

# PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

STATE  
ESTIMATES

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 14 DEC 1999

## SEPTEMBER QTR KEY FIGURES

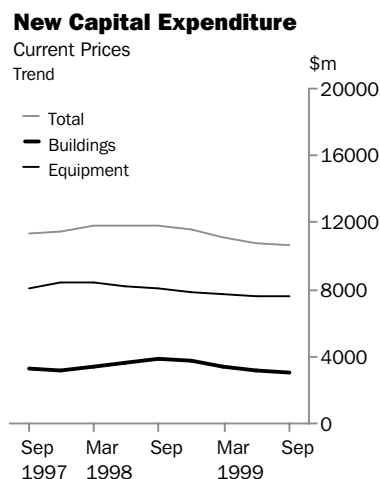
TREND ESTIMATES	Sep Qtr 1999 \$m	% change Jun Qtr 1999 to Sep Qtr 1999	% change Sep Qtr 1998 to Sep Qtr 1999
New South Wales	3 579	0.4	-3.7
Victoria	2 824	0.5	-1.9
Queensland	1 701	-6.6	-6.8
South Australia	627	9.6	-6.8
Western Australia	1 517	0.7	-28.2
Tasmania	108	-0.9	-14.3
Northern Territory	259	13.6	-4.8
Australian Capital Territory	61	-18.7	-29.9
Australia	10 639	-0.8	-10.1

## SEPTEMBER QTR KEY POINTS

### ACTUAL EXPENDITURE - TREND ESTIMATES

- For New South Wales, expenditure (in current prices) increased by \$14m (0.4%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 0.9% and equipment by 0.2%.
- For Victoria expenditure increased by \$14m (0.5%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 3.2% while equipment rose by 1.9%.
- For Queensland, expenditure decreased by \$121m (6.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 6.0% and equipment by 6.9%.
- For South Australia, expenditure increased by \$55m (9.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 5.2% and equipment by 10.7%.
- For Western Australia, expenditure increased by \$10m (0.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 4.3% while equipment rose by 3.1%.
- For Tasmania, expenditure decreased by \$1m (0.9%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 14.8% while equipment rose by 3.7%.
- For Northern Territory, expenditure increased by \$31m (13.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 25.3% while equipment fell by 15.2%.
- For Australian Capital Territory, expenditure decreased by \$14m (18.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 10.5% and equipment by 21.4%.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Lazaros Georgiadis on Sydney 02 9268 4357, or Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back cover of this publication.



## NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

*ISSUE (Quarter)*

*RELEASE DATE*

December 1999

14 March 2000

March 2000

13 June 2000

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### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

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### SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey of businesses. Because data are not collected from all businesses, the published estimates are subject to sampling variability.

Standard errors for estimates contained in this publication are shown on page 16.

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### REVISIONS TO TREND

Readers should exercise care in the interpretation of the trend data as the last three observations, in particular, are likely to be revised with the addition of subsequent quarters' data. For further information, refer to Trend Estimates on page 23.

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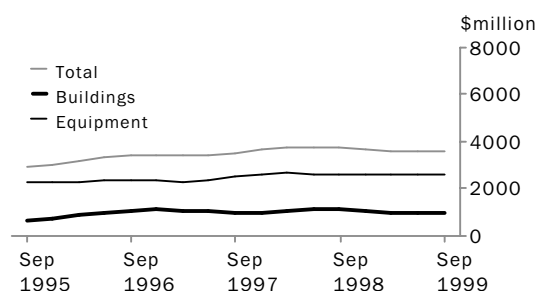
W. McLennan

Australian Statistician

# ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Trend

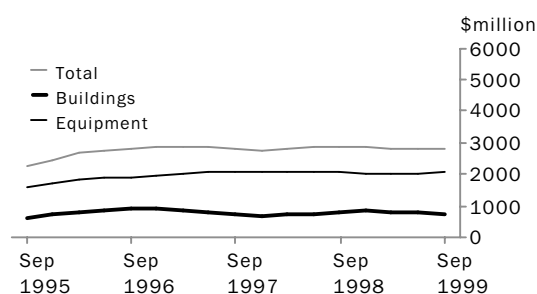
## QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

### NEW SOUTH WALES



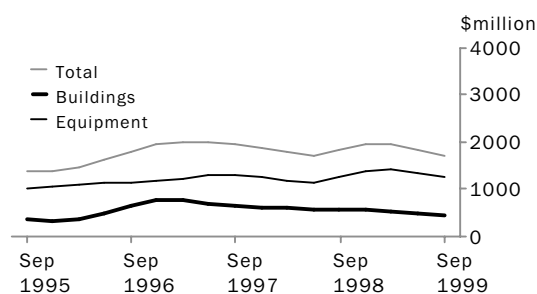
Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for New South Wales has decreased by 3.7%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 11.4% and equipment by 0.3%.

### VICTORIA



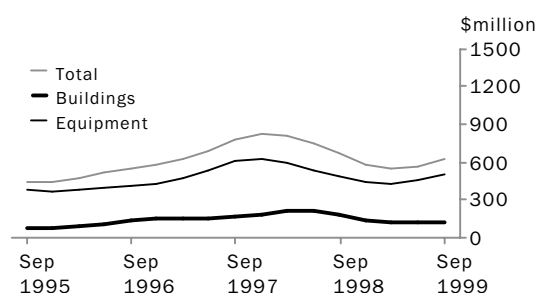
Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for Victoria has decreased by 1.9%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 7.2% while equipment has increased by 0.2%.

### QUEENSLAND



Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for Queensland has decreased by 6.8%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 20.8% and equipment by 0.5%.

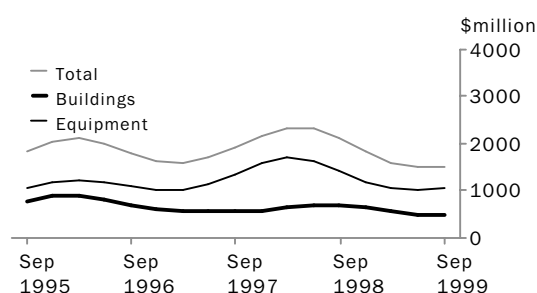
### SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for South Australia has decreased by 6.8%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 34.4% while equipment rose by 3.7%.

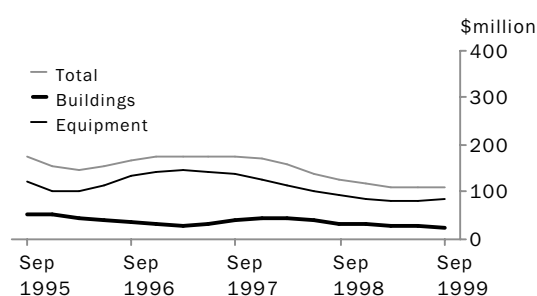
## QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA



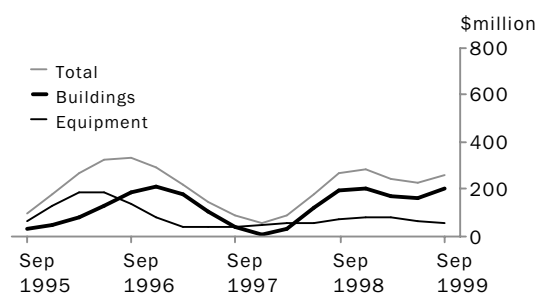
Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for Western Australia has decreased by 28.2%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 33.1% and equipment by 25.8%.

### TASMANIA



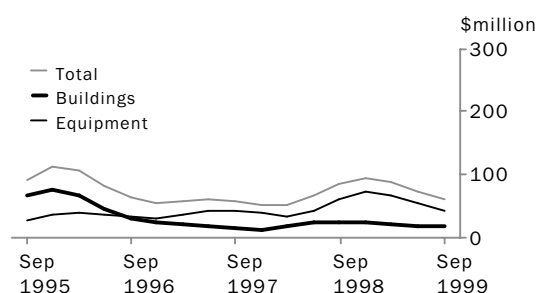
Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for Tasmania has decreased by 14.3%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 32.4% and equipment by 7.6%.

### NORTHERN TERRITORY



Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for Northern Territory has decreased by 4.8%. Expenditure on buildings increased by 2.5%, while equipment has decreased by 24.3%.

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



Since September quarter 1998, total expenditure for Australian Capital Territory has decreased by 29.9%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 34.6% and equipment by 27.9%.

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 150	33 060	46 210	11 029	10 996	24 185	46 210
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 697	30 910	44 607	8 718	9 417	26 472	44 607
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	3 668	8 872	12 540	2 952	2 902	6 686	12 540
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	3 727	7 874	11 601	2 553	2 262	6 786	11 601
December	4 100	7 848	11 948	2 409	2 548	6 991	11 948
March	3 069	7 361	10 430	1 914	2 330	6 186	10 430
June	2 801	7 827	10 628	1 841	2 278	6 510	10 628
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 157	7 471	10 628	1 824	2 283	6 522	10 628
ORIGINAL (Expected)							
<b>1999-2000</b>							
3 mths to Dec	2 989	8 126	11 115	1 671	2 775	6 669	11 115
6 mths to June	5 361	13 027	18 388	2 845	4 391	11 152	18 388
Total 1999-2000	11 508	28 623	40 131	6 339	9 449	24 343	40 131
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 139	33 042	46 181	11 031	10 965	24 185	46 181
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 768	31 061	44 829	8 740	9 476	26 613	44 829
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	3 582	8 101	11 683	2 865	2 650	6 168	11 683
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	3 917	8 215	12 132	2 654	2 397	7 081	12 132
December	3 650	7 437	11 087	2 168	2 443	6 476	11 087
March	3 485	8 303	11 788	2 134	2 574	7 080	11 788
June	2 716	7 106	9 822	1 784	2 062	5 976	9 822
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 312	7 805	11 117	1 895	2 414	6 808	11 117
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)							
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 342	33 099	46 441	10 958	10 933	24 550	46 441
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 981	31 220	45 201	8 842	9 715	26 644	45 201
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	3 631	8 210	11 841	2 808	2 604	6 429	11 841
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	3 823	8 013	11 836	2 598	2 531	6 707	11 836
December	3 696	7 860	11 556	2 295	2 480	6 781	11 556
March	3 354	7 725	11 079	2 049	2 388	6 642	11 079
June	3 108	7 622	10 730	1 900	2 316	6 514	10 730
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 036	7 603	10 639	1 833	2 277	6 529	10 639

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 151	33 060	46 210	11 029	10 995	24 185	46 210
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 290	30 677	43 967	8 367	9 133	26 467	43 967
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	3 623	8 742	12 353	2 896	2 851	6 607	12 353
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	3 646	7 665	11 311	2 465	2 181	6 665	11 311
December	3 986	7 676	11 662	2 315	2 451	6 896	11 662
March	2 962	7 307	10 269	1 825	2 246	6 197	10 269
June	2 697	8 029	10 725	1 762	2 255	6 708	10 725
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 015	7 771	10 786	1 744	2 270	6 771	10 786
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 150	33 060	46 210	11 029	10 995	24 185	46 210
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 290	30 677	43 967	8 409	9 133	26 467	43 967
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	3 521	7 966	11 475	2 814	2 584	6 085	11 475
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	3 858	7 974	11 828	2 569	2 344	6 925	11 828
December	3 447	7 247	10 695	2 087	2 260	6 358	10 695
March	3 374	8 208	11 585	2 041	2 498	7 058	11 585
June	2 610	7 248	9 860	1 712	2 031	6 127	9 860
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	3 203	8 124	11 319	1 812	2 445	7 060	11 319
TREND ESTIMATES							
<b>1997-1998</b>	13 309	33 105	46 417	10 950	10 914	24 549	46 417
<b>1998-1999</b>	13 414	30 876	44 292	8 509	9 298	26 518	44 292
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	3 569	8 056	11 618	2 758	2 532	6 335	11 618
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	3 688	7 798	11 480	2 522	2 398	6 569	11 480
December	3 524	7 669	11 193	2 208	2 326	6 670	11 193
March	3 209	7 666	10 881	1 960	2 289	6 638	10 881
June	2 993	7 743	10 738	1 818	2 285	6 641	10 738
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	2 959	7 892	10 817	1 762	2 301	6 763	10 817

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1997-1998.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	4 200	2 858	2 490	792	2 438	169	131	73	13 150
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 147	3 210	2 066	529	2 395	130	1 133	87	13 697
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	1 197	765	654	250	684	42	40	36	3 668
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	1 046	861	574	158	732	40	295	21	3 727
December	1 255	819	582	171	618	25	601	29	4 100
March	895	862	472	97	577	30	122	14	3 069
June	952	668	437	103	467	35	115	23	2 801
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	1 020	773	498	138	434	14	264	17	3 157
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	10 405	8 185	4 904	2 400	6 323	477	201	163	33 060
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 246	8 141	5 324	1 747	4 570	345	297	240	30 910
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	2 811	2 233	1 372	552	1 698	102	50	54	8 872
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	2 535	2 015	1 175	445	1 482	101	73	47	7 874
December	2 600	2 149	1 336	493	1 019	70	96	84	7 848
March	2 464	1 776	1 426	407	1 061	85	81	60	7 361
June	2 646	2 200	1 386	401	1 009	89	46	49	7 827
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	2 517	1 976	1 223	506	1 047	83	64	56	7 471
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	14 605	11 044	7 395	3 192	8 760	646	332	236	46 210
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 393	11 352	7 390	2 277	6 965	475	1 430	327	44 607
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	4 008	2 998	2 026	802	2 382	145	90	90	12 540
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	3 581	2 876	1 749	603	2 214	141	368	68	11 601
December	3 855	2 968	1 918	664	1 637	95	697	113	11 948
March	3 359	2 639	1 899	505	1 638	115	202	74	10 430
June	3 598	2 868	1 824	504	1 476	124	162	72	10 628
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	3 537	2 749	1 721	644	1 480	97	328	72	10 628
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	6.9	-3.9	-2.7	23.8	32.4	-6.0	-65.3	0.2	5.4
<b>1998-1999</b>	-1.4	2.8	-0.1	-28.7	-20.5	-26.5	330.4	38.6	-3.5
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	21.3	22.6	47.8	11.1	8.7	2.2	3.8	132.1	21.7
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	-10.6	-4.1	-13.7	-24.8	-7.1	-2.7	311.4	-24.4	-7.5
December	7.6	3.2	9.7	10.1	-26.1	-32.6	89.1	66.7	3.0
March	-12.9	-11.1	-1.0	-24.0	0.1	21.5	-71.0	-35.1	-12.7
June	7.1	8.7	-4.0	-0.1	-9.9	7.8	-20.1	-2.2	1.9
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	-1.7	-4.1	-5.7	27.7	0.3	-22.0	102.6	0.8	0.0

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(a)	Northern Territory(a)	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	4 179	2 858	2 489	792	2 421	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13 139
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 149	3 246	2 119	527	2 423	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13 768
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	1 117	748	547	236	665	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 582
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	1 120	882	583	166	814	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 917
December	1 123	728	551	152	566	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 650
March	1 021	982	621	114	592	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 485
June	885	654	364	96	452	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2 716
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	1 097	792	507	146	481	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 312
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	10 415	8 156	4 898	2 404	6 321	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	33 042
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 302	8 143	5 378	1 766	4 591	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	31 061
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	2 549	2 064	1 168	525	1 633	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 101
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	2 656	2 129	1 211	502	1 524	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 215
December	2 445	2 005	1 375	416	983	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 437
March	2 802	1 983	1 612	466	1 111	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 303
June	2 400	2 026	1 180	382	973	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 106
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	2 638	2 098	1 264	568	1 074	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 805
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	14 593	11 015	7 387	3 198	8 742	653	333	232	46 181
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 452	11 389	7 497	2 294	7 015	477	1 431	335	44 829
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	3 666	2 812	1 715	761	2 298	134	84	75	11 683
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	3 776	3 011	1 794	668	2 338	146	373	70	12 132
December	3 568	2 733	1 926	568	1 549	96	666	119	11 087
March	3 823	2 965	2 233	580	1 703	120	236	87	11 788
June	3 285	2 680	1 544	478	1 425	115	156	59	9 822
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	3 735	2 890	1 771	714	1 555	101	333	74	11 117
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	6.7	-3.8	-3.7	23.4	32.1	-5.5	-65.2	-1.3	5.4
<b>1998-1999</b>	-1.0	3.4	1.5	-28.3	-19.8	-27.0	329.7	44.4	-2.9
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	-2.6	2.9	5.4	-8.3	0.1	-9.5	-27.0	66.7	0.4
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	3.0	7.1	4.6	-12.2	1.7	9.0	344.0	-6.7	3.8
December	-5.5	-9.2	7.4	-15.0	-33.7	-34.2	78.6	70.0	-8.6
March	7.1	8.5	15.9	2.1	9.9	25.0	-64.6	-26.9	6.3
June	-14.1	-9.6	-30.9	-17.6	-16.3	-4.2	-33.9	-32.2	-16.7
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	13.7	7.8	14.7	49.4	9.1	-12.2	113.5	25.4	13.2

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



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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	4 221	2 877	2 456	776	2 489	168	207	69	13 342
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 216	3 263	2 153	563	2 397	124	732	89	13 981
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	1 119	759	563	213	694	39	120	24	3 631
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	1 126	817	571	186	703	34	198	26	3 823
December	1 083	842	571	143	648	33	203	24	3 696
March	1 018	820	530	119	555	30	169	20	3 354
June	989	783	481	116	491	27	162	19	3 108
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	998	758	452	122	470	23	203	17	3 036
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	10 408	8 309	4 867	2 389	6 268	481	211	159	33 099
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 342	8 132	5 407	1 814	4 637	341	301	257	31 220
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	2 610	2 090	1 133	541	1 626	101	61	42	8 210
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	2 589	2 062	1 255	487	1 411	92	74	61	8 013
December	2 589	2 033	1 398	440	1 170	85	83	72	7 860
March	2 588	2 009	1 413	431	1 041	82	78	68	7 725
June	2 576	2 027	1 341	456	1 016	82	66	56	7 622
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	2 581	2 066	1 249	505	1 047	85	56	44	7 603
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	14 628	11 186	7 324	3 166	8 756	649	418	228	46 441
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 558	11 393	7 560	2 378	7 035	465	1 033	346	45 201
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	3 729	2 849	1 696	754	2 320	140	181	66	11 841
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	3 715	2 879	1 826	673	2 114	126	272	87	11 836
December	3 672	2 875	1 969	583	1 818	118	286	96	11 556
March	3 606	2 829	1 943	550	1 596	112	247	88	11 079
June	3 565	2 810	1 822	572	1 507	109	228	75	10 730
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	3 579	2 824	1 701	627	1 517	108	259	61	10 639
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1997-1998</b>	6.7	-2.0	-5.7	29.8	29.7	-7.0	-58.1	-2.6	5.6
<b>1998-1999</b>	-0.5	1.9	3.2	-24.9	-19.7	-28.4	147.1	51.8	-2.7
<b>1997-1998</b>									
June	-0.3	2.2	-4.6	-7.6	-0.9	-12.5	98.9	24.5	0.5
<b>1998-1999</b>									
September	-0.4	1.1	7.7	-10.7	-8.9	-10.0	50.3	31.8	0.0
December	-1.2	-0.1	7.8	-13.4	-14.0	-6.3	5.1	10.3	-2.4
March	-1.8	-1.6	-1.3	-5.7	-12.2	-5.1	-13.6	-8.3	-4.1
June	-1.1	-0.7	-6.2	4.0	-5.6	-2.7	-7.7	-14.8	-3.2
<b>1999-2000</b>									
September	0.4	0.5	-6.6	9.6	0.7	-0.9	13.6	-18.7	-0.8

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	4 200	10 405	14 605	856	3 649	10 100	14 605
<b>1998-1999</b>	4 147	10 246	14 393	529	2 845	11 019	14 393
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	1 197	2 811	4 008	238	977	2 794	4 008
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	1 046	2 535	3 581	144	600	2 837	3 581
December	1 255	2 600	3 855	133	810	2 912	3 855
March	895	2 464	3 359	98	782	2 479	3 359
June	952	2 646	3 598	154	652	2 792	3 598
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	1 020	2 517	3 537	169	576	2 791	3 537

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	2 858	8 185	11 044	833	3 401	6 809	11 044
<b>1998-1999</b>	3 210	8 141	11 352	1 234	2 951	7 166	11 352
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	765	2 233	2 998	212	964	1 822	2 998
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	861	2 015	2 876	318	715	1 843	2 876
December	819	2 149	2 968	288	780	1 900	2 968
March	862	1 776	2 639	321	652	1 665	2 639
June	668	2 200	2 868	306	803	1 758	2 868
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	773	1 976	2 749	205	867	1 677	2 749

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	2 490	4 904	7 395	1 968	1 764	3 663	7 395
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 066	5 324	7 390	1 695	1 349	4 346	7 390
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	654	1 372	2 026	622	394	1 010	2 026
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	574	1 175	1 749	483	339	926	1 749
December	582	1 336	1 918	457	351	1 111	1 918
March	472	1 426	1 899	376	323	1 200	1 899
June	437	1 386	1 824	379	336	1 109	1 824
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	498	1 223	1 721	343	358	1 019	1 721

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	792	2 400	3 192	1 366	820	1 006	3 192
<b>1998-1999</b>	529	1 747	2 277	508	776	992	2 277
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	250	552	802	215	217	370	802
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	158	445	603	125	153	326	603
December	171	493	664	150	248	266	664
March	97	407	505	98	187	220	505
June	103	401	504	136	188	180	504
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	138	506	644	88	163	393	644

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	2 438	6 323	8 760	5 759	1 049	1 953	8 760
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 395	4 570	6 965	3 645	1 284	2 037	6 965
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	684	1 698	2 382	1 607	278	497	2 382
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	732	1 482	2 214	1 190	408	616	2 214
December	618	1 019	1 637	824	304	509	1 637
March	577	1 061	1 638	893	332	413	1 638
June	467	1 009	1 476	738	240	498	1 476
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	434	1 047	1 480	740	266	474	1 480

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total asset</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total all industries</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1997-1998</b>	169	477	646	85	239	322	646
<b>1998-1999</b>	130	345	475	48	144	283	475
<b>1997-1998</b>							
June	42	102	145	20	51	73	145
<b>1998-1999</b>							
September	40	101	141	17	33	90	141
December	25	70	95	8	28	59	95
March	30	85	115	10	38	67	115
June	35	89	124	13	44	67	124
<b>1999-2000</b>							
September	14	83	97	10	35	52	97

## RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS, Estimates of Actual Private New Capital Expenditure

	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>
<i>State</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	7.6	4.3	3.6
Victoria	11.7	4.6	4.7	3.1	3.7	7.0	4.7
Queensland	10.2	3.8	4.7	7.2	13.8	5.2	4.7
South Australia	4.8	4.4	4.9	3.3	8.9	10.4	4.9
Western Australia	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	6.0	7.1	2.9
Tasmania	20.8	8.1	7.4	14.0	7.0	13.3	7.4
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	5.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.5
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	28.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	28.2
Total	4.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	4.1	3.2	2.1

n.p. not available for publication



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

### SCOPE

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

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 5** This quarterly survey is based on a stratified random sample of private business units recorded on the ABS register of businesses and is stratified by industry, number of employees and state/territory. The sample consists of approximately 7,000 units. The figures obtained from the selected businesses are supplemented by data from units which have large capital expenditure and/or large employment and which are outside the sample framework, or not adequately covered by it.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

*continued*

**6** Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register. The majority of businesses affected and to which the adjustments apply are small in size. The adjustments contributed 4.2% to the current quarter's estimate of reported capital expenditure. These adjustments were introduced in the June quarter 1997 publication and have been made back to the June quarter 1987. For further information see the June quarter 1997 publication or an Information Paper—*Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics 1997* (Cat. no. 1357.0) issued on 22 August 1997.

**7** Respondents are asked to provide data on the same basis as their own management accounts. Where a selected business unit does not respond in a given survey, an estimate is substituted. Revisions may be made to these estimate adjustments if data are provided subsequently from those businesses. Aggregates are calculated from original data using the 'number raised' estimation technique. Data are edited at both individual unit level and at aggregate level.

### TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

**8** State estimates of actual new capital expenditure by business units are compiled quarterly. Surveys are conducted in respect of each quarter and returns are completed in the 8 or 9 week period after the end of the quarter to which the survey data relate (e.g. March quarter survey returns are completed during April and May). Full details of the reporting cycle are shown in the table below.

Survey quarter	Period to which reported data relates											
	1997–1998				1998–1999				1999–2000			
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
December 1997	Act	E1			E2							
March 1998	Act	Act	E1		E2							
June 1998	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2						
September 1998				Act	E1	E2						
December 1998				Act	Act	E1		E2				
March 1999				Act	Act	Act	E1		E2			
June 1999				Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2		

**9** Businesses are requested to provide 3 basic figures each survey:

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

**10** This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June). For example, as shown in paragraph 8, the first estimate for 1998–1999 was available from the December 1997 survey as a long term expectation (E2). It was subsequently revised in the March 1998 survey (again as a longer term expectation) and in the June 1998 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2). In the September and subsequent surveys the estimate is derived as the sum of actual expenditure (for that part of the year completed) and expected expenditure (for the remainder of the year). The final (or seventh) estimate from the June quarter 1999 survey, will be derived by summing the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters.

### SAMPLE REVISION

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

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

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

### STATISTICAL UNIT

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

### STATE DATA AVAILABILITY

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

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

### CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

**17** The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (NZSIC).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

*continued*

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

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**19** The chain volume measures appearing in this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in the chosen reference year (currently 1996–1997). Chain volume measures were introduced in September quarter 1998, replacing constant price estimates. Chain volume measures can be thought of as current price values re-expressed in (i.e based on ) the prices of the previous year and linked together to form continuous time series. Each year's quarter-to-quarter growth rates in the chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for those of the quarters of the latest incomplete year which are based upon the second most recent financial year. With each release of the June quarter issue of this publication, a new base year will be introduced and the reference year will be advanced one year to coincide with it. This means that with the release of the June quarter 1999 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 1998–1999 will have 1997–1998 (the previous year) as their base year rather than 1996–1997, and the reference year will be 1997–1998. A change in reference year changes level but not growth rates.

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

### DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

**21** Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between the estimate and that actual. The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicate how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at the various times of reporting. Realisation ratios can also be formed separately for 3 or 6 month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectations components (e.g. 6 months actual and 6 months expected expenditure).

**22** Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with actual expenditure estimates. For example, if one wished to predict actual expenditure for 1998–1999 based on the June 1998 survey results and compare this with 1997–1998 expenditure, it is necessary to apply relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis. Once this has been done the predictions can be validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

**24** In using realisation ratios to adjust expectations data, attention should be paid to the range of values that has occurred in the past. A wide range of values is indicative of volatility in the realisation patterns and hence greater caution should be exercised in the application of realisation ratios. This is particularly the case with the twelve month expectations collected in the December surveys.

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

- *6 months to June (Actual/Dec E1)* – this ratio is calculated by summing the actual outcome for the March and June quarters for any given year and dividing this sum by the expected outcome for this same period, as collected in the December quarter just prior to the commencement of that period (i.e. the short term expectation Dec E1). For example, to calculate the appropriate realisation ratio for 1997–1998, sum the actual outcomes for March quarter 1998 and June quarter 1998 and divide this sum by the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1997.
- *12 months to June (Actual/sum of actual and December E1)* – this ratio is calculated by summing the actual outcome for the whole of that financial year and dividing this sum by the 'expected outcome' for the financial year as collected half way through that financial year. This expected outcome will be made up of two quarters of actual data (September and December quarters) and the expected outcome for the following six months (i.e. the short term expectation, Dec E1). For example, to calculate the appropriate realisation ratio for 1997–1998, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1997–1998. Divide this by the sum of actual September quarter 1997, actual December quarter 1997 and the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1997.
- *12 months to June (Actual/December E2)* – this ratio is calculated by summing the actual outcome for the whole of the financial year and dividing this sum by the expected outcome for that financial year as collected in the December quarter just prior to the commencement of that financial year (i.e. the long term or 12 month expectation, Dec E2). For example, to calculate the appropriate realisation ratio for 1997–1998, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1997–1998 and divide this by the long term expectation taken in December quarter 1996 (Dec E2).

### DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

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

**27** Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

- *Buildings and Structures*. Includes industrial and commercial buildings, houses, flats, home units, water and sewerage installations, lifts, heating, ventilating and similar equipment forming an integral part of buildings and structures, land development and construction site development, roads, bridges, wharves, harbours, railway lines, pipelines, power and telephone lines. Also includes mine development (e.g. construction of shafts in underground mines, preparation of mining and quarrying sites for open cut extraction and other developmental operations primarily for commencing or extending production). Excludes purchases of land, previously occupied buildings and speculatively built projects intended for sale before occupation.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

- *Equipment, plant and machinery.* Includes plant, machinery, vehicles, electrical apparatus, office equipment, furniture, fixtures and fittings not forming an integral part of buildings, durable containers, special tooling, etc. Also includes goods imported for the first time whether previously used outside Australia or not.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

**30** The imprecision due to sampling, which is measured by the standard error, is not the only type of inaccuracy to which the estimates are subject. Other inaccuracies, referred to collectively as non-sample error, may occur for a number of reasons, for example misreporting of data by respondents or imputation for missing respondents. In addition, respondents may have difficulties in allocating to the appropriate State(s), expenditure on some equipment items such as mobile assets (e.g. aircraft, bulk oil carriers, satellites, off-shore drilling platforms and large computer installations supporting a national network). Where such difficulties exist expenditure is allocated to the State of the businesses' head office.

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

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

**36** At least once each year the seasonally adjusted series are revised to take account of the latest available data. The most recent reanalysis takes into account data collected up to and including the March quarter 1998 survey. Data for periods after March 1998 are seasonally adjusted on the basis of extrapolation of historical patterns. The nature of the seasonal adjustment process is such that the magnitude of some revisions resulting from reanalysis may be quite significant, especially for data for more recent quarters. Care should be exercised when interpreting quarter to quarter movements in the seasonally adjusted series in the publication, particularly for recent quarters.

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

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

### TREND ESTIMATES

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

### COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES

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

- National Accounts estimates incorporate data from other sources as well as information from the capital expenditure survey. For example, estimates for capital expenditure on 'equipment' are based on annual statistics of depreciable assets available from the Taxation Commissioner. Quarterly estimates are interpolated between and extrapolated from the annual taxation based estimates using a variety of indicators including this survey. The ABS's quarterly Building Activity Survey and Engineering Construction Survey are the main sources for estimating the National Accounts dwelling and non-dwelling construction items respectively.
- National Accounts estimates include capital expenditure by all private businesses including units classified to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and community services industries and capital expenditure on dwellings by households. Data for these sectors are excluded from this publication.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL

#### ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES *continued*

- 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.
- For equipment, the National Accounts estimates relate to acquisitions less disposals of all fixed tangible assets whereas the survey figures are acquisitions of new fixed tangible assets only.

**41** 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).

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**42** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Australian Business Expectations* (Cat. no. 5250.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0)
- *Building Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.0)
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (Cat. no. 8140.0)
- *Company Profits, Australia* (Cat. no. 5651.0)
- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (Cat. no. 5653.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0)
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**44** In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry information may be made available on request.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.p.      not available for publication but included in totals where applicable  
ANZSIC    Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification









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