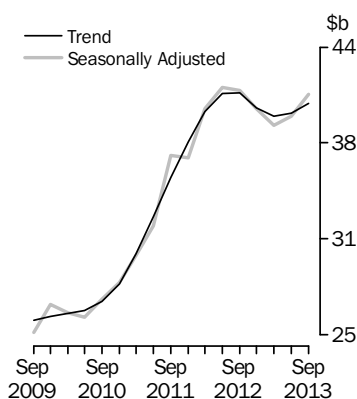


**PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 28 NOV 2013

New Capital Expenditure
in volume terms



KEY FIGURES

	Sep Qtr 13	Jun Qtr 13 to Sep Qtr 13	Sep Qtr 12 to Sep Qtr 13
	\$m	% change	% change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	40 271	1.6	-1.8
Buildings and structures	26 713	3.1	1.0
Equipment, plant and machinery	13 520	-1.5	-7.2
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	40 866	3.6	-0.7
Buildings and structures	27 315	6.3	3.9
Equipment, plant and machinery	13 551	-1.5	-8.8

(a) In volume terms

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend volume estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 1.6% in the September quarter 2013 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 3.6%.
- The trend volume estimate for buildings and structures rose 3.1% in the September quarter 2013 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 6.3%.
- The trend volume estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 1.5% in the September quarter 2013 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 1.5%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT PRICE TERMS)

- This issue includes the fourth estimate (Estimate 4) for 2013-14.
- Estimate 4 for 2013-14 is \$166,832m. This is 2.0% lower than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. Estimate 4 is 3.2% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14.
- See pages 7 to 10 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Tony Mitchell on Sydney (02) 9268 4044.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2013	27 February 2014
March 2014	29 May 2014
June 2014	28 August 2014
September 2014	27 November 2014

.....

CHANGES TO THIS ISSUE

- Each September quarter the reference and base year for chain volume estimates for the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure are updated. A new base year, 2011-12, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in minor revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods. In addition, the chain volume estimates have been re-referenced to 2011-12. Additivity is preserved in the quarters of the reference year and subsequent quarters. Re-referencing affects the level of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.
 - As happens each year, a seasonal re-analysis has been undertaken based on estimates up to and including the June quarter 2013. This re-analysis has resulted in a downward revision to total Mining capital expenditure in current price, seasonally adjusted terms of -\$595m (-2.5%). There were other minor revisions to industry estimates producing a net revision to total capital expenditure of -\$421m (-1.0%). In chain volume measure, seasonally adjusted terms the revision to total Mining capital expenditure was -\$354m (-1.5%). There were other minor revisions to industry estimates producing a net revision to total capital expenditure of -\$555m (-1.4%).
-

ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
SNA08	System of National Accounts 2008 version
TAU	type of activity unit

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

page

COMMENTARY

Actual new capital expenditure, In volume terms	4
Actual and expected new capital expenditure	7

TABLES

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

1 Actual and expected expenditure, By type of asset and industry, Current prices	11
2 Actual and expected expenditure, By detailed industry, Current prices	12
3 Actual expenditure, By type of asset and industry, Chain volume measures	14
4 Actual expenditure, By type of asset and industry, Percentage change, Chain volume measures	15

FINANCIAL YEAR EXPENDITURE

5 Expected expenditure and realisation ratios, By type of asset, Current prices	16
6 Expected expenditure and realisation ratios, By industry, Current prices	17
7 Ratios of actual to short term expectations, By type of asset and industry, Current prices	18

STATE ESTIMATES

8 Actual expenditure on buildings and structures, By state, Current prices	19
9 Actual expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery, By state, Current prices	20
10 Actual total expenditure, By state, Current prices	21
11 Actual expenditure on buildings and structures, By state, Chain volume measures	22
12 Actual expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery, By state, Chain volume measures	23
13 Actual total expenditure, By state, Chain volume measures	24

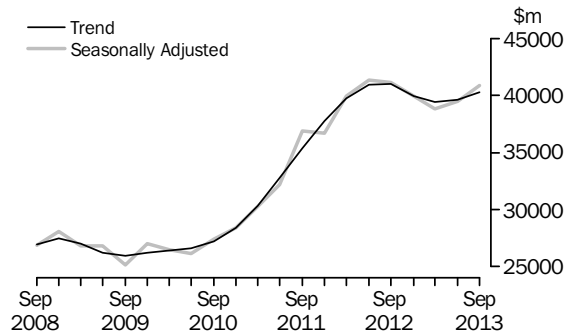
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

What if...? Revisions to trend estimates	25
Explanatory Notes	26
Appendix: Sampling errors	34

ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

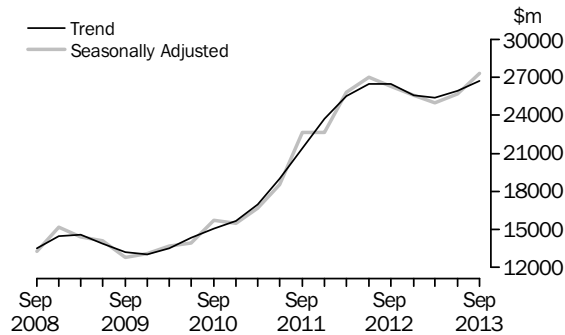
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure increased by 1.6% in the September quarter 2013. By asset type, the trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 3.1% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 1.5%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 3.6% in the September quarter 2013.



BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

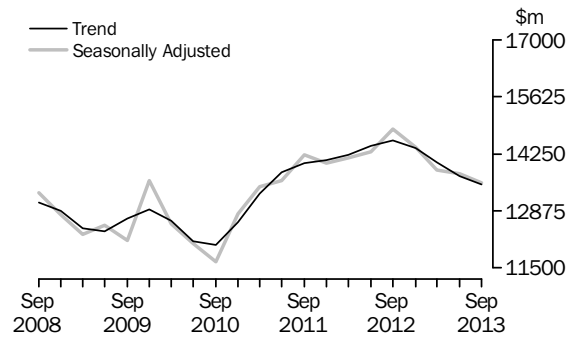
The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 3.1% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures for Mining rose 3.3% and Other Selected Industries rose 2.9%, while Manufacturing fell 1.2%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for buildings and structures rose 6.3% in the September quarter 2013. Mining rose 5.6%, Manufacturing rose 1.5% and Other Selected Industries rose 10.0% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

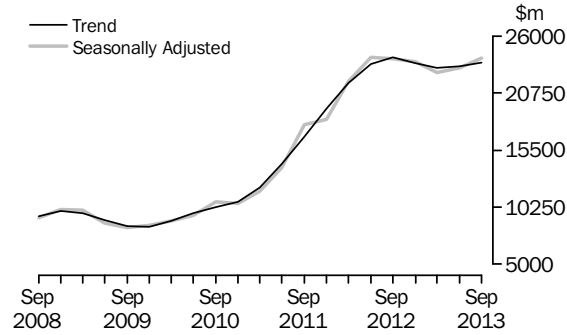
The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 1.5% in the September quarter 2013. Equipment, plant and machinery for Mining fell 11.8% and Manufacturing fell 3.0% while Other Selected Industries rose 2.1%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 1.5% in the September quarter 2013. Mining fell 7.1% and Other Selected Industries fell 0.5%, while Manufacturing rose 3.0% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

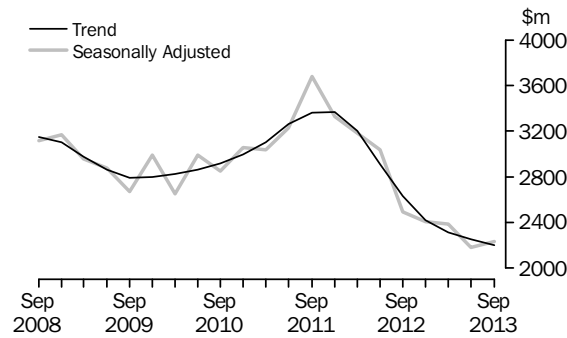
MINING

The trend estimate for Mining rose 1.5% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures rose 3.3% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 11.8%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Mining rose 4.0% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures rose 5.6% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 7.1% in seasonally adjusted terms.



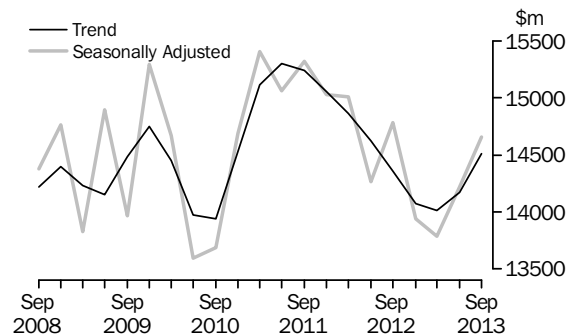
MANUFACTURING

The trend estimate for Manufacturing fell 2.4% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures fell 1.2% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 3.0%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Manufacturing rose 2.5% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures rose 1.5% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 3.0% in seasonally adjusted terms.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other Selected Industries rose 2.4% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures rose 2.9% while equipment, plant and machinery rose 2.1%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Other Selected Industries rose 3.1% in the September quarter 2013. Buildings and structures rose 10.0% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 0.5% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT
CURRENT PRICES

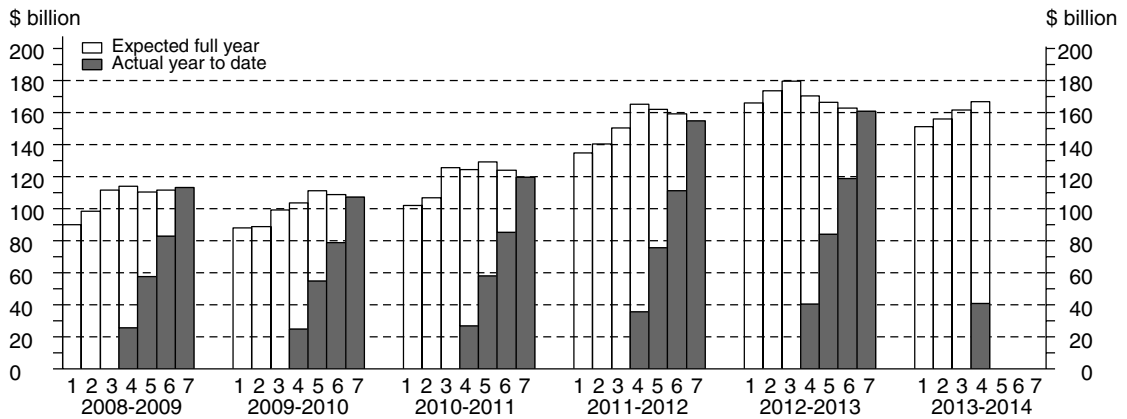
The graphs below show the seven estimates of actual and expected expenditure for each financial year. The estimates appearing below relate to data contained in Tables 5 and 6. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in paragraph 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

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

TOTAL CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

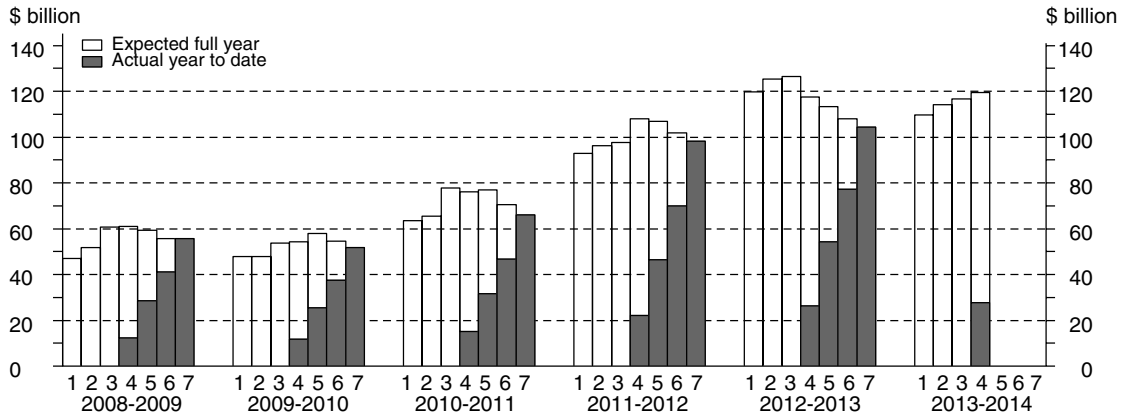
Estimate 4 for total capital expenditure for 2013-14 is \$166,832 million. This is 2% lower than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. The main contributor to this decrease was Mining (-3.3%). Estimate 4 is 3.2% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14. The main contributor to this increase was Other Selected Industries (7.6%).



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

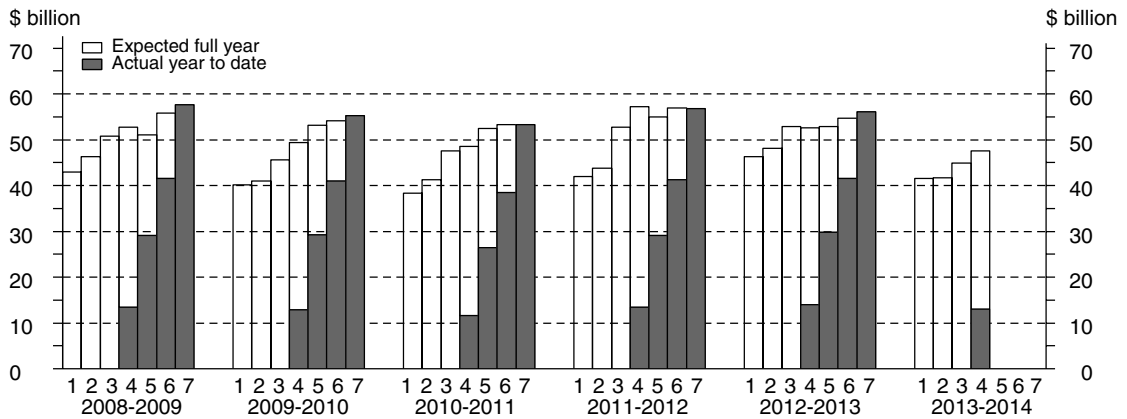
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 4 for buildings and structures for 2013-14 is \$119,326 million. This is 1.4% higher than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. The main contributors to this increase were Mining (1.5%) and Other Selected Industries (4.1%). Estimate 4 for buildings and structures is 2.2% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (2.3%).



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

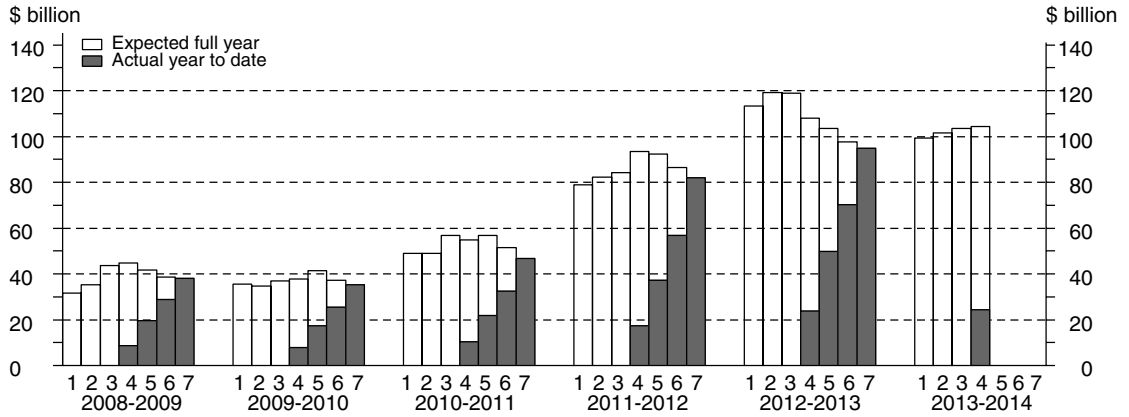
Estimate 4 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2013-14 is \$47,506 million. This is 9.7% lower than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. The main contributor to this decrease was Mining (-30.2%). Estimate 4 for equipment, plant and machinery is 6% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14. The main contributor to this increase was Other Selected Industries (12.1%).



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

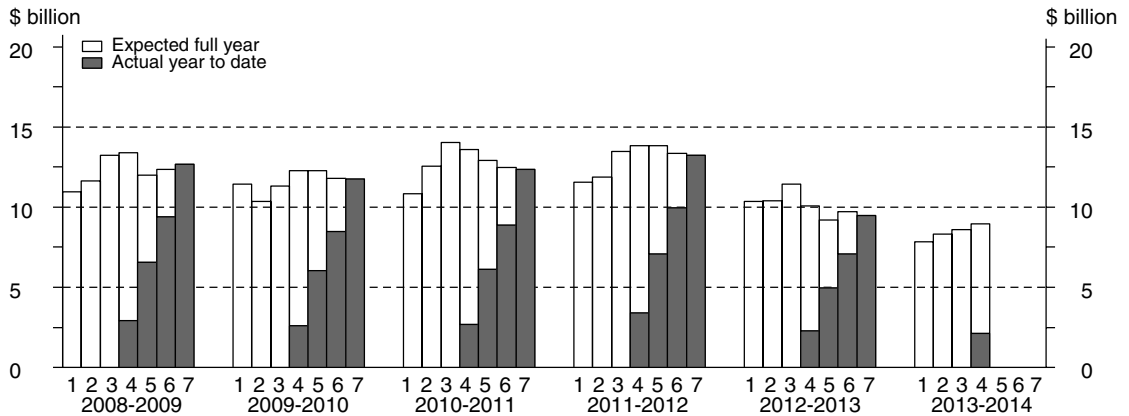
MINING

Estimate 4 for Mining for 2013-14 is \$104,453 million. This is 3.3% lower than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. Estimate 4 is 1.0% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14. Buildings and structures is 2.3% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 8.0% lower than the corresponding third estimates for 2013-14.



MANUFACTURING

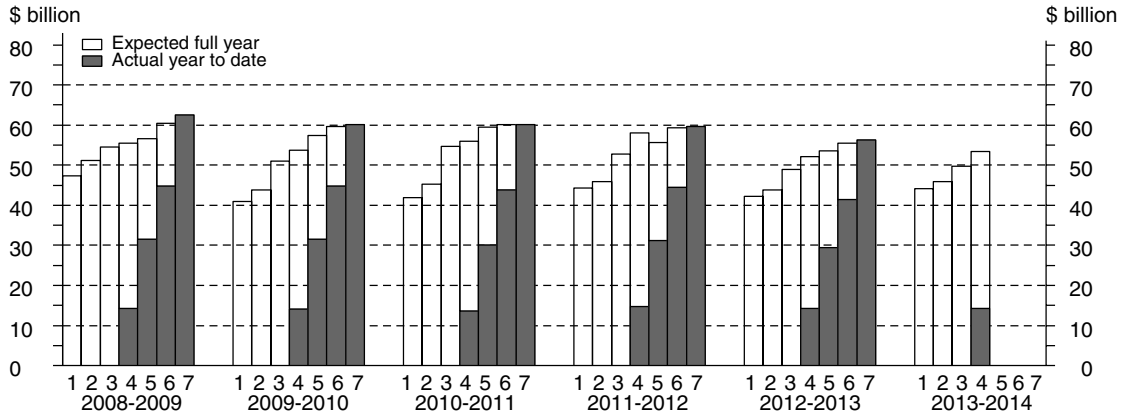
Estimate 4 for Manufacturing for 2013-14 is \$8,947 million. This is 11.2% lower than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. Estimate 4 is 4.1% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14. Buildings and structures is 2.3% lower while equipment, plant and machinery is 7.5% higher than the corresponding third estimates for 2013-14.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 4 for Other Selected Industries for 2013-14 is \$53,432 million. This is 2.6% higher than Estimate 4 for 2012-13. Estimate 4 is 7.6% higher than Estimate 3 for 2013-14. Buildings and structures is 2.4% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 12.1% higher than the corresponding third estimates for 2013-14.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Current prices

Period	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL			
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)												
2011-12	68 284	5 903	23 926	98 113	13 712	7 323	35 693	56 728	81 997	13 226	59 618	154 841
2012-13	80 223	2 977	21 204	104 404	14 487	6 493	35 146	56 126	94 710	9 470	56 350	160 530
2011-12												
June	20 739	1 309	6 189	28 236	4 408	1 968	9 024	15 401	25 147	3 277	15 213	43 637
2012-13												
September	19 731	772	5 765	26 268	3 945	1 526	8 524	13 995	23 676	2 297	14 290	40 263
December	21 682	824	5 515	28 020	4 363	1 820	9 597	15 781	26 045	2 644	15 112	43 801
March	17 784	667	4 597	23 047	2 851	1 475	7 425	11 751	20 634	2 142	12 022	34 798
June	21 027	715	5 327	27 069	3 327	1 673	9 600	14 600	24 354	2 387	14 927	41 668
2013-14												
September	21 590	653	5 478	27 720	2 737	1 472	8 813	13 022	24 327	2 125	14 290	40 742
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)												
2013-14												
3 mths to Dec	24 136	822	6 203	31 160	2 963	1 790	8 441	13 195	27 099	2 613	14 644	44 355
6 mths to Jun	47 280	1 427	11 737	60 445	5 747	2 782	12 761	21 290	53 027	4 209	24 498	81 734
Total fin year	93 005	2 902	23 418	119 326	11 447	6 044	30 015	47 506	104 453	8 947	53 432	166 832
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2011-12												
June	20 293	1 268	5 756	27 317	3 999	1 785	8 532	14 316	24 292	3 053	14 288	41 633
2012-13												
September	19 975	829	5 871	26 675	4 178	1 661	8 869	14 709	24 153	2 490	14 741	41 384
December	20 005	743	5 249	25 996	3 927	1 662	8 619	14 208	23 931	2 405	13 868	40 204
March	19 674	721	5 115	25 511	3 399	1 667	8 552	13 618	23 073	2 388	13 667	39 129
June	20 542	688	5 022	26 253	3 007	1 515	9 094	13 616	23 549	2 204	14 116	39 869
2013-14												
September	21 814	702	5 540	28 056	2 893	1 607	9 138	13 637	24 706	2 308	14 678	41 693
TREND (Actual)												
2011-12												
June	19 665	1 186	5 895	26 746	3 949	1 735	8 746	14 418	23 614	2 921	14 640	41 176
2012-13												
September	20 212	930	5 669	26 811	4 096	1 703	8 654	14 453	24 308	2 633	14 323	41 264
December	19 940	750	5 341	26 031	3 881	1 661	8 647	14 189	23 821	2 411	13 988	40 220
March	20 042	703	5 160	25 905	3 464	1 618	8 750	13 833	23 506	2 321	13 913	39 741
June	20 640	698	5 169	26 508	3 093	1 588	8 928	13 609	23 733	2 287	14 098	40 118
2013-14												
September	21 384	691	5 343	27 418	2 802	1 567	9 152	13 530	24 186	2 258	14 457	40 901

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
2011-12	81 997	13 226	5 414	4 741	3 759	3 691	13 648
2012-13	94 710	9 470	5 481	4 987	3 389	3 985	11 102
2011-12							
June	25 147	3 277	1 495	^ 1 556	836	877	3 063
2012-13							
September	23 676	2 297	1 380	^ 1 411	862	809	2 798
December	26 045	2 644	1 479	^ 1 475	952	1 084	2 902
March	20 634	2 142	1 228	^ 1 003	778	834	2 093
June	24 354	2 387	1 395	^ 1 098	^ 797	1 258	3 310
2013-14							
September	24 327	2 125	1 470	^ 943	^ 764	1 152	3 103
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)							
2013-14							
3 mths to Dec	27 099	2 613	1 400	829	746	1 402	3 466
6 mths to Jun	53 027	4 209	2 453	1 136	1 052	2 454	4 856
Total fin year	104 453	8 947	5 323	2 908	2 562	5 008	11 426
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
2011-12							
June	24 292	3 053	1 420	1 372	861	807	2 907
2012-13							
September	24 153	2 490	1 459	1 629	870	802	2 878
December	23 931	2 405	1 347	1 388	803	955	2 579
March	23 073	2 388	1 353	1 051	900	1 112	2 410
June	23 549	2 204	1 335	977	818	1 104	3 214
2013-14							
September	24 706	2 308	1 542	1 101	778	1 156	3 192
TREND (Actual)							
2011-12							
June	23 614	2 921	1 431	1 419	884	826	3 031
2012-13							
September	24 308	2 633	1 423	1 492	850	854	2 719
December	23 821	2 411	1 369	1 363	849	944	2 597
March	23 506	2 321	1 355	1 153	847	1 058	2 703
June	23 733	2 287	1 394	1 028	827	1 126	2 949
2013-14							
September	24 186	2 258	1 462	1 011	801	1 156	3 181

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

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices *continued*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Information Media and Telecommunications</i>	<i>Financial and Insurance Services</i>	<i>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</i>	<i>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</i>	<i>Other Selected Services</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)						
2011-12	5 261	2 811	10 520	3 465	6 307	154 841
2012-13	5 007	3 214	9 767	3 047	6 370	160 530
2011-12						
June	1 377	787	^ 2 817	897	1 507	43 637
2012-13						
September	1 453	808	^ 2 469	^ 859	1 441	40 263
December	1 129	931	^ 2 688	^ 843	1 630	43 801
March	1 194	710	^ 2 158	620	^ 1 404	34 798
June	1 232	765	^ 2 452	^ 726	1 895	41 668
2013-14						
September	1 450	829	2 159	^ 779	1 642	40 742
ORIGINAL (Expected) (a)						
2013-14						
3 mths to Dec	1 463	716	2 690	718	1 213	44 355
6 mths to Jun	2 857	1 405	5 177	1 061	2 047	81 734
Total fin year	5 770	2 950	10 027	2 557	4 902	166 832
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)						
2011-12						
June	1 290	762	2 602	847	1 421	41 633
2012-13						
September	1 482	789	2 544	857	1 431	41 384
December	1 142	859	2 509	793	1 494	40 204
March	1 228	821	2 427	704	1 662	39 129
June	1 169	737	2 304	686	1 771	39 869
2013-14						
September	1 466	809	2 229	773	1 632	41 693
TREND (Actual)						
2011-12						
June	1 367	740	2 658	876	1 409	41 176
2012-13						
September	1 326	807	2 570	839	1 444	41 264
December	1 246	829	2 487	777	1 528	40 220
March	1 206	810	2 414	730	1 637	39 741
June	1 254	788	2 320	714	1 699	40 118
2013-14						
September	1 370	775	2 260	730	1 710	40 901

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

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and Structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other Selected Industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
2009-10	53 504	50 417	104 824	35 389	11 298	57 526	104 824
2010-11	66 422	51 525	118 277	46 911	12 177	58 843	118 277
2011-12	98 113	56 728	154 841	81 997	13 226	59 618	154 841
2012-13	102 512	56 884	159 396	93 199	9 473	56 724	159 396
2011-12							
September	22 174	13 497	35 681	17 442	3 407	14 814	35 681
December	24 468	15 574	40 074	20 000	3 670	16 385	40 074
March	23 465	12 252	35 687	19 611	2 878	13 209	35 687
June	28 005	15 405	43 399	24 943	3 270	15 211	43 399
2012-13							
September	25 928	14 151	40 079	23 425	2 304	14 350	40 079
December	27 556	16 010	43 566	25 697	2 655	15 214	43 566
March	22 561	11 971	34 532	20 256	2 147	12 128	34 532
June	26 467	14 752	41 219	23 820	2 367	15 032	41 219
2013-14							
September	26 974	12 950	39 924	23 582	2 062	14 280	39 924
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2011-12							
September	22 622	14 235	36 867	17 855	3 678	15 320	36 867
December	22 630	14 028	36 686	18 315	3 328	15 027	36 686
March	25 829	14 161	39 957	21 781	3 180	15 007	39 957
June	27 032	14 305	41 331	24 045	3 040	14 264	41 331
2012-13							
September	26 290	14 852	41 142	23 871	2 492	14 779	41 142
December	25 555	14 403	39 957	23 605	2 411	13 942	39 957
March	24 980	13 866	38 846	22 668	2 390	13 787	38 846
June	25 687	13 764	39 451	23 055	2 180	14 216	39 451
2013-14							
September	27 315	13 551	40 866	23 973	2 235	14 658	40 866
TREND							
2011-12							
September	21 424	14 017	35 383	16 750	3 365	15 243	35 383
December	23 719	14 104	37 765	19 336	3 369	15 056	37 765
March	25 526	14 228	39 731	21 678	3 201	14 859	39 731
June	26 495	14 443	40 939	23 411	2 913	14 626	40 939
2012-13							
September	26 438	14 573	41 006	24 025	2 633	14 356	41 006
December	25 577	14 398	39 976	23 487	2 417	14 073	39 976
March	25 387	14 035	39 423	23 094	2 316	14 011	39 423
June	25 903	13 723	39 625	23 197	2 257	14 170	39 625
2013-14							
September	26 713	13 520	40 271	23 550	2 203	14 512	40 271

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12.

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

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and Structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other Selected Industries	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
2009-10	-6.1	-1.0	-3.5	-7.1	-6.9	-0.6	-3.5
2010-11	24.1	2.2	12.8	32.6	7.8	2.3	12.8
2011-12	47.7	10.1	30.9	74.8	8.6	1.3	30.9
2012-13	4.5	0.3	2.9	13.7	-28.4	-4.9	2.9
2011-12							
September	14.6	-8.4	4.4	21.0	-1.5	-8.7	4.4
December	10.3	15.4	12.3	14.7	7.7	10.6	12.3
March	-4.1	-21.3	-10.9	-1.9	-21.6	-19.4	-10.9
June	19.3	25.7	21.6	27.2	13.6	15.2	21.6
2012-13							
September	-7.4	-8.1	-7.7	-6.1	-29.6	-5.7	-7.7
December	6.3	13.1	8.7	9.7	15.2	6.0	8.7
March	-18.1	-25.2	-20.7	-21.2	-19.1	-20.3	-20.7
June	17.3	23.2	19.4	17.6	10.2	23.9	19.4
2013-14							
September	1.9	-12.2	-3.1	-1.0	-12.9	-5.0	-3.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2011-12							
September	22.1	4.7	14.5	28.8	13.8	1.7	14.5
December	—	-1.5	-0.5	2.6	-9.5	-1.9	-0.5
March	14.1	0.9	8.9	18.9	-4.5	-0.1	8.9
June	4.7	1.0	3.4	10.4	-4.4	-5.0	3.4
2012-13							
September	-2.7	3.8	-0.5	-0.7	-18.0	3.6	-0.5
December	-2.8	-3.0	-2.9	-1.1	-3.3	-5.7	-2.9
March	-2.2	-3.7	-2.8	-4.0	-0.8	-1.1	-2.8
June	2.8	-0.7	1.6	1.7	-8.8	3.1	1.6
2013-14							
September	6.3	-1.5	3.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.6
TREND							
2011-12							
September	12.8	1.5	7.9	18.1	3.0	-0.4	7.9
December	10.7	0.6	6.7	15.4	0.1	-1.2	6.7
March	7.6	0.9	5.2	12.1	-5.0	-1.3	5.2
June	3.8	1.5	3.0	8.0	-9.0	-1.6	3.0
2012-13							
September	-0.2	0.9	0.2	2.6	-9.6	-1.8	0.2
December	-3.3	-1.2	-2.5	-2.2	-8.2	-2.0	-2.5
March	-0.7	-2.5	-1.4	-1.7	-4.2	-0.4	-1.4
June	2.0	-2.2	0.5	0.4	-2.5	1.1	0.5
2013-14							
September	3.1	-1.5	1.6	1.5	-2.4	2.4	1.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12.

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

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)							
2008-09	47 008	51 908	60 727	61 044	59 194	55 719	55 599
2009-10	47 758	47 893	53 611	54 357	57 819	54 649	51 913
2010-11	63 535	65 383	77 919	76 027	76 825	70 579	66 044
2011-12	92 953	96 292	97 594	107 996	106 796	101 975	98 113
2012-13	119 640	125 271	126 439	117 631	113 418	108 037	104 404
2013-14	109 775	114 042	116 782	119 326	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2008-09	1.18	1.07	0.92	0.91	0.94	1.00	1.00
2009-10	1.09	1.08	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.95	1.00
2010-11	1.04	1.01	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.94	1.00
2011-12	1.06	1.02	1.01	0.91	0.92	0.96	1.00
2012-13	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.97	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
2008-09	43 010	46 267	50 713	52 791	51 078	55 779	57 602
2009-10	40 214	41 000	45 586	49 359	53 182	54 118	55 191
2010-11	38 292	41 221	47 624	48 478	52 458	53 324	53 297
2011-12	41 920	43 815	52 710	57 184	54 905	56 983	56 728
2012-13	46 252	48 185	52 841	52 596	52 891	54 751	56 126
2013-14	41 490	41 649	44 838	47 506	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2008-09	1.34	1.24	1.14	1.09	1.13	1.03	1.00
2009-10	1.37	1.35	1.21	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.00
2010-11	1.39	1.29	1.12	1.10	1.02	1.00	1.00
2011-12	1.35	1.29	1.08	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00
2012-13	1.21	1.16	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
2008-09	90 018	98 175	111 440	113 835	110 272	111 499	113 201
2009-10	87 972	88 893	99 197	103 716	111 001	108 768	107 105
2010-11	101 828	106 604	125 543	124 505	129 283	123 903	119 341
2011-12	134 874	140 108	150 305	165 180	161 701	158 958	154 841
2012-13	165 892	173 457	179 279	170 227	166 308	162 789	160 530
2013-14	151 265	155 691	161 621	166 832	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2008-09	1.26	1.15	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.02	1.00
2009-10	1.22	1.20	1.08	1.03	0.96	0.98	1.00
2010-11	1.17	1.12	0.95	0.96	0.92	0.96	1.00
2011-12	1.15	1.11	1.03	0.94	0.96	0.97	1.00
2012-13	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.00
TOTAL (percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2008-09	24.9	22.8	23.2	19.2	14.8	12.9	16.9
2009-10	-2.3	-9.5	-11.0	-8.9	0.7	-2.4	-5.4
2010-11	15.8	19.9	26.6	20.0	16.5	13.9	11.4
2011-12	32.5	31.4	19.7	32.7	25.1	28.3	29.7
2012-13	23.0	23.8	19.3	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.7
2013-14	-8.8	-10.2	-9.8	-2.0	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current prices

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

MINING (\$ million)

2008-09	31 717	35 355	43 752	44 901	41 691	38 677	37 978
2009-10	35 529	34 811	36 940	37 762	41 394	37 366	35 184
2010-11	49 100	48 839	56 794	54 939	56 944	51 357	46 847
2011-12	79 004	82 380	84 137	93 377	92 248	86 370	81 997
2012-13	113 396	119 290	118 984	108 065	103 622	97 587	94 710
2013-14	99 224	101 482	103 379	104 453	nya	nya	nya

MINING (Realisation Ratio)(a)

2008-09	1.20	1.07	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.98	1.00
2009-10	0.99	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.85	0.94	1.00
2010-11	0.95	0.96	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.91	1.00
2011-12	1.04	1.00	0.97	0.88	0.89	0.95	1.00
2012-13	0.84	0.79	0.80	0.88	0.91	0.97	1.00

MANUFACTURING (\$ million)

2008-09	10 959	11 619	13 224	13 383	11 998	12 356	12 681
2009-10	11 450	10 342	11 306	12 287	12 258	11 781	11 743
2010-11	10 820	12 534	14 044	13 603	12 897	12 490	12 343
2011-12	11 545	11 867	13 476	13 810	13 812	13 330	13 226
2012-13	10 353	10 394	11 414	10 074	9 204	9 700	9 470
2013-14	7 838	8 304	8 592	8 947	nya	nya	nya

MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio)(a)

2008-09	1.16	1.09	0.96	0.95	1.06	1.03	1.00
2009-10	1.03	1.14	1.04	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.00
2010-11	1.14	0.98	0.88	0.91	0.96	0.99	1.00
2011-12	1.15	1.11	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.99	1.00
2012-13	0.91	0.91	0.83	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.00

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)

2008-09	47 343	51 201	54 465	55 551	56 583	60 465	62 542
2009-10	40 993	43 740	50 951	53 667	57 349	59 620	60 178
2010-11	41 908	45 231	54 705	55 963	59 443	60 056	60 151
2011-12	44 324	45 861	52 692	57 992	55 641	59 258	59 618
2012-13	42 143	43 772	48 882	52 088	53 482	55 502	56 350
2013-14	44 203	45 905	49 650	53 432	nya	nya	nya

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio)(a)

2008-09	1.32	1.22	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.03	1.00
2009-10	1.47	1.38	1.18	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.00
2010-11	1.44	1.33	1.10	1.07	1.01	1.00	1.00
2011-12	1.35	1.30	1.13	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.00
2012-13	1.34	1.29	1.15	1.08	1.05	1.02	1.00

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Financial Year</i>	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	<i>31 December (collected in September Survey)</i>	<i>30 June (collected in March Survey)</i>	<i>31 December (collected in June Survey)</i>	<i>30 June (collected in December survey)</i>
TYPE OF ASSET				
Buildings and Structures				
2008–09	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.88
2009–10	0.96	0.84	0.91	0.82
2010–11	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.76
2011–12	0.88	0.88	0.99	0.86
2012–13	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.85
Equipment, Plant and Machinery				
2008–09	1.05	1.13	1.09	1.30
2009–10	1.15	1.08	1.19	1.08
2010–11	1.03	1.00	1.07	1.03
2011–12	0.94	0.98	1.05	1.07
2012–13	1.04	1.10	1.07	1.14
Total				
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.06
2009–10	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.93
2010–11	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.86
2011–12	0.90	0.91	1.01	0.92
2012–13	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2008–09	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.83
2009–10	0.97	0.82	0.91	0.74
2010–11	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.71
2011–12	0.85	0.85	0.94	0.81
2012–13	0.91	0.89	0.84	0.83
Manufacturing				
2008–09	0.98	1.11	1.04	1.13
2009–10	0.98	0.99	1.14	0.92
2010–11	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.92
2011–12	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.91
2012–13	0.84	0.91	0.88	1.06
Other selected industries				
2008–09	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.24
2009–10	1.13	1.04	1.11	1.11
2010–11	1.03	1.01	1.07	1.02
2011–12	0.97	1.02	1.12	1.16
2012–13	1.05	1.06	1.14	1.12
Total				
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.06
2009–10	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.93
2010–11	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.86
2011–12	0.90	0.91	1.01	0.92
2012–13	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93

(a) For more information on Realisation Ratios see paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, By state—Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2009–10	8 139	8 450	10 918	2 024	21 128	190	636	428	51 913
2010–11	10 448	9 006	15 547	2 453	27 131	244	772	442	66 044
2011–12	11 754	8 714	29 240	2 450	43 183	233	2 080	460	98 113
2012–13	10 134	7 082	31 667	2 912	45 035	353	6 799	421	104 404
2011–12									
September	2 984	^ 2 409	6 451	619	9 208	^ 50	179	111	22 011
December	3 095	2 323	7 664	645	10 180	66	314	125	24 411
March	2 624	1 826	6 993	531	10 686	^ 64	625	105	23 454
June	3 051	2 155	8 132	655	13 109	54	962	118	28 236
2012–13									
September	2 771	1 913	7 477	832	11 718	34	1 420	102	26 268
December	2 860	1 987	8 359	622	12 046	*118	1 920	109	28 020
March	2 249	1 578	7 182	^ 672	9 415	**106	1 712	^ 132	23 047
June	2 254	1 605	8 648	786	11 856	94	1 747	78	27 069
2013–14									
September	2 305	1 743	8 891	^ 846	11 831	*96	1 939	70	27 720
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011–12									
September	3 042	2 470	6 433	624	9 208	np	np	np	22 517
December	2 831	2 150	6 960	608	9 723	np	np	np	22 645
March	2 974	2 023	7 894	613	11 745	np	np	np	25 891
June	2 961	2 086	8 044	609	12 555	np	np	np	27 317
2012–13									
September	2 771	1 928	7 428	834	11 675	np	np	np	26 675
December	2 628	1 857	7 638	585	11 544	np	np	np	25 996
March	2 546	1 743	8 107	776	10 422	np	np	np	25 511
June	2 202	1 558	8 528	733	11 280	np	np	np	26 253
2013–14									
September	2 285	1 746	8 832	845	11 793	np	np	np	28 056
TREND									
2011–12									
September	2 853	2 337	6 281	636	8 831	61	203	112	21 376
December	2 962	2 213	7 190	602	10 247	61	328	118	23 712
March	2 958	2 092	7 721	622	11 500	55	592	115	25 630
June	2 901	2 009	7 823	664	12 155	53	1 014	109	26 746
2012–13									
September	2 813	1 957	7 701	698	11 963	63	1 451	111	26 811
December	2 640	1 837	7 705	707	11 270	82	1 720	115	26 031
March	2 470	1 725	8 057	722	10 998	99	1 798	108	25 905
June	2 326	1 667	8 486	763	11 171	109	1 818	92	26 508
2013–14									
September	2 219	1 649	8 827	826	11 497	112	1 843	73	27 418

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

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

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

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

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, By state—Current prices

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2009–10	16 177	13 768	10 612	2 974	9 473	679	934	575	55 191
2010–11	15 233	12 250	11 309	2 964	9 796	757	608	380	53 297
2011–12	14 902	11 102	12 827	3 031	12 785	935	710	436	56 728
2012–13	13 974	11 146	13 404	2 626	13 134	673	645	525	56 126
2011–12									
September	3 529	2 721	3 245	^ 713	2 808	^ 223	131	^ 101	13 472
December	4 385	3 132	3 419	^ 845	3 215	^ 304	180	119	15 601
March	3 171	2 449	2 653	719	2 807	^ 183	184	89	12 255
June	3 816	2 799	3 510	755	3 954	^ 225	215	^ 126	15 401
2012–13									
September	3 556	2 742	3 009	616	3 592	^ 182	175	^ 123	13 995
December	3 961	3 010	3 525	738	4 022	^ 197	187	^ 140	15 781
March	2 886	2 348	^ 3 079	598	2 447	^ 116	115	* 163	11 751
June	3 571	3 045	3 792	674	3 073	^ 178	168	99	14 600
2013–14									
September	3 334	2 815	3 004	699	2 692	^ 153	218	^ 106	13 022
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011–12									
September	3 651	2 938	3 603	754	2 965	np	np	np	14 225
December	3 966	2 786	3 193	758	2 975	np	np	np	14 071
March	3 633	2 738	2 986	783	3 241	np	np	np	14 181
June	3 639	2 669	3 095	739	3 596	np	np	np	14 316
2012–13									
September	3 665	2 916	3 317	652	3 762	np	np	np	14 709
December	3 557	2 693	3 292	661	3 706	np	np	np	14 208
March	3 327	2 636	3 448	649	2 850	np	np	np	13 618
June	3 414	2 914	3 383	662	2 801	np	np	np	13 616
2013–14									
September	3 427	2 955	3 289	741	2 804	np	np	np	13 637
TREND									
2011–12									
September	3 730	2 922	3 308	749	2 926	241	146	102	14 057
December	3 761	2 789	3 254	770	3 057	245	171	103	14 116
March	3 741	2 742	3 113	763	3 278	234	195	109	14 247
June	3 677	2 757	3 095	727	3 591	215	203	115	14 418
2012–13									
September	3 601	2 759	3 236	681	3 715	191	185	130	14 453
December	3 521	2 735	3 357	648	3 491	167	158	142	14 189
March	3 429	2 751	3 388	654	3 113	157	153	138	13 833
June	3 390	2 830	3 373	681	2 828	159	169	125	13 609
2013–14									
September	3 395	2 938	3 341	711	2 670	168	198	109	13 530

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

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2009–10	24 316	22 217	21 530	4 998	30 601	869	1 570	1 004	107 105
2010–11	25 682	21 255	26 856	5 417	36 927	1 001	1 380	822	119 341
2011–12	26 656	19 816	42 067	5 481	55 967	1 168	2 790	896	154 841
2012–13	24 108	18 228	45 072	5 537	58 169	1 026	7 444	946	160 530
2011–12									
September	6 513	5 131	9 696	1 332	12 016	^ 273	310	212	35 483
December	7 480	5 455	11 083	1 490	13 395	^ 370	494	244	40 012
March	5 796	4 275	9 646	1 250	13 493	^ 246	809	194	35 709
June	6 867	4 954	11 642	1 409	17 063	^ 279	1 177	245	43 637
2012–13									
September	6 327	4 655	10 486	1 448	15 310	^ 216	1 595	225	40 263
December	6 821	4 997	11 884	1 360	16 068	^ 316	2 106	^ 249	43 801
March	5 135	3 926	10 261	1 270	11 862	*222	1 827	*295	34 798
June	5 825	4 650	12 440	1 460	14 929	^ 272	1 915	178	41 668
2013–14									
September	5 639	4 558	11 894	1 545	14 523	^ 249	2 157	176	40 742
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011–12									
September	6 693	5 408	10 037	1 377	12 172	318	334	217	36 743
December	6 797	4 935	10 153	1 366	12 699	297	439	233	36 716
March	6 607	4 761	10 880	1 396	14 987	297	835	202	40 073
June	6 600	4 755	11 140	1 349	16 150	263	1 167	243	41 633
2012–13									
September	6 436	4 845	10 745	1 486	15 437	249	1 600	230	41 384
December	6 184	4 550	10 930	1 246	15 249	254	2 089	236	40 204
March	5 874	4 379	11 555	1 426	13 271	256	1 845	305	39 129
June	5 616	4 472	11 911	1 395	14 081	261	1 907	178	39 869
2013–14									
September	5 712	4 701	12 120	1 586	14 597	291	2 162	180	41 693
TREND									
2011–12									
September	6 583	5 259	9 589	1 385	11 757	302	349	214	35 346
December	6 723	5 001	10 444	1 372	13 305	306	499	221	37 767
March	6 698	4 833	10 835	1 385	14 778	289	787	223	39 865
June	6 578	4 766	10 918	1 392	15 746	267	1 217	224	41 176
2012–13									
September	6 414	4 716	10 937	1 379	15 678	254	1 636	241	41 264
December	6 161	4 573	11 062	1 355	14 761	249	1 878	257	40 220
March	5 899	4 476	11 445	1 376	14 111	257	1 951	246	39 741
June	5 716	4 497	11 859	1 444	13 999	268	1 987	217	40 118
2013–14									
September	5 613	4 588	12 168	1 537	14 167	280	2 041	182	40 901

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2009-10	8 455	8 902	11 121	2 056	21 695	196	671	442	53 504
2010-11	10 573	8 980	15 614	2 441	27 312	243	790	443	66 422
2011-12	11 754	8 714	29 240	2 450	43 183	233	2 080	460	98 113
2012-13	9 982	7 013	31 101	2 847	44 157	353	6 643	417	102 512
2011-12									
September	2 993	2 402	6 505	624	9 294	50	182	110	22 174
December	3 101	2 315	7 691	647	10 202	65	317	126	24 468
March	2 627	1 834	6 987	531	10 700	64	623	106	23 465
June	3 033	2 162	8 056	649	12 986	54	957	118	28 005
2012-13									
September	2 742	1 912	7 361	820	11 554	34	1 401	101	25 928
December	2 820	1 968	8 238	609	11 823	118	1 872	108	27 556
March	2 209	1 556	7 037	655	9 202	106	1 667	131	22 561
June	2 211	1 577	8 465	762	11 578	94	1 704	77	26 467
2013-14									
September	2 261	1 709	8 642	818	11 517	96	1 863	68	26 974
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011-12									
September	3 043	2 456	6 456	627	9 280	np	np	np	22 622
December	2 822	2 138	6 960	609	9 727	np	np	np	22 630
March	2 960	2 029	7 868	612	11 744	np	np	np	25 829
June	2 928	2 090	7 956	602	12 432	np	np	np	27 032
2012-13									
September	2 735	1 926	7 303	818	11 525	np	np	np	26 290
December	2 587	1 838	7 520	571	11 358	np	np	np	25 555
March	2 499	1 718	7 936	752	10 218	np	np	np	24 980
June	2 161	1 530	8 342	706	11 055	np	np	np	25 687
2013-14									
September	2 242	1 711	8 579	811	11 522	np	np	np	27 315
TREND									
2011-12									
September	2 855	2 321	6 279	638	8 876	60	207	111	21 424
December	2 953	2 205	7 189	604	10 271	60	334	118	23 719
March	2 939	2 094	7 689	620	11 470	54	598	115	25 526
June	2 873	2 012	7 744	657	12 057	53	1 013	109	26 495
2012-13									
September	2 776	1 953	7 588	685	11 812	64	1 433	110	26 438
December	2 598	1 822	7 570	690	11 086	84	1 685	114	25 577
March	2 425	1 701	7 895	699	10 791	102	1 749	107	25 387
June	2 282	1 637	8 287	735	10 938	113	1 759	91	25 903
2013-14									
September	2 185	1 616	8 589	794	11 231	116	1 774	72	26 713

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2009-10	14 762	12 505	9 708	2 720	8 698	620	856	520	50 417
2010-11	14 709	11 795	10 944	2 866	9 509	731	588	365	51 525
2011-12	14 902	11 102	12 827	3 031	12 785	935	710	436	56 728
2012-13	14 189	11 349	13 574	2 658	13 246	682	651	536	56 884
2011-12									
September	3 536	2 721	3 253	715	2 816	224	131	101	13 497
December	4 376	3 126	3 412	843	3 214	303	180	119	15 574
March	3 171	2 447	2 654	718	2 808	183	184	89	12 252
June	3 819	2 808	3 508	755	3 948	226	216	127	15 405
2012-13									
September	3 598	2 779	3 041	622	3 626	184	177	125	14 151
December	4 024	3 066	3 574	748	4 067	200	188	143	16 010
March	2 943	2 404	3 136	607	2 481	118	117	167	11 971
June	3 624	3 101	3 823	682	3 073	179	169	101	14 752
2013-14									
September	3 338	2 836	2 979	693	2 632	151	213	108	12 950
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011-12									
September	3 656	2 931	3 609	756	2 978	np	np	np	14 235
December	3 961	2 772	3 173	756	2 976	np	np	np	14 028
March	3 638	2 728	2 969	780	3 242	np	np	np	14 161
June	3 647	2 672	3 076	738	3 589	np	np	np	14 305
2012-13									
September	3 711	2 951	3 337	658	3 799	np	np	np	14 852
December	3 616	2 739	3 327	670	3 750	np	np	np	14 403
March	3 395	2 695	3 505	660	2 892	np	np	np	13 866
June	3 467	2 965	3 405	670	2 805	np	np	np	13 764
2013-14									
September	3 433	2 974	3 257	737	2 746	np	np	np	13 551
TREND									
2011-12									
September	3 722	2 904	3 303	749	2 930	240	146	102	14 017
December	3 765	2 780	3 243	770	3 062	244	170	103	14 104
March	3 745	2 735	3 095	761	3 277	232	194	109	14 228
June	3 694	2 763	3 085	728	3 599	214	203	116	14 443
2012-13									
September	3 641	2 788	3 251	686	3 744	192	186	132	14 573
December	3 582	2 784	3 397	657	3 536	169	160	144	14 398
March	3 489	2 804	3 428	664	3 143	159	155	140	14 035
June	3 434	2 875	3 390	687	2 826	159	170	126	13 723
2013-14									
September	3 420	2 971	3 330	711	2 653	166	195	110	13 520

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

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12.

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, By state—Chain volume measures(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2009-10	23 402	21 463	21 035	4 789	30 523	816	1 571	972	104 824
2010-11	25 309	20 780	26 664	5 305	36 861	973	1 391	807	118 277
2011-12	26 656	19 816	42 067	5 481	55 967	1 168	2 790	896	154 841
2012-13	24 171	18 362	44 675	5 504	57 404	1 035	7 294	952	159 396
2011-12									
September	6 523	5 118	9 764	1 337	12 121	274	317	212	35 681
December	7 485	5 443	11 103	1 490	13 423	368	500	244	40 074
March	5 795	4 283	9 632	1 250	13 494	246	805	194	35 687
June	6 852	4 971	11 567	1 404	16 929	280	1 169	245	43 399
2012-13									
September	6 340	4 691	10 403	1 442	15 180	219	1 578	226	40 079
December	6 844	5 034	11 812	1 357	15 890	318	2 060	251	43 566
March	5 151	3 960	10 172	1 262	11 682	224	1 784	297	34 532
June	5 835	4 677	12 288	1 443	14 651	274	1 872	178	41 219
2013-14									
September	5 599	4 544	11 621	1 512	14 150	247	2 075	176	39 924
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011-12									
September	6 692	5 381	10 077	1 382	12 270	318	343	216	36 867
December	6 790	4 912	10 134	1 365	12 710	294	447	234	36 686
March	6 596	4 759	10 824	1 394	14 970	294	836	202	39 957
June	6 578	4 763	11 032	1 340	16 017	262	1 164	244	41 331
2012-13									
September	6 445	4 876	10 634	1 476	15 319	252	1 583	231	41 142
December	6 204	4 578	10 845	1 241	15 113	257	2 045	238	39 957
March	5 893	4 413	11 441	1 413	13 108	260	1 801	306	38 846
June	5 628	4 495	11 754	1 375	13 864	266	1 865	178	39 451
2013-14									
September	5 674	4 683	11 831	1 547	14 269	291	2 081	179	40 866
TREND									
2011-12									
September	6 577	5 223	9 592	1 385	11 824	300	357	213	35 383
December	6 717	4 985	10 433	1 374	13 337	304	506	221	37 765
March	6 686	4 830	10 778	1 382	14 739	287	790	224	39 731
June	6 568	4 777	10 823	1 385	15 648	267	1 211	225	40 939
2012-13									
September	6 417	4 742	10 835	1 371	15 552	256	1 615	242	41 006
December	6 180	4 606	10 966	1 347	14 622	253	1 844	258	39 976
March	5 916	4 504	11 324	1 363	13 937	261	1 906	247	39 423
June	5 716	4 511	11 680	1 422	13 765	271	1 933	217	39 625
2013-14									
September	5 592	4 596	11 917	1 504	13 893	282	1 974	181	40 271

(a) Reference year for chain volume measure is 2011-12

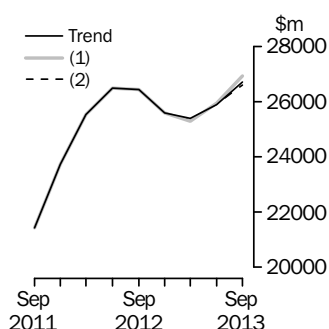
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

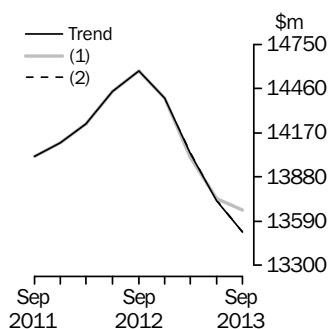
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next quarter's seasonally adjusted estimate rises or falls by a specified percentage (based on the historical average of movements in seasonally adjusted estimates). For further information, see paragraphs 41 and 42 in the Explanatory Notes.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



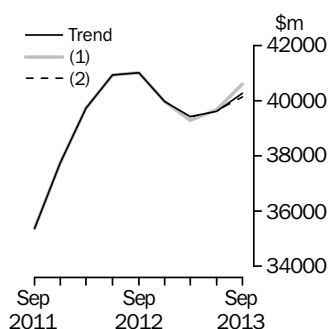
	WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:					
	Trend as published		(1) rises by 2.1% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.1% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2012						
December	25 577	-3.3	25 577	-3.3	25 577	-3.3
2013						
March	25 387	-0.7	25 279	-1.2	25 347	-0.9
June	25 903	2.0	25 935	2.6	25 909	2.2
September	26 713	3.1	26 940	3.9	26 609	2.7

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



	WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:					
	Trend as published		(1) rises by 1.9% on this quarter		(2) falls by 1.9% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2012						
December	14 398	-1.2	14 398	-1.2	14 398	-1.2
2013						
March	14 035	-2.5	14 011	-2.7	14 041	-2.5
June	13 723	-2.2	13 736	-2.0	13 726	-2.2
September	13 520	-1.5	13 665	-0.5	13 522	-1.5

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:					
	Trend as published		(1) rises by 2.0% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.0% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2012						
December	39 976	-2.5	39 976	-2.5	39 976	-2.5
2013						
March	39 423	-1.4	39 290	-1.7	39 388	-1.5
June	39 625	0.5	39 665	1.0	39 631	0.6
September	40 271	1.6	40 599	2.4	40 128	1.3

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of actual and expected new capital expenditure by private businesses for selected industries in Australia. The series have been compiled from data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in its quarterly Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure includes the following industries classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, ANZSIC, 2006:

Mining (Division B)

Manufacturing (Division C)

Other selected industries:

Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (Division D)

Construction (Division E)

Wholesale Trade (Division F)

Retail Trade (Division G)

Transport, Postal and Warehousing (Division I)

Information Media and Telecommunications (Division J)

Finance and Insurance (Division K, excluding ANZSIC class 6330, Superannuation Funds)

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (Division L)

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (Division M)

Other selected services:

Accommodation and Food Services (Division H)

Administrative and Support Services (Division N)

Arts and Recreation Services (Division R)

Other Services (Division S)

3 The survey excludes the following industries:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (Division A)

Public Administration and Safety (Division O)

Education and Training (Division P)

Health Care and Social Assistance (Division Q)

Superannuation Funds (Class 6330)

4 The scope excludes public sector business units (i.e. all departments, authorities and other organisations owned and controlled by Commonwealth, State and Local Government).

5 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure, like most ABS economic collections, takes its frame from Employing and Non-Employing Units on the ABS Business Register which is primarily based on ABN registrations to the Australian Business Register, which is managed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The frame is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses and changes in the characteristics of businesses, such as industry and size.

6 Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) cancels their Australian Business Number (ABN) registration. In addition, businesses which do not remit for Goods and Services Tax and/or Income Tax Withholding purposes for the previous five quarters, are removed from the frame.

7 As noted, the Survey frame includes Employing and Non-Employing Units on the ABS Business Register. However, micro non-employing businesses are excluded. These are very small units on the ABS Business Register, by standard measures of size. While there are a substantial number of these businesses, it is expected that they would not contribute significantly to the estimates, although the impact would vary from industry to industry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATISTICAL UNIT

8 In the Survey of New Capital Expenditure, the statistical unit used to represent businesses, and for which statistics are reported, is the Australian Business Number (ABN) unit, in most cases. The ABN unit is the business unit which has registered for an ABN, and thus appears on the ATO administered Australian Business Register. This unit is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure.

9 For more significant and diverse businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical needs, the statistical unit used is the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). A TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items is available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision and the TAU is classified to the predominant ANZSIC subdivision. Further details about the ABS economic statistical units used in this survey, and in other ABS economic surveys (both sample surveys and censuses), can be found in Chapter 2 of the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA) 2008 (cat. no. 1218.0).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

12 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. June quarter survey returns are completed during July and August).

- 13** Businesses are requested to provide 3 basic figures each survey:
- Actual expenditure incurred during the reference period (Act)
 - A short term expectation (E1)
 - A longer term expectation (E2).

Period to which reported data relates

Survey Quarter	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
December 2012	Act	Act	E1		E2							
March 2013	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2							
June 2013	Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2					
September 2013					Act	E1	E2					
December 2013					Act	Act	E1		E2			
March 2014					Act	Act	Act	E1	E2			
June 2014					Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2	

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

14 This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June) which are presented in tables 5 and 6 of this publication. For example, as the previous table shows for 2013-2014:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2012 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate was available from the March 2013 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate was available from the June 2013 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2013, December 2013 and March 2014 surveys the fourth, fifth and sixth estimates, respectively, are derived from the sum of actual expenditure (for that part of the year completed) and expected expenditure (for the remainder of the year) as recorded in the current quarter's survey
- the final (or seventh) estimate from the June quarter 2014 survey is derived from the sum of the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2013-14 financial year.

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

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

SAMPLE REVISION

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

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

19 Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which adjustments apply are small in size. As an indication of the size of these adjustments, in the September quarter 2013 they represented about 0.5% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

20 The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. For more information, users are referred to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0).

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

22 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 2011-12). The current price values may be thought to be the product of a price and quantity. The value in chain volume terms can be derived by linking together movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

continued

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

23 With each release of the September quarter issue of this publication, a new base year is introduced and the reference year is advanced one year to coincide with it. With this release of the September quarter 2013 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2012-13 now have 2011-12 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2010-11, and the reference year is 2011-12.

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

25 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 the states will not add to total capital expenditure for Australia. In order to minimise the impact of this, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity does exist for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and those immediately preceding it. For further information on chain volume measures refer to *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0)

DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

26 Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between each of the prior six estimates of expenditure for that financial year and the actual expenditure (see page 7 for an explanation of the derivation of the seven estimates). The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicate how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at the various times of reporting. Realisation ratios can also be formed separately for three or six month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectation components (e.g. six months actual and six months expected expenditure).

27 Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates. Once this has been done the predictions can be more validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years. For example, if one wished to make a prediction about actual expenditure for 2013-14 based on the September 2013 survey results and compare this with 2012-13 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

30 Estimates provided in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors. The most common way of quantifying sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate. Details of standard errors are on pages 34 and 35 of this publication.

31 Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '**' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. These annotations have only been applied to estimates from the March quarter 2009.

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

33 Estimates for the latest quarter presented in this publication are considered preliminary and revised estimates will be released with the next issue. As discussed in Paragraphs 37 to 42 below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data become available.

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

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

36 After monitoring data items in the immediate years following March quarter 2005 it was concluded that most affected published data series were impacted by data breaks but that the magnitude of such breaks could not be determined without imposing disproportionate load upon data providers to ABS surveys and other administratively collected data.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

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

39 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. The Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The ARIMA model is reassessed each year as part of the annual reanalysis of the seasonal adjustment parameters. Following the most recent annual reanalysis, 80% of eligible series use ARIMA modelling. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

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

44 *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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

45 Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

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

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL
ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS
STATISTICS

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

49 Users may also wish to refer the following publications:

- *Information Paper: Changes to Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure statistics, September 2009* (cat. no. 5625.0.55.001)
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0)
- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (cat. no. 5653.0)
- *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0)
- *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0)
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0)
- *Construction Work Done, Australia* (cat no 8755.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0)
- *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes* (cat. no. 5248.0)

50 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

51 In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry and state information may be made available on request, the cost for such a service being dependent upon the amount of data requested. For example, data are generally available at the ANZSIC subdivision (2 digit) level.

ABS WEBSITE

52 The ABS website contains most of the data included in this publication but with a longer time series. In addition to the series in this publication, data for Manufacturing Subdivisions and State by Industry data are also available.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

APPENDIX SAMPLING ERRORS

LEVEL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a level estimate.

Let us say that the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$40,742m and the calculated standard error in this case is \$411m. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of \$40,742m.

For instance, the standard error of \$411m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range \$40,331m to \$41,153m ($40,742m \pm \$411m$)
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real value falls within the range \$39,920m to \$41,564m ($40,742m \pm \$822m$)

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

The following table shows the standard errors for September Quarter 2013 estimates.

	<i>Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	99	32	108
Manufacturing	28	79	96
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	41	20	51
Construction	9	161	160
Wholesale Trade	18	73	78
Retail Trade	53	77	97
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	78	132	154
Information Media and Telecommunications	1	21	21
Financial and Insurance Services	7	36	36
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	199	100	213
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	36	88	93
Other Selected Services	98	117	152
Total	249	315	411
New South Wales	83	157	195
Victoria	158	130	222
Queensland	127	192	226
South Australia	100	64	129
Western Australia	80	138	152
Tasmania	43	20	48
Northern Territory	1	6	6
Australian Capital Territory	—	16	16
Australia	249	315	411

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate.

Let us say that one quarter the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$41,668m and the next quarter the published level estimate is \$40,742m.

In this example the calculated standard error for the movement estimate is \$514m. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of -\$926m.

For instance, the standard error of \$514m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement over the two quarter period falls within the range -\$1,440m to -\$412m ($-\$926m \pm \$514m$).
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real movement falls within the range -\$1,954m to \$102m ($-\$926m \pm \$1,028m$).

The following table shows the standard errors for September Quarter 2013 movement estimates.

	<i>Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	102	112	161
Manufacturing	35	83	95
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	30	28	40
Construction	9	188	189
Wholesale Trade	27	66	76
Retail Trade	55	98	108
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	31	174	172
Information Media and Telecommunications	3	23	24
Financial and Insurance Services	28	25	34
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	258	137	303
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	47	72	87
Other Selected Services	95	124	179
Total	319	390	514
New South Wales	76	206	234
Victoria	176	147	242
Queensland	186	222	283
South Australia	91	65	107
Western Australia	63	168	174
Tasmania	47	37	61
Northern Territory	1	10	10
Australian Capital Territory	1	16	16
Australia	319	390	514

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS www.abs.gov.au

ISSN 1323-2568