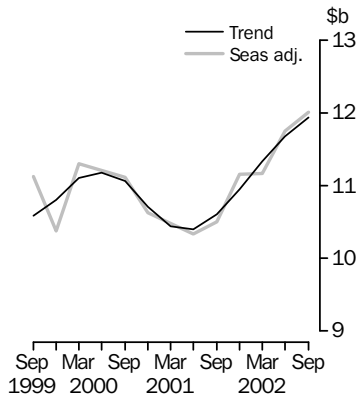




PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 28 NOV 2002

New Capital Expenditure in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Sep Qtr 02	Jun Qtr 02 to Sep Qtr 02	Sep Qtr 01 to Sep Qtr 02
	\$m	% change	% change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	11 944	2.3	12.6
Buildings & structures	2 817	4.0	9.3
Equipment, plant & machinery	9 106	1.5	13.4
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	12 015	2.3	14.4
Buildings & structures	2 946	11.0	13.2
Equipment, plant & machinery	9 069	-0.3	14.7

(a) In volume terms.

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

- The trend estimate for total capital expenditure (in volume terms) increased by 2.3% in the September quarter 2002, continuing the increases of the previous four quarters.
- The trend estimate for expenditure on buildings and structures increased by 4.0% (up 11% in seasonally adjusted terms). This increase was contributed by large businesses in the Mining, Manufacturing and Retail industries. The trend estimate for expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery increased by 1.5% (with a small seasonally adjusted fall this quarter).
- The trend estimates of expenditure by Mining, Manufacturing and Other selected industries have each increased in recent quarters.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

- This issue includes the fourth estimate for 2002-03.
- Estimate 4 for 2002-03 is \$48,620m. This estimate is 11.2% higher than the comparable estimate for 2001-02 and is 3.1% higher than Estimate 3.
- See pages 6 and 7 for further commentary on expectations data.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Didier Rivet on Sydney 02 9268 4357.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2002	27 February 2003
March 2003	29 May 2003



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There have been significant revisions to all data contained in this issue. For more information please see "Revisions in this issue" on pages 3 and 4.

Please contact Didier Rivet on 02 9268 4357 or by email <didier.rivet@abs.gov.au> for further information.



ABBREVIATIONS

- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

R.W. Edwards
Acting Australian Statistician

REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

BACKGROUND

As foreshadowed in the June quarter 2002 release, this publication presents the first release of estimates from the Survey of New Capital Expenditure compiled using new statistical infrastructure. Estimates for the September quarter 2002 have been compiled on the new basis.

The new infrastructure was described in an information paper, Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System] (cat. no. 1372.0), released by the ABS on 6 May 2002. The paper described a number of changes to the infrastructure supporting the compilation of ABS economic series. The changes make better use of data available from the taxation system to improve the efficiency, coverage and sample design of the surveys from which these series are sourced. The introduction of these changes has caused a substantially greater than normal rotation of businesses in the Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

METHODOLOGY USED

To facilitate comparisons over time, the historical series in this release have been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. This has been done by estimating the movement between June and September quarters 2002 of businesses common to both quarter's surveys, resulting in a revised June quarter 2002 estimate. The difference between the original and revised June quarter 2002 estimate has then been smoothed in over the past 16 quarters to September quarter 1998. Both actual and expected expenditure estimates and estimates for all cross-classifications have been backcast using this methodology.

In addition to the above revisions, as foreshadowed in the previous issue of this publication, the concurrent seasonal adjustment method has replaced the previous annual forward factor method. Also, the aggregation structures used for calculating seasonally adjusted estimates for both current price estimates and chain volume measures have been amended and are now consistent between these series. These changes have resulted in revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for current price estimates and chain volume measures. See paragraph 36 of the Explanatory Notes for more information on the concurrent seasonal adjustment method.

At the total all industries level, the combination of these changes has resulted in an increase in growth rates of on average 0.8 percentage points per quarter in seasonally adjusted, volume terms, over the period from September quarter 1998.

REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE *continued*

REVISIONS

The following table compares the June quarter 2002 estimates of actual expenditure in seasonally adjusted, volume terms as first published and as revised in this issue:

	<i>June qtr 2002 as originally published</i>	<i>June qtr 2002 as published in this issue</i>	<i>Difference</i>
	\$m	\$m	%
Buildings and structures	2 362	2 654	12.4
Equipment, plant and machinery	8 016	9 096	13.5
Total	10 378	11 750	13.2
Mining	1 704	1 880	10.3
Manufacturing	2 079	2 455	18.1
Other selected industries	6 594	7 414	12.4
Total	10 378	11 750	13.2

IMPACT ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The impact of the above mentioned changes will be substantially less on the national accounts private sector gross fixed capital formation series, mainly because:

- only information on machinery, plant and equipment from the Survey of New Capital Expenditure is used in the compilation of the national accounts, the item being private gross fixed capital formation on new machinery and equipment;
- the Survey of New Capital Expenditure does not cover all industries and is restricted to employing businesses, and so data from the Survey need to be supplemented by data from other sources in the compilation of the national accounts;
- the quarterly national accounts estimates of private gross fixed capital formation on new machinery and equipment are based on annual benchmarks, which are derived from sources other than the Survey of New Capital Expenditure, the most recent of which being for 2000-01. The results from the Survey are used to interpolate and extrapolate these benchmarks for each of the industries in the scope of the Survey;
- the national accounts seasonally adjusted estimates are derived independently of the seasonally adjusted estimates from the Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

For more information on the changes, please contact Didier Rivet on (02) 9268 4357 or email <didier.rivet@abs.gov.au>.

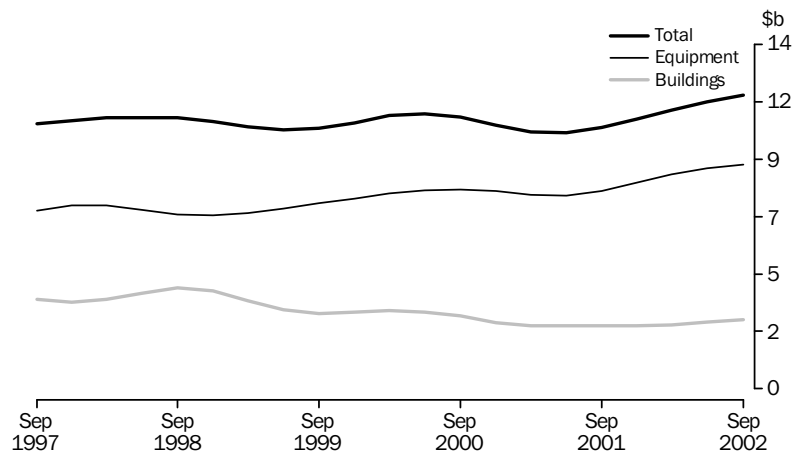
ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TREND

QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES OF CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

BY ASSET

The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose by 4.0% in the September quarter. Trend estimates for each major industry group rose, with Manufacturing having the largest increase.

The trend estimate for expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery has increased by 1.5% in the September quarter 2002, the fifth consecutive quarter of growth. Trend estimates rose slightly for Mining and Other selected industries, while Manufacturing remained relatively unchanged.

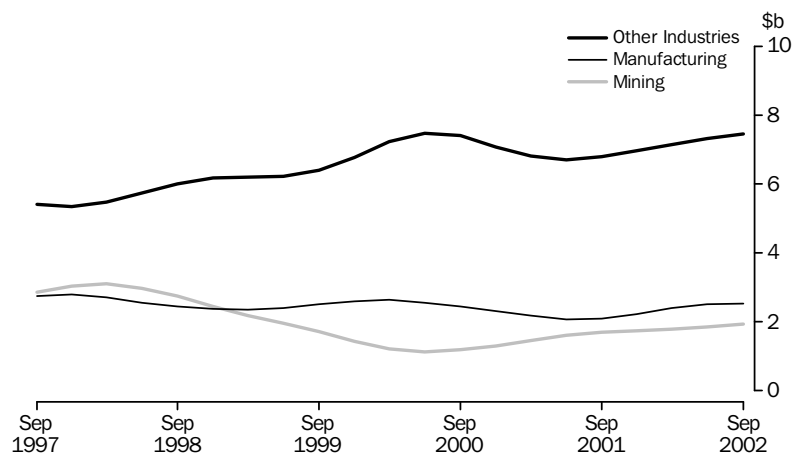


BY INDUSTRY

The trend estimate for expenditure by Mining has increased over the past nine quarters and is at its highest level since June quarter 1999. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery and buildings and structures have both increased over this period.

The trend estimate for Manufacturing has increased over the past five quarters, although the rate of increase slowed to 1.6% in the current quarter. Trend estimates for expenditure buildings and structures rose strongly while equipment, plant and machinery fell slightly.

The trend estimate for Other selected industries increased by 1.9%, the fifth consecutive quarter of growth between 1% and 3%, with both asset types increasing this quarter.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT
CURRENT PRICES

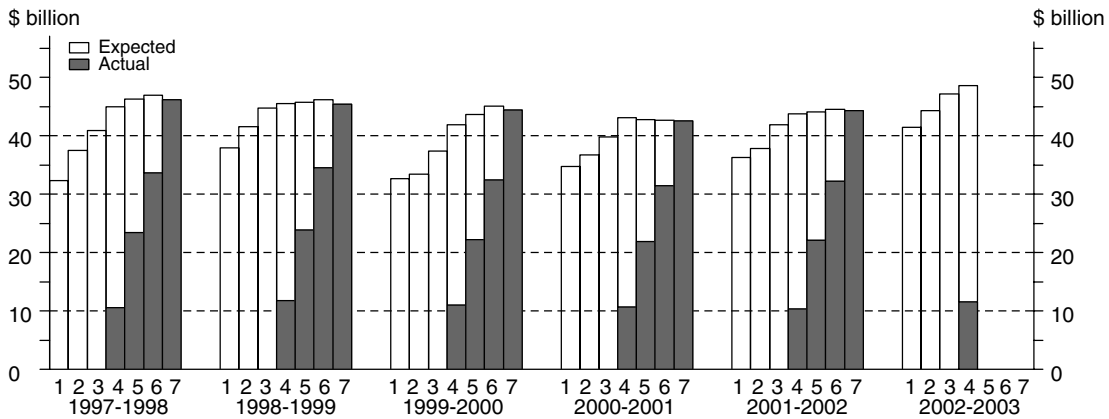
The graphs below show the seven estimates of actual and expected expenditure for each financial year. The estimates appearing below relate to data contained in tables 5 and 6. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in Paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

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

TOTAL CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

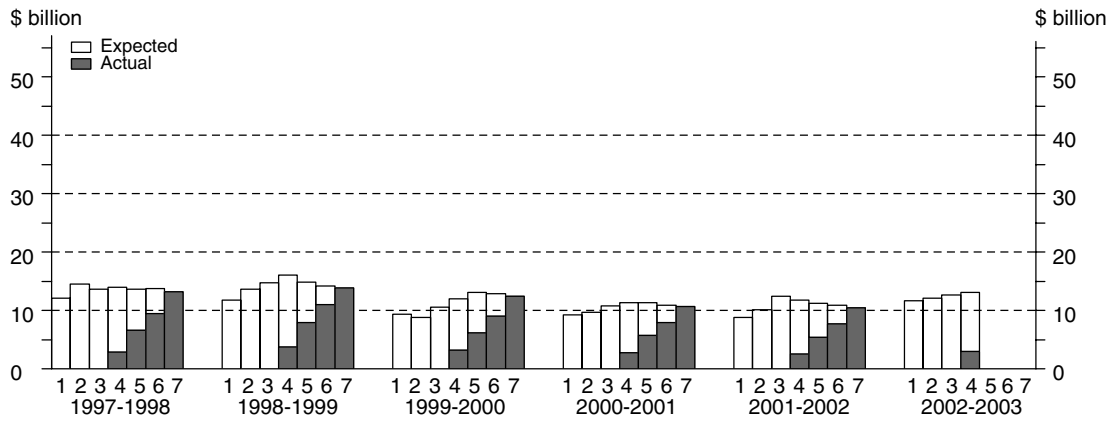
Estimate 4 for 2002-03 is \$48,620m and is 11.2% higher than the comparable estimate for 2001-02 and 3.1% higher than Estimate 3. The increase from the previous year was dominated by strong increases in Transport and Storage (97%), Mining (15.7%), Manufacturing (18.2%), Wholesale (10.4%) and Construction (10.2%). Other services had the most significant fall (21%).



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

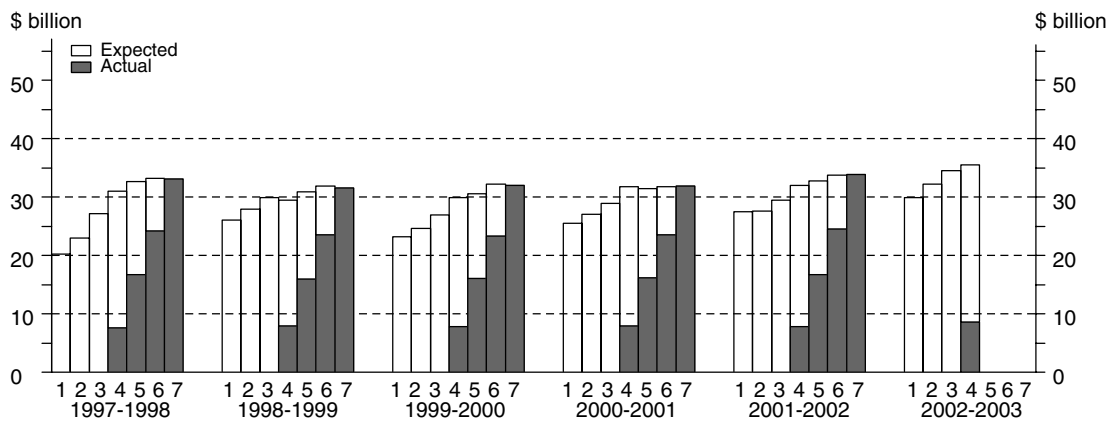
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 4 for 2002-03 is 11.2% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2001-02 and 3.2% higher than Estimate 3. The increase from 2001-02 is attributed to strong increases recorded by Transport and storage, Property and business services, Mining and Manufacturing.



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Estimate 4 for 2002-03 is 11.2% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2001-02 and is 3.0% higher than Estimate 3. This increase on the corresponding estimate for 2001-02 is dominated by Transport and storage.



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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)												
2000-01	2 567	1 262	6 862	10 690	2 923	7 879	21 073	31 875	5 490	9 140	27 935	42 565
2001-02	3 495	839	6 166	10 500	3 754	8 339	21 732	33 826	7 249	9 179	27 898	44 326
2000-01												
June	822	273	1 666	2 761	868	2 093	5 360	8 322	1 690	2 366	7 026	11 082
2001-02												
September	874	181	1 482	2 537	862	1 654	5 282	7 798	1 736	1 835	6 764	10 335
December	877	184	1 772	2 834	1 015	2 317	5 566	8 899	1 893	2 501	7 339	11 732
March	812	207	1 315	2 334	808	2 042	5 004	7 854	1 620	2 249	6 320	10 188
June	932	268	1 596	2 795	1 069	2 326	5 880	9 275	2 001	2 594	7 476	12 070
2002-03												
September	1 026	342	1 561	2 930	960	2 066	5 553	8 579	1 986	2 408	7 114	11 508
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)												
2002-03												
3 mths to Dec	1 380	379	1 672	3 431	1 662	2 762	5 812	10 235	3 042	3 141	7 483	13 667
6 mths to Jun	2 446	788	3 499	6 733	2 793	4 502	9 417	16 712	5 239	5 290	12 916	23 445
Total 2002-03	4 853	1 509	6 732	13 094	5 414	9 330	20 781	35 526	10 267	10 839	27 514	48 620
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2000-01												
June	773	256	1 563	2 592	813	1 952	5 099	7 864	1 586	2 208	6 662	10 456
2001-02												
September	867	188	1 560	2 615	887	1 773	5 257	7 917	1 754	1 961	6 817	10 532
December	853	171	1 585	2 609	971	2 165	5 408	8 544	1 824	2 336	6 993	11 153
March	856	233	1 498	2 587	885	2 204	5 419	8 508	1 741	2 437	6 917	11 095
June	925	251	1 518	2 694	997	2 176	5 652	8 825	1 922	2 427	7 170	11 519
2002-03												
September	1 017	350	1 651	3 018	992	2 212	5 522	8 726	2 009	2 562	7 173	11 744
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)												
2000-01												
June	778	232	1 555	2 565	856	1 875	5 195	7 926	1 634	2 107	6 750	10 491
2001-02												
September	837	199	1 556	2 592	892	1 941	5 240	8 073	1 729	2 140	6 796	10 665
December	858	187	1 544	2 589	919	2 062	5 365	8 346	1 777	2 249	6 909	10 935
March	881	219	1 531	2 631	945	2 169	5 481	8 595	1 826	2 388	7 012	11 226
June	929	272	1 552	2 753	966	2 214	5 549	8 729	1 895	2 486	7 101	11 482
2002-03												
September	986	313	1 594	2 893	990	2 202	5 587	8 779	1 976	2 515	7 181	11 672

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

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

Period	Mining	Manu- facturing	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage	Finance and insurance	Property and business services	Other services	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)										
2000-01	5 490	9 140	1 551	1 999	2 894	3 029	3 400	6 975	8 088	42 565
2001-02	7 249	9 179	1 731	2 056	3 154	4 764	2 783	6 111	7 299	44 326
2000-01										
June	1 690	2 366	390	493	764	704	898	1 849	1 927	11 082
2001-02										
September	1 736	1 835	386	515	849	856	809	1 516	1 832	10 335
December	1 893	2 501	408	532	892	981	680	1 614	2 232	11 732
March	1 620	2 249	431	415	673	1 366	565	1 324	1 544	10 188
June	2 001	2 594	505	594	739	1 562	728	1 657	1 690	12 070
2002-03										
September	1 986	2 408	559	514	947	1 325	748	1 552	1 469	11 508
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)										
2002-03										
3 mths to Dec	3 042	3 141	339	592	885	2 073	674	1 228	1 692	13 667
6 mths to Jun	5 239	5 290	414	754	1 307	4 058	1 166	2 457	2 760	23 445
Total 2002-03	10 267	10 839	1 312	1 861	3 139	7 457	2 587	5 236	5 922	48 620
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)										
2000-01										
June	1 586	2 208	348	472	758	720	855	1 651	1 858	10 456
2001-02										
September	1 754	1 961	408	486	796	863	756	1 597	1 911	10 532
December	1 824	2 336	398	496	777	966	668	1 568	2 120	11 153
March	1 741	2 437	477	503	867	1 331	657	1 464	1 618	11 095
June	1 922	2 427	453	565	734	1 593	698	1 488	1 639	11 519
2002-03										
September	2 009	2 562	584	487	887	1 349	693	1 630	1 543	11 744
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)										
2000-01										
June	1 634	2 107	364	478	736	794	780	1 656	1 942	10 491
2001-02										
September	1 729	2 140	384	480	781	837	751	1 607	1 956	10 665
December	1 777	2 249	416	499	807	1 050	699	1 531	1 907	10 935
March	1 826	2 388	450	517	805	1 289	670	1 505	1 776	11 226
June	1 895	2 486	495	524	816	1 442	680	1 521	1 623	11 482
2002-03										
September	1 976	2 515	550	521	837	1 513	696	1 567	1 497	11 672

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

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

	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
1998-99	14 804	28 500	42 864	9 234	9 424	24 683	42 864
1999-2000	12 761	31 343	44 027	5 667	10 367	28 036	44 027
2000-01	10 690	31 875	42 565	5 490	9 140	27 935	42 565
2001-02	10 404	34 185	44 589	7 098	9 137	28 355	44 589
2000-01							
September	2 790	8 040	10 827	1 095	2 397	7 317	10 827
December	2 945	8 306	11 246	1 346	2 418	7 478	11 246
March	2 206	7 329	9 543	1 382	2 000	6 170	9 543
June	2 749	8 200	10 949	1 666	2 325	6 970	10 949
2001-02							
September	2 526	7 787	10 313	1 707	1 807	6 798	10 313
December	2 816	8 917	11 732	1 851	2 468	7 414	11 732
March	2 308	7 936	10 243	1 586	2 246	6 412	10 243
June	2 755	9 545	12 301	1 954	2 615	7 731	12 301
2002-03							
September	2 866	8 941	11 806	1 941	2 435	7 430	11 806
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2000-01							
September	2 929	8 199	11 120	1 109	2 556	7 441	11 120
December	2 673	7 953	10 626	1 292	2 247	7 082	10 626
March	2 506	7 974	10 486	1 524	2 169	6 801	10 486
June	2 582	7 749	10 333	1 564	2 167	6 612	10 333
2001-02							
September	2 603	7 904	10 507	1 726	1 932	6 849	10 507
December	2 591	8 572	11 163	1 785	2 309	7 069	11 163
March	2 557	8 613	11 170	1 706	2 440	7 024	11 170
June	2 654	9 096	11 750	1 880	2 455	7 414	11 750
2002-03							
September	2 946	9 069	12 015	1 963	2 585	7 467	12 015
TREND							
2000-01							
September	2 965	8 112	11 066	1 194	2 437	7 419	11 066
December	2 691	8 023	10 714	1 302	2 316	7 093	10 714
March	2 562	7 873	10 438	1 456	2 176	6 812	10 438
June	2 553	7 844	10 399	1 615	2 073	6 718	10 399
2001-02							
September	2 578	8 028	10 606	1 699	2 107	6 804	10 606
December	2 572	8 376	10 948	1 742	2 229	6 977	10 948
March	2 605	8 732	11 335	1 788	2 390	7 157	11 335
June	2 708	8 972	11 678	1 854	2 505	7 320	11 678
2002-03							
September	2 817	9 106	11 944	1 935	2 544	7 459	11 944

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

4

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

	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other Selected Industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
1998-99	2.5	-2.9	-1.4	-23.3	-13.5	14.1	-1.4
1999-2000	-13.8	10.0	2.7	-38.6	10.0	13.6	2.7
2000-01	-16.2	1.7	-3.3	-3.1	-11.8	-0.4	-3.3
2001-02	-2.7	7.2	4.8	29.3	0.0	1.5	4.8
2000-01							
September	-18.0	-5.4	-8.9	-17.4	-9.1	-7.4	-8.9
December	5.5	3.3	3.9	22.9	0.8	2.2	3.9
March	-25.1	-11.8	-15.1	2.7	-17.3	-17.5	-15.1
June	24.6	11.9	14.7	20.6	16.3	13.0	14.7
2001-02							
September	-8.1	-5.0	-5.8	2.4	-22.3	-2.5	-5.8
December	11.5	14.5	13.8	8.4	36.6	9.0	13.8
March	-18.0	-11.0	-12.7	-14.3	-9.0	-13.5	-12.7
June	19.4	20.3	20.1	23.2	16.4	20.6	20.1
2002-03							
September	4.0	-6.3	-4.0	-0.7	-6.9	-3.9	-4.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2000-01							
September	-8.6	2.2	-0.8	-11.2	4.4	-0.7	-0.8
December	-8.7	-3.0	-4.4	16.6	-12.1	-4.8	-4.4
March	-6.3	0.3	-1.3	18.0	-3.5	-4.0	-1.3
June	3.1	-2.8	-1.5	2.6	-0.1	-2.8	-1.5
2001-02							
September	0.8	2.0	1.7	10.3	-10.8	3.6	1.7
December	-0.5	8.5	6.2	3.5	19.5	3.2	6.2
March	-1.3	0.5	0.1	-4.4	5.7	-0.6	0.1
June	3.8	5.6	5.2	10.2	0.6	5.6	5.2
2002-03							
September	11.0	-0.3	2.3	4.4	5.3	0.7	2.3
TREND							
2000-01							
September	-5.1	0.5	-1.0	5.8	-4.4	-0.8	-1.0
December	-9.2	-1.1	-3.2	9.1	-4.9	-4.4	-3.2
March	-4.8	-1.9	-2.6	11.8	-6.1	-4.0	-2.6
June	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	10.9	-4.7	-1.4	-0.4
2001-02							
September	1.0	2.3	2.0	5.2	1.6	1.3	2.0
December	-0.2	4.3	3.2	2.5	5.8	2.5	3.2
March	1.3	4.2	3.5	2.7	7.2	2.6	3.5
June	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.8	2.3	3.0
2002-03							
September	4.0	1.5	2.3	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.3

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

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)							
1998-99	11 812	13 587	14 789	16 039	14 824	14 220	13 867
1999-2000	9 389	8 841	10 539	11 989	13 113	12 894	12 429
2000-01	9 287	9 655	10 834	11 327	11 292	10 921	10 690
2001-02	8 816	10 122	12 444	11 774	11 252	10 842	10 500
2002-03	11 611	12 125	12 693	13 094	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
1999-2000	1.32	1.41	1.18	1.04	0.95	0.96	1.00
2000-01	1.15	1.11	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.98	1.00
2001-02	1.19	1.04	0.84	0.89	0.93	0.97	1.00
5-year average	1.19	1.10	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.97	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
1998-99	26 104	27 905	29 948	29 498	30 861	31 887	31 533
1999-2000	23 237	24 576	26 881	29 854	30 523	32 165	31 962
2000-01	25 469	27 043	28 939	31 756	31 427	31 718	31 875
2001-02	27 507	27 646	29 473	31 951	32 771	33 703	33 826
2002-03	29 872	32 161	34 477	35 526	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
1999-2000	1.38	1.30	1.19	1.07	1.05	0.99	1.00
2000-01	1.25	1.18	1.10	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00
2001-02	1.23	1.22	1.15	1.06	1.03	1.00	1.00
5-year average	1.34	1.25	1.14	1.05	1.03	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
1998-99	37 916	41 492	44 737	45 537	45 685	46 107	45 400
1999-2000	32 626	33 417	37 421	41 843	43 636	45 059	44 391
2000-01	34 756	36 698	39 773	43 083	42 719	42 640	42 565
2001-02	36 323	37 767	41 917	43 725	44 023	44 545	44 326
2002-03	41 483	44 286	47 170	48 620	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
1999-2000	1.36	1.33	1.19	1.06	1.02	0.99	1.00
2000-01	1.22	1.16	1.07	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
2001-02	1.22	1.17	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
5-year average	1.29	1.20	1.09	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.00
TOTAL (Percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
1998-99	17.3	10.7	9.5	1.2	-1.2	-1.7	-1.8
1999-2000	-14.0	-19.5	-16.4	-8.1	-4.5	-2.3	-2.2
2000-01	6.5	9.8	6.3	3.0	-2.1	-5.4	-4.1
2001-02	4.5	2.9	5.4	1.5	3.1	4.5	4.1
2002-03	14.2	17.3	12.5	11.2	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 26 to 29 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)

1998-99	9 404	10 088	9 245	9 660	9 409	9 112	8 795
1999-2000	6 575	5 606	6 102	6 473	5 753	5 729	5 467
2000-01	5 357	5 570	5 789	6 415	5 952	5 878	5 490
2001-02	6 323	7 327	8 300	8 873	8 415	7 749	7 249
2002-03	9 765	10 164	10 511	10 267	nya	nya	nya

MINING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

1999-2000	0.83	0.98	0.90	0.84	0.95	0.95	1.00
2000-01	1.02	0.99	0.95	0.86	0.92	0.93	1.00
2001-02	1.15	0.99	0.87	0.82	0.86	0.94	1.00
5-year average	1.04	0.99	0.93	0.87	0.92	0.95	1.00

MANUFACTURING (\$ million)

1998-99	8 679	10 412	11 257	10 525	10 492	10 119	9 609
1999-2000	8 873	8 795	9 294	9 945	10 236	10 417	10 140
2000-01	9 340	10 010	10 497	10 024	10 086	9 512	9 140
2001-02	9 191	9 029	9 016	9 173	9 465	9 376	9 179
2002-03	9 175	9 777	11 021	10 839	nya	nya	nya

MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

1999-2000	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.02	0.99	0.97	1.00
2000-01	0.98	0.91	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.96	1.00
2001-02	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.98	1.00
5-year average	1.13	1.05	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.96	1.00

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)

1998-99	19 833	20 992	24 235	25 353	25 784	26 876	26 996
1999-2000	17 178	19 015	22 025	25 426	27 647	28 913	28 784
2000-01	20 060	21 117	23 487	26 645	26 680	27 249	27 935
2001-02	20 810	21 411	24 600	25 679	26 144	27 419	27 898
2002-03	22 543	24 345	25 638	27 514	nya	nya	nya

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio) (a)

1999-2000	1.68	1.51	1.31	1.13	1.04	1.00	1.00
2000-01	1.39	1.32	1.19	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.00
2001-02	1.34	1.30	1.13	1.09	1.07	1.02	1.00
5-year average	1.46	1.34	1.19	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.00

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. For more information see paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

7

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

<i>Financial Year</i>	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	<i>31 December (collected in September Survey)</i>	<i>30 June (collected in March Survey)</i>	<i>31 December (collected in June Survey)</i>	<i>30 June (collected in December Survey)</i>
TYPE OF ASSET				
Buildings and structures				
1999–2000	0.98	0.88	1.05	0.90
2000–01	0.96	0.92	1.04	0.89
2001–02	0.91	0.89	0.85	0.87
5-year average	0.74	0.72	0.86	0.71
Equipment, plant and machinery				
1999–2000	0.97	0.98	1.12	1.10
2000–01	0.93	1.02	1.05	1.03
2001–02	1.04	1.01	1.09	1.07
5-year average	0.79	0.79	0.94	0.85
Total				
1999–2000	0.98	0.95	1.10	1.04
2000–01	0.93	0.99	1.05	0.99
2001–02	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.01
5-year average	0.77	0.77	0.92	0.81
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
1999–2000	0.76	0.83	0.93	0.89
2000–01	0.81	0.81	0.87	0.87
2001–02	0.76	0.80	0.84	0.76
5-year average	0.65	0.66	0.80	0.68
Manufacturing				
1999–2000	0.94	0.90	1.00	0.98
2000–01	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.82
2001–02	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94
5-year average	0.72	0.70	0.81	0.72
Other selected industries				
1999–2000	1.04	0.98	1.20	1.08
2000–01	0.98	1.11	1.17	1.10
2001–02	1.12	1.07	1.11	1.15
5-year average	0.83	0.84	1.00	0.89
Total				
1999–2000	0.98	0.95	1.10	1.04
2000–01	0.93	0.99	1.05	0.99
2001–02	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.01
5-year average	0.77	0.77	0.92	0.81

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

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, 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									
1998-99	4 197	3 246	2 101	537	2 423	140	1 133	91	13 867
1999-2000	3 954	2 856	2 538	640	1 780	97	472	93	12 429
2000-01	3 201	2 385	2 038	692	1 668	133	361	212	10 690
2001-02	2 695	1 847	1 930	617	1 829	445	944	194	10 500
2000-01									
September	901	601	646	188	324	39	39	34	2 772
December	844	632	533	273	524	34	50	52	2 943
March	615	478	426	114	355	32	143	52	2 215
June	841	673	433	117	466	28	129	74	2 761
2001-02									
September	710	417	441	136	496	67	205	64	2 537
December	780	537	481	186	458	103	229	59	2 834
March	583	391	441	136	375	136	232	40	2 334
June	622	501	567	159	499	138	277	32	2 795
2002-03									
September	657	575	537	154	516	88	377	26	2 930
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2000-01									
September	918	571	641	198	323	np	np	np	2 921
December	775	590	510	227	486	np	np	np	2 678
March	694	547	462	135	398	np	np	np	2 518
June	811	671	420	117	456	np	np	np	2 592
2001-02									
September	713	396	438	143	487	np	np	np	2 615
December	723	503	465	154	429	np	np	np	2 609
March	656	449	475	162	423	np	np	np	2 587
June	600	498	551	161	489	np	np	np	2 694
2002-03									
September	657	548	534	160	501	np	np	np	3 018
TREND									
2000-01									
September	903	605	635	220	436	37	50	36	2 960
December	792	587	534	192	419	34	79	48	2 696
March	748	583	458	155	431	30	116	60	2 572
June	743	558	430	131	458	39	153	66	2 565
2001-02									
September	743	503	433	133	452	68	187	65	2 592
December	704	460	458	152	447	107	228	56	2 589
March	658	467	493	160	447	126	268	44	2 631
June	635	503	523	161	469	122	290	33	2 753
2002-03									
September	623	527	545	161	496	110	300	25	2 893

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									
1998-99	10 478	8 316	5 411	1 788	4 630	355	304	251	31 533
1999-2000	11 528	8 644	5 107	1 939	3 718	411	302	313	31 962
2000-01	11 819	8 611	4 471	2 170	3 608	467	382	348	31 875
2001-02	10 820	9 507	5 480	2 496	4 163	518	414	427	33 826
2000-01									
September	3 124	2 294	1 078	507	632	109	60	70	7 873
December	3 089	2 176	1 193	626	862	126	134	88	8 295
March	2 611	1 931	879	532	1 132	95	107	98	7 386
June	2 995	2 210	1 320	506	982	136	81	92	8 322
2001-02									
September	2 634	2 207	1 212	475	994	122	84	69	7 798
December	2 888	2 539	1 384	705	1 083	107	96	96	8 899
March	2 495	2 163	1 354	578	928	120	97	118	7 854
June	2 803	2 598	1 530	738	1 157	169	136	144	9 275
2002-03									
September	2 716	2 513	1 500	646	920	112	80	91	8 579
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2000-01									
September	3 171	2 306	1 140	558	658	np	np	np	8 043
December	2 985	2 039	1 177	542	845	np	np	np	7 948
March	2 859	2 172	913	566	1 151	np	np	np	8 037
June	2 812	2 110	1 228	506	938	np	np	np	7 864
2001-02									
September	2 667	2 211	1 282	526	1 051	np	np	np	7 917
December	2 796	2 381	1 363	609	1 060	np	np	np	8 544
March	2 727	2 434	1 399	612	942	np	np	np	8 508
June	2 634	2 486	1 429	741	1 101	np	np	np	8 825
2002-03									
September	2 750	2 509	1 586	716	984	np	np	np	8 726
TREND									
2000-01									
September	3 119	2 179	1 171	549	778	118	84	84	8 058
December	3 018	2 150	1 163	552	879	118	97	87	8 000
March	2 878	2 114	1 189	539	986	116	104	89	7 920
June	2 776	2 139	1 233	529	1 052	116	100	87	7 926
2001-02									
September	2 745	2 236	1 289	539	1 029	117	87	85	8 073
December	2 728	2 342	1 343	584	1 017	124	92	97	8 346
March	2 715	2 435	1 401	647	1 027	130	108	112	8 595
June	2 703	2 485	1 468	698	1 021	133	119	120	8 729
2002-03									
September	2 691	2 504	1 529	735	1 019	131	124	122	8 779

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

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 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									
1998-99	14 675	11 561	7 512	2 325	7 052	494	1 437	343	45 400
1999-2000	15 481	11 500	7 645	2 579	5 498	508	774	405	44 391
2000-01	15 020	10 995	6 509	2 862	5 276	600	743	560	42 565
2001-02	13 515	11 354	7 410	3 113	5 992	963	1 358	621	44 326
2000-01									
September	4 024	2 895	1 724	694	956	148	99	104	10 645
December	3 933	2 808	1 726	899	1 386	161	184	140	11 237
March	3 226	2 409	1 305	646	1 487	127	250	150	9 601
June	3 837	2 883	1 753	622	1 447	164	210	166	11 082
2001-02									
September	3 344	2 624	1 653	611	1 490	189	290	133	10 335
December	3 668	3 076	1 866	891	1 542	210	325	155	11 732
March	3 077	2 555	1 795	714	1 303	256	330	157	10 188
June	3 426	3 099	2 096	896	1 657	307	413	175	12 070
2002-03									
September	3 373	3 088	2 037	799	1 437	200	458	116	11 508
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2000-01									
September	4 089	2 877	1 781	756	981	154	100	117	10 964
December	3 760	2 629	1 687	769	1 331	163	154	132	10 626
March	3 553	2 719	1 375	701	1 549	138	280	159	10 555
June	3 623	2 781	1 648	623	1 394	144	229	151	10 456
2001-02									
September	3 380	2 607	1 720	669	1 538	197	260	150	10 532
December	3 519	2 884	1 828	763	1 489	213	327	147	11 153
March	3 383	2 883	1 874	774	1 365	276	373	161	11 095
June	3 234	2 984	1 980	902	1 590	271	437	162	11 519
2002-03									
September	3 407	3 057	2 120	876	1 485	210	399	135	11 744
TREND									
2000-01									
September	4 022	2 784	1 806	769	1 214	155	134	120	11 018
December	3 810	2 737	1 697	744	1 298	152	176	135	10 696
March	3 626	2 697	1 647	694	1 417	146	220	149	10 492
June	3 519	2 697	1 663	660	1 510	155	253	153	10 491
2001-02									
September	3 488	2 739	1 722	672	1 481	185	274	150	10 665
December	3 432	2 802	1 801	736	1 464	231	320	153	10 935
March	3 373	2 902	1 894	807	1 474	256	376	156	11 226
June	3 338	2 988	1 991	859	1 490	255	409	153	11 482
2002-03									
September	3 314	3 031	2 074	896	1 515	241	424	147	11 672

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									
1998-99	4 480	3 462	2 244	574	2 590	150	1 205	98	14 804
1999-2000	4 059	2 933	2 604	657	1 829	99	485	95	12 761
2000-01	3 201	2 385	2 038	692	1 668	133	361	212	10 690
2001-02	2 671	1 830	1 912	611	1 812	440	935	193	10 404
2000-01									
September	907	605	650	189	326	39	40	34	2 790
December	844	633	533	273	524	34	50	52	2 945
March	613	477	424	114	354	32	143	52	2 206
June	838	670	431	116	464	28	129	74	2 749
2001-02									
September	707	415	439	135	494	67	205	63	2 526
December	775	534	478	185	455	102	228	59	2 816
March	576	387	436	135	371	135	230	39	2 308
June	613	494	559	156	492	136	273	31	2 755
2002-03									
September	642	562	525	150	505	86	370	25	2 866
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2000-01									
September	922	576	646	201	327	np	np	np	2 929
December	776	592	511	233	488	np	np	np	2 673
March	693	546	462	138	398	np	np	np	2 506
June	810	670	419	119	455	np	np	np	2 582
2001-02									
September	711	395	437	143	486	np	np	np	2 603
December	719	500	462	152	427	np	np	np	2 591
March	649	444	469	159	418	np	np	np	2 557
June	592	491	543	157	482	np	np	np	2 654
2002-03									
September	643	537	523	159	491	np	np	np	2 946
TREND									
2000-01									
September	906	610	639	223	440	37	50	36	2 965
December	793	589	536	196	421	34	74	48	2 691
March	747	583	457	159	431	30	107	60	2 562
June	742	557	429	133	457	38	142	66	2 553
2001-02									
September	741	501	432	133	451	68	176	64	2 578
December	700	457	456	150	444	107	220	55	2 572
March	651	462	489	157	442	126	259	43	2 605
June	625	496	516	159	462	121	277	32	2 708
2002-03									
September	614	515	529	159	481	109	280	25	2 817

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(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY—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									
1998-99	9 270	7 500	4 924	1 637	4 432	325	281	218	28 500
1999-2000	11 195	8 474	5 010	1 917	3 749	406	297	301	31 343
2000-01	11 819	8 611	4 471	2 170	3 608	467	382	348	31 875
2001-02	11 001	9 621	5 517	2 519	4 151	523	418	436	34 185
2000-01									
September	3 180	2 335	1 104	515	650	111	62	71	8 040
December	3 092	2 177	1 194	626	869	127	132	88	8 306
March	2 589	1 920	874	531	1 124	95	108	97	7 329
June	2 957	2 178	1 298	498	964	134	80	91	8 200
2001-02									
September	2 640	2 207	1 211	473	981	122	84	70	7 787
December	2 912	2 548	1 383	705	1 069	107	96	97	8 917
March	2 538	2 194	1 358	584	925	120	98	119	7 936
June	2 911	2 672	1 566	757	1 176	174	140	150	9 545
2002-03									
September	2 850	2 628	1 563	666	937	117	83	97	8 941
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2000-01									
September	3 227	2 344	1 169	565	680	np	np	np	8 199
December	2 985	2 036	1 181	540	856	np	np	np	7 953
March	2 832	2 156	910	565	1 147	np	np	np	7 974
June	2 775	2 076	1 211	500	925	np	np	np	7 749
2001-02									
September	2 670	2 209	1 282	525	1 041	np	np	np	7 904
December	2 820	2 388	1 364	611	1 048	np	np	np	8 572
March	2 775	2 467	1 406	620	942	np	np	np	8 613
June	2 736	2 557	1 465	763	1 121	np	np	np	9 096
2002-03									
September	2 881	2 618	1 651	737	1 003	np	np	np	9 069
TREND									
2000-01									
September	3 126	2 187	1 166	549	794	120	86	85	8 112
December	3 022	2 151	1 089	553	887	119	99	88	8 023
March	2 862	2 100	1 071	538	984	116	106	89	7 873
June	2 749	2 116	1 141	525	1 041	116	101	86	7 844
2001-02									
September	2 738	2 224	1 266	536	1 016	116	87	86	8 028
December	2 751	2 350	1 359	586	1 009	125	89	99	8 376
March	2 773	2 475	1 417	658	1 029	133	105	117	8 732
June	2 797	2 556	1 504	716	1 034	137	118	127	8 972
2002-03									
September	2 819	2 596	1 579	748	1 040	135	125	128	9 106

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

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									
1998-99	13 564	10 838	7 191	2 209	6 989	467	1 437	314	42 864
1999-2000	15 209	11 386	7 604	2 573	5 577	506	778	400	44 027
2000-01	15 020	10 995	6 509	2 862	5 276	600	743	560	42 565
2001-02	13 672	11 451	7 429	3 130	5 964	963	1 353	628	44 589
2000-01									
September	4 088	2 943	1 749	703	975	150	102	106	10 827
December	3 936	2 809	1 729	896	1 392	162	184	141	11 246
March	3 205	2 398	1 297	647	1 480	127	250	149	9 543
June	3 792	2 846	1 734	616	1 429	162	208	164	10 949
2001-02									
September	3 347	2 623	1 650	608	1 475	189	289	133	10 313
December	3 687	3 082	1 861	889	1 524	209	324	156	11 732
March	3 114	2 580	1 794	718	1 296	255	327	158	10 243
June	3 524	3 167	2 124	914	1 668	310	413	181	12 301
2002-03									
September	3 492	3 190	2 088	816	1 442	203	454	122	11 806
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2000-01									
September	4 148	2 922	1 810	763	1 004	157	104	120	11 120
December	3 763	2 626	1 694	770	1 342	163	151	133	10 626
March	3 528	2 704	1 371	706	1 547	138	270	158	10 486
June	3 581	2 743	1 634	622	1 382	143	218	150	10 333
2001-02									
September	3 381	2 604	1 718	668	1 527	197	250	150	10 507
December	3 539	2 888	1 826	763	1 475	213	316	147	11 163
March	3 423	2 912	1 876	779	1 360	277	360	163	11 170
June	3 328	3 048	2 008	919	1 602	276	427	168	11 750
2002-03									
September	3 524	3 156	2 173	896	1 495	212	379	142	12 015
TREND									
2000-01									
September	4 030	2 798	1 799	769	1 230	157	137	122	11 066
December	3 817	2 740	1 624	748	1 307	153	173	136	10 714
March	3 610	2 683	1 530	697	1 417	146	212	149	10 438
June	3 491	2 672	1 572	660	1 500	154	243	152	10 399
2001-02									
September	3 478	2 725	1 699	670	1 467	184	263	150	10 606
December	3 450	2 807	1 815	736	1 453	231	309	154	10 948
March	3 424	2 935	1 907	816	1 472	258	365	159	11 335
June	3 423	3 051	2 020	875	1 496	258	395	159	11 678
2002-03									
September	3 432	3 119	2 104	904	1 525	244	406	154	11 944

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

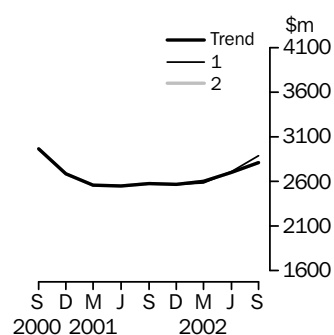
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

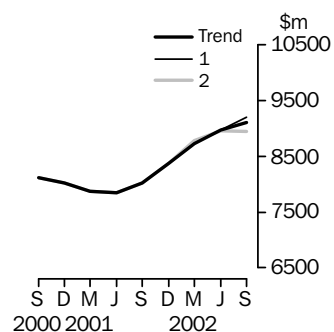
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effect of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure are presented below by illustrating the impact if next quarter's seasonally 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 38 and 39 in the Explanatory Notes.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



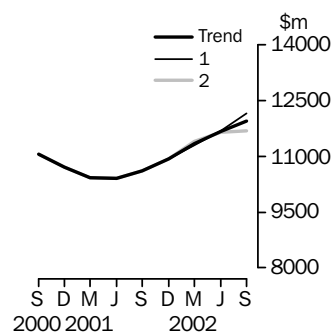
	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 6.7% on this quarter		(2) falls by 6.7% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2001						
December	2 572	-0.2	2 572	-0.2	2 572	-0.2
2002						
March	2 605	1.3	2 589	0.7	2 604	1.3
June	2 708	3.9	2 712	4.7	2 706	3.9
September	2 817	4.0	2 889	6.6	2 816	4.1

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 4.9% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.9% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2001						
December	8 376	4.3	8 376	4.3	8 376	4.3
2002						
March	8 732	4.2	8 726	4.2	8 778	4.8
June	8 972	2.7	8 972	2.8	8 953	2.0
September	9 106	1.5	9 198	2.5	8 946	-0.1

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 4.4% on this quarter		(2) falls by 4.4% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2001						
December	10 948	3.2	10 948	3.2	10 948	3.2
2002						
March	11 335	3.5	11 301	3.2	11 396	4.1
June	11 678	3.0	11 685	3.4	11 652	2.3
September	11 944	2.3	12 151	4.0	11 696	0.4

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 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 will be adopted to remove businesses who do not remit under the PAYGW scheme.

7 The statistics in this publication exclude non-employed 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*

CHANGES TO ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

8 The introduction to The New Tax System has a number of significant implications for ABS business statistics, and these are discussed in *Information Paper: ABS Statistics And The New Tax System* (cat. no. 1358.0). The replacement of the Group Employer registration process by PAYGW registration resulted in a number of changes to most business survey frames. However, an adjustment has been made to the New Capital Expenditure series so that these changes will not affect broader level estimates of level and movement.

9 From the September quarter 2002, the ABS adopted a new units model and expanded its Register to include all units on the Australian Business Register, including non-employers. These non-employers will, however, continue to be excluded from the scope of the Survey of New Capital Expenditure. *Information paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics (Arising from The New Tax System), 2002* (cat. no. 1372.0) provides further details.

STATISTICAL UNIT

10 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

11 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.

12 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

13 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).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

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

Survey quarter	Period to which reported data relates									
	2000–2001				2001–2002			2002–2003		
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	
December 2000	Act	E1	E2							
March 2001	Act	Act	E1	E2						
June 2001	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2					
September 2001				Act	E1	E2				
December 2001				Act	Act	E1	E2			
March 2002				Act	Act	Act	E1	E2		
June 2002				Act	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2	

15 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 2001–2002:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2000 survey as a longer term expectation (E2);
- the second estimate was available from the March 2001 survey (again as a longer term expectation);
- the third estimate was available from in the June 2001 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2);
- in the September 2001, December 2001 and March 2002 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 2002 survey will be derived by summing the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2001–02 financial year.

16 Businesses are requested to provide actual expenditure data by state/territory each quarter. Additionally, in each December quarter they are asked to provide by state/territory:

- A short term expectation (E1) for the 6 months to 30 June in the current financial year.
- A longer term expectation (E2) for the 12 months to 30 June of the following financial year.

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

SAMPLE REVISION

18 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.

19 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SAMPLE REVISION *continued*

20 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 September quarter 2002 they represented about 2.6% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

21 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).

22 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

23 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 2000–01). 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 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.

24 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 2003 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2002–03 will have 2001–02 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2000–01, and the reference year will be 2001–02. A change in the reference year changes levels but not growth rates for all periods. A change in the base year can result in revisions, small in most cases, to growth rates for the last year.

25 Chain volume measures are not generally additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not, in general, sum to a total in the way original current price components do. For capital expenditure data, this means that the original chain volume estimates for 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).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

26 Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between each of the prior 6 estimates of expenditure for that financial year and the actual expenditure (see Page 6 for an explanation of the derivation of the 7 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 3 or 6 month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectation components (e.g. 6 months actual and 6 months expected expenditure).

27 Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates. Once this has been done the predictions can be more validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years. For example, if one wished to make a prediction about actual expenditure for 2001–02 based on the June 2001 survey results and compare this with 2000–01 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

30 Estimates provided in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors. The most common way of quantifying sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate. Details of standard errors are on pages 31 and 32 of this publication.

31 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.

32 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 36, 38 and 39, below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data becomes available.

33 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 (eg. aircraft, bulk oil carriers, satellites, off-shore drilling

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

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

34 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.

35 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.

36 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 will be conducted annually prior to the June quarter release using data up to and including the March 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.

37 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

38 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

39 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. 1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345 or email <timeseries@abs.gov.au>.

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

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

41 *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.

42 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

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

- National Accounts estimates incorporate data from other sources as well as information from the new capital expenditure survey. For example, annual estimates for capital expenditure on 'machinery and equipment' are based on the ABS' annual Economic Activity Survey combined with data from the Australian Taxation Office. Quarterly estimates are interpolated between and extrapolated from the annual estimates using a variety of indicators including this survey. The ABS's quarterly Building Activity Survey and Engineering Construction Survey are the main sources for estimating the National Accounts dwellings and other 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS *continued*

- 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.

44 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).

45 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

46 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)

47 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

48 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

49 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 33.

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. Standard errors for state/territory quarterly movement estimates will be released from the June quarter 2002 issue of this publication. 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

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON AUSSTATS *continued*

DATA AVAILABLE ON
AUSSTATS *continued*

10a Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset, Western Australia,
Original, Current price terms

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

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