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Measuring capital in the Australian health and welfare sectors

Concepts, sources and methods

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANA	Australian National Accounts
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification
GFCE	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure
GKS	Gross Capital Stock
GPC	Government Purpose Classification
IPD	Implicit Price Deflator
NKS	Net Capital Stock
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PIM	Perpetual Inventory Model
SNA93	United Nations System of National Accounts 1993

1 Introduction

This document is a guide to the estimates of capital stocks and flows for the Australian Health and Community Service sectors. It outlines the major concepts and definitions, describes the data sources and methods that have been used to construct the estimates, and discusses the accuracy of the estimates and what might be done to improve them. Since the ABS prepared this data in 1998, they have published in the Australian System of National Accounts (ABS 1999) an upgrade of capital stock and multi-factor productivity (MFP) estimates. Major changes include a switch from constant price estimates to chain volume measures, the weighting of the components of capital stock at a more detailed level, the expansion of the capital asset boundary, and the full integration of capital stock and MFP estimates.

2 Concepts

This chapter provides simplified definitions of key concepts that arise when discussing capital flows and stocks in the Australian Health and Welfare sectors.

A more technical treatment of these and related concepts is provided in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (ABS Catalogue No. 5216.0).

2.1 Capital flow concepts

Gross fixed capital expenditure [GFCE] is the expenditure on additions to durable goods (including purchases, both new and second-hand and own-account production, i.e. the creation of durable goods by entities for use in their own production processes) less sales of similar second-hand goods. It covers outlays on assets with a productive life of one year or more.

Capital expenditure estimates are shown on a 'gross' basis (i.e. deductions have not been made for the consumption of existing assets during the production process). However, the estimates are net of the sale of second-hand capital assets, where capital assets are defined as long-lasting durable goods such as machine tools and computers which are used as factor inputs in the production of other goods, as opposed to being sold directly to consumers.

The acquisition of non-reproducible tangible assets such as land, mineral deposits and timber tracts is regarded as a transfer of assets, not an addition to them, and is not included in GFCE.

However, capital costs associated with the extension or development of these assets are included, as are outlays on land reclamation and improvement. Expenditure associated with the improvement and alteration of durable assets which significantly extend their productive life is also included, but ordinary repairs and maintenance expenses are not.

The acquisition of intangible assets such as patents and copyrights is also excluded from GFCE.

Certain conventions have been adopted to resolve cases where ambiguities or boundary problems might arise. For example:

- Work put in place on structures is considered to be gross fixed capital expenditure of the unit for which the construction is being carried out, at the time the work is put in place. On the other hand, partially completed work on items of heavy machinery and equipment during the reference period is included as part of stocks of work-in-progress of the producer of the goods.
- Expenses associated with the transfer of real estate (real estate agents' commissions, lawyers' fees and government taxes and charges) are included in gross fixed capital expenditure.

Consumption of fixed capital (often referred to as 'economic depreciation') is that part of gross production that is required to replace the fixed capital used up in the production process during the reference period. It is based on the concept of the expected economic lifetime of an asset and is designed to cover the loss in value of capital due to normal wear

and tear, foreseen obsolescence, and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair. Unforeseen obsolescence is treated as a capital loss, rather than as consumption of fixed capital.

Retirements are those assets that exit the capital stock in the reference period (i.e. capital items that will never again be used in production by the entity that made the original GFCE). Typically in the Australian national accounts which assume straight-line depreciation, retirements occur at the end of the assumed asset life, so an asset is retired once it is fully depreciated.

2.2 Capital stock concepts

Gross capital stock [GKS] is the accumulation of past investment (GFCE) flows less retirements at the end of the reference period (typically, at 30 June of each year), before any deduction is made for the consumption of fixed capital.

Net capital stock [NKS] is the gross capital stock less the accumulated consumption of fixed capital.

Depending on the questions an analyst wishes to answer, either the GKS or the NKS concept may be the more appropriate. For studies of wealth, NKS or something akin to it is probably suitable. As discussed below, for studies of the contribution of capital to the production process, many analysts use a meld of the GKS and NKS measures.

2.3 Deriving capital stocks from capital flows

In principle, it may be possible to estimate the capital stock for an industry by directly valuing the buildings, machines, etc. used in the industry. In practice, most countries (including Australia) do not adopt this direct approach to estimating the capital stock. Instead, they derive capital stock estimates from historical time series estimates of capital expenditures. The analytical device used for this derivation is the Perpetual Inventory Model [PIM]. PIM is summarised in Figure 2.1 and is described in greater detail in Appendix I.

To derive capital stock estimates for a given asset type using the PIM, one requires the following kinds of data:

- a time series of GFCE
- a time series of prices (or a price index) for the asset,
- a profile (or model or table) expressing the rate at which the asset depreciates (typically, analysts assumes some depreciation model, such as the straight-line or the diminishing balance model, which is not based on historical cost value, and assumes a mean asset life).

More sophisticated applications of the PIM may take into account retirements of assets with non zero accounting values, as well as depreciation of assets (which do not use the historical cost value of assets). Or they may take into account the fact that not all buildings or machines of a given type go out of service at exactly the time when the mean asset life expires.

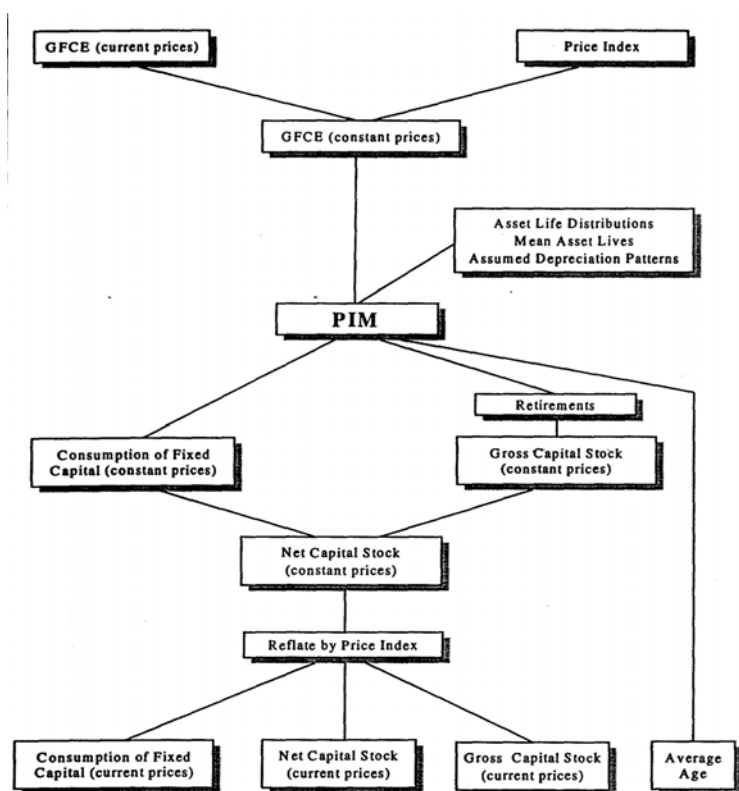


Figure 2.1: Flowchart of the Perpetual Inventory Model

2.4 Types of capital

Capital stocks and flows are classified by type of asset. The asset types shown in Australian national accounts statistics are as follows:

Dwellings covers houses and other dwellings (flats, home units, etc.). Expenditure on the construction of hostel-type accommodation and motels is included in building and construction - non-dwellings. Dwellings do not represent a significant proportion of the total GFCE in the Health and Welfare sectors, and they are not discussed further in this document.

Building and construction - Non-dwellings covers such assets as: industrial, commercial, and non-dwelling residential buildings; water and sewerage installations; lifts, heating, ventilating and similar equipment forming an integral part of buildings and structures; land development; roads; bridges; wharves; harbours; railway lines; pipelines; and power and telephone lines.

Equipment covers machinery and equipment including vehicles, aircraft, ships, electrical apparatus, office equipment such as computers, furniture, fixtures and fittings not forming an integral part of buildings, durable containers, special tooling, etc.

More details of the classification of capital are provided in Section 8 of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (ABS Catalogue No. 5216.0).

2.5 Institutional sectors

Capital stocks and flows are classified by the institutional sector that owns or uses them. The institutional sectors most relevant to Health and Welfare are as follows:

Private enterprises covers private companies registered under the Companies Act, private unincorporated enterprises, trusts and partnerships that maintain independent financial records.

Public trading enterprises covers publicly owned or controlled enterprises that are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services (in a cost-recovery manner) for sale in the market.

General government covers departments, offices and other bodies in the government sector mainly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism. Costs of production are mainly financed from public revenues.

More details of the institutional sector classification are provided in Section 3 of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (ABS Catalogue No. 5216.0). There have been changes to the institutional sector classification as detailed in SESA 1998 (ABS Catalogue No. 1218.0) but these changes do not affect the results below.

2.6 Industry segments

The industry classification used in the estimates of capital flows and stocks for Health and Welfare is based on the ANZSIC [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification] and the GPC [Government Purpose Classification].

Estimates of capital stock have been prepared for the following public sector segments according to the GPC classification:

- Hospitals
- Mental health institutions
- Nursing homes
- Other health
- Welfare services

and for the following major private sector segments according to ANZSIC classification:

- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Medical services
- Other health services
- Community services/welfare

and the following minor private sector segments according to ANZSIC classification:

- Pharmaceutical manufacturing
- Surgical manufacturing
- Pharmaceutical retailing
- Health insurance.

3 Sources and methods

This section provides an overview of key data sources and data construction methods used to compile estimates of capital flows and stocks for the Australian Health and Welfare sectors. Section 2.3 mentioned the three prerequisites in deriving estimates of capital stocks and depreciation.

3.1 GFCE

The estimation of GFCE for the Health and Welfare sectors began from the estimates included in the national accounts (which are at the level of the ANZSIC Division, dissected by institutional sector).

Ideally as input to the PIM, one would wish to obtain a GFCE estimate for each major segment of Health and Welfare-hospitals, nursing homes, medical services, other health, welfare, pharmaceutical manufacturing, surgical manufacturing, pharmaceutical retailing, and health insurance. At present, this is possible only for: private equipment; public building and construction - non-dwellings and public equipment.

The key data sources for GFCE estimates are summarised in Table 3.1. A more detailed description is in Appendix II.

Table 3.1: Key data sources for estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure

Institutional sector	Asset type	Key data sources Annual estimates	Key data sources Quarterly estimates
Private enterprises	Buildings and construction-Non-dwellings	Aggregations of quarterly estimates, dissected by sector and Industry. The dissections are based mainly on data collected in the ABS's quarterly survey of capital expenditure.	Data on the value of work done collected in the ABS's survey of building activity.
	Equipment	Data on depreciable assets compiled by the Australian Taxation Office, with coverage and classification adjustments based on the ABS's quarterly survey of capital expenditure.	Data collected in the ABS's quarterly survey of capital expenditure.
Public enterprises	Buildings and construction-Non-dwellings	Data constructed as part of the ABS's public finance system. The basic data sources include annual reports, Auditor-Generals' reports and special collections conducted by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.	Data collected in a quarterly ABS survey of public enterprises.
	Equipment	Data constructed as part of the ABS's public finance system. The basic data sources include annual reports, Auditor-Generals' reports and special collections conducted by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.	Data collected in a quarterly ABS survey of public enterprises.
General government	Buildings and construction-Non-dwellings	Data constructed as part of the ABS's public finance system. The basic data sources include budget papers, Auditor-Generals' reports and special collections conducted by the ABS.	Data extracted from quarterly ledgers and receipt-expenditure statements of governments.
	Equipment	Data constructed as part of the ABS's public finance system. The basic data sources include budget papers, Auditor-Generals' reports and special collections conducted by the ABS.	Data extracted from quarterly ledgers and receipt-expenditure statements of governments.

3.2 Price indexes

The capital price indexes used for the Health and Welfare sectors are the same as those included in the national accounts (which are at the level of the ANZSIC Division, dissected by institutional sector).

Ideally as input to the PIM, one would wish to obtain a price index specific to each major segment of Health and Welfare. At present, such indexes are not available.

The key data sources for price indexes are summarised in Table 3.2. A more detailed description is in Appendix III.

Table 3.2: Key data sources for Capital Price Indexes

Institutional sector	Asset type	Key data sources and method of deflation
Private enterprise	Buildings and construction-Non-dwelling	(From December quarter 1978) GFCE Is deflated using weighted price indexes developed by Australian Construction Services, % of these are weighted according to the value of building and construction· non-dwellings work done. Published source: Building Activity. Australia (ABS cat. No. 8752.0)
	Equipment	GFCE Is deflated using weighted price Indexes for capital equipment manufactured In Australia and manufactured overseas. % of these are weighted according the value of domestic manufacturers' sales and imports. Published sources: Price Indexes of Articles produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS cat. No. 6412.0) and unpublished Implicit price deflators for imports.
Public enterprise	Buildings and construction-Non-dwelling	GFCE is generally deflated using weighted price Indexes combining wage rates (primarily for persons employed in the building and construction industry) and construction output and input prices. Published sources: Derived from Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry. Australia (ABS cat. No. 6412.0). Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries. Australia (ABS cat. No. 6411.0) and Award Rates of Pay Indexes. Australia (ABS cat No. 6312.0).
	Equipment	GFCE is generally deflated using weighted price indexes of capital equipment. Published sources: Derived from Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry. Australia (ABS cat. No. 6412.0). and Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries. Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6411.0).
General government	Buildings and construction-Non-dwelling	GFCE is generally deflated using weighted price indexes combining wage rates (primarily for persons employed in the building and construction Industry) and construction output and Input

		prices. Published sources: Derived from Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS cat. No. 6412.0). Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (ASS cat. No. 6411.0), and Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (ABS cat No. 6312.0)
	Equipment	GFCE is generally deflated using weighted price indexes of capital equipment. Published sources: Derived from Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ASS Cat. No. 6412.0) and Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (ASS Cat. No. 6411.0).

3.3 Depreciation model and asset lives

The assumptions regarding the depreciation model and asset lives used for the Health and Welfare sectors are the same as those used in the national accounts (which are at the level of the ANZSIC Division, dissected by institutional sector).

Depreciation model

For all applications of the PIM to the Health and Welfare sectors, a straight-line depreciation model has been assumed. An item of capital is retired from the capital stock once it is fully depreciated—thus, no separate assumption regarding retirements in the PIM is needed.

Mean asset lives

While there is some minor variation of asset lives between industries, the assumed mean asset lives for buildings and structures is fifty years or a little over, and for equipment thirteen years.

The values chosen for mean asset lives have been based on expert judgment, informed by an examination of the following data sources:

- asset lives that are implicit in the depreciation provisions of Australian tax law
- asset lives used by businesses to calculate depreciation for their own accounting purposes
- asset lives back-derived from data on the stocks of certain assets
- asset lives used in the PIMs of national statistical offices in other DECO countries.

More details of the asset life assumptions are provided in Appendix IV.

Asset life distributions

It is recognised that not all assets in a class will be fully depreciated (and hence disappear from the capital stock) at precisely the time the mean asset life expires. To provide more realistic and robust estimates, the Australian national accounts assume a distribution of asset lives around the mean life.

Australia follows the bell-shaped asset life distribution that was proposed by Winfrey (based chiefly on engineering studies) in 1938.

More details of the asset life distributions used for each asset class are provided in Appendix IV.

3.4 Rental prices-combining the stock estimates for different asset types

To obtain an index of overall capital input, the different assets should be weighted together according to the capital services they provide. Capital stocks of the different asset types are usually combined using a so-called Tornqvist (symmetric, variable weighted) index, using rental prices as weights. According to a comprehensive view of rental prices, they can be calculated by reference to measures of price change, the internal rate of return, economic depreciation and the effects of tax laws, and also potentially investment allowances and the so-called Tobin "Q" ratio.

The Australian national accounts (and our experimental estimates for Health and Welfare) adopt a simplified rental price formula that has reference to only:

- price change,
- depreciation, and
- the internal rate of return.

More technical details of the hypothetical rental price and the estimates used in the Australian national accounts are provided in Bailey (1981) and Walters and Dippelsman (1985).

4 Future developments

4.1 Concerns with ABS measures of capital stock and depreciation

The present estimates of capital stock data are derived using the PIM. The ABS has several concerns about them, including the following:

- the asset life assumptions may be out of date
- the changing composition of assets (especially equipment) may not be adequately taken into account
- the depreciation assumptions need to be re-examined
- the extended asset boundary implied by SNA93 must be worked through to the capital stock estimates.

The ABS undertook a project to address these concerns. A revamped methodology and reworked estimates of capital stock and depreciation was made available in 1999.

4.2 More specific price indexes

The deflators for capital in the government sector (especially general government) are less satisfactory than those for the private sector. Ideally, one would wish to obtain price deflators for capital which relate specifically to the various segments of government Health and Welfare. The national accounts provide distinct deflators for:

- two levels of government (Commonwealth government | State and local government) and
- two types of assets (building and construction - non-dwellings | equipment)

but not for the different government service "industries". Thus the deflator for government Health is the same as the deflators for, say, Education and Law and order.

This has two consequences. First, the deflators used for the experimental estimates reflect prices for a variety of capital items (e.g. agricultural machinery) not relevant to Health. Second, even for capital items that are relevant to health services, the relative weights applied to the component price indexes are probably inappropriate.

Our assessment is that if we were to attempt to construct deflators specific to the segments of government health services (such as public acute care hospitals), the major difficulty would lie in obtaining suitable weights to combine low-level price indexes rather than in obtaining the low-level indexes themselves.

4.3 Possible future developments

Other work the ABS may undertake in the future includes:

- Compiling aggregate estimates of capital stock, by weighting the individual asset types according to various measures of the user cost of capital.
- Testing the sensitivity of our experimental results to assumptions and alternative data constructions by:
 - varying the mean asset lives
 - varying the depreciation and retirement profiles
 - compiling price indexes specific to public acute care hospitals (or at least specific to government health services).
 - assessing quality adjustment bias in capital goods price indexes
 - exploring the consequences of departures from perfect competition in the markets for capital inputs.
- Attempting some adjustment for variations in the utilisation of capital.

Appendix I: The Perpetual Inventory Model

This Appendix describes the Perpetual Inventory Model [PIM] which is used to derive capital stock and depreciation estimates from historical time series estimates of capital expenditures. See Figure 2.1 for a diagrammatic representation of the PIM.

To derive capital stock estimates for a given asset type using the PIM, one requires a time series of GFCE, a time series of prices (or a price index) for the asset, and a profile (or model or table) expressing the rate at which the asset depreciates. .

I.1 Mechanics of the PIM

Broadly, the PIM produces estimates of gross capital stock by cumulating past flows of GFCE. At constant prices, gross capital stock at the end of the reference period is computed as follows:

previous period's stock
plus gross fixed capital expenditure during the reference period
less retirements during the reference period.

In our application of the PIM to the Health and Welfare sectors, we have assumed a straight-line depreciation model, and retirements occur only when the asset is fully depreciated.

Estimates of the *consumption of fixed capital*, and hence of *the net capital stock*, are derived using a depreciation function based on the expected economic lives of the assets. Net capital stock is computed in much the same way as gross capital stock, except that depreciation (consumption of fixed capital) is subtracted period by period as it occurs (rather than retiring the entire asset from the capital stock once its asset life has expired).

In algebraic form:

$$GKS\$_t = (GKS_{t-1} + GI_t - R_t) * (PI_t + PI_{t+1}) / 2$$

$$NKS\$_t = (NKS_{t-1} + GI_t - CC_t) * (PI_t + PI_{t+1}) / 2$$

Where

$GKS_t =$ deflated gross capital stock at end of period t

$NKS_t =$ deflated net capital stock at end of period t

$GI_t =$ deflated gross investment in period t

$R_t =$ deflated retirements in period t

$CC_t =$ deflated capital consumption in period t

$PI_t =$ price index in period t

$\$ =$ denotes the current dollar equivalent of the respective deflated series.

I.2 Applying the PIM to the health and welfare sectors

Broadly, in constructing capital stock and depreciation estimates for the Health and Welfare sectors, the same data and assumptions have been used as underlie the national accounts estimates.

The major departure from national accounts estimates relates to the level of industry disaggregation.

- GFCE series have been compiled for various segments of Health and Welfare-hospitals, nursing homes, medical services, other health, welfare, pharmaceutical manufacturing, surgical manufacturing, pharmaceutical retailing, and health insurance.
- However, the data construction for the Health and Welfare sectors has used price index series and mean asset lives at the same high level of aggregation as underlies the national accounts. In the main; these data are at the ANZSIC Division level. Data more specific to the various segments of Health and Welfare are not available at present.

Appendix II: Data on Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure

This Appendix summarises the sources of the GFCE data for the major types of capital relevant to the Health and Welfare sectors.

- In each case, the estimation begins from the highly aggregated estimates included in the national accounts. In the main, these are at the level of the ANZSIC Division, dissected by institutional sector.
- Then, if more detailed data are available, they are used to drill down to a finer level of disaggregation. Ideally as input to the PIM, one would wish to obtain a GFCE estimate for each major segment of Health and Welfare-hospitals, nursing homes, medical services, other health, welfare, pharmaceutical manufacturing, surgical manufacturing, pharmaceutical retailing, and health insurance. At present, this is possible only for: private equipment; public building and construction - non-dwellings and public equipment.

II.1 Private GFCE: building and construction-non-dwellings

Sources used in the Australian National Accounts

Annual estimates for the total private sector are obtained by aggregating quarterly estimates. As the sources used to compile the total level estimates do not contain any sectoral or industry information, sectoral dissections and estimates for individual industries are derived mainly using data from the ABS Quarterly Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure as an indicator. Because the survey only includes the value of new assets, adjustments are made to reflect net purchases of second-hand assets from the public sector.

Quarterly estimates are based primarily on the value of work done during the period on private non-residential buildings from the Building Activity Survey and the value of work done during the period on private non-building construction activity from the Engineering Construction Survey.

Adjustments are made to the basic source data to allow for the exclusion from the Building Activity Survey of non-residential building jobs with an approval value of less than \$30,000. A further adjustment is made to include buildings and structures on farms (which are not covered in these surveys). The estimates are also adjusted to reflect net purchases of second-hand assets from the public sector. Unlike the annual estimates, which are disaggregated into institutional sector and industries, quarterly estimates are compiled in total only.

Estimates for the most recent quarter are based on preliminary data from the above-mentioned surveys (the Building Activity Survey and the Engineering Construction Survey).

Further disaggregation (by segment of Health and Welfare)

The data sources available at present do not provide a finer disaggregation hence there are no available GFCE estimates for non-dwelling construction in the private sector. However, there are estimates of gross and net capital stock - non-dwelling construction. These numbers

are derived from the relevant Equipment figures using the assumption that the average split of GFCE between NDC and Equipment in the public sector also applies in the private sector (Table 11.1)

Table II.1: Gross and net capital stock in constant 1989-90 prices (\$ million)

	Net capital stock				Gross capital stock			
	Non-dwelling construction		Equipment		Non-dwelling construction		Equipment	
	Health	Welfare	Health	Welfare	Health	Welfare	Health	Welfare
1962	4,784	11	314	0	7,652	11	522	0
1963	4,835	30	343	3	7,778	31	573	3
1964	4,916	49	371	5	7,935	50	623	6
1965	4,997	75	392	8	8,092	78	668	9
1966	5,118	91	420	10	8,289	96	719	12
1967	5,272	107	432	14	8,521	115	754	17
1968	5,375	138	443	23	8,702	148	787	28
1969	5,458	190	470	38	8,863	205	837	46
1970	5,595	200	493	49	9,079	220	883	62
1971	5,844	217	518	58	9,409	242	930	76
1972	6,201	238	528	56	9,852	269	962	80
1973	6,486	256	529	51	10,229	294	983	81
1974	6,750	270	550	52	10,588	314	1,022	86
1975	7,109	282	619	51	11,049	333	1,110	90
1976	7,627	311	736	47	11,678	370	1,253	90
1977	8,054	343	816	43	12,224	410	1,369	89
1978	8,380	367	900	39	12,678	443	1,497	87
1979	8,648	395	969	35	13,079	479	1,614	83
1980	8,792	416	983	32	13,357	511	1,678	78
1981	8,754	427	961	29	13,453	531	1,705	73
1982	8,693	447	909	26	13,523	562	1,698	67
1983	8,617	461	864	25	13,574	587	1,690	65
1984	8,617	484	844	27	13,696	621	1,699	65
1985	8,682	516	823	31	13,879	665	1,697	66
1986	8,741	537	825	39	14,052	698	1,707	73
1987	8,974	535	771	49	14,396	708	1,650	83
1988	9,165	556	743	62	14,700	743	1,609	97
1989	9,353	586	717	73	15,000	785	1,563	111
1990	9,614	616	739	85	15,378	829	1,565	127
1991	9,759	637	817	108	15,755	864	1,630	156
1992	9,880	656	818	132	16,114	898	1,626	190
1993	10,207	698	809	156	16,576	955	1,614	225
1994	10,535	728	776	130	17,157	1,002	1,576	250
1995	10,735	752	808	129	17,618	1,042	1,609	275

II.2 Private GFCE: equipment

Sources used in the Australian National Accounts

Annual estimates are based on statistics of depreciable assets available from the Taxation Commissioner. Allowance is made for special taxation provisions applying to the mining, finance and agricultural industries and for those cases where there is a difference between when expenditure on plant can be recorded for tax purposes and when expenditure is actually incurred.

A further timing adjustment is made to account for those businesses that operate on a non-June financial year. An estimate is also made for late taxation returns by companies and

unincorporated businesses and for organisations which, due to the nature of their operations, are not subject to taxation. As complete taxation statistics only become available after a lag of about two years, estimates for the most recent two years are obtained by summing quarterly estimates.

Data are compiled separately for companies, individuals (sole traders), and partnerships and trusts, by industry, thereby providing the basis of the institutional sector and industry estimates. As data reported to the Taxation Commissioner are on an industry of ownership basis, adjustments have to be made to accord with Australian Accounting Standard 17 (Accounting for Leases) which requires that assets be recorded on an industry of effective ownership (use) basis. At the total private enterprise level, adjustments are required to take account of the net effect of assets leased to or from the public sector. These adjustments are made using data on net assets acquired under finance lease agreements collected from individual public trading enterprises and government financial institutions. At the institutional sector by industry level, significant adjustments are required to reallocate gross fixed capital expenditure from the financial enterprises sector to the corporate and unincorporated trading enterprise sectors and from the finance industry to other industries. Indicators for these adjustments include data from the ABS Quarterly Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure (data were collected on both the industry of ownership and industry of use bases for 1985-86 and 1986-87) and from Lease Finance, Australia (5644.0). As data on which to base the adjustments are not as detailed as would ideally be required, sector and industry estimates of gross fixed capital expenditure should be interpreted with caution.

An estimate of the value of net purchases of second-hand assets from the public sector is derived using data from quarterly surveys of public enterprises and general government units. An estimate of the value of motor vehicle sales from businesses-to households is deducted. The latter estimate is first derived on an annual basis using a perpetual inventory model of the stock of vehicles incorporating data from the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage and motor vehicle registrations data. Quarterly estimates are then interpolated and extrapolated according to new motor vehicle sales.

Further disaggregation (by segment of Health and Welfare)

From the ABS's business statistics group, it has been possible to obtain taxation-based data at the 4-digit ANZSIC level. In particular, this means that it has been possible to construct GFCE estimates for the following segments of Health and Welfare - hospitals, nursing homes, medical services, other health, welfare, pharmaceutical manufacturing, surgical manufacturing, pharmaceutical retailing and health insurance.

These data are available back to financial year 1989-90. There is a minor discontinuity in the series at 1996:

- Prior to 1996, there was a discrepancy between the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) industry codes and the ANZSIC codes.
- From 1996 onwards the data are classified by ANZSIC codes.

II.3 Public enterprise GFCE

Sources used in the Australian National Accounts

Annual estimates for the public trading enterprises (including public marketing boards) component are derived from the Public Finance System. The main sources used are financial statements attached to public enterprise Annual Reports, Auditor-Generals' Reports, and a

joint ABS/Commonwealth Grants Commission Collection from each local government authority. The extracted data are coded using a standard classification framework which allows unit data to be aggregated to required levels. Gross fixed capital expenditure is classified according to type of asset (dwellings, building and construction - non-dwellings and equipment), industry and purpose. Because of delays in the receipt of data, estimates for the latest year are based on quarterly sources. Estimates for public financial enterprises are derived from an annual collection from each of the enterprises.

Quarterly estimates are based on a quarterly collection covering all significant public enterprises and a sample survey of local government authorities.

II.4 General government GFCE

Sources used in the Australian National Accounts

Annual estimates for Commonwealth and State general government are extracted from administrative by-product sources such as financial statements prepared by the Minister for Finance, Commonwealth and State Budget Papers and Auditor-Generals' Reports, Commonwealth Department of Finance ledgers and supplementary departmental documents, and by direct collection from general government units. The extracted data are coded using a standardised classification framework which allows unit data to be aggregated to the required level. Gross fixed capital expenditure transactions are classified by type of asset and purpose.

A joint ABS/Commonwealth Grants Commission annual return on capital expenditure is collected from each local government authority in Australia.

Quarterly estimates for Commonwealth and State general government, are extracted from administrative by-product sources such as the Commonwealth Department of Finance quarterly ledger, and State government monthly and quarterly statements of receipts and expenditure. Data are also obtained from a quarterly sample of general government non-budget units. Data for local government are available from a quarterly sample of about 20 per cent of authorities.

Further disaggregation (by segment of Health and Welfare)

From the ABS's public authority finance group, it has been possible to obtain GFCE data for both building and construction - non-dwellings and equipment dissected by segment of Health and Welfare. These data are dissected according to the Government Purpose Classification, which mirrors ANZSIC.

II.5 Accuracy of GFCE data in the Australian National Accounts

Chapter 5 of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (ABS Catalogue No. 5216.0) includes subjective ratings of the accuracy of various national accounts. While these ratings are not based on a strict statistical derivation, they are broadly intended to indicate the following margins of error:

A	± less than 5 per cent	"good"
B	± from 5 per cent to less than 10 per cent	"fair"

C ± from 10 per cent to less than 20 per cent "poor"

D ± greater than 20 per cent "very poor"

Table II.2 reproduces the accuracy ratings for national accounts GFCE series.

Table 11.2: Accuracy ratings of Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure (current prices)

Sector	Asset type	Accuracy rating for annual estimates	Accuracy rating for quarterly estimates
Private enterprises	Building and construction -Non-dwellings	B	B
	Equipment	A	B
	Real estate transfer expenses	B	B
	Total	A	B
Public enterprise	Building and construction -Non-dwellings	B	np
	Equipment	B	np
	Total	A	np
General government	Building and construction -Non-dwellings	C	np
	Equipment	C	np
	Total	A	A

np = not published

Appendix III: Data on prices of capital

This Appendix summarises the sources of the price index data for the major types of capital relevant to the Health and Welfare sectors.

In each case, the PIM used the highly aggregated indexes underlying the estimates included in the national accounts. In the main, these are at the level of the ANZSIC Division, dissected by institutional sector. This implies that the price indexes generally cover a broader range of Health and Welfare segments than do the GFCE series that they are used to deflate.

Ideally, separate price indexes would be available for each vintage of investment, cover the whole lifetime of the expenditure and be based on the composition of the expenditure at that time or, better still, the composition of expenditure which still survives in the capital stock. But because of - the long time period that must be covered by series used in the PIM, the price indexes used relate to a number of different base periods.

The ABS has published constant price estimates of the national accounts with base years of 1953-54, 1959-60, 1966-67, 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and currently 1989-90. The indexes on different base periods have been spliced together.

Although one price index series results for each item, it is a hybrid of several series. When the PIM calculates the current replacement cost of equipment purchased in 1949-50 for example, it is using price indexes for the early 1950s which reflect the composition of GFCE in 1953-54. In the mid to late 1950s, the PIM is using price indexes which reflect the composition of GFCE in 1959-60, and so on.

The splicing may introduce some distortion in the estimates of capital stock and depreciation.

This distortion is likely to be most serious for very long-lived assets. However, old assets tend to make up relatively low proportions of the Australian capital stock. Furthermore, equipment (which has the most diverse components and therefore is most likely to have compositional change and different rates of price increase) is relatively short lived.

Table 3.2 summarised the major data sources for price indexes used in the PIM model for the Health and Welfare sectors.

The deflators for capital in the government sector (especially general government) are less satisfactory than those for the private sector. Broadly, the national accounts deflators for government capital are compiled using the following price indexes and other data:

- producer price indexes for materials used by manufacturing industry [MUMI]
- producer price indexes for articles produced by manufacturing industry [APMI]
- producer price indexes for materials used in building and construction - non-dwellings
- data on award and average wages

and using weighting data from the following sources:

- Input-Output tables (at present compiled at five-yearly intervals for Australia, although annual compilation will begin in the next couple of years)
- surveys of engineering construction and other capital-creation activity.

Appendix IV: Data on asset lives of capital

This Appendix summarises the assumptions made about asset lives (and about the allied concept of asset life distributions) for the major types of capital relevant to the Health and Welfare sectors.

In each case, the PIM applied to the Health and Welfare sectors has used the same asset life assumptions as underlie the more highly aggregated estimates included in the national accounts.

In the main, these are at the level of the ANZSIC Division, dissected by institutional sector.

The estimates of capital stock and depreciation generated by the PIM are quite sensitive to the asset lives which are assumed.

National accounts experts have formulated their asset life assumptions having regard to several sources of information:

- asset lives that are implicit in the depreciation provisions of Australian tax law
- asset lives used by businesses to calculate depreciation for their own accounting purposes
- asset lives back-derived from data on the stocks of certain assets
- asset lives used in the PIMs of national statistical offices in other OECD countries.

IV.1 Mean asset lives

The mean asset lives assumed for building and construction - non-dwellings and equipment in each segment of Health and Welfare are summarised in Table IV.1.

Asset lives-private equipment

Implicit tax lives are used as the source of relativities between industries, as they are Australian-based, comprehensive in their coverage and use prescribed lives derived from detailed ATO investigations.

However, OECD lives, business records, transport equipment data and anecdotal evidence all suggest that the Australian tax lives are shorter than economic lives. The all-industries ratio of OECD average life to implicit tax life was around 1.5.

Thus the asset lives used in the PIM are obtained by multiplying the tax lives by 1.5.

Most countries assume a fixed mean asset life, but several studies suggest a decreasing mean asset life. Asset lives may also be reducing owing to unforeseen obsolescence. (This may be of some importance to Health Services as advancement in medical technology and practices can make expensive machinery obsolete.) For national accounts purposes, an arbitrary 0.5% decline in asset life per year since 1950 is assumed for private equipment. The assumption of a decline in asset life over time reflects the increasing pace of technological change, the increasing pace of economic change, and changes in the relative costs of purchasing replacements and maintaining old equipment.

Asset lives-private building and construction-non-dwellings

Taxation lives are considered too short, and lacking in discrimination between different industries and types of buildings.

Unpublished data used in compiling the ABS's estimates of building activity showed separately new work, and alterations and additions for different types of buildings. Alterations and additions have an average asset life about half that of new work.

Information on types of other construction for the private sector was obtained from the ABS's estimates of construction (other than building) operations.

For national accounts purposes, estimates of mean asset lives for private non-dwelling construction were struck on a subjective basis, taking into account lives used in other OECD countries, accounting estimates, and estimated proportions of new buildings, alterations and additions and non-building construction.

Asset lives-public trading enterprise non-dwelling construction and equipment

The asset lives for ANZSIC Divisions D (Electricity, gas and water supply), G and H (Transport and storage, and Communication) and L (Recreation, personal and other services) are based on special industry investigations conducted by the ABS. Together, these industries account for around 90 per cent of public trading enterprises GFCE.

For other industries, the private sector asset life estimates were used.

Asset lives-general government non-dwelling construction and equipment

This category consists largely of offices, schools, hospitals and roads. Estimates for the non-road construction element were derived by referring to overseas sources, estimates for comparable private sector industries and prescribed tax lives applied to general government gross fixed capital expenditure data by commodity at purchasers' prices from input - output tables.

IV.2 Asset life distributions

The Australian national accounts assume a distribution of asset lives around the mean life.

Australia follows the bell shaped asset life distribution (Winfrey 1938).

Asset life distribution-alterations and additions

For alterations and additions, the national accounts assume a "Winfrey S0" distribution which has a flat, symmetrical bell shape.

Asset life distribution- all other asset types

For all other types of capital, the national accounts assume a "Winfrey S3" distribution. This implies that 75 per cent of assets are retired within ± 30 per cent of the mean life.

Table IV.I: Mean asset lives of capital in the Health and Welfare Sectors

Segment of Health and Welfare	GPC/ANZSIC code and description	Mean asset life
Hospitals and other Institutional services	GPC 051 - Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	NDC-54 Eq -13
Other health	GPC 052 - Clinic and other non-institutional services and benefits GPC 053 - Public health GPC 054 - Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances GPC 055 - Health research GPC 059 - Health nec.	NDC-54 Eq -13
Welfare	GPC 062 - Welfare services	NDC-54 Eq -13
Private hospitals	ANZSIC 8611 - Hospitals (except psychiatric hospitals) ANZSIC 8612 - Psychiatric hospitals	NDC-51 Eq -13
Medical services	ANZSIC 8621 - General practice medical services ANZSIC 8622 - Specialist medical services	NDC-51 Eq -13
Other health services	ANZSIC 5613 - Nursing homes ANZSIC 5623 - Dental services ANZSIC 8631 - Pathology services ANZSIC 8632 - Optometry and optical dispensing ANZSIC 8633 - Ambulance services ANZSIC 8634 - Community health centres ANZSIC 8635 - Physiotherapy services ANZSIC 8636 - Chiropractic services ANZSIC 8639 - Health services nec.	NDC-51 Eq -13
Community services (welfare)	ANZSIC 8710 - Child care centres ANZSIC 8721 - Accommodation for the aged ANZSIC 8722 - Residential care services nec. ANZSIC 8729 - Non-residential care services nec.	NDC-51 Eq -13
Health insurance	ANZSIC 7421 - Health Insurance	NDC-51 Eq -13
Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing	ANZSIC 5251 - Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing	NDC-51 Eq -13
Medical and surgical equipment manufacturing	ANZSIC 2832 - Medical and surgical equipment manufacturing	NDC-51 Eq -13
Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing	ANZSIC 2543 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical product manufacturing	NDC-51 Eq -13

NOC = Building and construction - non-dwellings, Eq = Equipment

Appendix V: Gross and net capital stock

Gross capital stock (GKS) is the accumulation of past investment (GFCE) flows less retirements at the end of the reference period.

Net capital stock (NKS) is the gross capital stock less the accumulated consumption of fixed capital.

At present, the Australian national accounts measure of net capital stock series reflects primarily the economic value of capital, not the contribution of capital to production in such-and-such a period. An item of capital which is near the end of its life may have a low economic value (because it has largely been depreciated and the value of the future income stream it can generate is small), but it may still be used effectively in current-period production an extreme example is a light bulb near its mean-time-to-failure.

- If net capital stock is used as the capital input measure, the contributions of assets to production are assumed to decline at the same rate as the assets' decline in economic value (say, in conformity with a straight-line depreciation profile). There is a good deal of debate about the validity of this approach, particularly for buildings and structures.
- If gross capital stock is used, the decline in capital's contribution to production is not recognised at all in the capital input measures.

Acknowledging these difficulties, the ABS's multifactor productivity computations use a weighted average of the gross and net capital stock estimates, with weights of 1:1 for buildings and structures and 1:3 for equipment. This approximates the method used by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics. More recent calculation of multifactor productivity (ABS 1999) use a more sophisticated method based on chain volume estimates for measuring output and capital input, excluding ownership transfer costs.

Experimental estimates of the productive capital stock in Health and Welfare have been constructed using the following formulae:

Weighted average capital stock at constant prices non-dwelling construction
= (0.5*net capital stock at constant prices) + (0.5*gross capital stock at constant prices)

Weighted average capital stock at constant prices equipment
= (0.75* net capital stock at constant prices) + (0.25*gross capital stock at constant prices)

Appendix VI: Analysis of Gross Fixed Capital Expenditures and depreciation data

Introduction

Gross fixed capital expenditure (GFCE) is one of the series that comes into the estimation of capital stock using the PIM. As described in Section 2.1, GFCE is the expenditure on additions to durable goods less sales of similar second-hand capital assets. Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), on the other hand, is that part of gross production that is required to replace the fixed capital used up in the production process during the reference period.

This section describes the observed trends in GFCE and depreciation data for the health and welfare sector. GFCE in this appendix refers to two types of assets: non-dwelling construction (NDC) and equipment. NDCs, by definition, cover such assets as industrial, commercial, and non-dwelling residential buildings; water and sewerage installations; lifts, heating, ventilating and similar equipment forming an integral part of buildings and structures; land development; roads, bridges, wharves, harbours, railway lines; pipelines; and power and telephone lines. Some of the asset types in the definition may not be relevant to the health and welfare sectors.

The trends described are those for constant price estimates. The movements in the deflators used to convert current price to constant price estimates are also briefly discussed.

One of the major problems encountered in analysing these data is the implication of zero-rounded values (anything less than \$500,000 are rounded to 0). The reader is thus cautioned that constant GFCE series with zero values may give false trends. Thus a description of the average annual growth rate covering long periods containing zero values should be interpreted with care.

Where possible, trends are described for each of the industry segment in the health and welfare sector. For the public sector, these are the hospitals, mental health institutions, nursing homes, other health, and welfare.

GFCE public sector

The movements in GFCE are depicted in the charts and tables contained in Appendix VII. From among these charts and tables, the following are highlighted in this appendix:

Trend: all states, all industry segments

Overall, from 1962 to 1996, GFCE on NDCs by all states grew by an annual average of 3.4 per cent. Expenditures on NDCs by the Commonwealth Government, on the other hand, dropped by an average of 10.2 per cent annually over the same period. On equipment, the states' GFCE expanded by an annual average of 10.1 per cent. The corresponding growth for the Commonwealth was negative 4.2 per cent (Table VI.1 and Figure VI.1).

Table VI.I Average annual GFCE growth rates, 1962-96

	Annual average growth (%)
NDC	
All States	3.4
Commonwealth	-10.2
Equipment	
All States	10.1
Commonwealth	-4.2

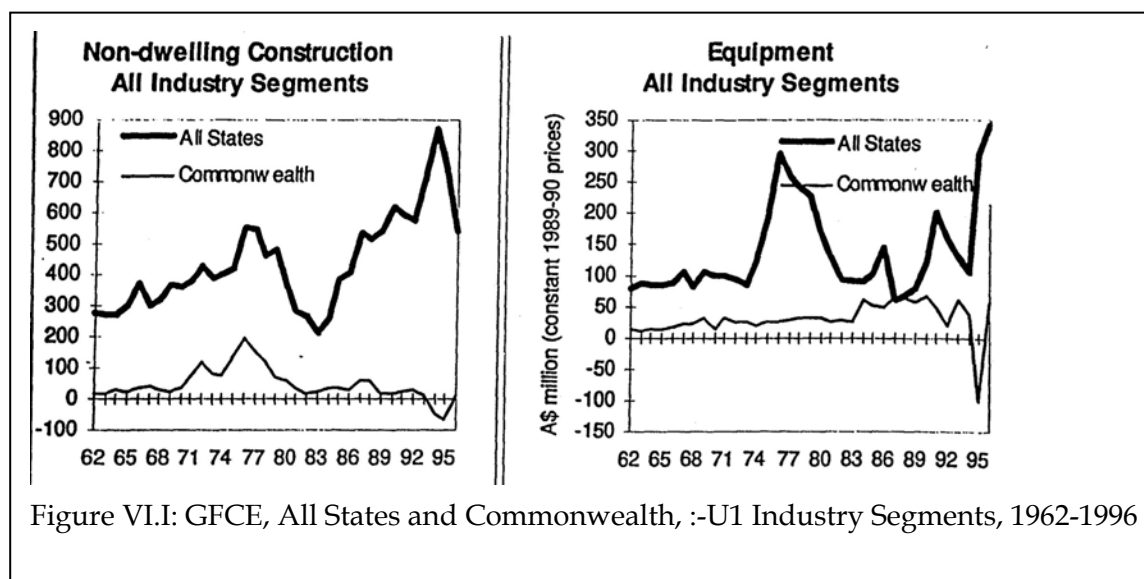
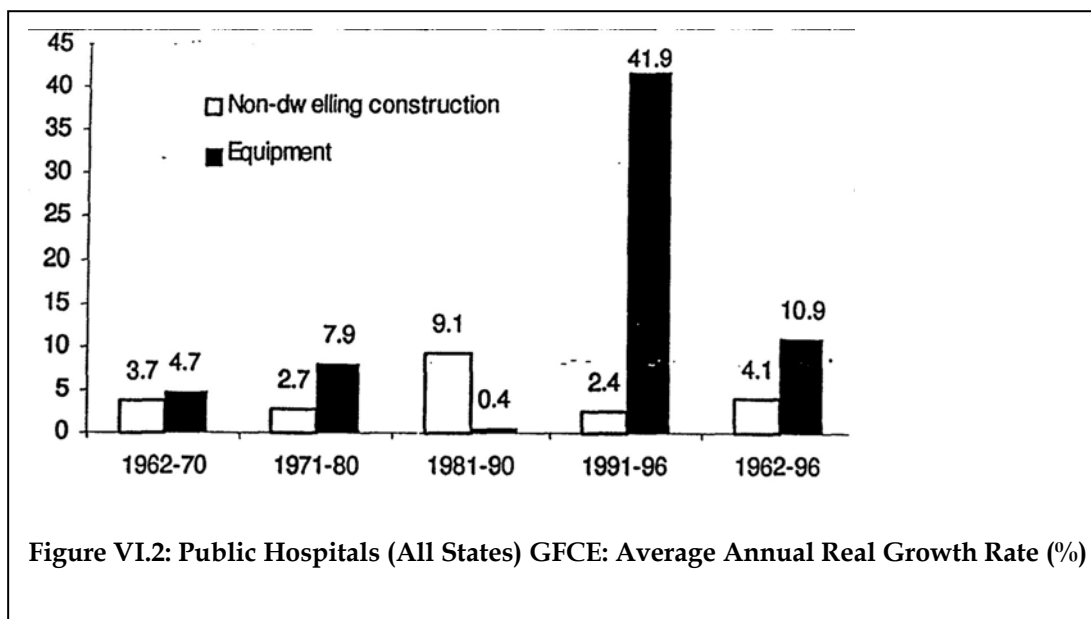


Figure VI.I: GFCE, All States and Commonwealth, :-U1 Industry Segments, 1962-1996

Hospitals

In real terms, the states hospital GFCE (Fig. VI.2) on non-dwelling constructions grew by an annual average of 4.1 per cent during the period 1962 to 1996. Gross fixed capital expenditure on equipment, on the other hand, grew by an average of 10.9 per cent annually. On a decade-by-decade movement, expenditures on non-dwelling construction expanded the fastest in the 80s; for equipment, it was in the first half of the 90s. In 1990 prices, expenditures on non-dwelling construction peaked in 1994 (\$788 million); for equipment, expenditures peaked in 1976 due largely to expenditures in New South Wales and Victoria.



There are three distinct trends on expenditures on non-dwelling construction: (1) the moderate increasing trend from 1962 to 1977 when GFCE on NDC rose annually by an average of 6.2 percent; (2) the declining trend in 1978-83, when GFCE on NDC fell by an average 14.2 percent annually; and (3) the rapid increase starting 1984 and going for a decade at an average growth of 16.3 per cent annually (Table VI.2). Largely, the first and second trends are accounted for by movements of GFCE on NDC in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, while the third trend is explained mostly by the significant jump in GFCE on NDC in New South Wales in the second half of the 80s. '

Table VI.2: GFCE trends, All States, Public Hospitals: Average annual real growth rate (%)

Non-dwelling construction		Equipment	
Rising 1962-1977	6.2	Flat growth 1962-73	2.1
Declining 1978-1983	-14.2	Rapid rise 1974-78	51.4
Rising 1984-1994	16.3	Rapid decline 1977-82	-18.2
		Erratic growth 1983-96	21.7

The constant price value of GFCE on equipment jumped dramatically in 1974-76, after more than a decade of sluggish growth at 2.1 per cent annually. After 1976, however, GFCE on equipment started to decline, reaching a new low in 1987. Since then expenditure on equipment displayed an upward see-sawing trend (Fig. VI.3).

Figure VI.4 shows the current versus constant prices capital expenditures by public state hospitals on non-dwelling construction and equipment. The constant price estimates control for price changes. For non-dwelling construction, GFCE is deflated using weighted price indexes combining wage rates (primarily for persons employed in the building and construction industry) and construction output and input prices. This weighted price index had been inching up during the decade 1962-72 by an annual average of 2.4 per cent (Table VI.3). From 1973 to 1983 the annual increase was much faster, averaging 14.9 per cent. From 1984 onwards, the annual average growth stood again at 2.4 per cent. For equipment, prior to 1987, the weighted prices of capital equipment grew at a similar pace as the non-dwelling construction. But starting 1988, the weighted price index dropped at an annual average rate of minus 2.0 per cent.

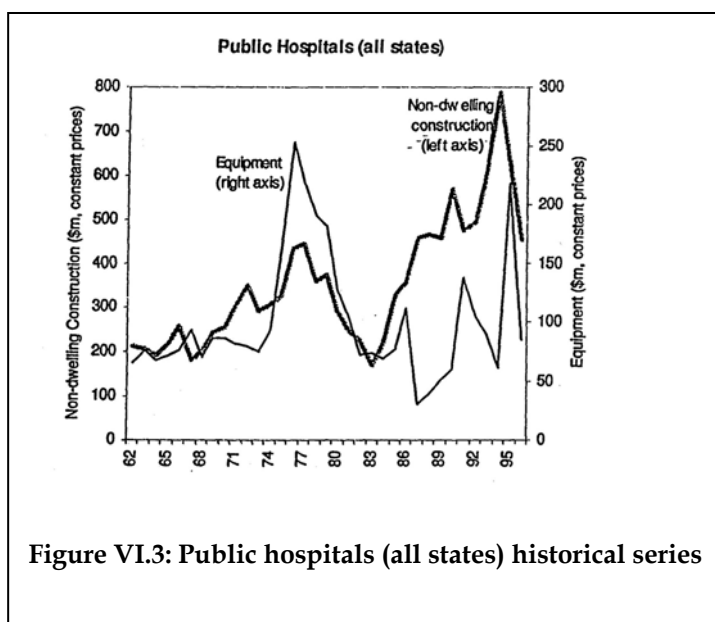


Figure VI.3: Public hospitals (all states) historical series

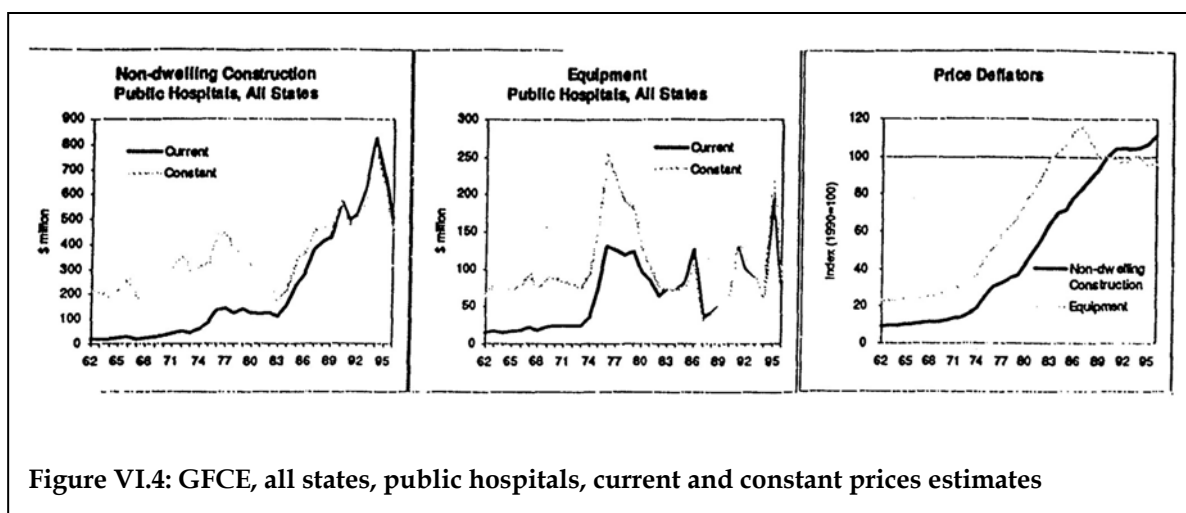


Figure VI.4: GFCE, all states, public hospitals, current and constant prices estimates

Table VI.3: Weighted price indexes (deflators) average annual growth (%)

	Non-dwelling construct/on	Equipment
1962-72	4.3	3.3
1973-83	14.9	11.3
1984 onward	4.3	-
1988 onward	-	-2.0

Mental health institutions

Victoria and New South Wales are the only states which had sizeable expenditures on non-dwelling construction of mental health institutions. In New South Wales, GFCE on NDC (constant prices) were relatively high in the 60s but dropped significantly in the early 70s. They remained low from 1974 onwards but picked up again in 1991. In Victoria, GFCE on

NDC were also high in the 60s and 70s but has been displaying a downward trend towards the 90s. Despite this, average growth rate from 1962 to 1996 stood at 6.6 per cent per annum.

Expenditures on equipment by New South Wales and Victoria were also significant, notably by the former which spent \$199 million on equipment in 1996 (current prices) (Figure VI.5).

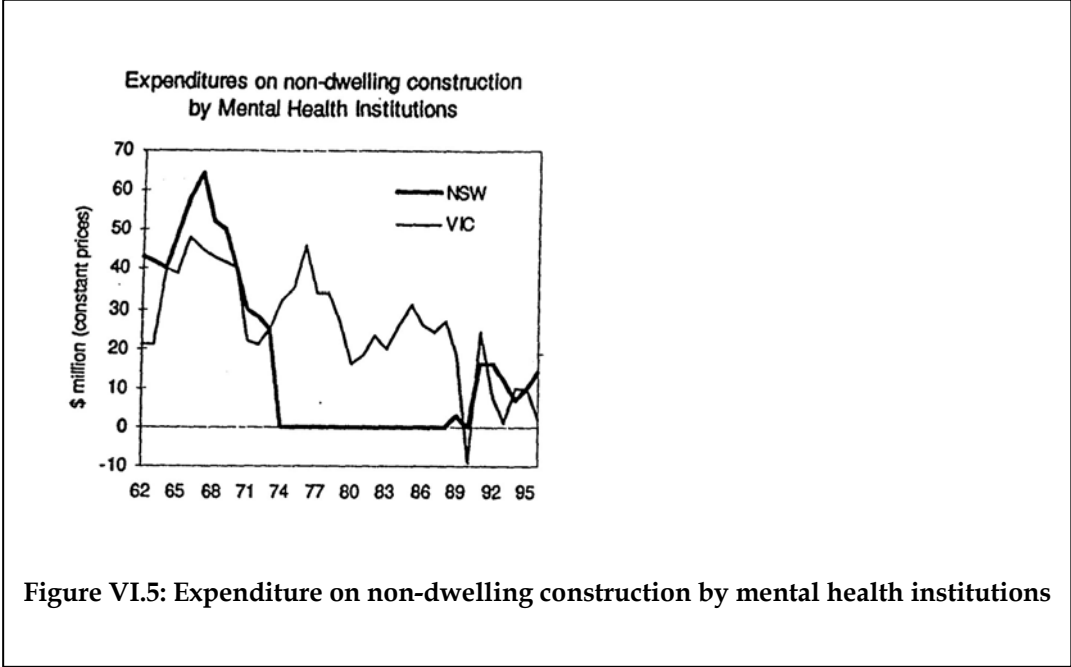


Figure VI.5: Expenditure on non-dwelling construction by mental health institutions

Nursing homes

Victoria is the only state to have recorded spending significant amounts on non-dwelling construction in the nursing homes industry (Figure VI.6). Expenditures peaked in 1979 at \$19 million (1990 prices), then dropped to negligible levels in the first half of the 80s and then picked up again in recent periods" However most of this apparent expenditure on nursing homes is likely to be coding errors. Most of this expenditure is in fact for other health institutions. The Commonwealth Government, on the other hand, spent some \$7 million (1990 prices) on NDCs in 1975-76 and about a million dollars on equipment in 1987.

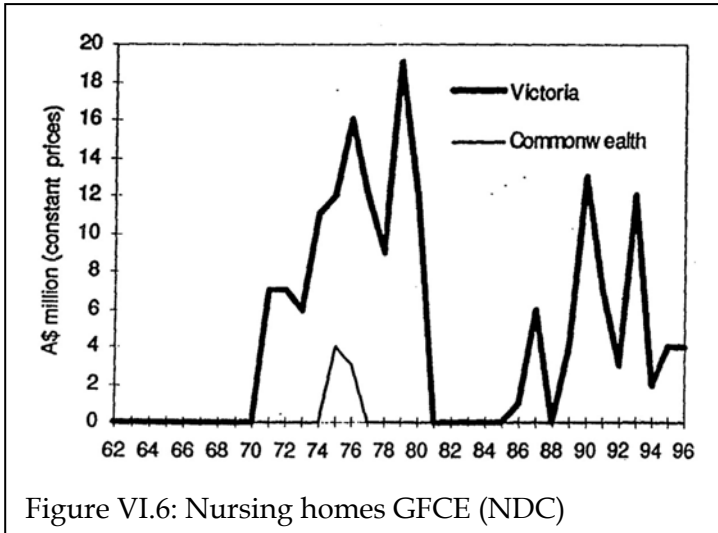


Figure VI.6: Nursing homes GFCE (NDC)

Other health

The states and commonwealth governments had spent on both NDCs and equipment (Figures VI.7 and VI.B). Summing all states, GFCE on NDCs grew by an annual average of 24 per cent from 1970 to 1996. The expenditure of the Commonwealth government peaked in the middle of the 70s and since then has been declining and has been nil in the last couple of years. GFCE on equipment for all states followed the trend in NDCs. They also peaked in the late 70s, declined in the 80s and then caught up again in the 90s to reach a new high in 1995.

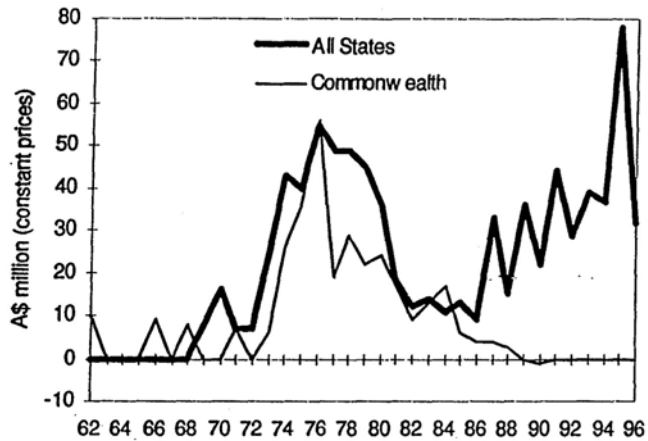


Figure VI.7: Other health GFCE (NDC)

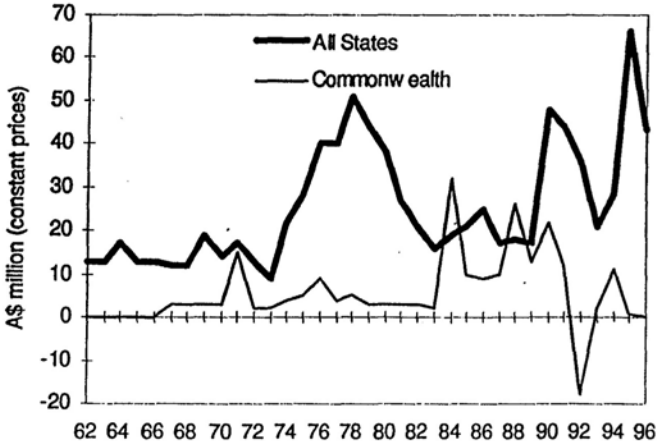


Figure VI.8: Other health GFCE (Equipment)

Welfare services

The Commonwealth government made a substantial contribution to the welfare services sector's GFCE on both non-dwelling construction and equipment (Figures VI.9 and VI.10). Its expenditures on NDC has grown by an annual average rate of 22 per cent from 1975 to 1996. The states, on the other hand, spent on NDCs at an annual average growth rate of 25 per cent during the same period. But individually, the state governments' GFCE on NDC had been much smaller than the Commonwealth's and had fluctuated quite frequently from the 1962 to 1996.

Figure VI.9: Welfare GFCE (NDC)

Figure VI.10: Welfare GFCE (equipment)

Private GFCE

The following describes the trend in GFCE in the private sector. As mentioned in 11.1, it has not been possible to disaggregate non-dwelling construction into Health and Welfare segments. Thus this section describes the trends in private sector GFCE on equipment only. Breakdown by state was also not available. Table VI.4 shows the real growth rate of private sector GFCE on equipment by industry segments. Health Insurance and Welfare lead in terms of annual growth in the last decade. (The computerisation of these segments may explain the rapid spending on equipment). Figure VI.10 shows the GFCE on equipment at current prices. Expenditures on equipment by pharmaceutical manufacturing and medical services have been the largest among the sectors. Private sector equipment expenditures peaked in 1994 largely because of expenditures in these two sectors.

Table VI.4: Private sector GFCE (equipment) average annual real growth rates

Industry segment	Period	Average growth (%)
Hospitals	1978-1996	25.0
Nursing homes	1983-1996	29.8

Medical services	1972-1998	20.6
Other health	1979-1996	31.5
Welfare	1987-1996	100.2
Pharmaceutical manufacturing	1973-1996	21.2
Surgical manufacturing	1978-1996	18.2
Pharmaceutical retailing	1977-1996	28.1
Health insurance	1988-1996	307.5

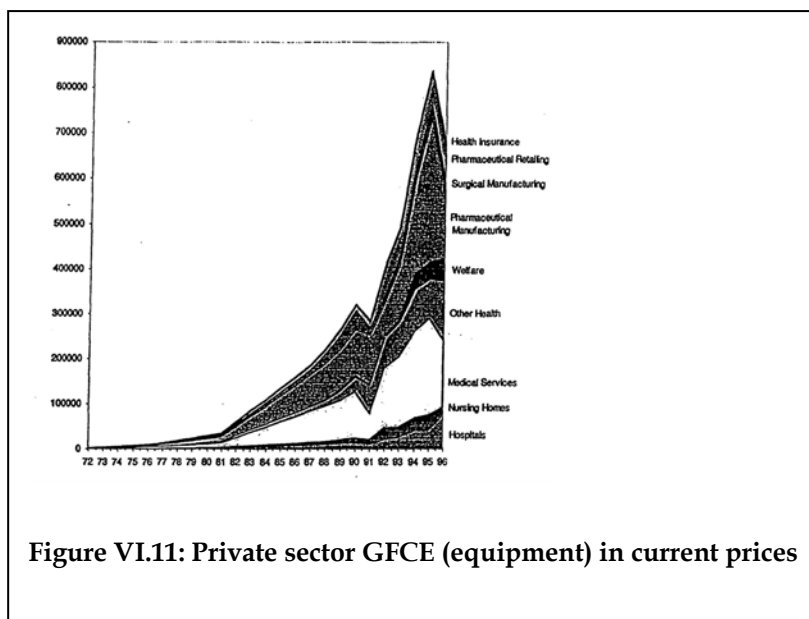


Figure VI.11: Private sector GFCE (equipment) in current prices

Depreciation

Tables VI.5 and VI.6 show the constant price value of the consumption of fixed capital (economic depreciation) for non-dwelling construction and equipment, respectively for the public sector.

Figure VI.12 shows the trend for the sum of all states by type of capital expenditure. Depreciation of non-dwelling construction follows a smooth upward trend. It is growing at an annual average of 7.4 per cent. Depreciation of equipment, on the other hand, is growing at an annual average of 5.1 per cent it peaked in the 80s because of the large estimated capital stocks around that decade.

Constant price depreciation values, by states, are shown in Figures VI.13 and VI.14.

Table VI.5: Public sector consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), non-dwelling construction at constant 1989-90 prices (\$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
62	35.7	397.5	7.4	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	443.8
63	42.9	428.4	11.7	2.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	489.5
64	51.2	461.4	17.3	3.9	7.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	540.7
65	60.3	496.6	24.0	5.6	11.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	597.5
66	70.6	533.9	32.0	7.9	17.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	661.0
67	82.4	573.4	41.3	10.5	24.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	731.6
68	95.5	614.8	51.6	13.6	33.7	-0.5	0.0	0.0	808.7
69	109.0	658.1	63.1	17.2	44.3	-0.5	0.0	0.0	891.2
70	122.5	703.3	75.9	21.3	56.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	978.9
71	136.3	750.1	89.5	26.1	70.2	-0.5	0.0	0.0	1,071.8
72	150.7	798.3	104.3	32.0	86.1	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1,170.9
73	165.7	847.4	120.8	39.1	104.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	1,276.5
74	181.0	897.8	138.7	47.3	123.7	-0.4	0.0	0.0	1,388.2
75	196.0	949.7	158.0	56.6	145.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	1,505.7
76	210.2	1,003.3	179.3	67.6	170.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,630.5
77	223.7	1,058.7	203.5	80.4	197.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,764.0
78	236.9	1,116.0	230.6	94.5	225.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	1,905.0
79	249.5	1,175.1	260.7	109.3	255.8	1.9	0.0	0.3	2,052.5
80	261.5	1,235.5	293.7	124.2	286.7	2.5	0.0	1.0	2,205.1
81	272.8	1,296.8	328.4	139.2	317.6	3.1	0.0	1.9	2,359.8
82	283.4	1,358.5	364.4	154.1	348.6	3.7	0.0	2.8	2,515.4
83	293.5	1,419.8	401.2	169.0	379.1	4.4	0.0	3.7	2,670.7
84	303.0	1,480.4	439.4	183.7	408.8	5.2	0.0	4.6	2,825.1
85	312.3	1,540.7	479.2	198.5	437.6	6.1	0.0	5.5	2,979.8
86	321.1	1,600.6	520.6	214.5	465.4	7.0	0.0	6.5	3,135.7
87	329.8	1,659.7	562.4	232.6	492.9	8.2	0.0	7.5	3,293.1
88	338.4	1,718.4	603.1	252.7	519.8	9.9	0.0	8.5	3,450.8
89	349.2	1,777.1	642.6	273.9	546.5	12.4	0.0	9.5	3,611.2
90	364.4	1,835.5	682.0	295.8	573.6	15.2	0.0	10.6	3,777.2
91	384.4	1,894.2	721.5	318.2	601.2	18.1	0.3	11.9	3,949.8
92	410.1	1,953.5	761.2	341.3	628.7	21.1	1.5	13.2	4,130.7
93	441.7	2,012.9	801.1	364.9	656.4	24.5	3.6	14.7	4,319.8
94	478.2	2,071.4	841.6	389.2	684.2	28.3	6.6	16.3	4,515.7
95	520.3	2,129.1	883.1	413.6	712.3	32.2	10.3	18.0	4,719.0
96	570.9	2,185.9	925.7	437.6	740.4	36.4	14.4	19.9	4,931.2

Table VI.6: Public sector consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), equipment at constant 1989-90 prices (\$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
62	152.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	159.1
63	167.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	185.1
64	184.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	214.2
65	201.7	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	245.6
66	218.7	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	277.8
67	236.3	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	311.5
68	254.5	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	344.9
69	272.5	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	47.9	0.0	0.0	378.1
70	290.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	410.5
71	305.7	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	59.9	0.0	0.0	440.9
72	321.5	0.0	0.0	82.7	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	469.3
73	335.9	0.0	0.1	88.8	0.0	69.5	0.0	0.0	494.2
74	350.2	0.0	0.5	94.4	0.0	72.3	0.0	0.0	517.3
75	366.8	0.6	1.2	99.9	0.1	74.2	0.0	0.0	542.9
76	391.5	3.7	2.4	105.5	0.5	75.4	0.0	0.0	579.1
77	423.2	10.7	4.4	111.3	1.2	76.5	0.0	0.0	627.4
78	462.5	20.4	7.0	117.2	2.2	78.0	0.0	0.0	687.4
79	503.9	30.4	10.1	125.0	3.6	80.1	0.0	0.0	753.1
80	543.8	39.3	13.4	135.4	5.2	82.7	0.0	0.0	819.9
81	581.2	46.7	16.6	147.9	6.9	85.2	0.0	0.0	884.4
82	613.1	53.3	19.5	160.8	8.5	87.4	0.0	0.0	942.6
83	639.2	59.0	21.9	172.1	10.5	89.3	0.0	0.0	991.9
84	655.0	63.0	23.9	181.3	13.2	90.2	0.0	0.0	1,026.6
85	659.7	64.3	25.4	187.5	16.5	90.6	0.0	0.0	1,043.9
86	652.7	61.8	26.2	190.6	20.3	89.6	0.0	0.0	1,041.2
87	638.1	58.0	26.5	189.3	24.8	87.4	0.0	0.0	1,024.0
88	612.8	54.6	27.3	183.9	30.1	83.1	0.0	0.1	991.9
89	579.9	52.6	28.2	173.9	36.8	77.6	0.0	0.4	949.4
90	544.9	52.8	29.7	161.3	45.4	72.2	0.1	1.1	907.6
91	509.2	55.3	33.4	148.8	55.9	67.6	0.6	1.9	872.7
92	476.9	59.4	39.6	137.6	67.8	63.7	1.3	2.7	849.0
93	443.4	63.7	48.5	129.4	79.6	61.0	2.5	3.7	831.8
94	405.6	68.6	59.6	123.7	91.0	58.7	4.2	4.8	816.2
95	366.6	75.4	73.3	121.0	102.6	56.6	6.2	6.0	807.7
96	326.0	84.3	90.8	120.5	113.9	54.5	8.4	7.2	805.6

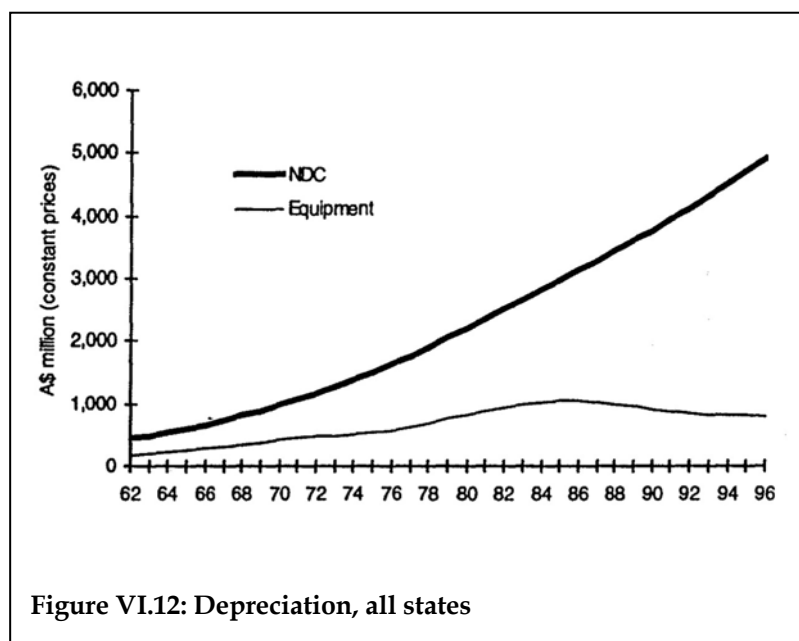
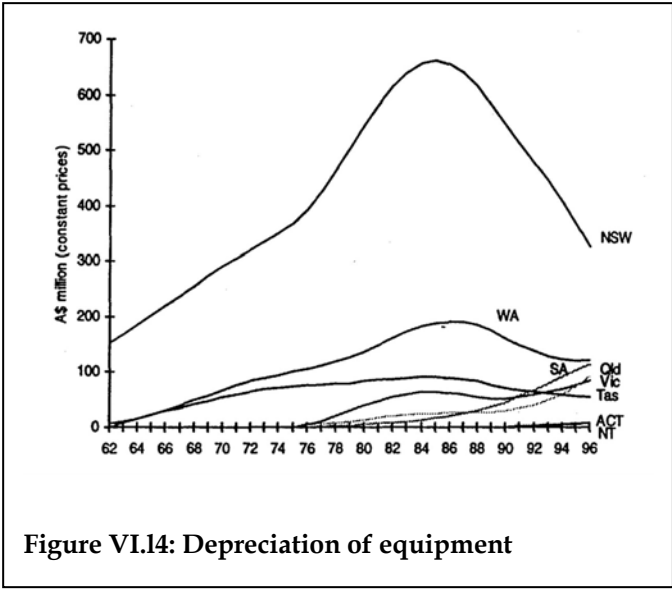
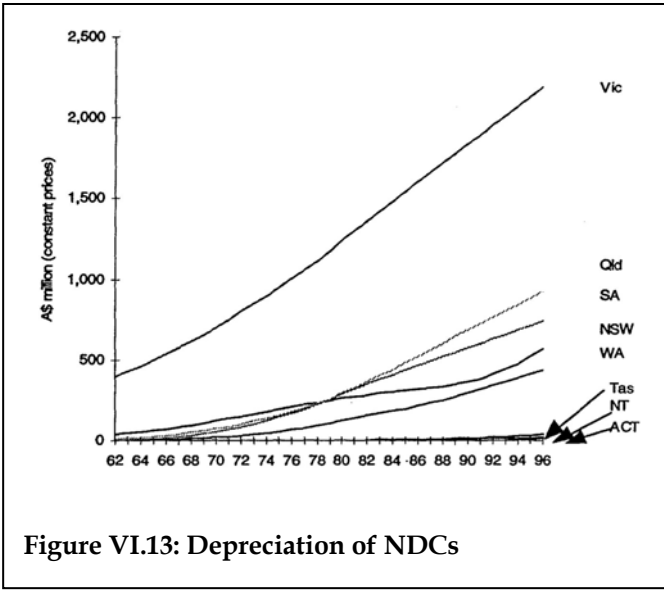


Figure VI.12: Depreciation, all states



Appendix VII: Figures and tables of public sector gross fixed capital expenditures (GFCE), for health and welfare sectors, by type, State and industry segment, current and constant 1989-90 prices, 1962-1996

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VII.1 Estimates of public sector GFCE non-dwelling construction by State and by area of health and welfare expenditure in current prices (\$ million)

Figure VII.1 Hospitals: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (current price \$ million)

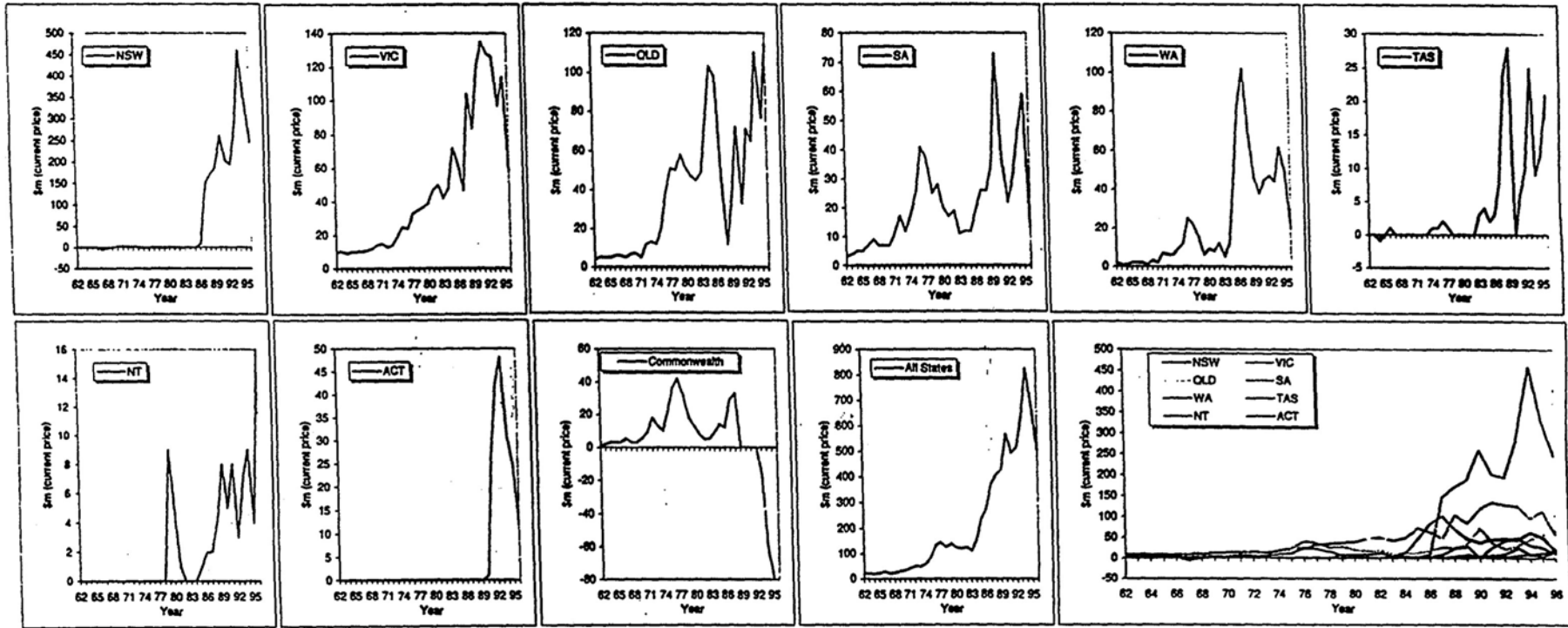


Figure VII.2: Mental Health Institutions: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (current price \$ million)

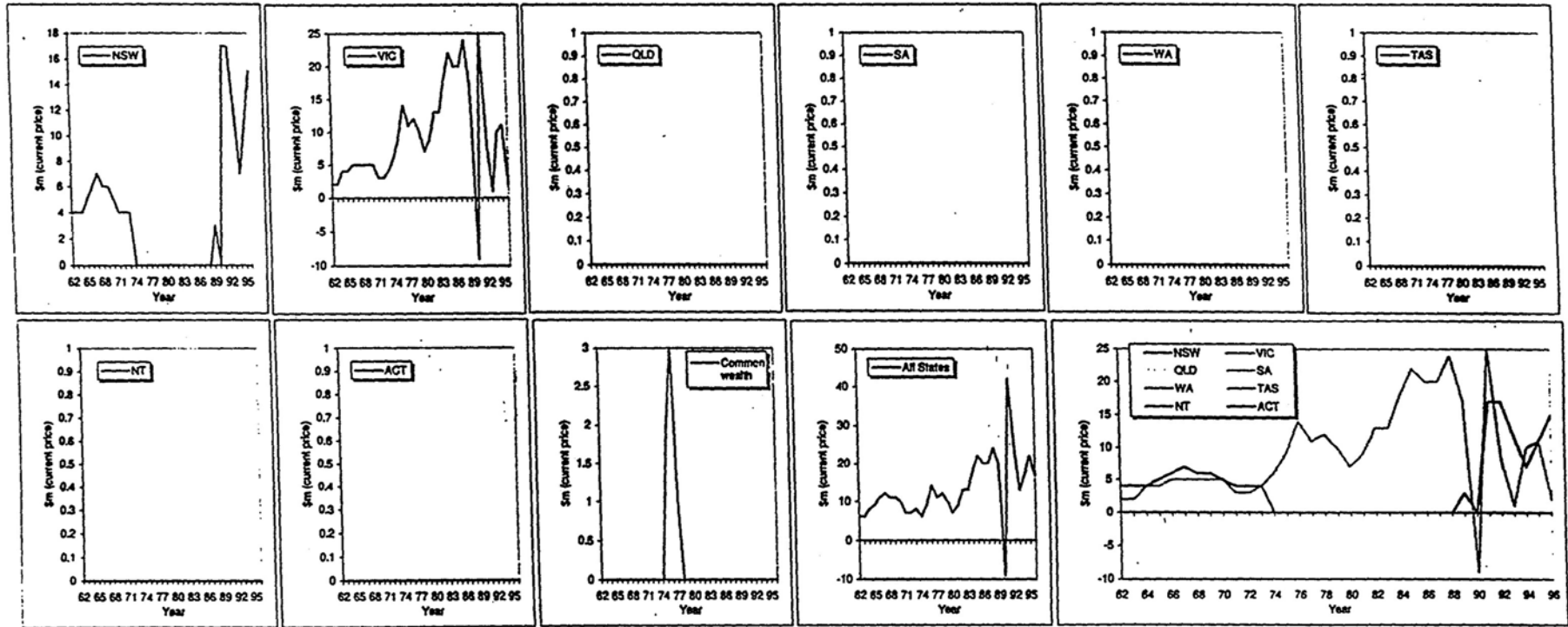


Figure VII.3: Nursing Homes: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (current price \$ million)

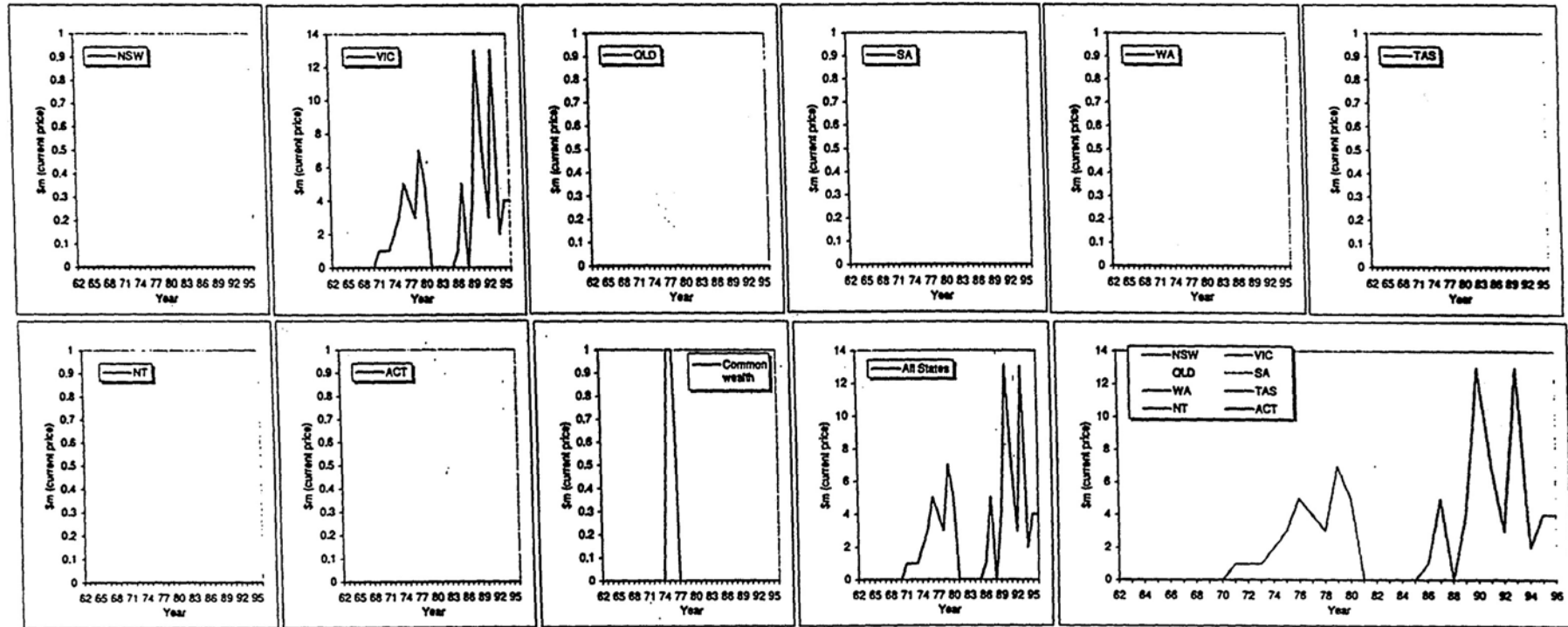


Figure VII.4: Other Health: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (current price \$ million)

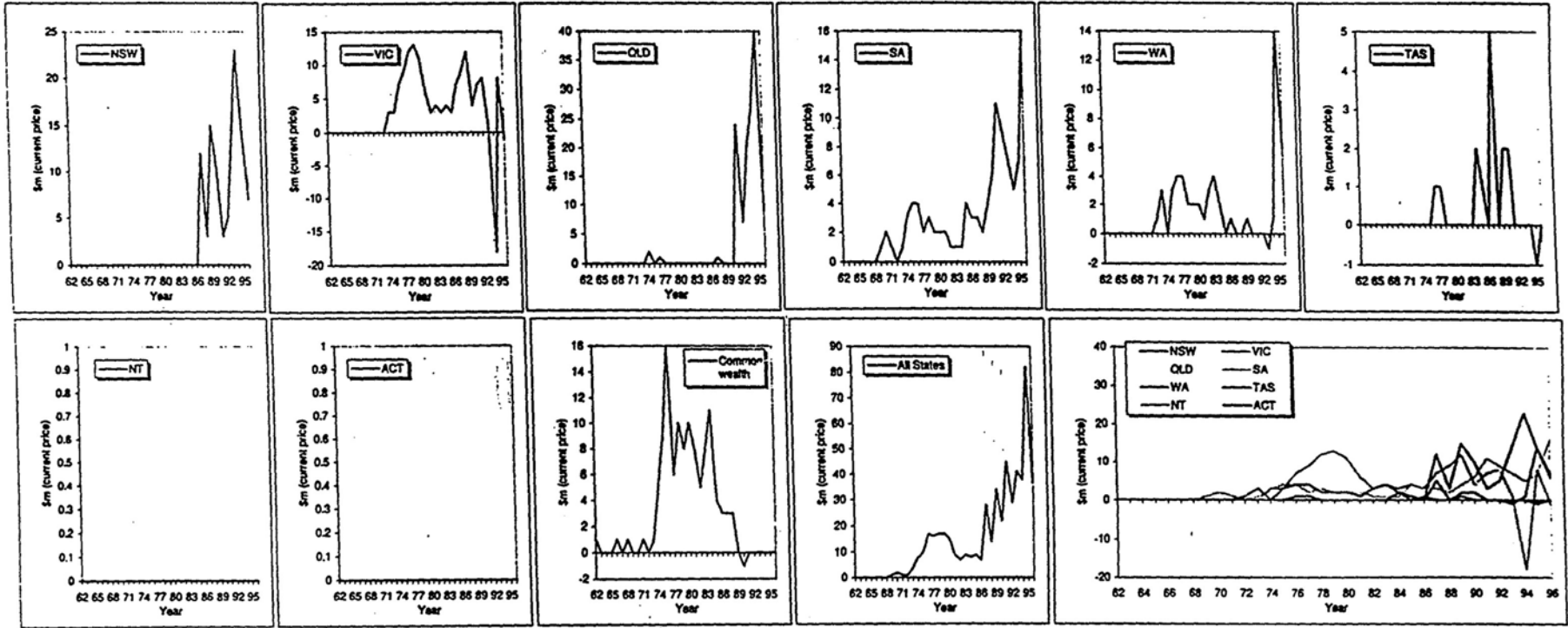


Figure VII.5: Welfare: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (current price \$ million)

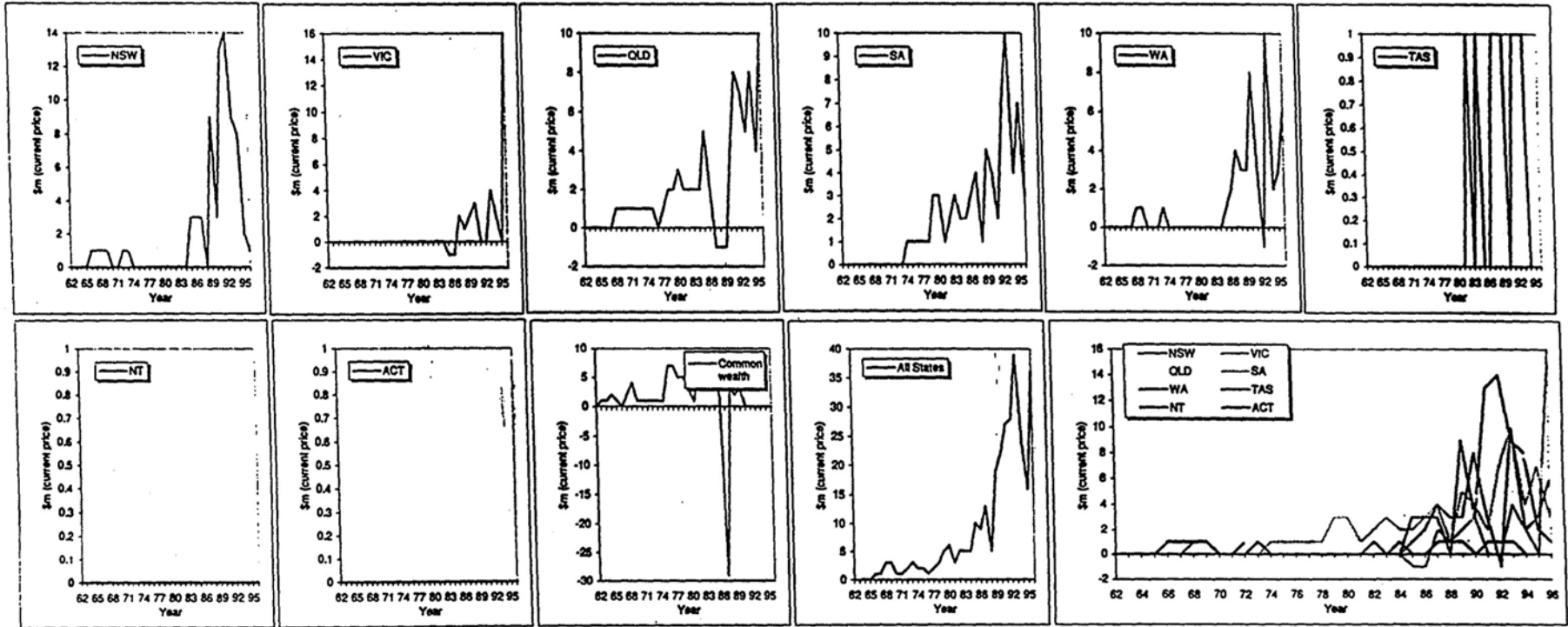
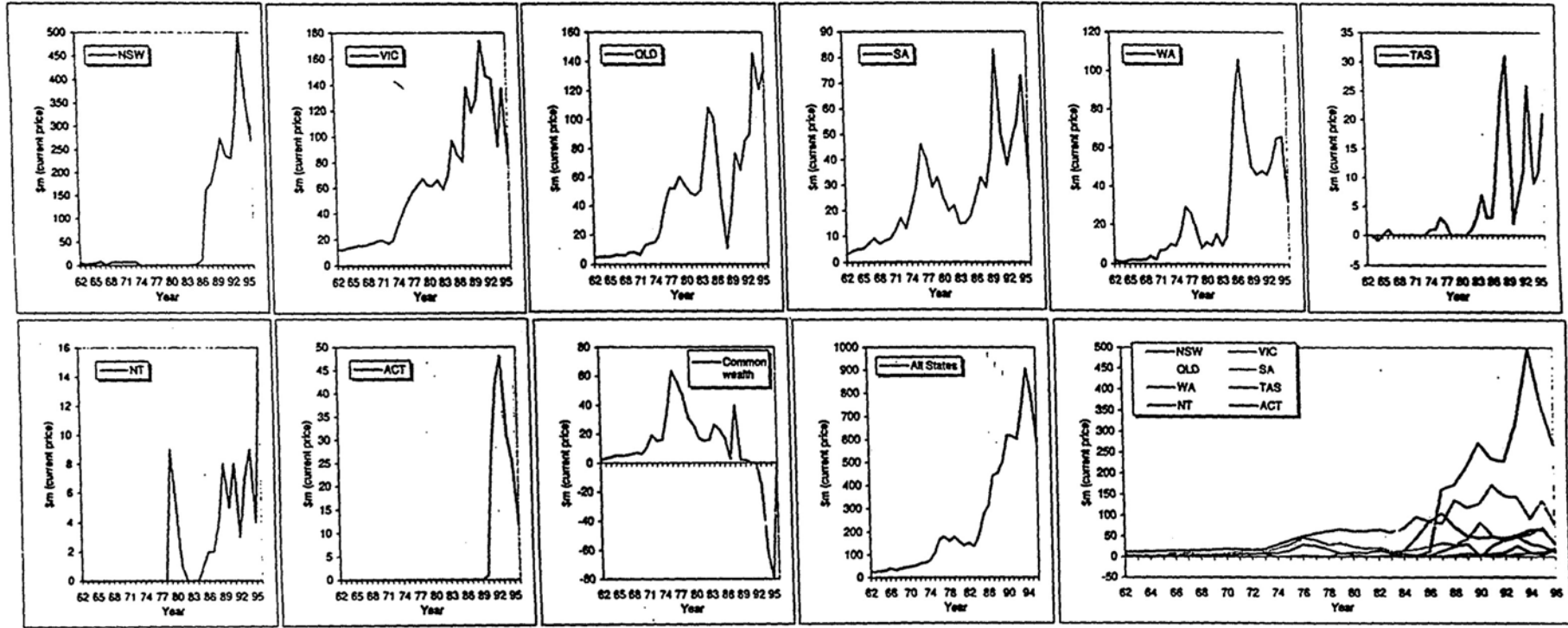


Figure VII.6: All Industry Segments Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (current price \$ million)



VII.2 Estimates of public sector GFCE non-dwelling construction by State and by area of health and welfare expenditure in constant 1989-90 prices (\$ million)

Figure VII.7: Hospitals: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (constant price \$ million)

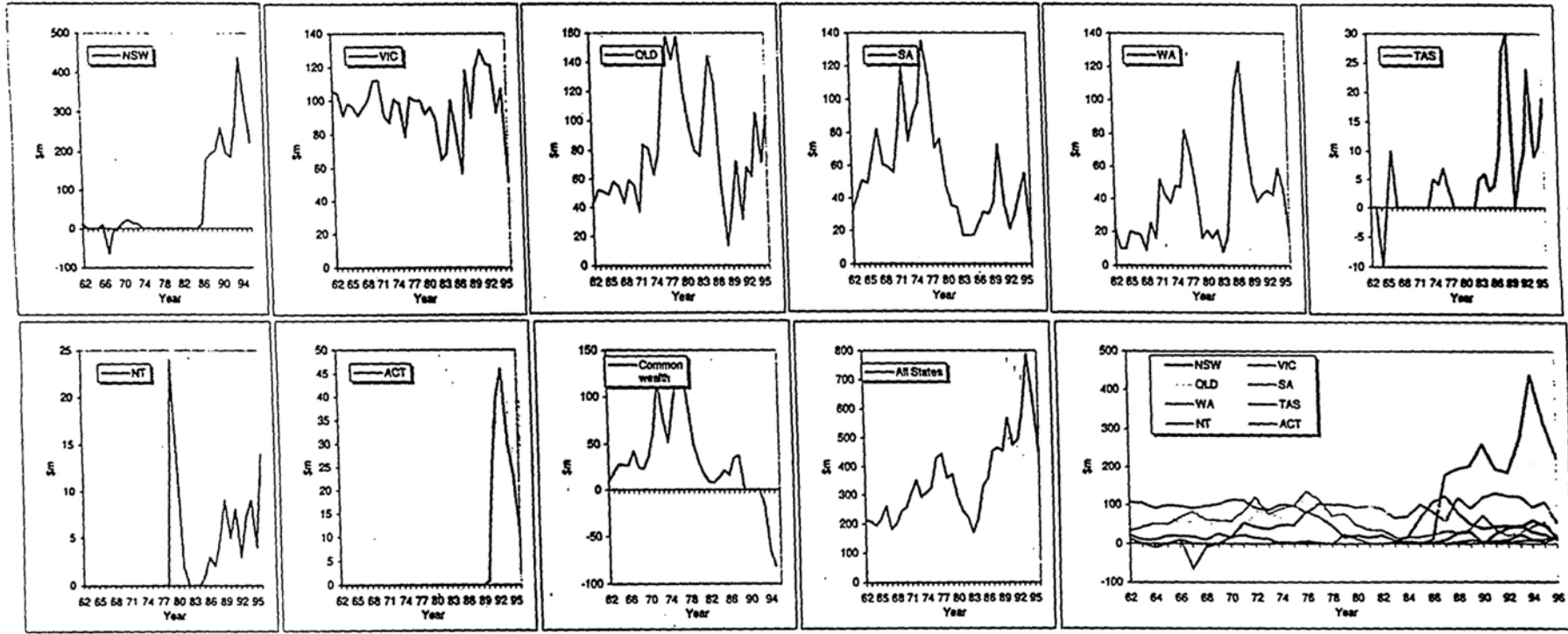


Figure VII.8: Mental Health Institutions: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (constant price \$ million)

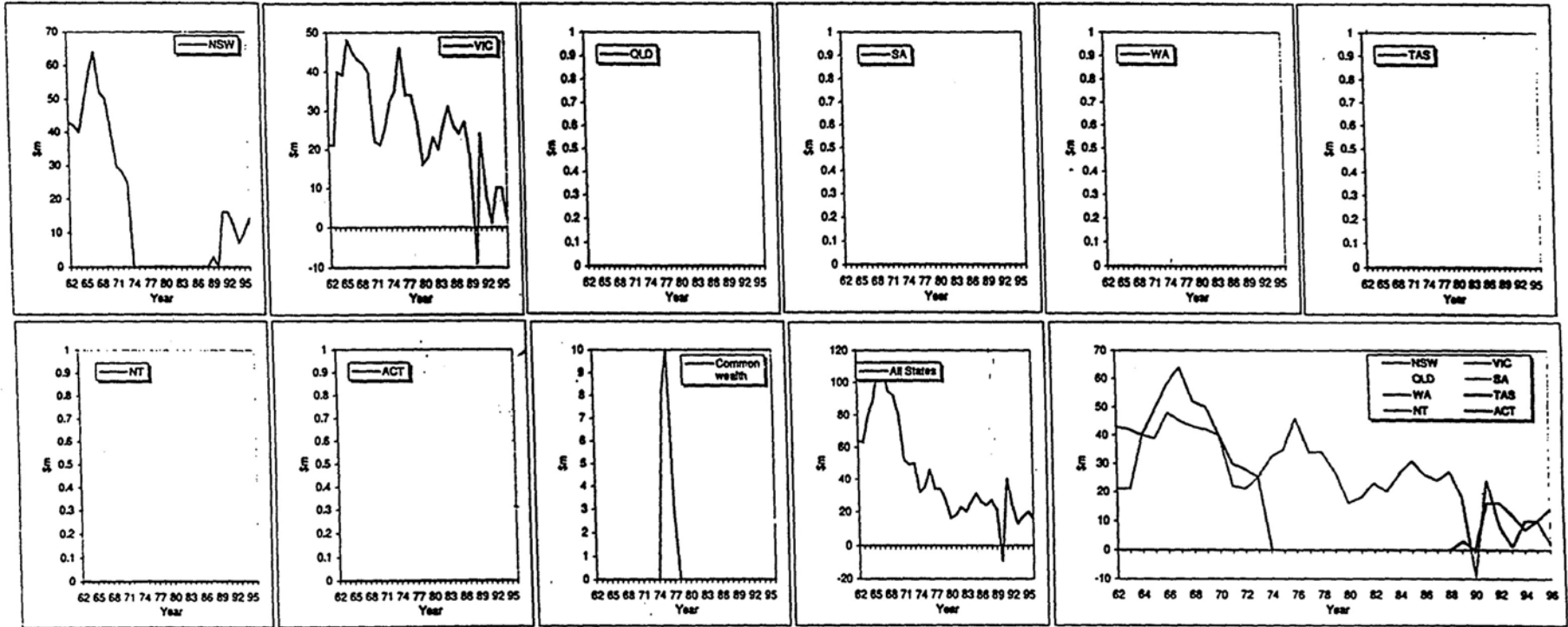


Figure VII.9: Nursing Homes Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (constant price \$ million)

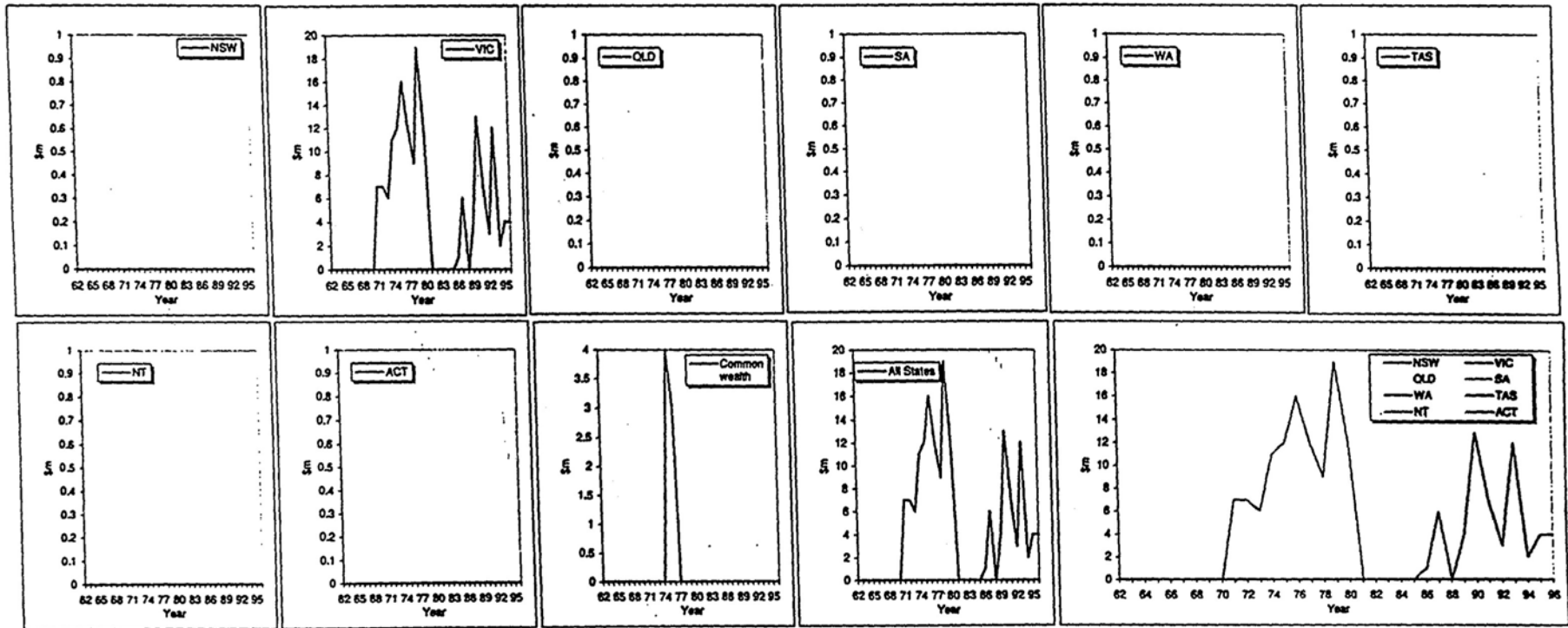


Figure VII.10: Other Health: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (constant price \$ million)

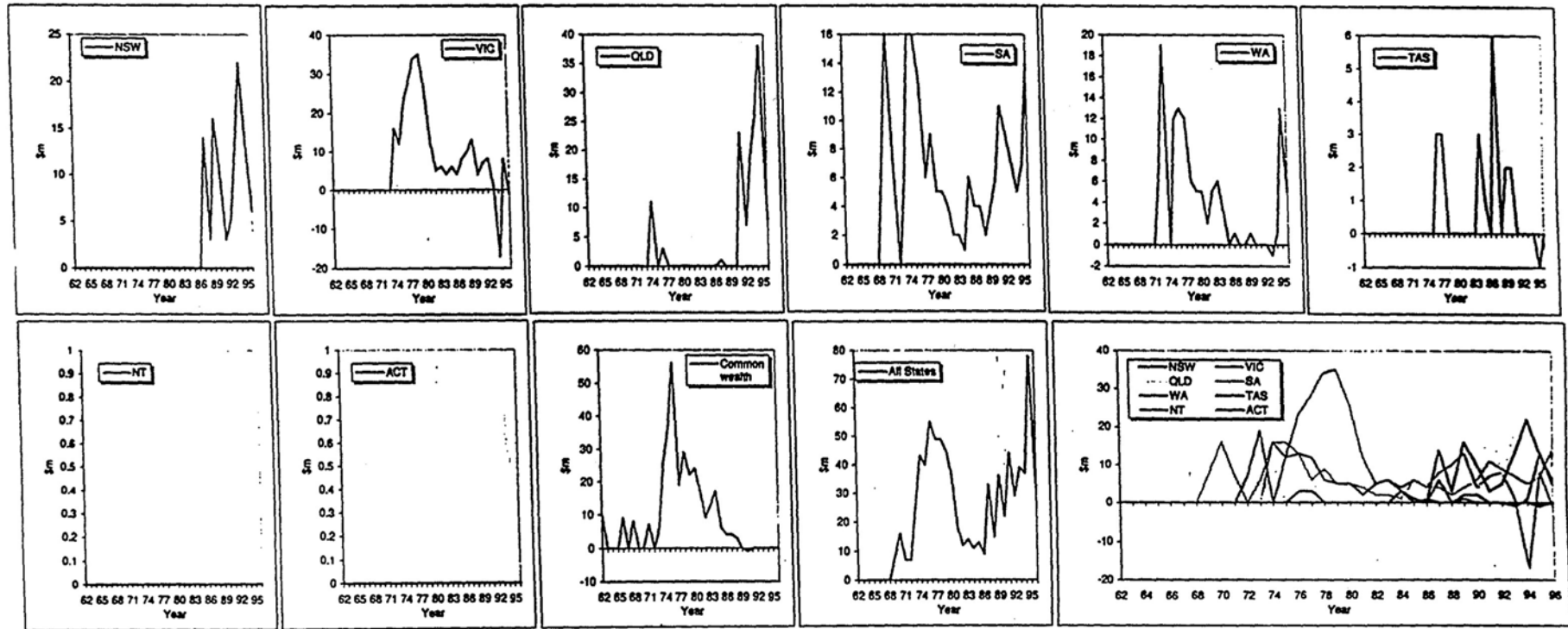


Figure VII.11: Welfare Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (constant price \$ million)

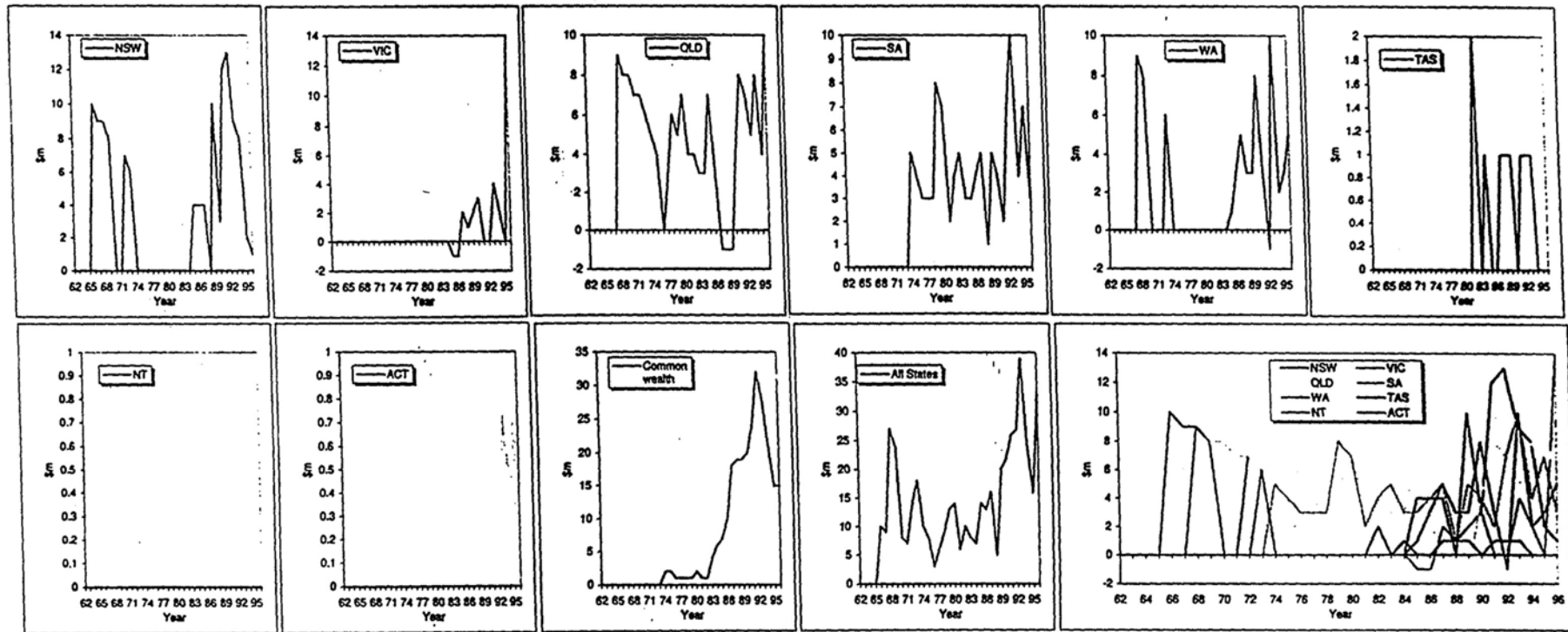
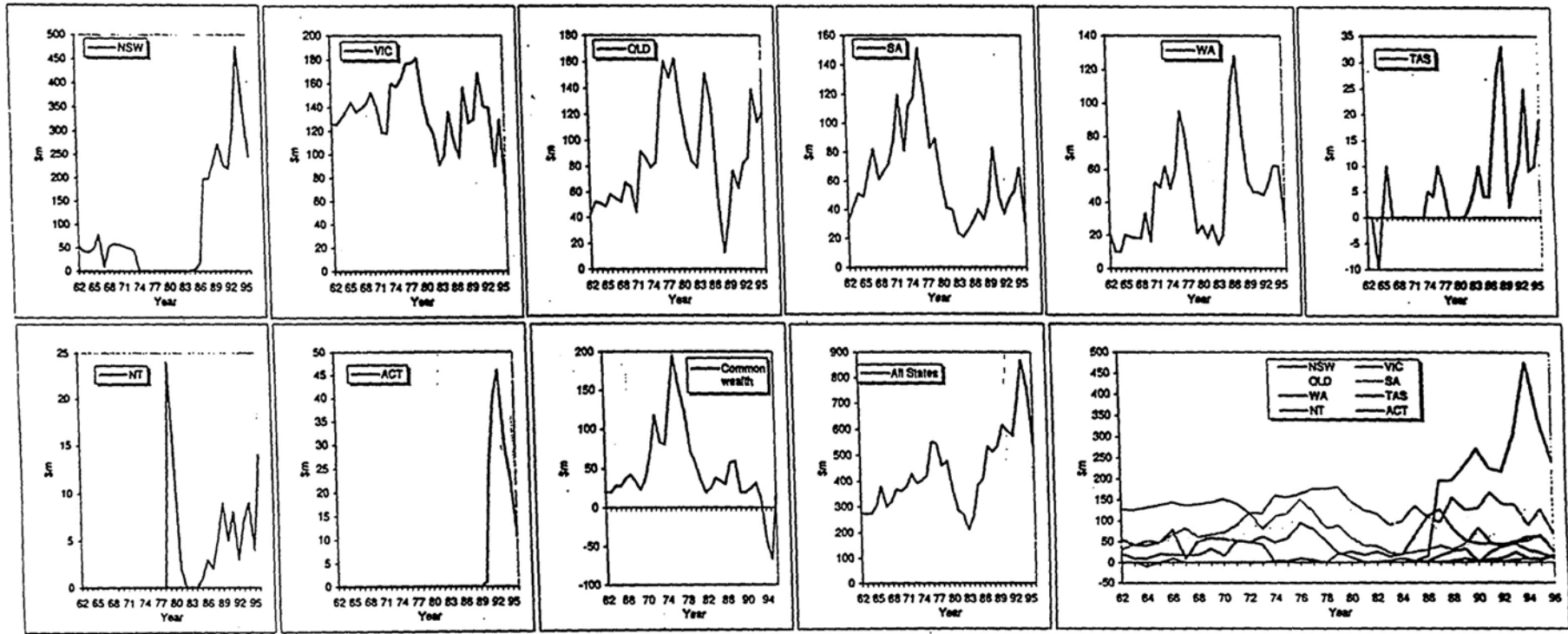


Figure VII.12: All Industry Segments: Estimates of GFCE Non-dwelling Construction by state (constant price \$ million)



VII.3 Estimates of public sector GFCE equipment by State and by area of health and welfare expenditure in current prices (\$ million)

Figure VII.13: Hospitals: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (current price \$ million)

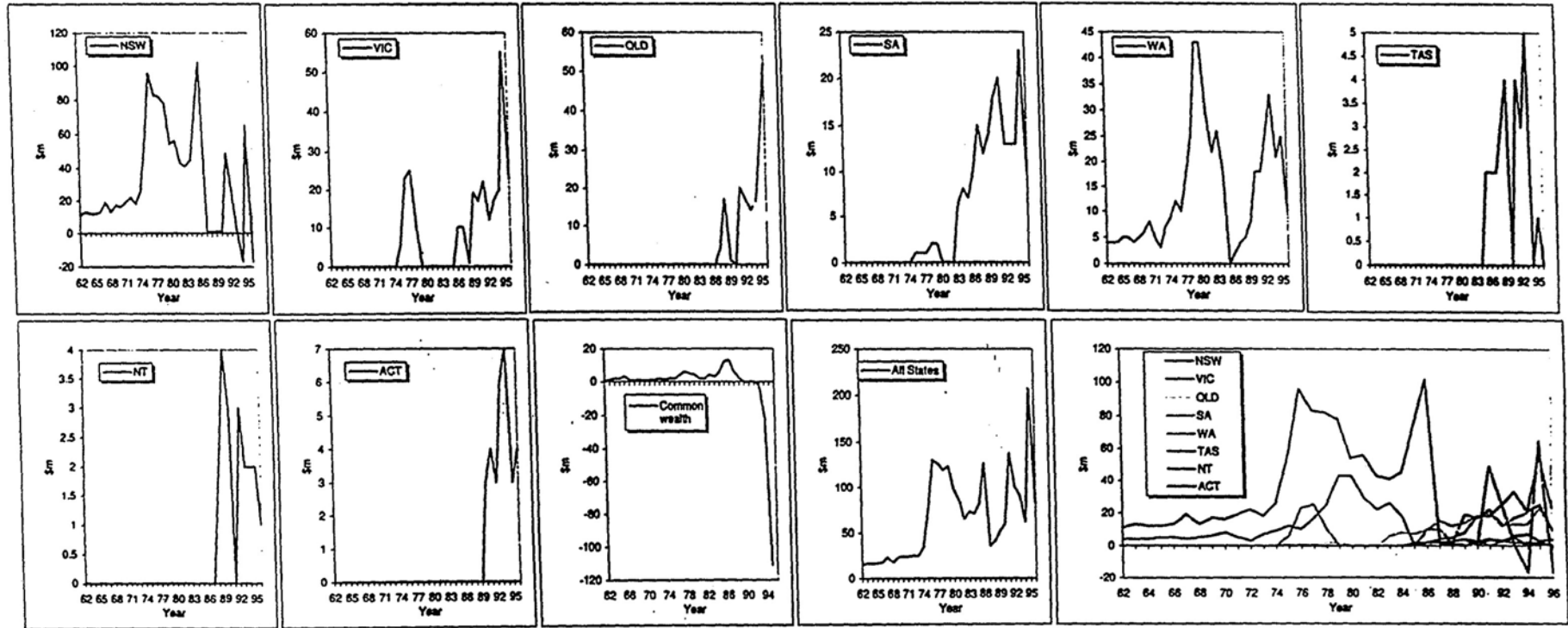


Figure VII.14: Mental Health Institutions Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (current price \$ million)

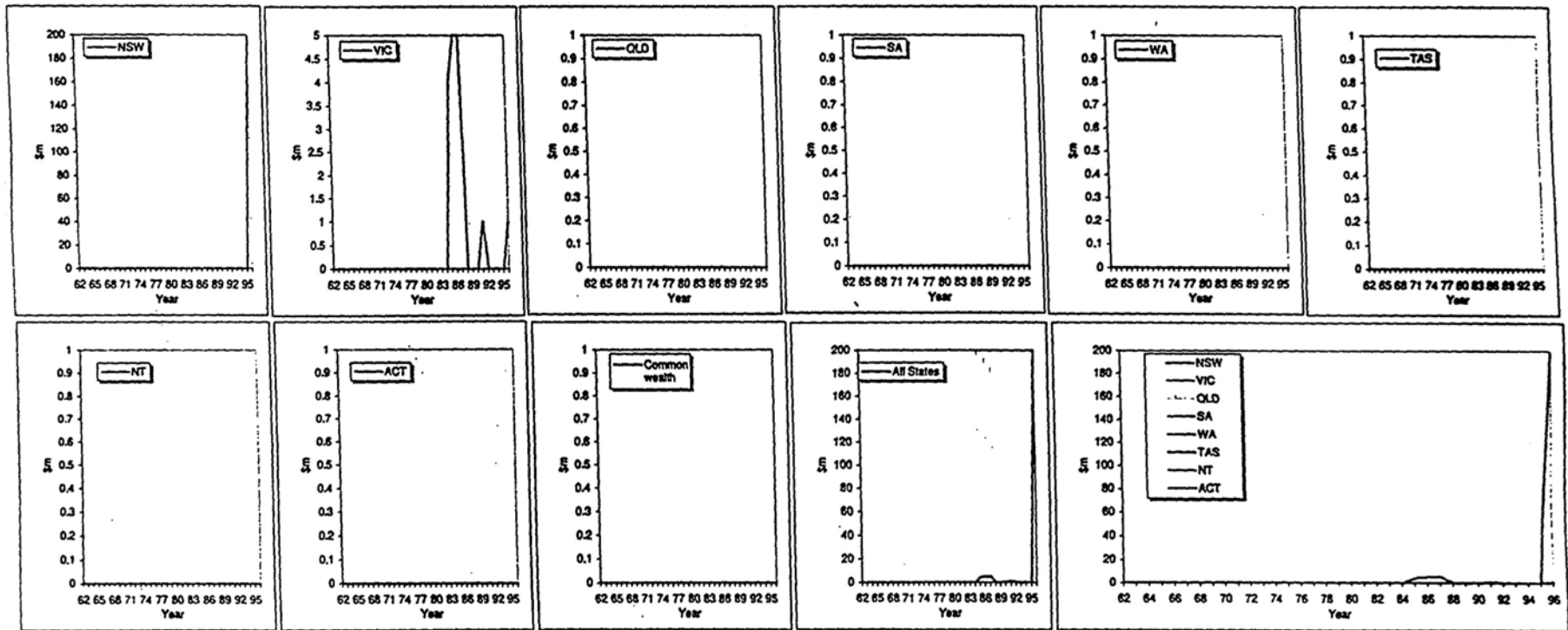


Figure VII.15: Nursing Homes: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (current price \$ million)

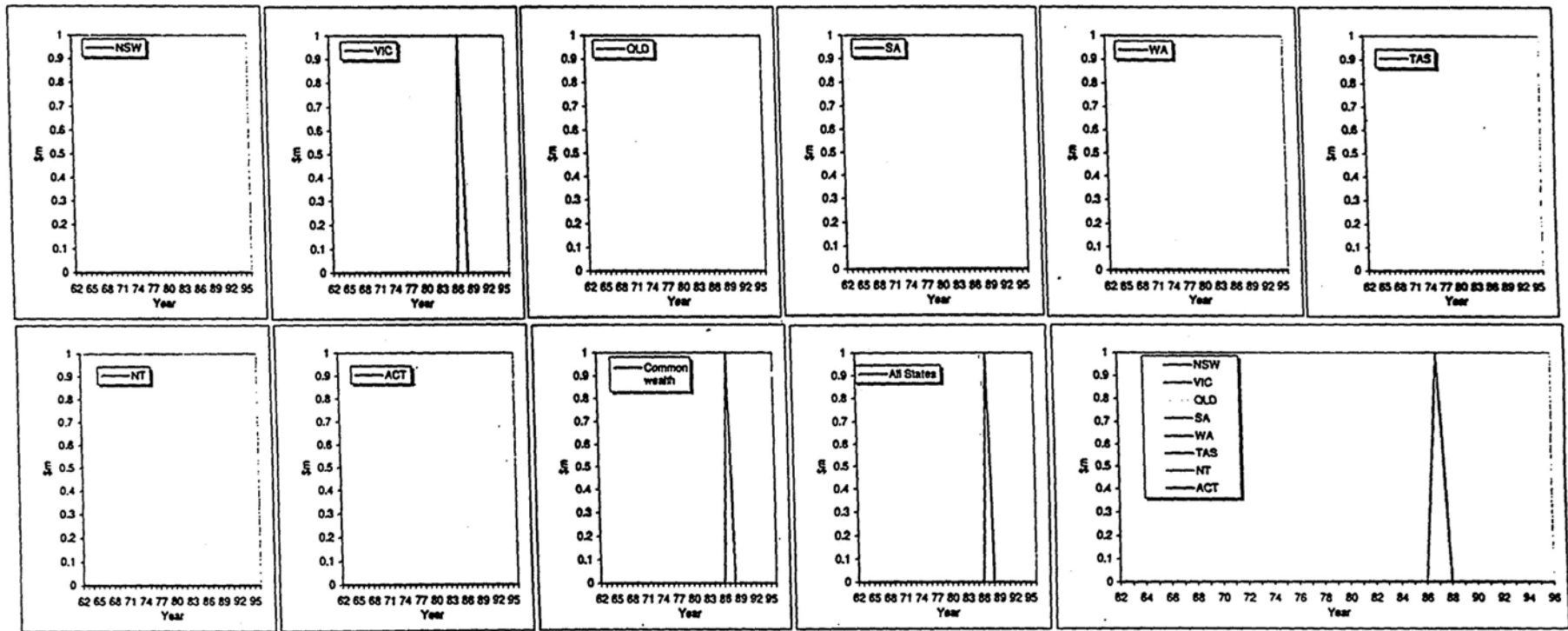


Figure VII.16: Other Health: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (current price \$ million)

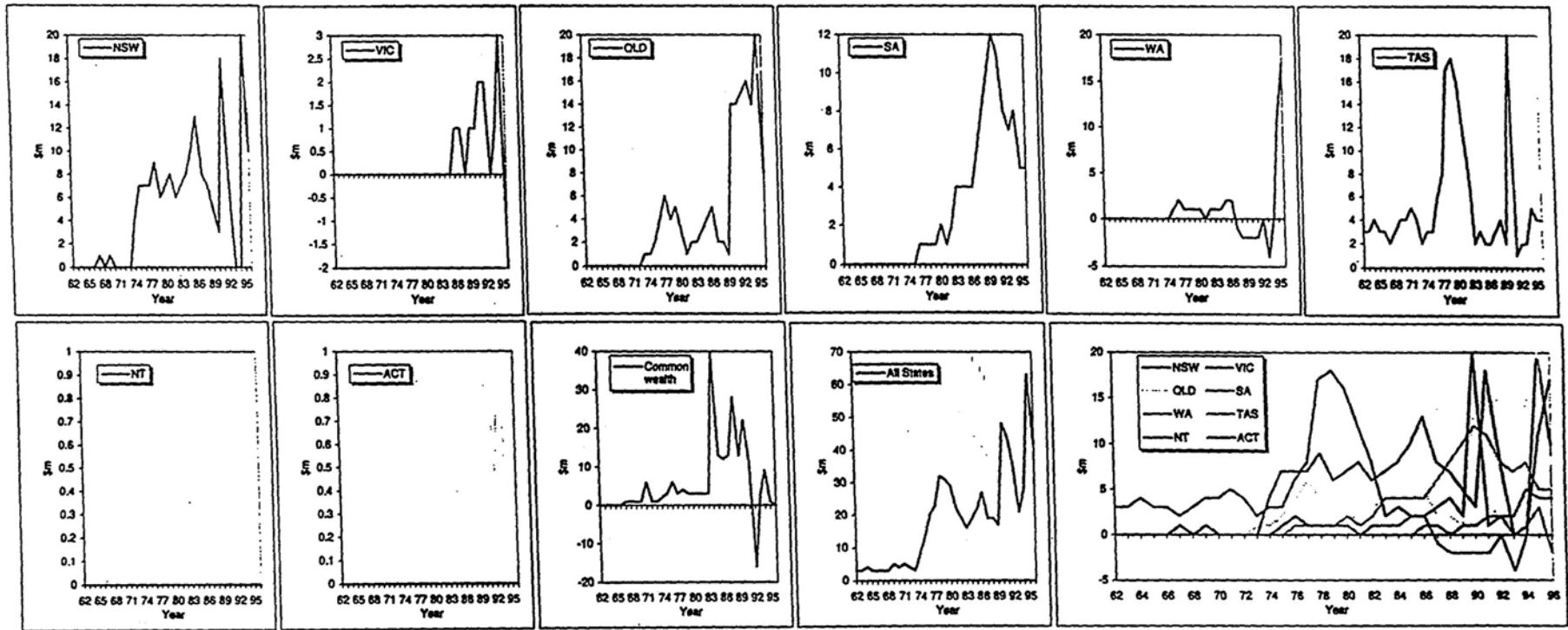


Figure VII.17: Welfare: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (current price \$ million)

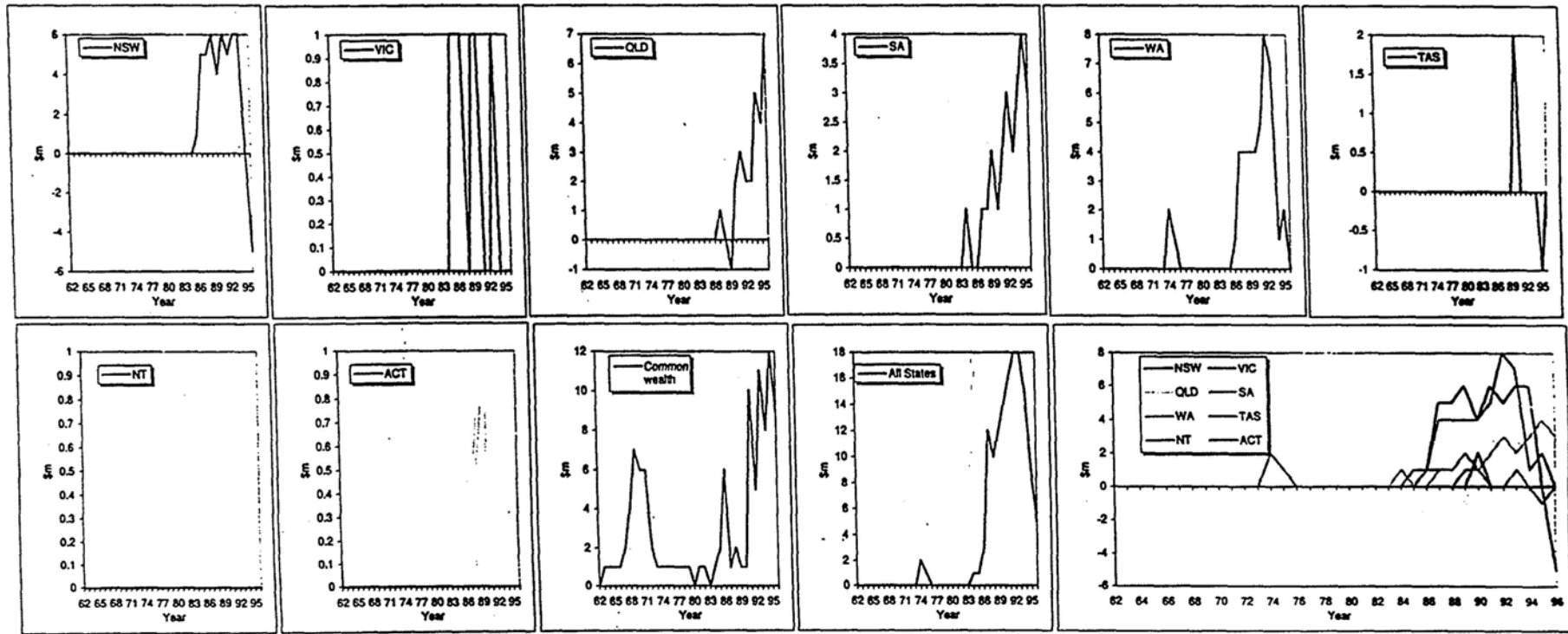
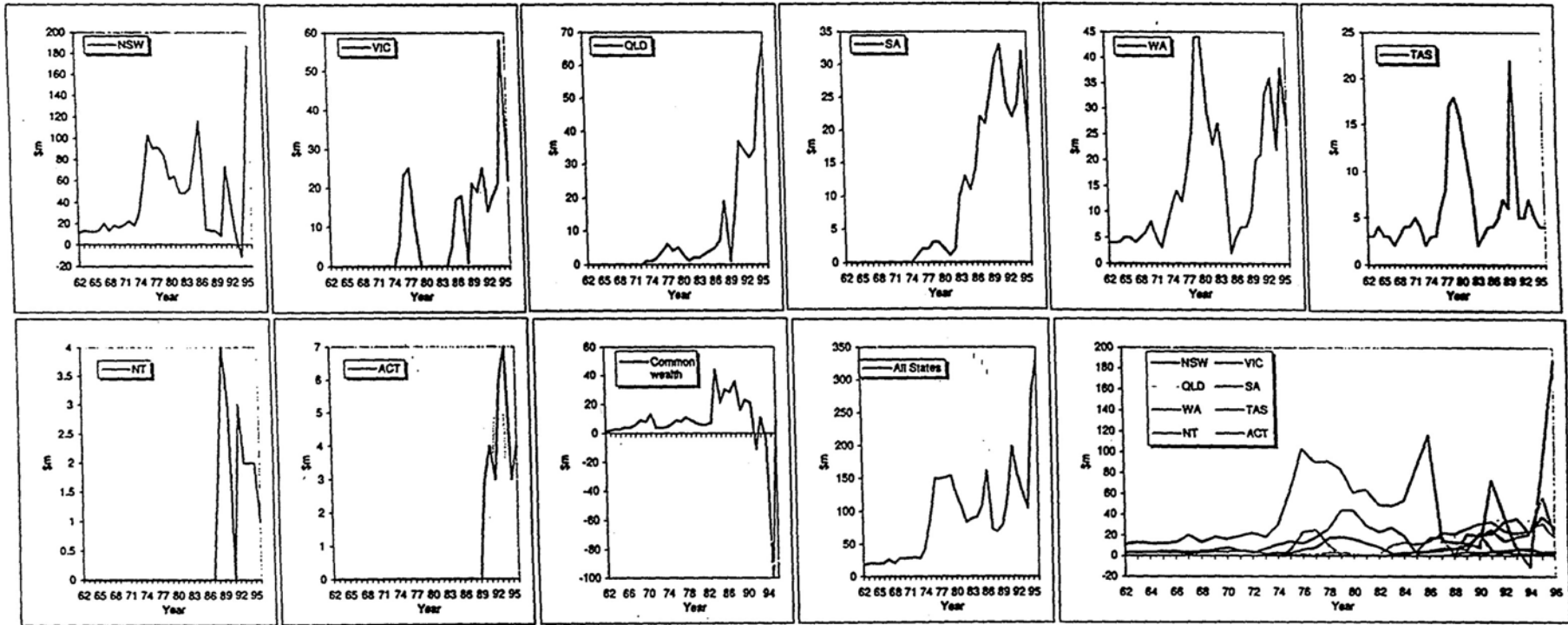


Figure VII.18: All Industry Segments: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (current price \$ million)



VII.4 Estimates of public sector GFCE equipment by State and by area of health and welfare expenditure in constant 1989-90 prices (\$ million)

Figure VII.19: Hospitals Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (constant price \$ million)

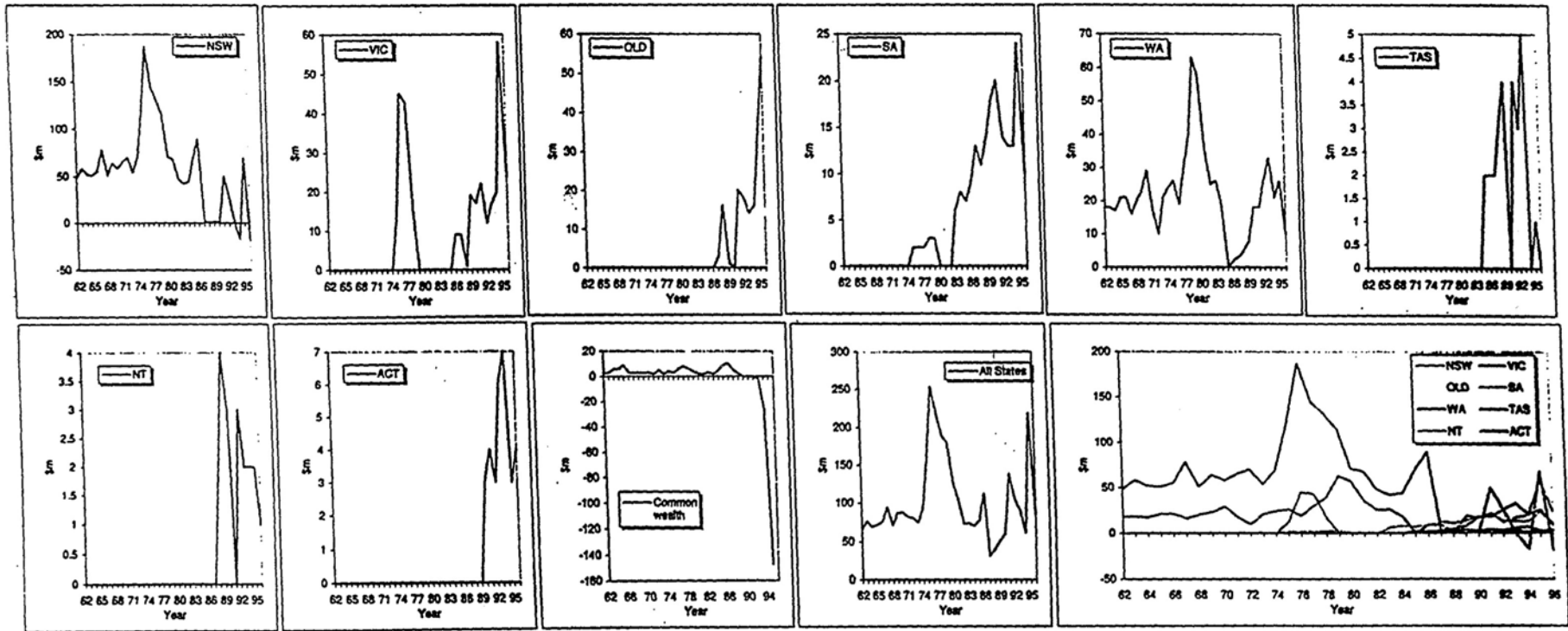


Figure VII.20: Mental Health Institutions: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (constant price \$ million)

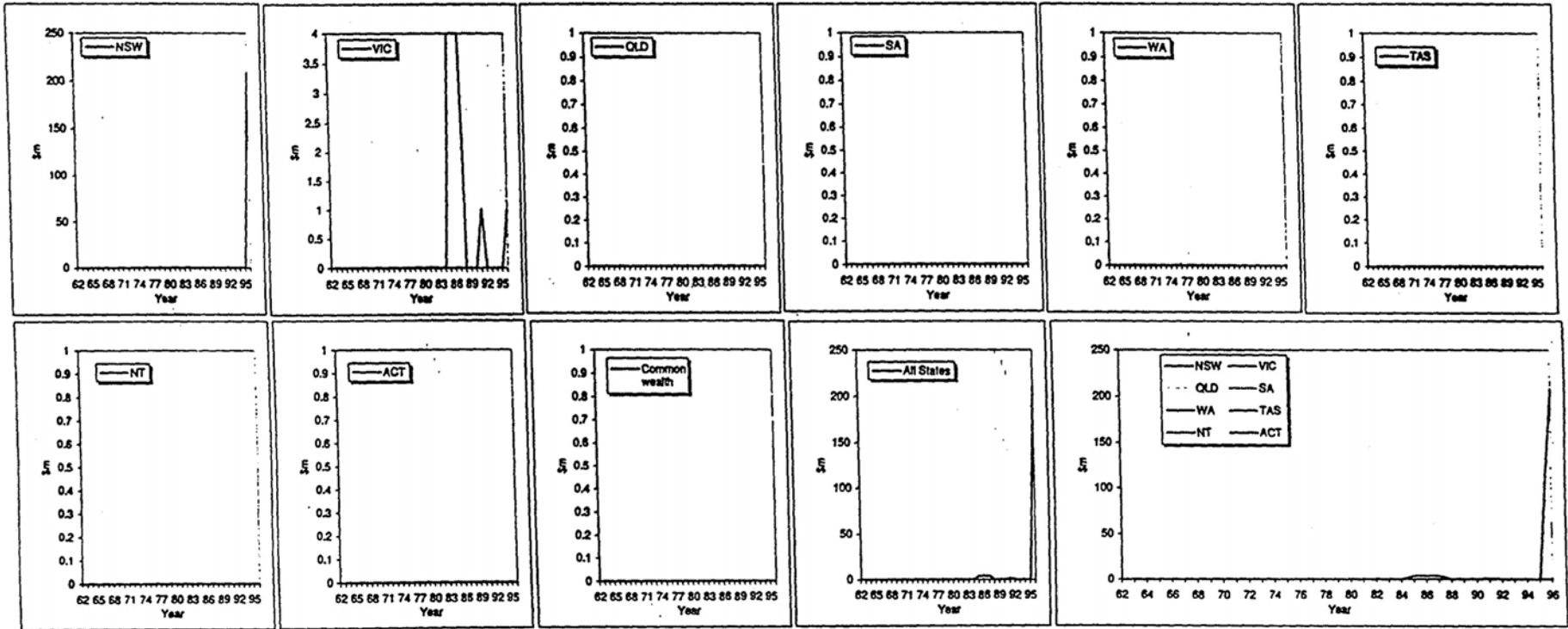


Figure VII.21: Nursing Homes: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (constant price \$ million)

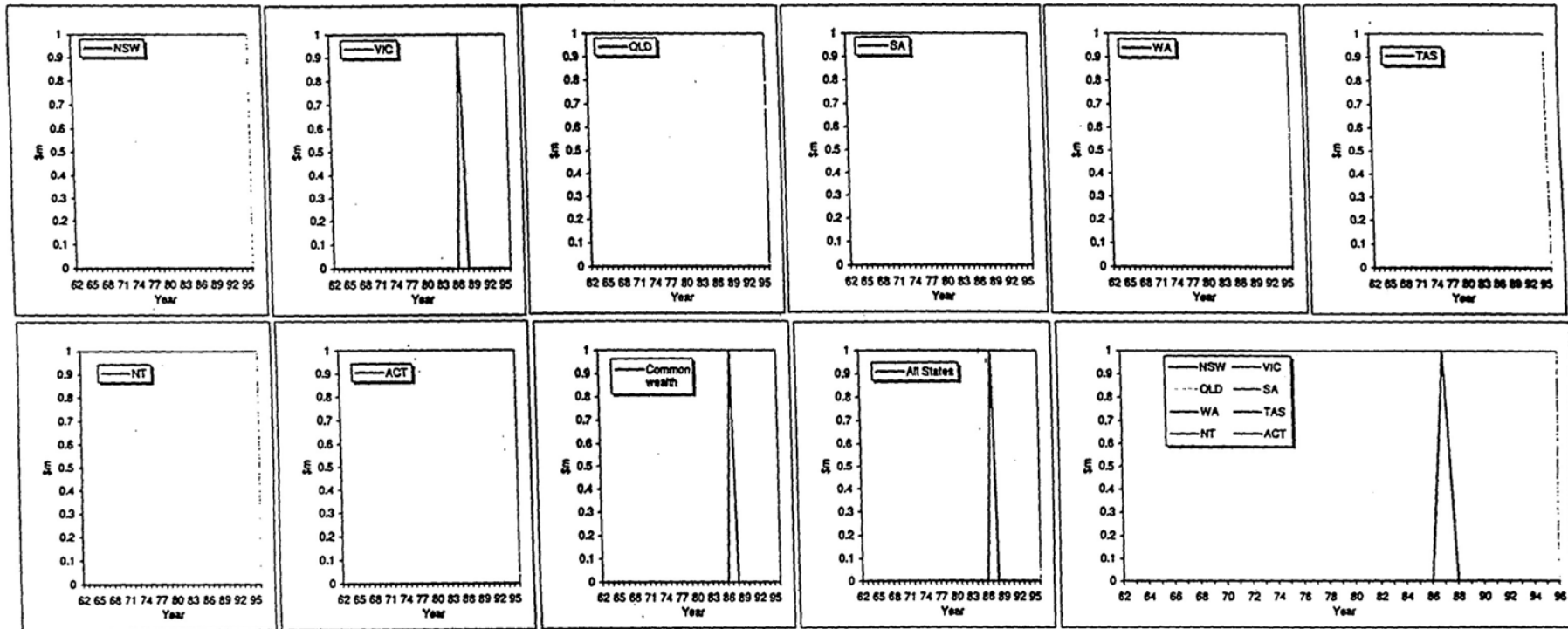


Figure VII.22: Other Health: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (constant price \$ million)

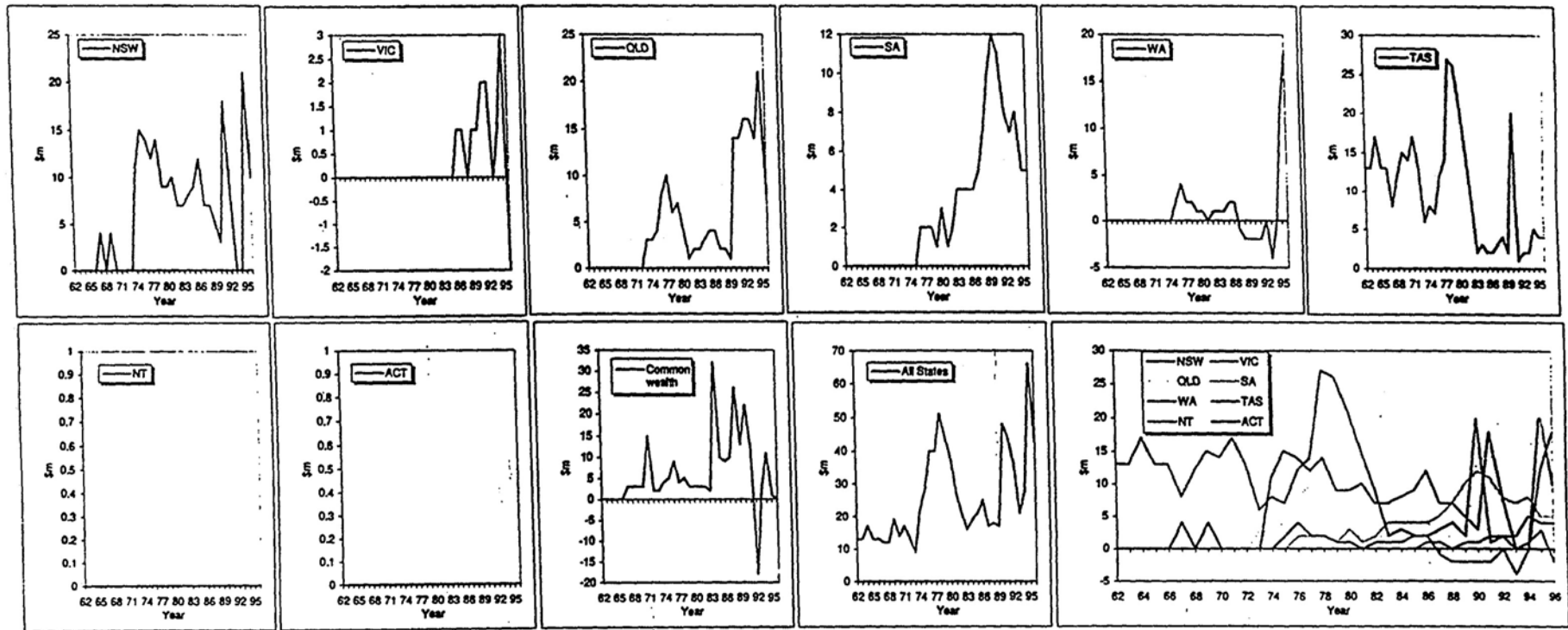


Figure VII.23: Welfare: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (constant price \$ million)

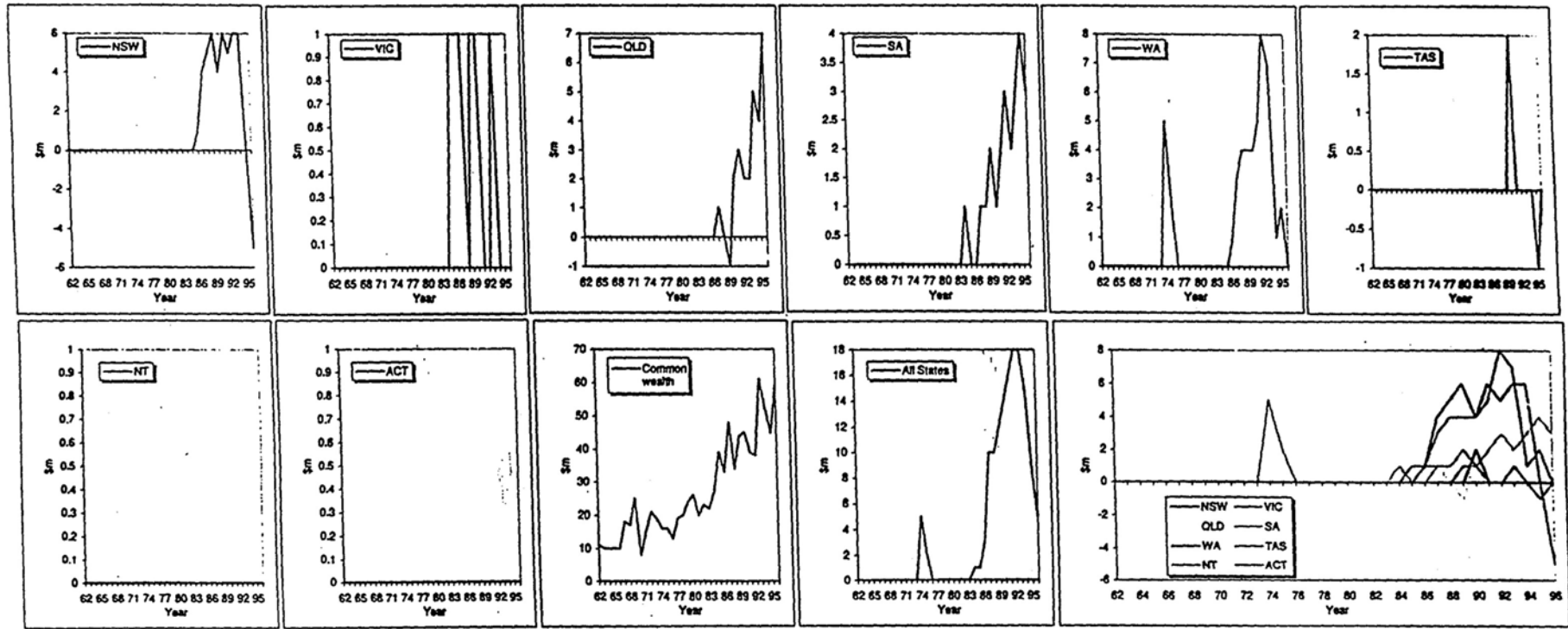
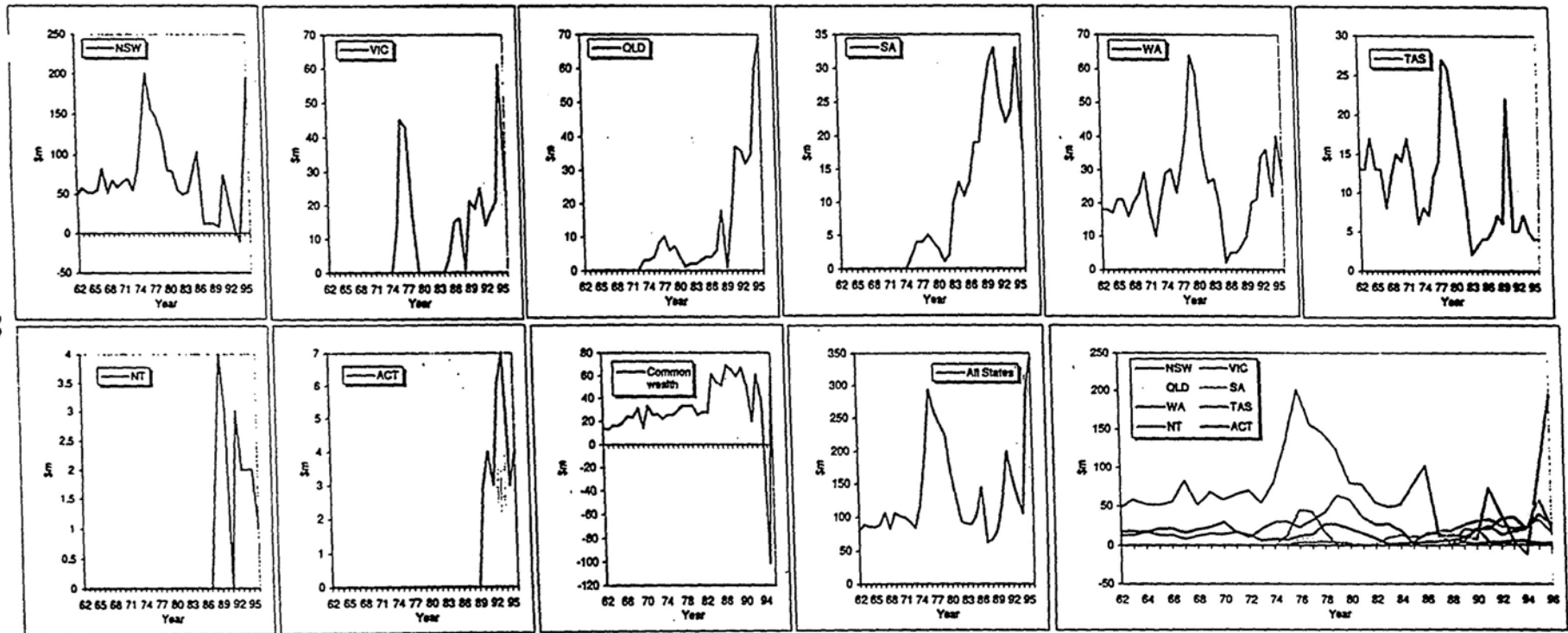


Figure VII.24: An Industry Segments: Estimates of GFCE Equipment by state (constant price \$ million)



VII.5 Estimates of public sector GFCE by area of expenditure, State, and industry segment in current prices (\$ million)

Table VII.1: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure by type, state and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)										Equipment													
			States										All States	Common wealth	States										All States	Common wealth
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	NSW	VIC			QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT						
1962	1	10	4	3	2	0	0	0	20	1	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	15	1						
1963	0	10	5	4	1	0	0	0	20	2	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	1						
1964	0	9	5	5	1	-1	0	0	19	3	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	16	2						
1965	0	10	5	5	2	0	0	0	22	3	12	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	17	2						
1966	1	10	6	7	2	1	0	0	27	3	13	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	18	3						
1967	-7	10	6	9	2	0	0	0	20	5	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	23	1						
1968	-1	11	5	7	1	0	0	0	23	3	13	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	18	1						
1969	0	12	7	7	3	0	0	0	29	3	17	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	23	1						
1970	2	14	7	7	2	0	0	0	32	5	16	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	24	1						
1971	3	15	5	11	7	0	0	0	41	9	19	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	24	1						
1972	2	13	12	17	6	0	0	0	50	18	22	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	25	1						
1973	2	14	13	12	6	0	0	0	47	13	18	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	25	2						
1974	0	19	12	17	9	1	0	0	58	10	26	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	35	1						
1975	0	25	20	25	12	1	0	0	83	22	55	6	0	1	12	0	0	0	74	2						
1976	0	24	39	41	25	2	0	0	131	36	96	23	0	1	10	0	0	0	130	2						
1977	0	33	51	37	22	1	0	0	144	42	83	25	0	1	17	0	0	0	126	4						
1978	0	35	50	25	16	0	0	0	126	32	82	10	0	2	25	0	0	0	119	6						
1979	0	37	58	28	6	0	9	0	138	18	78	0	0	2	43	0	0	0	123	5						
1980	0	39	51	20	9	0	5	0	124	13	54	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	97	4						
1981	0	47	47	17	8	0	1	0	120	8	56	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	85	2						
1982	0	50	45	19	12	0	0	0	126	5	43	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	65	2						
1983	0	42	49	11	5	3	0	0	110	5	41	0	0	6	26	0	0	0	73	4						
1984	0	48	77	12	12	4	0	0	153	9	45	0	0	8	18	0	0	0	71	3						
1985	0	72	103	12	46	2	1	0	236	14	74	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	83	6						
1986	9	63	98	19	83	3	2	0	277	12	102	10	0	10	2	2	0	0	126	12						
1987	148	47	44	26	102	8	2	0	377	29	1	10	4	15	4	2	0	0	36	13						
1988	171	104	12	26	69	24	4	0	410	33	1	1	17	12	5	3	2	0	41	6						
1989	189	84	37	35	46	28	8	0	427	0	1	19	1	14	8	4	4	0	51	2						
1990	260	119	72	73	38	0	5	1	568	0	1	17	0	18	18	0	3	3	60	0						
1991	203	135	33	37	45	6	8	27	494	0	49	22	20	20	18	4	0	4	137	0						
1992	194	128	71	22	47	10	3	42	517	0	25	12	17	13	25	3	3	3	101	0						
1993	285	126	65	31	44	25	7	48	631	-16	0	17	14	13	33	5	2	6	90	-2						
1994	459	97	110	46	62	9	9	31	823	-62	-17	20	16	13	21	0	2	7	62	-21						
1995	334	114	77	59	49	12	4	25	674	-79	65	55	33	23	25	1	2	3	207	-111						
1996	247	58	114	13	20	21	16	12	501		-17	23	52	10	10	0	1	4	83							

Table VII.3: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure. by type, state, and industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)								Equipment														
			States									All States	Common wealth	States									All States	Common wealth	
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	NSW			VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT					
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table VII.4: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)									Equipment										
			States								All States	Commonwealth	States								All States	Commonwealth
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT		
		1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
		1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
		1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0		
		1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0		
		1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
		1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	
		1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	
		1969	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	1	
		1970	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1		
		1971	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	6	
		1972	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	
		1973	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	
		1974	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	5	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	8	2	
		1975	0	3	0	4	3	0	0	0	10	9	7	0	2	0	1	3	0	13	3	
		1976	0	7	1	4	4	1	0	0	17	16	7	0	4	1	2	6	0	20	6	
		1977	0	9	0	2	4	1	0	0	16	6	7	0	6	1	1	8	0	23	3	
		1978	0	12	0	3	2	0	0	0	17	10	9	0	4	1	1	17	0	32	4	
		1979	0	13	0	2	2	0	0	0	17	8	6	0	5	1	1	18	0	31	3	
		1980	0	11	0	2	2	0	0	0	15	10	7	0	3	2	1	16	0	29	3	
		1981	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	9	8	8	0	1	1	0	12	0	22	3	
		1982	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	7	5	6	0	2	2	1	8	0	19	3	
		1983	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	9	8	7	0	2	4	1	2	0	16	3	
		1984	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	8	11	8	0	3	4	1	3	0	19	40	
		1985	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	9	4	10	0	4	4	2	2	0	22	13	
		1986	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	3	13	1	5	4	2	2	0	27	12	
		1987	12	7	1	3	0	5	0	0	28	3	8	1	2	6	-1	3	0	19	13	
		1988	3	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	14	3	7	0	2	8	-2	4	0	19	28	
		1989	15	12	0	4	1	2	0	0	34	0	5	1	1	10	-2	2	0	17	13	
		1990	10	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	22	-1	3	1	14	12	-2	20	0	48	22	
		1991	3	7	24	11	0	0	0	0	45	0	18	2	14	11	-2	1	0	44	11	
		1992	5	8	7	9	0	0	0	0	29	0	8	2	15	8	0	2	0	35	-16	
		1993	14	1	20	7	-1	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	16	7	-4	2	0	21	2	
		1994	23	-18	27	5	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	1	14	8	0	5	0	28	9	
		1995	14	8	40	7	14	-1	0	0	82	0	20	3	20	5	11	4	0	63	1	
		1996	7	-1	9	16	6	0	0	0	37	0	10	-2	8	5	17	4	0	42	0	

Table VII.5: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)								Equipment														
			States							All States	Commonwealth	States							All States	Commonwealth					
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT			ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS			NT	ACT			
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1966	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1967	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1968	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1969	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
1970	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
1971	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
1972	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1973	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1974	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
1975	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
1976	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1977	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1978	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1979	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1980	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1982	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1983	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1985	3	-1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
1986	3	-1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	
1987	3	2	-1	4	4	1	0	0	0	13	-29	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	1	
1988	0	1	-1	1	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	10	2	2	2	
1989	9	2	-1	5	3	1	0	0	0	19	2	6	1	-1	2	4	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	1	
1990	3	3	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	22	3	4	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	14	1	1	1	
1991	13	0	8	2	3	-1	0	0	0	27	0	6	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	16	10	10	10	
1992	14	0	7	7	-1	1	0	0	0	28	0	5	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	0	18	5	5	5	
1993	9	4	5	10	10	1	0	0	0	39	0	6	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	18	11	11	11	
1994	8	2	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	24	0	6	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	15	8	8	8	
1995	2	0	4	7	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	4	4	2	-1	0	0	0	9	12	12	12	
1996	1	16	10	3	6	0	0	0	0	36	0	-5	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	9	9	

Table VII.6: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)										Equipment													
			States										All States	Commonwealth	States										All States	Commonwealth
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	NSW	VIC			QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT						
1962			5	12	4	3	2	0	0	0	26	2	11	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	18	1				
1963			4	12	5	4	1	0	0	0	26	3	13	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	20	2				
1964			4	13	5	5	1	-1	0	0	27	4	12	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	20	3				
1965			5	14	5	5	2	0	0	0	31	5	12	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	20	3				
1966			8	15	6	7	2	1	0	0	39	5	13	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	21	4				
1967			1	15	6	9	2	0	0	0	33	5	20	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	28	4				
1968			6	16	6	7	2	0	0	0	37	6	13	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	21	6				
1969			7	17	8	8	4	0	0	0	44	7	18	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	28	9				
1970			7	19	8	9	2	0	0	0	45	6	16	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	28	8				
1971			7	19	6	12	7	0	0	0	51	11	19	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	29	13				
1972			7	17	13	17	7	0	0	0	61	19	22	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	29	4				
1973			7	19	14	13	10	0	0	0	63	15	18	0	1	0	7	2	0	0	28	4				
1974			0	30	15	21	9	1	0	0	76	16	30	0	1	0	11	3	0	0	45	4				
1975			0	40	21	30	15	1	0	0	107	35	62	6	2	1	14	3	0	0	88	6				
1976			0	50	40	46	29	3	0	0	168	63	103	23	4	2	12	6	0	0	150	9				
1977			0	57	52	40	26	2	0	0	177	56	90	25	6	2	18	8	0	0	149	8				
1978			0	62	52	29	18	0	0	0	161	47	91	10	4	3	26	17	0	0	151	11				
1979			0	67	60	33	8	0	9	0	177	31	84	0	5	3	44	18	0	0	154	9				
1980			0	62	54	25	11	0	5	0	157	26	61	0	3	2	44	16	0	0	126	7				
1981			0	62	49	20	9	0	1	0	141	17	64	0	1	1	29	12	0	0	107	6				
1982			0	66	47	22	15	1	0	0	151	15	49	0	2	2	23	8	0	0	84	6				
1983			0	59	51	15	9	3	0	0	137	16	48	0	2	10	27	2	0	0	89	7				
1984			0	69	79	15	14	7	0	0	184	26	53	0	3	13	19	3	0	0	91	44				
1985			3	97	108	18	47	3	1	0	277	23	84	5	4	11	2	4	0	0	110	21				
1986			12	86	100	25	86	3	2	0	314	17	116	17	5	14	5	4	0	0	161	30				
1987			163	81	44	33	106	14	2	0	443	3	14	18	7	22	7	5	0	0	73	28				
1988			174	138	11	29	72	25	4	0	453	39	13	1	19	21	7	7	2	0	70	36				
1989			216	119	36	44	50	31	8	0	504	2	12	21	1	26	10	6	4	0	80	16				
1990			273	130	76	83	46	2	5	1	616	2	8	19	16	31	20	22	3	3	122	23				
1991			236	174	65	50	48	7	8	27	615	0	73	25	37	33	21	5	0	4	198	21				
1992			230	147	85	38	46	11	3	42	602	0	38	14	34	24	33	5	3	3	154	-11				
1993			320	145	90	48	53	26	7	48	737	-16	6	18	32	22	36	7	2	6	129	11				
1994			497	93	145	55	65	9	9	31	904	-62	-11	21	35	24	22	5	2	7	105	-4				
1995			361	137	121	73	66	11	4	25	798	-79	85	58	57	32	38	4	2	3	279	-98				
1996			270	79	133	32	32	21	16	12	595	0	187	22	67	18	27	4	1	4	330	9				

**VII.6 Estimates of public sector GFCE by area of expenditure, State, and industry segment
in constant 1989-90 prices (\$ million)**

Table VII.7: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)								Equipment											
			States								All States	Common wealth	States								All States	Common wealth
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT		
		1962	11	106	43	32	21	0	0	0	213	10	48	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	66	3
		1963	0	104	52	42	10	0	0	0	208	19	58	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	76	3
		1964	0	91	51	51	10	-10	0	0	193	28	52	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	69	6
		1965	0	98	49	49	20	0	0	0	216	27	51	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	72	6
		1966	10	96	58	67	19	10	0	0	260	27	55	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	76	9
		1967	-64	91	55	82	18	0	0	0	182	42	78	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	94	3
		1968	-9	96	43	61	9	0	0	0	200	25	51	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	71	3
		1969	0	101	59	59	25	0	0	0	244	23	64	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	87	3
		1970	16	112	56	56	16	0	0	0	256	37	58	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	87	3
		1971	22	112	37	82	52	0	0	0	305	63	65	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	82	3
		1972	14	91	84	119	42	0	0	0	350	117	70	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	80	2
		1973	12	87	81	75	37	0	0	0	292	78	54	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	75	5
		1974	0	101	63	90	48	5	0	0	307	52	69	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	93	2
		1975	0	98	79	98	47	4	0	0	326	89	120	13	0	2	26	0	0	0	161	4
		1976	0	79	128	135	82	7	0	0	431	125	187	45	0	2	19	0	0	0	253	3
		1977	0	102	157	114	68	3	0	0	444	131	144	43	0	2	30	0	0	0	219	6
		1978	0	100	142	71	46	0	0	0	359	92	131	16	0	3	40	0	0	0	190	8
		1979	0	100	157	76	16	0	24	0	373	49	115	0	0	3	63	0	0	0	181	6
		1980	0	92	120	47	21	0	12	0	292	31	71	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	128	4
		1981	0	96	96	35	16	0	2	0	245	17	68	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	103	2
		1982	0	89	80	34	21	0	0	0	224	9	48	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	73	2
		1983	0	65	76	17	8	5	0	0	171	8	42	0	0	6	26	0	0	0	74	3
		1984	0	69	110	17	17	6	0	0	219	14	44	0	0	8	18	0	0	0	70	2
		1985	0	100	144	17	64	3	1	0	329	21	69	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	78	5
		1986	12	81	126	24	107	4	3	0	357	16	90	9	0	9	2	2	0	0	112	9
		1987	179	57	53	31	123	10	2	0	455	35	1	9	3	13	3	2	0	0	31	10
		1988	194	118	14	30	78	27	5	0	466	37	1	1	16	11	5	3	2	0	39	5
		1989	202	90	39	37	49	30	9	0	456	0	1	19	1	14	8	4	4	0	51	2
		1990	260	119	72	73	38	0	5	1	588	0	1	17	0	18	18	0	3	3	60	0
		1991	195	130	32	36	43	6	8	26	476	0	50	22	20	20	18	4	0	4	138	0
		1992	185	122	68	21	45	10	3	40	494	0	26	12	18	14	26	3	3	3	105	0
		1993	274	121	62	30	42	24	7	46	606	-17	0	17	14	13	33	5	2	6	90	-2
		1994	439	93	105	44	59	9	9	30	788	-65	-17	20	16	13	21	0	2	7	62	-26
		1995	314	107	72	55	46	11	4	23	632	-81	69	58	35	24	26	1	2	3	218	-147
		1996	223	52	103	12	18	19	14	11	452		-18	24	54	10	10	0	1	4	85	

Table VII.8: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)								Equipment										
			States								All Common- wealth	States								All Common wealth	
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT		All States	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT		ACT
1962			43	21	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963			42	21	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964			40	40	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965			49	39	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966			58	48	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967			64	45	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968			52	43	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969			50	42	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970			40	40	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971			30	22	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972			28	21	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973			25	25	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974			0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975			0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976			0	46	0	0	0	0	0	46	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977			0	34	0	0	0	0	0	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978			0	34	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979			0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980			0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981			0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982			0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983			0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984			0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985			0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
1986			0	28	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
1987			0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
1988			0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989			3	18	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990			0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991			16	24	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1992			16	8	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993			12	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994			7	10	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995			10	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996			14	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	208	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0

Table VII.9: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)								Equipment														
			States								All States	Common wealth	States								All States	Common wealth			
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT					
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table VII.10: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)								Equipment											
			States								All States	Commonwealth	States								All States	Commonwealth
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT		
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0		
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0		
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	0			
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0			
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0			
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	12	3			
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	3			
1969	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	19	3			
1970	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	3			
1971	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	15			
1972	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	2			
1973	0	0	0	6	19	0	0	0	0	25	6	0	0	3	0	6	0	9	2			
1974	0	18	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	43	26	11	0	3	0	8	0	22	4			
1975	0	12	0	16	12	0	0	0	0	40	36	15	0	4	0	2	7	28	5			
1976	0	23	3	13	13	3	0	0	0	55	56	14	0	8	2	4	12	40	9			
1977	0	28	0	6	12	3	0	0	0	49	19	12	0	10	2	2	14	40	4			
1978	0	34	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	49	29	14	0	6	2	2	27	51	5			
1979	0	35	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	45	22	9	0	7	1	1	26	44	3			
1980	0	26	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	36	24	9	0	4	3	1	21	38	3			
1981	0	12	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	18	17	10	0	1	1	0	15	27	3			
1982	0	5	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	12	9	7	0	2	2	1	9	21	3			
1983	0	6	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	14	13	7	0	2	4	1	2	16	2			
1984	0	4	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	11	17	8	0	3	4	1	3	19	32			
1985	0	6	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	13	6	9	0	4	4	2	2	21	10			
1986	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	9	4	12	1	4	4	2	2	25	9			
1987	14	8	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	33	4	7	1	2	5	-1	3	17	10			
1988	3	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	7	0	2	7	-2	4	18	28			
1989	16	13	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	36	0	5	1	1	10	-2	2	17	13			
1990	10	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	22	-1	3	1	14	12	-2	20	48	22			
1991	3	7	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	18	2	14	11	-2	1	44	12			
1992	5	8	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	8	2	16	8	0	2	36	-18			
1993	13	1	19	7	-1	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	16	7	-4	2	21	2			
1994	22	-17	26	5	1	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	1	14	8	0	5	28	11			
1995	13	8	38	7	13	-1	0	0	0	78	0	21	3	21	5	12	4	66	1			
1996	6	-1	8	14	5	0	0	0	0	32	0	10	-2	8	5	18	4	43	0			

Table VII.11: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)									Equipment													
			States								All States	Commonwealth	States								All States	Commonwealth			
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT					
Constant Price (\$ m)	Industry Segment	Welfare	1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
			1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
			1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
			1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
			1966	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
			1967	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
			1968	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
			1969	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
			1970	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
			1971	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
			1972	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
			1973	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
			1974	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	16
			1975	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	16
			1976	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
			1977	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
			1978	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
			1979	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
			1980	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
			1981	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
			1982	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
			1983	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
			1984	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	27
1985	4	-1	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	39			
1986	4	-1	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	13	10	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	33			
1987	4	2	-1	5	5	1	0	0	0	16	18	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	48			
1988	0	1	-1	1	3	1	0	0	0	5	19	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	34			
1989	10	2	-1	5	3	1	0	0	0	20	19	6	1	-1	2	4	0	0	12	0	0	44			
1990	3	3	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	22	20	4	1	2	1	4	2	0	14	0	0	45			
1991	12	0	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	26	24	6	0	3	2	5	0	0	16	0	0	39			
1992	13	0	7	7	-1	1	0	0	0	27	32	5	0	2	3	8	0	0	18	0	0	38			
1993	9	4	5	10	10	1	0	0	0	39	28	6	1	2	2	7	0	0	18	0	0	61			
1994	8	2	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	24	21	6	0	5	3	1	0	0	15	0	0	52			
1995	2	0	4	7	3	0	0	0	0	16	15	0	0	4	4	2	-1	0	9	0	0	45			
1996	1	14	10	3	5	0	0	0	0	33	15	-5	0	7	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	59			

Table VII.12: Estimates of Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure, by type, state, and Industry segment (\$m at current and constant prices)

			Non-dwelling construction (NDC)										Equipment											
			States										All Common- wealth	States										All Common wealth
			NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	All States	NSW		VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	All States			
1962	54	127	43	32	21	0	0	0	277	20	48	0	0	0	18	13	0	0	79	14				
1963	42	125	52	42	10	0	0	0	271	19	58	0	0	0	18	13	0	0	89	13				
1964	40	131	51	51	10	-10	0	0	273	28	52	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	86	16				
1965	49	137	49	49	20	0	0	0	304	27	51	0	0	0	21	13	0	0	85	16				
1966	78	144	58	67	19	10	0	0	376	36	55	0	0	0	21	13	0	0	89	19				
1967	9	136	55	82	18	0	0	0	300	42	82	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	106	24				
1968	52	139	52	61	18	0	0	0	322	33	51	0	0	0	20	12	0	0	83	23				
1969	58	143	67	67	33	0	0	0	368	23	68	0	0	0	23	15	0	0	106	31				
1970	56	152	64	72	16	0	0	0	360	37	58	0	0	0	29	14	0	0	101	14				
1971	52	141	44	89	52	0	0	0	378	70	65	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	99	33				
1972	49	119	91	119	49	0	0	0	427	117	70	0	0	0	10	13	0	0	93	25				
1973	43	118	87	81	62	0	0	0	391	84	54	0	3	0	21	6	0	0	84	26				
1974	0	160	79	111	48	5	0	0	403	80	80	0	3	0	29	8	0	0	120	22				
1975	0	157	83	118	59	4	0	0	421	139	135	13	4	2	30	7	0	0	191	25				
1976	0	164	131	151	95	10	0	0	551	195	201	45	8	4	23	12	0	0	293	25				
1977	0	176	160	123	80	6	0	0	545	154	156	43	10	4	32	14	0	0	259	29				
1978	0	177	148	83	52	0	0	0	460	122	145	16	6	5	42	27	0	0	241	33				
1979	0	181	162	89	21	0	24	0	477	72	124	0	7	4	64	26	0	0	225	33				
1980	0	146	127	59	26	0	12	0	370	57	80	0	4	3	58	21	0	0	166	33				
1981	0	126	100	41	18	0	2	0	287	35	78	0	1	1	35	15	0	0	130	25				
1982	0	117	84	40	26	2	0	0	269	19	55	0	2	2	26	9	0	0	94	28				
1983	0	91	79	24	14	5	0	0	213	25	49	0	2	10	27	2	0	0	90	27				
1984	0	99	113	21	20	10	0	0	263	37	52	0	3	13	19	3	0	0	90	61				
1985	4	136	151	26	65	4	1	0	387	34	78	5	4	11	2	4	0	0	104	54				
1986	16	111	129	32	111	4	3	0	406	30	103	15	4	13	5	4	0	0	144	51				
1987	197	97	53	40	128	17	2	0	534	57	12	16	6	19	5	5	0	0	63	69				
1988	197	156	13	33	81	28	5	0	513	59	13	1	18	19	7	7	2	0	67	65				
1989	231	127	38	46	53	33	9	0	537	19	12	21	1	26	10	6	4	0	80	59				
1990	273	130	76	83	46	2	5	1	616	19	8	19	16	31	20	22	3	3	122	67				
1991	226	168	63	49	46	7	8	26	593	24	74	25	37	33	21	5	0	4	199	51				
1992	219	141	82	37	44	11	3	40	577	32	39	14	36	25	34	5	3	3	159	20				
1993	308	139	86	47	51	25	7	46	709	11	6	18	32	22	36	7	2	6	129	61				
1994	476	90	139	53	62	9	9	30	868	-44	-11	21	35	24	22	5	2	7	105	37				
1995	339	129	114	69	62	10	4	23	750	-66	90	61	60	33	40	4	2	3	293	-101				
1996	244	71	121	29	28	19	14	11	537	15	195	23	69	18	28	4	1	4	342	59				

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