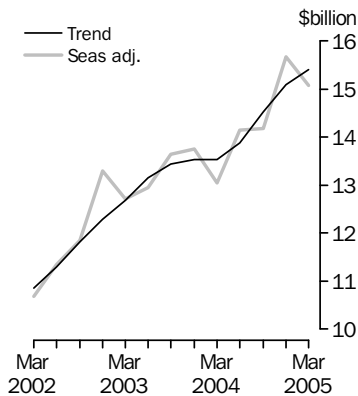


PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 26 MAY 2005

New Capital Expenditure in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Mar Qtr 05 \$m	Dec Qtr 04 to Mar Qtr 05 % change	Mar Qtr 04 to Mar Qtr 05 % change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	15 404	2.0	13.8
Buildings & structures	4 239	3.1	13.2
Equipment, plant & machinery	11 137	1.5	13.7
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	15 081	-3.8	15.6
Buildings & structures	4 360	7.4	18.9
Equipment, plant & machinery	10 751	-7.1	14.4

(a) In volume terms.

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure increased by 2.0% in the March Quarter 2005. It fell by 3.8% in seasonally adjusted terms after a strong rise (10.6%) in the December quarter.
- The strong increase in seasonally adjusted expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery in the December quarter - mainly driven by the Transport, Retail, Construction and Property and Business Services industries - has largely abated this quarter. There has been a significant upward revision to the December quarter estimate due to new information becoming available (see Page 2 for details). However, expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery in the March quarter 2005 was 14.4% higher than in March quarter 2004.
- Seasonally adjusted expenditure on buildings and structures increased this quarter due mainly to expenditure by Manufacturing.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT TERMS)

- This issue includes the sixth estimate for 2004-05 and the second estimate for 2005-06.
- Estimate 6 for 2004-05 is \$58,231m. This estimate is 14.7% higher than the comparable estimate for 2003-04 and 4.7% higher than Estimate 5.
- Estimate 2 for 2005-06 is \$48,361m, which is 7.0% higher than the comparable estimate for 2004-05 and is 7.9% higher than Estimate 1.
- See pages 6 to 9 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2005	1 September 2005
September 2005	1 December 2005



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

The December quarter 2004 seasonally adjusted estimate (in volume terms) of actual capital expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery has been revised upward by \$683m. This has led to a significant increase in the December quarter estimate of growth in capital expenditure.

The majority of the revision is due to the inclusion of a number of aircraft. These had originally been excluded from the December quarter estimates as the ABS was initially given the understanding that the aircraft were used under an operating lease arrangements, with ownership by a foreign entity. Subsequent investigations determined that the aircraft were in fact owned by an Australian entity. Additionally, although the aircraft changed ownership in the December quarter, some of the aircraft did not actually enter Australia until the March quarter 2005. Because of the change of ownership principle underlying the capital expenditure estimates, the aircraft are recorded as capital expenditure in the December quarter.

An equivalent revision will be made in the issue of *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia* (cat. no. 5302.0) to be released on 31 May. As capital expenditure and associated imports balance out in the National Accounts, no revision to GDP will result from the addition of these aircraft.

The remainder of the revision is due to the receipt of late data from providers and to providers correcting estimates previously supplied, which normally occurs.



ABBREVIATIONS

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

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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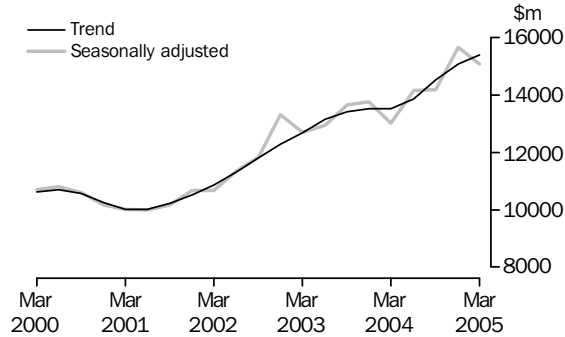
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ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

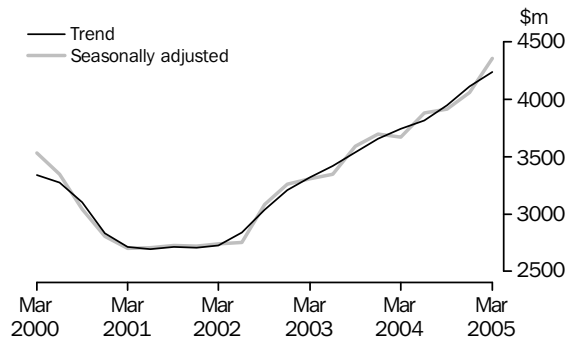
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure increased 2.0% in the March quarter 2005. After two quarters of strong growth the rate of growth has decreased slightly this quarter.



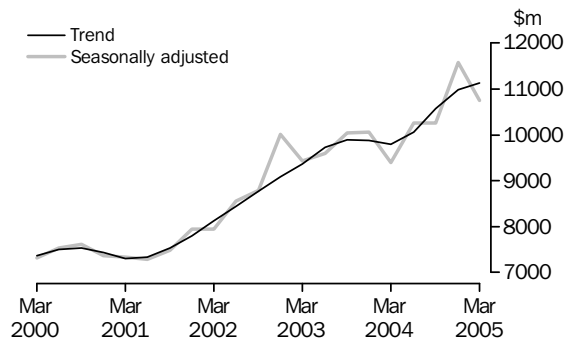
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The trend estimate for buildings and structures increased 3.1% this quarter, the thirteenth consecutive increase. Manufacturing contributed to the majority of the increase while Other selected industries also grew strongly. Mining remained relatively unchanged.



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

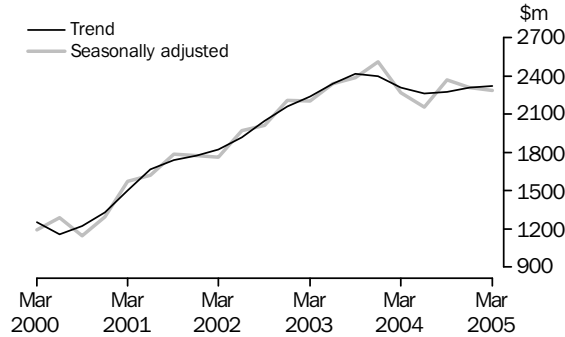
The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery increased 1.5% in the March quarter 2005. The estimate has been increasing for the past four quarters although the rate of growth has slowed this quarter. Other selected industries has driven this change in the rate of growth.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

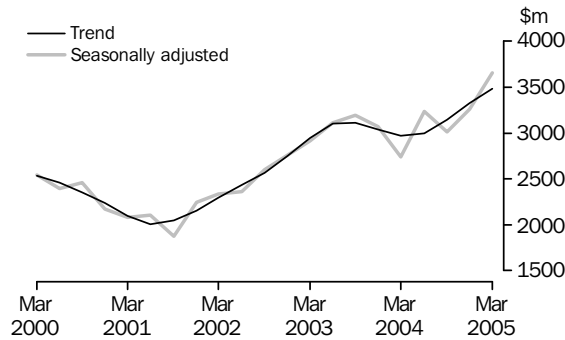
MINING

The trend estimate for Mining increased by 0.4% this quarter. The rate of growth for buildings and structures has fallen slightly this quarter, while equipment, plant and machinery has been relatively unchanged for the past three quarters.



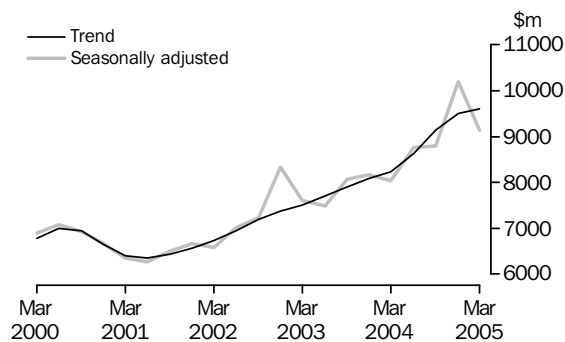
MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing trend estimate increased 4.7%, the third quarter of strong growth. Buildings and structures has had strong growth for the past three quarters while equipment, plant and machinery is also increasing.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other selected industries increased 1.1% in the March quarter 2005. Buildings and structures continued to grow steadily whereas equipment, plant and machinery fell after previously strong growth.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT
CURRENT PRICES

The graphs below show the seven estimates of actual and expected expenditure for each financial year. The estimates appearing below relate to data contained in tables 5 and 6. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

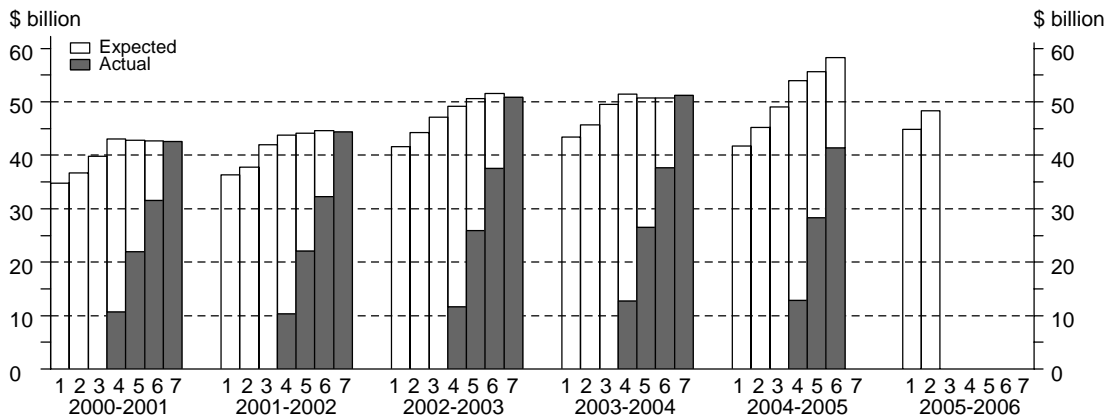
The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

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

TOTAL CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

The sixth estimate for 2004-05 is \$58,231m which is 15% higher than the comparable estimate for 2003-04 and 5% higher than estimate 5. All industries have increased since estimate 5, except for Mining which remains relatively unchanged. Construction (up 21%), Retail (up 10%) and Wholesale (up 9%) are showing the strongest growth.

The second estimate for 2005-06 is 8% higher than estimate 1 and 7% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2004-05. All industries have increased since estimate 1, except for Wholesale which has decreased (down 7%).

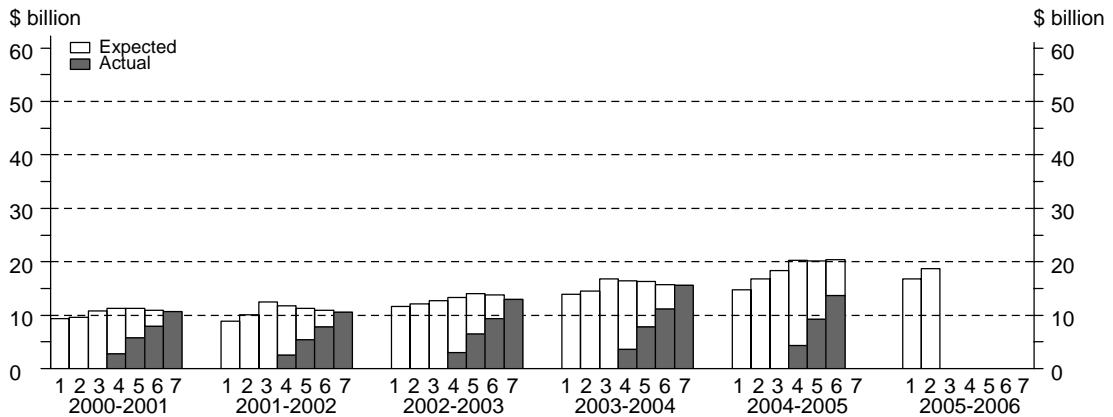


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 6 for 2004-05 is slightly higher than estimate 5 and is 30% higher than estimate 6 for 2003-04.

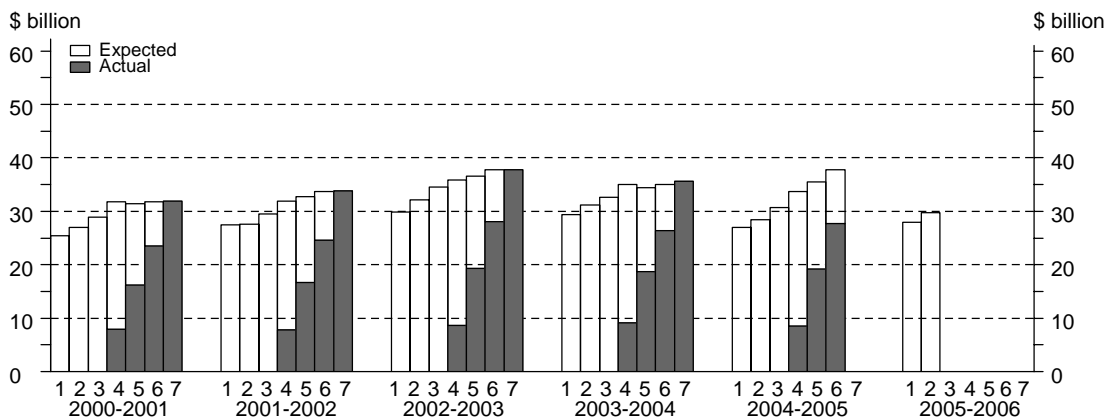
The second estimate for 2005-06 is 11% higher than both estimate 1 and estimate 2 for 2004-05. Manufacturing has contributed to most of the growth from estimate 1 (up 27%). Transport and Property and Business have recorded decreases (down 3% and 5% respectively).



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Estimate 6 for 2004-05 is 7% higher than estimate 5 and 8% higher than the comparable estimate for 2003-04. All industries have increased compared to estimate 5, with Construction (up 22%) and Retail (up 13%) showing the strongest growth.

Estimate 2 for 2005-06 is 6% higher than estimate 1, and 4% higher than estimate 2 for 2004-05. Most industries contributed to the growth since estimate 1 with the exception of Wholesale and Retail which fell 9% and 3% respectively.

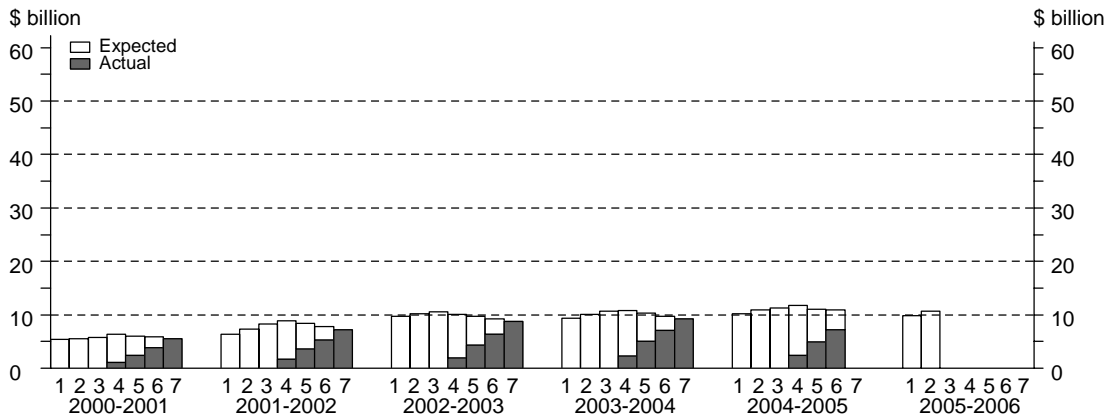


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

MINING

Estimate 6 for 2004-05 for Mining has fallen slightly compared to estimate 5, but is still 12% stronger than the comparable estimate for 2003-04. Strong growth in buildings and structures is contributing to the change since 2003-04, offsetting a small fall in equipment, plant and machinery expenditure.

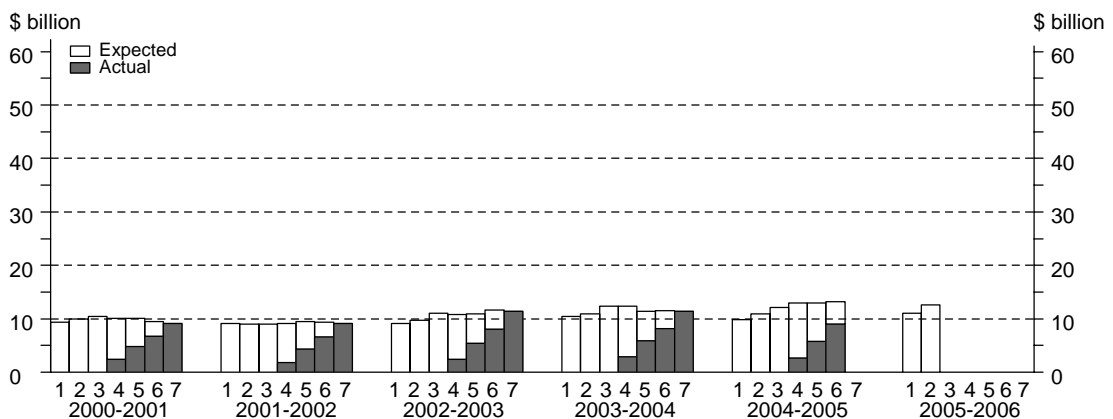
Estimate 2 for Mining for 2005-06 is 9% higher than estimate 1 and 3% lower than estimate 2 for 2004-05. Both equipment, plant and machinery and buildings and structures have increased at similar rates compared to estimate 1.



MANUFACTURING

The sixth estimate for 2004-05 is 2% higher than estimate 5 and 14% higher than estimate 6 for 2003-04. Equipment, plant and machinery has increased slightly since estimate 5 with buildings and structures contributing to most of the increase (up 4%).

Estimate 2 for 2005-06 has increased 14% since estimate 1 and is 16% higher than the comparable estimate for 2004-05. The increase since estimate 1 was driven mainly by a strong increase in buildings and structures (up 27%).

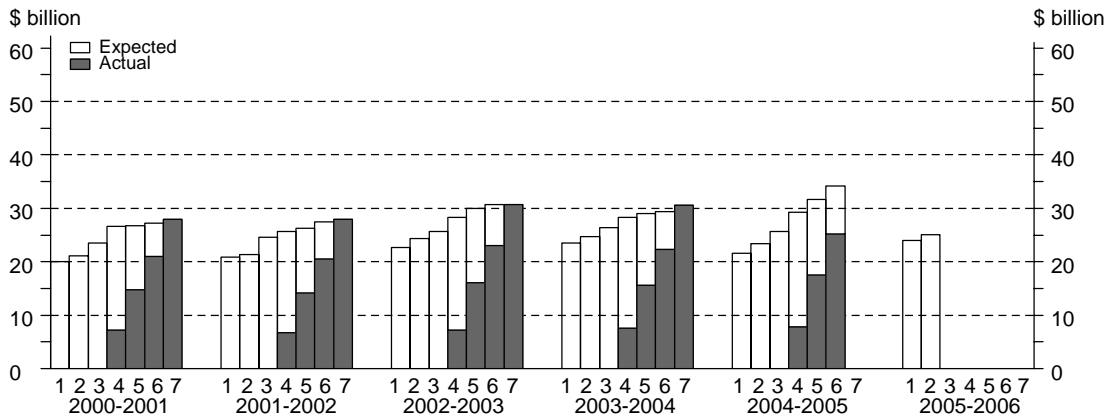


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 6 for 2004-05 has increased 8% since estimate 5 and is 16% higher than estimate 6 for 2003-04. Construction has increased strongly since estimate 5 (up 21%) while Retail and Wholesale have also had strong growth (up 10% and 9% respectively).

The second estimate for 2005-06 is 5% higher than estimate 1 and 8% higher than estimate 2 for 2004-05. All component industries have increased since estimate 1 with the exception of Wholesale which has decreased.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

IN CURRENT PRICE TERMS

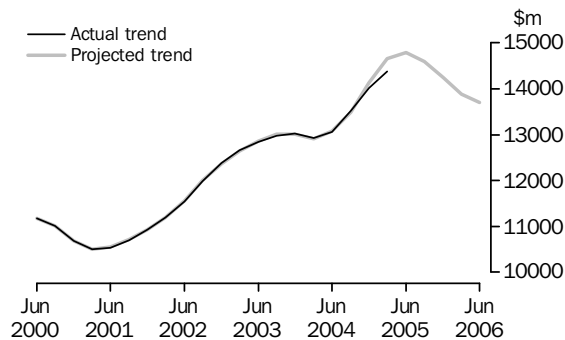
PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SERIES

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

The following graphs, with accompanying commentary, show the projected capital expenditure series based on March quarter 2005 data, which includes expected expenditure up to and including the June quarter 2006. Please see paragraphs 28 to 32 of the Explanatory Notes for further details about the methodology and cautionary notes for this series.

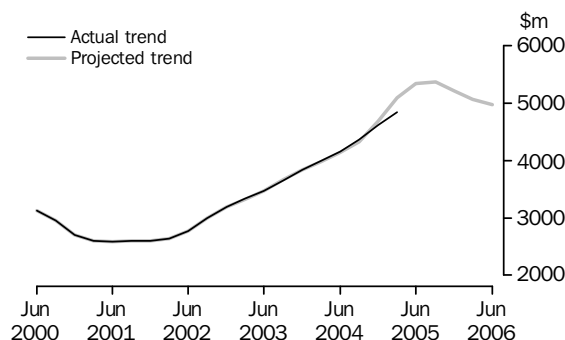
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Current price trend estimates for total Capital Expenditure have been increasing in recent quarters. Expectations suggest that this growth will reach a peak next quarter, and then start to decline over the next financial year. All major industry groups are expecting slight declines in expenditure over the 2005-06 financial year.



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

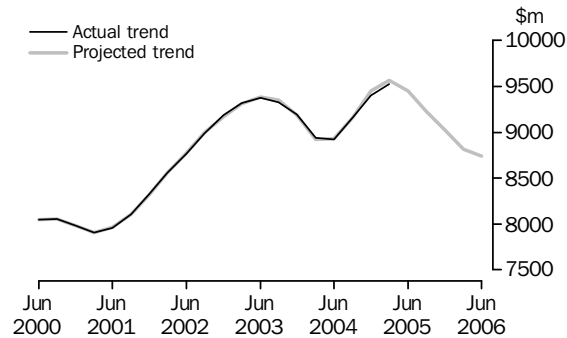
In current price terms, trend estimates for buildings and structures have shown steady growth since June quarter 2002. Expectations for the next fifteen months indicate that this growth will shortly reach a peak and then start to decline over the next financial year. Mining, Manufacturing and Other selected industries are all expecting a similar peak and then similar declines in expenditure over the 2005-06 financial year.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

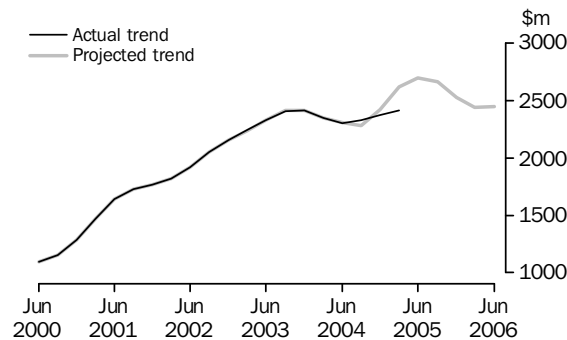
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Current price trend estimates for equipment, plant and machinery have been increasing over the past three quarters. However expectations indicate that this growth has reached a peak and expenditure will start to decrease over the next five quarters. Expectations indicate that this decline is across all three major industry groupings.



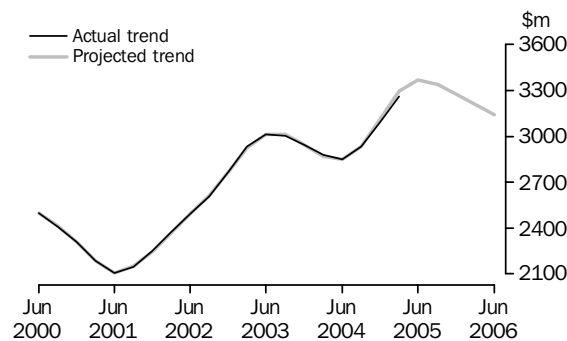
MINING

Trend estimates for Mining in current price terms have been flat over recent quarters. However expectations suggest that there will be strong growth in Mining over the next two quarters, which will then drop off slightly over the next financial year. Buildings and structures is the main contributor to the growth, with both asset types declining into the 2005-06 financial year.



MANUFACTURING

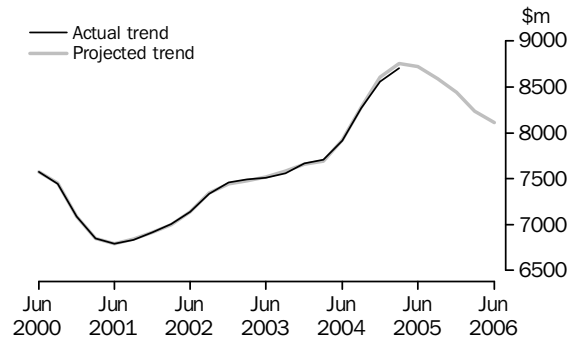
Manufacturing trend estimate in current price terms have shown moderate growth over the past few quarters. Expectations indicate that this growth will continue until the start of the next financial year, when it is suggested that there will be a slight decline in expenditure. The decline is expected to be across both asset types.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Current price trend estimate for Other selected industries have shown strong growth over the past few quarters. Expectations suggest that this growth has reached a peak, and expenditure will start to decline over the next financial year. Most industry components are expecting a slight decline over 2005-06, except for Transport and Storage which is expected to increase slightly.



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

Period	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected indus- tries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected indus- tries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected indus- tries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)												
2002-03	4 540	1 877	6 583	13 000	4 226	9 507	24 082	37 816	8 766	11 384	30 665	50 816
2003-04	4 910	2 462	8 273	15 645	4 372	8 962	22 268	35 602	9 282	11 424	30 541	51 247
2003-04												
December	1 449	604	2 104	4 157	1 269	2 420	5 938	9 627	2 718	3 023	8 042	13 783
March	1 078	488	1 830	3 397	910	1 852	4 913	7 674	1 988	2 339	6 743	11 070
June	1 261	780	2 395	4 437	981	2 424	5 782	9 186	2 242	3 204	8 177	13 623
2004-05												
September	1 391	723	2 170	4 284	989	1 896	5 619	8 504	2 380	2 619	7 790	12 789
December	1 479	899	2 524	4 902	1 125	2 306	7 225	10 655	2 604	3 205	9 749	15 557
March	1 348	948	2 193	4 489	861	2 235	5 409	8 505	2 208	3 183	7 602	12 993
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)												
2004-05												
3 mths to Jun	2 084	1 403	3 271	6 758	1 635	2 752	5 746	10 133	3 719	4 156	9 017	16 891
Total fin year	6 302	3 973	10 158	20 434	4 609	9 189	23 999	37 797	10 911	13 163	34 157	58 231
2005-06												
Total fin year	6 130	4 248	8 297	18 675	4 500	8 367	16 820	29 687	10 630	12 614	25 117	48 361
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2003-04												
December	1 323	586	1 946	3 855	1 167	2 288	5 664	9 118	2 490	2 874	7 610	12 974
March	1 230	537	2 113	3 880	1 020	1 979	5 219	8 217	2 250	2 516	7 332	12 098
June	1 214	726	2 264	4 204	943	2 223	5 629	8 795	2 157	2 949	7 892	12 998
2004-05												
September	1 410	731	2 181	4 322	1 009	2 070	5 732	8 811	2 419	2 801	7 913	13 133
December	1 344	878	2 350	4 572	1 031	2 180	6 875	10 087	2 375	3 058	9 224	14 657
March	1 416	1 039	2 522	4 977	969	2 388	5 741	9 097	2 385	3 427	8 262	14 074
TREND (Actual)												
2003-04												
December	1 230	597	2 011	3 838	1 185	2 345	5 667	9 192	2 415	2 942	7 666	13 023
March	1 255	635	2 114	4 004	1 095	2 243	5 608	8 939	2 350	2 878	7 706	12 934
June	1 283	684	2 184	4 151	1 021	2 163	5 742	8 921	2 304	2 847	7 914	13 065
2004-05												
September	1 328	777	2 263	4 368	998	2 154	6 009	9 159	2 326	2 931	8 269	13 526
December	1 381	885	2 355	4 621	996	2 206	6 195	9 399	2 377	3 091	8 553	14 021
March	1 412	967	2 465	4 844	1 003	2 292	6 225	9 523	2 415	3 259	8 706	14 380

(a) Not directly comparable with estimate of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

	Mining	Manu- facturing	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage	Finance and insurance	Property and business services	Other services	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)										
2002-03	8 766	11 384	1 967	2 087	3 439	7 203	2 897	6 518	6 553	50 816
2003-04	9 282	11 424	1 725	2 101	3 571	7 076	2 962	6 710	6 397	51 247
2003-04										
December	2 718	3 023	^ 420	555	978	1 795	765	1 812	1 717	13 783
March	1 988	2 339	^ 481	488	774	1 344	630	1 428	1 598	11 070
June	2 242	3 204	^ 491	558	912	1 966	794	1 788	1 666	13 623
2004-05										
September	2 380	2 619	^ 472	576	974	1 730	757	1 675	1 606	12 789
December	2 604	3 205	^ 680	716	1 206	2 415	894	2 073	1 763	15 557
March	2 208	3 183	^ 535	621	851	1 461	757	1 766	1 610	12 993
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)										
2004-05										
3 mths to Jun	3 719	4 156	461	746	973	1 894	906	1 860	2 177	16 891
Total fin year	10 911	13 163	2 148	2 658	4 004	7 500	3 315	7 374	7 157	58 231
2005-06										
Total fin year	10 630	12 614	1 099	1 533	2 742	5 663	2 991	5 348	5 742	48 361
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)										
2003-04										
December	2 490	2 874	406	526	883	1 701	737	1 766	1 591	12 974
March	2 250	2 516	481	576	929	1 421	733	1 557	1 635	12 098
June	2 157	2 949	458	518	915	1 909	731	1 672	1 689	12 998
2004-05										
September	2 419	2 801	525	569	913	1 788	746	1 693	1 679	13 133
December	2 375	3 058	658	673	1 095	2 287	858	2 026	1 627	14 657
March	2 385	3 427	527	725	1 038	1 552	839	1 919	1 662	14 074
TREND (Actual)										
2003-04										
December	2 415	2 942	411	530	891	1 810	729	1 730	1 565	13 023
March	2 350	2 878	440	536	898	1 756	734	1 702	1 640	12 934
June	2 304	2 847	495	548	925	1 835	737	1 700	1 674	13 065
2004-05										
September	2 326	2 931	543	588	968	1 949	773	1 779	1 669	13 526
December	2 377	3 091	578	652	1 023	1 936	817	1 890	1 657	14 021
March	2 415	3 259	594	724	1 074	1 825	857	1 988	1 644	14 380

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

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
2000-01	11 257	29 617	40 780	5 636	8 815	26 220	40 780
2001-02	10 942	31 945	42 889	7 292	8 824	26 765	42 889
2002-03	13 000	37 816	50 816	8 766	11 384	30 665	50 816
2003-04	14 834	39 764	54 599	9 322	12 240	33 037	54 599
2002-03							
March	2 885	8 779	11 673	1 957	2 695	7 018	11 673
June	3 551	10 020	13 565	2 437	3 363	7 771	13 565
2003-04							
September	3 548	9 696	13 244	2 342	2 966	7 936	13 244
December	3 985	10 611	14 596	2 740	3 223	8 634	14 596
March	3 208	8 763	11 972	2 005	2 546	7 421	11 972
June	4 093	10 694	14 786	2 235	3 505	9 046	14 786
2004-05							
September	3 885	9 898	13 783	2 329	2 803	8 651	13 783
December	4 362	12 350	16 712	2 533	3 416	10 763	16 712
March	3 936	10 043	13 979	2 112	3 400	8 467	13 979
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2002-03							
March	3 307	9 431	12 717	2 203	2 910	7 605	12 717
June	3 348	9 595	12 947	2 339	3 115	7 498	12 947
2003-04							
September	3 591	10 050	13 648	2 387	3 192	8 069	13 648
December	3 696	10 063	13 757	2 512	3 070	8 175	13 757
March	3 667	9 398	13 041	2 267	2 740	8 034	13 041
June	3 881	10 254	14 152	2 155	3 239	8 759	14 152
2004-05							
September	3 913	10 263	14 180	2 368	3 014	8 798	14 180
December	4 058	11 577	15 678	2 312	3 264	10 202	15 678
March	4 360	10 751	15 081	2 285	3 654	9 142	15 081
TREND							
2002-03							
March	3 319	9 371	12 689	2 240	2 947	7 503	12 689
June	3 420	9 734	13 155	2 339	3 106	7 712	13 155
2003-04							
September	3 541	9 894	13 433	2 416	3 113	7 906	13 433
December	3 657	9 873	13 527	2 399	3 034	8 094	13 527
March	3 744	9 794	13 531	2 312	2 973	8 239	13 531
June	3 816	10 054	13 875	2 259	2 996	8 626	13 875
2004-05							
September	3 948	10 574	14 534	2 277	3 142	9 148	14 534
December	4 110	10 978	15 099	2 313	3 326	9 503	15 099
March	4 239	11 137	15 404	2 322	3 482	9 603	15 404

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
2000-01	-16.1	1.8	-3.2	-3.1	-11.7	-0.3	-3.2
2001-02	-2.8	7.9	5.2	29.4	0.1	2.1	5.2
2002-03	18.8	18.4	18.5	20.2	29.0	14.6	18.5
2003-04	14.1	5.2	7.4	6.3	7.5	7.7	7.4
2002-03							
March	-18.3	-16.6	-17.0	-18.3	-7.3	-19.8	-17.0
June	23.1	14.1	16.2	24.5	24.8	10.7	16.2
2003-04							
September	-0.1	-3.2	-2.4	-3.9	-11.8	2.1	-2.4
December	12.3	9.4	10.2	17.0	8.6	8.8	10.2
March	-19.5	-17.4	-18.0	-26.8	-21.0	-14.0	-18.0
June	27.6	22.0	23.5	11.5	37.7	21.9	23.5
2004-05							
September	-5.1	-7.4	-6.8	4.2	-20.0	-4.4	-6.8
December	12.3	24.8	21.2	8.7	21.9	24.4	21.2
March	-9.8	-18.7	-16.4	-16.6	-0.5	-21.3	-16.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2002-03							
March	1.4	-5.8	-4.4	-0.3	5.6	-8.7	-4.4
June	1.2	1.7	1.8	6.2	7.0	-1.4	1.8
2003-04							
September	7.2	4.7	5.4	2.1	2.5	7.6	5.4
December	2.9	0.1	0.8	5.2	-3.8	1.3	0.8
March	-0.8	-6.6	-5.2	-9.8	-10.7	-1.7	-5.2
June	5.8	9.1	8.5	-5.0	18.2	9.0	8.5
2004-05							
September	0.8	0.1	0.2	9.9	-6.9	0.4	0.2
December	3.7	12.8	10.6	-2.4	8.3	16.0	10.6
March	7.4	-7.1	-3.8	-1.2	12.0	-10.4	-3.8
TREND							
2002-03							
March	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.7	7.0	1.7	3.2
June	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.4	2.8	3.7
2003-04							
September	3.5	1.6	2.1	3.3	0.2	2.5	2.1
December	3.3	-0.2	0.7	-0.7	-2.5	2.4	0.7
March	2.4	-0.8	0.0	-3.6	-2.0	1.8	0.0
June	1.9	2.7	2.5	-2.3	0.8	4.7	2.5
2004-05							
September	3.5	5.2	4.7	0.8	4.9	6.1	4.7
December	4.1	3.8	3.9	1.6	5.9	3.9	3.9
March	3.1	1.5	2.0	0.4	4.7	1.1	2.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

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

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)							
2001-02	8 860	10 122	12 445	11 796	11 335	10 891	10 552
2002-03	11 694	12 124	12 691	13 344	14 067	13 744	13 000
2003-04	13 975	14 551	16 834	16 427	16 353	15 712	15 645
2004-05	14 754	16 775	18 359	20 323	20 176	20 434	nya
2005-06	16 846	18 675	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2001-02	1.19	1.04	0.85	0.89	0.93	0.97	1.00
2002-03	1.11	1.07	1.02	0.97	0.92	0.95	1.00
2003-04	1.12	1.08	0.93	0.95	0.96	1.00	1.00
5-year average	1.18	1.14	1.00	0.96	0.94	0.97	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
2001-02	27 457	27 640	29 473	31 956	32 769	33 703	33 828
2002-03	29 859	32 157	34 478	35 805	36 540	37 770	37 816
2003-04	29 393	31 129	32 627	35 031	34 402	35 034	35 602
2004-05	26 927	28 423	30 675	33 645	35 442	37 797	nya
2005-06	27 975	29 687	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2001-02	1.23	1.22	1.15	1.06	1.03	1.00	1.00
2002-03	1.27	1.18	1.10	1.06	1.03	1.00	1.00
2003-04	1.21	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.00
5-year average	1.27	1.20	1.13	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
2001-02	36 317	37 762	41 917	43 752	44 105	44 594	44 380
2002-03	41 553	44 281	47 169	49 149	50 607	51 514	50 816
2003-04	43 369	45 681	49 462	51 458	50 755	50 747	51 247
2004-05	41 682	45 197	49 034	53 969	55 619	58 231	nya
2005-06	44 819	48 361	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2001-02	1.22	1.18	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
2002-03	1.22	1.15	1.08	1.03	1.00	0.99	1.00
2003-04	1.18	1.12	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00
5-year average	1.24	1.19	1.09	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (Percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2001-02	4.5	2.9	5.4	1.5	3.1	4.5	4.1
2002-03	14.4	17.3	12.5	12.3	14.7	15.5	14.5
2003-04	4.4	3.2	4.9	4.7	0.3	-1.5	0.8
2004-05	-3.9	-1.1	-0.9	4.9	9.6	14.7	nya
2005-06	7.5	7.0	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current prices

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

2001-02	6 323	7 327	8 300	8 873	8 415	7 749	7 249
2002-03	9 764	10 163	10 510	10 089	9 695	9 222	8 766
2003-04	9 388	10 053	10 672	10 812	10 365	9 780	9 282
2004-05	10 192	10 937	11 226	11 784	10 998	10 911	nya
2005-06	9 795	10 630	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

MINING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

2001-02	1.15	0.99	0.87	0.82	0.86	0.94	1.00
2002-03	0.90	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.95	1.00
2003-04	0.99	0.92	0.87	0.86	0.90	0.95	1.00
5-year average	0.98	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.91	0.94	1.00

MANUFACTURING (\$ million)

2001-02	9 161	9 028	9 018	9 174	9 465	9 377	9 180
2002-03	9 173	9 776	11 021	10 808	10 904	11 624	11 384
2003-04	10 453	10 911	12 402	12 370	11 371	11 571	11 424
2004-05	9 853	10 915	12 133	12 937	12 928	13 163	nya
2005-06	11 095	12 614	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

2001-02	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.98	1.00
2002-03	1.24	1.16	1.03	1.05	1.04	0.98	1.00
2003-04	1.09	1.05	0.92	0.92	1.00	0.99	1.00
5-year average	1.09	1.06	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)

2001-02	20 834	21 407	24 600	25 704	26 225	27 469	27 950
2002-03	22 616	24 341	25 638	28 252	30 009	30 669	30 665
2003-04	23 528	24 716	26 388	28 276	29 019	29 396	30 541
2004-05	21 637	23 346	25 676	29 247	31 693	34 157	nya
2005-06	23 929	25 117	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio) (a)

2001-02	1.34	1.31	1.14	1.09	1.07	1.02	1.00
2002-03	1.36	1.26	1.20	1.09	1.02	1.00	1.00
2003-04	1.30	1.24	1.16	1.08	1.05	1.04	1.00
5-year average	1.41	1.33	1.20	1.09	1.05	1.02	1.00

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Financial Year	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	31 December (collected in September Survey)	30 June (collected in March Survey)	31 December (collected in June Survey)	30 June (collected in December Survey)
TYPE OF ASSET				
Buildings and structures				
2002-03	0.98	0.83	1.04	0.86
2003-04	0.91	0.99	0.91	0.92
2004-05	0.89	nya	1.01	nya
5-year average	0.95	0.90	0.98	0.89
Equipment, plant and machinery				
2002-03	1.05	1.00	1.08	1.07
2003-04	0.95	1.07	1.06	1.08
2004-05	1.08	nya	1.18	nya
5-year average	0.99	1.02	1.08	1.07
Total				
2002-03	1.03	0.95	1.07	1.01
2003-04	0.94	1.04	1.01	1.02
2004-05	1.01	nya	1.12	nya
5-year average	0.98	0.98	1.05	1.01
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2002-03	0.79	0.84	0.81	0.83
2003-04	0.86	0.82	0.86	0.80
2004-05	0.79	nya	0.90	nya
5-year average	0.80	0.82	0.86	0.83
Manufacturing				
2002-03	0.94	0.93	0.97	1.09
2003-04	0.81	0.96	0.91	1.01
2004-05	0.85	nya	0.99	nya
5-year average	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.97
Other selected industries				
2002-03	1.16	1.00	1.22	1.05
2003-04	1.04	1.16	1.11	1.11
2004-05	1.18	nya	1.26	nya
5-year average	1.07	1.07	1.16	1.10
Total				
2002-03	1.03	0.95	1.07	1.01
2003-04	0.94	1.04	1.01	1.02
2004-05	1.01	nya	1.12	nya
5-year average	0.98	0.98	1.05	1.01

nya not yet available

(a) For more information on Realisation Ratios see paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2000-01	3 202	2 385	2 052	692	1 671	134	396	212	10 742
2001-02	2 695	1 847	1 948	617	1 831	445	975	194	10 552
2002-03	3 112	2 343	2 122	783	2 898	255	1 380	107	13 000
2003-04	4 084	2 670	2 363	969	3 793	167	1 520	78	15 645
2002-03									
March	604	529	459	163	760	73	281	21	2 890
June	999	605	520	247	874	39	305	23	3 611
2003-04									
September	895	^ 720	531	195	853	21	424	16	3 655
December	1 050	717	608	281	1 079	^ 24	383	14	4 157
March	914	601	493	192	786	52	334	*25	3 397
June	1 225	632	731	301	1 075	71	379	*23	4 437
2004-05									
September	1 136	714	621	221	1 153	93	327	*22	4 284
December	1 198	788	836	235	1 334	^ 116	363	^ 33	4 902
March	1 059	766	706	244	1 205	106	356	*46	4 489
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2002-03									
March	689	606	517	198	858	np	np	np	3 314
June	950	615	504	231	848	np	np	np	3 408
2003-04									
September	905	671	532	211	858	np	np	np	3 700
December	971	672	555	240	987	np	np	np	3 855
March	1 044	683	563	231	896	np	np	np	3 880
June	1 161	647	710	279	1 039	np	np	np	4 204
2004-05									
September	1 150	661	624	239	1 159	np	np	np	4 322
December	1 108	743	757	202	1 218	np	np	np	4 572
March	1 210	867	812	291	1 379	np	np	np	4 977
TREND									
2002-03									
March	790	602	525	202	794	53	344	26	3 333
June	861	630	518	217	866	38	340	20	3 473
2003-04									
September	926	659	519	224	896	27	354	17	3 649
December	989	675	555	233	915	27	379	18	3 838
March	1 056	668	598	249	962	44	377	20	4 004
June	1 121	654	640	250	1 030	73	356	23	4 151
2004-05									
September	1 143	684	688	242	1 136	99	344	27	4 368
December	1 156	750	740	242	1 251	111	348	33	4 621
March	1 170	836	786	251	1 330	111	365	40	4 844

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

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

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

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, Current prices

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2000-01	11 820	8 612	4 471	2 170	3 608	467	382	348	31 878
2001-02	10 821	9 508	5 480	2 497	4 163	518	414	427	33 828
2002-03	11 312	10 487	6 929	3 223	4 241	626	427	570	37 816
2003-04	10 287	9 198	6 612	2 978	5 124	533	381	489	35 602
2002-03									
March	2 633	2 423	1 608	734	951	151	82	164	8 745
June	2 801	2 518	1 887	897	1 199	164	106	140	9 712
2003-04									
September	2 587	2 476	1 507	776	1 374	^ 139	^ 121	^ 134	9 115
December	2 672	2 480	1 854	798	1 462	136	^ 114	112	9 627
March	2 250	2 017	1 398	609	1 087	^ 126	80	^ 107	7 674
June	2 778	2 226	1 853	795	1 201	132	65	^ 136	9 186
2004-05									
September	2 609	2 121	1 717	608	1 119	^ 135	61	^ 135	8 504
December	3 261	2 725	2 013	885	1 338	209	^ 77	^ 146	10 655
March	2 612	2 212	1 538	^ 670	1 160	^ 139	^ 59	^ 115	8 505
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2002-03									
March	2 877	2 681	1 735	805	1 063	np	np	np	9 379
June	2 664	2 454	1 729	861	1 152	np	np	np	9 285
2003-04									
September	2 621	2 500	1 632	851	1 386	np	np	np	9 437
December	2 550	2 297	1 738	703	1 358	np	np	np	9 118
March	2 459	2 224	1 525	671	1 216	np	np	np	8 217
June	2 648	2 178	1 695	759	1 158	np	np	np	8 795
2004-05									
September	2 641	2 139	1 862	668	1 130	np	np	np	8 811
December	3 111	2 525	1 879	780	1 239	np	np	np	10 087
March	2 882	2 434	1 687	771	1 300	np	np	np	9 097
TREND									
2002-03									
March	2 792	2 603	1 723	810	1 054	156	94	140	9 320
June	2 718	2 539	1 723	844	1 203	156	110	144	9 376
2003-04									
September	2 609	2 435	1 684	809	1 318	145	116	134	9 326
December	2 532	2 324	1 634	746	1 332	135	106	119	9 192
March	2 511	2 212	1 631	699	1 248	128	85	115	8 939
June	2 600	2 174	1 712	698	1 162	134	70	125	8 921
2004-05									
September	2 765	2 260	1 798	725	1 167	152	66	140	9 159
December	2 910	2 379	1 825	749	1 220	167	64	140	9 399
March	3 003	2 466	1 781	769	1 279	172	65	132	9 523

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2000-01	15 022	10 997	6 523	2 862	5 279	600	778	560	42 621
2001-02	13 516	11 355	7 428	3 113	5 994	963	1 389	621	44 380
2002-03	14 424	12 830	9 052	4 006	7 140	881	1 806	677	50 816
2003-04	14 371	11 869	8 975	3 947	8 917	700	1 901	567	51 247
2002-03									
March	3 237	2 953	2 067	897	1 711	224	362	184	11 635
June	3 801	3 123	2 407	1 143	2 073	203	411	163	13 323
2003-04									
September	3 482	3 196	2 038	971	2 227	^ 160	545	^ 150	12 771
December	3 722	3 197	2 462	1 079	2 541	160	497	126	13 783
March	3 164	2 618	1 891	802	1 873	^ 177	414	^ 132	11 070
June	4 003	2 858	2 584	1 096	2 276	202	444	^ 159	13 623
2004-05									
September	3 745	2 834	2 338	829	2 272	227	387	^ 157	12 789
December	4 459	3 513	2 849	1 120	2 672	324	440	^ 179	15 557
March	3 671	2 978	2 244	914	2 364	245	415	^ 161	12 993
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2002-03									
March	3 566	3 287	2 252	1 003	1 921	234	396	182	12 693
June	3 614	3 069	2 233	1 092	2 000	184	423	147	12 694
2003-04									
September	3 526	3 171	2 164	1 062	2 244	172	526	169	13 135
December	3 521	2 969	2 293	943	2 345	155	462	128	12 974
March	3 503	2 907	2 088	902	2 112	186	452	131	12 098
June	3 809	2 825	2 405	1 038	2 197	186	464	143	12 998
2004-05									
September	3 791	2 800	2 486	907	2 289	247	370	174	13 133
December	4 219	3 268	2 636	982	2 457	324	406	182	14 657
March	4 092	3 301	2 499	1 062	2 679	248	460	158	14 074
TREND									
2002-03									
March	3 582	3 205	2 248	1 012	1 848	209	438	166	12 662
June	3 579	3 169	2 241	1 061	2 069	194	450	164	12 852
2003-04									
September	3 535	3 094	2 203	1 033	2 214	172	470	151	12 971
December	3 521	2 999	2 189	979	2 247	162	485	137	13 023
March	3 567	2 880	2 229	948	2 210	172	462	135	12 934
June	3 721	2 828	2 352	948	2 192	207	426	148	13 065
2004-05									
September	3 908	2 944	2 486	967	2 303	251	410	167	13 526
December	4 066	3 129	2 565	991	2 471	278	412	173	14 021
March	4 173	3 302	2 567	1 020	2 609	283	430	172	14 380

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2000-01	3 356	2 498	2 149	725	1 753	140	414	221	11 257
2001-02	2 797	1 915	2 018	640	1 901	460	1 009	201	10 942
2002-03	3 112	2 343	2 122	783	2 898	255	1 380	107	13 000
2003-04	3 869	2 537	2 239	918	3 597	157	1 444	74	14 834
2002-03									
March	604	528	457	163	760	73	280	21	2 885
June	984	595	511	243	861	38	299	22	3 551
2003-04									
September	869	699	515	189	828	20	412	15	3 548
December	1 007	688	583	270	1 034	23	368	13	3 985
March	863	567	466	182	742	49	315	24	3 208
June	1 130	583	675	277	992	65	349	21	4 093
2004-05									
September	1 030	646	562	200	1 046	84	298	20	3 885
December	1 066	700	742	209	1 187	102	326	29	4 362
March	928	671	618	214	1 056	93	316	40	3 936
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2002-03									
March	693	603	517	199	852	np	np	np	3 307
June	941	603	497	229	831	np	np	np	3 348
2003-04									
September	882	651	517	206	833	np	np	np	3 591
December	932	644	533	232	949	np	np	np	3 696
March	985	645	533	220	851	np	np	np	3 667
June	1 069	597	656	260	964	np	np	np	3 881
2004-05									
September	1 049	597	566	218	1 046	np	np	np	3 913
December	992	658	673	181	1 078	np	np	np	4 058
March	1 067	757	711	256	1 202	np	np	np	4 360
TREND									
2002-03									
March	793	598	524	202	788	52	345	26	3 319
June	852	618	511	215	851	37	336	20	3 420
2003-04									
September	904	639	506	219	871	26	345	16	3 541
December	949	646	532	225	880	27	363	17	3 657
March	994	630	564	236	911	43	355	19	3 744
June	1 037	605	592	233	954	68	329	21	3 816
2004-05									
September	1 041	618	625	221	1 029	89	313	24	3 948
December	1 035	665	659	216	1 110	97	311	29	4 110
March	1 035	719	685	222	1 149	95	322	35	4 239

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2000-01	10 859	7 968	4 186	2 024	3 442	436	358	319	29 617
2001-02	10 175	8 951	5 189	2 362	3 978	491	395	402	31 945
2002-03	11 312	10 487	6 929	3 223	4 241	626	427	570	37 816
2003-04	11 558	10 322	7 391	3 309	5 621	595	419	548	39 764
2002-03									
March	2 646	2 436	1 613	736	951	151	83	163	8 779
June	2 895	2 606	1 942	924	1 231	169	109	145	10 020
2003-04									
September	2 761	2 649	1 601	822	1 441	149	129	144	9 696
December	2 955	2 751	2 040	877	1 591	150	124	124	10 611
March	2 581	2 316	1 596	692	1 221	144	91	123	8 763
June	3 261	2 607	2 154	918	1 368	153	75	158	10 694
2004-05									
September	3 072	2 485	1 987	697	1 274	156	70	158	9 898
December	3 816	3 185	2 327	1 010	1 517	238	87	170	12 350
March	3 130	2 634	1 797	781	1 331	165	68	137	10 043
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2002-03									
March	2 889	2 694	1 747	810	1 064	np	np	np	9 431
June	2 753	2 538	1 788	890	1 183	np	np	np	9 595
2003-04									
September	2 797	2 674	1 741	903	1 454	np	np	np	10 050
December	2 823	2 547	1 921	772	1 479	np	np	np	10 063
March	2 825	2 552	1 749	761	1 366	np	np	np	9 398
June	3 113	2 550	1 981	873	1 321	np	np	np	10 254
2004-05									
September	3 103	2 505	2 158	769	1 288	np	np	np	10 263
December	3 633	2 949	2 176	894	1 406	np	np	np	11 577
March	3 447	2 896	1 975	904	1 494	np	np	np	10 751
TREND									
2002-03									
March	2 800	2 613	1 731	814	1 055	157	95	140	9 371
June	2 804	2 623	1 780	871	1 234	161	115	149	9 734
2003-04									
September	2 786	2 607	1 799	860	1 392	154	124	143	9 894
December	2 809	2 579	1 809	818	1 448	148	115	131	9 873
March	2 880	2 532	1 864	791	1 395	144	95	130	9 794
June	3 038	2 533	1 987	802	1 321	154	80	145	10 054
2004-05									
September	3 251	2 649	2 091	836	1 331	176	76	163	10 574
December	3 432	2 799	2 122	866	1 393	195	75	165	10 978
March	3 528	2 911	2 073	891	1 451	201	76	156	11 137

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE—Chain volume measures(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2000-01	14 178	10 394	6 269	2 729	5 223	581	791	526	40 780
2001-02	12 972	10 872	7 179	2 997	5 919	935	1 410	594	42 889
2002-03	14 424	12 830	9 052	4 006	7 140	881	1 806	677	50 816
2003-04	15 427	12 860	9 630	4 227	9 218	752	1 863	622	54 599
2002-03									
March	3 258	2 966	2 073	900	1 705	223	362	184	11 673
June	3 868	3 200	2 458	1 166	2 090	208	409	168	13 565
2003-04									
September	3 630	3 348	2 116	1 012	2 269	169	541	159	13 244
December	3 962	3 439	2 623	1 146	2 625	172	492	137	14 596
March	3 445	2 884	2 062	874	1 963	192	407	146	11 972
June	4 391	3 190	2 829	1 195	2 360	218	424	179	14 786
2004-05									
September	4 102	3 131	2 549	897	2 319	239	368	178	13 783
December	4 882	3 885	3 069	1 219	2 704	341	413	199	16 712
March	4 058	3 305	2 415	995	2 387	258	384	177	13 979
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2002-03									
March	3 590	3 297	2 266	1 009	1 911	234	399	182	12 717
June	3 682	3 140	2 287	1 118	2 014	189	425	152	12 947
2003-04									
September	3 679	3 324	2 258	1 109	2 287	181	524	178	13 648
December	3 755	3 191	2 454	1 004	2 429	166	455	139	13 757
March	3 811	3 197	2 282	981	2 217	204	443	144	13 041
June	4 182	3 147	2 636	1 133	2 285	201	441	161	14 152
2004-05									
September	4 152	3 102	2 724	987	2 334	260	354	198	14 180
December	4 625	3 607	2 849	1 075	2 484	337	380	203	15 678
March	4 514	3 653	2 686	1 160	2 696	265	424	175	15 081
TREND									
2002-03									
March	3 593	3 211	2 257	1 017	1 840	210	440	166	12 689
June	3 653	3 240	2 292	1 085	2 083	198	451	169	13 155
2003-04									
September	3 687	3 245	2 305	1 078	2 262	181	469	159	13 433
December	3 756	3 226	2 342	1 043	2 328	175	479	148	13 527
March	3 876	3 162	2 427	1 027	2 306	187	450	149	13 531
June	4 075	3 138	2 579	1 035	2 275	222	409	166	13 875
2004-05									
September	4 290	3 266	2 715	1 056	2 358	265	389	187	14 534
December	4 466	3 463	2 781	1 082	2 502	292	386	194	15 099
March	4 573	3 640	2 762	1 112	2 614	297	398	190	15 404

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03.

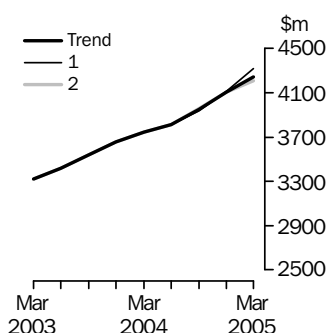
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effect of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next quarter's seasonally adjusted estimate rises or falls by a specified percentage (based on the historical average of movements in seasonally adjusted estimates). For further information, see paragraphs 42 and 43 in the Explanatory Notes.

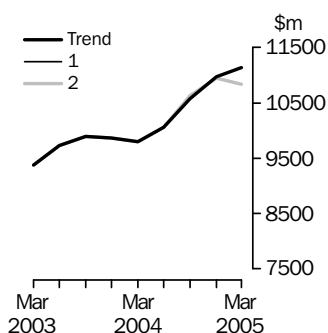
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:

	Trend as published		(1) rises by 6.7% on this quarter		(2) falls by 6.7% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2004						
June	3 816	1.9	3 816	1.9	3 816	1.9
September	3 948	3.5	3 933	3.1	3 956	3.7
December	4 110	4.1	4 113	4.6	4 105	3.8
2005						
March	4 239	3.1	4 321	5.0	4 212	2.6

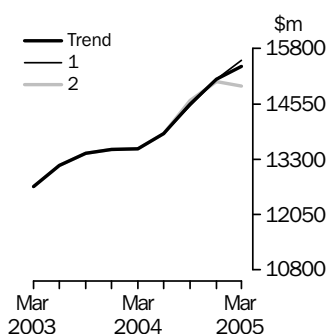
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:

	Trend as published		(1) rises by 4.9% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.9% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2004						
June	10 054	2.7	10 054	2.7	10 054	2.7
September	10 574	5.2	10 576	5.2	10 638	5.8
December	10 978	3.8	10 972	3.7	10 950	2.9
2005						
March	11 137	1.5	11 136	1.5	10 837	-1.0

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:

	Trend as published		(1) rises by 4.4% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.4% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2004						
June	13 875	2.5	13 875	2.5	13 875	2.5
September	14 534	4.7	14 510	4.6	14 629	5.4
December	15 099	3.9	15 098	4.1	15 057	2.9
2005						
March	15 404	2.0	15 528	2.8	14 957	-0.7

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

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

Mining (Division B)

Manufacturing (Division C)

Other selected industries:

Construction (Division E)

Wholesale trade (Division F)

Retail trade (Division G)

Transport and storage (Division I)

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

Property and business services (Division L)

Other selected services:

Electricity, gas and water (Division D)

Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (Division H)

Communication services (Division J)

Cultural and recreational services (Division P)

Personal services (Subdivision 95)

3 The survey excludes the following industries:

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Division A)

Government administration and defence (Division M)

Superannuation funds (Class 7412)

Education (Division N)

Health and community services (Division O)

Other services (Subdivision 96)

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATISTICAL UNIT

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

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

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

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

	Period to which reported data relates									
	2004–2005				2005–2006			2006–2007		
Survey quarter	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	
December 2004	Act	E1			E2					
March 2005	Act	Act	E1		E2					
June 2005	Act	Act	Act		E1		E2			
September 2005				Act	E1		E2			
December 2005					Act	Act	E1		E2	
March 2006					Act	Act	Act	E1		E2
June 2006					Act	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

13 This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June) which are presented in tables 5 and 6 of this publication. For example, as the table above shows for 2005-2006:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2004 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate is available from the March 2005 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate will be available from in the June 2005 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2005, December 2005 and March 2006 surveys the fourth, fifth and sixth estimates, respectively, are derived as the sum of actual expenditure (for that part of the year completed) and expected expenditure (for the remainder of the year) as recorded in the current quarter's survey
- the final (or seventh) estimate from the June quarter 2006 survey will be derived by summing the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2005-06 financial year.

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

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

SAMPLE REVISION

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

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

18 Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which adjustments apply are small in size. As an indication of the size of these adjustments, in the March quarter 2005 they represented about 0.8% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

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

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

21 The chain volume measures appearing in this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in the chosen reference year (currently 2002-03). The current price values may be thought as being the product of a price and quantity. The value in chain volume terms can be derived by linking together movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

continued

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

22 With each release of the June quarter issue of this publication, a new base year is introduced and the reference year is advanced one year to coincide with it. This means that with the release of the June quarter 2004 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2003–04 will have 2002–03 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2001–02, and the reference year will be 2002–03. A change in the reference year changes levels but not growth rates for all periods. A change in the base year can result in revisions, small in most cases, to growth rates for the last year.

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

DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

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

25 Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates. Once this has been done the predictions can be more validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years. For example, if one wished to make a prediction about actual expenditure for 2004–05 based on the June 2004 survey results and compare this with 2003–04 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

28 Current short and long term expectations are of varying periods depending on the quarter in which they are collected (see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes). Each expectation from the beginning of the time series is confronted with the actual expenditure that occurred in each quarter to which that expectations figure related (for example, June quarter 2004 short-term expectations related to the September and December quarters 2004). The output of this is to produce a quarterly realisation ratio for each expectations estimate through time.

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

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

31 The resultant quarterly time series are then produced in trend terms. The same aggregation structure which is used to produce seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of actual capital expenditure is used for these projected series. (See Paragraphs 38 to 43 of the Explanatory notes for more information regarding seasonally adjusted and trend estimates).

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

- The trend estimates which feature as key indicators in this release are based on the time series up to and including the current quarter, while the projected trend estimates are based on a time series which concludes at the end point of available expectations. Paragraph 42 of the Explanatory Notes describe the potential impact of future estimates on the end point of the trend estimate, and this is shown in more detail in the "What if ..." analysis on page 26 of this release.
- Key indicators of actual expenditure in this release are presented in volume terms, which removes the impact of price changes on the time series. Tables 1 and 2 of this release also present actual and expected expenditure in current price terms. The projected series, however, are compiled using current price estimates for the actual component of the time series (that is, prices as they related to the particular quarter) and expectations which are generally based on prices for the quarter in which they were reported. The impact of price changes can have a significant impact on some series. For example, trend estimates of total expenditure in volume terms have been increasing in recent quarters, while current price estimates have been decreasing.
- The projected series is based on five-year average realisation ratios. As is discussed in paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes, there is some volatility in realisation ratios over time and so it is not necessarily the case that contemporary expectations will be realised in line with the average of the past five years.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

34 Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '**' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. These annotations have only been applied to estimates from the September quarter 2003.

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

36 Estimates for the latest quarter presented in this publication are considered preliminary and revised estimates will be released with the next issue. As discussed in Paragraphs 38 to 43 below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data becomes available.

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

40 In this publication, the seasonally adjusted estimates are produced by the concurrent seasonal adjustment method which takes account of the latest available original estimates. This method improves the estimation of seasonal factors, and therefore, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the current and previous quarters. As a result of this improvement, revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will be observed for recent periods. In most instances the only noticeable revisions will be to the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago. A more detailed review is conducted annually prior to the September quarter release using data up to and including the June quarter. The concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology replaces the forward factor methodology previously used to adjust capital expenditure estimates where seasonal factors for these estimates were only revised following an annual reanalysis.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

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

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

46 Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

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

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS *continued*

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 50** Users may also wish to refer the following publications:
- *Australian Business Expectations* (cat. no. 5250.0)
 - *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0)
 - *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0)
 - *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0)
 - *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0)
 - *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0)
 - *Constructon Work Done, Australia* (cat no 8755.0)
 - *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (cat. no. 5653.0)
 - *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0)
 - *Information Paper: Experimental Estimates: Australian Industry, A State Perspective, 1998–99* (cat. no. 8156.0)
 - *Information Paper: Improvements to Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Indicators* (cat. no. 5677.0)
 - *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes* (cat. no. 5248.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

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

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

DATA AVAILABLE ON AUSSTATS

53 The ABS' time series service AusStats contains most of the data included in this publication but with a longer time series. In addition to the series in this publication, data for Manufacturing Subdivisions and State by Industry data are also available. A full list of available AusStats tables is in Appendix 2 on page 38.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS

LEVEL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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

EXAMPLE OF USE

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

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

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

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

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

na not available

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

EXAMPLE OF USE

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

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

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

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

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

na not available

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON AUSSTATS

DATA AVAILABLE ON AUSSTATS

The full list of Ausstats tables is as follows:

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON AUSSTATS *continued*

DATA AVAILABLE ON
AUSSTATS *continued*

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

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

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* This service now provides only current Consumer Price Index statistics call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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2562500003052

ISSN 1323 2568

RRP \$22.00