.

State estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure are from the same sources as listed in 5220.0. Essentially these are the same data sources used to prepare the Australia-level estimates, except for annual estimates for private capital expenditure on equipment which is from Taxation data.

Definitions

State Final Demand is conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (i.e. the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital expenditure). Where State is referred to in the text, it also encompasses the two Territories.

Output

Gross fixed capital expenditure, both public and private, are itemised in the tables as part of the State Final Demand for each State at current and constant prices, in seasonally adjusted, original and trend terms.

5209.0 Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables

Source

Similar to 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

The input-output tables contained in this publication have been produced using the Australian input-output methodology. This involves estimating from basic data sources the summary aggregates (industry output, primary inputs and final demand) and then estimating intermediate inputs either from basic data sources or from the preceding tables in the series using a mathematical estimation technique to satisfy optimally the accounting constraints imposed by the summary aggregates.

Gross fixed capital expenditure is one of the components of the final demand category.

Definitions

Similar to 5204.0.

Output

Gross capital expenditure (private, public enterprise and general government) are shown in the 'primary input content (total requirements) by industry of each category of final demand' table. Also the table 'broad reconciliation of primary input and final demand estimates' shows the differences in the estimation techniques of the figures to that of national accounts estimates.

5221.0 Australian National Accounts: Capital Stock

Source

As for 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Presents more comprehensive details of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital (in both current and constant price terms) than the data relating to capital stock shown in 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*.

Estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital are prepared using the perpetual inventory method, which relies on estimates of gross fixed capital expenditure (GFCE) and price indexes over many years, as well as assumptions about mean asset lives, asset life distributions, and depreciation patterns.

Estimates of gross capital stock are derived by accumulating past investment flows and deducting the estimated value of retirements from the stock.

Estimates of consumption of fixed capital, and hence net capital stock, are derived using a depreciation function based on the economic life of the various assets.

The GFCE series have limitations because the estimates of GFCE by industry are less reliable than the totals.

Definitions

Gross fixed capital expenditure (GFCE) is the expenditure incurred by enterprises, general government bodies, and private non-profit organisations in acquiring durable goods, whether these are purchased in the market or produced on own account.

GFCE *includes* expenditure on improvements and alterations of durable assets which significantly extends their productive lives; work-in-progress on construction projects; expenses associated with the transfer of real estate; and capital costs associated with developing land, mineral deposits, and timber tracts.

It *excludes* repair and maintenance expenses, acquisition of non-reproducible assets such as land, mineral deposits, and timber tracts; outlays by general government on durable goods for military use; and capitalised interest.

Definitions continued

Gross capital stock is the accumulation of past investment flows (as defined for GFCE) less retirements, at 30 June each year, before the deduction of any allowances for consumption of fixed capital. In this publication all estimates are based on current replacement cost, rather than historic cost.

Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

Consumption of fixed capital is the value of assets used up in the production process during an accounting period. It is the result of normal wear and tear, loss in value due to foreseen obsolescence, and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair.

Output

Gross fixed capital expenditure is presented by institutional sector; by type of asset; private and public enterprises by industry for non-dwelling construction and equipment.

8140.0 Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia

Source

Derived from the Economic Activity Survey (EAS) and also some industry-specific collections such as the annual Mining Census, the annual Agricultural Finance Survey and the annual Manufacturing collection.

Scope

All business units in Australia, except for:

- agricultural businesses which had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$22,500;
- non-employing businesses in all other industries, i.e. businesses which had not registered as group employers with the ATO; and
- businesses classified to the general government sector (note that government-owned public trading enterprises were included).

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Capital expenditure is included as one of the items in the economic values section used to assess the overall economic performance of each category. It includes expenditure on all assets, both tangible and intangible (new and second-hand).

Comparability

Both the EAS and national accounts attempt to measure overall economic activity. EAS is narrower in scope and coverage as it does not cover units classified to the general government sector, non-farm businesses without employees and households contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through their ownership of dwellings.

Also there are conceptual and methodological differences which make comparisons between industry gross product derived from EAS and GDP difficult.

Definitions

Capital expenditure includes the acquisition of fixed tangible assets (e.g. plant and machinery, property) and intangible assets (e.g. computer software, patents and licences) including those assets acquired under a finance lease. Also includes work done by own employees or proprietors of the business for its own use or for rental or lease purposes.

Output

Capital expenditure is one of the selected economic items used to measure industry performance. Estimates by industry (to the ANZSIC division) and size of business are shown.

Industry ratios are provided at the beginning of each industry category to facilitate better comparative analysis with other industries. These include the investment rate of businesses which is the proportion of production which is used to acquire capital.

NOTE: In addition to acquisitions, the EAS also collects data on disposals of assets, which can be made available on request.

Non-ABS sources

ATO **Taxation Statistics**

Source

Annual taxation returns from companies, partnerships, trusts and individuals, which are then published in the ATO's report *Taxation Statistics* approximately 12 months after the end of each financial year.

Frequency

Annual.

Data item

On the returns, there are two items relating to capital expenditure, namely: depreciable assets purchased and depreciable assets sold.

Definitions

Depreciable assets purchased is the value for income tax purposes, of all depreciable assets other than buildings, brought into use and first depreciated, during the income year, for producing assessable income.

Depreciable assets sold includes the value of each depreciable asset sold, lost or destroyed during the income year. The value shown is to be the lesser of the written down value at the date of disposal or the amount received.

The above definitions include purchases of plant and equipment for approved research and development projects. However, they exclude purchases of buildings used to produce assessable income and/or for approved research and development projects and the purchase of any assets used to produce exempt income.

Outputs

These items only relate to equipment, plant and machinery capital expenditure.

In the *Taxation Statistics* publication, depreciable assets purchased and sold are provided by industry for individual; partnerships and trusts; and companies.

This information from the ATO is incorporated as benchmark data in national accounts estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure — equipment.

PARTIAL, SECTORAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Non-financial public sector

5501.0 Government Financial Estimates, Australia

Source

Based on information given in, or underlying, the published accounting statements and reports of governments and their authorities plus additional dissections of reported transactions and balances.

Scope

All units which are owned and/or controlled by the Commonwealth Government, State, Territory and local governments, except for public financial enterprises, i.e. the non-financial public sector.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Provides estimates of outlays, revenue and financing transactions in respect of the Commonwealth and each State and Territory general government and their public trading enterprises for the forward (budget) year. Also, preliminary statistics are provided for the latest financial year and actual statistics for the previous four years.

Comparability

Government final consumption estimates are higher in national accounts publications as they include estimates of consumption of fixed capital (i.e. the economic equivalent of depreciation).

Definitions

Capital deficit is capital grants received and other capital revenue less capital outlays.

Capital grants is unrequited payments (payments made for which nothing is received directly in return) intended to contribute towards the cost of capital expenditure of the recipients.

Capital outlays is expenditure on new fixed assets plus net purchases of other capital assets plus increase in stocks plus transfers to other bodies to fund capital expenditure.

Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net) is purchases less sales of land and intangible assets such as patents and copyrights.

Definitions continued

Expenditure on new fixed assets includes expenditure on tangible assets which are intended to be used in the production process for longer than a year, such as construction work and equipment (including transport equipment). It excludes defence equipment, land, mineral deposits and expenditure on goods or buildings which are intended for sale.

Expenditure on second-hand assets (net) is purchase of second-hand assets less sales of used capital assets, i.e. the acquisition and disposal of non-residential buildings, previously rented dwellings and used plant and equipment. A negative value indicates that sales exceeds purchases.

Gross fixed capital expenditure is expenditure on new fixed assets less net sales of second-hand assets. No account of depreciation is taken in this category.

Other capital outlays refers to unrequited payments made with the aim of meeting part of the cost of capital expenditure of the recipient.

Output

Capital expenditure estimates are shown in various tables including net asset sales or acquisitions for the general government and public trading enterprises sectors, classified into second-hand assets, land and intangible assets, and net advances; and economic transactions by sector.

5512.0 Government Finance Statistics, Australia

Source

Same as 5501.0 *Government Financial Estimates, Australia*.

Scope

Same as 5501.0.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Shows final annual data for the previous financial year and replaces the preliminary data published in 5501.0. The revisions are mainly due to the replacement of estimated data with actual data gathered from published annual reports.

Actual data for the previous five years are also presented. Details of the consolidated financial transactions of the non-financial public sector for all levels of government are presented.

Tables show not only outlays by purpose (including capital outlays) and economic transactions by level of government, but also gross fixed capital expenditure by purpose and level of government.

Private sector

5250.0 Australian Business Expectations

Source

The Australian Business Expectations Survey (BES) provides comprehensive information about future trading conditions in Australia.

Scope

All employing private businesses in all industries and sectors of the Australian economy with the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing and the general government.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Data items

The survey provides a qualitative indicator of business confidence (a weighted net balance) and a quantitative measure of expected change (a weighted aggregate) for a range of business indicators. Capital expenditure is one of the indicators.

Estimates of percentage change are provided with respect to the next quarter (compared to the current quarter) or short-term outlook and the current quarter of the following year (compared to the current quarter) or long-term outlook, by size of business.

Definitions

Capital expenditure is the expected change in the value of capital expenditure in new tangible assets. It is generally classified into two categories, plant, machinery and equipment, and buildings.

The proportion of total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment is collected and the amount to be expended on buildings is derived.

Survey parameters

The survey is based on a stratified random sample of approximately 3,000 businesses selected from the ABS' annual Economic Activity Survey. The sample is stratified by industry, sector and size of business.

The responses are weighted with respect to the size of the reporting business.

The Management Unit is the statistical unit used in the survey. (This is the highest accounting unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained.)

Comparability

Only short-term expectations data from the March and September quarters can be compared due to the different cycles of data collection. Realisation ratios are supplied with output from 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*, but not yet with BES results. The BES series has not been established long enough to allow for seasonal adjustment, but seasonally adjusted data is available from 5625.0.

Output

Expected changes in capital expenditure, for the short and medium-term outlook, by size of business and percentage movement comparisons by mining; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction; wholesale; retail; accommodation, cafes and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; finance and insurance; property and business services industries are provided.

5625.0 Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia

Objective

The Survey of New Capital Expenditure aims to measure the value of new capital expenditure of private businesses in Australia.

Scope

All private businesses with the exception of the following ANZSIC industries:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- Government Administration and Defence
- Education
- Health and Community Services.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Data items

Estimates of actual and expected new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia, which are based on data collected in a quarterly sample survey.

In each survey, businesses are asked to provide three basic figures:

- actual expenditure incurred during the reference quarter;
- a short-term expectation for three or six month periods after the actual reference period; and
- a long-term expectation for the six or 12 month period following the short-term expectation.

The collection of these data items facilitates studies of the nature of differences between expected and actual data.

Business units are requested to classify their new capital expenditure into three categories: mine development; new buildings and other structures; and equipment, plant and machinery; and by State, if applicable. A finer dissection of the equipment, plant and machinery category into road vehicles, other transport, industrial machinery and equipment, computers and computer peripherals, electronic and electrical machinery and communication equipment, and other plant machinery and equipment, will become available in 1997.

Definitions

New capital expenditure refers to the acquisition of tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. It excludes expenditure on second-hand assets unless these are imported for the first time.

Mine development includes 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.

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. It excludes 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. It also includes goods imported for the first time whether previously used outside Australia or not.

Survey parameters

The survey is based on a stratified random sample of private business units recorded on the ABS Business Register. The sample consists of approximately 8,000 units.

The Management Unit is the statistical unit used in the survey. (This is the highest accounting unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained.)

From the June quarter 1996, the survey frame and sample are revised each quarter to ensure that they remain representative of the survey population. Prior to the June quarter 1996, they were revised annually.

Output

Actual and expected new capital expenditure is provided by type of asset and industry, in current, seasonally adjusted and trend terms. Type of asset is shown as buildings and structures, which includes mine development; and equipment, plant and machinery.

Detailed industries include mining, manufacturing (to two digit subdivision of ANZSIC) and other selected industries which encompass construction, wholesale, retail, transport and storage, finance and insurance, property and business services, and other services.

5646.0 State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure**Objective**

The Survey of New Capital Expenditure, by State, aims to measure the value of new capital expenditure of private businesses in Australia, at the State level.

Scope

All private businesses with the exception of the following ANZSIC industries:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
Government Administration and Defence
Education
Health and Community Services.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Data items

Contains estimates of actual new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia, dissected by State. These estimates are the same as those released in 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*.

Estimates for the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory are not separately available because of the high sampling variability associated with them. They are included in the totals for Australia.

Definitions

Same as for publication 5625.0.

Output

Actual new capital expenditure is provided by selected industries and by type of asset in current, seasonally adjusted and trend terms. A State dissection of these data items is also given.

Selected industries include mining, manufacturing and other selected industries (which encompasses construction, wholesale, retail, transport and storage, finance and insurance, property and business services, and other services).

Type of asset is shown as buildings and structures, which includes mine development; and equipment, plant and machinery.

INDUSTRY

7507.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia

Source

The Agricultural Finance Survey which is the most comprehensive source of financial statistics for Australian farm businesses.

Scope

All economic units (management units) which are classified to Subdivision 01 Agriculture of the ANZSIC, based on their principal activity, and which had an estimated value of operations of \$22,500 or more (approximately 107,000).

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Around 250 items of financial data are collected, including net capital expenditure for farm businesses, which is classified into two categories: vehicles, machinery and equipment, and buildings, structures and other developments.

Survey parameters

This survey consisted of approximately 2,600 farm businesses, selected at random, from the Agricultural Census population of farm businesses with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$22,500 or more. A farm business is the highest level of accounting unit within a business having regard for industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained.

Comparability

Data items included in this publication are compatible with those produced by the ABS for the mining, manufacturing and other sectors of the economy.

Definitions

Net capital expenditure on vehicles, machinery and equipment includes all expenditure on new and second-hand motor vehicles, machinery and equipment less trade-in allowances, cash discounts and sales of existing assets. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance, being recurrent expenditure, is excluded.

Net capital expenditure on buildings, structures and other developments includes expenditure on dwellings and quarters for employees, buildings and structures, yards, etc. and expenditure on developments such as fences, roads, dams and drains. It includes expenditure on new and second-hand assets less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance, being current expenditure, is excluded.

Definitions continued

Total net capital expenditure is the sum of net capital expenditure on vehicles, machinery and equipment, and on buildings, structures and other developments.

Output

Tables showing net capital expenditure estimates for farm businesses over the last three financial years include:

- a State dissection; State — averages;
- industry dissection; industry — averages;
- industry by State totals; and
- total net capital expenditure by size of cash operating surplus (\$).

In the tables, estimates for the Northern Territory are included in the Australian totals, whilst estimates for the Australian Capital Territory are included with New South Wales.

Other sources

ABARE

ABARE is the largest applied economic commodity research agency in Australia and undertakes economic research, commodity forecasting and a variety of complementary and support activities. The organisation is based on two research groups:

- Agriculture and Natural Resources which conduct economic research (both macro and micro) on issues relating to the agricultural and natural resource industries including crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and land and water resources; and
- Minerals and Energy which investigate economic issues affecting the full range of major mineral and energy commodities, including climate change, microeconomics and trade issues.

ABARE conducts annual surveys of the Australian broadacre and dairy industries which provides detailed financial, physical and socioeconomic information for over 70% of Australian farm business units. Data obtained from the surveys are presented in the annual ABARE *Farm Surveys Report*. Net capital expenditure by industry by State is provided in the financial performance measures. More detailed information is available on request.

The *Farm Surveys Report 1994* features an article 'Machinery age and capital replacement on cropping farms' which examines the decline in expenditure on plant and equipment by cropping farms in Australia in recent years.

8208.0 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Utilities, Australia

Source

The annual Census of Electricity and Gas Operations and external sources, such as Electricity Supply Association of Australia and the Australian Gas Association.

Scope

All management units (and establishments) classified into Division D, Subdivision 36, Electricity and Gas Supply of the ANZSIC, are included in the Census of Electricity and Gas Operations. These units are mainly engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity; the manufacture of town gas from coal and/or petroleum, or, the mains distribution of town gas, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. Note that the units mainly engaged in the distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in bulk or in containers are classified to wholesaling.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Presents a selection of financial data and industry performance measures for electricity and gas industries in Australia.

Only data at the national level are available for gas operations, as more detailed tables may provide information about individual businesses or organisations.

Comparability

Both gross and net capital expenditure (i.e. acquisitions and disposals are itemised) are available in this publication for the electricity and gas industries, including government organisations. These figures are only on an annual basis. However, 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*, only depicts quarterly actual and expected capital expenditure by private businesses (i.e. gross capital expenditure) The electricity and gas data in 5625.0 is combined with other non-manufacturing industries.

Definitions

Capital expenditure includes all capitalised costs and progress payments made to contractors for capital work on land, dwellings, buildings and structures and plant, machinery and equipment (both new and second hand).

Net capital expenditure is the difference between total acquisitions and disposals of assets.

Output

Capital expenditure is classified into land; dwellings; other buildings and structures; and plant, machinery and equipment. For electricity operations, it is available by State, while for gas operations it is only available as an Australian total.

Capital expenditure ratios are also available, which indicate the ability and extent to which businesses invest in capital assets.

8221.0 Manufacturing Industry, Australia

Source

Annual survey of manufacturing establishments.

Scope

All businesses classified to Division C, ANZSIC, Manufacturing, on the ABS Business Register are included in the collection. These establishments are involved in the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

The manufacturing collection each year is a large-scale survey used to obtain core data items, with a sub-sample of businesses being asked to provide more detailed information on various items.

Capital expenditure is one item that is collected irregularly in this survey. For example, it was collected in 1989–90 and 1992–93 whilst in 1990–91, 1991–92 and 1993–94, only capital expenditure on environmental issues has been derived.

Industry performance ratios are provided on the data collected.

Definitions

Capital expenditure comprises all costs incurred in the acquisition of items that are of a capital nature, i.e. dwellings, other buildings and structures, plant, machinery and equipment, and other capital expenditure (including land and intangible assets). Also included is capital work done for own use.

Capital expenditure to abate pollution comprises all expenditure on new plant, machinery or equipment designed to abate or control pollution by using end-of-line techniques or change-in-production processes.

Capital expenditure to abate pollution as a proportion of total capital expenditure represents the proportion of total capital expenditure that is utilised in measures designed to abate pollution. Note that if no response was received for this item, it was treated as if the unit had no such capital expenditure. The ratio is calculated by dividing the reported capital expenditure designed to abate pollution by the total capital expenditure for the ANZSIC subdivision, not just the aggregated capital expenditure for those units which reported capital expenditure to abate pollution.

Definitions continued

Capital work done for own use is the value of work done by employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. It includes the value of the cost of materials and the wages and salaries involved.

Related publications

8221.1–8221.6 *Manufacturing Industry, (State)*, which presents the final results for each State from the manufacturing collection.

8201.0 *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary* which provides preliminary details of the number of establishments; employment, wages and salaries; and turnover by State and ANZSIC division.

8414.0 Australian Mining Industry

Source

The annual Survey of Mining Operations and from various ABS publications. Other information is available from the Bureau of Resource Science or ABARE.

Scope

All units mainly engaged in 'mining', exploration for minerals, and in the provision of a wide variety of services to mining and mineral exploration, as well as mining units under development as classified in ANZSIC, Division B, Mining.

Establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacturing of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement and fertilisers are excluded. Also excluded are any establishments without employees as these are considered not to be statistically significant.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Presents a range of financial statistics at both the management unit and establishment levels for mining operations in Australia.

Comparability

Annual gross and net capital expenditure (i.e. acquisitions and disposals are itemised) are available in this publication for the mining industry. Also, expenditure data on intangible assets is shown. Whilst 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*, only depicts quarterly actual and expected capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets by private businesses (i.e. gross capital expenditure).

Estimation techniques between the two publications would differ as 5625.0 estimates are based on a sample survey and 8414.0 estimates are derived from a census survey.

Definitions

Capital expenditure includes all capitalised costs and progress payments made to contractors for capital work on land, dwellings, buildings and structures and plant, machinery and equipment (both new and second-hand).

Net capital expenditure is the difference between total acquisitions and disposals of assets.

Definitions continued

Capital expenditure on environment protection in the mining industry is the expenditure on any element of the production processes specifically concerned with protecting the environment by reduction or elimination of pollutants or wastes. This could be by either remedial (end-of-line) or preventative (change-in-production) measures.

Capital expenditure ratios indicate the extent to which businesses invest in capital assets.

Output

Capital expenditure is shown in the tables:

- management unit: mining operations — summary details and acquisitions and disposals by industry;
- establishment level: fixed capital expenditure by type of asset, State and industry class;
- selected performance ratios by State and industry at both the management unit and establishment level; and
- environmental protection expenditure at industry subdivision and State level, by type.

Related publications

8401.0 *Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary*, which provides preliminary details of the number of establishments; employment, wages and salaries; purchases and selected expenses value added; and fixed capital expenditure by State and ANZSIC division.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND ACTIVITY

8731.0 Building Approvals, Australia

This publication presents monthly details of building work approved, compiled from permits issued or contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local authorities and any major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval, e.g. building in remote mine sites.

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the number of dwelling units and value of residential buildings approved (houses and other residential) for public and private sector; value of alterations and additions to residential buildings and value of non-residential building approved.

Related publications

8731.1–8731.7 *Building Approvals, (State/Territory)*, which presents monthly building approval data for each State/Territory.

8752.0 Building Activity, Australia

Source

Building Activity Survey.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Scope/data

The quarterly survey consists of two components:

- A sample survey of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses.
- A complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings, alteration or additions (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

The statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, earthworks, etc.) is excluded.

Data from this survey and the Engineering Construction Survey are used to derive the State estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure on dwellings and non-dwelling construction in the Australian national accounts publications.

Related publications

8750.0 *Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary*.

8752.1–8752.8 *Building Activity, (State/Territory)*, which presents data for each State/Territory from the quarterly Building Activity Survey.

8762.0 Engineering Construction Activity, Australia

Source

The Engineering Construction Survey (ECS) which aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in Australia.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Scope/data

All enterprises recorded on the ABS central register of businesses and classified to the construction industry and all other units known to be undertaking engineering construction work (from trade journals, newspapers, etc.), are included in the survey framework.

The cost of land, the value of building construction and repair and maintenance activities are excluded from the survey.

Engineering activity by type of construction; by value of work commenced, done and yet to be done; and by State and sector is shown.

These estimates together with results from the ABS Building Activity Surveys provide a complete picture of building and construction activity in Australia.

8772.0 Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia

Previous Construction Industry Survey (CIS) collections were held in respect of 1978-79, 1984-85 and 1988-89. The results of these surveys are available in 8771.0 *Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, Preliminary* and 8775.0 *Public Sector Construction Activity, Australia*.

A new CIS is currently being developed for 1996-97. The statistics collected will relate primarily to residential construction (ANZSIC Classes 4111 and 4112 and Subdivision 42), with a limited amount of information about non-residential construction. Only private sector activity will be included.

CIS differs from other building industry collections as it is based on different statistical methods and techniques, e.g. CIS is based on a sample of construction establishments whereas the Building Activity Survey is based on a sample of building approvals.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

General comment

The Service Industry Surveys are conducted annually to a wide range of selected industries. The inclusion of a particular industry in the survey is on a rotating basis, usually every three to six years. (Refer to Appendix D as an indication of the survey program.)

Capital expenditure information was not collected until the 1993-94 surveys. Data in subsequent years are available on request if not actually published. Depending on the industry, a breakdown of capital expenditure on selected assets is available.

8654.0 Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia

Source

For 1993-94 a census was conducted of businesses which were classified to the Motion picture exhibition industry (ANZSIC Class 9113).

Scope

All businesses classified to ANZSIC Class 9113, Motion picture exhibition industry. It comprises those businesses mainly engaged in screening motion pictures on film or video tape and includes drive-in theatre operations, cinemas and film or video festival operations.

Frequency

Currently scheduled to be repeated at three yearly intervals, with the next collection scheduled for 1996-97. Information on this industry has been collected previously in 1979-80 and 1986-87.

Data items

A wide range of statistical data relating to the motion picture exhibition industry are presented including historical data, summary of operations, sources of income, items of expenditure, characteristics of employment, assets, liabilities and net worth, capital expenditure on selected assets, a range of activity measures and selected performance ratios.

Definitions

Capital expenditure on selected assets includes both capital work done by the business' own employees for own use or for rental or lease, and capital expenditure on selected assets. The selected assets include all costs capitalised in the books (including legal fees, real estate transfer costs and assets acquired under finance leases), and progress payments made to contractors for capital work done by them.

Capital expenditure to profit is capital expenditure times 100 divided by operating profit before tax.

Output

Capital expenditure is dissected into land, dwelling and intangible assets; other buildings and structures — new and second-hand; and plant machinery and equipment. Also the capital expenditure ratio (capital expenditure to profit) is provided as one of the selected performance ratios.

8679.0 Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia

Source

For 1993–94 a census was conducted of businesses which were classified to the Film and video production and the Film and video distribution industries (ANZSIC Classes 9111 and 9112).

Scope

All businesses classified to ANZSIC Classes 9111 and 9112, which had employees at the time the census population was determined were included.

Class 9111 — Film and video production includes businesses mainly engaged in the production of motion pictures on film or video tape for theatre or television projection or associated services such as casting, film editing and titling.

Class 9112 — Film and video distribution includes businesses and/or agents mainly engaged in leasing or wholesaling motion pictures on film or video tape to organisations for exhibition or sale.

Frequency

Currently scheduled to be repeated at three yearly intervals, with the next collection scheduled for 1996–97.

Data items

A wide range of statistical data relating to the film and video production and distribution industries are presented including summary of operations, sources of income, items of expenditure, characteristics of employment, assets, liabilities and capital expenditure, a range of activity measures including production costs and market destinations and selected performance ratios.

Definitions

Same as for 8654.0 *Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia*.

Output

Capital expenditure is shown as a total for each industry in the assets, liabilities and net worth table.

8680.0 Radio and Television Services, Australia**Source**

For 1993-94 a census was conducted of businesses (both public and private sector) which were classified to the Radio and Television services industries (ANZSIC Classes 9121 and 9122).

Scope

All businesses classified to ANZSIC Classes 9121 and 9122, which had employees at the time the census population was determined were included.

Class 9121 — Radio services consists of units mainly engaged in radio broadcasting. It also includes the collection of news for radio services, and the production of radio programs, whether live or on tape or other recording medium, for own use.

Class 9122 — Television services consists of units mainly engaged in television broadcasting. It also includes the production of television programs, whether live or on tape or other recording medium, for own use and the collection of news for television broadcasting.

Frequency

Currently scheduled to be repeated at three yearly intervals with the next collection scheduled for 1996-97.

Data items

A wide range of statistical data relating to the radio and television services industries are presented including summary of operations, sources of income, items of expenditure, characteristics of employment, assets, liabilities, and net worth, a range of activity measures including production costs and selected performance ratios.

Definitions

Same as for 8654.0 *Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia*.

Output

Capital expenditure is shown as a total for each industry in the assets, liabilities and net worth tables. Also, a performance ratio of net capital expenditure to profit is provided for private broadcasters in the radio services.

8683.0 Casinos, Australia**Source**

For 1995–96 a census was conducted of businesses which were classified to the Casino industry (ANZSIC Class 9322). Due to its statistical significance, the Christmas Island casino has been included in this collection.

Scope

All businesses classified to ANZSIC Class 9322, Casino industry. It includes those businesses mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in addition to totalisator or gaming machine services, and other amusements, in a building to which the general public have access.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

A wide range of statistical data relating to the casino industry are presented including summary of operations, sources of income, items of expenditure, characteristics of employment, assets, liabilities, capital expenditure and disposal of assets, a range of activity measures including number of gaming tables and machines and selected performance ratios (including capital expenditure ratios to assets and profits).

Definitions

Capital expenditure to assets is capital expenditure times 100 divided by total assets (excluding trading stocks).

Capital expenditure to profit is capital expenditure times 100 divided by operating profit before tax.

Disposal of assets is income from the sales of plant, machinery, equipment, land, dwellings, other buildings and structures and intangible assets.

Total capital expenditure includes all costs capitalised on the business' books (including purchase costs, legal fees, real estate transfer costs, and assets acquired under financial leases); and progress payments made to contractors for capital work done by them. It applies to expenditure on sporting venues/facilities, gaming equipment, machinery and equipment, land, dwellings, other building and structures, and intangible assets.

Output

Capital expenditure is shown as a total for the industry in the assets, liabilities and capital expenditure table. Also, performance ratios of capital expenditure to assets and capital expenditure to profits are provided.

8684.0 Gambling Industries, Australia

Source	For 1994-95 a survey was conducted of businesses classified to the six industries of Subdivision 93 of the ANZSIC, which covers sport, recreation and gambling activities, also, for completeness, Class 5720 Pubs, Taverns and Bars; and Class 5740 Clubs (hospitality) were included in the survey.
Scope	<p>This publication contains data for the gambling industries, i.e. employing businesses classified to ANZSIC Classes 9321, 9322 and 9329:</p> <p>Class 9321 — Lotteries, includes businesses mainly engaged in operating lotteries or in selling lottery tickets.</p> <p>Class 9322 — Casinos, includes those businesses mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in addition to totalisator or gaming machine services, and other amusements, in a building to which the general public have access.</p> <p>Class 9329 — Gambling Services n.e.c., includes businesses mainly engaged in providing totalisator, betting or other gambling services (except casinos or lotteries).</p> <p>In addition, this publication also includes limited data in respect of businesses in the clubs (hospitality) and pubs, taverns and bars industries and in the sporting industries involved in gambling activities.</p>
Frequency	Currently scheduled to be repeated at three yearly intervals with the next collection scheduled for 1997-98.
Data items	A wide range of statistical data relating to the gambling services industry are presented including summary of operations, income and expenditure items, characteristics of employment, business size, performance measures, assets and liabilities, capital expenditure and a range of activity measures including number of gambling and amusement machines. Also presented, is a broader activity view of gambling services in Australia which incorporates data from pubs, taverns and bars, hospitality clubs and sports businesses such as horse and dog racing clubs.
Definitions	As for 8683.0 <i>Casinos, Australia</i> .
Output	Capital expenditure is shown as a total in the asset and liabilities table.

8687.0 Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia**Source**

For 1994-95 a survey was conducted of businesses classified to the six industries of Subdivision 93 of the ANZSIC, which covers sport, recreation and gambling activities, also, for completeness, Class 5720 Pubs, Taverns and Bars; and Class 5740 Clubs (hospitality) were included in the survey.

Scope

Presents detailed statistics in respect of employing businesses classified to ANZSIC Classes 5720 and 5740.

Class 5720 — Pubs, Taverns and Bars includes hotels, bars or similar businesses (except licensed clubs) mainly engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption mainly on the premises.

Class 5740 — Clubs (hospitality), includes businesses mainly engaged in providing hospitality services (gambling, meals, entertainment and other social facilities) to members.

Frequency

Information on this industry has been collected previously in 1986-87 and 1991-92. Currently scheduled to be repeated at three yearly intervals, with the next collection scheduled for 1997-98.

Data items

A wide range of statistical data relating to these industries are presented including summary of operations, income and expenditure items, characteristics of employment, business size, performance measures, assets and liabilities, capital expenditure and a range of activity measures including number of gambling and amusement machines.

Definitions

As for 8683.0 *Casinos, Australia*.

Output

Capital expenditure is classified into poker/gambling machines, other machinery and equipment, land, dwellings, new and second-hand other buildings and structures and intangible assets. Capital expenditure to assets performance ratio is also provided.

8688.0 Recreation Services, Australia**Source**

For 1994-95 a survey was conducted of businesses classified to the six industries of Subdivision 93 of the ANZSIC, which covers sport, recreation and gambling activities, also, for completeness, Class 5720 Pubs, Taverns and Bars; and Class 5740 Clubs (hospitality) were included in the survey.

Scope

Provides statistical data for ANZSIC Class 9330, Other recreation services, from a sample survey of businesses in the private sector of this industry. This industry includes units mainly engaged in providing recreation and entertainment services (including the operation of amusement parks or arcades, side shows, circuses, agricultural shows, shooting galleries, dance hall or studio operation or merry-go-round operation).

Only businesses which had employees at the time the survey population was determined were included in the survey.

Frequency

Irregular.

Data items

A wide range of statistical data relating to this industry are presented including summary of operations, income and expenditure items, characteristics of employment, business size, assets, liabilities, capital expenditure and disposal of assets.

Definitions

As for 8683.0 *Casinos, Australia*.

Output

Capital expenditure is classified into machinery and equipment and other capital expenditure in the asset, liabilities and net worth table.

Other publications

Additional publications from the 1994-95 service industry surveys:

8686.0 *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994-95*

8685.0 *Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia, 1994-95.*

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia

Source

The Survey of Research and Experimental Development which collects data on expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D). This survey includes all organisations identified by the ABS as likely R&D performers.

Scope

All enterprises within the Business enterprise sector of Australia which have undertaken R&D, with the exception of those industries mainly engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

The Business enterprise sector includes all enterprises whose primary activity is the production of goods and services for sale to the general public at a price intended to cover at least the cost of production, and the private non-profit institutions mainly serving them. It also includes public business enterprises which are mainly engaged in trading or financial activities.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Business enterprise R&D expenditure and human resources classified by industry, source of funds, type of expenditure, type of activity, size of business, socio-economic objective, product field and location are presented. Capital expenditure, by industry and by socio-economic objective, is included in the tables.

Definitions

Capital expenditure is expenditure on the acquisition (less disposals) of fixed tangible assets such as land, buildings, vehicles, plant, machinery and equipment attributable to R&D activity.

R&D activity is the systematic investigation or experimentation involving innovation or technical risk, the outcome of which is new knowledge, with or without a specific practical application or new or improved products, processes, materials, devices or services.

Socio-economic objective (SEO) defines the main areas of Australian economic and social activity to which the results of the research programs are applied. It describes the purpose of the research.

8109.0 Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia

Source

As for publication 8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia*.

Scope

The General government sector includes all Commonwealth, State and local government departments and authorities.

The Private non-profit sector includes private or semi-public incorporated organisations that are established with the intention of not making a profit excluding those non-profit organisations that were established to serve the Business enterprise sector (these are included in the Business enterprise sector).

NOTE: Whilst, local government organisations are in on scope, they are not included in the survey as it is considered that their contribution to total R&D activity is minimal.

Public organisations mainly engaged in higher education (e.g. universities) are included in the Higher education sector publication whilst those mainly engaged in trading or financial activities are included in the Business enterprise sector publication.

Frequency

Biennial.

Data items

Expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development carried out by general government and private non-profit organisations in Australia, classified by socio-economic objective, field of research, type of expenditure, type of activity, source of funds, type of employee and location of expenditure.

Capital expenditure is dissected into land and buildings and other and is shown by:

- general government organisation by socio-economic objective;
- general government organisation by field of research;
- non-profit organisation by socio-economic objective; and
- non-profit organisation by field of research.

Definitions

As for publication 8104.0.

Field of research is primarily structured around disciplines or activities. It describes what research is being performed.

8111.0 Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia

Source

As for publication 8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia*.

Scope

The Higher education sector is defined by the OECD as including all universities and other institutions of post-secondary education whatever the source of finance or legal status. However, for the ABS R&D Survey, only universities are surveyed. Other institutions (e.g. Technical and Further Education colleges) are excluded because it is considered that their contribution to total R&D activity would be minimal.

Frequency

Annual.

Data items

Estimates of expenditure and human resources devoted to R&D carried out by organisations in the Higher education sector during the calendar year are presented by type of expenditure, type of activity, socio-economic objective, source of funding, location and field of research.

Capital expenditure is classified into land and buildings and other capital expenditure and is shown by socio-economic objective and field of research.

Definitions

As for publication 8109.0 *Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia*.

Related publications

8112.0 *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia* which presents summary statistics of expenditure and human resources devoted to R&D carried out in Australia by enterprises/organisations within the Business enterprise, General government, and Private non-profit sectors during the financial year and the Higher education sector during the calendar year.

Related publications continued

Detailed statistics are contained in the publications:

- 8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia.*
- 8109.0 *Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia.*
- 8111.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia.*

APPENDIX D

ABS SERVICE INDUSTRIES SURVEYS PROPOSED PROGRAM

Industry	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95	1995 -96	1996 -97
Construction						
Retail trade						
Wholesale						
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants						
Accommodation						
Cafes and restaurants						
Pubs, bars and taverns, clubs						
Transport and storage						
Transport						
Travel agents						
Communication services						
Finance and insurance						
Property and business services						
Selected property and business services						
Other property and business services						
Government administration and defence						
Education						
Health and community services						
Medical						
Other health						
Community services						
Cultural and recreational						
Motion pictures, TV and radio						
Libraries, museums and the arts						
Sport and recreation						
Personal and other services						
Personal services						
Other services						
Waste disposal						

grey shading = year in which these industries are to be surveyed

GLOSSARY

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. It excludes land, previously occupied buildings and speculatively built projects intended for sale before occupation.
Capital deficit	Capital grants received and other capital revenue less capital outlays.
Capital expenditure	Comprises the acquisition of fixed tangible assets (e.g. plant and machinery, property) and intangible assets (e.g. computer software, patents and licences) including those assets acquired under a finance lease. Also includes work done by own employees or proprietors of the business for its own use or for rental or lease purposes.
Capital expenditure for R&D	Expenditure on the acquisition (less disposals) of fixed tangible assets such as land, buildings, vehicles, plant, machinery and equipment attributable to R&D activity.
Capital expenditure on environment protection	Expenditure on any element of the production processes specifically concerned with protecting the environment by reduction or elimination of pollutants or wastes. This could be by either remedial (end-of-line) or preventative (change-in-production) measures.
Capital expenditure ratios	Indicate the extent to which businesses invest in capital assets.
Capital expenditure to assets	Capital expenditure times 100 divided by total assets (excluding trading stocks).
Capital expenditure to profit	Capital expenditure times 100 divided by operating profit before tax.
Capital formation	Refers to the gross additions to national wealth that result from two categories of investment: investment in durable fixed assets with a productive life exceeding one year (i.e. gross fixed capital expenditure); and investment resulting in an increase in stocks of goods not sold (consisting of finished items and work in progress) and materials.
Capital grants	Unrequited payments (payments made for which nothing is received directly in return) intended to contribute towards the cost of capital expenditure of the recipients.

Capital outlays	Expenditure on new fixed assets plus net purchases of other capital assets plus increase in stocks plus transfers to other bodies to fund capital expenditure.
Capital work done for own use	The value of work done by employees or proprietors of an establishment for the business' own use, or for rental or lease. It includes the value of the cost of materials and the wages and salaries involved.
Consumption of fixed capital	The value of assets used up in the production process during an accounting period. It is the result of normal wear and tear, loss in value due to foreseen obsolescence, and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair.
Depreciable assets purchased	The value for income tax purposes, of all depreciable assets other than buildings, brought into use and first depreciated, during the income year, for producing assessable income.
Depreciable assets sold	Comprises the value of each depreciable asset sold, lost or destroyed during the income year. The value shown is to be the lesser of the written down value at the date of disposal or the amount received.
Disposal of assets	Income from the sales of plant, machinery, equipment, land, dwellings, other buildings and structures and intangible assets.
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. It also includes goods imported for the first time whether previously used outside Australia or not.
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	Purchases less sales of land and intangible assets such as patents and copyrights.
Expenditure on new fixed assets	Includes expenditure on tangible assets which are intended to be used in the production process for longer than a year, such as construction work and equipment (including transport equipment). It excludes defence equipment, land, mineral deposits and expenditure on goods or buildings which are intended for sale.
Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	Purchase of second-hand assets less sales of used capital assets, i.e. the acquisition and disposal of non-residential buildings, previously rented dwellings and used plant and equipment. A negative value indicates that sales exceeds purchases.
Field of research	Primarily structured around disciplines or activities. It describes what research is being performed.

Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure)	The sum of all final expenditures, changes in stocks, and exports less imports.
Gross fixed capital expenditure (GFCE)	<p>Expenditure incurred in acquiring durable goods (fixed assets), whether these are purchased in the market or produced on own account, less net sales of second-hand assets.</p> <p>GFCE <i>includes</i> expenditure on improvements and alterations of durable assets which significantly extends their productive lives; work-in-progress on construction projects; expenses associated with the transfer of real estate; and capital costs associated with developing land, mineral deposits, and timber tracts.</p> <p>It <i>excludes</i> repair and maintenance expenses, acquisition of non-reproducible assets such as land, mineral deposits, and timber tracts; outlays by general government on durable goods for military use; and capitalised interest.</p>
Gross fixed capital expenditure — general government	Includes expenditure on new fixed assets plus the net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets whether for additions or replacements, other than for defence purposes.
Gross fixed capital expenditure — private	Includes expenditure on fixed assets shown under the headings dwellings, non-dwelling construction, equipment and real estate transfer expenses. Expenditure on dwellings, non-dwelling construction and equipment is measured as expenditure on new and second-hand assets, less sales of existing assets. The equipment category includes plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc. Real estate transfer expenses comprise stamp duty, lawyers' conveyancing fees, real estate agents' fees and miscellaneous government charges.
Gross fixed capital expenditure — public enterprises	Includes expenditure on new fixed assets plus net expenditure on second-hand fixed assets whether for additions or replacements. Also included are wages and salaries paid by public enterprises in connection with own account capital works.
Management unit	Statistical unit used in most surveys. It is the highest level accounting unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained.
Mine development	Includes 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.
Net capital expenditure	Difference between total acquisitions and disposals of assets. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is excluded.

Net capital stock	Gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.
New capital expenditure	Refers to the acquisition of tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. It excludes expenditure on second-hand assets unless these are imported for the first time.
Other capital outlays	Refers to unrequited payments made with the aim of meeting part of the cost of capital expenditure of the recipient.
R&D activity	Systematic investigation or experimentation involving innovation or technical risk, the outcome of which is new knowledge, with or without a specific practical application or new or improved products, processes, materials, devices or services.
Socio-economic objective	Defines the main areas of Australian economic and social activity to which the results of the research programs are applied. It describes the purpose of the research.
State Final Demand	Is conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (i.e. the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital expenditure). Where State is referred to in the text, it also encompasses the two Territories.
Total capital expenditure	Includes all costs capitalised on the business' books (including purchase costs, legal fees, real estate transfer costs, and assets acquired under financial leases); and progress payments made to contractors for capital work done by them. It applies to expenditure on sporting venues/facilities, gaming equipment, machinery and equipment, land, dwellings, other building and structures, and intangible assets.
Total net capital expenditure	Sum of net capital expenditure on vehicles, machinery and equipment and on buildings, structures and other developments.



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