

Service Use Measure Definitions Manual

2010 Indigenous
Expenditure Report

*Indigenous Expenditure Report
Steering Committee*

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Suggestions:

The Steering Committee welcomes suggestions on the definitions and guidelines contained in this manual. Please direct your suggestions to the Secretariat at the above address.

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Foreword

The Indigenous Expenditure Report is an initiative of the Council of Australian Governments, which agreed to report transparently on expenditure on services for Indigenous Australians. The report includes expenditure on both Indigenous specific services and key mainstream programs provided by the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This manual details the fundamental concepts, definitions and methods for prorating expenditure on ‘mainstream services’ to identify the share of expenditure related to Indigenous people. A companion manual, the *Expenditure Data Manual*, contains the definitions and guidelines (‘counting rules’) for the collection of expenditure data used to estimate expenditure on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

The definitions and guidelines provided in this manual relate to the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report and were endorsed by the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee on 30 July 2010.

The information in this manual is provided to assist with the interpretation of information in the *2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, and to ensure that the method is unambiguous and transparent to users.

The Steering Committee is committed to a process of continual improvement and welcomes comments on any aspect of the methodology presented in the manual; including whether the methods outlined are appropriate and feasible and whether sufficient information has been included.

Peter Robinson
Chair, Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee

Steering Committee

At 12 July 2010, the membership of the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee comprised:

Mr Peter Robinson (Chair)	Commonwealth Department of the Treasury
Mr Stephen Powrie	Commonwealth Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
Mr Michael van Rosmalen	New South Wales Treasury
Ms Athena Andriotis	Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance
Dr Grant Woollett	Queensland Treasury
Ms Marny Marsh	Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Katrina Ball	South Australian Department Treasury and Finance
Mr Alex Tay	Tasmanian Treasury
Mr Bruce Michael	Northern Territory Treasury
Ms Helen Hill	Australian Capital Territory Treasury
Mr Garth Bode	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr Ian Crettenden	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Dr Penny Allbon	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Ms Catherine Hull	Commonwealth Grants Commission
Ms Natasha Firth	Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs
Mr Lawrence McDonald	Productivity Commission
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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCHO	Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GPC	Government Purpose Classification
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HoTs	Heads of Treasuries
IER	Indigenous Expenditure Report
MCATSIA	Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs
MCFFR	Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
PC	Productivity Commission
Qld	Queensland
RoGS	Report on Government Services

RoGSP	Review of Government Service Provision
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
Steering Committee	Indigenous Reporting Expenditure Steering Committee
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WGIR	Working Group on Indigenous Reform

Terms of reference

The following terms of reference were endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments at its 2 July 2009 meeting in Darwin.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report aims to contribute to better policy making and improved outcomes for Indigenous Australians, by:

1. reporting on expenditure on services which support Indigenous Australians, including in a manner consistent with the COAG Working Group on Indigenous Reform statement of objectives, outcomes and measures and the COAG Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework.
2. promoting the collection and reporting of robust Indigenous expenditure data through:
 - (a) determining and applying consistent methodology to the collection and reporting of data
 - (b) identifying necessary improvements to the collection and availability of relevant data
 - (c) developing and implementing strategies to address data deficiencies.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report will:

3. include expenditure by both Commonwealth and State/Territory governments (and local government if possible), and over time will:
 - (a) allow reporting on Indigenous and non-Indigenous social status and economic status
 - (b) include expenditure on Indigenous-specific and key mainstream programs
 - (c) be reconcilable with published government financial statistics.
4. focus on on-the-ground services in areas such as: education; justice; health; housing; community services; employment; and other significant expenditure.
5. report on a regular basis, including:
 - (a) completion of an initial ‘stocktake’ report for the first COAG meeting in 2009, setting out the reporting framework, principles, methodology, and survey of available data and strategies for data development

-
- (b) staged reporting against the framework (having regard to considerations such as data availability, implementation requirements and costs of reporting)
 - (c) report on both Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure.
6. provide governments with a better understanding of the level and patterns of expenditure on services which support Indigenous Australians, and provide policy makers with an additional tool to target policies to Close the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will:

7. provide regular updates to Heads of Treasuries on progress in developing the expenditure framework and to the Working Group on Indigenous Reform on progress on data issues
8. recommend to Heads of Treasuries appropriate institutional arrangements for annual reporting on Indigenous expenditure once the framework for reporting has been developed.

1 Introduction

Despite the commitment of significant government expenditure over many years, disparities between outcomes for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians persist (particularly in the areas of life expectancy, child mortality, educational attainment and economic participation). The reasons for these persistent gaps are complex, arising from a mix of historical, social and economic causes. Yet, there has been limited information with which to assess the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of expenditure on programs aimed at addressing these disparities.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee — under the auspice of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) — has developed a National Framework for collecting and reporting government expenditure on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

This manual details the fundamental concepts, definitions and methods for prorating expenditure on ‘mainstream services’ to identify the share of expenditure related to Indigenous Australians. As the Steering Committee is committed to a process of continual development, the content of this manual may change for future Reports.

The information provided in this manual relates to the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report and was endorsed by the Steering Committee on 30 July 2010.

An overview of the Indigenous Expenditure Report method is presented in section 1.1. Information about this manual and the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual¹ — and how to obtain copies of these — is provided in section 1.2. Information on how stakeholders can contribute to future development is provided in section 1.3. Section 1.4 details the structure of the remainder of this manual.

1.1 Methodology overview

Identifying government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians is difficult, and involves a process of estimation rather than aggregation. The

¹ Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2009, *Expenditure Data Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

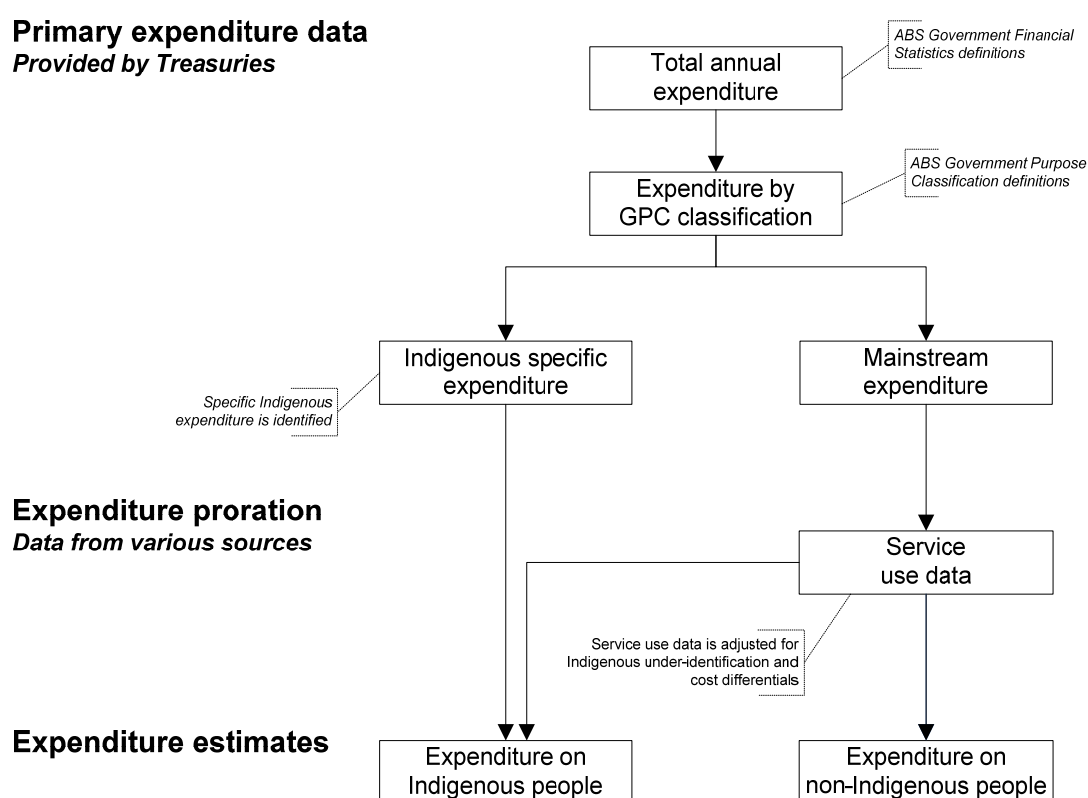
Indigenous Expenditure Report method is based on approaches used in similar exercises,² and involves two stages (figure 1.1):

1. identifying total expenditure by service area and, where applicable, total expenditure for Indigenous specific services and programs
2. prorating mainstream (that is, non-Indigenous specific) expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous services.

Indigenous specific and mainstream expenditure by service area

For the purposes of the collection, expenditure is defined as expenditure by the general government sector on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Figure 1.1 Data collection and proration process



² Including for example, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare estimates of expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and the Northern Territory Indigenous expenditure reviews.

Before this expenditure can be allocated to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, it needs to be allocated to service areas (giving a measure of total expenditure for each service area). The next task is to identify (by service area) any expenditure that specifically targets services for Indigenous Australians. Taking this Indigenous specific expenditure from the total provides an estimate for mainstream expenditure in each service area.

The definition of ‘expenditure’ that is used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 2 of the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (section 2.1).

Service areas

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method uses the ABS Government Purpose Classification (GPC) to categorise expenditure by service area. However, data collected under the National Framework is also mapped to the outcome categories developed by the Working Group on Indigenous Reform as part of the Closing the Gap initiative. In some cases, the GPC framework does not provide sufficient disaggregation to map to the Working Group on Indigenous Reform outcome categories. For example, the Working Group on Indigenous Reform Framework defines child care services and child protection and support service as separate outcome areas, whereas the GPC groups these into one category; family and child welfare services (GPC 0621).

The definition and guidelines for ABS Government Purpose Classification are provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (chapter 4).

Indigenous specific services and programs

Services to Indigenous Australians are provided through a combination of targeted and mainstream services. Expenditure on Indigenous specific services (for example, the Australian Government Indigenous Employment Program) can generally be assumed to be exclusively for Indigenous Australians.³

The definition of Indigenous specific expenditure used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 3 of the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (section 3.1).

³ There can, however, be some use of these services and programs by non-Indigenous Australians in particular locations (for example, health services in remote communities).

Expenditure on mainstream services

Indigenous Australians also receive support through services aimed at the broader community (mainstream services), such as Australian Government Vocational Rehabilitation Services. Expenditure on mainstream services for each GPC subgroup is calculated as the residual of total expenditure less any expenditure on Indigenous specific services that can be identified.

The definition of expenditure on mainstream services that is used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 3 of the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (section 3.1).

The share of expenditure on mainstream services explicitly related to Indigenous Australians will be identified where possible (for example, the share of expenditure on Vocational Rehabilitation Services that relates to services for Indigenous Australians). However, this is often not possible because of the nature of the services (such as national defence, public transport, the operations of parliaments) or because of the limitations of existing information systems.

Where the Indigenous share of expenditure on mainstream services can not be identified, it must be estimated.

Prorating mainstream expenditure

The Indigenous share of expenditure on mainstream services is rarely explicitly recorded and must be estimated on the basis of service use. Measures of service use provide a proxy of the distribution of costs (not benefits) among service users. Where possible, the service use measures should be adjusted for:

- *under-identification* — the degree to which service users do not identify as Indigenous. For example, a person's Indigenous status might not always be asked as part of the service process. Alternatively, there might be a disincentive for service users to identify their Indigenous status
- *cost differential* — the extent to which the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians varies. The provision of services to Indigenous Australians might be more costly on average if Indigenous Australians are disproportionately located in remote areas, or if Indigenous service users have additional service needs (such as specific language requirements) regardless of their location.

The definitions, concepts and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services is discussed in more detail in chapter 2.

1.2 Indigenous Expenditure Report manuals

Two key manuals have been produced to document the nationally agreed definitions, concepts, methods and data sources used to estimate Indigenous expenditure for the Indigenous Expenditure Report:

- *Expenditure Data Manual* — provides a consistent set of agreed counting rules (definitions, methods, and so on) for jurisdictions to follow when providing expenditure data
- *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (this manual)* — provides a set of agreed measures used to prorate expenditure between services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

These manuals are revised for each report, reflecting the Steering Committee's commitment to continual development. Readers should ensure that the manuals they reference corresponds to the reported data for that year. Manuals for the reports are available from the Indigenous Expenditure Report website at the following address:

www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals

1.3 How to contribute to the development process

The Steering Committee is committed to a process of continual improvement to ensure that accurate and relevant data are presented in the Indigenous Expenditure Report. Users of this manual are encouraged to contribute to this process by providing feedback on this manual, and on the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

What sort of feedback is the Steering Committee seeking

Report users and data providers should feel free to comment on any aspect of the method and concepts presented in this manual. The Steering Committee would appreciate your feedback on the manual, particularly in the areas of:

- *appropriate* — that is, do the definitions, guidelines and methods reflect:
 - the types of services that should be allocated to each expenditure category
 - a reasonable approach to prorating total expenditure services between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

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- *feasible* — that is, based on your understanding of administrative processes and systems:
 - how difficult is it to allocate expenditure data following the definitions and guidelines
 - if data can not be allocated following the definitions and guidelines:
 - ... how difficult is it to identify the differences between actual allocations and the allocation according to the definition
 - ... what changes would be needed in the longer term to assist or improve the allocation of expenditure
 - *additional information* — based on the service use measures, what additional information can you add or suggest regarding:
 - Indigenous identification
 - service delivery cost differentials
 - the reliability of such data
 - *interpretation and reporting* — factors that should be taken into account when collecting, reporting or interpreting information.

Any comments received may be circulated within the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee for future development purposes, but they will not be made publicly available without the explicit permission of the person/agency/jurisdiction that provided them.

How should comments be provided?

You should feel free to contact the Secretariat at any time if you require clarification on the information presented in this manual. Comments on the definitions and guidelines contained in this manual should be made in writing and emailed to the Secretariat:

Secretariat
Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee
Productivity Commission
Email: gsp.ier@pc.gov.au

1.4 Structure of the manual

The definitions, concepts and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services are discussed in the following chapters:

- *prorating mainstream expenditure (chapter 2)* — an overview of the theoretical basis of the proration approach, discussion of key issues and general approaches
- *identifying service use measures (chapter 3)* — presents the concepts, sources and methods used in identifying the service use measure for each GPC subgroup
- *adjusting for under-identification (chapter 4)* — provides guidelines and methods for adjusting service use measures for Indigenous under-identification
- *adjusting for cost differentials (chapter 5)* — provides guidelines and methods for adjusting service use measures for the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians
- *sensitivity analysis (chapter 6)* — a discussion of benefits and approaches to sensitivity analysis for the Indigenous Expenditure Report approach.

The manual also includes the following appendixes that provide supporting information:

- *service use measure definitions (appendix A)* — details the proration method and guidelines for each GPC subgroup
- *Indigenous under-identification methods (appendix B)* — a summary of how Indigenous under-identification was addressed for each data collection
- *service delivery cost differential methods (appendix C)* — a summary of how the service delivery cost differential factor was addressed in the estimation process
- *data quality (appendix D)* — data quality statements and other information for the data collections used in the estimation process
- *AIHW Health Expenditure Method and Parameters (appendix E)* — an overview of the AIHW method and how it has been adapted to provide information for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

2 Prorating mainstream expenditure

An overview of the Steering Committee's approach to identifying government expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians is provided in chapter 1 (section 1.1), and involves two stages:

1. identifying total expenditure by service area and, where applicable, total expenditure for Indigenous specific services and programs
2. prorating mainstream (that is, non-Indigenous specific) expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous services.

This chapter focuses on the definitions, concepts and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services. Definitions, concepts and methods for allocating expenditure to GPC categories, and for identifying Indigenous specific expenditure, are discussed in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual.¹

An overview of principles and parameters that are used for estimating the Indigenous share of expenditure on mainstream services is provided in section 2.1. Estimates have their limitations and should be used with care. An overview of interpretation issues is provided in section 2.2.

2.1 Prorating expenditure on mainstream services

Mainstream services are typically targeted at individuals or groups with particular needs (such as people with disabilities), specific policy objectives (for example, public housing or income support) or toward services collectively consumed by the entire community (such as national defence).

For each service area, Australian, State and Territory governments provide total expenditure and Indigenous specific expenditure, allowing mainstream expenditure to be derived as a residual.

$$\text{Total mainstream expenditure} = \text{Total expenditure} - \text{Indigenous specific expenditure} \quad [1]$$

¹ Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2009, *Expenditure Data Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

For these mainstream services it is generally not possible to explicitly identify Indigenous Australians' share of expenditure. As a consequence, the Indigenous share of expenditure must be estimated.

Linking service use to expenditure

The terms of reference endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) at its 2 July 2009 meeting, direct the Steering Committee to report:

... on expenditure on services which support Indigenous Australians, including in a manner consistent with the COAG Working Group on Indigenous Reform statement of objectives, outcomes and measures and the COAG Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework.²

This clause requires the Steering Committee to report on the share of expenditure directed to Indigenous Australians, as distinct from the share of services, or benefit from services that Indigenous Australians receive.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method estimates the share of expenditure on mainstream services that is attributed to Indigenous Australians based on the impact that Indigenous Australians have on total expenditure (not the benefit that service users receive). This requires an understanding of three important aspects of service delivery:

- *service cost drivers* — how Indigenous Australians influence expenditure on services requires an understanding of the key service cost drivers. For many services, the number of service users will be a key cost driver (for example, the number of patients for each type of procedure treated in a hospital). For other services, the major cost driver might not be closely related to the number of service users at all (for example, expenditure on foreign aid is not directly related to the characteristics of any population group in Australia)
- *Indigenous service use* — how service use is defined and measured. Service use is defined differently for different services. For example, it could be based on:
 - actual use of service (number of students in schools, or hours of Technical and Further Education study)
 - potential use of service (all individuals in a given location are able to access fire protection services when they need them)
 - service use through community membership (some services, such as the operation of parliament, are provided to, or on behalf of, all members of society).

² The terms of reference are reproduced on page 9 of this manual.

- *link between cost and service use* — the extent to which service use drives costs. The previous two points highlight that not all costs can be directly associated with individuals. As a consequence, it is important to understand the strength of the link between cost and service use.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report employs the concept of a service use measure, which attempts to incorporate these three pieces of information to identify the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure.

A service use measure is a measure of the Indigenous use of services that is closely linked with, or a proxy for, the impact that Indigenous Australians have on the total expenditure of providing mainstream services.

General model for proration

The Steering Committee’s method for proration uses the ‘service use measure’ to estimate the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Indigenous share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Total mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [2]$$

The approach in equation [2] is extended in practice to recognise that the service use measure might need to be adjusted for:

- *under-identification* — the degree to which service users do not identify as Indigenous. For example, a person’s Indigenous status might not always be asked as part of the service process. Alternatively, there might be a disincentive for service users to identify their Indigenous status
- *cost differential* — the extent to which the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians varies. The provision of services to Indigenous Australians might be more costly ‘on average’ if Indigenous Australians are disproportionately located in remote areas, or if Indigenous service users have additional service needs (such as language difficulties) regardless of their location.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Indigenous} \\ \text{share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Under} \\ \text{-identification} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Cost} \\ \text{differential} \end{array} \quad [3]$$

The concepts and issues associated with the selection and application of service use measures and data for under-identification and cost differential factors are discussed in chapters 3 to 5 respectively.

2.2 Interpreting expenditure estimates

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method is based on approaches used in similar exercises and benefits from the contribution of a wide range of data and service delivery specialists. However, all estimation processes — including proration — have their inherent strengths and weaknesses. An understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of proration is an important precondition for the correct interpretation of the results.

Strengths and weaknesses of proration

The strengths of the proration method include:

- The proration method provides an established approach of estimating components of total expenditure where limited data are available. The proration approach has been used in a number of similar exercises including:
 - the AIHW’s Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports³
 - the NT Government’s Indigenous Expenditure Reviews.⁴
- The proration method provides a relatively inexpensive and timely approach to estimation, if sufficient data are available on the cost drivers of expenditure. Alternative methods, such as a survey of government service providers, could also yield Indigenous expenditure estimates, but it is unlikely that these could be achieved within the same timeframe or budget as for the Indigenous Expenditure Report
- There are established data sources, or suitable proxies, to estimate many of the cost drivers required for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

The inherent weaknesses of the proration methodology include:

- Greater difficulty in producing statistical measures of accuracy (such as relative standard errors) as compared to, for example, a sample survey. In future reports the Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo simulation, where appropriate, to provide quality indicators for the Indigenous expenditure estimates (chapter 5)

³ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2009, *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 39, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.

⁴ Northern Territory Treasury 2006 *Indigenous Expenditure Review*, September 2006, NT Treasury, Darwin.

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- The quality of the estimates are dependant on the selection of appropriate cost drivers and relevant data sources. Proration uses cost drivers as a proxy for the actual expenditure on Indigenous services — so it is possible that the actual delivery of services to Indigenous Australians may not be related to the cost drivers selected. Appendix A of this manual outlines the choice of cost drivers for each government service area and Appendix D provides the data quality statements
 - Proration will only provide reasonable estimates of Indigenous expenditure at the GPC subgroup level and above. More detailed analysis — at an individual program level — can not be supported by the proration methodology.

Interpretation of results

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method has been designed to ensure good quality estimates, by GPC subgroup. Detailed assessment of the overall efficiency of particular government programs must be conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the objectives and outcomes of the individual programs.

The estimates do provide a baseline of total Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure that — when combined with other data on use and outcomes — could be used to provide the appropriate context for any particular study of efficiency and effectiveness. However, the expenditure estimates in themselves do not indicate whether the existing levels of expenditure are sufficient to meet the needs of Indigenous or non-Indigenous populations.

It is also important to note that many mainstream programs do not provide direct services to individuals. As such, the Indigenous status of users is largely irrelevant to the delivery of these government services. Any proration to Indigenous or non-Indigenous populations is therefore a theoretical construct and is based on the Steering Committee's assessment of who drives the cost of these government services.

Sensitivity analysis

The estimation methodology draws on many parameters that include an inherent level of uncertainty because of the quality of the data available. Further information on sensitivity analysis, including the application of data quality statements and Monte Carlo methods — and how the results should be interpreted — is provided in chapter 6.

3 Identifying service use measures

An overview of the Steering Committee’s approach to prorating mainstream (that is, non-Indigenous specific) expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians is provided in chapter 2. The Steering Committee’s method uses a service use measure to identify the Indigenous share of expenditure:

$$\text{Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure} = \text{Total mainstream expenditure} \times \text{Service use measure} \quad [1]$$

The approach in equation [1] is extended to recognise that the service use measure might need to be adjusted for:

- *Indigenous under-identification* — the degree to which Indigenous service users are not correctly identified or recorded in data collections
- *Indigenous cost differential* — to account for the fact that the average cost of providing a government service to Indigenous Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians.

This chapter focuses on the concepts, sources and methods for identifying the service use measure for each GPC subgroup. A general overview of the proposed concepts is provided in section 3.1. Section 3.2 discusses the proposed data sources and estimation methods to be used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

3.1 Service use measure concepts

A service use measure is defined as ‘a measure of the Indigenous use of services that is closely linked with, or a proxy for, the impact Indigenous Australians have on the total expenditure of providing mainstream services’.

Linking service use to expenditure is difficult because of the diverse nature of government services (chapter 2). As the basis for a consistent approach to identifying service use measures, the method classifies all government expenditure under the following broad categories:

- services to individuals or their families
- collectively consumed services

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- support to businesses or industry
 - expenditure related to the operation of government
 - a combination of the above.

Services to individuals or their families

Services to individuals or their families includes expenditure on services and programs directed to individuals or their families such as education services, health care services, and social security. The majority of services can be mapped to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework building blocks: *early childhood; schooling; health; economic participation; healthy homes; safe communities; and governance and leadership*. These services account for about 80 per cent of government expenditure.

The service users and cost drivers for these government services are:

- *service users* — in most cases an individual, family or household can be clearly identified as the service user
- *cost drivers* — the cost drivers of these government services are mainly associated with the people that receive the service — a clear link exists between the cost drivers and the service users.

The service use measure for services to individuals or their families are:

- the Indigenous share of service users as measured/collected from government administrative systems or, where this is not available,
- the Indigenous share of the target population for the government service (for example, the Indigenous proportion of Australian children under 5, for early childhood services).

Recipients might be identified as individuals, families or cohorts. Some measurement issues arise where recipients are not clearly defined as Indigenous or non-Indigenous (for example, what is an Indigenous family) or where data are not available.

Collectively consumed services

Collectively consumed services includes expenditure on services such as national defence and emergency preparedness and response.

The service users and cost drivers for these government services are:

- *service users* — in most cases, services of this type are for the community as a whole and therefore can not be directly linked to individual recipients
- *cost drivers* — the cost drivers of these services are mainly associated with non-population related factors (for example, defence expenditure is mainly related to factors such as the perceived international threat or nation border size). Expenditure of this type is not directly related to the number of people that receive the service.

These services are received by, or provided on behalf of all Australians, so the Indigenous Expenditure Report method allocates the cost of these services equally across the population.

The service use measure for collectively consumed services is the Indigenous proportion of the resident population.

Measurement issues and adjustments may be required where it is assessed that the costs are different for providing the services in different areas (for example, fire services in heavily forested areas).

Support to businesses or industry

Support to businesses or industry includes expenditure such as business support programs (for example, production subsidies, export facilitation programs) and industry regulation (for example, industry standards and enforcement).

The recipients and cost drivers for these government services are:

- *service users* — government services of this type are typically directly received by businesses (business subsidies)
- *cost drivers* — the cost drivers of these services are mainly related to industry factors (such as the size, complexity and competitive challenges of the industry).

Although the method does not focus on benefits, governments often justify such expenditure on the basis of the indirect benefits to the broader economy and community. As a consequence, services to business or industry are measured as collectively consumed services and the service use measure for services to business or industry is the Indigenous proportion of the resident population.

Expenditure related to the operation of government

This includes expenditure on government institutional infrastructure or general government support (such as the operation of central agencies, parliaments).

The recipients and cost drivers for these government services are:

- *service users* — government services of this type are typically directly received by other government departments or parliamentarians
- *cost drivers* — the cost drivers of these services are mainly related to government (such as the size and complexity of the public sector). While the costs of the machinery of government are influenced by population, a large proportion of the fixed costs are determined by institutional arrangements.

To the extent that the size of government is related to population and that general government services are collectively consumed, the method assumes that all Australians are equal recipients of these services.

The service use measure for these government services is the Indigenous proportion of the resident population.

The service use measure may require adjustment where a greater share of general government operations is dedicated to delivering services to Indigenous Australians — for example, where the administration of mainstream services is predominantly provided to Indigenous Australians.

Government expenditure on services that are a combination of the above

Some government expenditure is focused on services that contain a combination of the service user–cost driver relationships discussed above.

3.2 Service use measure sources and methods

Data sources

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee has endorsed a suite of service use measures. Appendix A of this manual provides information on the service use measures and data sources selected for use in the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. Data quality statements for each data source are provided in Appendix D — further information on the purpose and framework of the data quality statements are provided in chapter 6.

Appendix A provides a summary of the:

- *government services provided in each GPC subgroup*
- *service use measure selected, and its data source, as the most appropriate proxy for the service cost drivers.*

Appendix D provides a data quality statement for each data source used in the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

Process of selection

In selecting the factors used to prorate mainstream expenditure, the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee consulted widely with jurisdictional and subject matter experts.

The majority of the service use measures used in the Indigenous Expenditure Report are sought from national statistical agencies (including ABS, AIHW and NCVER). The use of established collections for service use measures helps the comparability of the Indigenous expenditure estimates. Making use of established collections also ensures that the Indigenous Expenditure Report can benefit from the data expertise and existing quality improvement processes associated with each collection.

Where an established collection is not available, some service use data will need to be sought directly from jurisdictions.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee is committed to a process of continual improvement. Together with the publication of annual results, the Steering Committee has an annual work plan that targets those aspects of the Indigenous Expenditure Report that are priorities for improvement.

You should feel free to contact the Secretariat, or a Steering Committee representative, at any time should you require clarification or wish to comment on the information presented in this manual. The Secretariat contact details and a list of Steering Committee members is provided on page 4 of this manual.

4 Adjusting for under-identification

An overview of the Steering Committee's approach to prorating mainstream expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous services is provided in chapter 2. The Steering Committee's method uses the service use measure to identify the Indigenous share of expenditure:

$$\text{Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure} = \text{Total mainstream expenditure} \times \text{Service use measure} \quad [1]$$

The approach in equation [1] is extended to recognise that the service use measure need to be adjusted for:

- *Indigenous under-identification* — the degree to which the Indigenous status of service users is not correctly identified or recorded in data collections
- *Indigenous cost differential* — to account for the fact that the average cost of providing a government service to Indigenous Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians.

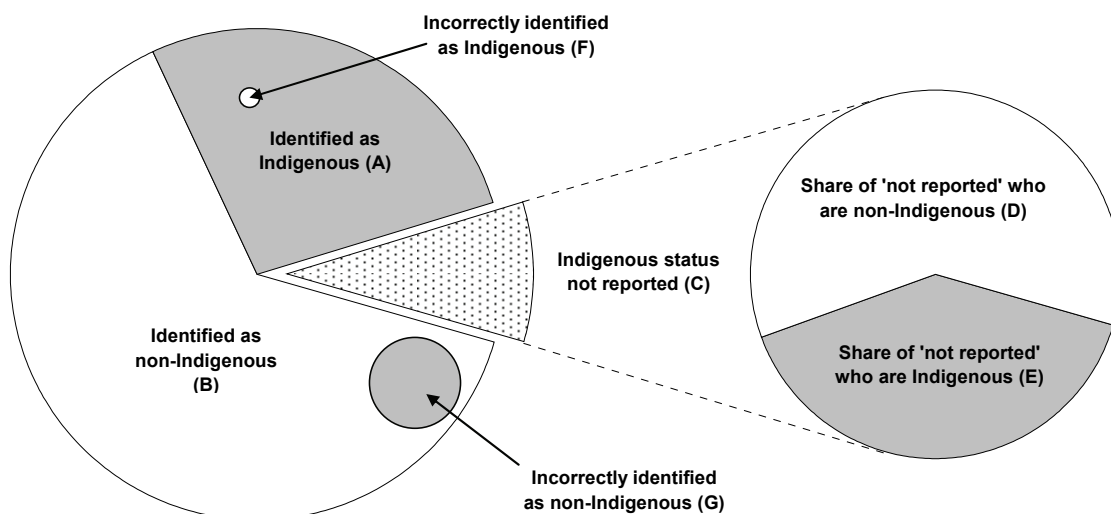
This chapter focuses on the concepts and methods used to adjust for Indigenous under-identification. An overview of the proposed concepts is provided in section 4.1. Section 4.2 discusses the proposed data sources and estimation methods to be used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

4.1 Indigenous under-identification concepts

Indigenous under-identification is defined as a measure of the degree to which Indigenous service users are not correctly identified or recorded in data collections.

The method for proration of mainstream expenditure requires the service use measure to be adjusted for Indigenous under-identification where appropriate (chapter 2).

Figure 4.1 Indigenous status of service users



The key concepts relating to Indigenous under-identification are illustrated in figure 4.1. For a given cohort of services users, the Indigenous status of individuals can be:

- *correctly identified* — people who are correctly identified and recorded in data collections as Indigenous or non-Indigenous (areas A and B)
- *incorrectly identified* — people who are incorrectly identified or recorded as Indigenous or non-Indigenous (Indigenous Australians identified as non-Indigenous and vice versa) (areas F and G).

Incorrect identification can occur where a service administrator incorrectly assumes a service user is or is not Indigenous. This could also arise where information systems/survey instruments allocate non-responses to a default category.

The number of non-Indigenous Australians incorrectly identified as Indigenous (area F) is likely to be small

- *not known* — people who have **not** been recorded as Indigenous or non-Indigenous (area C). Some of these people will be Indigenous (area E), and some will be non-Indigenous (area D).

Indigenous status might not be reported for a number of reasons including lack of understanding, perceived service access implications, and attitudes toward information collection or government agencies or because the respondent was not asked.

Indigenous under-identification refers to the net effect on the number of Indigenous service users of areas E, F and G in figure 4.1. This refers to the extent to which the number of Indigenous service users (area A) is understated in the data.

While the collection of Indigenous status can include non-response rates (areas D and E), accurate information on under-identification can be expensive to ascertain and difficult to extrapolate. In practice, for some service areas, this information is based on expert judgement or on the known experience in similar services.

Improving Indigenous identification will require the ongoing cooperation of agencies and bodies responsible for administering the collections from which service use measures are drawn.

4.2 Indigenous under-identification information and adjustments

A range of collection methods are used to identify the extent of Indigenous under-identification (box 4.1). Each method has implications for the way in which Indigenous under-identification can be estimated. Figure 4.2 illustrates these approaches and the assumptions the Indigenous Expenditure Report uses to calculate Indigenous under-identification.

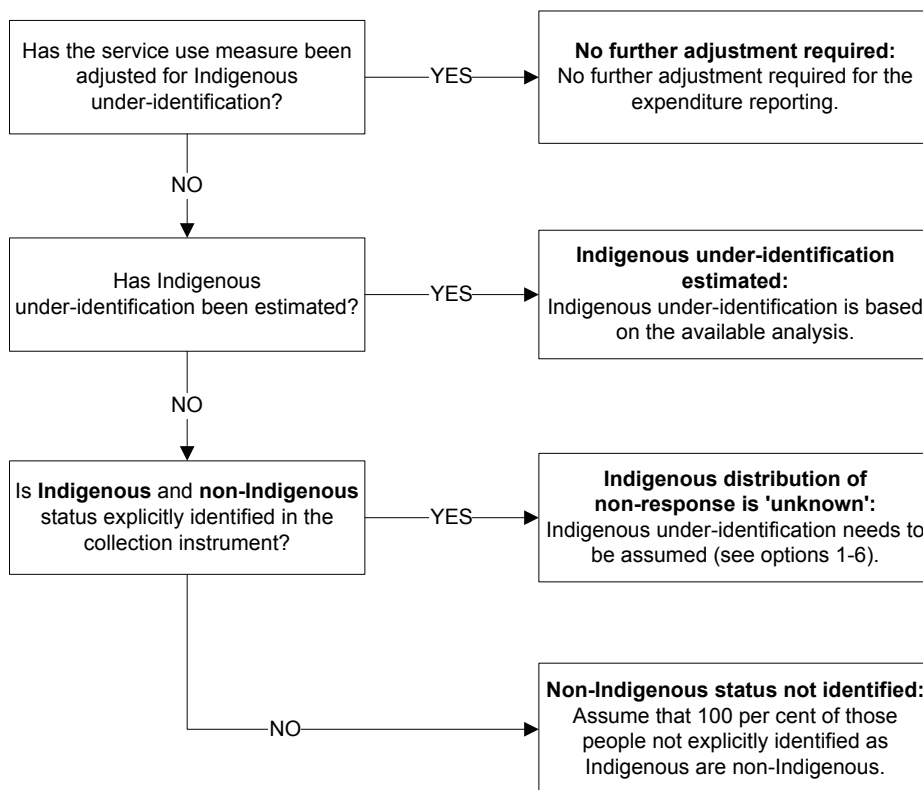
Box 4.1 Identifying Indigenous service users

Adhering to national standards in collecting the Indigenous status of Australians will help to ensure that the same concept of Indigeneity is measured across data collections. Self-reporting is regarded as the most accurate means of ascertaining an individual's Indigenous or non-Indigenous status. A standard question is used to collect Indigenous status data in the Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household surveys, and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) national administrative data sets. There is also a national standard for the recording of responses to this question.

In order to collect accurate data, the standard question should be asked of the respondent as it is worded, and the response must be correctly recorded. The Australian standards for the Indigenous identification question wording and recording are available from the ABS and AIHW.

Source: National best practice guidelines for collecting Indigenous status in health data sets (AIHW Cat. no. AIHW 29).

Figure 4.2 Indigenous under-identification



No further adjustment required

Some collection methods include explicit processes to adjust service use data for the extent of Indigenous under-identification and incorporate these adjustments in final data estimates.

Where the service use data has been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification no additional adjustment is required.

Indigenous under-identification estimated

Some agencies conduct research and analysis to identify the extent of Indigenous under-identification in data collections, but do not adjust the service use measure (for example, ABS conducts a post-enumeration survey to measure the extent of Indigenous under-identification in the population census, but does not apply adjustments to the census estimates themselves).

For some collections the analysis is restricted to those people that have not responded to the Indigenous identification question. For these collections, it is

implicitly assumed that all people have correctly identified as Indigenous or non-Indigenous, but adjustment is required to account for the non-response.

Where existing analysis provides the necessary information, the Indigenous under-identification adjustment is based on the available analysis.

Indigenous status of non-response is unknown

Collections generally have little information on the Indigenous status of people that have not responded to the Indigenous identification question in their collection.

For these collections it is implicitly assumed that all people have correctly identified as Indigenous or non-Indigenous, but adjustment is required to account for the non-response.

If the distribution of non-respondents is not known, one of six possible approaches is taken for treating the data relating to those non-respondents. Under these different approaches, the Indigenous Expenditure Report method assumes that the non-response population can be described as:

1. *Requires no further adjustment* — The service use data has already been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification.
2. *Estimated based on analysis* — Indigenous under-identification has been estimated and is based on the available analysis.
3. *100 per cent non-Indigenous* — It is assumed that 100 per cent of the non-responses are non-Indigenous.
4. *Same as known response distribution* — The unknown responses are distributed in the same proportion as the known responses.
5. *Same as the resident population distribution* — The unknown responses are distributed in the same proportion as the resident population.
6. *No adjustment* — Where the level of Indigenous non-response is unknown (or not published) or the level of under-identification has not been estimated, no adjustment to the Indigenous service use has been made. Conceptually, this is equivalent to assuming that 100 per cent of the non-response is non-Indigenous.

Six options for the treatment of non-respondent data have been identified for collections where the Indigenous distribution of non-response is unknown.

Non-Indigenous status not identified

Many collections record people that identify as Indigenous, but some collections do not record the status of the other service users (whether they are non-Indigenous or did not respond).

In these collections it is assumed that all people not explicitly identified as Indigenous are non-Indigenous.

Where the status of non-Indigenous Australians is not explicitly collected, the Indigenous Expenditure Report assumes that 100 per cent of those people not identified as Indigenous are non-Indigenous.

Presentation of Indigenous under-identification sources and methods

Appendix B provides a summary of the Indigenous Expenditure Report approach to measuring Indigenous under-identification for each service use measure selected — by GPC subgroup.

5 Adjusting for cost differentials

An overview of the Steering Committee's approach to prorating mainstream expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous services is provided in chapter 2. The Steering Committee's method uses the service use measure to identify the Indigenous share of expenditure:

$$\text{Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure} = \text{Total mainstream expenditure} \times \text{Service use measure} \quad [1]$$

The approach in equation [1] is extended to recognise that the service use measure might need to be adjusted for:

- *Indigenous under-identification* — the degree to which Indigenous service users are not correctly identified or recorded in data collections
- *Indigenous cost differential* — to account for the fact that the average cost of providing a government service to Indigenous Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians.

This chapter focuses on the concepts, sources and methods used to adjust measures of service use to reflect the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians for each GPC subgroup. An overview of the proposed concepts is provided in section 5.1. Section 5.2 discusses the proposed data sources and estimation methods to be used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

5.1 Cost differential concepts

An Indigenous cost differential factor is defined as 'a measure of the relative cost of providing mainstream services to an Indigenous person as compared to the cost of providing the same service to a non-Indigenous person'.

The provision of services to Indigenous Australians might be more costly on average, than providing similar services to non-Indigenous Australians, due to:

- *case mix* — Indigenous Australians often access a different range of services from government agencies, which may lead to greater/lesser case complexity and different costs to the service provider

-
- *culturally appropriate service delivery* — government service providers may tailor service delivery for people from diverse backgrounds, including Indigenous Australians. For example, incorporating Indigenous cultural perspectives in designing and delivering programs, or providing specific materials or services in a culturally appropriate manner (such as to cater for Indigenous languages)
 - *location* — Indigenous Australians are disproportionately located in remote areas, where the cost of providing government services may be greater
 - *interactions between the above* — in remote areas there are generally fewer, less accessible, services compared to urban areas, and further distances to travel to access those services. This also affects the required case mix and need for culturally appropriate services.

Cost differentials should seek to reflect each of these components based on the actual population distribution within each jurisdiction.

Cost differentials should not reflect differences in service use (which may also relate to location and service need) as this is explicitly captured by the service use measure (chapter 3).

Incorporating location

One of the main issues with calculating cost differentials is separating which service costs are related to generic high cost factors (such as location) and which service costs are associated with Indigenous status of service users. For example, the more remote an area is, the higher the cost of service delivery is likely to be, regardless of the Indigenous status of service users.

The extent to which location should be included in the estimation of cost differentials is a complex issue. On the one hand, the cost of providing services in rural and remote areas can generally be expected to be higher regardless of the Indigenous status of the client or service recipient. This mainly reflects factors such as lower economies of scale, higher input costs and so on.

On the other hand, a larger proportion of Indigenous Australians than non-Indigenous Australians live in remote communities. The service needs of Indigenous Australians living in remote locations can also be different due to the service needs of Indigenous Australians in urban settings. This influences the jurisdiction-wide average cost of providing services to Indigenous compared with non-Indigenous Australians.

Location should be considered in cost differentials in situations where Indigenous Australians are over-represented in the client populations in remote locations and where service requirements interact with location.

5.2 Cost differential information and adjustments

Existing data sources

For most mainstream services, it is currently very difficult to identify the magnitude of any differences in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Currently:

- *Relatively little work has been done in this area* — to date, there has been little research into cost differentials across Australia in many service areas. The Steering Committee has identified relevant work by the Commonwealth Grants Commission on cost impediments that could be usefully built upon. Many factors can create cost differentials for each program or service area. These can vary across jurisdictions and even between small areas
- *Identifying appropriate data sources can be difficult* — to date, the Steering Committee has identified few relevant data sources. Given the range of influences that could potentially affect cost differentials, targeted research projects may be required in specific service areas to identify cost drivers (for example, targeted activity-based costing surveys).

Sources and methods

Each jurisdiction has provided their own estimates of the service cost differential for each service that they provide — taking into account their own circumstances of providing government services and the available data for their jurisdiction.

A range of possible methods are used for estimating the cost differential for various expenditure areas, each with different resource requirements and implications for reliability. These include:

- administrative data that links costs to Indigenous/non-Indigenous users
- government funding and/or policy settings
- studies/analysis of service delivery cost drivers (for example case studies, or models)
- proxies using cost differential information from similar exercises

-
- proxies using cost differential information from similar services
 - seeking expert opinion.

Administrative data that links costs to Indigenous/non-Indigenous users

Government administrative systems might record the amount of expenditure made for each recipient of a government service. This is most likely to occur where governments provide subsidies or payments to individuals (either directly or via a service provider). For example, social security payments, aged care subsidies, and Home and Community Care subsidies. Where the Indigenous status of the recipients (and the type and level of payments or subsidies) is recorded, it may be possible to calculate the average payment made to Indigenous recipients compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the government service.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the quality of the administrative system and the identification of Indigenous clients.

Funding and/or policy settings

Government funding mechanisms might explicitly provide extra funding to government services provided to Indigenous Australians. For example, an aged care provider might receive 1.25 times the standard government subsidy for each Indigenous client.

It is appropriate to use funding weights as the cost differential where this is reflective of the actual expenditure of government in providing services to Indigenous Australians. Where funding weights are used as cost differentials, jurisdictions are asked to report information explaining the basis of the funding weight and how this relates to Indigenous service provision.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the alignment between the government's funding mechanism and the actual delivery of services to Indigenous Australians.

Studies/analysis of service delivery cost drivers

Governments might have empirical information that can be used to assess the relative cost of providing a particular government service to Indigenous Australians. Such analysis could look at the different cost drivers (such as location, time, level/type of service) and the Indigenous representation associated with each cost driver (for example, the number of Indigenous Australians receiving low cost

services). This information can then be brought together to estimate the average government expenditure in providing services to Indigenous Australians compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the government service.

If existing information is not available, governments could conduct a survey of their service providers to better understand their cost drivers, including the Indigenous status of the service users.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the quality of the overall analysis and, in particular, the appropriateness of any assumptions made within the analysis.

Proxies using cost differential information from similar exercises

Governments might use cost differential data collected from similar exercises as a proxy for the Indigenous Expenditure Report. For example, the Commonwealth Grants Commission calculates assessed differences for expenses for a range of governments services (box 5.1).

Box 5.1 Commonwealth Grants Commission

As part of its work to measure the differences in expenses that States would incur if they provided the national average level of government services, the Commonwealth Grants Commission takes into account the impact of Indigenous Australians on State government expenditure. The concept is related to that measured in the Indigenous expenditure Report but there are differences between the two.

The CGC considers only State and Territory spending. Commonwealth government spending is not relevant to the CGC exercise.

The CGC measures the average spending patterns of all States. It asks: what would a State spend on its Indigenous population if it provided the average standard of service. The IER approach asks what does each State actually spend.

The CGC measures the impact attributable to Indigeneity, not the total cost of Indigenous service provision. For example, Indigenous Australians have a younger age profile, and are more likely to live in remote areas. To the extent to which these factors increase costs, the CGC attributes these factors to age and remoteness. The IER approach attempts to measure the total delivering services to Indigenous Australians, given their age profile and where they live.

The CGC analysis is undertaken at a more aggregate level. The IER identifies Indigenous expenditure in around 100 different categories of government expenditure. The CGC analysis is done for around 14 (some of which have a small amount of further disaggregation)

In most other ways, however, the approach is broadly similar.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on similarity between the two exercises and the quality/accuracy of the cost differential data originally estimated.

Proxies using cost differential information from similar services

Governments may use cost differential data collected from similar services as a proxy for another service in the Indigenous Expenditure Report. For example, the cost differential for providing primary school services could be used as a proxy for the cost differential of providing special education services.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on similarity of the cost drivers between the two services and the quality/accuracy of the cost differential data originally estimated.

Surveys of expert opinion

Governments may use surveys of local experts to estimate the cost differential data.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the knowledge and expertise of the experts surveyed. Reliability may also be affected if the local experts have an incentive (or believe that there may be an incentive) to overestimate or underestimate the true cost differential ratio — for example, to obtain a more favourable budget allocation in future years.

Cost differential default assumptions

As discussed, it is currently difficult for jurisdictions to quantify the magnitude of any differences in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians without detailed analysis.

As an interim measure, the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee has assessed that mainstream services in the GPC major groups align to one of the two default assumptions (table 5.1). These are:

- *no cost differential* — for mainstream services where there is not a strong conceptual basis to assume that the average cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians is different (that is, the relative cost equals one)

Table 5.1 Cost differential default assumptions

<i>No cost differential</i>	<i>Up to 10 per cent cost differential</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>General public services</i> (GPC 01) • <i>Defence</i> (GPC 02) • <i>Health</i> (GPC 05)¹ • <i>Recreation and culture</i> (GPC 08) • <i>Fuel and energy</i> (GPC 09) • <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i> (GPC 10) • <i>Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction</i> (GPC 11) • <i>Transport and communications</i> (GPC 12) • <i>Other economic affairs</i> (GPC 13) • <i>Other purposes</i> (GPC 14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public order and safety</i> (GPC 03) • <i>Education</i> (GPC 04) • <i>Social security and welfare</i> (GPC 06) • <i>Housing and community amenities</i> (GPC 07)

- *10 per cent cost differential* — for those mainstream services where there is a conceptual basis to assume a cost differential, but the jurisdiction has been unable to provide data, it is assumed that the average cost of providing mainstream services is up to 10 per cent greater for Indigenous Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians (that is, the relative cost is 1.1).

Presentation of Indigenous cost differential sources and methods

Jurisdictions that reported cost differential factors other than the defaults have been asked to identify the method of estimation following the guidelines in section 5.2.

Appendix C provides a summary of:

- *what Indigenous cost differentials have been applied*
- *the approach each jurisdiction has used to measure the cost differential for each government service*
- *where the default cost differential has been applied.*

¹ The cost differential for each category of health expenditure is provided by the AIHW.

6 Sensitivity analysis

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method defines total expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians as the sum of:

- *Indigenous specific expenditure* — which includes expenditure on services explicitly targeted at Indigenous Australians, plus any expenditure on more broadly targeted services that can be unambiguously identified as relating to Indigenous Australians
- *the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure* — the proportion of expenditure on mainstream services that is estimated to relate to services for Indigenous Australians.

Total Indigenous specific expenditure is assumed to relate solely to services for Indigenous Australians. As a consequence, the Indigenous share of this expenditure is known, and does not have to be estimated. The Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure is not known with certainty and must be estimated.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report proration method is based on approaches used in similar exercises and benefits from the contributions of a wide-range of data and service delivery specialists. This method can therefore be expected to provide reliable estimates of the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure. However, any estimation process contains an inherent level of uncertainty.

Understanding the nature, materiality and sources of this uncertainty is essential to the informed interpretation of any estimates, and for identifying priority areas for ongoing improvement. To support these objectives the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee:

- *has produced data quality statements* — using the ABS data quality framework, qualitative information about the input data is presented in appendix D
- *is pursuing Monte Carlo analysis* — in the future, Monte Carlo simulation techniques will be used to provide a range of statistics to better understand the quantitative extent and source of uncertainty.

This chapter focuses on the sensitivity analysis of the Indigenous Expenditure Report method for prorating mainstream expenditure between services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

The sources of uncertainty and benefits of sensitivity analysis are explored in section 6.1. An overview of data quality statements (section 6.2) and Monte Carlo simulation (section 6.3) are presented including an assessment of the relative strengths and weakness of each. In section 6.4, the limitations of sensitivity analysis are discussed.

6.1 Why do sensitivity analysis?

Benefits of sensitivity analysis

An example of the potential impact of uncertainty is provided in box 6.1. In the example, the Indigenous Expenditure Report proration method is employed to estimate the Indigenous share of government mainstream expenditure for a single hypothetical service.

This example suggests that the ‘most likely’ estimate of the Indigenous share of expenditure is \$37 million. However, because of the uncertainty associated with the under-identification and cost differential factors, it is possible that the Indigenous share of expenditure could be as low as \$31 million or as high as \$42 million.

Sensitivity analysis will help Indigenous Expenditure Report users to understand:

- *the extent of uncertainty* — by defining the range of values that the Indigenous share of expenditure is likely to take
- *the comparability of estimates* — by providing the information to determine whether Indigenous expenditure is significantly different to other estimates (for example, the expenditure of another jurisdiction)
- *the source of uncertainty* — by determining which data contribute the majority of the uncertainty in the Indigenous expenditure estimates.

6.2 Qualitative description of uncertainty

The Indigenous Expenditure Report employs the ABS data quality framework to describe the level of uncertainty associated with the data that underpin the expenditure estimates.

Box 6.1 Estimating the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure on a hypothetical service

Total mainstream expenditure on the hypothetical service is \$100 million, which is known with certainty. Administrative information systems also indicate that 20 per cent of service users were Indigenous.

However, the Indigenous status of a number of service users was not identified. Some of these were Indigenous and some were not. As a consequence, the Indigenous share of service users should be adjusted. The exact adjustment is unknown, however Information based on 'expert judgement' suggests that the adjusted Indigenous share is most likely to be 122 per cent. However, it could be as low as 120 per cent, or as high as 130 per cent.

Further information also suggests that it costs more to provide the hypothetical service to Indigenous recipients. Once again the exact cost difference is uncertain, but is most likely to be 150 per cent. The available data suggests that this could be as low as 130 per cent or as high as 160 per cent.

	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Service use measure</i>	<i>Under- identification adjustment</i>	<i>Cost differential adjustment</i>	<i>Estimated Indigenous expenditure</i>
	\$m	%	%	%	\$m
Known	100	20	..	..	..
Low	..	..	120	130	31
Most likely	..	..	122	150	37
High	..	..	130	160	42

This information suggests that the Indigenous share of expenditure on the hypothetical service could be as low as \$31 million ($\$100 \text{ million} \times 0.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.3$) or as high as \$42 million ($\$100 \text{ million} \times 0.2 \times 1.3 \times 1.6$). There are actually a further seven 'what if' scenarios that fall between these bounds, given the available data. The combination of the most likely estimates would be \$37 million ($\$100 \text{ million} \times 0.2 \times 1.22 \times 1.5$).

The ABS data quality framework is a general framework to enable a qualitative assessment of the quality of statistical data. The ABS data quality framework describes seven dimensions of quality:

- *institutional environment* — institutional and organisational factors which may have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of the agency producing the statistics
- *relevance* — how well the statistical product or release meets the needs of users in terms of the concept(s) measured, and the population(s) represented

- *timeliness* — the delay between the reference period and the date at which the data become available
- *accuracy* — the degree to which the data correctly describe the phenomenon they were designed to measure
- *coherence* — the internal consistency of a statistical collection, product or release, as well as its comparability with other sources of information, within a broad analytical framework and over time
- *interpretability* — the availability of information to help provide insight into the data
- *accessibility* — the ease of access to data by users.

The ABS advises all seven quality dimensions should be considered, because the relative importance of each is a matter of judgment. Further information on the data quality framework can be found in the ABS' *Data Quality Framework, May 2009* documentation.¹

6.3 Measuring uncertainty

Over the longer term, the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will employ Monte Carlo methods to statistically assess the level of uncertainty (box 6.2).

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method employs a relatively simple proration method. The Indigenous share of the mainstream expenditure is estimated using a service use measure (chapter 3):

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Indigenous} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [1]$$

The service use measure is adjusted for:

- *Indigenous under-identification* — the degree to which Indigenous service users are not correctly identified or recorded in data collections
- *Indigenous cost differential* — to account for the fact that the average cost of providing a government service to Indigenous Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Indigenous} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Under} \\ \text{-identification} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Cost} \\ \text{differential} \end{array} \quad [2]$$

¹ ABS 2009, *ABS Data Quality Framework, May 2009*, ABS Cat. no. 1520.0, Canberra.

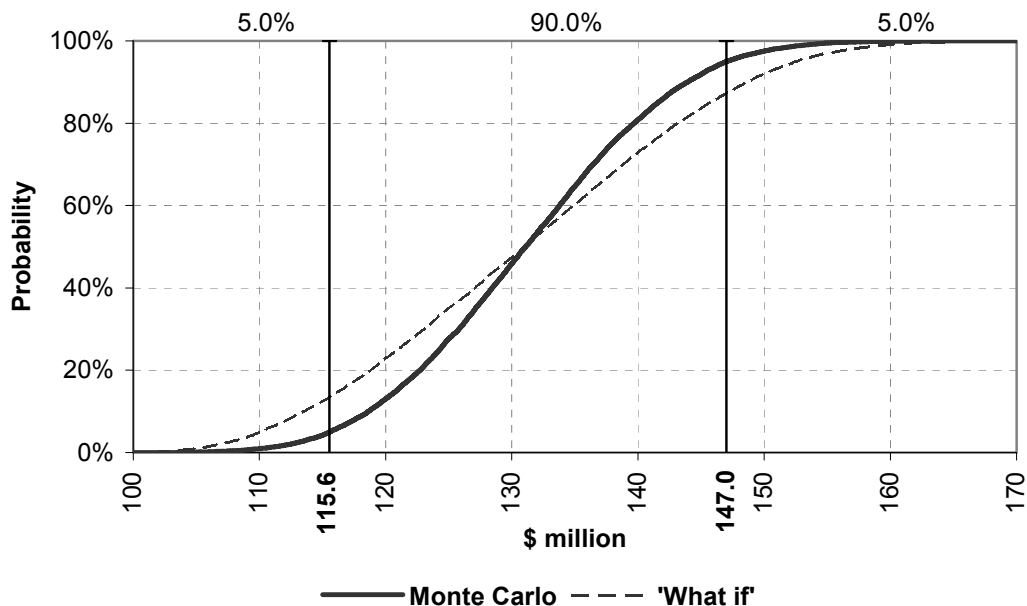
Box 6.2 Comparison of 'what if' and Monte Carlo analysis

An extension of the example in box 6.1 to three government services is presented below. Methods of assessing the sensitivity of estimates to model parameters include:

- *'what if' analysis* — expenditure is estimated for a series of scenarios to determine the possible different combinations of model parameters.^a For the example, total expenditure can range between \$98 million and \$171 million. Although the 'modal' (most likely) outcome is \$130 million, there is no information about the likelihood of other outcomes (that is, \$171 million is as likely as \$131 million).
- *Monte Carlo analysis* — is similar to the 'what if' approach, however it includes information about the probability that model parameters will take certain values. This allows a range of possible values for expenditure to be estimated, as well as the likelihood that any particular value of estimated expenditure will be 'true'.

	<i>Total exp</i>	<i>Service Use Measure</i>			<i>Under-identification adjustment</i>			<i>Cost differential adjustment</i>		
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Most likely</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Most likely</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Most likely</i>	<i>High</i>
Service 1	100	20	25	30	120	125	130	200	215	220
Service 2	150	15	18	20	100	100	110	105	118	120
Service 3	86	15	16	20	105	106	120	195	210	220

Comparison — the figure below compares the 'what if' and Monte Carlo analysis results. The probability information incorporated into Monte Carlo analysis illustrates that while the extreme values of \$98 million and \$171 million are possible, they are far less likely than implied by 'what if' analysis.



^a The number of possible scenarios is defined as (possible values)^{Proration factors}Services. For the example above this is $(3^3)^3 = 19\,683$ possible 'what if' scenarios.

The Monte Carlo analysis assumes that the total mainstream expenditure is known with certainty.² If the proration factors (the service use measure, Indigenous under-identification and Indigenous cost differential) are known with absolute certainty, there is no need for Monte Carlo analysis.

Imperfect data (or the absence of data) mean that, in some cases, the values of the proration factors are estimates. While these data are the best available, the lack of knowledge regarding the precise value of the proration factors introduces uncertainty into the estimated Indigenous share of expenditure.

Reliable data on proration factors can be limited for a number of reasons, including:

- *mainstream services are broadly focused* — there might not be an imperative to collect information on Indigenous services users where the service or programs are targeted at all Australians. As a consequence, government administrative systems do not necessarily record the number of Indigenous users, or the cost of services to Indigenous Australians
- *some services are not directly targeted to individuals* — it is administratively more difficult to capture (or categorise) information on service recipients when the service targets the community (police services), families (some welfare services, community amenities) or people with a transient involvement with the service (some health services, some emergency services)
- *information on Indigenous service users might not be a priority* — where information is collected, the quality of the Indigenous data can be poor as the incentives/imperatives for collecting high quality data may not be apparent to those delivering the service
- *reliable survey information can be difficult to obtain* — supplementary statistical collections provide an alternative to administrative data collections, but also have limitations (and costs). Where the Indigenous population is small, it is more difficult to collect high quality statistics as:
 - service providers may be less attuned to collecting Indigenous statistics
 - sample surveys are less likely to produce reliable Indigenous estimates, unless they have been specifically designed to do so.

² The allocation of government expenditure to the appropriate ABS GPC categories is the key issue relating to expenditure data quality. The agreed guidelines for these allocations are set out in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual. Over time, jurisdictions are expected to be able to improve their reporting against these guidelines, but this might require improvements in information systems and processes. In the interim, deviations from the agreed guidelines will be detailed in explanatory notes to the reported data.

A more detailed analysis of the material sources of uncertainty (those that have a significant impact on the reliability of the expenditure estimates) will be important for prioritising areas for improvement.

6.4 Limitations of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis can not identify unknown errors in data or model specification

Sensitivity analysis can be used to assess the range of possible outcomes for estimates using the Indigenous Expenditure Report proration method. However, it can not identify uncertainty associated with:

- *incorrect specified estimation model* — sensitivity analysis can not be used to identify whether one service use measure should be used over another, or whether the proration method itself is sound.

Sensitivity analysis assumes the model and proration factors are correctly specified

- *unknown data errors* — sensitivity analysis can not be used to identify incorrect choice of data sources, data coding and allocation errors or unknown variations in the data.

Sensitivity analysis assumes that the data are correct and accurate except for the information provided for each proration factor.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method addresses these issues by engaging a wide-range of data and service delivery specialists in the development and specification of the estimation framework. The method also places a high priority on identifying areas and strategies for continual improvement in order to minimise errors in the current report and/or improve processes for future reports.

The role of continual improvement

Sensitivity analysis can help identify which proration factors contribute the most to uncertainty. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will use this information to help develop the Indigenous Expenditure Report annual work plan. The work plan will identify the key sources of uncertainty and target these for data quality improvements.

A Service use measure definitions

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method for prorating mainstream expenditure between services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians uses the relative share of service users as a proxy for the impact that Indigenous Australians have on total expenditure (chapter 2).

This appendix details the service use measures that have been used for each expenditure category (table A.1). Information is presented in a template format, which includes a description of the service, the service cost drivers, and the selected service use measures for each GPC subgroup.

The measures of service use need to be adjusted for under-identification and service use cost differentials. Information relating to these factors and data quality is provided in appendix B, C and D, respectively.

Table A.1 Expenditure categories

<i>GPC major group</i>	<i>Page</i>
General public services (GPC 01)	55
Defence (GPC 02)	59
Public order and safety (GPC 03)	63
Education (GPC 04)	73
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Social security and welfare (GPC 06)	119
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Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction (GPC 11)	163
Transport and communications (GPC 12)	169
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Other purposes (GPC 14)	197

GPC 01
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES

0110 Government superannuation benefits

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Historically, all government superannuation transactions were classified to this category. However, superannuation transactions should be classified to the relevant GPC.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on government superannuation benefits is the number of government employees in general public services receiving payments under Australian, State and Territory government superannuation schemes.

Given that these payments should be classified to the relevant GPC, expenditure in this category will be considered as driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0190 Other general public services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The ABS GPC definition identifies six types of other general public services:

- legislative and executive affairs
- financial and fiscal affairs
- external affairs
- foreign economic aid
- general research
- general services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Other general public services cover a range of programs. As a consequence, the key cost drivers are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 02

DEFENCE

0200 Defence

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government has the constitutional responsibility to provide defence services. The ABS GPC definition identifies three types of defence expenditure that should be included under this category:

- *military and civil defence affairs* — includes expenditure on land, sea, air and reservist combat personnel, engineering, transport, communications, intelligence, training and recruitment, and other non-combatant personnel and associated services
- *foreign military aid* — includes expenditure on military aid missions and military aid grants, and advances and contributions to international peace-keeping forces
- *defence research* — includes expenditure on research and experimental development related to the armed forces and civil defence.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on defence are not linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 03
PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

0311 Police services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, police services cover four broad areas of law enforcement.

1. *Major crime and corruption* — Investigation and apprehension of offenders engaged in major crime or corruption undertaken by public service agencies.
2. *Law enforcement integrity* — Handling and investigation of complaints regarding the conduct of law enforcement agencies (such as by Ombudsman Offices).
3. *General policing services* — General activities of police agencies that relate to:
 - *community safety and support* — activities aimed at preserving public order and promoting a safer community including crime prevention and community support
 - *criminal investigation* — activities related to the detection and investigation of offences and identifying and apprehending offenders
 - *traffic and commuter services* — activities related to maximising road safety and maintaining traffic flow, as well as the safety of commuters using public transport.
4. *Border control* — Activities related to the enforcement of Australia's border control legislation.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Police services activities are diverse and consequently have a broad range of cost drivers:

- *population size* — where services are provided to the entire community
- *population characteristics* — some population groups are over-represented in the offender population for particular types of offences
- *level and character of criminal activity* — where police activity focuses on crime investigation and prevention and the characteristics of criminal offenders and offences (including the likelihood of offences and incidents)
- *location* — the cost will be greater in areas where the likelihood and seriousness of crime is higher. They can also be higher in more remote locations and smaller communities (where economies of scale can not easily be realised).

The cost drivers of police services are a complicated mix of proactive and reactive factors. To broadly reflect this, police services expenditure has been apportioned on the assumption that 25 per cent of police expenditure is driven by population size and 75 per cent by offender demographics. While not all jurisdictions accept this assumption as accurate, the Steering Committee has adopted this interim method for the 2010 Report.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	For police services related to population size
Criminal defendants	CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection, 2008-09 (unpublished)	For police services related to the level and character of criminal activity

0312 Fire protection services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments have the primary responsibility for delivering fire protection services. The role of fire service organisations varies across jurisdictions, but mainly includes:

- *urban fire incidents* — activities related to residential and commercial structure fires, incidents involving hazardous materials, and road accidents within major urban centres
- *rural fire incidents* — activities related to local structure fires and other events outside major urban centres, rural non-structure fires (including crop, bushland and grassland fires on private property), and fires in national parks and State forests.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on fire protection services are mainly associated with non-population related factors (for example, weather, topography, house design/construction and so on). Expenditure in this category is not linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users. However, there is likely to be a difference between the nature of fire incidents in urban versus non-urban locations.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis, in urban and non-urban locations, respectively.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Major city resident population (<i>Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	For metropolitan fire services
Other than major city resident population (<i>Other than Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	For rural fire services
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	For fire protection services not elsewhere classified

0320.1 Criminal courts services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Criminal courts services is a sub-category of law courts and legal services (GPC 0320). Criminal courts services are law court and legal services provided in relation to criminal justice prosecutions.

Law courts and legal services covers the activities of a broad range of agencies and institutions involved in the operation of the justice system. This includes the cost of administering and providing the judicial process, the cost of representing the government's public position in litigations and the cost of providing representation for people unable to finance their own representation (legal aid).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Criminal courts services costs are largely driven by the number and complexity of criminal cases, which influence the evidentiary requirements, the number of sitting days, and so on. The link between case characteristics and individuals is information on criminal courts defendants.

Costs might also be influenced by location and the characteristics of the defendants (particularly those with special cultural or language needs and those financially unable to fund their own defence).

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Criminal defendants	CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection, 2008-09 (unpublished)	

0320.2 Other courts and legal services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Other courts and legal services is a sub-category of law courts and legal services (GPC 0320). Other courts and legal services include services in relation to civil actions. This category also includes a large number of legal administrative services, such as registration of legal titles to property, births, deaths and marriages, as well as the administration of probate and trusteeship services.

Law courts and legal services covers the activities of a broad range of agencies and institutions involved in the operation of the justice system. This includes the cost of administering and providing the judicial process, the cost of representing the government's public position in litigations and the cost of providing representation for people unable to finance their own representation (legal aid).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Other courts and legal services costs are largely driven by the number and complexity of civil cases. However, this category also includes a large number of legal administrative services. As a consequence, it is difficult to link the costs of these services to a unique cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0330.1 Juvenile corrective institutions

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Juvenile corrective institutions is a sub-category of prisons and corrective services (GPC 0330).

In Australia, juvenile justice processes is governed by State and Territory legislation. This legislation applies to young people aged 10–18 (10–17 in Queensland). However, it is possible to remain under juvenile justice supervision beyond 18 years (beyond 17 years in Queensland) as the legislation refers to the age at which the offence occurred rather than the current age of the individual.

Young people who are not diverted from the juvenile justice system can come under supervision arrangements at various stages during the justice process:

- *pre-court/pre-sentence supervision* — juveniles on remand awaiting court appearance, hearing or outcome for an alleged offence. The individual can be released on supervised/conditional bail or held or remanded in a custodial facility
- *sentenced supervision* — juveniles completing a supervision order following the finalisation of the case. This can be either:
 - community-based supervision (for example, probation, youth supervision order)
 - home detention
 - detained in a custodial facility.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on juvenile corrective institutions are closely linked to the number of young people under supervision. The impact of young offenders on cost varies by the duration of supervision and the level of supervision required (that is facility-based detention compared with community based service). There may also be cost differences associated with scale and location of juvenile corrective institutions, or with the characteristics of the offenders (such as cultural or physical needs).

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Juveniles in community based corrections	AIHW <i>Juvenile justice in Australia</i>	Table 4.3
Juveniles in facility based detention	AIHW <i>Juvenile justice in Australia</i>	Table 5.3

0330.2 Other prisons and corrective services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Other prisons and corrective institutions is a sub-category of prisons and corrective services (GPC 0330).

In Australia, State and Territory governments are responsible for correctional services to support the judicial process. These services can be provided by government directly, or through contractual arrangements with the private sector (or a combination of both).

Prison and corrective services under this category relate to adult contact with either:

- *facility based detention* — includes full-time and periodic detention in prisons, prison farms, remand centres and centres for offenders requiring involuntary mental health treatment
- *community-based correction services* — include a range of non-custodial sanctions and deliver post-custodial interventions under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on other prisons and corrective services are closely linked to the number of offenders under supervision. The impact of supervised offenders on cost varies by the duration of supervision and the level of supervision required (low security compared with high security services). There may also be cost differences associated with scale and location of the service, or with the characteristics of the offenders (such as cultural or physical needs).

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Adults in community based corrections	SCRGSP <i>Report on Government Services</i> Corrective Services Collection	Chapter 8; Table 8A.3
Adults in facility based detention	SCRGSP <i>Report on Government Services</i> Corrective Services Collection	Chapter 8; Table 8A.1

0390 Other public order and safety

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Other public order and safety services relate to a diverse range of activities, including:

- *animal control programs* — animal welfare
- *beach safety* — beach inspectors and life saving patrols
- *emergency services* — coordination of infrastructure and services and state emergency service agencies.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The services included under other public order and safety are diverse and it is difficult to identify a link between costs and any unique cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 04

EDUCATION

0411 Primary education

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments provide, regulate, and administer primary education provided in government schools and the regulation of non-government schools.

Expenditure on primary education in government schools is primarily made through State and Territory governments, through a range of models. Australian government expenditure on primary education in government schools is made through specific purpose payments to states and territories.

Expenditure on primary education in non-government schools are primarily made through the Australian Government. State and territory government expenditure on primary education in non-government schools generally takes the form of grants to schools.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on primary education provided in government schools are the number of students and (for State and Territory governments) the location and size of schools.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on primary education provided in non-government schools are the number of students and (for the Australian Government) the location and size of schools and the socio-economic profile of their students.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled at government primary schools	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Data are the average of data for 2008 and 2009
Students enrolled at non-government primary schools	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Data are the average of data for 2008 and 2009

0412 Secondary education

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments provide, regulate, and administer secondary education provided in government schools and the regulation of non-government schools.

Expenditure on secondary education in government schools is primarily made through State and Territory governments, through a range of models. Australian Government expenditure on secondary education in government schools is made through specific purpose payments to states and territories.

Expenditure on secondary education in non-government schools is primarily made through the Australian Government. State and territory government expenditure on secondary education in non-government schools generally take the form of grants to schools.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on secondary education provided in government schools are the number of students and (for State and Territory governments) the location and size of schools.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on secondary education provided in non-government schools are the number of students and (for the Australian Government) the location and size of schools and the socio-economic profile of their students.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled at government secondary school	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Data are the average of data for 2008 and 2009
Students enrolled at non-government secondary school	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Data are the average of data for 2008 and 2009

0419 Primary and secondary education nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of services that support both primary and secondary education in Australia. School education regulation and support services include:

- curriculum development and support
- student assessment, examinations and certification
- school registration and accreditation
- teacher training and support.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of Australian, State and Territory government expenditure in this category is the number of students enrolled at primary and secondary schools.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled at government primary and secondary schools	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Average of 2008 and 2009
Students enrolled at non-government primary and secondary schools	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Average of 2008 and 2009
Students enrolled at primary and secondary schools	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Table 43a, b Average of 2008 and 2009

0421 University education

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments provide expenditure on universities, but they are autonomous institutions with governing bodies responsible for their performance and independence.

The majority of government expenditure on universities is made by the Australian Government. Australian Government expenditure includes outlays on teaching and learning, research and research training, improving access and participation, and infrastructure.

State and territory governments expenditure on university education varies in its size and nature. Some jurisdictions invest in joint development projects where the university matches their contribution, whilst other cases include provision of leasehold land and capital funding.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of government expenditure on university education is the number of students enrolled at universities.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled at university	DEEWR <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection</i>	Table 46 2008 data

0422 Technical and further education

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) is provided in institutes that are owned and operated by the government and non-government sector.

The majority of expenditure on TAFE is made and administered by State and Territory governments. Most Australian Government expenditure on TAFE is administered by states and territories through the National Agreement on Skills and Workforce Development. Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on TAFE in government institutes also occurs through specifically targeted programs, such as the Productivity Places Program, which delivers training places for job-seekers and workers.

Prior to 2009, Australian Government expenditure on TAFE was administered by State and Territory governments through the Commonwealth-State Agreement for Skilling Australia's Workforce and other specific purpose payments outside these agreements.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government and non-government TAFE is the number of students enrolled in each course, the average hours of study per student, and the level of government expenditure for each type of course.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Hours of TAFE undertaken by students at government institutes	NCVER Student and courses collection	2008 data
Hours of TAFE undertaken by students at non-government institutes	NCVER Student and courses collection	2008 data

0429 Tertiary education nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments may provide services that support tertiary education in Australia that can not be allocated to university education or Technical and Further Education.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on tertiary education not elsewhere classified are the number of students enrolled in university education and the number of students enrolled at Technical and Further Education.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled at university plus students enrolled at Technical and Further Education.	DEEWR <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection</i> NCVER Student and courses collection	Table 46 2008 data 2008 data

0431 Preschool education

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Preschool education is designed to bridge the gap between a home and school atmosphere and is generally attended the year before primary school. In Australia, preschools are owned and operated by either the government or non-government sector. Australian, State and Territory governments provide, regulate and fund government and non-government preschools (through a range of models).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on State and Territory government expenditure on education in government preschools are the number of students enrolled and the location of preschools.

The key cost driver of Australian Government expenditure on education in both government and non-government preschools is the number of students.

Service use measure

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled in government preschool education	DEEWR <i>National Preschool Census</i>	Technical Report; Page 13 2008 data
Students enrolled in non-government preschool education	DEEWR <i>National Preschool Census</i>	Technical Report; Page 13 2008 data

0432 Special education

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments provide, regulate, and administer special education. A school specifically established to provide special education can be owned and operated by the government or the non-government sector. This category does not include integrated funding support, where students with disability receive support to attend mainstream preschool, primary or secondary school classes.

State and territory government expenditure on special education occurs through a variety of funding models and some grants are also provided to non-government special schools.

Australian Government expenditure on special education is provided to both government and non-government special schools and occurs through targeted programs. Australian Government expenditure on special education in government special schools, such as schools grants, national projects and non-government support centres, is administered by the states and territories.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on education in government special schools is the number of students enrolled in government special schools and (for State and Territory governments) the location of government special schools.

The key cost driver of Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on education in non-government special schools is the number of students enrolled in non-government special schools.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Special education students	IERSC Students enrolled at special schools administrative data (unpublished)	Used by Vic, Qld, Tas, and ACT
Primary and secondary students	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	Used by NSW, WA, SA, NT, and Aus Gov Table 43a,b Average of 2008 and 2009

0439 Other education not definable by level

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments may have administration, inspection, support, operation of education programs that are not definable by level. (For example, adult education courses which are essentially non-vocational and associated with leisure-time activities),

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The cost driver of Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on other education not definable by level is the number of students enrolled in educational programs, which are not definable by level.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population aged 0–24	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0441 Transportation of non-urban school students

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments provide transport services, such as contract bus services, and concessions, for school students in rural (non-urban) areas. In some jurisdictions, transport services (particularly concessions) may be offered by a private provider paid by the government.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on transportation of non-urban school students are the number of school students using government subsidised non-urban transport and the average subsidy per student.

Service use measure

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Other than major city resident population aged 5–19 (<i>Other than Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0449 Transportation of other students

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments provide transport services, such as contract bus services, and concessions, for school students in urban areas. In some jurisdictions, transport services (particularly concessions) may be offered by a private provider paid by the government.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on transportation of other students are the number of students using government subsidised transport and the average subsidy per student.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Major city resident population aged 5–19 (<i>Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0490 Education nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments may provide services that support education in Australia that can not be classified elsewhere.

This category includes Australian government financial assistance — such as income support payments to students (for example Austudy and ABSTUDY).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The cost driver of student financial assistance expenditure in this category is the number of students receiving student assistance and average level of that assistance.

The cost driver of all other education nec expenditure is the number of students using education services that can not be allocated elsewhere.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students receiving financial assistance	Australian Government Students receiving financial assistance administrative data	For student financial assistance
Resident population aged 0-24	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	For all other education not elsewhere classified

GPC 05 HEALTH

0511 Admitted patient services in acute care institutions

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

All people eligible for Medicare are entitled to a choice of free accommodation, medical, nursing, and other care as admitted patients in either State/Territory-owned hospitals, designated non-government religious and charitable hospitals, or in private hospitals that have made arrangements with governments to care for public patients. It is also possible to access treatment as a private patient in public or private hospitals with some assistance from government.

Australian, State and Territory government expenditure for this component of Medicare are administered under the Australian Health Care Agreements and relate to services provided by:

- hospital psychiatric units
- drug and alcohol treatment facilities
- dental hospitals offering acute care
- free standing hospices offering palliative care to children and adults suffering from terminal illnesses
- free standing or same day clinics.

The AIHW map this GPC category to NMDS codes 101, 102 and 199.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on admitted patient services in acute care institutions are:

- the number of admitted patients receiving services
- the nature of the treatment received
- the complexity of the underlying medical condition(s) on presentation (and possibly the extent of co-morbidity of the patient, if co-morbidity exists).

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Admitted patient services in acute care institutions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures:

The service use measure that is used by the AIHW as a proxy for the cost driver of expenditure on admitted patient services in acute care institutions is:

- data on hospital separations by Diagnosis Related Group.

Indigenous status under-identification:

- The AIHW completed an assessment of the level of Indigenous under-identification in admitted patient separations data in all states and territories by comparing hospital records with results from patient interviews (the hospital audit study).
- The audit of Indigenous identification levels in hospital admission records was undertaken by interviewing a sample of admitted patients in public hospitals about their Indigenous status and comparing it with the Indigenous status information recorded on the hospital's admission records. The audit is used to derive under-identification factors, which are then used in the compilation of admitted patient expenditure estimates in public hospitals.
- It should be noted that the Tasmanian Department of Health and the Human Services Aboriginal Health and Wellbeing Steering Committee advised the AIHW that no under-identification adjustment be used in the compilation of admitted patient services expenditure estimates.

Service delivery cost differential:

- The AIHW calculates the cost differential using the Hospital Morbidity Costing Model, which applies Diagnosis Related Group weights and length of stay adjustment to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous cases at the hospital levels. Therefore the Hospital Morbidity Costing Model takes into account casemix differences and the differences in the cost of providing treatment in different hospital types and in different regions.
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0512 Non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Government provides expenditure on non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions for a range of purposes, including:

- *accident and emergency services* — non-admitted patients accessing accident and emergency services generally do so through a hospital emergency department, but are not relocated to a hospital ward and are not admitted
- *outpatient clinics* — specialist outpatient clinics are provided free of charge to all public patients who are eligible for Medicare
- *outreach services* — provide outpatient assessment and treatment as well as home visits to acute care patients who can not attend hospital clinics
- *other services* — community health services that are provided to non-admitted patients in the setting of an acute care institution, including community nursing services, public dental clinics, and alcohol and drug treatment services.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308 and 309.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The cost drivers of expenditure on non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions are:

- the number of non-admitted patients receiving services
- the nature of the treatment received
- the complexity of the underlying medical condition(s) on presentation (and possibly the extent of co-morbidity of the patient, if co-morbidity exists).

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures: The service use measures that are used by the AIHW as proxies for the cost drivers of expenditure on non-admitted patients in acute care institutions are:

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- *WA, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas and ACT* — hospital separations by Diagnosis Related Group (using a 10 per cent scale-up factor)
 - *Vic* — emergency department presentations
 - *NT* — hospital separations by Diagnosis Related Group (using their own Indigenous non-admitted patient proportion).

The AIHW derives Indigenous non-admitted patient expenditure estimates using data provided from the states and territories and other information contained in the AIHW's health expenditure database.

From analyses conducted by the AIHW it was found that, in general and apart from the NT, non-admitted patient data shows a higher Indigenous proportion than the Indigenous admitted patient expenditure proportion. In the NT, which is the jurisdiction with the most accurate information, it is consistently shown that there is a lower proportion of non-admitted patient services for Indigenous Australians compared to the Indigenous proportion of admitted patient costs.

The Indigenous expenditure estimates for non-admitted patients in NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT were derived through the application of a 10 per cent scale-up factor to the admitted patient expenditure data from the AIHW's *Hospital Morbidity Cost Model*.

The Northern Territory provided additional information which was then applied to derive a non-admitted patient estimate for the NT.

For Victoria, the non-admitted Indigenous expenditure estimate was derived using the Victorian emergency department presentation proportion and scaled up by 80 per cent to produce a non-admitted patient expenditure estimate.

Indigenous status under-identification:

The AIHW completed an assessment of the level of Indigenous under-identification in admitted patient separations data in all states and territories by comparing hospital records with results from patient interviews (the hospital audit study).

Note: the under-identification factors for non-admitted patients in acute-care institutions are assumed to be the same as the factors for admitted patients in acute care institutions.

The audit of Indigenous identification levels in hospital admission records was undertaken by interviewing a sample of admitted patients in public hospitals about their Indigenous status and comparing it with the Indigenous status information recorded on the hospital's admission records. The audit is used to derive under-identification factors, which are then used in the compilation of admitted patient expenditure estimates in public hospitals.

It should be noted that the Tasmanian Department of Health and the Human Services Aboriginal Health and Wellbeing Steering Committee advised the AIHW that no under-identification adjustment be used in the compilation of admitted patient services expenditure estimates.

Service delivery cost differential:

The AIHW calculates the cost differential using estimates from the Hospital Morbidity Costing Model, which applies Diagnosis Related Group weights and length of stay adjustments to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous cases at the individual hospital level.

This approach takes into account differences in casemix and also the cost of providing treatment in different types of hospitals in different regions.

0520 Mental health institutions

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments have primary responsibility for:

- *psychiatric hospitals* — about 20 specialised psychiatric hospitals are operating nationwide. Public psychiatric facilities are through expenditure by State and Territory health departments
- *psycho-geriatric nursing homes* — State and Territory health departments make expenditure on government-run psycho-geriatric nursing homes, with part of this funding coming from Commonwealth grants for general nursing home care.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 101 and 104.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for mental health institutions are:

- the number of patients receiving treatment in mental health institutions
- the extent of their needs and length of care.

The costs are assumed to be proportional to the number of patients in hospital (weighted by the nature of their treatment).

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Admitted patient services in acute care institutions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures:	<p>The service use measures that are used by the AIHW as proxies for the cost drivers of expenditure on mental health institutions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the number of patients receiving treatment in mental health institutions• the extent of their needs and length of care.
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*Indigenous status
under-identification:*

The AIHW completed an assessment of the level of Indigenous under-identification in admitted patient separations data in all states and territories by comparing hospital records with results from patient interviews (the hospital audit study).

The audit of Indigenous identification levels in hospital admission records was undertaken by interviewing a sample of admitted patients in public hospitals about their Indigenous status and comparing it with the Indigenous status information recorded on the hospital's admission records. The audit is used to derive under-identification factors, which are then used in the compilation of admitted patient expenditure estimates in public hospitals.

It should be noted that the Tasmanian Department of Health and the Human Services Aboriginal Health and Wellbeing Steering Committee advised the AIHW that no under-identification adjustment be used in the compilation of admitted patient services expenditure estimates.

*Service delivery
cost differential:*

The AIHW calculates the cost differential using estimates from the *AIHW Hospital Morbidity Costing Model*, which applies Diagnosis Related Group weights and length of stay adjustments to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous cases at the individual hospital level.

This approach takes into account differences in casemix and also the cost of providing treatment in different types of hospitals in different regions.

0530 Nursing homes for the aged

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Includes the activities of State and Territory owned and operated residential aged care facilities — that are predominately for high care needs. Note that all other activities related to the provision of residential aged care, including Australian Government subsidies, are allocated to *welfare services for the aged* (GPC 0622).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The costs of nursing homes for the aged are driven by the number of people receiving the respective service; the service mix provided to each recipient (that is, the specific level of each service component that makes up the total service package); and the average cost to government for these services. Average costs are determined by:

- the level of care required/provided
 - the provision of culturally appropriate care
 - the capacity of each recipient to pay for their own care
 - the geographic and physical location of services.
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Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
People receiving residential aged care services	AIHW <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia</i> (Cat. no. AGE 56)	

0541 Community mental health services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

For community mental health services in Australia, government has primary responsibility for:

- mobile acute assessment services — involving the coordination, monitoring and review of patients in the community mental health system, as well as mobile crisis treatment
- treatment and case management services — aim to organise appropriate treatment plans for patients — according to their specific needs — through a special case manager (such as social worker, psychiatric nurse, consultant psychiatrist, occupational therapist, medical officer or psychologist)
- outreach programs — community mental health outreach programs are identified separately from other health-related outreach services, which are categorised under non admitted patient services in acute care institutions (GPC 0512)
- community based residential services — for patients residing in 24-hour staffed mental health residential facilities are considered under this category. One example of this is Grow, a nation-wide, independent community mental health organisation offering a live in rehabilitation program for those suffering mental illness. It relies heavily on community donations to fund its operation. Another example is Chiron, a community based residential facility run through the Victorian Department of Human Services for those living with psychiatric disability.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 201 and 301.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for community mental health are:

- the number of patients receiving community mental health treatment
- the location where community mental health treatment is delivered. For example, whether in capital cities, remote or very remote locations, and
- the extent of their needs and length of care.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Community mental health services	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures:

The service use measure used by AIHW for community mental health services is *Indigenous share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions*.

Estimation methods vary, but included identified indigenous specific programs and grants and an estimation of the Indigenous share of mainstream services based on service use.

The AIHW does not explicitly publish expenditure estimates for Indigenous community mental health services in its *Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people* reports.

However, information is provided by the states and territories which identifies expenditure on community mental health programs. It is relatively straightforward to estimate expenditure on community health services funded through Australian Government programs — as grants to Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations (ACCHOs) fund the majority of them. However, funding to ACCHOs is also received from states and territories and medical services provided in ACCHOs are billed to Medicare. It is also assumed that around 12 per cent of all client contacts in ACCHOs are with non-Indigenous Australians, which must be taken account of when developing expenditure estimates.

Data provided by the states and territories is dependent on the accuracy of information collected in administering community mental health programs and providing services to Indigenous patients. The quality of this information varies across the states and territories.

Indigenous status under-identification:

It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.

Service delivery cost differential:

It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0542 Patient transport

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Emergency transport in Australia is largely provided through State and Territory expenditure on patient transport via ambulance. However, people receiving ambulance care are obligated to pay a fee for the service, unless they are in receipt of selected welfare benefits or eligible for government subsidised transport.

Governments may also allocate expenditure to not-for-profit organisations that provide patient transport services to the community. For example, the Red Cross Patient Transport Service in Victoria will receive \$400 000 over the next two years from both Commonwealth and State Government to help make transport available to patients located in remote areas and allow them to attend essential medical appointments.

Non-emergency patient transport services may include carrying patients on stretchers or in wheelchairs, road or air transport to medical treatment and standby services at public and sporting events. The cost of ambulance services present at events is met privately by the event organiser.

The non-emergency patient transport industry is managed by human services departments in each jurisdiction, where private patient transport providers are regulated to ensure operators are licensed and accredited. Private providers may also operate under contract with State ambulance services, international air ambulance and patient transport services and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 501 and 502.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on patient transport are:

- the number of patients requiring patient transport services;
- the type of services provided during transportation (whether for chronic conditions or simple conditions);
- the type of transport required, and
- the location where the transport is provided and distance to hospital.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Patient transport	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures:

The service use measure for patient transport is the *Indigenous proportion of resident population*.

Patient transport is provided by public or registered non-profit organisations who provide patient transport (or ambulance) services associated with out-patient or residential episodes to and from, health care facilities.

The AIHW obtains information about patient transport expenditure from the following sources:

- at the Commonwealth level, data are provided by the Department of Health and Ageing and from the Department of Veteran's Affairs
- at the state/territory level, data are provided by the jurisdictions to the AIHW, and
- non-government expenditure on patient transport services is undertaken by households, insurance funds (30 per cent rebate) and non-profit organisations.

The AIHW allocates patient transport for Indigenous patients on a 50:50 split between primary care expenditure and secondary/tertiary expenditure. For non-Indigenous patients, a significant proportion of public expenditure on patient transport is spent on transport to, or between, hospitals or special units. That is, around 80 per cent falls into the tertiary care sector.

Indigenous status under-identification:

It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.

Service delivery cost differential:

It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0549.1 Other community health services — medical services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, expenditure on community health services are primarily the domain of State and Territory governments and may include:

- *domiciliary nursing services* — provided to parents of newborn babies following birth, to prepare and support families in caring for their baby
- *well baby clinics* — to provide information and support to new parents on topics such as breastfeeding and child health, as well as offering services such as growth and weight developmental checks and immunisations
- *family planning services* — generally run by independent organisations that receive funding from government budgets to provide free information, advice and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease
- *alcohol and drug treatment programs* — these facilities may be managed by Human Services Departments', by local drug and alcohol administrative bodies, or through charitable organisations such as the Salvation Army. The services offered through these facilities may include: withdrawal management (detoxification); individual and group counselling; rehabilitation; pharmacotherapy (such as methadone treatment); education; and, assessment in a non-residential setting
- *federal subsidies for private medical, dental and optometrists, psychologists and other allied health practitioners* — Medicare subsidies are available through the Australian Government for a range of private medical, dental and allied health services

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 303 and 304.

Other community health services — medical services is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for medical services are:

- the number of patients receiving medical services
- the extent of their needs and length of care, and
- the extent of co-morbidity (if present).

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Medical services	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for medical services is taken from data obtained in Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII).
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	The percentages of VII coverage, disaggregated by gender, state/territory and age group
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0549.2 Other community health services — other health practitioners

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, expenditure on community health services are primarily the domain of State and Territory governments and may include:

- *domiciliary nursing services* — provided to parents of newborn babies following birth, to prepare and support families in caring for their baby
- *well baby clinics* — to provide information and support to new parents on topics such as breastfeeding and child health, as well as offering services such as growth and weight developmental checks and immunisations
- *family planning services* — generally run by independent organisations that receive funding from government budgets to provide free information, advice and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease
- *alcohol and drug treatment programs* — these facilities may be managed by Human Services Departments', by local drug and alcohol administrative bodies, or through charitable organisations such as the Salvation Army. The services offered through these facilities may include: withdrawal management (detoxification); individual and group counselling; rehabilitation; pharmacotherapy (such as methadone treatment); education; and, assessment in a non-residential setting
- *federal subsidies for private medical, dental and optometrists, psychologists and other allied health practitioners* — Medicare subsidies are available through the Australian Government for a range of private medical, dental and allied health services

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 305, 308 and 388.

Other community health services — other health practitioners is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

This cost driver is based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Other health practitioners	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for dental health is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i>.</p> <p>Data are obtained principally from the State and Territory jurisdictions, along with non-government expenditure, which are sourced from data relating to private providers. Expenditure estimates in this category are calculated by the AIHW for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.</p>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	<p>It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.</p>
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	<p>It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.</p>

0549.3 Other community health services — community health

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, expenditure on community health services are primarily the domain of State and Territory governments and may include:

- *domiciliary nursing services* — provided to parents of newborn babies following birth, to prepare and support families in caring for their baby
- *well baby clinics* — to provide information and support to new parents on topics such as breastfeeding and child health, as well as offering services such as growth and weight developmental checks and immunisations
- *family planning services* — generally run by independent organisations that receive funding from government budgets to provide free information, advice and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease
- *alcohol and drug treatment programs* — these facilities may be managed by Human Services Departments', by local drug and alcohol administrative bodies, or through charitable organisations such as the Salvation Army. The services offered through these facilities may include: withdrawal management (detoxification); individual and group counselling; rehabilitation; pharmacotherapy (such as methadone treatment); education; and, assessment in a non-residential setting
- *federal subsidies for private medical, dental and optometrists, psychologists and other allied health practitioners* — Medicare subsidies are available through the Australian Government for a range of private medical, dental and allied health services

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS Code 309.

Other community health services — community health is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for other community health — community health are:

- the number of patients receiving community health care
- the extent of their needs
- the location of the patients and the community health centre (capital city or remote location); and
- the length of care provided to the patient.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Community health	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for community health is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i> . Information is obtained from Commonwealth Government agencies such as the Department of Health and Ageing and the Department of Veteran's Affairs on expenditure for community health programs. For example, Aboriginal Controlled Community Health Organisations (ACCHOs). At the State and Territory level of expenditure on community health, the AIHW has found that it is more difficult to obtain precise information about expenditure on community health services as there are some deficiencies in patient-level data and records. However, the states and territories provide the AIHW with their best available estimates of expenditure given the lack of patient-level records and incomplete information.
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0549.4 Other community health services — dental services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Medicare subsidies are available through the Australian Government for a range of private dental health services.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS Code 306.

Other community health services — dental health is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for dental services are:

- the number of patients receiving dental services
- the nature of the dental treatment (whether a simple or complex dental procedure)
- the location of the patient and dental service provision, and
- the length of treatment required to correct dental problems.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measure data source

Measure	Data source	Comments
Other community health services - Dental health services	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for dental health is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i> . Data are obtained principally from the State and Territory jurisdictions, along with non-government expenditure, which are sourced from data relating to private providers. Expenditure estimates in this category are calculated by the AIHW for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0550 Public health services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government Department of Health and Aging is responsible for a number of health initiatives to promote population health issues. At the State and Territory level, different jurisdictions have their own arrangements in regard to population health.

Within states and territories, local government bodies have a role in providing public health services, as determined by the respective Health Acts and Local Government Acts. The role of local councils will vary in accordance with their type (rural or metropolitan) and the nature and scope of local needs.

Similarly, preventative health activities are also split between levels of government. The Australian Government Department of Health and Aging educates consumers and health practitioners about preventative health issues including: minimising the spread of influenza; publishing national guidelines on nutrition and physical activity requirements; and, program implementation.

Expenditure are made by all levels of government in the following public health service areas:

- health promotion campaigns
- occupational health and safety
- food standards regulation
- environmental health
- nutrition services
- communicable disease surveillance and control
- immunisation
- breast cancer
- screening for childhood diseases.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 401 to 409.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for public health services are:

- the size of the target populations within the defined scope of the public health program
- the number of people expected to receive services from the public health program
- the cost of the program's delivery to the target (and actual) population of recipients
- operational, legal and administrative costs involved in the programs, and
- the length of time that the program is conducted.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Public health services	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for public health services is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i>.</p> <p>The AIHW produces estimates of Public health expenditure (split by Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians) as part of its <i>Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i> report.</p> <p>Data are obtained for Commonwealth and state/territory government expenditure on public health programs at an aggregate level.</p> <p>However, the AIHW does not obtain information that would enable it to produce splits by Indigenous/non-Indigenous for each of the nine public health reporting categories, as this information is not available across all jurisdictions.</p> <p>Attempting to produce Indigenous expenditure estimates for the nine reporting categories would result in estimates not considered robust enough for publication and use by stakeholders.</p>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0560.1 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — benefit-paid pharmaceuticals

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government makes expenditure on pharmaceuticals provided outside of hospitals through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. This allows Medicare patients to purchase pharmacy prescription medications that have been approved under the scheme at a standard subsidised price.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 503 and 599.

Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — benefit-paid pharmaceuticals is a sub-category of pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances (GPC 0560).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for benefit-paid pharmaceuticals are:

- the demand for PBS and RPBS medications in the Australian community
- the cost of subsidising PBS and RPBS medications as part of the programs (and patient contributions to the cost of supplying the pharmaceutical)
- whether a patent is held for a specific pharmaceutical (if a patent has expired, then it is possible for generic versions of the pharmaceutical to enter the market and lower costs of supply)
- the number of approved pharmaceuticals included on the PBS and RPBS lists
- operational and administrative costs associated with running the schemes
- whether competition exists in the pharmaceuticals market (branded and generic pharmaceuticals), and
- standards and regulations legislated by the Commonwealth Government.

Patient contributions — Under the PBS, there is a maximum cost for a pharmaceutical benefit item at a pharmacy for general patients and concessional patients. The remainder is paid by the Government.

General patients who reached the Safety Net threshold and have a Safety Net concession card only pay the standard concessional patient contribution for PBS items.

Concessional patients who reach the Safety Net threshold and have a Safety Net entitlement card receive PBS items for free. The concessional Safety Net threshold also applies to gold, white, or orange card holders under the RPBS.

The patient contribution rates are usually adjusted on 1 January each year.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measure data source

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for medical services is taken from data obtained in Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII). The AIHW derives estimates of expenditure on benefit-paid pharmaceuticals for Indigenous Australians using Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII) data to estimate prescription pharmaceuticals provided to them. This approach is an improvement on the methodology used in earlier reports and was first introduced in the AIHW's <i>Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2006-07</i> report.
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	The percentages of VII coverage, disaggregated by gender, state/territory and age group.
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0560.2 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Any government expenditure on medications and medical products that are not listed under the PBS or RPBS, such as complementary therapies that attract government funding, or supplies of medical products such as bandages outside of hospital, are considered as other medications.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 503 and 599.

Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications is a sub-category of pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances (GPC 0560).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of other medications is the patient demand for medications not listed under the PBS or RPBS (but are provided by government).

This cost driver is based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures:	<p>There is no service use measure recorded for other medications, as expenditure data for this category is directly obtained from jurisdictions. Data are provided to the AIHW from Commonwealth Government agencies (DoHA and DVA) and State and Territory agencies. Information is also sourced from the non-government sector (private health insurance, etc).</p> <p>While data is relatively robust for the Commonwealth and across the states and territories for some components of Other medication expenditure, it is difficult to accurately measure how much Indigenous Australians pay (in out-of-pocket terms) for over-the-counter medicines and for medical non-durables.</p>
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<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0560.3 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — aids and appliances

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian Government makes expenditure on aids and appliances used for health purposes and supplied in an ambulatory setting, such as glasses, hearing aids, wheel chairs and other medical prostheses (outside of those used in operations) through hospitals and the Medicare system. In some cases, State, Territory and community organisations may also contribute to providing these services.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 504.

Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — aids and appliances is a sub-category of pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances (GPC 0560).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on aids and appliances are:

- the demand for medical aids and appliances by patients
- the cost of medical professionals and other staff involved in the assessment and consultation with patients requiring medical aids and appliances, and
- ongoing support and evaluation of patients and other remedial activities associated with medical aids and appliances.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measure data source

Measure	Data source	Comments
Aids and appliances	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

Service use measures:	The service use measure for aids and appliances is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i> .
Indigenous status under-identification:	It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.
Service delivery cost differential:	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.

0570 Health research

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

There exists an extensive body of health research organisations in Australia, operating in the government, academic and not-for-profit sectors.

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) is Australia's primary health research institution operating at a national level. However, there are numerous smaller health research organisations located nationally, ranging from independent non-profit bodies to university research centres and hospital research programs.

A range of specific research institutions contribute to public health research efforts in Australia including centres which focus on women's and children's health, chronic illnesses and drugs and alcohol. State Government health departments also commonly employ their own in house research units.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 410 and 506.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers for health research are:

- commitments by health research organisations to undertake research that is aligned with *Closing the Gap* policy initiatives of the Australian Government and State/Territory governments and other policy settings
- research organisations' bids and applications for health research funding for Indigenous health and the success of their applications (given other health research priorities), and
- the prevalence and extent of health related conditions amongst Indigenous Australians, where health related research would provide significant improvements in alleviating these conditions (these conditions may be observed to a lesser extent amongst the non-Indigenous population).

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Health research	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for health research is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i>.</p> <p>Data on health research is provided to the AIHW at the Commonwealth, State/Territory and non-government level. Information is sourced from DoHA (grants to the NHMRC), DVA, grants to universities, state/territory jurisdictions and the non-government sector.</p> <p>The AIHW then undertakes a process of determining the most appropriate way to apportion total health research expenditure for Indigenous health related research.</p>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	<p>It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.</p>
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	<p>It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.</p>

0590 Health administration nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

A number of national bodies operate to administer health policy and regulation of services. For example, the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care — which receives expenditure from all levels of government — exists to improve safety and quality in the Australian health care system. In addition, the Australian Medical Council works as an independent body to promote standards in medical education and training.

Administrative bodies also operate at the State level to investigate, plan, research and conduct health services within the jurisdiction.

Other administrative activities of this nature would be incorporated into individual health programs, for which jurisdictional health departments take responsibility. For this reason they will not be separately identified as health administration.

The AIHW map services in this category to NMDS codes 505, 488, 499, 588 and 599.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on health administration are:

- the number of people covered by the scheme, program, etc
- the level of complexity of the scheme/programs operations
- operational and administration of schemes/programs
- changes to schemes and programs as a result of policy changes, and
- costs involved in developing and maintaining systems to support the schemes/programs.

These cost drivers are based on development and research undertaken by the AIHW for the Expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reports.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Health administration not elsewhere classified	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on <i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i> (Cat. no. HWE 48)	An overview of how the AIHW method has been adapted for the Indigenous Expenditure Report, and the service use measures, under-identification, and cost differential factors provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix E.

AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure used to calculate health administration not elsewhere classified is the <i>Indigenous proportion of resident population</i>.</p> <p>The AIHW obtains information on health administration not elsewhere classified from a number of sources, such as the expenditure on administration by the Australian Taxation Office on managing the 30 per cent health insurance rebate and expenditure on administration of health funds by private health insurance companies.</p> <p>The AIHW classifies a proportion of this expenditure as expenditure for Indigenous Australians based on population proportions and other information obtained from data suppliers that is able to directly identify administration expenses, which can be directly related to the administration of Indigenous health programs.</p>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	<p>It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.</p>
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	<p>It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.</p>

GPC 06
SOCIAL SECURITY
AND WELFARE

0610 Social security

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government provides a range of income support payments to individuals and families to ensure they maintain an adequate means of support. There are six broad categories of social security:

- benefits to veterans' (ex-service personnel and their dependents)
- permanent disability benefits
- old age benefits
- unemployment benefits
- family and child benefits
- concessions and allowances to low-income earners.

Concessions and allowances to low-income can also include a range of price concession programs provided by State and Territory governments. For example, energy concessions (including gas and electricity services) and municipal property charges concessions (including council rates and stamp duty).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on social security payments provided by the Australian Government are the number of people that receive the benefit and the level of benefit paid to the individual and/or family.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on State and Territory government expenditure on social security are the number of people that qualify to receive government concessions and allowances and the level of benefit provided.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Recipients of veterans' benefits	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	
Recipients of permanent disability benefits	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	
Recipients of old age benefits	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	
Recipients of unemployment benefits	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	
Recipients of family and child benefits	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	
Australian Government concession card holders	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	For concessions and allowances expenditure

0621.1 Child care services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Child care services is a sub-category of welfare services (GPC 0621).

Australian, State and Territory governments provide services that support the care and development of young children. Both levels of government help fund services, provide information and advice to parents and service providers, and help plan, set and maintain operating standards.

The expenditure of Australian, State and Territory governments on child care services can be grouped under three categories:

- *subsidies for child care services* — the Australian Government provides child care subsidy programs, which are payments made directly to families or to child care providers
- *child care industry regulation and support* — governments also provide child care industry regulation and support services that are designed to promote a high standard of child care
- *government owned and operated child care centres* — child care services are generally owned and operated by religious, private for-profit, community based, charity or local government providers. State and territory governments also own and operate some child care facilities.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on child care services are the number of children receiving each type of child care service, the average hour of care per child for each type of child care service and the level of subsidy provided per hour for each type of child care service.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Children enrolled in approved child care services	DEEWR <i>Australian Government Childcare Provider Survey</i> (unpublished)	

0621.2 Child protection and out-of-home care services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Child protection and out-of-home care services is a sub-category of welfare services (GPC 0621). Child protection services are provided to protect children and/or young people aged 0–17 years who are at risk of harm within their families, or whose families do not have the capacity to protect them. Child protection services can be grouped under four categories:

- *child protection notifications* — State and Territory departments with responsibility for child protection are notified of concerns about the wellbeing of children
- *child protection investigations and substantiations* — the investigation process determines whether the notification is substantiated or not substantiated
- *child protection intervention* — including one or more of: referral to other services; supervision and support; an application to court; or placement in out-of-home care
- *care and protection orders* — usually a last resort, recourse to the court may take place at any point in the child protection investigation process. The types of order available vary across jurisdictions and may include guardianship or custody orders, supervisory orders and interim and temporary orders.

Out-of-home care is one of a range of services provided to families and children where there is a need to provide safe care for a child. The services are intended to place a child in out-of-home care only if this will improve the outcome for the child and only when it is not possible to support and protect the child within their family home. If it is necessary to remove the child from his or her home, then placement with the wider family or community is sought where possible, particularly in the case of Indigenous children.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on child protection and out-of-home care services are the number of children entering the child protection system, their location, and the complexity of their cases. The complexity of child protection cases relates to the seriousness of the protection case, language, and previous interactions with the child protection system.

The cost of providing out-of-home care to Indigenous children may also be higher due to the government's desire to place Indigenous children with Indigenous families.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Child protection investigations	AIHW <i>Child protection Australia</i> (Cat. no. CWS 35)	Table 2.10
Children receiving out-of-home care services	AIHW <i>Child protection Australia</i> (Cat. no. CWS 35)	Table 3.8

0621.3 General family and youth support services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

General family and youth support services is a sub-category of welfare services (GPC 0621).

General family and youth support services can be grouped under four categories:

- *family support* — a range of services that are typically associated with the identification of family needs, provision of support and diversionary services, some counselling, and actively linking the family to support networks
- *intensive family support* — a range of services that are typically associated with provision of therapeutic and in-home supports (such as counselling and mediation), modelling of positive parenting strategies, referrals to intensive support services, advocacy services, and intensive support for a family in a residential setting
- *child support payments* — the Child Support Agency includes activities related to child support payments for separated parents. Key activities include registering cases, assessing the level of child support payable, collecting child support payments, and providing information for parents
- *homeless persons' assistance for young people* — provides transitional supported accommodation, counselling, advocacy, links to housing, and outreach support.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on family support (including intensive family support) and homeless persons' assistance for young people services relate to the number of people receiving general family and youth support services, their location, and the complexity of their cases (which can relate to the degree of support required).

The key cost drivers of expenditure on child support services relate to the number of people entering the child support system and the level of child support payments being administered.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
People receiving intensive family support	AIHW Intensive Family Support Services Australia data collection (unpublished data)	
Recipients of child support payments	Australian Government Child support administrative data (unpublished)	
Young Supported Accommodation Assistance Program recipients	AIHW <i>Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP</i> (Cat. no. HOU 190)	Table A.1

0622 Welfare services for the aged

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

When determining the need (and related funding) for aged care services, the Australian Government uses age as a proxy for likely demand for services:

- non-Indigenous Australians — the population of people aged 70 years or over is used as a proxy for the population cohort that is most likely to need aged care services
- Indigenous Australians — the population of people aged 50 years or over is used, because Indigenous Australians often require aged care support at a younger age.

The services of Australian governments can be grouped under four broad categories:

- *support services for the aged* — programs that promote the health and participation of older Australians in the community, and programs that support and regulate the aged care industry.
- *Home and community care (HACC) for the aged* — services that provide practical assistance to enable frail older people to continue living in, or to return to, the community
- *community aged care services* — services to enable elderly frail people to remain in their own homes as an alternative to residential care. Current services available in Australia include:
 - Community Aged Care Packages — provided by the Australian Government via subsidies paid directly to approved providers
 - Extended Aged Care at Home — offers coordinated, managed and individually tailored care to assist frail aged people with complex care needs to stay in their own homes as an alternative to high level residential care
 - Flexible Aged Care — aged care services that enable Indigenous Australians to access culturally appropriate home care services as close as possible to their communities.
- *Residential aged care services* — residential care services for older people are provided on the basis of the frailty or functional disability of the recipients as distinct from specific age criteria. Residential aged care is predominantly financed and regulated by the Australian Government, through subsidies paid directly to approved care providers, which are generally owned and operated by religious, private for-profit, community based, charity and local government providers. State and territory governments also own and operate some residential aged care facilities.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The cost driver for support services for the aged is the size of the aged population requiring support.

The costs of all other welfare services for the aged are driven by the same factors. These are: the number of people receiving the respective service; the service mix provided to each recipient (that is, the specific level of each service component that makes up the total service package); and the average cost to government for these services. Average costs are determined by:

- the level of care required/provided
 - the provision of culturally appropriate care
 - the capacity of each recipient to pay for their own care
 - the geographic and physical location of services.
-

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident aged population (Non-Indigenous Australians aged 70 years or over and Indigenous Australians aged 50 years or over)	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	
HACC recipients	DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set	
People receiving community aged care services	<i>AIHW Aged Care Packages in the Community 2007-08</i> (Cat. no. AGE 60)	Table 3.8
People receiving residential aged care services	<i>AIHW Residential Aged Care in Australia</i> (Cat. no. AGE 56)	

0623 Welfare services for people with disability

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Welfare services for people with disability are provided on the basis of functional disability of the recipients. The determination of functional disability and need (and who makes the determination) is dependant on the welfare program.

Welfare services for people with disability can be grouped under four categories:

- *accommodation support* — services that support a person with disability to remain in their existing accommodation, or to move to more suitable or appropriate accommodation. Including group homes, attendant/personal care, special residential facilities, and in home support
- *community support* — services that support a person with disability to live in a non institutional setting, such as therapy support, behaviour/specialist intervention and counselling
- *community access* — services to provide opportunities for people with disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence. People who do not attend school, or who are not employed full time, are the main users of these services. The category includes learning and life skills development and recreation programs
- *other disability support* — respite, employment, advocacy, information, research, and training.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The cost drivers for all forms of disability support are dependant on the number of people with disability receiving government support or access programs (as either accommodation, community or other support), the service mix provided to these recipients, the location of accommodation support and the extent of care required by recipients.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Recipients of accommodation support	AIHW <i>Disability support services 2007-08: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement</i> (Cat. no. DIS 56)	
Recipients of community support	AIHW <i>Disability support services 2007-08: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement</i> (Cat. no. DIS 56)	
Recipients of community access	AIHW <i>Disability support services 2007-08: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement</i> (Cat. no. DIS 56)	
Recipients of other disability support	AIHW <i>Disability support services 2007-08: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement</i> (Cat. no. DIS 56)	

0629 Welfare services nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Welfare services not elsewhere classified can be grouped under six categories:

- *Indigenous advancement programs* — general or whole of community Indigenous support
- *superannuation support programs* — the Australian Government Superannuation Co-contribution Scheme makes a financial contribution to low income earners' superannuation accounts
- *homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth* — provides transitional supported accommodation, health, employment, and counselling services
- *financial assistance and concessions* — price concessions to people with special needs, where eligibility does not include an income test
- *community welfare and support* — welfare and support programs covering areas such as support for women (as provided by the SA Office for Women), citizenship, and social cohesion
- *tax bonus* — one off payments related to the Australian Government global financial crisis stimulus bonus for working families package.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The main cost driver for Indigenous advancement programs is the number of Indigenous Australians.

For superannuation support, costs are driven by the number of people eligible for superannuation support programs, as well as the level of assistance provided.

Costs of homeless persons' assistance are driven by the number of people (other than youth) receiving homeless persons' assistance, as well as the average cost of assistance.

Costs of financial assistance and concessions are driven by the number of people receiving assistance, as well as the average cost of assistance.

The main cost driver for community welfare and support is the resident population.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Census population that qualify for super co-contribution	ABS <i>Census of Population and Housing</i> (Cat. no. 2940)	Gross individual income (weekly) by Indigenous status
Recipients of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (other than young recipients)	AIHW <i>Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP</i> (Cat. no. HOU 190)	

Australian government concession card holders	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	
Resident population	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	
Census population that qualify for the tax bonus	<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing</i> (Cat. no. 2940)	Gross individual income (weekly) by Indigenous status

0690 Social security and welfare nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Social security and welfare services not elsewhere classified are predominantly provided by the Australian Government, which includes Centrelink — which delivers social security payments and related services.

Some states and territories also have expenditure on social security and welfare services not elsewhere classified. For example victims of crime programs — payments and services provided by the government and external providers to support victims in their recovery from the impacts of crime.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The main cost drivers of expenditure on social security and welfare not elsewhere classified are the number of people eligible for social security support, and the location of those individuals who receive social security assistance.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Australian government concession card holders	Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)	

GPC 07
HOUSING AND
COMMUNITY
AMENITIES

0711 Housing

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, government expenditure on housing is mainly in the areas of:

- *home purchase and home ownership assistance* — assistance to make home ownership achievable (typically for first home buyers) through grants and concessions
- *rental market assistance* — assistance to people in the private rental market, which include one-off or ongoing payments to support households to meet rental payments, relocation costs, and bond guarantees. For example, the Australian Government Commonwealth Rent Assistance Scheme.

State and territory governments also provide for tenancy legislation, regulation, and private rental assistance

- *social housing*:
 - *public housing* — dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation
 - *community housing* — rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that are at least partly subsidised by government
 - *Indigenous housing* — State owned housing targeted at Indigenous households and houses owned or leased and managed by Indigenous community housing organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.
- *defence housing* — housing for serving members of the Australian Defence Force and their families.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on home purchase assistance are the number of first home buyers, the number of applications approved, and the level of assistance provided. This data is not available by Indigenous status so the number of dwellings identified as 'being purchased' is used as a proxy.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on housing rental assistance are the number of households receiving rent assistance and the level of rental assistance provided.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on social housing are the stock of social housing, and the cost of administration, provision, support and operation, per dwelling.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on defence housing are the number of serving members of the Australian Defence Force that require housing, the size of their families, and the location of that housing. It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Dwellings being purchased	<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing (Cat. no. 2940)</i>	Census tables for tenure type and landlord type by dwelling structure by Indigenous status of household
Households receiving rental assistance	Jurisdiction's administrative data	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, ACT, NT
Households that rent social housing	<i>AIHW Public Rental Housing 2008-09 (Cat. no. HOU 218)</i>	Table 1.1
Resident population	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	For defence housing

0712 Aboriginal community development

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments aim to build partnerships with Indigenous communities to deliver programs and services that meet the needs of Indigenous Australians, primarily in remote communities. Aboriginal community development includes programs that support reconciliation, Indigenous advisory councils, and research.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Expenditure on Aboriginal community development is assumed to be solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

0719 Other community development

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, governments share responsibility for providing programs that support regional development, urban renewal and systems for land use, and planning and urban design.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

A key cost driver of expenditure on other community development is the location of the communities that are being developed. However, given the range of services provided by government under other community development, it is difficult to link costs closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0721 Aboriginal community water supply

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, the State and Territory governments are responsible for the operation of water supply systems and research into the conservation, collection and purification of water in remote Indigenous communities. Expenditure on Aboriginal community water supply occurs in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Expenditure on Aboriginal community water supply is assumed to be solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

0729 Other water supply

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Expenditure on other water supply can be categorised as either:

- industry regulation and support — in Australia, State and Territory governments are responsible for the management and regulation of freshwater resources, including domestic water supply, and related public health issues
- community service obligations (excluding household concessions) — access to water services is essential for maintaining a basic standard of living. As a consequence, water retailers are sometimes required to provide services to some customers in a manner that the retailer may not choose if acting on a purely commercial basis. The government compensates water retailers for their community service obligations, which may include:
 - *universal service access* — for example, providing services to locations where the full cost of infrastructure can not be recovered because of low service density
 - *universal price maintenance* — for example, to maintain price parity between urban and rural customers.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on regulation and support services to the water industry can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users. Therefore, it is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on the water industry's community service obligations are the number of people that receive discounted water and the value of the discount received.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	For industry regulation and support
Resident population targeted by the community service obligation	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	For community service obligations

0731 Aboriginal community sanitation services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments administer and regulate the collection and disposal of household garbage, the collection, treatment and disposal of sewerage, and urban stormwater drainage in Indigenous communities.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Expenditure on Aboriginal community sanitation services is assumed to be solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

0739 Other sanitation and protection of the environment

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide programs to protect and conserve the environment, respond to climate change and regulate, and manage natural resources (such as forests and marine ecosystems). State and territory governments also monitor environmental quality and provide programs to manage and reduce household and industry waste.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on other sanitation and protection of the environment are numerous. Given the range of services provided by government in this category, it is difficult to link costs closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0791 Aboriginal community amenities

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Community amenities include street lighting and other small constructions (such as public toilets, pedestrian malls, bus shelters, and water fountains).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on Aboriginal community amenities is the number of people in Aboriginal communities.

Expenditure on Aboriginal community amenities is solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

0799 Other community amenities

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Community amenities include street lighting and other small constructions (such as public toilets, pedestrian malls, bus shelters, and water fountains).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on other community amenities are numerous and include the location of the community and the population that lives and visits the community. Given the range of services provided by government under other community amenities, it is difficult to link costs closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 08
RECREATION
AND CULTURE

0811 National parks and wildlife

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide programs to conserve a range of habitats and species, and preserve and maintain historic buildings as part of the national estate.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

A key cost driver of expenditure on national parks and wildlife is the number of visitors to national parks. However, national parks and wildlife are preserved and maintained for all Australians.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	.

0819 Recreation facilities and services nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, State and Territory governments regulate recreational facilities and services, such as recreational parks and gardens, sporting grounds, the gaming and racing industries, and establish sport institutes and authorities that manage facilities. The Australian Government also provides sport and recreation programs, and supports teams and sporting events through the Australian Sports Commission.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on recreation facilities and services not elsewhere classified are as varied as the facilities and services they include. As a consequence, the cost drivers can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	.

0820 Cultural facilities and services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments provide programs that support cultural development and the arts industry. Programs include provision for botanical gardens, public libraries, facilities for creative and performing arts, museums, and art galleries.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on cultural facilities and services are as varied as the facilities and services they include. As a consequence, the cost drivers can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	.

0830 Broadcasting and film production

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government provides broadcasting services, such as the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Special Broadcasting Service Corporation and licenses community television on a trial basis. State and territory governments also provide programs that support the film and television industry.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on broadcasting and film production are the broadcasting and film audience. However, broadcasting services and films are provided for all Australians.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	.

0890 Recreation and culture nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory government expenditure related to recreation and culture services not elsewhere classified should be allocated to either *national parks and wildlife* (GPC 0811), *recreational facilities and services nec* (GPC 0819), *cultural facilities and services* (GPC 0820), or *broadcasting and film production* (GPC 0830).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The services provided by government in this category can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	.

GPC 09

FUEL AND ENERGY

0911 Gas

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Gas industry programs and services can be categorised as either:

- *industry regulation and support* — the Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of regulation and support services to the gas industry
- *community service obligations (excluding household concessions)* — access to gas services is essential for maintaining a basic standard of living. As a consequence, gas retailers are sometimes required to provide services to some customers in a manner that the retailer may not choose if acting on a purely commercial basis. The government compensates gas retailers for their community service obligations, which may include:
 - *universal service access* — for example, providing services to locations where the full cost of infrastructure can not be recovered because of low service density
 - *universal price maintenance* — for example, to maintain price parity between urban and rural customers.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on regulation and support services to the gas industry can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users. Therefore, it is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on the gas industry's community service obligations are the number of people that receive discounted gas and the value of the discount received.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	For industry regulation and support
Resident population targeted by the community service obligation	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	

0919 Fuel affairs and services nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Government services and programs can be categorised as either:

- *industry regulation and support* — the Australian, State and Territory governments regulate and support the coal, petroleum, nuclear and other industries (excluding gas).
- *fuel subsidies* — the Australian Government and Queensland Government offer fuel subsidy schemes. The Australian Government scheme is in the form of tax rebates to eligible businesses. The Queensland government scheme provides a rebate to fuel retailers, reducing the price of fuel for all Queensland road users — the Queensland scheme was abolished from 1 July 2009.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on fuel industry regulation and support are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users. Therefore, it is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on fuel subsidies for eligible businesses and/or households are the number of people that receive discounted fuel and the value of the discount received. It is difficult to identify the numbers of people that receive discounted fuel and its value, therefore it is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0921 Aboriginal community electricity services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, only the Northern Territory Government provides Aboriginal community electricity services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Expenditure on Aboriginal community electricity services is assumed to be solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

0922 Other electricity

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Expenditure on other electricity can be categorised as either:

- *industry regulation and support* — the Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of regulation and support services to the electricity industries
- community service obligations (excluding household concessions) — access to electricity services is essential for maintaining a basic standard of living. As a consequence, electricity retailers are sometimes required to provide services to some customers in a manner that the retailer may not choose if acting on a purely commercial basis. The government compensates electricity retailers for their community service obligations, which may include:
 - *universal service access* — for example, providing services to locations where the full cost of infrastructure can not be recovered because of low service density
 - *universal price maintenance* — for example, to maintain price parity between urban and rural customers.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on regulation and support services to the electricity industry can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users. Therefore, it is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on the electricity industry's community service obligations are the number of people that receive discounted electricity and the value of the discount received.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	For industry regulation and support
Resident population targeted by the community service obligation	<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)</i>	

0929 Other energy

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of regulation and support services to other energy industries other than electricity. This mainly relates to the production of heat in the form of steam, hot water or hot air such as solar heat not used for the generation of electricity.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on other energy services not elsewhere classified are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

0990 Fuel and energy nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of regulation and support services to the fuel and energy industries.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on fuel and energy services not elsewhere classified are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 10
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
FISHING AND HUNTING

1010 Agriculture

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments undertake administrative, regulatory, planning, and management activities to support domestic agriculture. State and territory departments often work in conjunction with local government or community organisations to administer agricultural programs.

Agricultural programs include land and water resources management, support schemes, research and extension services, and financial support schemes such as export enhancement measures designed to increase the competitiveness of Australian agricultural products.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on agriculture are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1020 Forestry, fishing and hunting

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Forestry

In Australia, State and Territory governments provide for forest management. They also work with the Australian Government and forest industries on developing forest policy. Fire fighting and protection services delivered to forests in non-urban areas are included as expenditure on forestry.

Fishing

Generally, the Australian Government provides for the majority of commercial fishing management, with State and Territory departments assuming responsibility for recreational fishing.

Hunting

State and territory authorities oversee hunting activities, including permits issued to licensed hunters and provision of information to the public on legal hunting guidelines.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on forestry, fishing and hunting are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 11
MINING AND MINERAL
RESOURCES OTHER THAN
FUELS; MANUFACTURING;
AND CONSTRUCTION

1110 Mining and mineral resources other than fuels

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of regulatory and support services to the mining industries.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on mining and mineral resources other than fuels are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1120 Manufacturing

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of industry regulatory and support services to the manufacturing industry.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on manufacturing are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1130 Construction

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of industry regulatory and support services to the construction industry.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on construction are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1211 Aboriginal community road transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide a range of regulation, support, and operation of road transport affairs and services in Indigenous communities across Australia.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on Aboriginal community road transport services is the number of people in Aboriginal communities.

Expenditure on Aboriginal community road transport services is solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

1212 Road maintenance

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide for three broad categories of road maintenance services:

- *servicing and operating road system* — such as, maintenance, repairs and operating charges for traffic signals and street lighting
- *road pavement and shoulder maintenance* — such as, routine maintenance of roadways and shoulders
- *bridge maintenance and rehabilitation* — such as, bridge repairs.

In practice, the Australian, State and Territory governments also contribute expenditure to local roads maintenance.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on road maintenance are the number and type of roads.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1213 Road rehabilitation

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide for the rehabilitation of failed road pavements to existing standards to improve ride quality and/or correct pavement shape, including the provision of a wearing course.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on road rehabilitation are the number and type of roads.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.:

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1214 Road construction

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide for the extensions or improvements of existing roadways and bridges, building new roadways and bridges, land acquisition, and earthworks.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on road construction are the number and type of roads constructed.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1215 Road transport nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide programs that improve road safety and traffic. This category also includes miscellaneous road transport activities, services and programs that can not be classified elsewhere (such as, vehicle registration, driver licensing, and enforcement of heavy vehicle regulations and so on).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on road transport services not elsewhere classified are varied. As a consequence, the cost drivers can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1221 Aboriginal community water transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide a range of regulation, support, and operation of water transport facilities services in Indigenous communities across Australia

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on Aboriginal community water transport services is the number of people in Aboriginal communities.

Expenditure on Aboriginal community water transport services is solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, would be no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure required.

1222 Urban water transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide urban water transport services through passenger ferries, as well as maritime regulation and safety services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on urban water transport services is the number of urban water transport service users.

As water transport services are available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the urban population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Major city resident population (Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, Soth East Qld for Qld)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1223 Non-urban water transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Ferries

The Australian, State and Territory governments subsidise non-urban passenger ferries services, which are generally operated by private providers or government trading enterprises. For example, the Spirit of Tasmania services provided by the Tasmanian government owned TT Line.

Operation of non urban water transport ports

The Australian, State and Territory governments subsidise non-urban water transport ports, which are generally operated by private providers or government trading enterprises. For example, the Port Melbourne Corporation.

Water transport regulation and safety services

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide maritime regulation and safety services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on non-urban water transport services is the number of non-urban water transport service users.

As non-urban water transport services are available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the non-urban population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Other than major city resident population (Other than <i>Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1231 Urban rail transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Urban rail services operate in all Australian capital cities except for Canberra and Hobart. These services are usually contracted out to private operators, who may also undertake construction activities on urban rail networks. Expenditure on administration, planning, and regulation of these operators is normally carried out by transport departments and authorities in each jurisdiction.

Governments provide rail concession entitlements to eligible groups through direct payments to the transport provider, which are then passed on to the service user in the form of a subsidised fare.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on urban rail transport services is the number of urban rail transport service users.

As urban rail transport services are available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the urban population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Major city resident population (Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, Soth East Qld for Qld)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1232 Non-urban rail transport freight services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments have made considerable investments in enhancing non-urban rail infrastructure for the purposes of rail freight. Included in these investments is Australian Government expenditure on the non-urban rail component of the Nation Building Program.

Also included as expenditure under this category are schemes that act to protect the non-urban rail industry through government regulation.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on non-urban rail transport freight transport services is the number of non-urban rail transport freight service users.

As non-urban rail transport freight services are available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the non-urban population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Other than major city resident population (Other than <i>Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1233 Non-urban rail transport passenger services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of regulation, support and operation of non-urban rail transport passenger facilities services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on non-urban rail transport passenger services is the number of non-urban rail transport passengers.

As non-urban rail transport passenger services are available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the non-urban population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Other than major city resident population (Other than <i>Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, South East Qld for Qld</i>)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1241 Aboriginal community air transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide a range of regulation, support, and operation of air transport facilities and services in Indigenous communities across Australia. Including programs that enable remote Indigenous communities to access essential goods and services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Expenditure on Aboriginal community air transport services is assumed to be solely provided to Indigenous Australians. As such, all expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific. Accordingly, there is no mainstream expenditure for this category, and no apportionment between Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure is required.

1249 Other air transport services

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Government services include activities such as:

- airport planning, development and land use
- airport insurance compliance
- airport environment and building control regulation
- payment of government rates and taxes.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on other air transport services is the number of other air transport users.

As other air transport services are available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1250 Pipelines

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Governments provide services in relation to pipelines, which transport resources from their source, to wholesalers and retailers.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on pipelines are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1281 Multi-mode urban transport

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Multi-mode urban transport is a public transport system that incorporates different modes of transportation under the same network. For example, in Victoria, several different service providers operate under the same network. Combined networks such as these operate throughout Australia.

Transport departments, ticketing authorities, and the public transport ombudsman in each jurisdiction have a role in maintaining, regulating, supporting and promoting multi-mode urban transport systems.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost driver of expenditure on multi-mode urban transport is the number of multi-mode urban transport users.

As multi-mode urban transport is available for use by the wider population, the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the urban population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Major city resident population (Inner regional for Tas, outer regional for NT, Soth East Qld for Qld)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1289 Other transport nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Other transport services not elsewhere classified include government services and programs that are not road, rail, or air transportation. For example, expenditure on the development of alternative transportation methods such as the Victorian Cycling Strategy, or initiatives to increase the number of taxi services available to the community.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on other transport services not elsewhere classified are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1290 Communications

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government's Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy is responsible for development of policies and programs for enhancing Australia's broadband and communications.

Other key agencies involved in providing administrative, regulatory and supporting services to the Australian communications sector. For example the Australian Communications and Media Authority, which is responsible for the regulation of broadcasting, radio communications, telecommunications and online content nationwide.

The Australian Government also provides policy and support for postal services.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on communications are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 13
OTHER ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

1310 Storage, saleyards and markets

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Government expenditure on activities relating to storage, saleyards and markets is minimal.

Services may include the operation of storage facilities for customs and border control and licensing and inspection of rural saleyards (for livestock and fresh produce).

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on storage, saleyards and markets services are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1320 Tourism and area promotion

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian Government's Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism is responsible for administrative activity and regulation regarding the promotion of Australia for tourism purposes. In addition, Tourism Australia takes on promotional activities, research and tourism industry reporting.

At the state, territory and local levels, governments provide services such as:

- tourist bureaus and information centres
- caravan parks and caravan areas
- liaison with local industry bodies to assist in local tourism promotion.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on tourism and area promotion are mainly associated with industry factors (for example, the size of the tourism market). As such, this category can not, by definition, be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1331 Vocational training

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments are involved in vocational training policy development and delivery, with providers regulated through the Australian Quality Training Framework. The training market includes public and private providers who compete for clients and training funds.

Each State and Territory has its own training authority that administers vocational education and training. Their role includes the registration of training organisations, accreditation of courses and regulation of registered training and group training organisations.

The Australian Government provides vocational training primarily through the Australian apprenticeship programs.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on vocational training are the number of students enrolled in each course, the average hours of study per student, and the level of government expenditure for each type of course.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Students enrolled in vocational training	NCVER Apprentices and trainees collection	

1339 Other labour and employment affairs

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Government activities that aim to facilitate a strong institutional framework for the labour market and to promote employment, including:

- *industrial relations* — regulation in the areas of occupational health and safety, anti-discrimination advocacy services, worker's compensation, trading hours, payment for work on public holidays and long service leave. These activities are conducted by workplace relations bodies such as Fair Work Australia
- *labour market assistance* — services and programs that encourage and assist jobseekers to prepare for and take up work, through the provision of work placement, job networks, training opportunities and related support services
- *immigration* — the Australian Government is responsible for the permanent migration program, which has an economic migration stream. This stream seeks to address existing and emerging skill shortages.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on industrial relations are the number of people in general employment.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on labour market assistance are the number of people participating in specific employment programs, the program location, and the average level of government support.

The key cost drivers of expenditure on immigration are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users. It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Comments
Employed people (industrial relations)	ABS <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008</i> (Cat. no. 4714.0)	Table 3
People receiving employment program assistance (labour market assistance)	Jurisdictions' administrative data	NSW, Australian Government
Resident population (immigration)	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1390 Other economic affairs nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

Includes the administration, regulation, promotion, research, operation, licensing and general business support activities that promote the efficient operations of markets, and facilitate a vibrant, competitive, growing and sustainable economy. Examples of services provided in Australia include

- consumer interest and protection affairs (for example, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission)
- licensing, sales practices and labelling
- regulation of weights and measures
- liquor licensing.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on other economic affairs services not elsewhere classified are varied and can not be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

GPC 14
OTHER PURPOSES

1410 Public debt transactions

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, general government departments/agencies have limited financial independence. Public debt transactions are generally handled by a central financing authority and include activities such as:

- *public debt raisings* — such as the issue of government bonds
- *public debt servicing* — such as the payment of interest and other administrative costs
- *nominal superannuation interest expenditure* — nominal superannuation interest expenditure represents the notional borrowing cost of the Australian, State and Territory governments of benefits that are not fully funded.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

As an interim approach, the Steering Committee has estimated the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure on the basis of Indigenous share of the population for all jurisdictions. The Steering Committee will undertake further development in this area for future reports.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1420 General purpose inter-government transactions

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

In Australia, general purpose grants are made between different levels of government to support their ongoing operations. These grants are not tied to the delivery of a particular service.

Inter-government transactions usually occur:

- from the Australian Government to State and Territory governments — such as the distribution of GST revenues
- from the Australian Government to local governments
- from State and Territory governments to local governments.

For the purposes of the Indigenous Expenditure Report, transactions between the jurisdictions must be consolidated to avoid the double counting of expenditure.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on general purpose inter-government transactions are mainly associated with population related factors (for example, the size of the population within each jurisdiction). However, grants are generally adjusted based on principles of horizontal fiscal equalization. The CGC notes that under the principle, each state should be given the capacity to provide the average standard of state-type public services, assuming that it does so at an average level of operational efficiency and makes an average effort to raise revenue from its own sources.

Given that expenditure in this category can not, by definition, be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users as it is expenditure related to the operation of government, it is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1430 Natural disaster relief

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

The Australian, State and Territory governments provide a range of financial assistance and services to Australians following natural disasters.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on natural disaster relief are associated with population factors (for example, the number of people living in natural disaster prone areas) and non-population related factors (for example, the number and size of each natural disaster). Expenditure in this category can not, by definition, be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users as it is a collectively consumed service.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

1490 Other purposes nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

6 July 2010

Service description

This category contains expenditure on services that can not be allocated to any other category.

A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals).

Cost drivers

Expenditure in this category can not, by definition, be linked closely with a particular service area or cohort of service users.

It is assumed that the costs associated with this expenditure are driven by the population on a uniform basis.

Service use measures

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Resident population	ABS <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , June 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	

B Under-identification adjustment methods

This appendix provides a reference for the treatment of under-identification data for each data source. Alternate methods have been used to approximate Indigenous under-identification between jurisdictions, according to the level of identification information available for each data source. These methods are described in detail in chapter 4 of this manual.

The methods applied to under-identification data are:

1. *no further adjustment required* — The service use data has already been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification.
2. *estimated based on analysis* — Indigenous under-identification has been estimated, and is based on the available analysis.
3. *100 per cent non-Indigenous* — It is assumed that 100 per cent of the non-responses are non-Indigenous.
4. *same as known response distribution* — The unknown responses are distributed in the same proportions as the known responses.
5. *same as resident population distribution* — The unknown responses are distributed in the same proportions as the resident population.
6. *no adjustment* — Where the level of Indigenous non-response is unknown (or not published) or the level of under-identification has not been estimated, no adjustment to the Indigenous service use has been made (conceptually, this is equivalent to assuming that 100 per cent of the non-response is non-Indigenous).

The method used to adjust for under-identification for each service use measure data source for the 2010 Report is summarised in table B.1.

Table B.1 Under-identification adjustment method

<i>Service use data source</i>	<i>Method</i>
<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006 (Cat. no. 3238.0)</i>	Method 1
<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006 (Cat. no. 2068)</i>	Method 2
<i>ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (Cat. no. 4714.0)</i>	Method 6
<i>ABS Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0)</i>	Method 6
<i>AIHW Aged care packages in the community 2007-08 (Cat. no. AGE 60)</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Child Protection Australia (Cat. no. CWS 35)</i>	Method 5 (Tas) Method 4 (all other)
<i>AIHW Commonwealth, State and Territory Disability Agreement, NMDS</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07 (Cat. no. HWE 48)</i>	Method 2
<i>AIHW Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP, 2006-07 (Cat. no. HOU 190)</i>	Method 6
<i>AIHW Juvenile Justice in Australia 2007-08 (Cat. no. JUV 5)</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Public Rental Housing Summary 2008-09 (Cat. no. HOU 218)</i>	Method 6
<i>AIHW Residential aged care in Australia 2007-08 (Cat. no. AGE 58)</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Child Support Agency</i>	Method 6
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Centrelink</i>	Method 4
<i>CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection</i>	Method 4
<i>DEEWR Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (unpublished)</i>	Method 6
<i>DEEWR National Preschools Census</i>	Method 6
<i>DEEWR Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i>	Method 4
<i>DoHA Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set 2008-09</i>	Method 4
<i>NCVER Apprentices and Trainees (unpublished)</i>	Method 4
<i>NCVER Students and Courses 2008 (unpublished)</i>	Method 4
<i>SCRGSP Report on Government Services 2010 — correctional services</i>	Method 4
<i>SCRGSP Report on Government Services 2010 — Intensive family support services</i>	Method 6
<i>Indigenous Expenditure Report administrative data collection — rental assistance</i>	Method 4
<i>Indigenous Expenditure Report administrative data collection — enrolments at special schools</i>	Method 4
<i>Indigenous Expenditure Report administrative data collection — employment program assistance</i>	Method 4

C Cost differential adjustment methods

This appendix provides a reference for the treatment of cost differential data for each expenditure area (4-digit GPC).

For areas where it was difficult to identify a cost differential, a default assumption was applied (options *a* and *b*). Where more information was available, and jurisdictions were able to report a specific cost differential factor, the method of estimation has been identified according to the guidelines provided in chapter 5 (section 5.2). These guidelines detail the alternate methods that were applied to each data source:

- *no cost differential (option a)*
- *10 per cent cost differential (option b)*
- *administrative data that links costs to Indigenous/non-Indigenous users (option c)*

Government administrative systems might record the amount of expenditure made for each recipient of a government service. Where the Indigenous status of the recipients (and the type and level of payments or subsidies) are recorded, it may be possible to calculate the average payment made to Indigenous recipients compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the government service.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the quality of the administrative system and the identification of Indigenous clients

- *government funding and policy settings (option d)*

Government funding mechanisms might explicitly provide extra funding to government services provided to Indigenous Australians. In this instance it is appropriate to use funding weights as the cost differential, where this is reflective of the actual expenditure of government in providing services to Indigenous Australians. Where funding weights are used as cost differentials, jurisdictions are asked to report information explaining the basis of the funding weight and how this relates to Indigenous service provision.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the alignment between the government's funding mechanism and the actual delivery of services to Indigenous Australians

- *studies/analysis of service delivery cost drivers (option e)*

Governments might have empirical information that can be used to assess the relative cost of providing a particular government service to Indigenous Australians. Such analysis could look at the different cost drivers (such as location, time, level/type of service) and the Indigenous representation associated with each cost driver (for example, the number of Indigenous Australians receiving low cost services). This information can then be brought together to estimate the average government expenditure in providing services to Indigenous Australians compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the government service. If existing information is not available, governments could conduct a survey of their service providers to better understand their cost drivers, including the Indigenous status of the service users.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the quality of the overall analysis and, in particular, the appropriateness of any assumptions made within the analysis

- *proxies using cost differential information from similar exercises (option f)*

Governments might use cost differential data collected from similar exercises as a proxy for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on similarity between the two exercises and the quality/accuracy of the cost differential data originally estimated

- *surveys of expert opinion (option g)*

Governments may use surveys of local experts to estimate the cost differential data.

The reliability of this approach is dependant on the knowledge and expertise of the experts surveyed. Reliability may also be affected if the local experts have an incentive (or believe that there may be an incentive) to overestimate or underestimate the true cost differential ratio — for example, to obtain a more favourable budget allocation in future years.

Table C.1 Cost differential adjustment methods for General public services (GPC 01), Defence (GPC 02), and Public order and safety(GPC 03)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
General public services									
0110 Govt superannuation benefits	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0190 Other general public services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Defence									
0200 Defence	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Public order and safety									
0311 Police services	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e	a
0312 Fire protection services	b	a	b	a	a	a	c	a	a
0320.1 Criminal courts services	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e	a
0320.2 Other courts and legal services	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	a	a
0330.1 Juvenile corrective institutions	b	a	b	b	e	a	c	e	a
0330.2 Other prisons & corrective services	b	a	b	b	e	a	c	g	a
0390 Other public order and safety	c	a	b	b	a	a	c	g	a

Table C.2 Cost differential adjustment methods for Education (GPC 04)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Primary and secondary education									
0411 Primary education	b	a	b	b	a	b	d	e	a
0412 Secondary education	b	a	b	c	a	c	d	e	b
0419 Primary & secondary education nec	b	a	b	c	a, g	c	d	b, g	b
Tertiary education									
0421 University education	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	b	b
0422 Technical and further education	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	e	b
0429 Tertiary education nec	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	g	b
Preschool education and education not definable by level									
0431 Preschool education	b	a	b	c	b	c	d	e	b
0432 Special education	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	g	b
0439 Other educ. not definable by level	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	b	b
Other education									
0411 Transportation of non-urban students	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	b	b
0449 Transportation of other students	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	b	b
0490 Education nec	b	a	b	c	b	b	d	b	b

Table C.3 Cost differential adjustment methods for Health (GPC 04)^a

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Acute care institutions									
0511 Admitted patient services in ACIs	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0512 Non-admitted patient services in ACIs	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0520 Mental health institutions	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0530 Nursing homes for the aged	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Community health services									
0541 Community mental health services	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0542 Patient transport	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0549.1 Medical services	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0549.2 Other health practitioners	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0549.3 Community health	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0549.4 Dental services	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Public health services									
0550 Public health services	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
0560.1 Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0560.2 Other medications	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0560.3 Aids and appliances	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Other health									
0570 Health research	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0590 Health administration nec	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e

^a The cost differential adjustment for Health for the Indigenous Expenditure Report were provided by the AIHW (appendix E).

Table C.4 Cost differential adjustment methods for Social security and welfare (GPC 06)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Social security									
0610 Social security	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	b	a
Welfare services									
0621.1 Child care services	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e	a
0621.2 Child protection & out-of-home care	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e	a
0621.3 General family & youth support	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e, f	a
0622 Welfare services for the aged	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e, f	a
0623 Welfare for people with a disability	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	e	a
0629 Welfare services nec	a, b	a	b	b	a	a	c	a, e, f	a
Social security and welfare nec									
0690 Social security and welfare nec	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	f	e

Table C.5 Cost differential adjustment methods for Housing and community amenities (GPC 07) and Recreation and culture (GPC 08)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Housing and community development									
0711 Housing	a	a	a, b	a, b	a	a	c	a, e	a
0712 Aboriginal community development	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	a
0719 Other community development	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	a	a
Water supply									
0721 Aboriginal community water supply	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	a
0729 Other water supply	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	a	a
Sanitation and protection of the environment									
0731 Aboriginal community sanitation services	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	a
0739 Other sanitation and protection of the environment nec	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	a	a
Other community amenities									
0791 Aboriginal community amenities	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	a
0799 Other community amenities	b	a	b	b	a	a	c	a	a
Recreation and culture									
0811 National parks and wildlife	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0819 Recreation facilities and services nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0820 Cultural facilities and services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0830 Broadcasting and film production	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0890 Recreation and culture nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Table C.6 Cost differential adjustment methods for Fuel and energy (GPC 09), Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (GPC 10), Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction (GPC 11)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Fuel and energy									
0911 Gas	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0919 Fuel affairs and services nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0921 Aboriginal community electricity serv.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0922 Other electricity	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0929 Other energy	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0990 Fuel and energy nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Table continued next page

Table C.6 Continued

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting									
1010 Agriculture	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1020 Forestry, fishing and hunting	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction									
1110 Mining & min. resources other than fuels	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1120 Manufacturing	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1130 Construction	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Table C.7 Cost differential adjustment methods for Transport and communications (GPC 12)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Road transport									
1211 Aboriginal comm. road trans. services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1212 Road maintenance	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	e	a
1213 Road rehabilitation	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	e	a
1214 Road construction	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	e	a
1219 Road transport nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Water transport									
1221 Aboriginal comm.. water trans. services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1222 Urban water transport services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1223 Non-urban water transport services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Rail Transport									
1231 Urban rail transport services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1232 Non-urban rail trans. freight services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1233 Non-urban rail trans. passenger serv.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Air transport									
1241 Aboriginal comm. air trans. services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1249 Other air transport services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Pipelines and other transport									
1250 Pipelines	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1281 Multi-mode urban transport	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1289 Other transport nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Communications									
1290 Communications	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Table C.8 Cost differential adjustment methods for Other economic affairs (GPC 13) and Other purposes (GPC 14)

<i>GPC</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Other economic affairs									
1310 Storage, saleyards and markets	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1320 Tourism and area promotion	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1331 Vocational training	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	f	a
1339 Other labour & employment affairs	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1390 Other economic affairs nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a, f	a
Other purposes									
1410 Public debt transactions	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	e	a
1420 General purpose inter-govt transactions	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	e	a
1430 Natural disaster relief	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1490 Other purposes nec	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

D Data quality

This appendix provides data quality information for each data source used to derive service use measures (table D.1). Further information on the use of data quality information for sensitivity analysis is provided in chapter 6.

The data quality assessment comprises three sections:

1. *data quality statement* — provides an assessment of data quality against the seven dimensions of the ABS *Data Quality Framework*:¹
 - *institutional environment* — the institutional and organisational factors that may have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of the agency producing the statistics
 - *relevance* — how well the statistical product or release meets the needs of users in terms of the concept(s) measured and the population(s) represented
 - *timeliness* — the delay between the reference period (to which the data pertain) and the date at which the data become available and the delay between the advertised date and the date at which the data become available (the actual release date)
 - *accuracy* — the degree to which the data correctly describe the phenomenon they were designed to measure
 - *coherence* — the internal consistency of a statistical collection, product or release, as well as its comparability with other sources of information, within a broad analytical framework and over time
 - *interpretability* — the availability of information to help provide insight into the data, such as the variables used, or the availability of metadata (including concepts, classifications and measures of accuracy)
 - *accessibility* — the ease of access to data by users. This includes the ease with which the existence of information can be ascertained, the suitability of the form or medium through which information can be accessed and the cost of information.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2009, *Data Quality Framework*, Cat. no. 1520.0, Canberra.

Table D.1 Data quality information — by source

<i>Data source</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing</i>	214
<i>ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey</i>	217
<i>ABS Schools, Australia</i>	219
<i>ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i>	221
<i>AIHW Aged care packages in the community</i>	223
<i>AIHW Child protection Australia</i>	225
<i>AIHW Commonwealth, State and Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set</i>	226
<i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>	228
<i>AIHW Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP</i>	230
<i>AIHW Intensive Family Support Services Australia data collection (unpublished)</i>	233
<i>AIHW Juvenile justice in Australia</i>	234
<i>AIHW Public rental housing</i>	237
<i>AIHW Residential aged care in Australia</i>	239
<i>Australian Government Child support administrative data (unpublished)</i>	241
<i>Australian Government Income support administrative data (unpublished)</i>	242
<i>Australian Government Students receiving financial assistance administrative data (unpublished)</i>	244
<i>CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection (unpublished)</i>	246
<i>DEEWR Australian Government Childcare Provider Survey (unpublished)</i>	247
<i>DEEWR Higher Education Statistics Collection</i>	248
<i>DEEWR National Preschool Census</i>	249
<i>DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set</i>	251
<i>IERSC Households receiving rental assistance administrative data (unpublished)</i>	252
<i>IERSC People receiving employment program assistance administrative data (unpublished)</i>	253
<i>IERSC Students enrolled at special schools administrative data (unpublished)</i>	254
<i>NCVER Apprentices and trainees</i>	255
<i>NCVER Students and schools</i>	257
<i>SCRGSP Correctional services collection</i>	259

2. *Monte Carlo analysis information* — will provide information on any parameters used to undertake sensitivity analysis using Monte Carlo methods. Although this sections is not used for the 2010 Report, the Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports

-
3. *additional information* — provides contextual information, including how the data set is used in the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

The data quality assessment presented in this appendix are a first step and will be further refined in future versions of the manual as more analysis is undertaken and as more information becomes available from data providers (box D.1).

Box D.1 Alignment with Report on Government Services

The Indigenous Expenditure Report draws on a number of data sources that are also used by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision to report performance indicators in the Report on Government Services.

Although the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision has commenced an extensive program to develop data quality statements for all Report on Government Services data and performance indicators, this had not been completed in time for inclusion in the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

The work of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision will be reflected in future versions of this manual.

ABS Census of Population and Housing

Administering agency: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Census data is available from www.abs.gov.au

The information on this data source was last updated on:

22 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: Data collected by the ABS under the *Census and Statistics Act, 1905*. Operations of the ABS are to be conducted independently and impartial from political influence.

For further information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see *ABS Institutional Environment* on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).

Relevance: The *Census of Population and Housing* is the official count of population and dwellings and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of the population. All people in Australia on Census Night are in scope, except foreign diplomats and their families. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents not in the country on Census Night are out of scope of the Census.

In the Census, it is also important to note that information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know the details required for all the people they are answering the questions for. This may affect the data collected for particular variables such as income.

Timeliness: The *Census and Statistics Act* requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961, a Census has been held every 5 years. The last *Census of Population and Housing* was held on 8 August 2006. First release data from the 2006 Census was available on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.

Accuracy: The ABS aims to produce high quality data from the Census. To achieve this, extensive effort is put into Census form design, collection procedures and processing. There are four principle sources of error in Census data which quality management aims to reduce as much as possible; they are respondent error, processing error, partial or non-response and undercount.

The Census is self-enumerated and respondents sometimes do not return a Census form or fail to answer every applicable question. Persons are imputed into dwellings for which no form was returned, together with some demographic characteristics for these people. These same demographic characteristics are imputed if not provided by respondents on a returned form. However, the majority of output classifications include a 'Not Stated' category to record the level of non-response for that data item. Data Quality Statements are produced for each Census data item and include the non-response rate for each variable and a brief outline of any known data quality problems.

Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results

which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous Australians and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions are:

	Undercount rate per cent
NSW	8.6
Vic.	9.4
Qld	11.6
SA	8.6
WA	16.6
Tas.	8.8
NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

Care should also be taken when interpreting income data from the Census. Income data collected on the Census form may differ from that reported in a survey specifically designed to collect information on this topic. Further, some people did not answer the Census question on income, which affects the individual income data as well as the household income calculations. In the 2006 Census, 12 per cent of the Indigenous population and 4 per cent of the non-Indigenous population did not provide a response to the question on income. The characteristics of people who did not answer the income question may differ from those who did. For more information on income data collected in the census see *ABS Census Dictionary, 2006* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

Coherence: The ABS, and the Census, use Australian standard classifications where available and appropriate to provide data comparability across statistical collections. These include standards for occupation and geographic areas, for example.

Interpretability: The Census provides a wealth of data about the Australian community through a suite of standard products and data customised for individual requirements. The 2006 Census Dictionary is a comprehensive reference guide designed to assist users to determine and specify their data requirements, and to understand the concepts underlying the data. It provides details of classifications used and a glossary of definitions of Census terms.

A number of resources — to aid interpretation — are provided on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au), including Data Quality Statements, Frequently Asked Questions and Product Briefs.

Accessibility: Published data is available on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au) and online statistical software is available for tailoring census statistics to need.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0629 0711

ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)

Administering agency: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. 4714.0

The information on this data source was last updated on:

22 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>Data collected by the ABS under the <i>Census and Statistics Act, 1905</i>. Operations of the ABS are to be conducted independently and impartial from political influence.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i> on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>Provides information on a range of demographic, social, environmental and economic indicators, including: personal and household characteristics; geography; language and cultural activities; social networks and support; health and disability; education; employment; financial stress; income; transport; personal safety; and housing.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009.</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.</p> <p>The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households.</p> <p>In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared to other ABS surveys. Given the relatively high under-coverage rate, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Examples of the sources used for consistency checks are outlined in paragraph 69 of the Explanatory Notes and more information on the validation of survey data is provided in the <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: Users' Guide, 2008</i> (Cat. no. 4720.0). Potential bias due to under-coverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. For more information see paragraph 76 of the Explanatory Notes. As under-coverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information on sample design refer to paragraphs 18-29, and for under-coverage refer to paragraphs 71-90, of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Supporting documentation is provided to assist in understanding the relationships between data variables within the dataset. Information on comparisons with data from other ABS sources and a full list of data items is available on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).</p>

Interpretability: The summary publication contains a collection of topics and tables with footnoted data to aid the interpretation of the survey results. Information on the data, terminology, classifications and other associated technical aspects is provided. See the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (Cat. no. 4714.0).

Accessibility: Published data is available on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 1339

ABS Schools, Australia

Administering agency: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. 4221.0

The information on this data source was last updated on:

22 July 2010

Data quality statement

- Institutional environment:* Data on government and non-government schools are collected from administrative school enrolment databases and collated by the ABS through the non-finance National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC). This collection was established through the work of the then Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see *ABS Institutional Environment* on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).
- Relevance:* Contains statistics on government and non-government schools, students and staff, as well as information on the number, age, sex, year/level, Indigenous status, category of school, apparent retention rate and participation rates of students at both the state and national levels. Information on school staff is also published at state and national level. Information on Indigenous status is obtained from school enrolment forms which are generally completed by the primary carer of the child. The NSSC includes people who did not state their Indigenous status in the category 'non-Indigenous'. All data are collected to standard classifications as stated in the NSSC Notes, Instructions and Tabulations Manual. Data covers all students enrolled in school, some of whom may be taking a VET course.
- Timeliness:* The census date for the collection, for all states and territories, is the first Friday in August each year. For 2008, this was 1 August. The age reference date was 1 July for all states and territories. The 2008 report was released on 17 March 2009 (18 months following the census date).
- Accuracy:* As a census, the NSSC has a high response rate. The time lapse between actual movements of students, and receipt and entry of data about such movements, results in a small percentage of duplication of student records. A small percentage of students may have left school but have not yet had their records altered at the time of the census to reflect this change.
- The accuracy of Indigenous identification within the NSSC is not known, and no adjustments have been made to the data to correct for differences in the propensity to identify between jurisdictions.
- Coherence:* Data for jurisdictions are comparable and are collected in accordance with national standards. There is some variability in the reporting of Indigenous status, particularly in relation to not stated responses. This may result in some under reporting of Indigenous status, see *Appendix 2: Collection of Indigenous Status of Students, 2009* (Cat. no. 4221.0). Before sending data to the ABS, each state education department cleans the data and removes duplicate records so that students are only counted once. Due to the different enrolment systems, the ability to remove duplicates varies among jurisdictions and this may result in over-reporting of school students in some states. Each state government reports on school students.

Interpretability: Information on the interpretation of results, data sources, terminology, classifications and other aspects associated with these statistics is available on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au), see *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Accessibility: Predominantly national level information is published in *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0) on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au). A range of time series data cubes, with a focus on state/territory level information, is also available on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0411	0412	0419	0432
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ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

Administering agency: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, June 2006.

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment:	Data collected by the ABS under the <i>Census and Statistics Act, 1905</i> . Operations of the ABS are to be conducted independently and impartial from political influence.
Relevance:	Contains final experimental estimates of the Indigenous, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2006, based on results of the 2006 <i>Census of Population and Housing</i> . Estimates are disaggregated by age and sex for Australia, States/Territories, remoteness areas and Indigenous regions.
Timeliness:	Estimates of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations are produced for 30 June of each census year. Publication is released on a 5-yearly basis.
Accuracy:	<p>The estimates presented in this publication are based on results of the 2006 <i>Census of Population and Housing</i>, adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey.</p> <p>The ABS recognise the chance that some individuals will be missed from the census count and some recorded more than once. ABS believe more people are missed from the Australian census than are counted more than once, and refer to the net effect when both these factors are taken into account as the net undercount.</p> <p>The ABS conducts the Post Enumeration Survey shortly after the census to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once. For 2006, the net undercount of the Indigenous population was 59 200 persons.</p> <p>There were 1 133 300 census records (5.7 per cent of the total census count) with unknown Indigenous status in the 2006 census. For the purposes of population estimates, these records are allocated to either Indigenous or non-Indigenous according to other demographic characteristics from the census. <i>Interpreting the Data in Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006</i> (Cat. no. 4705.0) provides a detailed discussion of unknown Indigenous status in the 2006 Census.</p> <p>The extent of under-coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the 2006 census and the relatively small sample size of the Post Enumeration Survey to adjust for that under-coverage means the estimates should be interpreted with caution.</p>
Coherence:	<p>The estimates presented in this publication are not consistent with, and should not be compared with, estimates based on 2001 or other censuses, for a number of reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• changes in census collection methodologies over time and, in particular, in the Indigenous Enumeration Strategy used in the census (<i>Interpreting The</i>

Data in Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006; Cat. no. 4705.0)

- unexplained growth in the Indigenous population between censuses (*Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009; Cat. no. 3238.0*)
- changes in methodology and scope of the Post Enumeration Survey over time.

Estimates of the Indigenous population for the period 1991 to 2005, based on the 2006 estimates presented in this publication, are available in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (Cat. no. 3238.0).

Interpretability: Information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other aspects associated with these statistics is available on the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au).

Accessibility: Estimates of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations of Australia are available on the ABS website as data cubes.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0110	0449	0811	0990	1130	1289
	0190	0490	0819	1010	1212	1290
	0200	0622	0820	1020	1213	1310
	0311	0629	0830	1110	1214	1320
	0312	0711	0890	1120	1219	1390
	0320.2	0719	0911	1223	1222	1410
	0390	0729	0919	1231	1249	1420
	0439	0739	0922	1232	1250	1430
	0441	0799	0929	1233	1281	1490

Other information: Estimates of resident population from this collection may be broken down in some GPC categories to exclusively identify 'urban' resident population, 'non-urban' resident population, or 'aged population'.

AIHW Aged care packages in the community

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Cat. no. AGE 60

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The Aged and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS) collects data on Australian Government residential aged care and community care programs. The Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) have a gate keeping role over the data and are guided by the provisions of the <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> . The AIHW have an arrangement to receive and report on the data on an annual basis.
<i>Relevance:</i>	A redevelopment plan to support user needs and interests is currently under way, supported by DoHA funding. Continual improvement for general relevance is in the ongoing strategy. A consultation process with interested parties was held in 2009 about content and needs in the publication, which should flow through in future years with continuing consultation.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	Because a large amount of the ACCMIS data is obtained from payment systems and the data base is incrementally updated almost continuously, the timeliness of this data set is excellent. The AIHW receive the updated database in October/November each year for reporting at 30 June in the following year.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The depth and range of detail in the files allows for a wide range of reporting to give a good first impression of the structure of the residential aged care system with profiles of the key elements, activities and measurements of the 'system'.
<i>Coherence:</i>	ACCMIS is a rich source of information as a stand alone reference and recent success in data linkage has widened the extent to which this can inform research and policy decisions.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	The goal of the publication is to provide a good overview of the system and the stability of this view is supported by the time series being developed. However, wider reference to published material and the DoHA website are necessary to strengthen interpretability.
<i>Accessibility</i>	Strong privacy protections apply to these data in the form of unit records, with DoHA controlling the release of information. AIHW will occasionally release information provided that any possible privacy issues are first cleared with DoHA. In theory, a wide range of aggregate reporting is possible with little impediment other than time and resources considerations. There is opportunity for the processes of ad hoc, timely reporting to be refined.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0622

AIHW Child protection Australia

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. CWS 35

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: Data collected by the AIHW under the *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987*. The Act outlines the health and welfare functions of the AIHW and the manner in which it operates.

Relevance: The publication includes national data on child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations, with a focus on the 2008–09 financial year. For most tables, Australian totals have not been provided because the data from the states and territories are not strictly comparable. The legislation, policies and procedures of each State and Territory should be taken into account when interpreting these data.

Timeliness: Child Protection Australia 2008–09 is the thirteenth annual comprehensive child protection report.

Accuracy: In Australia, child protection is a State and Territory government responsibility, and there are significant differences in how each deals with and reports child protection issues. Statistical comparisons between States and territories should therefore be treated with caution.

Coherence: As mentioned, data coherence (and interpretation) is dependent on the differences in child protection legislation operating across jurisdictions. An understanding of the differences in legislation is therefore required in order to make informed judgements in respect of the data.

Interpretability: Information on the data sources, methodology, terminology, classifications and other aspects associated with these statistics is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).

Accessibility Child protection information and reports are freely available on the AIHW website as part of the institute's published outputs.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0621.2

AIHW Commonwealth, State and Territory Disability Agreement, NMDS

<i>Administering agency:</i>	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)
<i>Type of collection:</i>	Statistical data
<i>Series reference:</i>	The CSTDA National Minimum Dataset (July 2008) is contained on the AIHW's metadata registry METEOR Refer to http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/372123
<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Data Set Specification
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	372123

The information on this data source was last updated on:	5 July 2010
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Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	Data collected by the AIHW under the <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i> . The Act outlines the health and welfare functions of the AIHW and the manner in which it operates.
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>The Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS) and its national collection is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a set of nationally significant data items or pieces of information that are collected in all Australian jurisdictions• an agreed method of collection and transmission.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>The purpose of the CSTDA NMDS collection is to facilitate the annual collation of nationally comparable data about CSTDA-funded services and to obtain reliable, consistent data with minimal load on the disability services field. Under the CSTDA, Disability Administrators in all Australian jurisdictions are responsible for ensuring that CSTDA NMDS information will be comparable across all jurisdictions and years.</p> <p>Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided, during the specified period, by a government organisation operating under the CSTDA. Therefore, if a service type outlet did not receive CSTDA funding for the 2006–07 collection, then details of this outlet are not to be included in the data collection.</p> <p>A funded agency may receive funding from multiple sources. Where a funded agency is unable to differentiate service users and/or staff according to funding source (CSTDA or other), they are asked to provide details of all service users and staff for each service type.</p> <p>Most agencies funded under the CSTDA are asked to provide information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• each of the service types they are funded to provide (the service type outlets they operate)• all service users who received support over a specified reporting period• the CSTDA NMDS service type(s) the service user received. <p>The level of information a funded agency is asked to provide varies according to the particular service type.</p> <p>Where services are provided to groups or families, details are only requested about the service user who is eligible for services, not their family or other</p>

group members. For example, if a family member/carer receives respite services, only details about the service user (the person with the disability) are required, not those of the family or carer.

The data collection is based around the concept of a 'service type outlet', each of which provides only one service type from a discrete location. A funded agency may be responsible for providing one or more service types through one or more service type outlets. For example, an agency may be funded under the CSTDA to provide residential accommodation and respite services from one location or funded to provide group homes in three separate locations. A separate service type outlet form is completed for each service type the agency is funded to provide under the CSTDA. If a service user receives more than one service type in the reporting period, a separate service user form is completed for each service type received.

CSTDA-funded agencies are asked to record key information about service users on an ongoing basis, so that they can transmit the required information at the end of each 'reporting period'. Most jurisdictions have set their reporting period (and will therefore ask for information to be transmitted) at the end of each financial year quarter. Some will still only require information to be transmitted at the end of a financial year.

Accuracy: Data are compiled from information provided by CSTDA funded agencies on a nationally comparable basis.

Coherence: The year 2007–08 marked the nominal end of the third Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (2002–2007) for the funding of specialist disability services. Under that Agreement, the Australian, State and Territory governments have contributed data to the CSTDA National Minimum Data Set, now in its sixth year. The National Minimum Data Set and companion annual report, Disability support services, have served as key elements of the evidence base on disability services in Australia.

On 1 January 2009 a new National Disability Agreement came into effect, heralding reforms in service planning and delivery and new information requirements. The existing CSTDA National Minimum Data Set, known from 1 July 2009 as the Disability Services National

Minimum Data Set, will continue to serve as the national repository of data on specialist disability services. Continuous improvement in data quality and timeliness remains a key priority, along with a new emphasis on developing data that reflect changes in funding and service models.

Interpretability: Information about the CSTDA NMDS is available from the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).

Accessibility Outputs from the CSTDA NMDS are available from the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0623

AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people report

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Health expenditure collection

Series reference: AIHW Cat. no. HWE 48

The information on this data source was last updated on:

22 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>Data incorporated into the health expenditure database are collected from multiple providers including Commonwealth Departments (for example, the Department of Health and Ageing, and the Department of Veterans Affairs), states and territories, and the private sector health authorities. These data cover all areas of health expenditure, including admitted patients, medical services and pharmaceutical services.</p> <p>The data are collected by the AIHW under the <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. Detailed information about the legislative obligations of the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>Health expenditure estimates for Indigenous Australians have been produced at varying intervals since 1998. The latest report has estimates of health expenditure for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in 2006-07. Estimates are provided across sectors (government and non-government). Estimates are also provided on the basis of which sector provides funding (Australian, State or Territory government) and which sector expends the funds, and are disaggregated by area of expenditure.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>Estimates on health expenditure for Indigenous Australians are published on a biennial basis. Estimates for 2004-05 were published in 2008 and those for 2006-07 were published in 2009. It is expected that estimates for 2008-09 will be released late in 2010.</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Indigenous Australians are under-identified in service use data, which means that available data must be 'scaled up'. As a result, the estimates may slightly overestimate or underestimate the actual level of health expenditure.</p> <p>To address this, the AIHW uses specialised methods to improve the accuracy and quality of health expenditure estimates for Indigenous Australians. In 2009, Medicare Voluntary Indigenous Identification (VII) data was used to improve the accuracy of the estimates on MBS and PBS components of expenditure on health for Indigenous Australians.</p> <p>In doing this work, the AIHW is advised by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expert Technical Advisory Committee (TAG), which includes stakeholders across jurisdictions and government bodies. The group provides advice on specialised methods and geographic frameworks on which to estimate all areas of health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.</p> <p>The AIHW undertakes the validation of data including comparisons across jurisdictions and over time to ensure that these data are accurate and of high quality.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Due to the methodological changes in the <i>Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07</i>, users are advised to exercise care</p>

when comparing the 2006-07 estimates with those in earlier reports.

Since the 2004-05 report, there has been a change in the definition of health expenditure, which now excludes expenditure on high care residential aged care (now classified as welfare expenditure). As a result, in the 2006-07 report, the AIHW provided separate estimates of expenditure on health, and on health and high care residential aged care services. This enables some comparisons with estimates in the 2004-05 report, which included health and high care residential aged care expenditure, and also to be consistent with other health expenditure reports produced by the AIHW.

Interpretability: Information on the data sources, methodology, terminology, classifications and other aspects associated with these statistics is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).

Accessibility Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health expenditure are available on the AIHW website as part of published outputs and as data cubes.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0511	0541	0549.2	0550	0560.3
	0512	0542	0549.3	0560.1	0570
	0520	0549.1	0549.4	0560.2	0590

AIHW Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP, 2006-07

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. HOU 190

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: Data collected by the AIHW under the *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987*. The Act outlines the health and welfare functions of the AIHW and the manner in which it operates.

Relevance: The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) was established in 1985 to consolidate a number of Commonwealth, State and Territory government programs assisting people experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness, including women escaping domestic violence.

Data were collected under the final SAAP program (SAAP V), governed by the *Supported Assistance Act 1994*. The Act specified that the overall aim of SAAP was to provide transitional supported accommodation and related support services, in order to help people who are homeless to achieve the maximum possible degree of self-reliance and independence. The Act further stated that within this aim the goals were:

- to resolve crisis
- to re-establish family links where appropriate
- to re-establish a capacity to live independently of SAAP.

The States and territories were responsible for managing the program, while services were provided largely by independent agencies. In 2006-07, 1539 non-government, community or local government organisations were funded nationally under the program. Such organisations range from small stand-alone agencies with single outlets to larger auspice bodies with multiple outlets. They provided accommodation and support services to a range of groups including homeless families, singles, young people, and women and children escaping domestic violence.

The diverse nature of client need is reflected in the considerable range of services these agencies provide for people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Support may involve the provision of accommodation as well as a range of other services aimed at assisting those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

The SAAP National Data Collection was established in July 1996 to provide information necessary to assist in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the SAAP program. The National Data Collection is a nationally consistent information system combining information from SAAP agencies and State/Territory and Australian Government funding departments.

The SAAP National Data Collection Agency (NDCA) has been reporting on SAAP since 1996 and much of the information collected is available from NDCA reports. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare fulfils the role of the National Data Collection Agency (NDCA) and manages the collection.

Timeliness:	<p><i>Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP 2006–07</i> was produced as a one-off thematic report using data collected in the 2006–07 SAAP National Data Collection.</p> <p>The report provides information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received support from SAAP agencies in 2006–07. It includes information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous clients and accompanying children supported by the program • the demographic characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous clients and accompanying children • the type of support required by Indigenous and non-Indigenous clients and accompanying children and the extent to which support was provided • the circumstances of Indigenous and non-Indigenous clients before and after support.
Accuracy:	<p>While SAAP was the major government response to resolve and prevent homelessness, not all homeless people in Australia were SAAP clients. The data presented in this report are gathered only from those people who were homeless or at risk of homelessness who accessed SAAP services. The SAAP NDC is focused on services provided by ‘specialist homelessness agencies’—those that specifically target and provide services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and mainstream service providers are not included. As such, the collection will not reflect the entirety of the response to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Caution is therefore recommended when interpreting the data.</p> <p>In the SAAP report, nearly all estimates of clients, support periods, accompanying children and accompanying child support periods obtained using data from the Client Collection have been adjusted for agency non-participation and, where applicable, client non-consent using the scheme just outlined. Unadjusted estimates are presented at the regional level because the scheme was developed for national and state-level estimates and is not appropriate for regional estimates.</p> <p>Data refer to those clients and accompanying children for whom a valid response to the Indigenous status question was returned. Indigenous status was unknown in 7 per cent of cases for clients and 5 per cent of cases for accompanying children (weighted data).</p>
Coherence:	<p><i>Homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in SAAP 2006–07</i> was produced as a one-off thematic report using data collected in the 2006–07 SAAP National Data Collection.</p> <p>Some high-level related data can be sourced from the SAAP National Data Collection annual report series. Changes in the SAAP National Data Collection over time, such as the introduction of the core data set in 2005–06 and the replacement of SAAP with NAHA midway through the 2008–09 financial year, will affect comparisons across years.</p>
Interpretability:	Information about SAAP is available from the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).
Accessibility	Outputs from the SAAP program are available from the AIHW website.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0621.3 0629

AIHW Intensive Family Support Services Australia data collection (unpublished)

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Administrative statistical data

Series reference: AIHW Cat. no. CWS 35

The information on this data source was last updated on:

22 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	Data collected by the AIHW under the <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i> . The Act outlines the health and welfare functions of the AIHW and the manner in which it operates.
<i>Relevance:</i>	There is significant difference in State and Territory policies and legislation; these different pieces of legislation and their impact on the practices and procedures of each State and Territory should be taken into account when interpreting these data.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	Some contextual information is included in <i>Child Protection Australia 2008-09</i> — the thirteenth annual comprehensive child protection report.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	In Australia, statutory child protection is a State and Territory government responsibility, and there are significant differences in how each deals with and reports child protection issues. Statistical comparisons between states and territories should therefore be treated with caution. Caution is also advised when interpreting trend data due to changes in state/territory policy and practice over time.
<i>Coherence:</i>	As mentioned, data coherence (and interpretation) is dependent on the differences and changes to child protection legislation operating across jurisdictions and the changing definitional context over time. An understanding of these differences and developments is therefore required in order to make informed judgements in respect of the data.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Information on the data sources, methodology, terminology, classifications and other aspects associated with these statistics is available within the publication and is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).
<i>Accessibility</i>	Child protection information and reports are freely available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au) as part of the institute's published outputs. Summary results relating to Intensive Family Support Services are also published annually in the <i>Report on Government Services</i> (chapter 15)

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0621.3

AIHW *Juvenile justice in Australia*

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. JUV 5

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: *Juvenile justice in Australia* contains data from the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS), which is a joint project between the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987*. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.

The AIHW is the custodian of the data collected for the purposes of the JJ NMDS. Custodianship entails responsibility for the protection, storage, analysis and dissemination of data in accordance with the purpose for which the data were collected, the *AIHW Act 1987* and other relevant privacy principles.

Data for the JJ NMDS were extracted from the administrative systems of the State and Territory government departments responsible for juvenile justice. These agencies compiled, edited and verified the data, and supplied a final data set to the AIHW for further verification, national collation and analysis.

Relevance: The JJ NMDS is a unit record data collection that contains information on all young people who were supervised by juvenile justice agencies in Australia (both in the community and in detention) where they have committed or allegedly committed an offence between the ages of 10 and 17 years or have committed or committed an offence when aged over 17 years and were treated as a young person due to their vulnerability or immaturity. Consequently, there may be young people in the data set aged 18 years or over.

The JJ NMDS does not contain information on young people in the juvenile justice system who are serving an unsupervised order or who are supervised by agencies other than juvenile justice agencies.

Juvenile justice in Australia 2007–08 presents information on:

- the number of young people who are under juvenile justice supervision during the year
- the number of young people who are under juvenile justice supervision on an average day
- the characteristics of young people under juvenile justice supervision, including age, sex and Indigenous status
- the length and type of supervision experienced.

While the 2007–08 report contains information on a young person's most serious legal arrangement or order at any one time, future reports will contain information on all legal arrangements and orders that are supervised by

	juvenile justice agencies.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>The JJ NMDS was implemented in 2004 and data are available from the 2000–01 period. Data for the JJ NMDS are compiled and reported on an annual basis.</p> <p>The report containing data from the 2007–08 collection was released in November 2009.</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Overall, the quality of data in the JJ NMDS is good. Around 3 per cent of young people who were under supervision during 2007–08 and 8 per cent of all young people since 2000–01 have an unknown Indigenous status. For all other variables, the amount of missing data is less than 0.1 per cent.</p> <p>While the JJ NMDS aims to provide complete national coverage of young people under juvenile justice supervision, there are some limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New South Wales did not supply data for the 2007–08 reporting period. • Detention data for Tasmania for 2000–01 to 2005–06 are inaccurate and over-estimate the number of young people in detention. • Data for all jurisdictions for all other years are complete, with the exception of 2000–01 to 2002–03, for which data for the Australian Capital Territory are not available. • In New South Wales, data on young people in custody in the Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre after 10 November 2004 are not included in the JJ NMDS as this centre is no longer managed by a juvenile justice agency. There are around 20–25 young people detained in Kariong on an average day. • In Western Australia, data on community-based supervision and detention are recorded in separate databases and records are matched for the JJ NMDS using a statistical linkage key. This linkage is sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes, but not for administrative purposes. <p>All corrections to published data are available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>The JJ NMDS consists of a set of national data items that are collected in all States and Territories. Definitions and counting rules were agreed to by all State and Territory juvenile justice departments and the AIHW. Consistent data are available for the period 2000–01 to 2007–08.</p> <p>Where relevant, data items are based on national community services data standards to enable comparability between collections. Existing national standard classifications are used where possible. The JJ NMDS also includes a statistical linkage key that allows records to be linked across states and territories and with other data collections that contain the same linkage key.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>Information that is publicly available to aid the interpretation of JJ NMDS data includes the annual AIHW report <i>Juvenile justice in Australia</i> (available from the AIHW website) and the data specifications in METeOR, the AIHW's online metadata registry.</p> <p>As juvenile justice is the responsibility of State and Territory governments in Australia, legislation and policy varies across jurisdictions, and this may affect the comparability of data. Information about the juvenile justice policy context in each State and Territory are summarised in the report <i>Juvenile justice in Australia</i>, and further information is available from the relevant State and Territory departments.</p>
<i>Accessibility</i>	<p>The AIHW produces annual reports from the JJ NMDS titled <i>Juvenile justice in Australia</i>, which are available for free download from the AIHW website</p>

(www.aihw.gov.au). Additional data are also available from the website, including State and Territory appendixes and other supplementary tables.

JJ NMDS data are also used in the Productivity Commission's annual Report on Government Services (RoGS) and for the Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Researchers may apply to AIHW and AJJA for access to unpublished JJ NMDS data. Information about requesting unpublished data, including procedures and request forms, is available from the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0330.1 0711

AIHW Public rental housing summary, 2008-09

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. HOU 218

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	Data collected by the AIHW under the <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i> . The Act outlines the health and welfare functions of the AIHW and the manner in which it operates.
<i>Relevance:</i>	Data were provided under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) for tenancies between the period 1 July 2008 to 31 Dec 2008, and the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) for tenancies between the period 1 Jan 2009 to 30 Jun 2009.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<i>Public rental housing 2008-09</i> is the first report under the NAHA. Prior to this report, there were a series of five public rental housing Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data reports. The 2008-09 report provides the most recent data on public rental housing across Australia.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The 2008-09 data comes from the AIHW housing administrative public rental housing data collection. Data items S29, S30, S31, P8 and P11 are provided by jurisdictions in aggregate and not calculated via the data repository.
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>The data definitions and indicators used in the 2008-09 report are consistent over the previous reports under the CSHA from 2003-04 to 2007-08.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when comparing data related to Indigenous identification. The following qualifications apply to the number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSW data is not comparable with other jurisdictions' data as they are not calculated via the data repository but are based on the 2006 <i>Census of Population and Housing</i>, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households• Queensland data should be interpreted with caution as applicants for public housing assistance are asked during interview to self-identify their Indigenous status without necessarily providing evidence• South Australia and Australian Capital Territory data should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Information about public rental housing is available from the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).
<i>Accessibility</i>	All public rental housing data reports are available from the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0711

AIHW Residential aged care in Australia 2007-08

Administering agency: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Cat. no. AGE 58

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The Aged and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS) collects data on the residential aged care and community care Commonwealth Programs. The Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) have a gate keeping role over the data and are guided by the provisions of the <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> . The AIHW have an arrangement to receive and report on the data on an annual basis.
<i>Relevance:</i>	A redevelopment plan to support user needs and interests is currently under way, supported by DoHA funding. Continual improvement for general relevance is in the ongoing strategy. A consultation process with interested parties was held in 2009 about content and needs in the publication, which should flow through in future years with continuing consultation.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	Because a large amount of the ACCMIS data is obtained from payment systems and the data base is incrementally updated almost continuously, the timeliness of this data set is excellent. The AIHW receive the updated database in October/November each year for reporting at 30 June in the following year.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The depth and range of detail in the files allows for a wide range of reporting to give a good first impression of the structure of the residential aged care system with profiles of the key elements, activities and measurements of the 'system'.
<i>Coherence:</i>	ACCMIS is a rich source of information about the Aged Care System as a stand alone reference but recent success in data linkage has widened considerably the extent to which activity may inform research and policy decisions.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	The goal of the publication is to provide an overview of the ACCMI system and is supported by the time series which are being developed. However, wider reference to published material and the DoHA website (www.health.gov.au) are necessary to help strengthen interpretability of data.
<i>Accessibility</i>	Strong privacy protections apply to these data in the form of unit records and DoHA controlling the release of information. The AIHW will, on occasion, release information provided that any possible privacy issues are cleared with DoHA. In theory, a wide range of aggregate reporting is possible with little impediment other than time and resources considerations. The processes for ad hoc, timely reporting could perhaps be refined.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0530 0622

Australian Government *Child support administrative data* (unpublished)

Administering agency: Department of Human Services — Child Support Agency (CSA)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>Child support programs are administered by the CSA, which was created to administer the <i>Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988</i> and the <i>Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989</i>.</p> <p>CSA stores, uses and disseminates personal information for each of its customers. <i>The Privacy Act 1988</i> governs responsibilities in relation to data collection, processing, storage, access, use and disclosure.</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>Aggregated datasets are prepared for administered payments, which focuses on individuals currently in receipt of assistance.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period. (1 July to 30 June).</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>The data set allows for the identification of the number of customers of child support payments.</p> <p>The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Indigenous service users is dependant on Indigenous Australians' willingness to identify as Indigenous.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Data from the CSA administrative system only contains data collected for administering payments, which focuses on individuals currently in receipt of assistance and their duration on their current payment.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>Data are provided from CSA administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by Centrelink.</p>
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<p>Aggregated datasets on child support payments are published annually in <i>Child Support Scheme Facts and Figures</i> released jointly by Australian Government agencies and departments with responsibilities under the Child Support Scheme, and is available on the CSA website (www.csa.gov.au/publications).</p>

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0621.3

Australian Government *Income support administrative data* (unpublished)

Administering agency: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)
Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA)
Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)
Centrelink

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: Income support programs are administered by a range of Australian Government departments.

Centrelink is an Australian Government agency within the Human Services portfolio. Centrelink provides a range of services on behalf of a number of other agencies, including FaHCSIA and DEEWR. Service level agreements are in place which specifically define Centrelink's responsibilities as an agent for these client organisations. As a service provider, Centrelink collects, stores, uses and disseminates personal information for each of its customers. *The Privacy Act, 1988* governs responsibilities in relation to data collection, processing, storage, access, use and disclosure.

Relevance: Aggregated datasets on income support payments are available for the following payments:

- *income support for people with disability* — Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Carer Supplement, Wife Pension DSP, Mobility Allowance (DEEWR)
- *income support for veterans'* — DVA Income Support
- *income support for families* — Baby Bonus, Double Orphan Pension, Family Tax Benefit Part A, Family Tax Benefit Part B, Maternity Immunisation Allowance, Youth Allowance, Parenting Payment, Assistance for Isolated children
- *income support for the unemployed* — Newstart Allowance, Sickness Allowance
- *income support for the aged* — Age Pension, Senior Concession Allowances, Seniors Supplement, Widow 'B' Pension, Wife Pension (Age), Bereavement Allowance, Telephone Allowance to Commonwealth Seniors Health Cardholders, Utilities Allowance, Partner Allowance, Widow Allowance
- *income support for students* — ABSTUDY, Austudy, Fares Allowance, Pensioner Education Supplement.

Timeliness: The reference period for all statistics is as at 30 June.

Accuracy: The data set allows for the identification of the number of recipients for each type of income support payments and, for some income support payment

	types, the average payment per person.
	The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Indigenous service users is dependant on Indigenous Australians' willingness to identify as Indigenous.
<i>Coherence:</i>	Data from the Centrelink administrative system only contains data collected for administering payments, which focuses on individuals currently in receipt of assistance and their duration on their current payment. Changes in program structures may result in changes in eligible populations, and potentially impacting on data comparability over time. Higher level analysis of income support payments over time and across payments can be done by accessing the FaHCSIA Longitudinal Data Set.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Data are obtained from Centrelink administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by Centrelink.
<i>Accessibility:</i>	Aggregated datasets on income support payments are available from Centrelink on request.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0610	0629	0690
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Australian Government *Students receiving financial assistance administrative data* (unpublished)

Administering agency: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)
Centrelink

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

- Institutional environment:* Student financial assistance programs are administered by DEEWR. Centrelink is an Australian Government agency within the Human Services portfolio. Centrelink provides a range of services on behalf of a number of other agencies, including DEEWR. Service level agreements are in place which specifically define Centrelink's responsibilities as an agent for these client organisations. As a service provider, Centrelink collects, stores, uses and disseminates personal information for each of its customers. *The Privacy Act, 1988* governs responsibilities in relation to data collection, processing, storage, access, use and disclosure.
- Relevance:* Aggregated datasets on income support payments are available for the following payments:
- *income support for people with disability* — Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Carer Supplement, Wife Pension DSP, Mobility Allowance (DEEWR)
 - *income support for veterans'* — DVA Income Support
 - *income support for families* — Baby Bonus, Double Orphan Pension, Family Tax Benefit Part A, Family Tax Benefit Part B, Maternity Immunisation Allowance, Youth Allowance, Parenting Payment, Assistance for Isolated children
 - *income support for the unemployed* — Newstart Allowance, Sickness Allowance
 - *income support for the aged* — Age Pension, Senior Concession Allowances, Seniors Supplement, Widow 'B' Pension, Wife Pension (Age), Bereavement Allowance, Telephone Allowance to Commonwealth Seniors Health Cardholders, Utilities Allowance, Partner Allowance, Widow Allowance
 - *income support for students* — ABSTUDY, Austudy, Fares Allowance, Pensioner Education Supplement.
- Timeliness:* The reference period for all statistics is as at 30 June.
- Accuracy:* The data set allows for the identification of the number of recipients for each type of income support payments and, for some income support payment types, the average payment per person.
- The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Indigenous service users is dependant on Indigenous Australians' willingness to identify as Indigenous.

<i>Coherence:</i>	Data from the Centrelink administrative system only contains data collected for administering payments, which focuses on individuals currently in receipt of assistance and their duration on their current payment. Changes in program structures may result in changes in eligible populations and potentially impact on data comparability over time. Higher level analysis of income support payments over time and across payments can be done by accessing the FaHCSIA Longitudinal Data Set.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Data are obtained from Centrelink administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by Centrelink.
<i>Accessibility</i>	Aggregated datasets on income support payments are available from Centrelink on request.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0490

CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection (unpublished)

Administering agency: Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The CGC is a statutory authority whose role is to advise the Australian Government on the appropriate distribution of the GST revenue among the States. As part of the 2010 Review, the CGC collected the number of criminal court defendants from each State and Territory.
<i>Relevance:</i>	The data collected were used to determine the national average use rates of adjudicated defendants. The data were disaggregated by the age, sex and Indigenous status of the defendant.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The reference year for the data was the 2008-09 financial year. However, one State was only able to provide data for the first six months of the financial year. This is the last time the CGC will ask States for these data.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Accuracy of the data is subject to the existing administrative systems and practices for each jurisdiction. However, internal data quality checks are performed by CGC staff to improve accuracy.</p> <p>A number of States do not collect the Indigenous status of court defendants. Those States apportioned criminal court defendants using corrective services Indigenous proportions.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	Data are provided from State and Territory government administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	To ensure consistency across States, the CGC asked States to employ the same counting methods as either the data they provide to the ABS on the number of criminal court defendants or they data provide to the Productivity Commission on the number of criminal court lodgements.
<i>Accessibility:</i>	These data are not available publically but each State and Territory has given permission for the data to be used as part of the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0311 0320.1

DEEWR Australian Government Childcare Provider Survey (unpublished)

Administering agency: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference:

The information on this data source was last updated on: **22 July 2010**

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS) was conducted for the first time in 2008-09 and replaces the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCCS) as the source for data that was not available from Australian Government administrative sources. The AGCCCS was last conducted in 2006 and has been discontinued.
<i>Relevance:</i>	The 2008-09 AGCCPS collected information on Indigeneity, children with special needs, and staff in Australian Government approved child care services.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	Data were collected from child care services during a sample week in November 2008 for all service types except vacation care. Data on vacation care services were collected in a sample week during school holidays (which varied across jurisdictions) in June and July 2008.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	For consistency, the same information was collected in the AGCCPS as in the AGCCCS. Although data from the AGCCPS and AGCCCS are weighted for the full population of services, variation in the response rates and different weighting methods affect the comparability of data across the collections.
<i>Coherence:</i>	The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will prepare a coherence statement, in consultation with DEEWR, for future reports.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will prepare an interpretability statement, in consultation with SCRGSP, for future reports.
<i>Accessibility:</i>	Summary results of the AGCCPS are published annually in the <i>Report on Government Services</i> (chapter 3)

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0621.1

DEEWR Higher Education Statistics Collection

Administering agency: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

Type of collection: Administrative collection

Series reference: Not applicable

The information on this data source was last updated on: **5 July 2010**

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: The Higher Education Statistics Collection (HESC) is an administrative collection of data from higher education institutions prepared by the Higher Education Group of DEEWR.

Relevance: The statistics collection relates to the provision of higher education in all Australian universities and includes information on enrolments (age, sex, aboriginality, country of birth), student load and completions.
Data are reported in numbers and Equivalent Full-time Student Load.

Timeliness: Statistics are collected annually.
The reference year for all statistics from 2005 covers a calendar year period (1 January to 31 December).
Statistical publications are released in September of the year following the reference year.

Accuracy: Institutions receive detailed documentation about what information is required. Universities design and produce their own statistical information enrolment forms to collect the required information from students.

Coherence: DEEWR provides institutions with suggested wording for questions relating to Indigenous status, language spoken at home and disability.

Interpretability: Information about HESC is available from the DEEWR website (www.deewr.gov.au).

Accessibility: Publications and data tables are also available on the DEEWR website. Aggregated datasets (zipped files for enrolments, student load, and completions) and DestPac metadata links are provided. Other data are available on request.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0421 0429

DEEWR National Preschool Census

Administering agency: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: Not applicable

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: The *National Preschool Census* is conducted by Data Analysis Australia on behalf of DEEWR. Approval for the National Preschool Census is obtained from the Statistical Clearing House (Australian Government Statistical Clearing House Approval Number 01501 – 03).

Relevance: Includes data on preschool enrolments at government and non-government preschools. Individual information on age, gender, total hours of enrolment and sessional participation was collected for Indigenous students. Total enrolment counts by age and gender were also collected for all students. The number of absences during census week — for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous students — is also collected.

Timeliness: The *National Preschool Census* collects enrolment and staffing data on preschools in respect of the week ending the first Friday of August each year. The data are collected between August and October each year. The final report is not published until March or April the following year.

Accuracy: 3200 non-government and 1500 government preschools are in scope. The response rate from the non-government census is greater than 95 per cent and 100 per cent from the government jurisdictions.

The collection covers government preschools that are included on each jurisdiction's census list. Non-government establishments involved in the provision of preschool education, registered preschools and centres offering an educational program are also included.

The collection counts students as enrolled if they were on the roll during the census week and had attended a preschool education program in the last month.

Coherence: This report presents uniform national information collected through a variety of census arrangements in each State and Territory. Preschool arrangements differ between states and territories, particularly in relation to enrolment age, so caution must be exercised in making direct comparisons.

The *National Indigenous Preschool Census*, which was conducted from 1983 onwards, was expanded in 2005 to include all students. Comparable Indigenous data are available from 2001 onwards.

Interpretability: The report includes a description of the collection methodology and a copy of definitions and questions used in the census.

Accessibility: Copies of the final report are available from DEEWR on request.

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0431

DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set

Administering agency: Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA)

Type of collection: Administrative collection

Series reference:

The information on this data source was last updated on: **5 July 2010**

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>The Home and Community Care (HACC) program is funded and governed through a cooperative working agreement between the Australian, State and Territory governments.</p> <p>Service providers receiving funding under the HACC program are required to provide data to populate the HACC Minimum Data Set (MDS) to the State and Territory governments. This is supplied to the National Data Repository managed by the Department of Health and Ageing.</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>In 2008-09, 93 per cent of all providers receiving funding under the HACC program submitted data to the HACC MDS. There is no information on the size of service provision for the missing agencies so it is difficult to assess the impact on the completeness of client data.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>State and Territory governments submit quarterly reports to the HACC National Data Repository. Summary data are published annually.</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Around 10 per cent of HACC data is missing Indigenous status information.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>The data items are consistent and comparable over time.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>Further information on definitions is available from the HACC Data Dictionary on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p>
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<p>Aggregated data items are published in the <i>Report on Government Services</i> and <i>HACC MDS Statistical Bulletin</i> (Department of Health and Ageing) on an annual basis.</p>

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0622

IERSC Households receiving rental assistance administrative data (unpublished)

Administering agency: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee (IERSC)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: In December 2007, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee — under the auspices of the Heads of Treasuries — is developing a National Framework for collecting and reporting information on government expenditure on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission.

The Productivity Commission is the Australian Government's independent research and advisory body on a range of economic, social and environmental issues affecting the welfare of Australians.

Relevance: The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee directly collects service use measure data from some jurisdictions relating to households receiving rental assistance.

Timeliness: Statistics are collected annually. The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period (1 July to 30 June).

Accuracy: Accuracy of the data are subject to the existing administrative systems and practices for each jurisdiction.

Coherence: Data are provided from State and Territory government administrative systems. The data are collected according to the currently available information from jurisdiction administrative systems. Over time agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations are to be developed.

Interpretability: Two manuals document the method, data sources and assumptions used to prepare the estimates in the Indigenous Expenditure Report:

- 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009)
- 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

Accessibility: The service use data are used to estimate Indigenous expenditure data, which are published annually in the Indigenous Expenditure Report, available from the report website (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0711

IERSC People receiving employment program assistance administrative data (unpublished)

Administering agency: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee (IERSC)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>In December 2007, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee — under the auspices of the Heads of Treasuries — is developing a National Framework for collecting and reporting information on government expenditure on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission.</p> <p>The Productivity Commission is the Australian Government's independent research and advisory body on a range of economic, social and environmental issues affecting the welfare of Australians.</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee directly collects service use measure data from some jurisdictions relating to people receiving employment program assistance.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>Statistics are collected annually. The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period (1 July to 30 June).</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Accuracy of the data are subject to the existing administrative systems and practices for each jurisdiction.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Data are provided from State and Territory government administrative systems. The data are collected according to the currently available information from jurisdiction administrative systems. Over time agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations are to be developed.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>Two manuals document the method, data sources and assumptions used to prepare the estimates in the Indigenous Expenditure Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009)• 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<p>The service use data are used to estimate Indigenous expenditure data, which are published annually in the Indigenous Expenditure Report, available from the report website (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications).</p>

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 1339

IERSC Students enrolled at special schools administrative data (unpublished)

Administering agency: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee (IERSC)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Unpublished

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: In December 2007, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee — under the auspices of the Heads of Treasuries — is developing a National Framework for collecting and reporting information on government expenditure on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission.

The Productivity Commission is the Australian Government's independent research and advisory body on a range of economic, social and environmental issues affecting the welfare of Australians.

Relevance: The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee directly collects service use measure data from some jurisdictions relating to students enrolled at special schools.

Timeliness: Statistics are collected annually. The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period (1 July to 30 June).

Accuracy: Accuracy of the data are subject to the existing administrative systems and practices for each jurisdiction.

Coherence: Data are provided from State and Territory government administrative systems. The data are collected according to the currently available information from jurisdiction administrative systems. Over time agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations are to be developed.

Interpretability: Two manuals document the method, data sources and assumptions used to prepare the estimates in the Indigenous Expenditure Report:

- 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009)
- 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

Accessibility: The service use data are used to estimate Indigenous expenditure data, which are published annually in the Indigenous Expenditure Report, available from the report website (www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0432

NCVER Apprentices and trainees data collection

Administering agency: National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: VOCSTATS is available from www.ncver.edu.au

The information on this data source was last updated on:

22 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: The national VET statistics program is overseen by the National Training Statistics Committee, chaired by a state or territory chief executive officer, with representation from each of the state training authorities, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, a representative nominated by the National Industry Skills Committee and the Managing Director of the NCVER. NCVER serves as the secretariat to the committee.

Relevance: The NCVER Apprentices and trainees collection includes all persons employed under contracts of training — apprentices, Australian Traineeship System trainees and trainees in other relevant forms of employment-based training.

The collection provides data for numbers of apprentices and trainees, not hours of training. Data are disaggregated by State and Territory, and Indigenous status.

Timeliness: The NCVER Apprentices and trainees collection provides quarterly data submitted by all states and territories, published approximately five months following the end of the quarter.

Accuracy: The Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS) provides a national framework for the consistent collection and dissemination of vocational education and training (VET) information throughout Australia. The NCVER, under direction and with endorsement from the National Training and Statistics Committee and National Senior Officials Committee, has developed the *AVETMISS Apprentice and Trainee Collection Specifications: Release 6.0*, which provides a national framework for the collection and dissemination of information considered necessary for consistent and accurate measurement of apprentice and trainee activity in Australia.

Coherence: The NCVER Apprentices and trainees collection provides data relating to apprentice and trainee activity (such as commencements, completions and in-training) based on the date of effect rather than the date of processing. Due to lags in processing, the most recent figures in the collection are estimated. The estimation method involves weighting recently processed numbers based on average reporting lags.

Interpretability: NCVER's *Estimation of apprentice and trainee statistics* (Item 2267) provides information on the methodology used to estimate apprentice and trainee statistics.

NCVER's publishes Apprentice and trainees Terms and Definitions each quarter (currently Item 2257) as a 'support document' to assist users of the Apprentice and Trainee report to understand specific data terms used within it. Notes on tables also aid the interpretation of the data.

Accessibility: Published data are available on the NCVER website (www.ncver.edu.au).
Unpublished data are available, upon registration, via VOCSTATS from the NCVER website (www.ncver.edu.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 1331

NCVER Students and courses collection

Administering agency: National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

Type of collection: Statistical data

Series reference: VOCSTATS is available from www.ncver.edu.au

The information on this data source was last updated on: **22 July 2010**

Data quality statement

<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The national VET statistics program is overseen by the National Training Statistics Committee, chaired by a state or territory chief executive officer, with representation from each of the state training authorities, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, a representative nominated by the National Industry Skills Committee and the Managing Director of NCVER. NCVER serves as the secretariat to the committee.
<i>Relevance:</i>	The NCVER Students and courses collection includes data for numbers of students and hours of study, disaggregated by State and Territory, and Indigenous status.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The NCVER Students and courses collection publishes an annual report approximately six months following the end of the calendar year. Financial year data estimates can be compiled by taking the average of two calendar years, however this can only be achieved for the financial year preceding the year of the Indigenous Expenditure Report.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS) provides a national framework for the consistent collection and dissemination of vocational education and training (VET) information throughout Australia. The NCVER, under direction and with endorsement from the National Training and Statistics Committee and National Senior Officials Committee, has developed the <i>AVETMISS Students and Courses Collection Specifications: Release 6.0</i> , which provides a national framework for the collection and dissemination of information considered necessary for consistent and accurate measurement of apprentice and trainee activity in Australia.
<i>Coherence:</i>	Information about coherence of the data is provided as notes to the data tables in <i>Students and courses</i> (the publication of the Students and courses collection).
<i>Interpretability:</i>	NCVER publishes <i>Students and courses: terms and definitions</i> as a 'support document' to assist users of the Students and courses report to understand the specific data terms used within it. Notes on the tables also aid interpretation of the data.
<i>Accessibility:</i>	Published data are available on the NCVER website (www.ncver.edu.au). Unpublished data are available, upon registration, via VOCSTATS from the NCVER website (www.ncver.edu.au).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0422 0429

SCRGSP Corrective Services Collection

Administering agency: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP)

Type of collection: Administrative data

Series reference: Report on Government Services, chapter 8

The information on this data source was last updated on:

5 July 2010

Data quality statement

Institutional environment: The Review of Government Service Provision was established in 1993 by Heads of government (now the Council of Australian Governments or COAG) to provide information on the effectiveness and efficiency of government services in Australia. A Steering Committee, comprising senior representatives from the central agencies of all governments, manages the Review with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission.

The Productivity Commission is the Australian Government's independent research and advisory body on a range of economic, social and environmental issues affecting the welfare of Australians.

Relevance: Statistics are collected on the basis of the 'average daily population'. Data relate to the number of people subject to imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections, by Indigenous status, age and sex.

Timeliness: Statistics are collected annually. The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period. (1 July to 30 June). Statistics are released in January of the year following the reference year.

Accuracy: The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will prepare an accuracy statement, in consultation with SCRGSP, for future reports.

Coherence: Data are provided from State and Territory government administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations agreed by the Corrective Services Working Group, developed by the National Corrections Advisory Group.

Interpretability: Contextual information regarding corrective services in Australia is published annually in the *Report on Government Services*, available from the Review of Government Service Provision website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Accessibility: Data are published annually in the *Report on Government Services*, available from the Review of Government Service Provision website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Monte Carlo analysis information

The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

Additional information

Related GPCs: 0330.2

E AIHW health expenditure method and parameters

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has reported estimates of expenditure on direct health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since 1998. Subsequent reports focus on more recent data and incorporate further refinement and development to the AIHW method.

The AIHW method is similar to the Indigenous Expenditure Report method, but is calculated at a greater level of detail. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee acknowledges that leveraging off the AIHW work will contribute to estimates that are more reliable, and that can be compared (at a high level) with those in the AIHW report series. It will also minimise duplication of effort.

An overview of the AIHW method and how it has been adapted to provide information for the Indigenous Expenditure Report is provided in section E.1. The service use measures, under-identification and cost differential factors that were provided by the AIHW for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report health expenditure estimates are presented in section E.2.

E.1 Applying the AIHW method

The AIHW provided the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee with service use, under-identification, and cost differential information for the Australian, State and Territory governments by Government Purpose Classification (GPC). These parameters were estimated by the AIHW using information collected for the *Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2006-07* report (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 48).

Service use measures

The general method used by the AIHW to estimate Indigenous service use for each of the health expenditure categories is:

- *admitted patient services* — the Hospital Morbidity Cost Model is used to calculate estimates for admitted patient expenditure in each jurisdiction. The Hospital Morbidity Cost Model makes adjustments to estimated expenditure in each Diagnostic Related Group for length of stay, the specific costs of the hospital where services are provided and for Indigenous specific costs
- *non-admitted patient services* — the method for estimating Indigenous expenditure varies between jurisdictions:
 - *NSW, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and ACT* — the Indigenous share of admitted patient services (as obtained from the Hospital Morbidity Cost Model), plus a 10 per cent adjustment factor, is used. The adjustment factor was calculated after examining the Indigenous non-admitted patient proportions (compared to the Indigenous admitted patient proportions) from available surveys in different states in different years
 - *Victoria and WA* — Indigenous emergency department presentations (as obtained from the jurisdictions) is used
 - *NT* — Indigenous non-admitted patient services expenditure as estimated by the NT is used without adjustment.
- *Medicare and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS)* — Medicare Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII) data are used for these Australian Government programs. Fees and benefits paid to Indigenous patients registered with the VII are multiplied by scaled-up factors
- *other health expenditure* — for all other expenditure categories jurisdictions have provided their own estimates of Indigenous expenditure in consultation with the AIHW. These estimates are generally based on the available administrative data for the health programs in question.

The service use factors used for the calculation of health expenditure are unique to the AIHW methodology, and differ from the treatment of service use data in all other expenditure categories of the Indigenous Expenditure Report. In particular, the AIHW service use measures incorporate some aspects of service delivery cost differential (such as location and case-mix), which could not be separately identified for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

Under-identification factor

The AIHW method calculates the under-identification factor to account for Indigenous service users who are not identified as Indigenous in the database.

The Hospital Morbidity Cost Model applies state and regional under-identification factors to Indigenous separations by state and region.

Under-identification factors have been applied to the Medicare VII data to adjust expenditure for medical services (including general practitioners, specialists, pathology and imaging) based on the percentages of VII coverage — disaggregated by sex, state, territory, and age group.

The under-identification factors used for the calculation of health expenditure are unique to the AIHW's methodology, and differ from the treatment of under-identification data in all other expenditure categories of the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

Cost differential

A cost differential is applied to expenditure estimates to reflect the extent to which the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians varies. However, as discussed for service use, the AIHW method includes many of the calculations for cost differential as part of the service use estimate.

For the Hospital Morbidity Cost Model it is only the co-morbidity costs (estimated at 5 per cent extra) that are separately identified as an identifiable cost differential.

The cost differential used for the calculation of health expenditure is unique to the AIHW methodology, and differs from the treatment of cost-differential data in all other expenditure categories of the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

E.2 AIHW health expenditure method and parameters

The following tables contain the service use measure, under-identification, and cost differential information relating to Indigenous Australians that were provided by the AIHW during development of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

Table E.1 Service use measures (Indigenous ‘service use’ share)

<i>GPC subgroup</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Admitted patient services	2.70	0.85	6.15	8.50	4.07	2.20	1.80	57.40	5.10
Non-admitted patient services	3.00	1.12	6.76	10.40	4.48	2.40	1.90	56.20	–
Mental health institutions	2.70	0.85	6.15	8.50	4.07	2.20	1.80	57.40	–
Community mental health inst.	2.90	2.10	9.00	3.60	5.30	3.50	–	45.50	–
Patient transport	3.40	0.60	8.80	12.30	5.50	2.40	2.10	59.00	10.30
Other community health services									
<i>Medical services</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other health practitioners</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	0.70
<i>Community health</i>	8.40	5.04	9.90	6.20	10.50	5.30	1.90	62.20	65.50
<i>Dental services</i>	10.20	1.00	4.70	3.40	4.20	4.00	1.40	43.10	0.40
Public health services	3.70	3.10	4.90	3.20	2.60	3.60	1.20	65.50	6.00
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
<i>Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals</i>	–	..	..	–	..	..	–	..	1.50
<i>Other medications</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20
Health research	2.10	1.80	3.60	3.60	4.60	2.60	2.10	54.90	1.10
Health administration nec	–	..	7.50	7.80	2.20	..	1.80	–	1.00

Source: AIHW estimates (unpublished)

Table E.2 Under-identification factors

<i>GPC subgroup</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Admitted patient services	1.13	1.20	1.12	1.03	1.21	1.00	1.70	1.02	..
Non-admitted patient services	1.10	1.20	1.12	1.03	1.21	1.00	1.70	1.02	..
Mental health institutions	1.13	1.20	1.12	1.03	1.21	1.00	1.70	1.02	..
Community mental health inst.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Patient transport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other community health services									
<i>Medical services</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other health practitioners</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Community health</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Dental services</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00
Public health services	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
<i>Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Other medications</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Health research	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health administration nec	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	–	1.00

Source: AIHW estimates (unpublished)

Table E.3 Cost differential factors

<i>GPC subgroup</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Admitted patient services	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	..
Non-admitted patient services	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	..
Mental health institutions	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	..
Community mental health inst.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Patient transport	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other community health services									
<i>Medical services</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other health practitioners</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Community health</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Dental services</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00
Public health services	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
<i>Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Other medications</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Health research	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health administration nec	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00

Source: AIHW estimates (unpublished)

