

CATALOGUE NO. 5646.0
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# STATE ESTIMATES OF PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE MARCH QUARTER 1995 SURVEY

Note 1. The seasonally adjusted estimates for States should be interpreted with care, refer to paragraphs 18 to 24 of the explanatory notes. Note 2. This publication is based on final results from the March quarter survey.

#### **MAIN FEATURES**

## Actual Expenditure - March Quarter 1995

The Australian capital expenditure trend estimate (in constant price terms) increased by 7.1% for buildings and 1.1% for equipment. The overall increase of 2.8% follows recent quarterly rises of 4.6%, 6.3%, 7.1% and 5.8%, and indicates a slowing of growth.

#### State Estimates - March Quarter 1995

Trend estimates (in seasonally adjusted current price terms) for the March quarter 1995 for each state, together with the percentage change over the December quarter 1994 are detailed below.

		arch qtr 1995 sonally adjusted
State	value \$ m	% Change on Dec qtr 1994
NSW	2,799	-2
Vic	1,881	3
Qld	1,339	6
SA	563	3
WA	1,787	3
Tas	171	10
Aust. (a)	8,775	3

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes NT and ACT & differences associated with the independent application of seasonal factors at State and Australian level (see paragraph 21 of the explanatory notes).

Separate graphs for each State are shown on page 2.

Changes in Expenditure - 12 months to March 1995

Private new capital expenditure (in original terms) rose by 22% in the 12 months to March 1995 compared with the 12 months to March 1994. Expenditure in Tasmania rose by 54%, South Australia by 40%, New South Wales by 38%, Queensland by 21%, Western Australia by 18% and Victoria by 5%.

	12 months to March 1994	12 months to March 1995	
State	\$m_	\$m	% change
NSW	8,163	11,290	+ 38
Vic	6,922	7,252	+ 5
Old	4,044	4,904	+ 21
SA	1,425	2,000	+ 40
WA	5,698	6,730	+ 18
Tas	394	607	+ 54
Aust. (a)	27,274	33,348	+ 22

#### Expected Expenditure - 1994-95

The latest estimate of total expenditure for 1994-95 is \$35,175m. If the realisation ratio from the last completed year, 1993-94, were to be applied to this estimate the outcome for 1994-95 would be an increase of 20% over 1993-94.

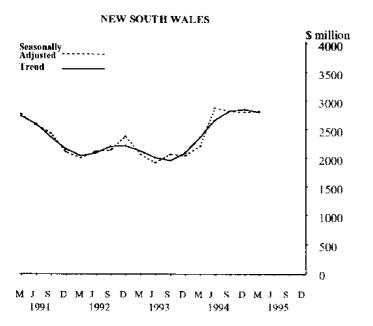
## Expected Expenditure - 1995-96

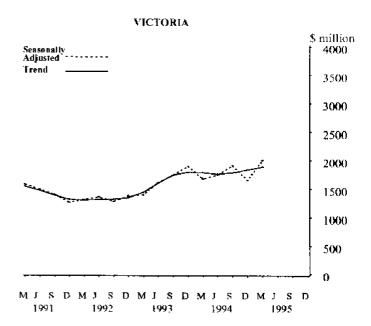
The second estimate of expected expenditure in 1995-96 is \$31,711m. This is 21% higher than the first estimate for 1995-96 and 11% higher than the second estimate for 1994-95. If the relevant realisation ratios from the last completed year were to be applied to latest expectations for 1994-95 and 1995-96, the outcome for 1995-96 would be an increase of 12% over 1994-95

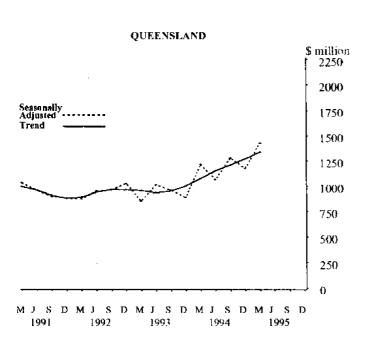
• for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

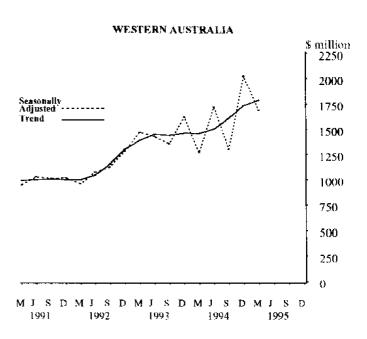
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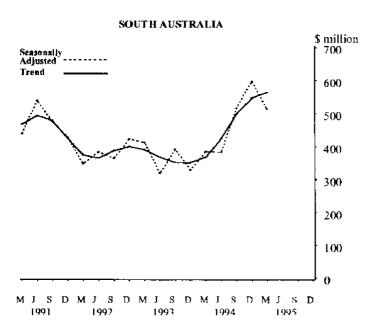
<sup>•</sup> for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Bruce Jamieson on Canberra (06) 252 5611 or any ABS State Office.











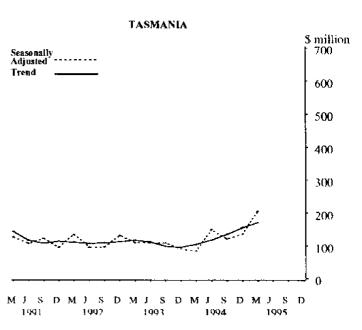


TABLE 1—ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
CURRENT PRICES
(S million)

				Actual	ıal				Ex	Expected (a)	
				1663-64		·	1994-95	!			
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	1992-93	1993-94	Dec.	March	June	Sept. qtr	Dec. qtr	March	3 Months to June 95	56-4661	1995-96
			ORIGINAL	AI.							
Mining Manufacturing Other Selected Industries	5.153 7.038 13.656	5.674 7.815 15.269	1.638 2.070 3.977	1.226 1.645 3,475	1.462 2.292 4.364	1.451 2.180 4.302	1,933 2,310 5.088	1.643 2.325 3.999	2,372 3,047 4,525	7.399 9.862 17.914	6,794 9,529 15,388
Total New Capital Expenditure	25,847	28,758	7,685	6,346	8,117	7,933	r 9,331	7,967	9,944	35,175	31,711
Buildings and Structures Equipment, Plant and Machinery	7,761	8.165 20.591 SEASO?	2,332 5,352 JALLY AI	8.165 2.332 1.863 2 20.591 5.352 4.483 6 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (b)	2.115 6.002 (b)	1.940 5.993	r 2.288 r 7,042	2,255	3,050	9,513	9.395
Mining Manufacturing Other Selected Industries	5.161 7.022 13.617	5.659 7.806 15.291	1,487 1,891 3,646	1.364 1.856 3.810	1,436 2,134 4,452	1,484 2,338 4,226	1,750 2,116 4,735	1,831 2,604 4,381	l	.	:
Total New Capital Expenditure	25,800	28,756	7,024	7,030	8,022	8,048	r 8,601	8,817			
Buildings and Structures Equipment, Plant and Machinery	7,731	8,188 20,568	2.043 2 4,981 4 TREND (b)	2.093 4.937 (b)	2.231 5.791	1.920 6.128	r 2.047 r 6.554	2,518	l i		! :
Mining Manufacturing Other Selected Industries	5,137 7,027 13,703	5.679 7.819 15,127	1.420 1.889 3.619	1.402 1.963 3,931	1.431 2.081 4.233	1,541 2,213 4,428	1,693 2,334 4,512	1.830 2.439 4.507	!	.	
Total New Capital Expenditure	25,867	28,626	6,927	7,296	7,745	8,182	8,539	8,775	I	I	ì
Buildings and Structures Equipment, Plant and Machinery	7.667	8,105	2.016	5.196	2,085 5,661	2,063	2,152 6,387	2.314 6.461	1 1		

(a) As reported by businesses. (b) Expected capital expenditure is not available on a seasonally adjusted or trend basis.

TABLE 2—ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES (revised)
(\$ million)

				1993-94			1994-95	
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	1992-93	1993-94	Dec. qtr	March qtr	June qtr	Sept. qir	Dec. qtr	March qtr
		ORIGINAL	IAL					
Mining Manufacturing Other Selected Industries	4,904 6,372 13,194	5.305 6.919 14.588	1.540 1.819 3,756	1.139 1.448 3.300	1,361 2.056 4.244	1,338 1,975 4,207	1,795 2,102 4.934	1,527 2,110 3,928
Total New Capital Expenditure	24,469	26,812	7,114	5,887	7,661	7,520	8,831	7,565
Buildings and Structures Equipment, Plant and Machinery	7,902 16,567	8.218 18,594	2,346 4,768	1.861 4,026	2.131 5.530	£,938 5,582	2.291	2.253 5.312
		SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
Mining Manufacturing	4.911 6.572	5,290	1,399	1.267	1,339	1.366	1.626 2,012	1,701
Other Selected Industries	13.148	14,612	3,435	3.625	4,325	4,14	4.577	4,306
Total New Capital Expenditure	24,631	27,102	6,562	6,585	7,669	7,706	8,215	8,460
Buildings and Structures  Fourinment Plant and Machinery	8,086	8.530	2,122	2,154	2.327	2.008	2,124	2.607
		TREND			•			
Mining	4.887	5.308	1,331	1.308	1.328	1.427	1.570	1.698
Manufacturing Other Selected Industries	6.572 13,221	7.213 14, <b>461</b>	1,731	1,807	1,941 4,094	2,085 4,312	2,20 <i>7</i> 4,403	2,30 <b>5</b> 4,403
Total New Capital Expenditure	24,680	26,982	6,496	6,872	7,363	7,824	8,180	8,407
Buildings and Structures Equipment, Plant and Machinery	8,020	8,447 18,535	2.101 4.395	2,182 4,690	2,166 5,198	2,149 5.675	2.238 5,942	2,397 6,010

TABLE 3 — ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY STATE (a) AND TYPE OF ASSET
ORIGINAL SERIES
(\$ million)

			•	1993-94			1994-95	
Sinte	1992-93	1993-94	Dec. qtr	March qtr	June qtr	Sept. qtr	Dec. qtr	March qtr
	T.18	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	STRUCTURES					
Molan Same	956 1	1.826	435	415	623	651	599	579
New Bount Wales	1.397	1.501	476	294	327	309	375	353
Chiston	1.568	1,453	349	430	388	431	495	464
Court Australia	416	364	7.5	125	71	152	79	85 85
South Masterna Western Australia	2.048	2,758	949	539	1119	390	209	684
Tasmania	104	86	15	13	12	52	50	\$
Austradia (a)	7,761	8,165	2,332	1,863	2,115	1,940	r 2,288	2,255
	RQUIPM	EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY	ND MACHIN	ERY				
S are count Wales	6.549	7.320	1.795	1.564	2.326	2.075	2.477	1.958
Service and a series	4.230	5.564	1.606	1.189	1,428	1.598	1.447	1,416
Terror and	2324	2,646	64]	649	742	692	812	803
South Australia	1.105	1.127	277	251	96.E	323	557	399
Assum Australia	3,235	3,213	5837	674	866	616	1.585	956
Tasmania	342	343	79	<b>38</b>	122	8	122	<u> </u>
Australia (a)	18,086	20,591	5,352	4,483	6,002	5,993	r 7,042	5,713
	TOTAL	TOTAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1. EXPENDITU	RE				
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 5 6	0 147	2.331	1,979	2.950	2.726	3.077	2.537
New South water	5.627	7.065	2.081	1.483	1,755	1,907	1,821	1.769
Victoria Oneensland	3.892	4.099	066	1,080	1,129	1,201	1,307	1.267
South Australia	1,522	1,491	351	375	406	475	959	483
Western Australia	5.280	5,972	1.786	1,213	1,609	1,309	2,192	1.620
Tasmania	446	<u>4</u>	94	£.	173	<del>-</del>	142	178
Anstralia (a)	25,847	28,758	7,685	6,346	8,117	7,933	r 9,331	7,967

Australia (a) 25,847

(a) Estimates for NT and ACT are not available for publication but are included in the total.

TABLE 4 — ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY STATE (a) AND TYPE OF ASSET
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

(S million)

2.166 1.590 904 440 949 March 648 409 521 73 739 8.p. 2,518 2,814 1,999 1,425 513 513 205 άij 6,299 Ċ. 2,272 1,314 730 523 1,491 Dec. qtr 527 338 446 74 74 529 n.p. r 2,047 2.799 1.652 1.177 597 2,020 136 'n. 1994-95 2,169 1,616 848 Sept. 647 285 432 154 391 54 54 54 1,920 361 911 2.816 1,902 1,279 515 1,303 1,303 2,221 1,399 680 296 1,060 n.p. June an 647 346 386 386 87 657 n.p. 2,867 1,745 1,066 384 1,717 150 2,231 5,791 Murch 2,193 1,675 1,215 385 1,265 463 341 485 108 581 n.p. 1,730 4,937 ź 2,093 730 277 684 n.p. **≈** 1663-04 EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY TOTAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES Dec. qtr 2.031 1,889 891 330 2,043 1,647 1,459 578 259 788 n.p. 384 429 313 70 832 0.p. 1.621 90 4,981 8,188 1,843 1,491 1,472 362 2,729 7,306 5,549 2,662 1,128 3,228 n.p. 20,568 9,149 7.040 4.134 1.491 5.957 1993-94 n. 433 1992-93 1,549 408 2,066 ц. 6.531 4.227 2.314 1.111 690,81 5.624 3.863 1.520 5.300 7,731 ď 4 New South Wales Western Australia Western Australia Western Australia New South Wales New South Wales South Australia South Australia South Australia Tasmania (b) Austraffa (a) Tasmania (b) Australia (a) Tasmania (b) Queensland Queensland Oueensland Victoria Victoria Victoria State

(a) Estimates for NT and ACT are not available for publication but are included in the total. (b) Estimates for Taxmania are not available for publication but are included in the total

8,817

r 8,601

8,048

8,022

7,030

7,024

28,756

25,800

Australia (a)

TABLE 5 --- ACTUAL ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY STATE (a) AND TYPE OF ASSET
TREND SERIES (revised)
(S million)

				76-8667	•		1994-95	
			Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March
State	1992-93	1993-94	44	dir	фb	ψ	ф	dir
	BUI	BUIL DINGS AND STRUCTURES	STRUCTURES					
New South Wales	1.914	1,843	366	497	288	613	607	965
Victoria	1,406	1,463	390	368	326	317	343	379
Oueensland	1,502	1.504	360	399	426	434	458	493
South Australia	420	372	83	76	112	112	65	80
Western Australia	2,065	2,658	730	0.29	555	905	554	631
Tasmania (b)	n.p.	n.p.	n,p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australia (a)	7,667	8,105	2,016	2,106	2,085	2,063	2,152	2,314
	EQUIPA	EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY	ND MACHIN	ERY				
New South Wales	6,584	7,191	5891	1.856	2,064	2,205	2,235	7.203
Victoria	4,269	5,597	1.393	1,413	1.433	1.460	1.485	1.502
Ouccustand	2,329	2,688	449	089	728	774	811	846
South Australia	1.128	1,123	268	172	312	387	450	482
Western Australia	3.226	3,194	730	286	943	1,101	1,179	1.157
Tasmania (b)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	п.р.
Australla (a)	18,200	20,521	4,911	5,190	5,661	6,119	6,387	6,461
	TOTAL	TOTAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITU	RE				
New South Wales	8.498	9,034	2.081	2,353	2,652	2.818	2,842	2,799
Victoria	5.674	7,060	1.784	1.780	1.759	1.777	1.828	1.881
Queensland	3,831	4,192	1,004	1.079	1,154	1,208	1.269	1.339
South Australia	1.548	1.495	351	392	424	499	546	263
Western Australia	5,292	5,852	1.460	1,456	1,498	809'1	1,733	1,787
Таѕтапіа (b)	4	415	56	104	117	135	155	171
Australia (a)	25,867	28,626	6,927	7,296	7,745	8,182	8,539	8,775
		į						

(a) Estimates for NT and ACT are not available for publication but are included in the total. (b) Estimates for Tasmania are not available for publication but are included in the total.

TABLE 6—ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
ORIGINAL SERIES—NEW SOUTH WALES
(\$ millon)

			:	1993-94			1994-95	
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	60-2061	1093-04	Dec. qtr	March qtr	June qtr	Sept. qtr	Dec. qtr	March
Mining	526	461	76	19	235	244	264	142
Manufacturing	2,563	2,790	664	613	880	875	823	916
Other Selected Industries	5.395	5.896	1.491	1,300	1.834	1.607	1,989	1.476
Total New Capital Expenditure	8,485	9,147	2,231	626,1	2,950	2,726	3,077	2,537
Buildings and Structures	1,936	1.826	435	415	623	651	599	579
Equipment, Plant and Machinery	6.549	7,320	1,795	1,564	2.326	2.075	2.477	856T

				1993-94			56-t66I	
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	1992-93	1993-94	Dec. qtr	March qtr	hine	Sept. qtr	Dec. qtr	March
Mining	282	441	150	114	98	88	158	139
Manufacturing	2.183	2,651	777	546	206	731	731	708
Other Selected Industries	3.162	3,973	1,154	823	196	1,092	11:0	923
Total New Capital Expenditure	5,627	7,065	2,081	1,483	1,755	1,907	1,821	1,769
Buildings and Structures	1,397	1,501	476	294	327	309	375	353
Equipment, Plant and Machinery	4,230	5,564	1.606	1,189	1,428	1.598	1,447	1,416

TABLE 8 — ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
ORIGINAL SERIES — QUEENSLAND
(\$ milling)

				\$6.566I			30 T001	
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	1992-93	1993-94	Dec. qtr	March qtr	June qtr	Sept. qtr	Dec. qtr	March qtr
Mining	1,056	914	241	258	179	164	245	586
Manufacturing	738	776	253	219	272	278	281	263
Other Selected Industries	2.097	2,208	496	602	679	760	781	715
Total New Capital Expenditure	3,892	4,099	966	080'1	1,129	1,201	1,307	1,267
Buildings and Structures	1,568	1,453	349	430	388	431	495	464
Equipment, Plant and Machinery	2,324	2,646	641	649	742	692	812	803

TABLE 9 — ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
ORIGINAL SERIES — SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

		•		1993-94		~	56-+661	
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	1992-93	1993-94	Dec. qtr	March qtr	June qn•	Sept.	Dec. qtr	March
Mining	218	76	28	01	22	61	44	T.E
Manufacturing	564	610	981	135	204	130	22.1	202
Other Selected Industries	739	784	187	230	180	326	370	245
Total New Capital Expenditure	1,522	1,491	351	375	406	475	636	483
Buildings and Structures	416	364	75	125	17	152	79	85
Equipment, Plant and Machinery	1,105	1,127	772	251	335	323	557	399

TABLE 10 — ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
ORIGINAL SERIES — WESTERN AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Scienced Industries         Poet         Poet           and Type of Asset         1992-93         1993-94         qtr           Mining         2.962         3.619         1.106           Marufacturing         669         529         169	March qir 748	June			
2.962 3.619 turing 669 529	748	qtr	Sepi. qtr	Dec. qtr	March qir
669 529		468	766	1,118	1,003
	901	131	122	156	137
Other Selected Industries 1.823 511	360	185	421	816	480
Total New Capital Expenditure 5,280 5,972 1,786	1,213	609'1	1,309	2,192	1,628
Buildings and Structures 2.048 2.758 949	539	119	068	209	684
Equipment. Platt and Machinery 3.235 3.213 837	674	866	919	1,585	936

TABLE 11 — ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TYPE OF ASSET
ORIGINAL SERIES — TASMANIA
(\$ million)

				1993-94		~	567+66}	
Selected Industries and Type of Asset	1992-93	1993-94	Dec. qtr	March qtr	June 9F7	Sept. qtr	Dec. qtr	March
Mining	56	च <u>ि</u>	4	7	91	2	19	6
Manufacturing	254	061	01	74	92	30	54	64
Other Selected Industries	166	218	12	42	65	89	69	104
Tutal New Capital Expenditure	446	441	<b>5</b> .	73	173	11	142	178
Buildings and Structures	104	86	15	15	51	25	20	45
Equipment, Plant and Machinery	342	343	79	28	122	68	122	133

TABLE 12 — RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (Percentage)

					A . 40	
Siate	Mining	Мапиfастипд	Other Selected Industries	Total	Buildings and Structures	Equipment Plant and Machinery
MSW	0.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	0'8	4. i
Vic.	8.2	5.4	7.3	8.4	8.6	5.1
PIO	12.3	8.0	10.7	8.9	11.1	7.1
A. A	1.1	7.5	11.9	8.9	12.0	5.9
W.A.	प च	7.8	10.0	4.3	6.4	4.1
Fas.	9.0	24.1	13.1	13.4	8.91	14.4
Australia (a)	4.7	3.0	4.3	2.7	5.0	2.8

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Introduction

This publication contains estimates of actual new capital expenditure by private business units in Australia, dissected by State. The series contained in this publication have been compiled from data collected in a quarterly survey of private businesses conducted by mail.

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 to June 1996 Australia* (5625.0) released on 25 May 1995.

Scope of the survey

- 3. This survey aims to measure the value of new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia. Private households and public sector businesses (ie all departments, authorities and other organisations owned or controlled by Commonwealth, State or Local Government) are outside the scope of the survey.
- 4. The industries shown in this publication are detailed below. The numbers in brackets relate to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification sub divisions as defined in the 1993 edition of ANZSIC.

MINING (11-15) MANUFACTURING (21-29) OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (36,37,41,42,45-47,51-53,57,61-67,71,73-75,77-78,91-93,95,96)

### Statistical unit

5. From the beginning of 1989, the ABS has introduced a new statistical unit known as the management 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 (ie company, partnership, trust, sole proprietor, etc). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.

Classification by industry

- 6. 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) which have been in use for many years. Both have been widely accepted as statistical standards in their own right.
- 7. There has been extensive consultation with external users to ensure that the ANZSIC reflects the structure of Australian and New Zealand industry and user requirements for statistics. The Australian Bureau

- of Statistics and the New Zealand Department of Statistics encourage other organisations to use the classification in their own work in order to improve the comparability and usefulness of the statistics.
- 8. In the development of the ANZSIC greater emphasis has been placed on alignment with the international standards than has been the case in the past. The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3, has been used as the international standard for reference purposes. This will lead to significant improvements in the comparability of industry statistics internationally.
- 9. Users are referred to a detailed analysis of ANZSIC/ASIC and ASIC/ANZSIC concordances contained in the joint ABS, New Zealand publication: Australian & New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993, ANZSIC, ABS Cat. No. 1292.0 and New Zealand Cat. No. 19.005.0092.
- 10. 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.
- 11. The total value of all of the new capital assets acquired by each statistical unit either on own account or under a finance lease is classified to the ANZSIC industry in which it mainly operates even though it may have activities in other industries.

#### **State Dissection**

12. Estimates for 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 the territories can be derived, the measure is not reliable.

#### Methodology

13. This quarterly survey is based on a stratified random sample of private business units recorded on the ABS central register of economic units. The sample consists of approximately 8000 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.

Reporting Cycle

- 14. State estimates of actual new capital expenditure by business units are compiled quarterly. 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.
- 15. The collection of expectations in the December quarter surveys allows the derivation of a *composite* estimate (6 months actual plus 6 months expectations) for the current financial year (ie 12 months ending June) and will provide a twelve month expectation for the following financial year.

#### **Description of terms**

- 16. 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.
- 17. Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:
  - (a) New 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.
  - (b) 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. Excludes goods previously used in Australia.

#### Seasonal adjustment

- 18. The quarterly State 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.
- 19. 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. Particular care should be taken in interpreting quarter to quarter movements in the adjusted series in the publication.

- 20. 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. Seasonally adjusted series for Tasmania have not been published at the type of asset level because of the volatility within the series.
- 21. The seasonally adjusted Australian estimates of new capital expenditure included in the publication are consistent with those published in *Private New Capital Expenditure*, *Australia* (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 a seasonally adjusted estimate for ACT and NT (see also paragraph 12).
- 22. 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 September quarter 1994 survey. Data for periods after September 1994 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. For this reason, additional care should be exercised when interpreting movements in seasonally adjusted data for recent quarters.
- 23. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted figures necessarily reflect the sampling and other errors to which the original figures are subject.
- 24. Details of the seasonal adjustment methods used, together with selected measures of variability for these series, are available on request.

#### Estimates at 1989-90 prices

25. Estimates at 1989-90 prices are presented in Table 2. The deflators used to revalue the current price estimates are the same as the price deflators compiled for the national accounts aggregates 'Private gross fixed capital expenditure on non-dwelling construction' and 'Private gross fixed capital expenditure on equipment'.

#### Trend estimates

26. 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 symmetric 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 (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

#### Reliability of the estimates

- Since the estimates are based on data obtained 27. 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.
- 28. 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 occured 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. The relative standard errors for estimates of quarterly level are shown in Table 12. The estimates of movement between March and June quarters are subject to somewhat higher standard errors than those shown due to the annual revisions made to the sample of businesses selected. Note also that the standard errors given in Table 12 are smoothed long term averages and that standard errors on specific quarterly data may be higher or lower than those shown.

29. 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.

The major ones of concern and which may affect the data are:

- (a) misreporting of data by respondents,
- (b) deficiencies in the central register of economic units particularly in respect of small units, and
- (c) difficulties respondents may have in allocating to the appropriate state/s, expenditure on some equipment items such as mobile assets. Where such difficulties exist, expenditure is allocated to the state of the businesses' head office.

Every effort is made to reduce the non-sample error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, efficient editing and operating procedures and appropriate methodology.

#### Comparability with National Accounts estimates

- 30. 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:
  - (a) The 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 Quarterly estimates are Comissioner. 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 data sources for estimating the National Accounts dwelling and non-dwelling construction items respectively.
  - (b) The National Accounts estimates include the capital expenditure by all private businesses including entities classified to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and community services industries and the capital expenditure on dwellings by households. Data for these sectors are excluded from this publication.
  - (c) The 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 purchaser (if in scope), when the project is sold.

- (d) 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.
- (e) 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 (5216.0).

#### **Related Publications**

31. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Private New Captial Expenditure and Expected Expenditure Australia (5625.0)- issued quarterly

Company Profits, Australia (5651.0)-issued quarterly

Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales Australia (5629.0)-issued quarterly

Australian National Accounts. National Income and Expenditure (5206.0)-issued quarterly

32. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products*, *Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Unpublished data

33. In addition to the data in this publication, more detailed information may be made available on request.

#### Symbols and other usages

not applicable

n.p. not published

r figure revised since previous issue

ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

> W. McLennan Australian Statistician



## For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

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