



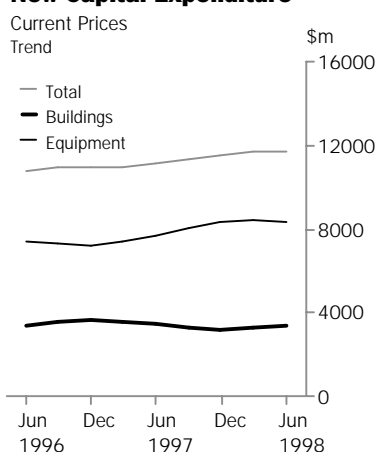
# PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

STATE ESTIMATES

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 15 SEPT 1998

## JUNE QTR KEY FIGURES

### New Capital Expenditure



### TREND ESTIMATES

	<i>Jun Qtr 1998</i> \$m	<i>% change Mar Qtr 1998 to Jun Qtr 1998</i>	<i>% change Jun Qtr 1997 to Jun Qtr 1998</i>
New South Wales	3 424	-4.6	0.4
Victoria	2 907	3.2	0.9
Queensland	1 692	-5.7	-15.8
South Australia	792	-2.3	13.5
Western Australia	2 393	3.5	38.1
Tasmania	142	-10.7	-19.3
Northern Territory	90	4.7	-37.1
Australian Capital Territory	97	40.6	61.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>11 687</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>

## JUNE QTR KEY POINTS

### ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

- For New South Wales, trend estimates of expenditure fell by \$166m (4.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings fell by 9.2% and equipment by 2.9%.
- For Victoria, trend estimates of expenditure increased by \$90m (3.2%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings increased by 2.1% and equipment by 3.6%.
- For Queensland, trend estimates of expenditure decreased by \$102m (5.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings decreased by 6.7% and equipment by 5.2%.
- For South Australia, trend estimates of expenditure fell by \$19m (2.3%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings increased by 13.3% while equipment fell by 8.1%.
- For Western Australia, trend estimates of expenditure increased by \$80m (3.5%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings increased by 7.6% and equipment by 1.8%.
- For Tasmania, trend estimates of expenditure decreased by \$17m (10.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings decreased by 11.4% and equipment by 11.3%.
- For the Northern Territory, trend estimates of expenditure increased by \$4m (4.7%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings increased by 17.2%, while equipment decreased by 3.4%.
- For the Australian Capital Territory, trend estimates of expenditure increased by \$28m (40.6%) this quarter. Expenditure on buildings increased by 7.7% and equipment by 45.6%.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact John Stamolis on Sydney 02 92684241, or any ABS office shown on the back cover of this publication.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

*ISSUE(Quarter)*

*RELEASE DATE*

September 1998

15 December 1998



## CHANGES NEXT ISSUE

As announced on 19 March 1998 in the information paper entitled *Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0), chain volume measures will replace the existing constant price estimates contained in this publication from September 1998 onwards. More details, including the reasons for this change and the likely impact on indicator series, are contained in the information paper.



## 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 in table 12.



## 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.

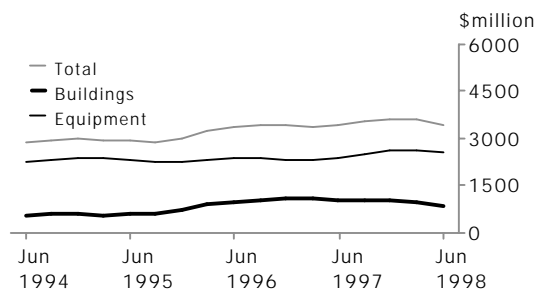


T. J. Skinner  
Acting Australian Statistician

# ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Trend

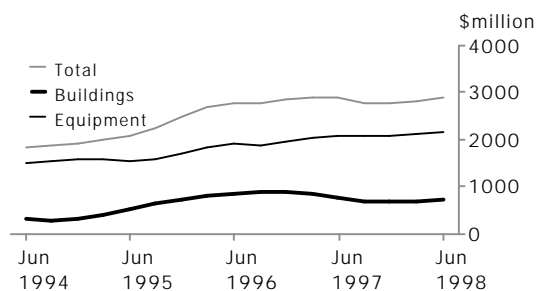
## QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

### NEW SOUTH WALES



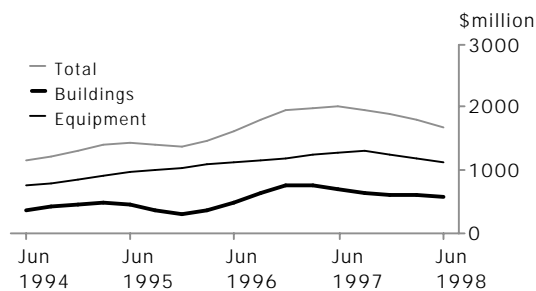
Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for New South Wales has increased by 0.4%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 15.5%, while equipment has increased by 7.4%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 3.6% higher than for 1996-97.

### VICTORIA



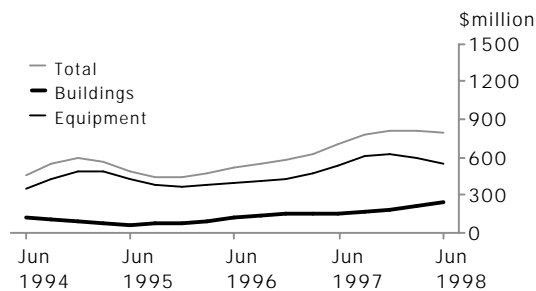
Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for Victoria has increased by 0.9%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 7.9%, while equipment has increased by 4.2%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 1.3% lower than for 1996-97.

### QUEENSLAND



Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for Queensland has decreased by 15.8%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 19.3% and equipment by 13.9%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 5.4% lower than for 1996-97.

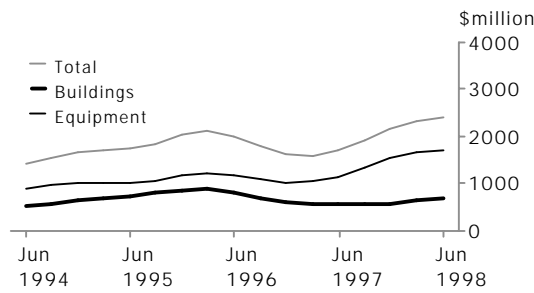
### SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for South Australia has increased by 13.5%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 51.6% and equipment by 2.2%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 30.4% higher than for 1996-97.

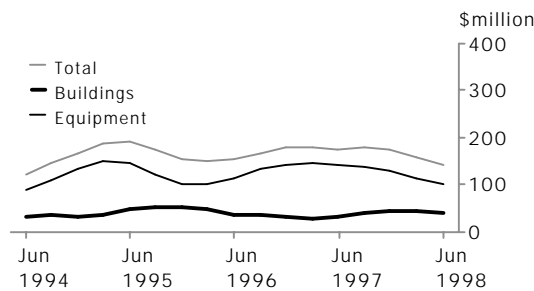
QUARTERLY TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES

WESTERN AUSTRALIA



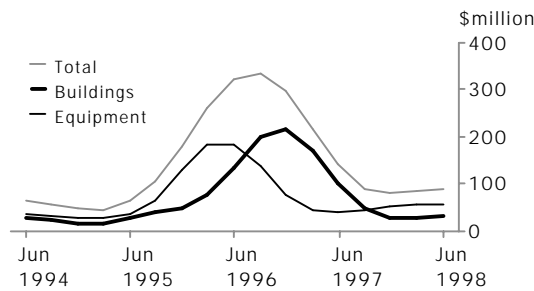
Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for Western Australia has increased by 38.1%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 18.8% and equipment by 47.6%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 30.0% higher than for 1996-97.

TASMANIA



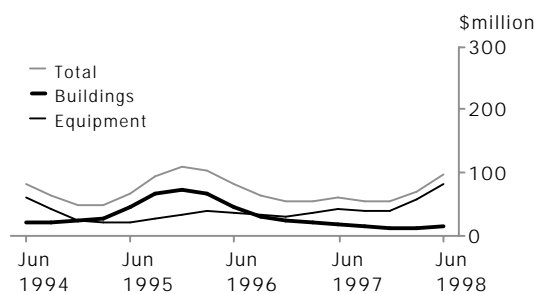
Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for Tasmania has decreased by 19.3%. Expenditure on buildings has increased by 18.2%, while equipment has decreased by 28.7%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 6.6% lower than for 1996-97.

NORTHERN TERRITORY



Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for Northern Territory has decreased by 37.1%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 66.7%, while equipment has increased by 36.6%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 64.7% lower than for 1996-97.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



Since June quarter 1997, total expenditure for Australian Capital Territory has increased by 61.7%. Expenditure on buildings has decreased by 17.6%, while equipment has increased by 93.0%. Total expenditure for 1997-98 was 17.1% higher than for 1996-97.

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
<b>1996-97</b>	14 330	29 507	43 837	8 781	10 198	24 859	43 837
<b>1997-98</b>	12 823	33 151	45 974	11 105	10 963	23 906	45 974
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	3 589	6 371	9 960	2 186	2 319	5 456	9 960
June	3 378	8 516	11 894	2 324	2 828	6 742	11 894
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	2 921	7 642	10 563	2 491	2 528	5 544	10 563
December	3 728	9 078	12 806	3 020	3 188	6 598	12 806
March	2 833	7 468	10 301	2 566	2 378	5 357	10 301
June	3 341	8 964	12 305	3 027	2 870	6 408	12 305
ORIGINAL (Expected)							
<b>1998-99</b>							
6 mths to Dec	8 624	17 259	25 882	5 241	5 940	14 702	25 882
6 mths to June	5 948	13 836	19 783	4 272	5 046	10 465	19 783
Total 1998-99	14 571	31 094	45 665	9 513	10 986	25 167	45 665
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
<b>1996-97</b>	14 385	29 456	43 841	8 794	10 184	24 863	43 841
<b>1997-98</b>	12 888	33 153	46 041	11 130	10 946	23 964	46 041
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	3 873	7 322	11 195	2 355	2 575	6 265	11 195
June	3 457	7 729	11 185	2 273	2 630	6 282	11 185
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	3 005	8 018	11 022	2 602	2 653	5 767	11 022
December	3 356	8 438	11 794	2 758	3 004	6 032	11 794
March	3 120	8 565	11 685	2 808	2 664	6 213	11 685
June	3 407	8 132	11 539	2 962	2 626	5 951	11 539
TREND ESTIMATES (Actual)							
<b>1996-97</b>	14 349	29 595	43 944	8 911	10 307	24 725	43 944
<b>1997-98</b>	13 002	33 199	46 201	11 046	10 974	24 181	46 201
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	3 599	7 363	10 961	2 239	2 553	6 169	10 961
June	3 468	7 686	11 153	2 392	2 640	6 122	11 153
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	3 244	8 089	11 333	2 558	2 754	6 021	11 333
December	3 179	8 344	11 523	2 716	2 797	6 010	11 523
March	3 247	8 411	11 658	2 850	2 754	6 054	11 658
June	3 332	8 355	11 687	2 922	2 669	6 096	11 687

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—Constant Prices(a)

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
<b>1996-97</b>	13 713	31 013	44 726	8 101	9 821	26 805	44 726
<b>1997-98</b>	11 802	35 970	47 773	9 980	10 797	26 996	47 773
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	3 463	6 699	10 163	2 034	2 247	5 881	10 163
June	3 212	9 287	12 499	2 143	2 757	7 598	12 499
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	2 729	8 382	11 111	2 273	2 501	6 337	11 111
December	3 443	9 836	13 279	2 734	3 141	7 405	13 279
March	2 584	7 993	10 577	2 281	2 330	5 965	10 577
June	3 047	9 759	12 806	2 692	2 826	7 289	12 806
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
<b>1996-97</b>	13 792	30 929	44 720	8 113	9 810	26 798	44 720
<b>1997-98</b>	11 872	35 960	47 832	10 002	10 779	27 051	47 832
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	3 756	7 712	11 469	2 187	2 499	6 782	11 469
June	3 328	8 417	11 746	2 098	2 566	7 082	11 746
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	2 739	8 803	11 541	2 377	2 621	6 543	11 541
December	3 092	9 137	12 229	2 496	2 958	6 776	12 229
March	2 878	9 186	12 064	2 494	2 614	6 956	12 064
June	3 163	8 834	11 997	2 635	2 587	6 776	11 997
TREND ESTIMATES							
<b>1996-97</b>	13 804	31 019	44 823	8 222	9 867	26 733	44 823
<b>1997-98</b>	12 037	35 981	48 018	9 926	10 809	27 283	48 018
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	3 477	7 818	11 295	2 072	2 471	6 752	11 295
June	3 297	8 323	11 620	2 208	2 590	6 823	11 620
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	3 021	8 826	11 847	2 337	2 709	6 800	11 847
December	2 921	9 060	11 981	2 450	2 753	6 777	11 981
March	2 990	9 085	12 075	2 546	2 709	6 820	12 075
June	3 105	9 010	12 115	2 593	2 637	6 886	12 115

(a) At average 1989-90 prices.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and State–Current Prices: **Original**

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	4 287	3 379	2 739	594	2 412	128	698	93	14 330
<b>1997-98</b>	3 799	2 863	2 516	783	2 504	173	132	54	12 823
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	1 103	789	747	130	591	30	180	19	3 589
June	1 078	761	631	160	597	30	99	21	3 378
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	854	694	664	159	467	37	33	13	2 921
December	1 214	784	732	196	705	59	26	13	3 728
March	934	615	441	188	581	31	32	11	2 833
June	796	769	680	241	751	46	41	17	3 341
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	9 376	8 117	4 863	1 985	4 206	559	259	142	29 507
<b>1997-98</b>	10 278	8 279	4 889	2 400	6 373	482	201	249	33 151
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	1 982	1 758	1 086	391	940	140	41	33	6 371
June	2 602	2 465	1 495	563	1 148	144	48	51	8 516
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	2 412	1 807	1 305	557	1 343	136	34	47	7 642
December	2 812	2 314	1 297	757	1 672	128	64	34	9 078
March	2 371	1 831	931	534	1 610	110	55	28	7 468
June	2 684	2 327	1 356	551	1 748	108	49	140	8 964
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	13 663	11 496	7 602	2 580	6 617	687	957	235	43 837
<b>1997-98</b>	14 077	11 142	7 405	3 183	8 877	655	333	303	45 974
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	3 085	2 547	1 833	521	1 531	169	221	52	9 960
June	3 681	3 226	2 127	723	1 745	175	147	72	11 894
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	3 266	2 502	1 969	716	1 810	174	67	60	10 563
December	4 025	3 099	2 029	953	2 377	187	89	47	12 806
March	3 305	2 446	1 371	721	2 191	141	86	39	10 301
June	3 480	3 096	2 036	792	2 499	154	91	157	12 305
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1996-97</b>	8.4	11.7	29.9	37.7	-16.3	12.1	3.1	-40.6	8.3
<b>1997-98</b>	3.0	-3.1	-2.6	23.4	34.1	-4.7	-65.2	28.8	4.9
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	-13.9	-19.1	-3.4	-24.3	-15.4	-11.8	-32.7	11.3	-14.9
June	19.3	26.7	16.0	38.6	14.0	3.2	-33.6	37.3	19.4
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	-11.3	-22.5	-7.4	-0.9	3.8	-0.6	-54.5	-16.4	-11.2
December	23.2	23.9	3.1	33.0	31.3	7.4	33.6	-21.5	21.2
March	-17.9	-21.1	-32.4	-24.3	-7.8	-24.2	-3.5	-17.8	-19.6
June	5.3	26.6	48.5	9.8	14.1	8.8	4.9	306.5	19.5

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania (a)	Northern Territory (a)	Australian Capital Territory (a)	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	4 309	3 379	2 814	594	2 433	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	14 385
<b>1997-98</b>	3 798	2 861	2 507	790	2 488	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12 888
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	1 219	911	947	140	604	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 873
June	1 027	735	545	171	585	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 457
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	892	721	672	155	557	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 005
December	1 115	693	685	174	611	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 356
March	1 033	704	566	209	587	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 120
June	758	742	584	253	733	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 407
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	9 361	8 090	4 853	2 005	4 194	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	29 456
<b>1997-98</b>	10 303	8 258	4 884	2 412	6 370	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	33 153
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	2 267	1 943	1 248	459	1 041	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 322
June	2 344	2 347	1 275	526	1 082	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7 729
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	2 507	1 795	1 318	642	1 409	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 018
December	2 669	2 234	1 342	623	1 550	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 438
March	2 713	2 015	1 072	631	1 767	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 565
June	2 414	2 214	1 153	515	1 644	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 132
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	13 670	11 468	7 667	2 599	6 627	692	965	235	43 841
<b>1997-98</b>	14 101	11 119	7 391	3 202	8 858	664	339	285	46 041
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	3 486	2 854	2 194	599	1 645	184	221	57	11 195
June	3 371	3 082	1 819	697	1 666	150	136	61	11 185
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	3 399	2 516	1 990	797	1 966	193	74	64	11 022
December	3 785	2 927	2 027	798	2 161	186	86	50	11 794
March	3 745	2 720	1 638	840	2 353	153	97	42	11 685
June	3 172	2 956	1 736	768	2 377	132	82	129	11 539
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1996-97</b>	8.7	11.3	31.8	38.8	-16.1	11.6	6.1	-40.9	8.7
<b>1997-98</b>	3.2	-3.0	-3.6	23.2	33.7	-4.0	-64.9	21.2	5.0
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	3.4	-3.0	16.0	2.6	1.1	-2.6	-29.8	17.1	4.4
June	-3.3	8.0	-17.1	16.4	1.3	-18.9	-38.6	7.1	-0.1
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	0.8	-18.4	9.4	14.3	17.9	29.1	-45.3	5.4	-1.5
December	11.3	16.3	1.9	0.1	10.0	-3.5	15.5	-22.3	7.0
March	-1.0	-7.1	-19.2	5.3	8.9	-18.1	13.2	-15.3	-0.9
June	-15.3	8.7	6.0	-8.6	1.0	-13.5	-15.2	205.6	-1.2

(a) See paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Explanatory Notes.



ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and State–Current Prices: **Trend**

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	4 291	3 428	2 870	590	2 451	132	689	89	14 349
<b>1997-98</b>	3 890	2 851	2 467	791	2 482	171	139	55	13 002
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	1 080	856	757	153	568	30	171	20	3 599
June	1 043	788	710	157	574	33	102	17	3 468
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	1 028	714	653	162	576	41	47	15	3 244
December	1 011	699	627	181	590	46	29	13	3 179
March	970	711	614	210	634	44	29	13	3 247
June	881	726	573	238	682	39	34	14	3 332
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	9 412	7 998	4 886	1 854	4 315	568	302	144	29 595
<b>1997-98</b>	10 303	8 424	4 866	2 395	6 313	485	211	219	33 199
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	2 313	2 049	1 241	472	1 044	148	45	36	7 363
June	2 368	2 094	1 299	541	1 159	143	41	43	7 686
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	2 517	2 069	1 310	611	1 359	138	44	39	8 089
December	2 623	2 068	1 257	629	1 562	129	54	41	8 344
March	2 620	2 106	1 180	602	1 680	115	58	57	8 411
June	2 543	2 181	1 119	553	1 711	102	56	83	8 355
TOTAL (\$ million)									
<b>1996-97</b>	13 703	11 425	7 756	2 444	6 765	701	991	234	43 943
<b>1997-98</b>	14 193	11 275	7 334	3 186	8 794	655	350	274	46 201
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	3 393	2 906	1 998	624	1 612	178	217	56	10 961
June	3 412	2 881	2 010	698	1 733	176	143	60	11 153
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	3 545	2 784	1 963	773	1 935	179	91	54	11 333
December	3 634	2 767	1 885	810	2 153	175	83	54	11 523
March	3 590	2 817	1 794	811	2 313	159	86	69	11 658
June	3 424	2 907	1 692	792	2 393	142	90	97	11 687
TOTAL (Percentage change)									
<b>1996-97</b>	9.4	12.4	32.6	29.7	-15.7	10.4	14.0	-40.5	9.5
<b>1997-98</b>	3.6	-1.3	-5.4	30.4	30.0	-6.6	-64.7	17.1	5.1
<b>1996-97</b>									
March	-1.5	1.9	2.7	8.3	-0.8	0.0	-26.7	1.8	0.5
June	0.6	-0.9	0.6	11.9	7.5	-1.1	-34.1	7.1	1.8
<b>1997-98</b>									
September	3.9	-3.4	-2.3	10.7	11.7	1.7	-36.4	-10.0	1.6
December	2.5	-0.6	-4.0	4.8	11.3	-2.2	-8.8	0.0	1.7
March	-1.2	1.8	-4.8	0.1	7.4	-9.1	3.6	27.8	1.2
June	-4.6	3.2	-5.7	-2.3	3.5	-10.7	4.7	40.6	0.2

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By Type of Asset and Industry—New South Wales: **Current Prices**

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1996-97</b>	4 287	9 376	13 663	990	3 075	9 598	13 663
<b>1997-98</b>	3 799	10 278	14 077	845	3 589	9 642	14 077
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	1 103	1 982	3 085	258	655	2 173	3 085
June	1 078	2 602	3 681	169	847	2 665	3 681
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	854	2 412	3 266	249	726	2 292	3 266
December	1 214	2 812	4 025	203	1 088	2 734	4 025
March	934	2 371	3 305	167	859	2 280	3 305
June	796	2 684	3 480	227	917	2 336	3 480

# 7

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1996-97</b>	3 379	8 117	11 496	758	3 447	7 290	11 496
<b>1997-98</b>	2 863	8 279	11 142	861	3 381	6 900	11 142
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	789	1 758	2 547	162	772	1 613	2 547
June	761	2 465	3 226	170	880	2 176	3 226
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	694	1 807	2 502	164	775	1 563	2 502
December	784	2 314	3 099	295	906	1 898	3 099
March	615	1 831	2 446	163	756	1 527	2 446
June	769	2 327	3 096	239	944	1 913	3 096

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1996-97</b>	2 739	4 863	7 602	1 865	1 734	4 002	7 602
<b>1997-98</b>	2 516	4 889	7 405	1 979	1 759	3 667	7 405
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	747	1 086	1 833	543	420	870	1 833
June	631	1 495	2 127	435	621	1 071	2 127
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	664	1 305	1 969	477	574	918	1 969
December	732	1 297	2 029	532	511	986	2 029
March	441	931	1 371	337	285	749	1 371
June	680	1 356	2 036	633	389	1 014	2 036

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1996-97</b>	594	1 985	2 580	489	840	1 251	2 580
<b>1997-98</b>	783	2 400	3 183	1 370	791	1 022	3 183
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	130	391	521	79	198	245	521
June	160	563	723	267	221	234	723
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	159	557	716	345	170	201	716
December	196	757	953	447	265	241	953
March	188	534	721	360	168	193	721
June	241	551	792	218	188	386	792

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1996-97</b>	2 412	4 206	6 617	4 158	625	1 834	6 617
<b>1997-98</b>	2 504	6 373	8 877	5 798	1 125	1 954	8 877
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	591	940	1 531	1 063	145	323	1 531
June	597	1 148	1 745	1 168	153	424	1 745
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	467	1 343	1 810	1 190	194	426	1 810
December	705	1 672	2 377	1 489	337	552	2 377
March	581	1 610	2 191	1 473	240	479	2 191
June	751	1 748	2 499	1 647	355	498	2 499

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

Period	ASSET.....			INDUSTRY.....			
	<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>Equipment, plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total asset</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other selected industries</i>	<i>Total all industries</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1996-97</b>	128	559	687	81	390	216	687
<b>1997-98</b>	173	482	655	90	242	323	655
<b>1996-97</b>							
March	30	140	169	18	118	33	169
June	30	144	175	15	94	66	175
<b>1997-98</b>							
September	37	136	174	28	80	65	174
December	59	128	187	20	54	113	187
March	31	110	141	17	54	71	141
June	46	108	154	25	54	74	154

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.a.	n.a.	9.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9.3
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	n.a.	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* (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 7,500 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 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 3.9% 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											
	1996-97			1997-98				1998-99				
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	
December 1996	Act	E1		E2								
March 1997	Act	Act	E1	E2								
June 1997	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2							
September 1997				Act	E1	E2						
December 1997				Act	Act	E1	E2					
March 1998				Act	Act	Act	E1	E2				
June 1998				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 the above table shows, the first estimate for 1997–98 was available from the December 1996 survey as a long term expectation (E2). It was subsequently revised in the March 1997 survey (again as a longer term expectation) and in the June 1997 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 1998 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).

**19** 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.

**20** The total value of all 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.

### CONSTANT PRICES

**21** Estimates in constant prices (average 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'.

### DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

**22** 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).

**23** 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 1997–98 based on the June 1997 survey results and compare this with 1996–97 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.

**24** 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.

**25** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

- 26** 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 1996–97, sum the actual outcomes for March quarter 1997 and June quarter 1997 and divide this sum by the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1996.
  - *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 1996–97, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1996–97. Divide this by the sum of actual September quarter 1996, actual December quarter 1996 and the short term expectation taken in December quarter 1996.
  - *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 1996–97, first sum the actual outcomes for all quarters of 1996–97 and divide this by the long term expectation taken in December quarter 1995 (Dec E2).

### DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

- 27** *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.
- 28** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**29** 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.

**30** 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 relative standard errors by State.

**31** 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.

**32** 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

**33** 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.

**34** 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.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

**36** 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 seasonally adjusted estimates for Tas, ACT and NT.

**37** 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 from June 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.

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

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

### TREND ESTIMATES

**40** 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* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345.

### COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES *continued*

- National Accounts estimates include the value of work done on speculative construction projects as the work is put into place. The statistics in this publication, however, include full value of the speculative projects as new capital expenditure of the purchases (if in scope), when the project is sold.
- For equipment, the National Accounts estimates relate to acquisitions less disposals of all fixed tangible assets whereas the survey figures are acquisitions of new fixed tangible assets only.

**42** 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

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

- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (5653.0)
- *Company Profits, Australia* (5651.0)
- *Stocks and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia* (5629.0)
- *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure* (5625.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (5206.0)
- *Australian Business Expectations* (5250.0)
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (8140.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (8762.0)
- *Building Activity, Australia* (8752.0).

**44** 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

**45** In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry information may be made available on request.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- .. not applicable
- n.p. not published
- ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification









## SELF-HELP ACCESS TO STATISTICS

*PHONE* Call 1900 986 400 for the latest statistics on CPI, Labour Force, Earnings, National Accounts, Balance of Payments and other topics (call cost is 75c per minute).

*INTERNET* <http://www.abs.gov.au>

*LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require.

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

*PHONE* +61 1300 366 323

*FAX* +61 03 9615 7848

## CONTACTING THE ABS

ABS provides a range of services, including: a telephone inquiry service; information consultancy tailored to your needs; survey, sample and questionnaire design; survey evaluation and methodological reviews; and statistical training.

<i>INQUIRIES</i>	<i>By phone</i>	<i>By fax</i>
Canberra	02 6252 6627	02 6253 1404
Sydney	02 9268 4611	02 9268 4668
Melbourne	03 9615 7755	03 9615 7798
Brisbane	07 3222 6351	07 3222 6283
Perth	08 9360 5140	08 9360 5955
Adelaide	08 8237 7100	08 8237 7566
Hobart	03 6222 5800	03 6222 5995
Darwin	08 8943 2111	08 8981 1218

*POST* Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616



2564600006988

ISSN 0819-0909

RRP \$16.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 1998

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics