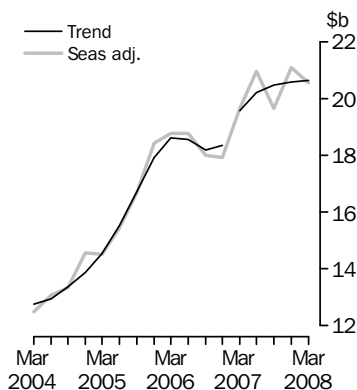


**PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 29 MAY 2008

New Capital Expenditure

in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Mar Qtr 08	Dec Qtr 07 to Mar Qtr 08	Mar Qtr 07 to Mar Qtr 08
	\$m	% change	% change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	20 648	0.4	5.5
Buildings & structures	8 986	1.3	7.6
Equipment, plant & machinery	11 680	-0.2	4.0
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	20 559	-2.5	4.6
Buildings & structures	9 031	-0.8	6.5
Equipment, plant & machinery	11 579	-2.6	2.6

(a) In volume terms.

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure (in volume terms) rose 0.4% in the March quarter 2008 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 2.5%.
- The equipment, plant and machinery trend volume estimate fell 0.2% in the March quarter 2008. In seasonally adjusted terms the estimate fell 2.6%.
- The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 1.3% this quarter while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 0.8%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT TERMS)

- This issue includes the sixth estimate for 2007-08 and the second estimate for 2008-09.
- The sixth estimate for 2007-08 is \$87,007m. This is 11.1% higher than the sixth estimate for 2006-07. Estimate 6 is 1.3% higher than the fifth estimate for 2007-08.
- The second estimate for 2008-09 is 19.5% higher than the second estimate of 2007-08 at \$84,835m. Estimate 2 is 6.9% higher than the first estimate for 2008-09.
- See pages 6 to 9 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2008	28 August 2008
September 2008	27 November 2008



REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

The December quarter 2007 building and structures estimate has been revised upwards \$452 million or 4.3% in original terms. This was largely the result of an unusually high incidence of actual data replacing previously imputed data. There were also occurrences of incorrectly provided December data being adjusted which contributed to the size of the revisions. The impact of these revisions were primarily seen across Property and business services and Other services.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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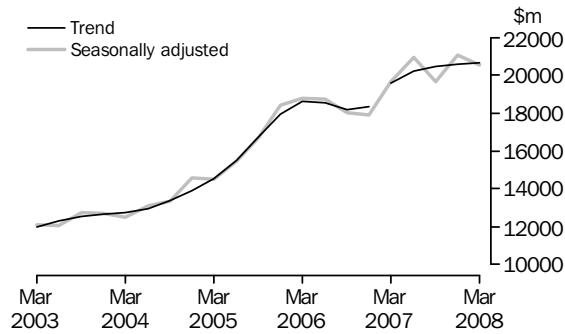
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ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

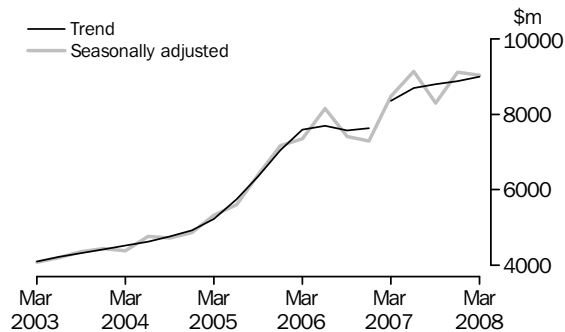
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In trend terms, total new capital expenditure rose 0.4%. This is the fourth consecutive rise since the trend break applied in March quarter 2007. In seasonally adjusted terms the series fell 2.5% for the March quarter 2008. Building and structures fell 0.8% while equipment fell 2.6%.



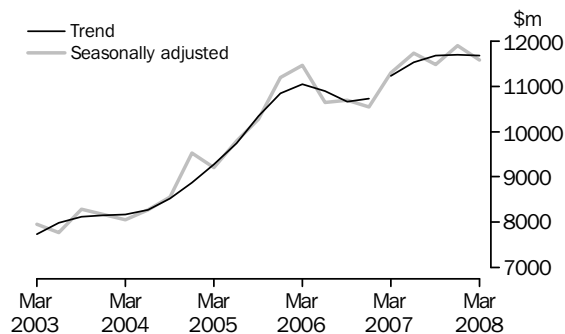
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

In trend terms the building and structures series rose 1.3% in the March quarter. Both Mining (3.5%) and Manufacturing (9.4%) increased while Other selected industries fell 2.8%. Buildings fell 0.8% in seasonally adjusted terms. Other selected industries fell 9.7% which was offset by a 3.7% rise in Mining and a rise of 16.6% in Manufacturing.



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

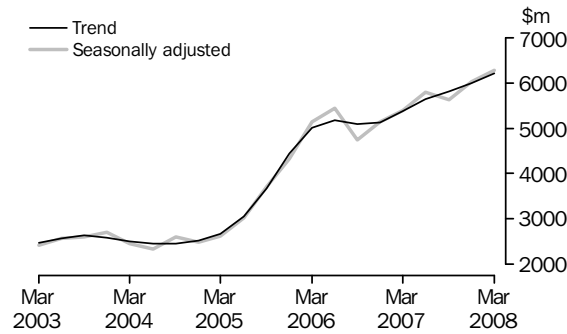
In trend terms the equipment series decreased 0.2% this quarter. Manufacturing (1.4%) and Mining (2.8%) increased but this was offset by a fall in Other selected industries (-1.7%). The seasonally adjusted equipment series fell 2.6%. While Mining rose 4.7%, both Manufacturing (-6.4%) and Other selected industries (-3.7%) saw falls this quarter.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

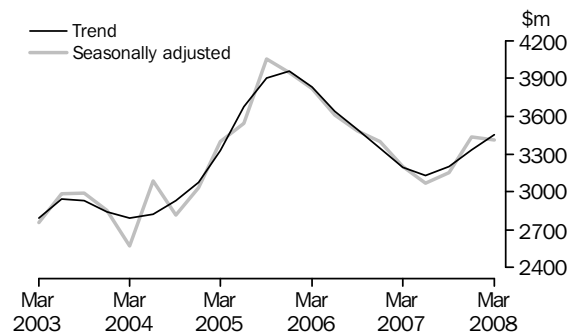
MINING

In trend terms the Mining series rose 3.5% in the March quarter 2008. Building and structures rose 3.5% and equipment rose 2.8%. The Mining seasonally adjusted series rose 4.0%. Both asset classes showed growth with building and structures rising 3.7% and equipment rising 4.7%.



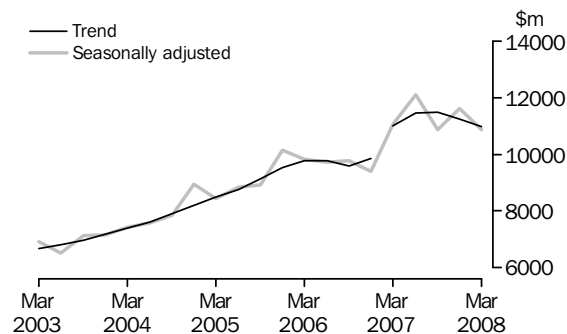
MANUFACTURING

In trend terms the Manufacturing series rose 3.6% in the March quarter. Both asset classes increased this quarter, building rose 9.4% and equipment rose 1.4%. The seasonally adjusted series fell 0.6% this quarter. While the smaller asset type of building had a large increase of 16.6%, equipment fell 6.4% in the March quarter.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In trend terms the Other selected industries series fell 2.3% in the March quarter. There were modest falls for both assets with building falling 2.8% and equipment 1.7%. Other selected industries has fallen in seasonally adjusted terms this quarter 6.4%. The decline was seen across asset types with both building (-9.7%) and equipment (-3.7%) falling.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT CURRENT PRICES

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

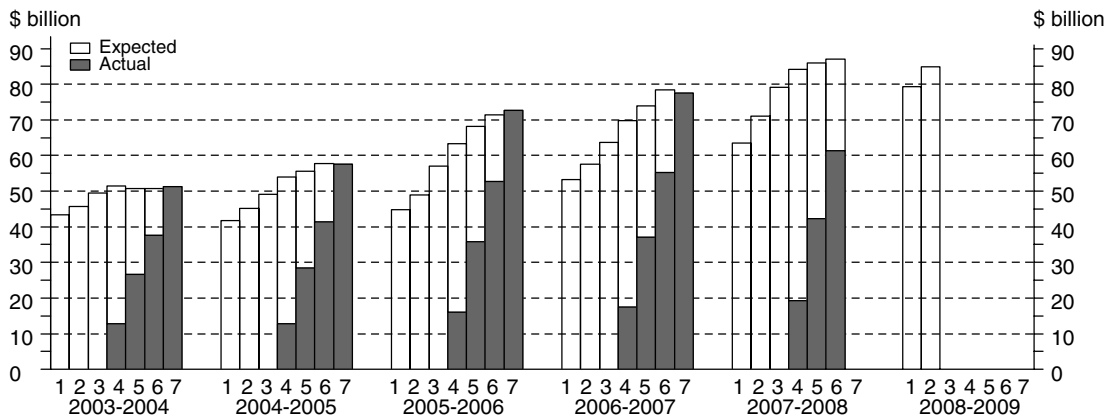
The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

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

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The sixth estimate for 2007-08 for total capital expenditure is \$87,007 million. This is the highest sixth estimate on record and has shown an increase of 11.1% from the same estimate for 2006-07. There has been growth in both asset classes, particularly building and structures which rose 18.2% while equipment rose 5.0%. The sixth estimate is 1.3% stronger than the fifth estimate. A 4.0% rise in equipment was offset by a 1.4% fall in the building asset class.

The second estimate for 2008-09 is \$84,835 million which is 19.5% higher than the same reading for 2007-08. This is also a series high. Both asset classes have shown substantial growth when compared to the second estimate of the previous year with building rising 21.0% and equipment rising 17.8%. The second estimate is also 6.9% stronger than the first estimate. Building is stronger in this comparison for 2008-09 rising 10.1% while equipment (3.3%) had a more modest rise.

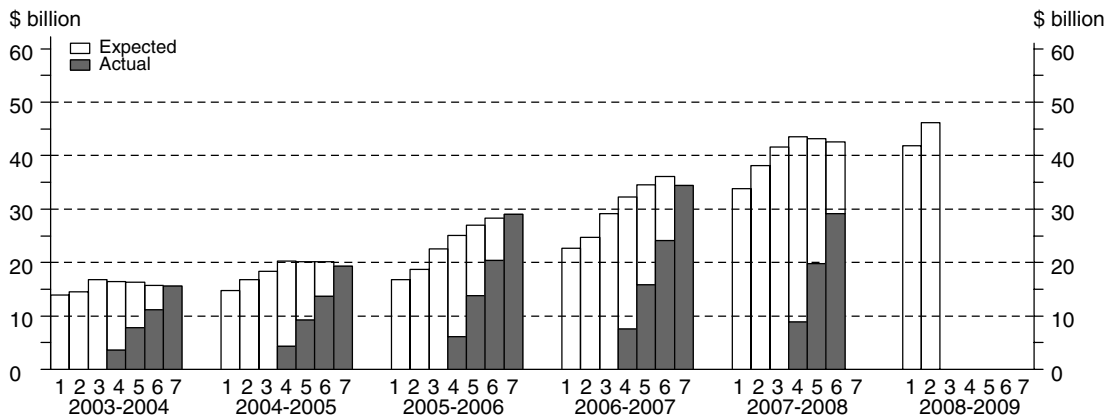


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

The sixth estimate for 2007-08 for the building and structures asset class is \$42,608 million. This is a rise of 18.2% from the same estimate in the previous year. Most of this growth has come from Mining (24.5%) and Other services (30.5%). When compared to the fifth estimate building and structures fell 1.4%. Most industries with the exception of Retail (-16.9%) and Finance (-12.3%) had small movements between these two estimates.

The second estimate for 2008-09 is 21.0% higher than it was in 2007-08. Most of this growth has come from Mining (22.9%), Manufacturing (51.8%) and Property and business services (40.4%). When compared to the first estimate for 2008-09, the second estimate rose 10.1% for building with again Mining, Manufacturing and Property and business services driving this growth.

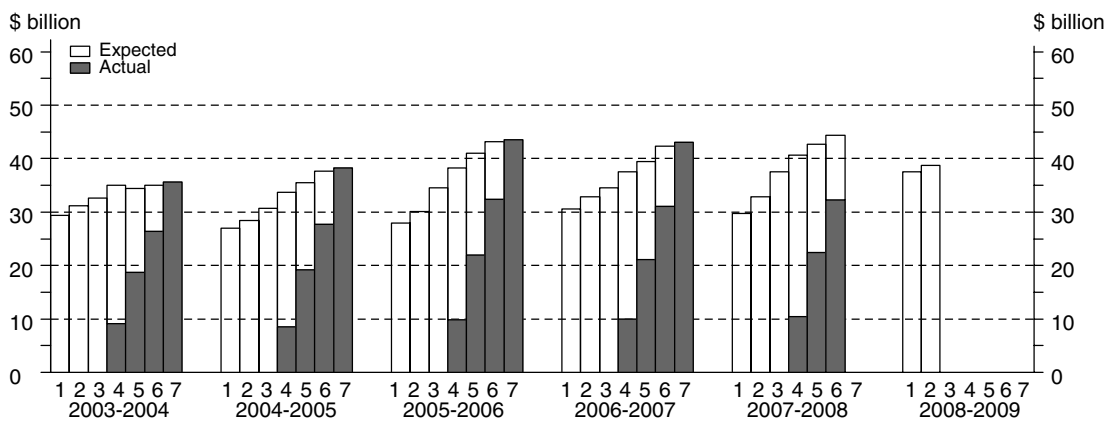


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

The sixth estimate for 2007-08 is \$44,400 million. This is a rise of 5.0% from the sixth estimate of the previous year. The growth in this comparison was led by Mining (22.2%) and Construction (27.6%). When compared to the fifth estimate equipment rose 4.0%. There was small growth seen across most industries with falls in Mining (-1.9%) and Retail (-3.2%).

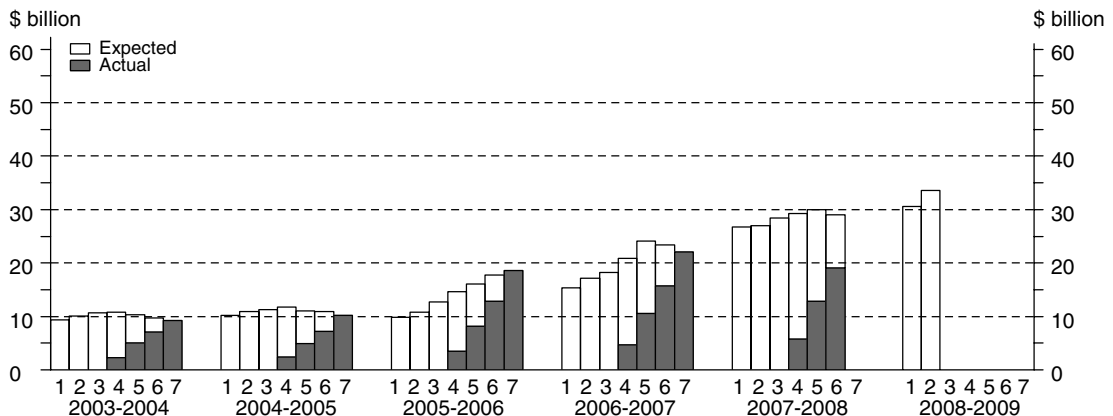
The second estimate for 2008-09 rose 17.8% from the previous year to \$38,720 million. There were strong gains in Transport (102.5%) and Mining (30.4%). When compared to the first estimate for 2008-09 estimate 2 rose 3.3%. Mining (9.7%), Other services (20.2%) and Retail (21.2%) were the main drivers of this growth which was offset by Transport falling (-10.5%).



MINING

The sixth estimate for 2007-08 of \$28,992 million for the Mining industry is 23.9% greater than the sixth estimate in 2006-07. Growth was consistent between asset classes with equipment rising 22.2% and building 24.5%. When compared to estimate 5, the sixth estimate is 3.4% lower. Both asset classes fell (equipment -1.9%, building -3.8%).

The second estimate is strong for 2008-09 at \$33,569 million, a rise of 24.5% from the corresponding estimate of 2007-08. Both asset classes recorded strong gains in this comparison with equipment rising 30.4% and building 22.9%. The second estimate is 9.7% higher than estimate 1. Both asset classes rose 9.7% between the two estimates.

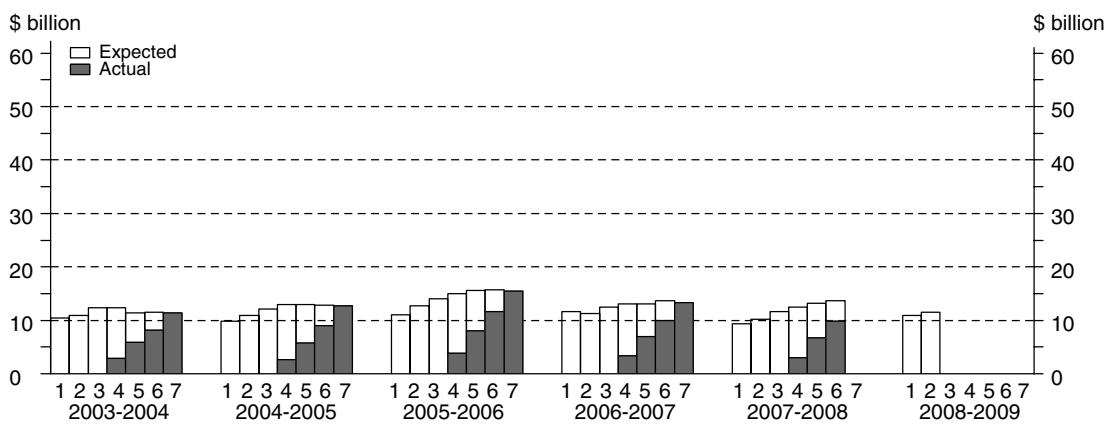


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

MANUFACTURING

Estimate 6 of 2007-08 for Manufacturing fell 0.6% when compared to the same estimate of 2006-07 to \$13,639 million. Equipment rose 0.5% in this comparison while the building asset class fell 3.0%. The sixth estimate is 3.6% higher than the fifth estimate with equipment rising 2.7% and building 5.7%.

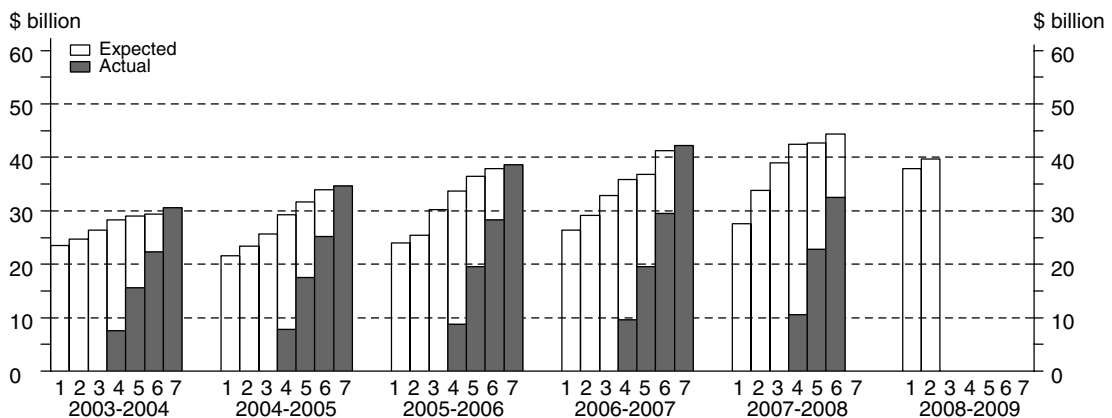
The second estimate at \$11,549 million is 13.0% higher than the second estimate of the previous year. There was a small fall of \$2 million in the larger asset class of equipment while building rose 51.8%. Estimate 2 is 5.6% higher than the first estimate. This growth came through again in the building asset class which rose 26.0% while equipment fell 2.5%.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 6 for Other selected industries is 7.7% higher than the previous sixth estimate at \$44,376 million. The building asset class (16.8%) was much stronger than equipment which rose 2.8%. When compared to the fifth estimate, estimate 6 rose 3.9%. Equipment was the stronger asset type rising 6.1% while building saw a modest rise of 0.4%.

The second estimate for 2008-09 for Other selected industries at \$39,718 million rose 17.5% from the previous year. Equipment rose 21.1% and building 12.7%. When compared to the first estimate Other selected industries rose 4.9%. Both asset classes rose in this comparison, building 7.3% and equipment 3.4%.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

IN CURRENT PRICE TERMS

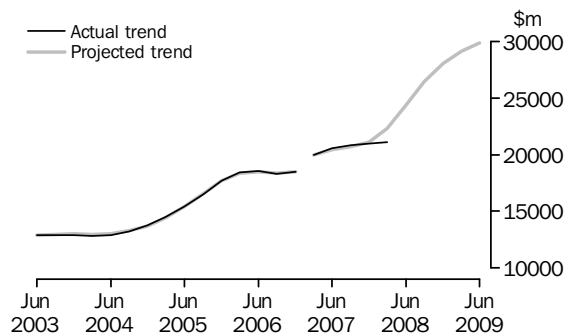
PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SERIES

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

The following graphs, with accompanying commentary, show the projected capital expenditure series based on March quarter 2008 data, which includes expected expenditure up to and including the June quarter 2009. Please see paragraphs 29 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for further details about the methodology and cautionary notes for these series.

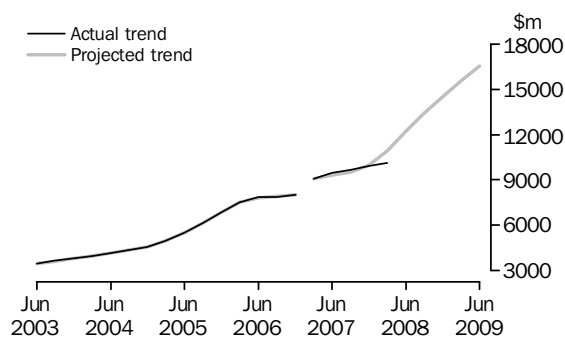
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

While there has been some tapering of the trend series the projections for total capital expenditure indicate renewed strength in the series to drive total Capex towards the \$30,000m a quarter level by the end of the 2008-09 financial year.



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

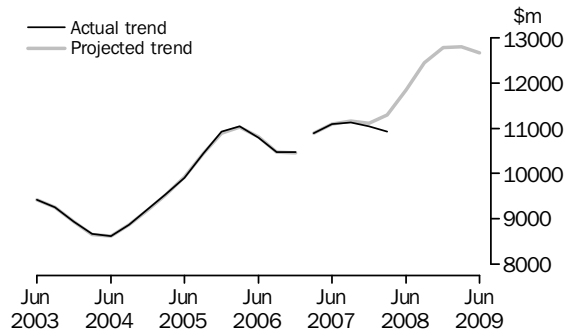
The projections for the building and structures asset class are very strong for the coming fifteen months and are the main driver behind the strength in the total Capex model. The projections indicate no signs of a weakening building and structures series.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

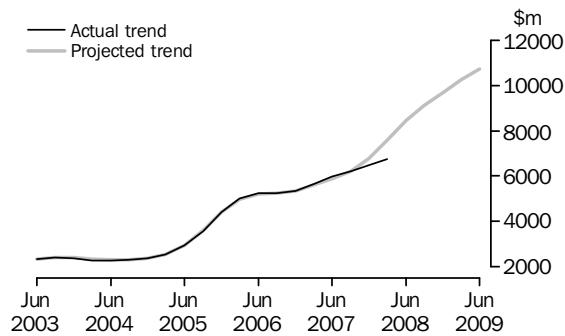
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

The equipment, plant and machinery modelled projections suggest that the current March 2008 quarter turn in the series is only a slight adjustment with momentum to return in coming quarters before a possible shift in the series at the end of the next financial year.



MINING

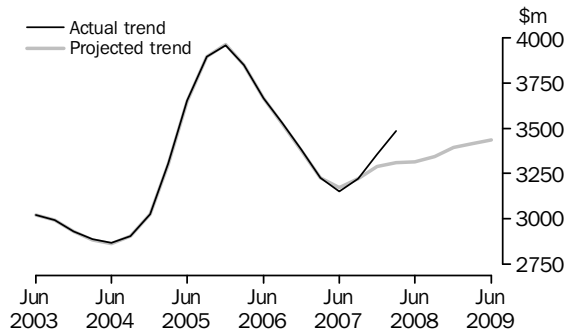
The Mining industry has grown to record high levels over the past five years and the modelled projections suggest that this growth will continue to move beyond the \$10,000m level by the end of the coming financial year.



EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

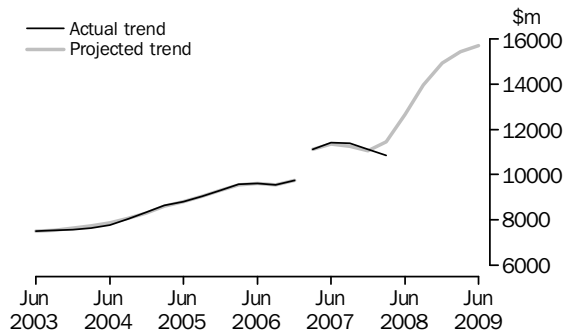
MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing trend series has shown solid growth in the past three quarters after an extended period of decline in capital expenditure. The model is projecting that the rate of growth will not be sustained and will be replaced with a more moderate rise over the coming five quarters.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The Other selected industries series has been affected by the trend break applied between December quarter 2006 and March quarter 2007 and since that time the series has shown a large shift in level. Despite the March quarter 2008 showing a slight fall, the projections moving forward remain extremely strong.



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)												
2005-06	13 060	4 965	11 031	29 057	5 548	10 463	27 573	43 584	18 609	15 428	38 605	72 641
2006-07	16 283	4 079	14 100	34 461	5 836	9 186	28 069	43 090	22 118	13 264	42 169	77 552
2006-07												
December	4 131	1 189	3 017	8 337	1 709	2 498	6 951	11 158	5 841	3 687	9 967	19 495
March	3 879	899	3 471	8 249	1 278	2 084	6 504	9 865	5 156	2 983	9 975	18 114
June	4 711	821	4 794	10 326	1 743	2 444	7 883	12 071	6 454	3 265	12 678	22 397
2007-08												
September	4 232	926	3 760	8 919	1 502	2 085	6 823	10 409	5 735	3 011	10 583	19 328
December	5 194	1 015	4 654	10 863	1 862	2 681	7 516	12 058	7 056	3 696	12 170	22 921
March	4 670	1 065	3 610	9 345	1 570	2 129	6 103	9 802	6 241	3 195	9 713	19 148
ORIGINAL (Expected)												
2007-08												
3 mths to												
Jun(a)	7 715	1 090	4 675	13 480	2 246	2 648	7 236	12 130	9 961	3 739	11 910	25 610
Total fin year	21 812	4 097	16 698	42 608	7 180	9 542	27 678	44 400	28 992	13 639	44 376	87 007
2008-09												
Total fin year	26 100	3 911	16 104	46 115	7 468	7 638	23 614	38 720	33 569	11 549	39 718	84 835
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2006-07												
December	3 810	1 123	2 811	7 744	1 530	2 304	6 519	10 354	5 340	3 427	9 330	18 097
March	4 239	962	3 897	9 098	1 443	2 281	7 205	10 929	5 682	3 243	11 102	20 027
June	4 472	814	4 661	9 947	1 672	2 261	7 335	11 267	6 144	3 075	11 996	21 215
2007-08												
September	4 464	929	3 754	9 147	1 581	2 267	7 135	10 982	6 045	3 196	10 890	20 131
December	4 806	957	4 358	10 121	1 664	2 465	7 065	11 194	6 470	3 422	11 424	21 316
March	5 084	1 139	4 018	10 241	1 766	2 334	6 740	10 840	6 850	3 473	10 759	21 082
TREND (Actual)												
2006-07												
December	3 964	1 080	2 963	8 007	1 376	2 300	6 809	10 480	5 340	3 380	9 757	18 477
March	4 128	961	3 990	9 079	1 527	2 268	7 098	10 899	5 655	3 229	11 109	19 993
June	4 388	878	4 191	9 457	1 594	2 273	7 227	11 095	5 982	3 151	11 418	20 551
2007-08												
September	4 583	902	4 201	9 686	1 626	2 319	7 189	11 133	6 209	3 221	11 390	20 820
December	4 790	991	4 125	9 906	1 679	2 366	7 004	11 049	6 469	3 357	11 129	20 955
March	5 011	1 095	4 029	10 135	1 725	2 392	6 818	10 929	6 736	3 487	10 860	21 083

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

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

<i>Period</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manu- facturing</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale trade</i>	<i>Retail trade</i>	<i>Transport and storage</i>	<i>Finance and insurance</i>	<i>Property and business services</i>	<i>Other services</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Period</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)										
2005-06	18 609	15 428	2 461	3 015	4 448	9 062	3 412	8 976	7 230	72 641
2006-07	22 118	13 264	2 625	2 793	4 340	7 786	3 440	10 341	10 844	77 552
2006-07										
December	5 841	3 687	598	773	1 232	^ 1 817	951	2 370	2 227	19 495
March	5 156	2 983	^ 649	623	911	^ 1 739	795	2 467	2 790	18 114
June	6 454	3 265	^ 771	750	1 081	2 148	874	3 239	3 814	22 397
2007-08										
September	5 735	3 011	^ 753	748	1 188	1 769	787	2 549	2 790	19 328
December	7 056	3 696	851	802	1 382	1 978	885	2 992	3 281	22 921
March	6 241	3 195	673	624	815	1 752	630	2 212	3 007	19 148
ORIGINAL (Expected)										
2007-08										
3 mths to										
Jun(a)	9 961	3 739	592	822	1 061	2 221	769	2 797	3 648	25 610
Total fin year	28 992	13 639	2 868	2 996	4 446	7 720	3 070	10 550	12 727	87 007
2008-09										
Total fin year	33 569	11 549	2 030	2 247	4 040	8 233	2 574	9 019	11 576	84 835
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)										
2006-07										
December	5 340	3 427	541	697	1 099	1 697	886	2 319	2 091	18 097
March	5 682	3 243	706	709	1 095	1 955	924	2 784	2 929	20 027
June	6 144	3 075	715	716	1 058	1 982	807	2 930	3 788	21 215
2007-08										
September	6 045	3 196	834	773	1 166	1 856	802	2 593	2 866	20 131
December	6 470	3 422	777	722	1 228	1 854	827	2 924	3 092	21 316
March	6 850	3 473	732	707	995	1 990	695	2 481	3 159	21 082
TREND (Actual)										
2006-07										
December	5 340	3 380	626	678	1 090	1 896	870	2 478	2 119	18 477
March	5 655	3 229	664	713	1 076	1 896	880	2 676	3 204	19 993
June	5 982	3 151	741	733	1 115	1 901	851	2 816	3 261	20 551
2007-08										
September	6 209	3 221	786	741	1 145	1 909	812	2 800	3 197	20 820
December	6 469	3 357	780	733	1 139	1 896	776	2 708	3 097	20 955
March	6 736	3 487	761	714	1 098	1 924	744	2 612	3 007	21 083

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

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

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
2003-04	18 003	32 818	51 053	10 116	11 505	29 308	51 053
2004-05	20 521	37 088	57 848	10 747	12 796	34 065	57 848
2005-06	29 057	43 584	72 641	18 609	15 428	38 605	72 641
2006-07	32 307	44 243	76 550	21 080	13 150	42 320	76 550
2005-06							
March	6 595	10 344	16 956	4 615	3 549	8 802	16 956
June	8 458	11 406	19 829	5 684	3 820	10 340	19 829
2006-07							
September	7 235	10 145	17 380	4 520	3 297	9 566	17 380
December	7 863	11 359	19 222	5 597	3 644	9 983	19 222
March	7 704	10 188	17 892	4 897	2 962	10 032	17 892
June	9 505	12 551	22 057	6 066	3 248	12 739	22 057
2007-08							
September	8 098	10 880	18 978	5 333	2 968	10 675	18 978
December	9 805	12 799	22 604	6 562	3 694	12 344	22 604
March	8 265	10 467	18 733	5 711	3 153	9 865	18 733
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2005-06							
March	7 342	11 465	18 777	5 136	3 819	9 835	18 777
June	8 142	10 649	18 758	5 437	3 611	9 729	18 758
2006-07							
September	7 410	10 688	18 013	4 751	3 485	9 777	18 013
December	7 298	10 545	17 923	5 136	3 397	9 391	17 923
March	8 476	11 291	19 651	5 397	3 202	11 053	19 651
June	9 123	11 720	20 963	5 796	3 067	12 099	20 963
2007-08							
September	8 280	11 483	19 648	5 630	3 155	10 863	19 648
December	9 103	11 886	21 077	6 033	3 432	11 612	21 077
March	9 031	11 579	20 559	6 273	3 413	10 873	20 559
TREND							
2005-06							
March	7 581	11 049	18 612	5 004	3 830	9 785	18 612
June	7 696	10 894	18 557	5 167	3 640	9 762	18 557
2006-07							
September	7 566	10 653	18 178	5 089	3 496	9 601	18 178
December	7 631	10 719	18 339	5 127	3 348	9 853	18 339
March	(b) 8 353	(b) 11 227	(b) 19 581	5 374	3 196	(b) 11 013	(b) 19 581
June	8 683	11 534	20 217	5 639	3 128	11 448	20 217
2007-08							
September	8 797	11 679	20 473	5 803	3 202	11 468	20 473
December	8 873	11 699	20 572	5 998	3 333	11 241	20 572
March	8 986	11 680	20 648	6 206	3 453	10 981	20 648

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

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

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
2003-04	11.8	5.5	7.1	5.1	6.7	7.9	7.1
2004-05	14.0	13.0	13.3	6.2	11.2	16.2	13.3
2005-06	41.6	17.5	25.6	73.1	20.6	13.3	25.6
2006-07	11.2	1.5	5.4	13.3	-14.8	9.6	5.4
2005-06							
March	-14.5	-14.1	-14.2	-2.7	-16.0	-18.5	-14.2
June	28.2	10.3	16.9	23.2	7.6	17.5	16.9
2006-07							
September	-14.5	-11.1	-12.4	-20.5	-13.7	-7.5	-12.4
December	8.7	12.0	10.6	23.8	10.5	4.4	10.6
March	-2.0	-10.3	-6.9	-12.5	-18.7	0.5	-6.9
June	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.9	9.7	27.0	23.3
2007-08							
September	-14.8	-13.3	-14.0	-12.1	-8.6	-16.2	-14.0
December	21.1	17.6	19.1	23.1	24.5	15.6	19.1
March	-15.7	-18.2	-17.1	-13.0	-14.7	-20.1	-17.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2005-06							
March	2.3	2.5	1.9	18.8	-3.2	-3.0	1.9
June	10.9	-7.1	-0.1	5.9	-5.4	-1.1	-0.1
2006-07							
September	-9.0	0.4	-4.0	-12.6	-3.5	0.5	-4.0
December	-1.5	-1.3	-0.5	8.1	-2.5	-4.0	-0.5
March	16.1	7.1	9.6	5.1	-5.7	17.7	9.6
June	7.6	3.8	6.7	7.4	-4.2	9.5	6.7
2007-08							
September	-9.2	-2.0	-6.3	-2.9	2.8	-10.2	-6.3
December	9.9	3.5	7.3	7.2	8.8	6.9	7.3
March	-0.8	-2.6	-2.5	4.0	-0.6	-6.4	-2.5
TREND							
2005-06							
March	7.5	1.9	3.8	12.5	-3.2	2.8	3.8
June	1.5	-1.4	-0.3	3.3	-5.0	-0.2	-0.3
2006-07							
September	-1.7	-2.2	-2.0	-1.5	-3.9	-1.7	-2.0
December	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	-4.3	2.6	0.9
March	na	na	na	4.8	-4.5	na	na
June	3.9	2.7	3.2	4.9	-2.1	3.9	3.2
2007-08							
September	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.4	0.2	1.3
December	0.9	0.2	0.5	3.4	4.1	-2.0	0.5
March	1.3	-0.2	0.4	3.5	3.6	-2.3	0.4

na not available

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

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

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)							
2004-05	14 754	16 775	18 359	20 323	20 176	20 160	19 262
2005-06	16 846	18 724	22 499	25 096	27 036	28 279	29 057
2006-07	22 695	24 648	29 103	32 239	34 513	36 042	34 461
2007-08	33 848	38 112	41 574	43 570	43 197	42 608	nya
2008-09	41 902	46 115	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2004-05	1.31	1.15	1.05	0.95	0.95	0.96	1.00
2005-06	1.72	1.55	1.29	1.16	1.07	1.03	1.00
2006-07	1.52	1.40	1.18	1.07	1.00	0.96	1.00
5-year average	1.36	1.25	1.10	1.02	0.98	0.98	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
2004-05	26 927	28 423	30 675	33 645	35 442	37 661	38 293
2005-06	27 975	30 147	34 508	38 272	41 064	43 116	43 584
2006-07	30 603	32 916	34 530	37 575	39 411	42 294	43 090
2007-08	29 720	32 866	37 489	40 634	42 700	44 400	nya
2008-09	37 488	38 720	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2004-05	1.42	1.35	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.02	1.00
2005-06	1.56	1.45	1.26	1.14	1.06	1.01	1.00
2006-07	1.41	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.09	1.02	1.00
5-year average	1.37	1.28	1.19	1.10	1.06	1.01	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
2004-05	41 682	45 197	49 034	53 969	55 619	57 821	57 554
2005-06	44 819	48 871	57 005	63 368	68 101	71 396	72 641
2006-07	53 299	57 564	63 634	69 814	73 923	78 336	77 552
2007-08	63 568	70 978	79 062	84 205	85 898	87 007	nya
2008-09	79 392	84 835	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio) (a)							
2004-05	1.38	1.27	1.17	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.00
2005-06	1.62	1.49	1.27	1.15	1.07	1.02	1.00
2006-07	1.46	1.35	1.22	1.11	1.05	0.99	1.00
5-year average	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (Percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2004-05	-3.9	-1.1	-0.9	4.9	9.6	13.9	12.3
2005-06	7.5	8.1	16.3	17.4	22.4	23.5	26.2
2006-07	18.9	17.8	11.6	10.2	8.5	9.7	6.8
2007-08	19.3	23.3	24.2	20.6	16.2	11.1	nya
2008-09	24.9	19.5	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

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

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current prices

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

2004-05	10 192	10 937	11 226	11 784	10 998	10 950	10 253
2005-06	9 795	10 817	12 759	14 598	16 025	17 785	18 609
2006-07	15 298	17 100	18 260	20 858	24 073	23 396	22 118
2007-08	26 691	26 970	28 450	29 230	30 001	28 992	nya
2008-09	30 595	33 569	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

MINING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

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

MANUFACTURING (\$ million)

2004-05	9 853	10 915	12 133	12 937	12 928	12 895	12 681
2005-06	11 095	12 684	14 024	15 046	15 598	15 682	15 428
2006-07	11 651	11 293	12 471	13 067	13 071	13 718	13 264
2007-08	9 343	10 218	11 618	12 517	13 170	13 639	nya
2008-09	10 939	11 549	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio) (a)

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

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)

2004-05	21 637	23 346	25 676	29 247	31 693	33 976	34 620
2005-06	23 929	25 370	30 222	33 724	36 478	37 929	38 605
2006-07	26 350	29 171	32 903	35 890	36 779	41 221	42 169
2007-08	27 534	33 791	38 995	42 457	42 727	44 376	nya
2008-09	37 858	39 718	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio) (a)

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

nya not yet available

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

7

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

Financial Year	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	31 December (collected in September Survey)	30 June (collected in March Survey)	31 December (collected in June Survey)	30 June (collected in December Survey)
TYPE OF ASSET				
Buildings and structures				
2005-06	1.07	1.10	1.14	1.15
2006-07	0.97	0.87	1.06	1.00
2007-08	0.91	nya	0.92	nya
5-year average	0.95	0.93	1.01	0.97
Equipment, plant and machinery				
2005-06	1.05	1.04	1.22	1.13
2006-07	1.05	1.07	1.15	1.20
2007-08	1.06	nya	1.17	nya
5-year average	1.04	1.05	1.16	1.13
Total				
2005-06	1.06	1.07	1.19	1.14
2006-07	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.10
2007-08	0.99	nya	1.04	nya
5-year average	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.07
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2005-06	1.10	1.17	1.21	1.33
2006-07	1.03	0.83	1.08	0.86
2007-08	0.91	nya	0.88	nya
5-year average	0.94	0.89	0.99	0.94
Manufacturing				
2005-06	0.99	0.94	1.09	0.98
2006-07	1.00	0.88	1.08	1.03
2007-08	0.98	nya	1.14	nya
5-year average	0.93	0.93	1.04	1.01
Other selected industries				
2005-06	1.07	1.07	1.23	1.13
2006-07	1.00	1.08	1.14	1.31
2007-08	1.04	nya	1.11	nya
5-year average	1.07	1.08	1.17	1.16
Total				
2005-06	1.06	1.07	1.19	1.14
2006-07	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.10
2007-08	0.99	nya	1.04	nya
5-year average	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.07

nya not yet available

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

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	4 084	2 670	2 363	969	3 793	167	1 520	78	15 645
2004-05	4 820	3 161	3 033	992	5 135	430	1 534	158	19 262
2005-06	5 979	4 370	4 845	1 464	10 142	276	1 748	233	29 057
2006-07	5 966	5 405	5 586	2 068	13 224	282	1 712	219	34 461
2005-06									
March	1 111	997	1 132	291	2 509	62	446	**64	6 612
June	1 427	1 260	1 451	^508	3 554	^55	362	*42	8 658
2006-07									
September	1 147	1 242	1 362	382	2 843	^39	494	^40	7 549
December	1 238	1 238	1 393	532	3 420	^54	405	*58	8 337
March	1 519	1 296	1 183	451	3 214	96	434	^56	8 249
June	2 062	1 628	1 648	702	3 747	93	^379	^66	10 326
2007-08									
September	1 551	1 475	1 395	^552	3 410	^76	396	^64	8 919
December	2 046	1 751	1 770	^692	4 095	88	387	^35	10 863
March	1 520	1 410	1 542	682	3 908	84	155	44	9 345
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
March	1 330	1 109	1 299	362	2 714	np	np	np	7 328
June	1 292	1 241	1 368	422	3 403	np	np	np	8 308
2006-07									
September	1 174	1 211	1 440	428	2 963	np	np	np	7 724
December	1 143	1 169	1 244	488	3 206	np	np	np	7 744
March	1 823	1 446	1 354	557	3 456	np	np	np	9 098
June	1 861	1 593	1 549	581	3 567	np	np	np	9 947
2007-08									
September	1 590	1 446	1 482	617	3 586	np	np	np	9 147
December	1 886	1 649	1 581	639	3 847	np	np	np	10 121
March	1 830	1 576	1 766	837	4 181	np	np	np	10 241
TREND									
2005-06									
March	1 446	1 146	1 311	373	2 771	61	442	52	7 534
June	1 251	1 193	1 385	406	3 084	50	430	46	7 849
2006-07									
September	1 176	1 201	1 356	445	3 189	47	423	46	7 898
December	1 270	1 242	1 303	477	3 223	58	424	48	8 007
March	(a)1 680	(a)1 426	(a)1 417	(a)558	(a)3 396	(a)84	(a)429	(a)64	(a)9 079
June	1 771	1 508	1 448	577	3 535	90	415	63	9 457
2007-08									
September	1 776	1 552	1 530	617	3 670	86	380	56	9 686
December	1 785	1 575	1 613	689	3 867	83	312	47	9 906
March	1 830	1 594	1 699	770	4 058	84	233	39	10 135

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

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

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

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

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

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	10 287	9 198	6 612	2 978	5 124	533	381	489	35 602
2004-05	11 986	9 648	7 306	2 993	4 815	698	316	534	38 293
2005-06	12 606	11 111	8 677	3 089	6 329	875	402	496	43 584
2006-07	11 638	10 964	9 733	2 860	6 493	552	400	451	43 090
2005-06									
March	2 863	2 713	2 233	689	1 452	^ 187	^ 112	^ 105	10 355
June	3 086	2 835	2 459	^ 762	1 647	^ 206	^ 87	^ 140	11 221
2006-07									
September	2 729	2 689	2 264	656	1 282	131	^ 119	^ 128	9 997
December	3 044	2 979	2 338	844	1 656	^ 146	^ 52	^ 97	11 158
March	2 434	2 636	2 359	612	1 524	^ 122	^ 67	^ 111	9 865
June	3 430	2 659	2 773	747	2 032	153	^ 162	^ 115	12 071
2007-08									
September	2 942	2 584	2 365	541	1 613	116	^ 158	90	10 409
December	3 471	2 852	2 647	681	1 916	^ 215	^ 186	92	12 058
March	2 710	2 258	2 404	511	1 558	^ 138	139	^ 83	9 802
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
March	3 213	2 933	2 434	781	1 610	np	np	np	11 483
June	2 876	2 786	2 221	710	1 542	np	np	np	10 481
2006-07									
September	2 841	2 771	2 383	743	1 363	np	np	np	10 527
December	2 823	2 742	2 291	725	1 526	np	np	np	10 354
March	2 746	2 843	2 551	694	1 683	np	np	np	10 929
June	3 191	2 616	2 509	698	1 887	np	np	np	11 267
2007-08									
September	3 069	2 669	2 485	613	1 730	np	np	np	10 982
December	3 212	2 621	2 609	583	1 771	np	np	np	11 194
March	3 060	2 432	2 583	579	1 717	np	np	np	10 840
TREND									
2005-06									
March	3 107	2 840	2 267	767	1 588	215	113	124	11 036
June	2 972	2 835	2 329	746	1 500	182	107	124	10 793
2006-07									
September	2 822	2 790	2 333	727	1 455	151	86	121	10 481
December	2 775	2 760	2 372	719	1 523	134	74	115	10 480
March	(a)2 907	(a)2 757	(a)2 475	(a)711	(a)1 690	(a)132	(a)93	(a)110	(a)10 899
June	3 032	2 708	2 510	671	1 794	137	127	104	11 095
2007-08									
September	3 128	2 642	2 539	629	1 791	150	160	98	11 133
December	3 148	2 570	2 562	593	1 755	163	171	91	11 049
March	3 104	2 511	2 593	568	1 715	169	172	88	10 929

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	14 371	11 869	8 975	3 947	8 917	700	1 901	567	51 247
2004-05	16 805	12 809	10 339	3 985	9 950	1 127	1 849	692	57 554
2005-06	18 585	15 481	13 522	4 553	16 471	1 151	2 150	729	72 641
2006-07	17 604	16 369	15 319	4 927	19 717	834	2 112	670	77 552
2005-06									
March	3 974	3 709	3 366	980	3 961	^ 249	558	^ 169	16 967
June	4 513	4 095	3 909	^ 1 270	5 201	^ 260	449	^ 182	19 879
2006-07									
September	3 876	3 931	3 625	1 038	4 125	170	612	^ 167	17 546
December	4 283	4 218	3 731	1 377	5 076	^ 200	457	^ 155	19 495
March	3 953	3 933	3 542	1 063	4 737	218	501	^ 166	18 114
June	5 492	4 287	4 421	1 449	5 779	246	^ 541	182	22 397
2007-08									
September	4 493	4 058	3 761	1 093	5 023	192	554	155	19 328
December	5 517	4 603	4 417	1 372	6 011	303	572	127	22 921
March	4 229	3 668	3 947	1 194	5 467	222	294	^ 127	19 148
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
March	4 543	4 042	3 733	1 143	4 324	271	610	177	18 810
June	4 168	4 027	3 589	1 132	4 945	241	452	168	18 789
2006-07									
September	4 015	3 982	3 823	1 171	4 326	185	593	174	18 251
December	3 966	3 911	3 535	1 213	4 732	186	438	154	18 097
March	4 569	4 289	3 905	1 251	5 139	232	540	176	20 027
June	5 052	4 209	4 058	1 279	5 454	232	536	170	21 215
2007-08									
September	4 659	4 115	3 967	1 230	5 316	205	542	159	20 131
December	5 098	4 270	4 190	1 222	5 618	280	545	125	21 316
March	4 890	4 008	4 349	1 416	5 898	240	330	134	21 082
TREND									
2005-06									
March	4 553	3 986	3 578	1 140	4 359	276	555	176	18 435
June	4 223	4 028	3 714	1 152	4 584	232	537	170	18 540
2006-07									
September	3 998	3 991	3 689	1 172	4 644	198	509	167	18 332
December	4 045	4 002	3 675	1 196	4 746	192	498	163	18 477
March	(a) 4 587	(a) 4 183	(a) 3 892	(a) 1 269	(a) 5 086	(a) 216	(a) 522	(a) 174	(a) 19 993
June	4 803	4 216	3 958	1 248	5 329	227	542	167	20 551
2007-08									
September	4 904	4 194	4 069	1 246	5 461	236	540	154	20 820
December	4 933	4 145	4 175	1 282	5 622	246	483	138	20 955
March	4 934	4 105	4 292	1 338	5 773	253	405	127	21 083

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	4 684	3 071	2 721	1 117	4 374	191	1 745	90	18 003
2004-05	5 119	3 366	3 233	1 058	5 484	456	1 629	167	20 521
2005-06	5 979	4 370	4 845	1 464	10 142	276	1 748	233	29 057
2006-07	5 584	5 068	5 240	1 936	12 400	264	1 609	205	32 307
2005-06									
March	1 105	994	1 130	290	2 509	61	444	63	6 595
June	1 391	1 230	1 417	497	3 479	53	353	41	8 458
2006-07									
September	1 098	1 190	1 305	367	2 727	37	473	38	7 235
December	1 167	1 168	1 313	502	3 226	51	381	54	7 863
March	1 419	1 211	1 105	421	3 000	90	406	52	7 704
June	1 899	1 499	1 517	646	3 447	86	349	61	9 505
2007-08									
September	1 410	1 339	1 267	501	3 094	69	360	58	8 098
December	1 848	1 581	1 598	624	3 694	79	349	32	9 805
March	1 345	1 247	1 364	604	3 455	74	137	39	8 265
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
March	1 328	1 107	1 301	367	2 725	np	np	np	7 342
June	1 261	1 213	1 340	419	3 344	np	np	np	8 142
2006-07									
September	1 121	1 159	1 381	415	2 850	np	np	np	7 410
December	1 073	1 100	1 173	463	3 031	np	np	np	7 298
March	1 691	1 347	1 263	522	3 232	np	np	np	8 476
June	1 700	1 462	1 423	536	3 286	np	np	np	9 123
2007-08									
September	1 432	1 309	1 343	562	3 260	np	np	np	8 280
December	1 689	1 484	1 425	578	3 476	np	np	np	9 103
March	1 606	1 389	1 559	743	3 702	np	np	np	9 031
TREND									
2005-06									
March	1 443	1 141	1 309	376	2 773	61	440	50	7 581
June	1 224	1 167	1 357	402	3 032	49	421	44	7 696
2006-07									
September	1 124	1 152	1 304	431	3 075	45	406	45	7 566
December	1 191	1 170	1 232	453	3 052	55	401	45	7 631
March	(b)1 553	(b)1 325	(b)1 318	(b)522	(b)3 169	(b)78	(b)401	(b)59	(b)8 353
June	1 620	1 385	1 331	533	3 260	83	383	59	8 683
2007-08									
September	1 605	1 408	1 390	563	3 341	79	347	52	8 797
December	1 590	1 411	1 447	620	3 477	75	281	43	8 873
March	1 613	1 412	1 503	686	3 615	74	204	32	8 986

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	9 358	8 437	6 144	2 775	4 835	495	353	437	32 818
2004-05	11 537	9 326	7 095	2 912	4 712	679	306	509	37 088
2005-06	12 606	11 111	8 677	3 089	6 329	875	402	496	43 584
2006-07	12 024	11 275	9 972	2 921	6 608	565	408	469	44 243
2005-06									
March	2 862	2 709	2 231	689	1 451	187	112	104	10 344
June	3 149	2 878	2 493	774	1 672	208	89	144	11 406
2006-07									
September	2 783	2 730	2 289	664	1 294	133	121	131	10 145
December	3 118	3 038	2 373	855	1 674	148	53	100	11 359
March	2 536	2 730	2 427	629	1 554	126	69	116	10 188
June	3 587	2 778	2 883	773	2 087	158	165	121	12 551
2007-08									
September	3 099	2 713	2 471	561	1 658	121	162	95	10 880
December	3 711	3 053	2 798	717	2 001	226	194	99	12 799
March	2 918	2 426	2 573	543	1 623	146	145	91	10 467
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
March	3 209	2 929	2 431	782	1 612	np	np	np	11 465
June	2 935	2 827	2 251	722	1 570	np	np	np	10 649
2006-07									
September	2 903	2 812	2 409	753	1 384	np	np	np	10 688
December	2 900	2 794	2 332	734	1 551	np	np	np	10 545
March	2 871	2 940	2 624	713	1 726	np	np	np	11 291
June	3 350	2 729	2 608	721	1 947	np	np	np	11 720
2007-08									
September	3 246	2 799	2 593	635	1 788	np	np	np	11 483
December	3 447	2 802	2 768	614	1 859	np	np	np	11 886
March	3 309	2 609	2 762	615	1 797	np	np	np	11 579
TREND									
2005-06									
March	3 157	2 878	2 296	780	1 607	217	112	127	11 049
June	3 020	2 867	2 351	756	1 520	183	108	127	10 894
2006-07									
September	2 878	2 828	2 359	735	1 477	153	87	123	10 653
December	2 864	2 823	2 419	732	1 553	137	77	118	10 719
March	(b)3 026	(b)2 843	(b)2 543	(b)728	(b)1 731	(b)135	(b)96	(b)114	(b)11 227
June	3 187	2 822	2 604	692	1 849	141	132	108	11 534
2007-08									
September	3 318	2 783	2 660	654	1 858	156	167	103	11 679
December	3 371	2 735	2 712	622	1 832	171	180	97	11 699
March	3 357	2 692	2 770	603	1 802	179	182	96	11 680

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

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

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

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE—Chain volume measures(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2003-04	13 980	11 522	8 914	3 895	9 390	694	2 098	541	51 053
2004-05	16 679	12 712	10 371	3 990	10 267	1 119	1 930	681	57 848
2005-06	18 585	15 481	13 522	4 553	16 471	1 151	2 150	729	72 641
2006-07	17 608	16 343	15 213	4 857	19 009	829	2 017	674	76 550
2005-06									
March	3 983	3 707	3 367	982	3 954	248	556	167	16 956
June	4 545	4 104	3 909	1 264	5 131	262	442	186	19 829
2006-07									
September	3 881	3 920	3 594	1 031	4 021	170	593	169	17 380
December	4 286	4 206	3 686	1 357	4 900	199	435	154	19 222
March	3 955	3 941	3 532	1 050	4 554	216	475	168	17 892
June	5 486	4 277	4 400	1 418	5 534	244	514	183	22 057
2007-08									
September	4 508	4 052	3 737	1 062	4 753	190	522	154	18 978
December	5 559	4 634	4 396	1 341	5 695	305	543	131	22 604
March	4 264	3 673	3 938	1 147	5 078	221	282	130	18 733
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2005-06									
March	4 551	4 039	3 735	1 149	4 332	270	607	170	18 777
June	4 202	4 035	3 588	1 136	4 893	241	444	172	18 758
2006-07									
September	4 024	3 971	3 791	1 168	4 234	184	576	177	18 013
December	3 972	3 894	3 505	1 197	4 582	185	418	152	17 923
March	4 562	4 287	3 887	1 235	4 958	231	513	172	19 651
June	5 050	4 191	4 031	1 257	5 234	229	510	172	20 963
2007-08									
September	4 678	4 108	3 936	1 197	5 047	203	514	161	19 648
December	5 136	4 286	4 193	1 192	5 335	281	519	129	21 077
March	4 915	3 998	4 321	1 358	5 499	240	321	133	20 559
TREND									
2005-06									
March	4 604	4 019	3 604	1 155	4 374	278	553	177	18 612
June	4 247	4 032	3 707	1 155	4 541	232	529	171	18 557
2006-07									
September	4 007	3 978	3 661	1 164	4 545	198	493	168	18 178
December	4 076	3 997	3 650	1 186	4 605	193	477	162	18 339
March	(b)4 572	(b)4 167	(b)3 859	(b)1 249	(b)4 900	(b)213	(b)497	(b)172	(b)19 581
June	4 807	4 207	3 936	1 225	5 109	225	514	167	20 217
2007-08									
September	4 924	4 192	4 049	1 217	5 198	235	514	155	20 473
December	4 961	4 146	4 158	1 243	5 309	246	462	140	20 572
March	4 970	4 102	4 273	1 289	5 427	255	391	129	20 648

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

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

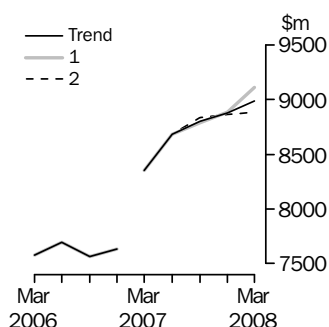
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

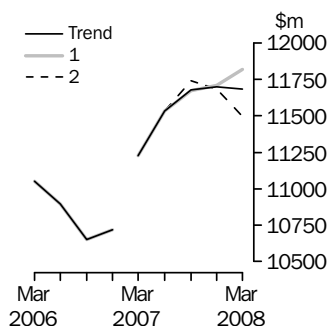
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next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

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



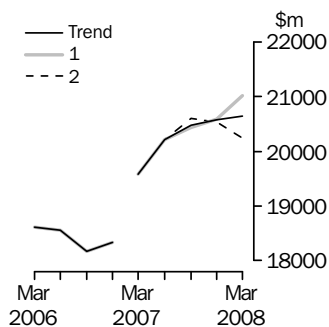
	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:			
	\$m	%	(1) rises by 6.7% on this quarter		(2) falls by 6.7% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2007						
June	8 683	3.9	8 683	3.9	8 683	3.9
September	8 797	1.3	8 790	1.2	8 836	1.8
December	8 873	0.9	8 881	1.0	8 863	0.3
2008						
March	8 986	1.3	9 113	2.6	8 887	0.3

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	%
2007						
June	11 534	2.7	11 534	2.7	11 534	2.7
September	11 679	1.3	11 671	1.2	11 738	1.8
December	11 699	0.2	11 706	0.3	11 682	-0.5
2008						
March	11 680	-0.2	11 817	0.9	11 496	-1.6

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	%
2007						
June	20 217	3.2	20 217	3.2	20 217	3.2
September	20 473	1.3	20 438	1.1	20 600	1.9
December	20 572	0.5	20 592	0.8	20 536	-0.3
2008						
March	20 648	0.4	21 023	2.1	20 244	-1.4

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

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

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

STATISTICAL UNIT

8 In the Survey of New Capital Expenditure, the statistical unit used to represent

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

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

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

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

Period to which reported data relates

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

13 This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

years (12 months ending 30 June) which are presented in tables 5 and 6 of this publication. For example, as the previous table shows for 2007-2008:

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

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

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

SAMPLE REVISION

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

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

18 Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which adjustments apply are small in size. As an indication of the size of these adjustments, in the March quarter 2008 they represented about 0.2% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

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

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

DERIVATION AND
USEFULNESS OF
REALISATION RATIOS

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

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

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

48 Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

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

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS *continued*

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

52 Users may also wish to refer the following publications:

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

53 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

ABS WEBSITE

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS

LEVEL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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

EXAMPLE OF USE

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

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

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

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

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

na not available

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

EXAMPLE OF USE

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

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

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

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

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

na not available

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE

TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS

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

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE *continued*

TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS
continued

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

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

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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