

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

STATE
ESTIMATES

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 13 JUNE 2000

MARCH QTR KEY FIGURES

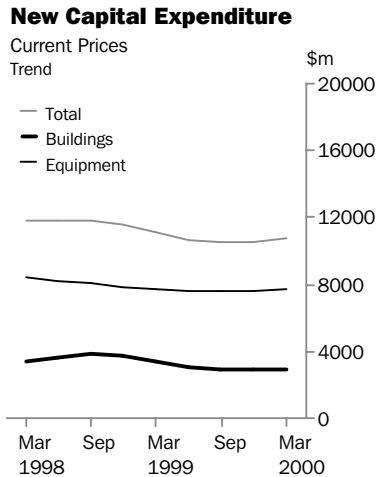
TREND ESTIMATES	Mar Qtr 2000 \$m	% change Dec Qtr 1999 to Mar Qtr 2000	% change Mar Qtr 1999 to Mar Qtr 2000
New South Wales	3 855	6.3	6.6
Victoria	2 738	-1.5	-3.6
Queensland	2 065	10.3	6.4
South Australia	621	5.8	11.9
Western Australia	1 187	-9.0	-25.5
Tasmania	99	-4.8	-10.8
Northern Territory	150	-23.9	-41.4
Australian Capital Territory	111	20.7	27.6
Australia	10 725	2.0	-3.4

MARCH QTR KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE - TREND ESTIMATES

- For New South Wales, expenditure (in current prices) increased by \$230m (6.3%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 4.4% and equipment by 7.0%.
- For Victoria, expenditure decreased by \$43m (1.5%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 1.9% and equipment by 1.4%.
- For Queensland, expenditure increased by \$192m (10.3%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 23.5% and equipment by 3.8%.
- For South Australia, expenditure increased by \$34m (5.8%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 16.4% and equipment by 2.6%.
- For Western Australia, expenditure decreased by \$117m (9.0%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 7.4% and equipment by 9.6%.
- For Tasmania, expenditure decreased by \$5m (4.8%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 20.0% and equipment by 2.2%.
- For Northern Territory, expenditure decreased by \$47m (23.9%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 37.8% while expenditure on equipment rose by 1.4%.
- For Australian Capital Territory, expenditure increased by \$19m (20.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings rose by 14.3% and equipment by 22.5%.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Michael Sharpe on Sydney 02 9268 417, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.



NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2000

19 September 2000

September 2000

19 December 2000



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.



IMPACT OF THE NEW TAX SYSTEM ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

The goods and services tax (GST) will come into effect from 1 July 2000. The GST will replace the existing wholesale sales tax (WST) which is currently included in the value of much of the expenditure measured in the Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

Businesses in the survey have been asked to report expected expenditure for the 2000–2001 financial year based on the cost to them under The New Tax System. That is, they should deduct the WST, where it is currently paid on capital items, but not add on the 10% GST, where this amount can be returned to the business as a tax credit. Therefore, if they report on the correct basis, expenditure in current price terms on the same volume of capital would be lower than if the changes in tax arrangements had not taken place.

The basis for businesses reporting expenditure for periods prior to 30 June 2000 is unchanged.

Investigations have shown that the majority of businesses have been unable to report expected expenditure on the requested basis because their capital expenditure budgets are not sufficiently detailed at this stage to take account of expected price changes. This being the case, users should be cautious when analysing estimates for 2000–2001. It should be noted, however, that there is always a degree of imprecision in the early estimates of expected expenditure for any financial year.

From the September quarter 2000, chain volume measures will remove the effects of these tax-related price changes on the time series' of actual capital expenditure contained in this publication. Comparisons of expected expenditure will continue to be affected by price change over time.



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.



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.

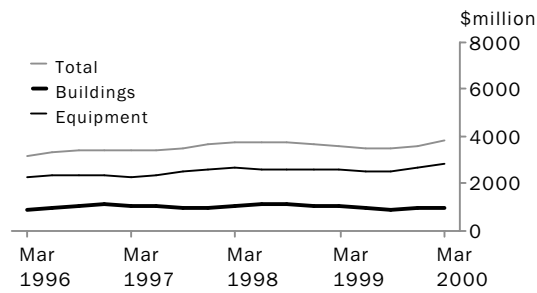


W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Trend

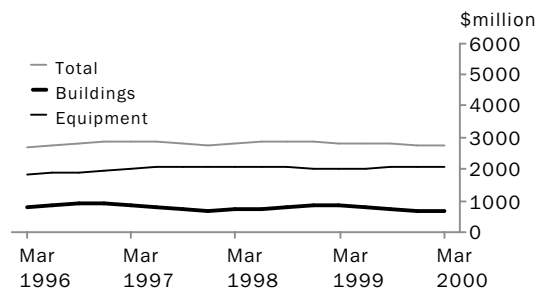
QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

NEW SOUTH WALES



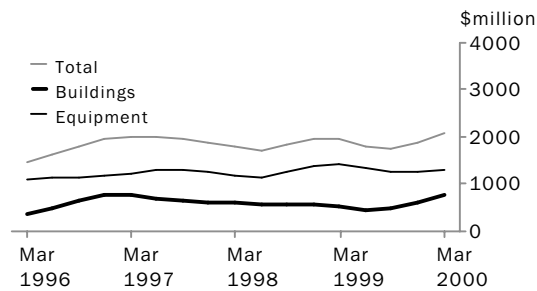
Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for New South Wales has increased by 6.6%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 2.5% while equipment has increased by 10.3%.

VICTORIA



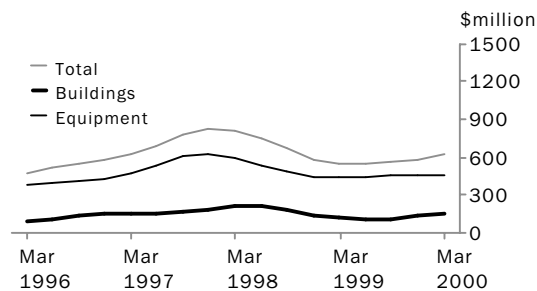
Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for Victoria has decreased by 3.6%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 19.2% while equipment has increased by 2.9%.

QUEENSLAND



Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for Queensland has increased by 6.4%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 44.7% while equipment has decreased by 7.8%.

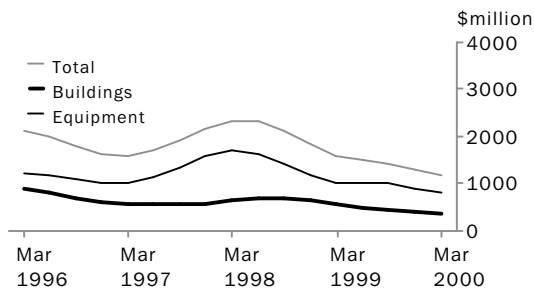
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for South Australia has increased by 11.9%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 33.3% and equipment by 6.2%.

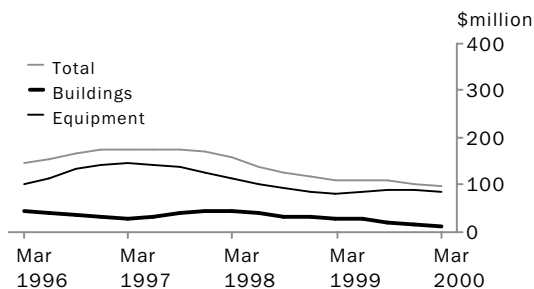
QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

WESTERN AUSTRALIA



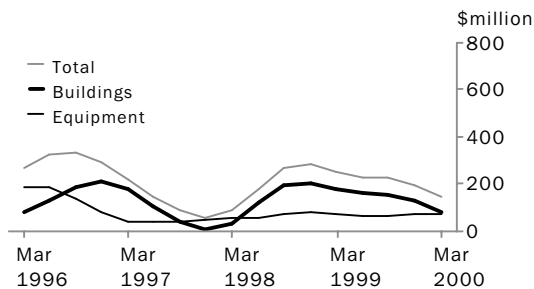
Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for Western Australia has decreased by 25.5%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 35.3% and equipment by 20.3%.

TASMANIA



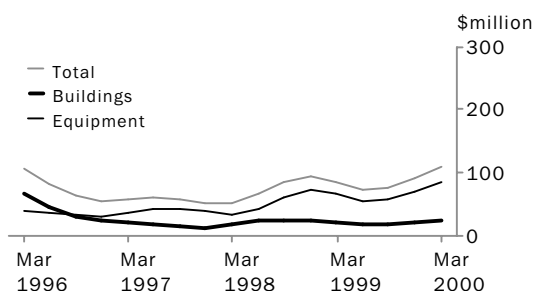
Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for Tasmania has decreased by 10.8%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 60.0% while equipment has increased by 7.4%.

NORTHERN TERRITORY



Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for Northern Territory has decreased by 41.4%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 55.9% and equipment by 7.8%.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



Since March quarter 1999, total expenditure for Australian Capital Territory has increased by 27.6%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 20.0% and equipment by 29.9%.

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)							
1997-1998	13 150	33 060	46 210	11 029	10 996	24 185	46 210
1998-1999	13 697	30 910	44 607	8 718	9 417	26 472	44 607
1998-1999							
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
1999-2000							
September	3 135	7 521	10 657	1 823	2 338	6 496	10 657
December	2 872	7 854	10 727	1 258	2 644	6 825	10 727
March	2 767	6 923	9 690	964	2 260	6 466	9 690
ORIGINAL (Expected)							
1999-2000							
3 mths to June	3 920	8 619	12 539	1 500	2 739	8 300	12 539
Total 1999-2000	12 694	30 918	43 612	5 545	9 981	28 086	43 612
2000-2001							
12 mths to June	9 418	25 289	34 707	5 487	9 185	20 034	34 707
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
1997-1998	13 139	33 042	46 181	11 031	10 965	24 185	46 181
1998-1999	13 768	31 061	44 829	8 740	9 476	26 613	44 829
1998-1999							
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
1999-2000							
September	3 289	7 859	11 148	1 894	2 472	6 782	11 148
December	2 557	7 456	10 013	1 146	2 533	6 334	10 013
March	3 150	7 811	10 961	1 069	2 496	7 396	10 961
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)							
1997-1998	13 342	33 099	46 441	10 958	10 933	24 550	46 441
1998-1999	13 948	31 211	45 159	8 861	9 710	26 588	45 159
1998-1999							
December	3 697	7 858	11 555	2 295	2 477	6 783	11 555
March	3 376	7 728	11 104	2 073	2 372	6 659	11 104
June	3 052	7 612	10 664	1 895	2 330	6 439	10 664
1999-2000							
September	2 921	7 578	10 499	1 647	2 378	6 474	10 499
December	2 904	7 612	10 516	1 337	2 471	6 708	10 516
March	2 974	7 751	10 725	1 071	2 563	7 091	10 725

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							
1997-1998	13 151	33 060	46 210	11 029	10 995	24 185	46 210
1998-1999	13 316	30 500	43 815	8 390	9 188	26 237	43 815
1998-1999							
December	3 997	7 634	11 632	2 321	2 466	6 845	11 632
March	2 968	7 248	10 216	1 830	2 259	6 127	10 216
June	2 711	7 956	10 668	1 769	2 267	6 632	10 668
1999-2000							
September	2 999	7 725	10 724	1 747	2 336	6 641	10 724
December	2 728	8 184	10 912	1 200	2 655	7 057	10 912
March	2 614	7 299	9 913	917	2 279	6 717	9 913
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
1997-1998	13 151	33 060	46 210	11 029	10 995	24 185	46 210
1998-1999	13 316	30 500	43 815	8 430	9 188	26 237	43 815
1998-1999							
December	3 494	7 207	10 702	2 092	2 310	6 309	10 702
March	3 351	8 139	11 493	2 045	2 480	6 979	11 493
June	2 609	7 183	9 794	1 719	2 029	6 057	9 794
1999-2000							
September	3 202	8 079	11 273	1 815	2 533	6 924	11 273
December	2 378	7 776	10 148	1 094	2 506	6 547	10 148
March	2 981	8 247	11 221	1 018	2 517	7 685	11 221
TREND ESTIMATES							
1997-1998	13 308	33 102	46 414	10 950	10 916	24 546	46 414
1998-1999	13 419	30 674	44 089	8 551	9 354	26 221	44 089
1998-1999							
December	3 538	7 631	11 168	2 214	2 345	6 620	11 168
March	3 245	7 602	10 849	1 991	2 287	6 581	10 849
June	2 944	7 654	10 598	1 819	2 305	6 481	10 598
1999-2000							
September	2 799	7 782	10 581	1 579	2 386	6 619	10 581
December	2 757	7 943	10 695	1 277	2 488	6 929	10 695
March	2 794	8 196	10 987	1 025	2 568	7 360	10 987

(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)									
1997-1998	4 200	2 858	2 490	792	2 438	169	131	73	13 150
1998-1999	4 147	3 210	2 066	529	2 395	130	1 133	87	13 697
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	984	799	504	125	430	14	264	17	3 135
December	912	710	609	117	396	15	90	23	2 872
March	952	595	628	157	349	14	51	21	2 767
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
1997-1998	10 405	8 185	4 904	2 400	6 323	477	201	163	33 060
1998-1999	10 246	8 141	5 324	1 747	4 570	345	297	240	30 910
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	2 507	2 034	1 228	500	1 050	83	64	56	7 521
December	2 730	2 260	1 237	413	946	98	99	71	7 854
March	2 585	1 805	1 164	445	732	74	47	71	6 923
TOTAL (\$ million)									
1997-1998	14 605	11 044	7 395	3 192	8 760	646	332	236	46 210
1998-1999	14 393	11 352	7 390	2 277	6 965	475	1 430	327	44 607
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	3 491	2 832	1 732	625	1 480	97	328	72	10 657
December	3 641	2 970	1 846	530	1 342	114	190	93	10 727
March	3 536	2 400	1 792	602	1 081	87	98	92	9 690
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
1997-1998	6.9	-3.9	-2.7	23.8	32.4	-6.0	-65.3	0.2	5.4
1998-1999	-1.4	2.8	-0.1	-28.7	-20.5	-26.5	330.4	38.6	-3.5
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	-3.0	-1.2	-5.0	24.0	0.2	-22.0	102.6	0.5	0.3
December	4.3	4.9	6.6	-15.2	-9.3	17.5	-42.1	29.4	0.7
March	-2.9	-19.2	-2.9	13.6	-19.4	-23.3	-48.5	-1.2	-9.7

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)									
1997-1998	4 179	2 858	2 489	792	2 421	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13 139
1998-1999	4 149	3 246	2 119	527	2 423	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13 768
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	1 058	818	513	132	477	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 289
December	814	632	575	104	364	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2 557
March	1 087	676	829	184	358	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 150
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
1997-1998	10 415	8 156	4 898	2 404	6 321	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	33 042
1998-1999	10 302	8 143	5 378	1 766	4 591	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	31 061
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	2 628	2 159	1 270	562	1 078	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 859
December	2 565	2 100	1 271	349	915	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 456
March	2 939	2 024	1 315	509	764	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 811
TOTAL (\$ million)									
1997-1998	14 593	11 015	7 387	3 198	8 742	653	333	232	46 181
1998-1999	14 452	11 389	7 497	2 294	7 015	477	1 431	335	44 829
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	3 686	2 977	1 783	694	1 555	101	333	74	11 148
December	3 379	2 732	1 846	453	1 279	117	158	99	10 013
March	4 026	2 700	2 144	693	1 122	90	128	109	10 961
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
1997-1998	6.7	-3.8	-3.7	23.4	32.1	-5.5	-65.2	-1.3	5.4
1998-1999	-1.0	3.4	1.5	-28.3	-19.8	-27.0	329.7	44.4	-2.9
1998-1999									
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
1999-2000									
September	12.2	11.1	15.5	45.2	9.1	-12.2	113.5	25.4	13.5
December	-8.3	-8.2	3.5	-34.7	-17.7	15.8	-52.6	33.8	-10.2
March	19.1	-1.2	16.1	53.0	-12.3	-23.1	-19.0	10.1	9.5

(a) See paragraphs 32 and 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)									
1997-1998	4 221	2 877	2 456	776	2 489	168	207	69	13 342
1998-1999	4 197	3 275	2 131	553	2 396	124	740	88	13 948
1998-1999									
December	1 085	841	571	144	649	33	203	24	3 697
March	1 026	830	523	117	558	30	179	20	3 376
June	960	787	466	106	486	27	161	18	3 052
1999-2000									
September	938	732	499	113	440	21	159	19	2 921
December	958	684	613	134	390	15	127	21	2 904
March	1 000	671	757	156	361	12	79	24	2 974
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
1997-1998	10 408	8 309	4 867	2 389	6 268	481	211	159	33 099
1998-1999	10 318	8 150	5 411	1 810	4 638	341	301	256	31 211
1998-1999									
December	2 590	2 029	1 398	440	1 169	85	83	72	7 858
March	2 589	2 009	1 418	438	1 036	81	77	67	7 728
June	2 551	2 050	1 340	445	1 021	84	68	56	7 612
1999-2000									
September	2 570	2 097	1 262	452	1 003	90	67	57	7 578
December	2 667	2 097	1 260	453	914	89	70	71	7 612
March	2 855	2 067	1 308	465	826	87	71	87	7 751
TOTAL (\$ million)									
1997-1998	14 628	11 186	7 324	3 166	8 756	649	418	228	46 441
1998-1999	14 516	11 425	7 542	2 363	7 033	466	1 043	344	45 159
1998-1999									
December	3 675	2 870	1 969	584	1 818	118	286	96	11 555
March	3 615	2 839	1 941	555	1 594	111	256	87	11 104
June	3 511	2 837	1 806	551	1 507	111	229	74	10 664
1999-2000									
September	3 508	2 829	1 761	565	1 443	111	226	76	10 499
December	3 625	2 781	1 873	587	1 304	104	197	92	10 516
March	3 855	2 738	2 065	621	1 187	99	150	111	10 725
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
1997-1998	6.7	-2.0	-5.7	29.8	29.7	-7.0	-58.1	-2.6	5.6
1998-1999	-0.8	2.1	3.0	-25.4	-19.7	-28.2	149.5	50.9	-2.8
1998-1999									
December	-1.1	-0.3	7.8	-13.2	-14.0	-6.3	5.1	10.3	-2.4
March	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-5.0	-12.3	-5.9	-10.5	-9.4	-3.9
June	-2.9	-0.1	-7.0	-0.7	-5.5	0.0	-10.5	-14.9	-4.0
1999-2000									
September	-0.1	-0.3	-2.5	2.5	-4.2	0.0	-1.3	2.7	-1.5
December	3.3	-1.7	6.4	3.9	-9.6	-6.3	-12.8	21.1	0.2
March	6.3	-1.5	10.3	5.8	-9.0	-4.8	-23.9	20.7	2.0

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
1997-1998	4 200	10 405	14 605	856	3 649	10 100	14 605
1998-1999	4 147	10 246	14 393	529	2 845	11 019	14 393
1998-1999							
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
1999-2000							
September	984	2 507	3 491	169	577	2 745	3 491
December	912	2 730	3 641	91	780	2 770	3 641
March	952	2 585	3 536	118	603	2 815	3 536

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
1997-1998	2 858	8 185	11 044	833	3 401	6 809	11 044
1998-1999	3 210	8 141	11 352	1 234	2 951	7 166	11 352
1998-1999							
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
1999-2000							
September	799	2 034	2 832	205	918	1 709	2 832
December	710	2 260	2 970	194	928	1 849	2 970
March	595	1 805	2 400	66	720	1 615	2 400

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
1997-1998	2 490	4 904	7 395	1 968	1 764	3 663	7 395
1998-1999	2 066	5 324	7 390	1 695	1 349	4 346	7 390
1998-1999							
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
1999-2000							
September	504	1 228	1 732	361	358	1 013	1 732
December	609	1 237	1 846	331	337	1 178	1 846
March	628	1 164	1 792	306	396	1 090	1 792

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
1997-1998	792	2 400	3 192	1 366	820	1 006	3 192
1998-1999	529	1 747	2 277	508	776	992	2 277
1998-1999							
December	171	493	664	150	248	266	664
March	97	407	505	98	187	220	505
June	103	401	504	136	188	180	504
1999-2000							
September	125	500	625	71	163	391	625
December	117	413	530	50	232	249	530
March	157	445	602	55	208	340	602

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
1997-1998	2 438	6 323	8 760	5 759	1 049	1 953	8 760
1998-1999	2 395	4 570	6 965	3 645	1 284	2 037	6 965
1998-1999							
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
1999-2000							
September	430	1 050	1 480	740	270	470	1 480
December	396	946	1 342	513	292	537	1 342
March	349	732	1 081	391	293	397	1 081

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
1997-1998	169	477	646	85	239	322	646
1998-1999	130	345	475	48	144	283	475
1998-1999							
December	25	70	95	8	28	59	95
March	30	85	115	10	38	67	115
June	35	89	124	13	44	67	124
1999-2000							
September	14	83	97	10	35	52	97
December	15	98	114	8	33	73	114
March	14	74	87	14	25	49	87

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS, Estimates of Actual Private New Capital Expenditure

State	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>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	9.4	5.3	5.1	22.6	3.8	5.6	5.1
Victoria	8.4	3.9	3.9	0.7	5.5	5.9	3.9
Queensland	8.6	5.7	5.1	7.5	7.7	7.9	5.1
South Australia	7.0	6.9	5.8	6.0	8.7	10.3	5.8
Western Australia	10.9	6.8	6.8	9.7	11.2	8.5	6.8
Tasmania	19.0	9.3	9.3	0.1	13.9	15.5	9.3
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	9.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9.3
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	5.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.8
Total	5.7	3.4	3.2	8.1	4.5	4.7	3.2

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											
	1998–1999				1999–2000				2000–2001			
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
December 1998	Act	E1	E2									
March 1999	Act	Act	E1	E2								
June 1999	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2							
September 1999				Act	E1	E2						
December 1999				Act	Act	E1	E2					
March 2000				Act	Act	Act	E1	E2				
June 2000				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 1999–2000 was available from the December 1998 survey as a long term expectation (E2). It was subsequently revised in the March 1999 survey (again as a longer term expectation) and in the June 1999 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 2000 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 1997–1998). 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 2000 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 1999–2000 will have 1998–1999 (the previous year) as their base year rather than 1997–1998, and the reference year will be 1998–1999. 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 1999–2000 based on the June 1999 survey results and compare this with 1998–1999 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 1998–1999, sum the actual outcomes for March quarter 1999 and June quarter 1999 and divide this sum by the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1998.
- *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 1998–1999, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1998–1999. Divide this by the sum of actual September quarter 1998, actual December quarter 1998 and the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1998.
- *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 1998–1999, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1998–1999 and divide this by the long term expectation taken in December quarter 1997 (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 Seasonally 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 <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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. <p>41 For a more detailed explanation of the concepts and methods used in compiling the National Accounts estimates see <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (Cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	<p>42 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Australian Business Expectations</i> (Cat. no. 5250.0)▪ <i>Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product</i> (Cat. no. 5206.0)▪ <i>Building Activity, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8752.0)▪ <i>Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8140.0)▪ <i>Company Profits, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 5651.0)▪ <i>Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 5653.0)▪ <i>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8762.0)▪ <i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure</i> (Cat. no. 5625.0)▪ <i>Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 5629.0). <p>43 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the <i>Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a <i>Release Advice</i> (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.</p>
UNPUBLISHED DATA	<p>44 In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry information may be made available on request.</p>
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<p>n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable</p> <p>ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification</p>

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