

# Service Use Measure Definitions Manual

2014 Indigenous  
Expenditure Report

*Steering Committee  
for the Review of  
Government  
Service Provision*



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### **Publications enquiries**

The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. This report and previous editions are available from the Productivity Commission website at [www.pc.gov.au](http://www.pc.gov.au).

The Steering Committee welcomes enquiries and suggestions on the information contained in this report. Contact the Secretariat by phone: (03) 9653 2100 or email: [gsp@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp@pc.gov.au)

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Following feedback on previous editions of the report, this report generally uses the term 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians' to describe Australia's first peoples and 'non-Indigenous Australians' to refer to Australians of other backgrounds, except where quoting other sources. This Report uses the term Indigenous expenditure for government expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Expenditure on services to non-Indigenous Australians is referred to as non-Indigenous expenditure.

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# Foreword

The *Indigenous Expenditure Report* is an initiative of the Council of Australian Governments, which has committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The Report includes expenditure on both Indigenous specific services and key mainstream programs provided by the Australian, State and Territory governments.

In February 2011, COAG transferred responsibility for the *Indigenous Expenditure Report* to the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, which also produces the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report* and the *Report on Government Services*. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group provides advice to the Steering Committee on development issues.

This manual describes the fundamental concepts, definitions and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services in order to identify the share of expenditure related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. A companion manual, the 2014 *Report Expenditure Data Manual*, contains the definitions and guidelines ('counting rules') for the collection of expenditure data used to estimate expenditure on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

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.

Patricia Scott

Convenor, Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group

December 2014



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# Steering Committee

This Report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The Steering Committee comprised the following members:

Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Ms Jo Laduzko	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Peter Robinson	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr Mark Thomann	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Janet Schorer	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Katherine Whetton	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Jeremy Nott	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris Chinn	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Janelle Thurlby	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Mr Marion Burchell	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Barry Thomas	WA	Department of Treasury
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Katrina Ball	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Geoffrey Rutledge	ACT	Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate
Ms Linda Weatherhead	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Jean Doherty	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Craig Graham	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Peter Harper		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr David Kalisch		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Ms Patricia Scott		Productivity Commission
Mr Lawrence McDonald	Secretariat	Productivity Commission

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People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this report include:

Ms Madonna Morton	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	NSW Treasury
Mr Shane McMahon	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Dr Meg Montgomery	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Simon Kent	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Paul Cantrall	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Coan Harvey	WA	Department of Treasury
Mr David Reynolds	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Nicole Masters	ACT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Jenny Coccetti	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Leigh Eldridge	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Bruce Michael	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Anne Tan	NT	Department of the Chief Minister

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# Working Group

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group undertakes the development and production of the Indigenous Expenditure Report under the auspice of the Steering Committee. The Working Group comprises the following members:

Ms Patricia Scott	Convenor	Productivity Commission
Ms Veronica Glanville	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Ms Renee Shepherd	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Dr Kamlesh Sharma	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Oliver Lord	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Peta McCammon	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Janelle Thurlby	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Ms Adriana Arantes	WA	Department of Treasury
Mr Jason Farren	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Damien Febey	Tas	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Natasha Bourke	ACT	ACT Treasury
Ms Nardia Harris	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Jonathon Khoo		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr Adrian Webster		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Mr Tim Carlton		Commonwealth Grants Commission
Mr Lawrence McDonald	Secretariat	Productivity Commission
Mr Peter Daniel	Secretariat	Productivity Commission

People who also served on the Working Group during the production of this report include:

Ms Chrysanthé Psychogios	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance
Mr Michael Fletcher	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr Michael Wilkinson	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Ms Michelle Kinnane	Aust. Govt.	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
Mr Stephen Powrie	Aust. Govt.	Department of Families, Housing, Community

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Services and Indigenous Affairs		
Mr Chris Jeffries	NSW	NSW Treasury
Mr Kent Alisen	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Brian Johnson	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Brendan Cullen	WA	Department of Treasury
Mr Steven Rech	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Andrew Hutchinson	Tas	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Mark Wakefield	Tas	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Helen Hill	ACT	ACT Treasury
Mr Anhi Vong	NT	NT Treasury



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# Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GPC	Government Purpose Classification
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IER	Indigenous Expenditure Report
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PC	Productivity Commission
Qld	Queensland
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment

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TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WGIR	Working Group on Indigenous Reform

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# 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 Working Group 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.

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# 1 Introduction

Despite the commitment of significant government expenditure over many years, disparities between outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

The Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision — under the auspices of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) — has developed a national framework for collecting and reporting government expenditure on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.<sup>1</sup>

This manual describes the fundamental concepts, definitions and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services in order to identify the share of expenditure related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

This manual relates to the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, which contains estimates of the levels and patterns of government expenditure for 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012-13. The 2014 Report was released on 12 December 2014 and is available from the project website ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)). The fourth Indigenous Expenditure Report is currently under development and is planned for release in 2016.

A summary of the key substantive changes from the 2012 Report *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual* is provided in section 1.1. An overview of the *Indigenous Expenditure Report* method is presented in section 1.2. Information about this manual and the 2014 *Expenditure Data Manual* — and how to obtain copies of these — is provided in section 1.3. Information on how stakeholders can contribute to future development of the *Indigenous Expenditure Report* is provided in section 1.4. Section 1.5 summarises the structure of the remainder of this manual.

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<sup>1</sup> The responsibility for developing and reporting against the National Framework was transferred from the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee to the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision by COAG on 13 February 2011. The members of the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee continue their involvement as the Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group which provides advice to the Review Steering Committee. The membership of each group is listed on pages V and VII in the preliminary section of this manual.

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## 1.1 What's new

The Steering Committee is committed to continual improvement of the data and method employed for the *Indigenous Expenditure Report* estimates. Substantive changes from the 2012 Report *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual* include:

- *Indigenous specific expenditure (chapter 6)* — the chapter refers to frequently asked questions and additional examples included in the 2014 *Expenditure Data Manual*.
- *Cost differentials (chapter 5 and appendix C)* — chapter 5 incorporates answers to frequently asked questions on the use of cost differentials
- *revisions to selected GPC/GPC+ categories* — The changes are:
  - **Healthy lives** expenditure categories removed:
    - ... GPC+ 0542a DVA repatriation scheme
    - ... GPC+ 0542b DoHA patient transport
  - **Home environment** expenditure categories removed:
  - *housing*:
    - ... H.11 All housing
  - *water supply*:
    - ... GPC+ 0720.0a Industry regulation and support
    - ... GPC+ 0720.0b Community service obligations
  - *gas*:
    - ... GPC+ 0911a Industry regulation and support
    - ... GPC+ 0911b Community service obligations
  - *fuel affairs and services*:
    - ... GPC+ 0919b Industry regulation and support
    - ... GPC+ 0919a Community service obligations
  - *other electricity*:
    - ... GPC+ 0922a Industry regulation and support
    - ... GPC+ 0922b Community service obligations
  - *road transport*:
    - ... GPC 1211 Aboriginal community road transport services
    - ... GPC 1212 Road maintenance
    - ... GPC 1213 road rehabilitation



- 
- ... GPC 1214 road construction
  - ... GPC 1219 road transport nec all use total resident population.
  - ... (Expenditure was instead collected for GPC 121 road transport)
  - *air transport*:
    - ... GPC 1241 Aboriginal community air transport services
    - ... GPC 1249 Other air transport services
    - ... (Expenditure was instead collected for GPC 124 air transport)

## 1.2 Methodology overview

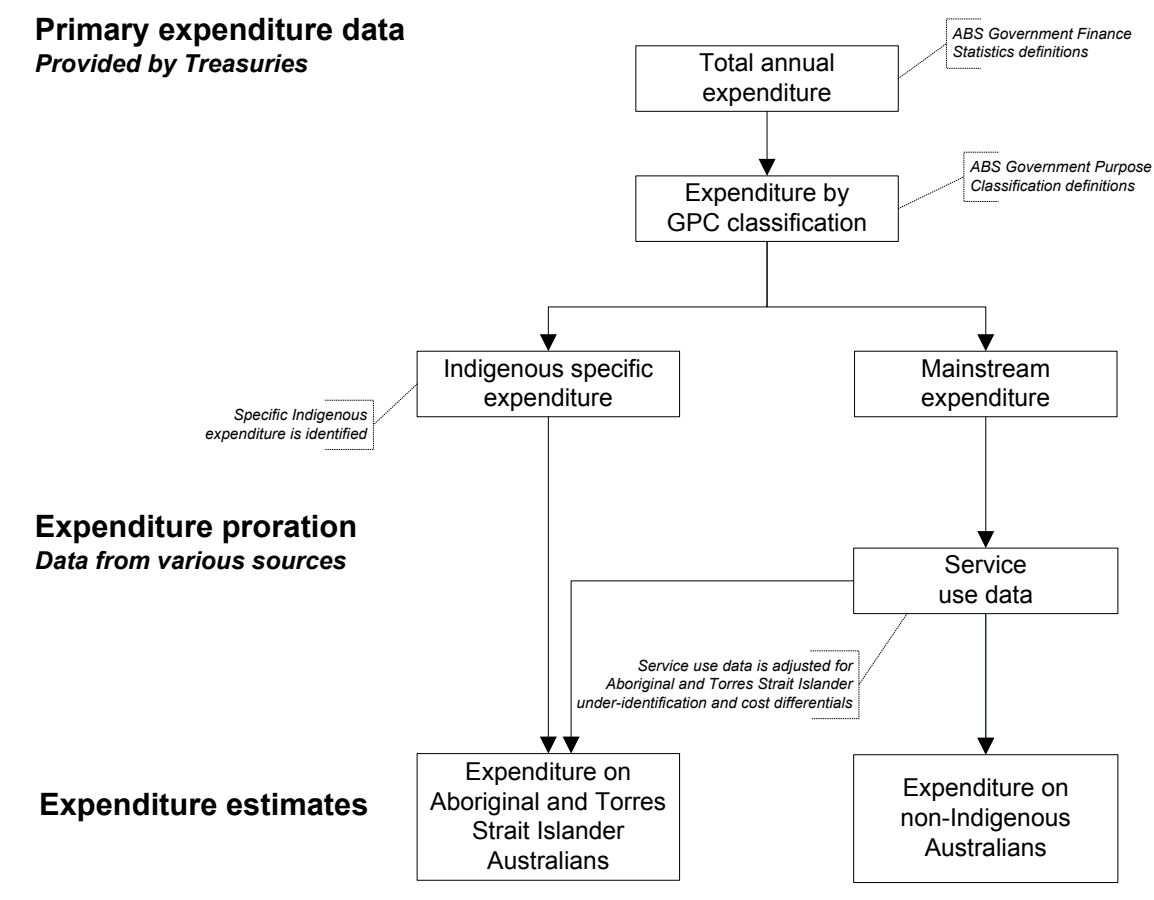
Identifying government expenditure on services related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is difficult, and involves a process of estimation. The *Indigenous Expenditure Report* method is based on approaches used in similar exercises,<sup>2</sup> and involves two stages (figure **Error! Not a valid link.**):

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

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<sup>2</sup> For example, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) estimates of expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and the Northern Territory Indigenous expenditure reviews.

**Figure 1.1 Data collection and proration process**



## 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (Indigenous) and non-Indigenous Australians.

Before this expenditure can be allocated to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 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 on services that specifically target Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 2 of the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual.*

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## **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 are also mapped to the outcome categories agreed by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) for the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage (OID) framework. In some cases, the GPC framework does not provide sufficient disaggregation to map to these outcome categories. For example, the NIRA and the OID framework includes child care services and child protection and support services as separate outcome areas, whereas the GPC groups these into one category; family and child welfare services (GPC 0621).

***The definitions and guidelines for the classification structure used in the Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in chapter 4 of the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual.***

## **Indigenous specific services and programs**

Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are provided through a combination of targeted and mainstream services. Expenditure on Indigenous specific services can generally be assumed to be exclusively for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. There can however, be some use of services and programs by non-Indigenous Australians in particular locations (for example, health services in remote communities).

***The definition of Indigenous specific expenditure used for the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 3 of the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual.***

## **Expenditure on mainstream services**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 expenditure category 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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 3 of the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual.***

The share of expenditure on mainstream services explicitly related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians will be identified where possible (for example, the share of expenditure on Vocational Rehabilitation Services that relates to services for Aboriginal

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and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure on mainstream services cannot be identified, it must be estimated.

## Prorating mainstream expenditure

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. For example, a person's Indigenous status might not always be asked as part of the service delivery process. There might also be a disincentive for service users to identify their Indigenous status
- *cost differential* — the extent to which the cost of providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians varies. The provision of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians might be more costly on average if they 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 are discussed in more detail in chapter 2.*

## Australian Government expenditure by state and territory

The 2014 Report provides estimates of Australian Government direct and indirect expenditure by state and territory, which allows total government expenditure by State and Territory to be estimated for 141 expenditure categories (including totals) that map to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework 'building blocks'.

The method for allocating Australian Government expenditure across states and territories is described in chapter 7. The method for prorating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory is as described above.

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## 1.3 Indigenous Expenditure Report manuals

Two manuals have been produced that represent the nationally agreed definitions, concepts, methods and data sources used to estimate Indigenous expenditure for the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report*:

- *Expenditure Data Manual* — provides a consistent set of agreed definitions and guidelines for jurisdictions to follow when providing expenditure data
- *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual* — documents the agreed measures used to prorate mainstream expenditure between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 are referencing correspond to the appropriate data year.

## 1.4 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?*

The Steering Committee would appreciate feedback on the manual, particularly in the following areas:

- *appropriateness* — 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 on services between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.
- *feasibility* — based on your understanding of administrative processes and systems:
  - how difficult is it to allocate expenditure data according to the definitions and guidelines?
  - if data cannot be allocated following the definitions and guidelines:
    - ... how difficult is it to identify the differences between actual allocations and the allocations according to the definition and guidelines of the Report?

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... 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 these 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 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 can be posted or emailed to the Secretariat:

Indigenous Expenditure Report Secretariat  
Productivity Commission  
LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office  
Melbourne VIC 8003

Tel: (03) 9653 2100 or Freecall: 1800 020 083

Fax: (03) 9653 2199

Email: [gsp.ier@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp.ier@pc.gov.au)

[www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)

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## 1.5 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 and discussion of key issues
- *identifying service use measures (chapter 3)* — presents the concepts, sources and methods used in identifying the service use measure for each expenditure category
- *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 to account for the difference in the cost of providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians
- *Indigenous specific expenditure (chapter 6)* — an overview of the approach used to prorate mainstream expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous services
- *Australian Government expenditure (chapter 7)* — an overview of the method for allocating Australian Government direct and indirect expenditure across states and territories
- *sensitivity analysis (chapter 8)* — a discussion of the benefits of, and approaches to, sensitivity analysis for the Indigenous Expenditure Report

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 expenditure category
- *Indigenous under-identification adjustment methods (appendix B)* — a summary of how Indigenous under-identification was addressed for each service use measure data source
- *cost differential adjustment 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 sources used in the estimation process
- *reliability of estimates (appendix E)* — a summary of the Steering Committee's qualitative assessment of the overall reliability of the expenditure estimates for all published expenditure categories
- *AIHW health expenditure method and parameters (appendix F)* — an overview of the AIHW method and how it has been adapted to provide information for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.





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## 2 Prorating mainstream expenditure

An overview of the Steering Committee’s approach to identifying government expenditure on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is provided in chapter 1 (section 1.2).

The proration of mainstream expenditure 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians.

This chapter focuses on the definitions, concepts and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services. Australian Government expenditure is allocated across states and territories using the approach described in chapter 7 before the methods described in this chapter are applied.

Definitions, concepts and methods for allocating expenditure to GPC categories, and for identifying Indigenous specific expenditure, are discussed in the 2014 *Expenditure Data Manual*.

An overview of the principles and parameters that are used for estimating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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

For these mainstream services it is generally not possible to explicitly identify Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians' share of expenditure. As a consequence, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure must be estimated.<sup>3</sup>

### *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 the share of expenditure directed to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, as distinct from the share of services, or benefit from services that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians receive.<sup>4</sup>

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method estimates the share of expenditure on mainstream services that is attributed to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians based on the impact that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 (TAFE) study)
  - potential use of service (all individuals in a given location are able to access fire protection services when they need them)

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<sup>3</sup> Conceptually, the derivation of mainstream expenditure should also account for targeted services that specifically *exclude* Indigenous Australians — non-Indigenous specific expenditure. The Report method currently assumes that non-Indigenous specific expenditure is zero, and its exclusion from the method does not have a material impact on estimates. By not accounting for non-Indigenous specific expenditure, the final estimate of the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure may be overstated.

<sup>4</sup> The terms of reference are reproduced on page XIII of this manual.

- 
- service use through community membership (some services, such as the operation of parliament, are provided to, or on behalf of, all members of society).
  - *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.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report employs the concept of a service use measure, which attempts to incorporate all three aspects described above in order to identify the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure.

*A service use measure is a measure of the use of services that is closely linked with, or a proxy for, the impact that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Aboriginal and Torres} \\ \text{Strait Islander share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Total mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [2]$$

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians varies. The provision of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians might be more costly ‘on average’ if Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are disproportionately located in remote areas, or if Indigenous service users have additional needs regardless of their location
- *Indigenous specific service use adjustment factor* — the nature of a substitute Indigenous specific service means that it is given instead of a mainstream service. Because of this, it is necessary to remove the associated service use population if it is included in the mainstream population in order to avoid double counting.

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \text{Aboriginal and} & & & & & & & & \text{Indigenous} \\
 \text{Torres Strait} & & & & & & & & \text{specific} \\
 \text{Islander share} & = & \text{Mainstream} & \times & \text{Service} & \times & \text{Under} & \times & \text{Cost} \\
 \text{of mainstream} & & \text{expenditure} & & \text{use} & & \text{-identification} & & \text{differential} \\
 \text{expenditure} & & & & \text{measure} & & & & \\
 & & & & & & & & \text{Indigenous} \\
 & & & & & & & & \text{specific} \\
 & & & & & & & & \text{service use} \\
 & & & & & & & & \text{adjustment} \\
 & & & & & & & & \text{factor}
 \end{array}
 \quad [3]$$

The concepts and issues associated with the selection and application of service use measures and data for under-identification, cost differential factors and the Indigenous specific service use adjustment factor are discussed in chapters 4, 5 and 6 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 strengths and weaknesses. An understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of proration is important for the correct interpretation of the results.

### Strengths and weaknesses of proration

The strengths of the proration method include:

- 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 reports<sup>5</sup>
  - the NT Government’s Indigenous Expenditure Reviews.<sup>6</sup>
- 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2011, *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 53, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.

<sup>6</sup> Northern Territory Treasury 2006 *Indigenous Expenditure Review*, September 2006, NT Treasury, Darwin.

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The weaknesses of the proration method 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)
- the quality of the estimates is dependent 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may not be related to the cost drivers selected. Appendix A of this manual outlines the choice of cost drivers for each service area and appendix D presents the data quality statements
- proration will only provide reasonable estimates of Indigenous expenditure at the GPC subgroup (four-digit) level and above. More detailed analysis — at an individual program level — cannot be supported by the proration methodology.

## **Interpretation of results**

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method has been designed to ensure good quality estimates of expenditure at the GPC subgroup (four-digit) level. A 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 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous Australians.

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 across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous populations is therefore a theoretical construct and is based on the Steering Committee's assessment of what 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

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analysis, including the application of data quality statements and Monte Carlo methods — and how the results should be interpreted — is provided in chapter 8.

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## 3 Identifying service use measures

An overview of the Steering Committee’s approach to prorating mainstream (that is, non-Indigenous specific) expenditure between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians is provided in chapter 2.<sup>7</sup>

The Steering Committee’s method uses a service use measure to identify the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Aboriginal and Torres} \\ \text{Strait Islander share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Total mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [1]$$

The approach in equation [1] is extended to recognise that the service use measure may 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 expenditure category. The same methods are adopted for identifying service use measures for allocating Australian Government expenditure across states and territories (chapter 7).

A general overview of the concepts is provided in section 3.1. Section 3.2 discusses the data sources and estimation methods used for the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report*.

### 3.1 Service use measure concepts

*A service use measure is defined as ‘a measure of the use of services that is closely linked with, or a proxy for, the impact Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have on the total cost of providing mainstream services’.*

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<sup>7</sup> Australian Government expenditure is allocated across states and territories using the approach described in chapter 7 before this method is applied.

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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
- 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of service users as measured/collected from government administrative systems or, where this is not available,
- the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of the target population for the government service (for example, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, or where data are not available.



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### *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 cannot be directly linked to individual users/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 perceived international threat). 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of the resident population.

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### *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 and 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians — for example, where the administration of mainstream services is predominantly provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 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 *2014 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 8. A qualitative assessment of the reliability of the estimates for each expenditure category is provided in appendix E.

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*Appendix A provides a summary of:*

- *government services provided in each expenditure category*
- *service use measures selected, the corresponding data sources and their appropriateness as a proxy for the service cost drivers.*

*Appendix D provides a data quality statement for each data source used in the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report.*

*Appendix E provides a qualitative assessment of the reliability of estimates for each expenditure category published in the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report.*

## **Process of selection**

In selecting the factors used to prorate mainstream expenditure, the 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 Steering Committee is committed to a process of continual improvement. Together with the publication of biennial results, the Steering Committee has a work plan that targets those aspects of the Indigenous Expenditure Report that are priorities for improvement. Report users wishing to contribute to this process should refer to chapter 1, section 1.4.



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## 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.<sup>8</sup>

Service use measures are used to identify the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Aboriginal and Torres} \\ \text{Strait Islander share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Total mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [1]$$

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

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) under-identification* — the degree to which the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification. The same methods are adopted for identifying service use measures for allocating Australian Government expenditure across states and territories (chapter 7).

An overview of the concepts is provided in section 4.1. Section 4.2 discusses the data sources and estimation methods used for the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report*.

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<sup>8</sup> Australian Government expenditure is allocated across states and territories using the approach described in chapter 7 before this method is applied.

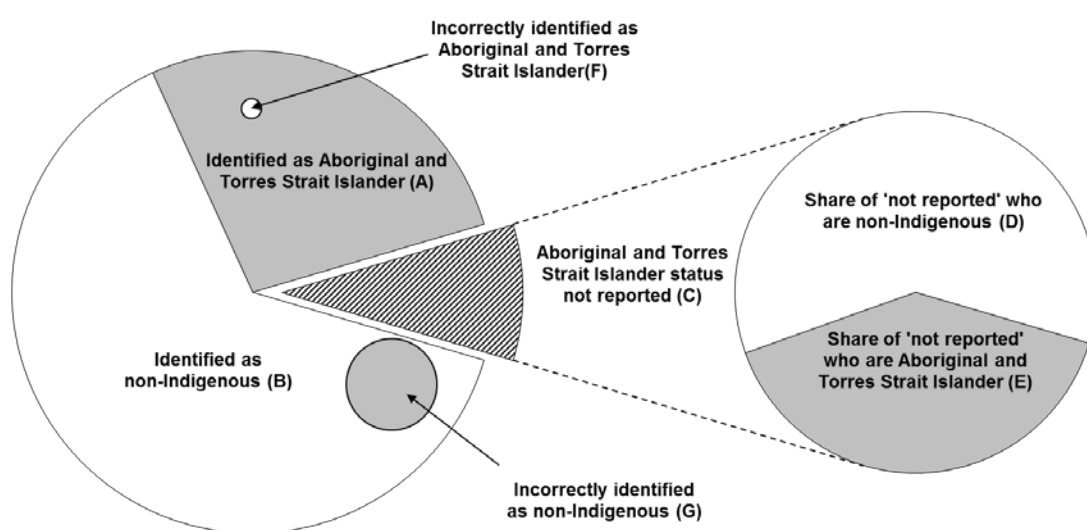
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## 4.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification concepts

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification is defined as a measure of the degree to which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users are not correctly identified or recorded in data collections.*

Figure 4.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of service users

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The method for the proration of mainstream expenditure requires the service use measure to be adjusted for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification where appropriate.

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

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

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Incorrect identification can occur where a service administrator incorrectly assumes a service user is or is not an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (area F) is likely to be small

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status might not be reported for several reasons including lack of understanding, perceived service access implications, attitudes toward information collection or government agencies, or because the respondent was not asked.

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

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

Improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification will require the ongoing cooperation of agencies and bodies responsible for administering the collections from which service use measures are drawn (box 4.1).

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**Box 4.1      Identifying Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users**

Adhering to national standards in collecting and recording responses to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of Australians will help 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous status. A standard question is used to collect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status data by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Census and household surveys, and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) national administrative data sets.

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification question wording and recording are available from the ABS and AIHW.

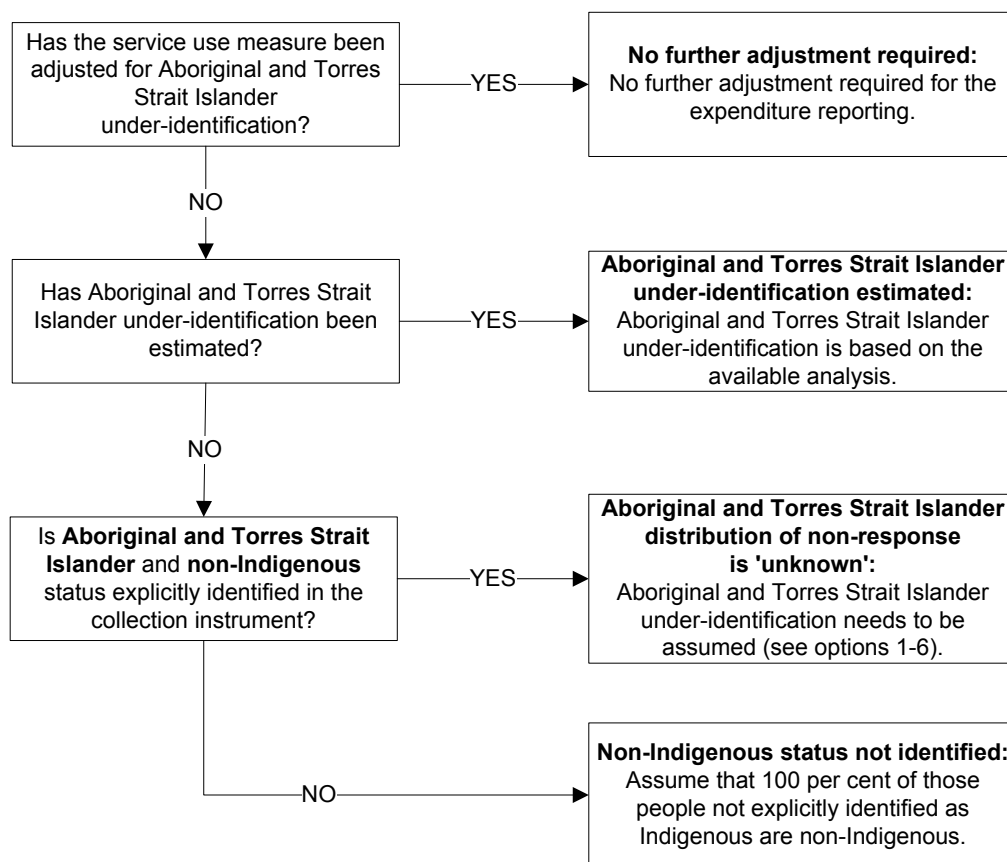
*Source:* National best practice guidelines for collecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status in health data sets (AIHW Cat. no. AIHW 29).

## **4.2      Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification information and adjustments**

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



Figure 4.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification**



### No further adjustment required

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

*Where the service use data has been adjusted for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification no additional adjustment is required.*

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification estimated

Some agencies conduct research and analysis to identify the extent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification in data collections, but do not adjust the service use measure. For example, the ABS conducts a post-enumeration survey to measure the extent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification in the population census, but does not adjust the census estimates themselves.

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For some collections the analysis is restricted to those people who have not responded to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification question. For these collections, it is implicitly assumed that all people have correctly identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous, but adjustment is required to account for the non-response.

*Where existing analysis provides the necessary information, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification adjustment is based on this.*

### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of non-response is unknown**

Collections generally have little information on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of people that have not responded to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification question in their collection.

For these collections it is implicitly assumed that all people have correctly identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 have already been adjusted for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification
2. *Estimated based on analysis* — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification has been estimated and is based on the available analysis
3. *100 per cent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander* — it is assumed that 100 per cent of the non-responses are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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-response data have been identified for collections where the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander distribution of non-response is unknown.*

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## **Non-Indigenous status not identified**

Many collections record people that identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander are non-Indigenous.*

## **Presentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification sources and methods**

*Appendix B provides a summary of the Indigenous Expenditure Report approach to measuring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification for each service use measure selected for each expenditure category.*



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## 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.<sup>9</sup>

Service use measures are used to identify the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Aboriginal and Torres} \\ \text{Strait Islander share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Total mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [1]$$

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians for each expenditure category.

An overview of the concepts is provided in section 5.1. Section 5.2 discusses the data sources and estimation methods for the Indigenous Expenditure Report. Section 5.3 contains frequently asked questions on appropriate use of cost differentials.

### 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person compared to the cost of providing the same service to a non-Indigenous person’.*

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<sup>9</sup> Australian Government expenditure is allocated across states and territories using the approach described in chapter 7 before this method is applied.

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The provision of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians might be more costly on average, than providing the same services to non-Indigenous Australians, due to:

- *usage patterns* — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians often access a different range of services from government agencies than non-Indigenous Australians, 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. For example, incorporating Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural perspectives in designing and delivering programs, or providing specific materials or services in a culturally appropriate manner (such as to cater for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages)
- *location* — a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are located in remote areas compared with non-Indigenous Australians, 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 general high cost factors (such as location) and which service costs are associated with the 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 higher regardless of the Indigenous status of the service user. This mainly reflects factors such as lower economies of scale and higher input costs.

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

*Location should be considered in cost differentials in situations where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 difficult to identify the magnitude of any differences in the cost of providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. To date:

- *relatively little work has been done in this area* — 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* — 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 area of expenditure — taking into account their own circumstances of providing government services and the available data for their jurisdiction.

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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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous users
- government funding and/or policy settings
- studies/analysis of service delivery cost drivers
- 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/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). 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recipients compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the service.

The reliability of this approach depends on the quality of the administrative system and the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients.

#### *Government funding and/or policy settings*

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

It is appropriate to use funding weights as the cost differential where this reflects the actual expenditure of government in providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.



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The reliability of this approach is dependent on the alignment between the government's funding mechanism and the actual delivery of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Such analysis could look at the different cost drivers (such as location, time, level and type of service) and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation associated with each cost driver (for example, the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians receiving low cost services). This information can then be brought together to estimate the average government expenditure in providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 depends 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 government services (box 5.1).

The reliability of this approach depends 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 in providing primary school services could be used as a proxy for the cost differential of providing special education services.

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### Box 5.1      **Commonwealth Grants Commission**

As part of its work to measure the differences in expenses that States and Territories would incur if they provided the national average level of government services, the Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC) takes into account the impact of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians on State government expenditure. The concept is related to that measured in the Indigenous Expenditure Report (IER) but there are differences between the two concepts:

- 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 a State would spend on its Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population if it provided the average standard of service. The IER approach asks what each State actually spends.
- The CGC measures the impact attributable to Indigeneity, not the total cost of Indigenous service provision. For example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 cost of delivering services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, given their age profile and where they live.
- The CGC analysis is undertaken at a higher level. The IER collects Indigenous expenditure in more than 200 different GPC/GPC+ categories of government expenditure. The CGC analysis is done for around 14 categories (some of which are disaggregated further).

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

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

### *Seeking expert opinion*

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

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

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## 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians without detailed analysis.

As an interim measure, the 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 no strong conceptual basis to assume that the average cost of providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians is different (that is, the relative cost equals one)
- *up to 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians (that is, the relative cost is 1.1).

**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"><li>• <i>General public services</i> (GPC 01)</li><li>• <i>Defence</i> (GPC 02)</li><li>• <i>Health</i> (GPC 05)<sup>10</sup></li><li>• <i>Recreation and culture</i> (GPC 08)</li><li>• <i>Fuel and energy</i> (GPC 09)</li><li>• <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i> (GPC 10)</li><li>• <i>Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction</i> (GPC 11)</li><li>• <i>Transport and communications</i> (GPC 12)</li><li>• <i>Other economic affairs</i> (GPC 13)</li><li>• <i>Other purposes</i> (GPC 14)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Public order and safety</i> (GPC 03)</li><li>• <i>Education</i> (GPC 04)</li><li>• <i>Social security and welfare</i> (GPC 06)</li><li>• <i>Housing and community amenities</i> (GPC 07)</li></ul>

## 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.

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<sup>10</sup> The cost differential for each category of health expenditure is provided by the AIHW.

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*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.*

## 5.3 Frequently asked questions

Six sets of frequently asked questions (FAQs) have been included in the 2014 version of the IER Expenditure Data Manual to assist data providers in improving the consistency of expenditure data across jurisdictions.

1. Purpose and use of the IER data collection
2. Distinguishing between mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure
3. Indigenous specific complementary and substitute expenditure
4. Appropriate use of cost differentials
5. Allocating household concessions
6. Classifying child protection and general family services.

This section contains one of these sets of frequently asked questions on:

4. Appropriate use of cost differentials

The remaining FAQs are in chapter 3 (section 3.3) and chapter 5 of the 2014 IER Expenditure Data Manual.

### Appropriate use of cost differentials

#### *What is a cost differential and why is it needed?*

The cost of providing mainstream services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians can vary, and this difference in cost is known as a *service cost differential*. In practice, cost differentials generally reflect the additional cost of providing mainstream services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Cost differentials are used in the IER to estimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure.

For example, a social security payment cost differential reflects the difference between the average social security payment to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-

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Indigenous recipients. Payments received vary according to criteria such as recipients' income, assets and dependents and the average payment is often higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander than non-Indigenous recipients.

A cost differential is a measure of relative cost of service provision and reflects the average expenditure per Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service user compared to the average expenditure per non-Indigenous service user for mainstream services. A cost differential is reported as a number to indicate the relative cost:

- a cost differential of 1.0 means there is no difference in the average cost of providing mainstream services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians.
- a cost differential of 1.1 means the average cost of providing mainstream services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is 10 per cent greater than for non-Indigenous Australians.
- a cost differential of 0.9 means the average cost of providing mainstream services is 10 per cent less for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians.

*Why would the cost of providing services be different for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians?*

*Location* is a major reason for differences in the service delivery cost for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are located in geographically isolated areas, where the cost of providing government services may be greater.

*Tailoring services* to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients can contribute to a cost differential. Services may be tailored for people from diverse backgrounds, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, so that they are culturally appropriate (for example, providing specific materials or services to cater for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages), resulting in additional costs.

*Different patterns of service use* within a GPC category may contribute to a cost differential. GPC categories used in the IER are broad, covering a range of services. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients may have different needs and require a different range of services that fall within a GPC category than non-Indigenous clients, affecting the case mix and costs for service providers. Service use measures in the IER are often the *number of users of the service/s* covered by a GPC category. However, within a GPC category are a mix of services of varying costs, which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous clients use differently. This different detailed pattern of use within a GPC category may require the use of a cost-differential.

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In remote areas there are generally fewer, less accessible, services compared to urban areas, and further distances to travel to access those services. This can affect the required case mix and need for culturally appropriate services.

### *How do I pick a cost differential?*

Generally, there is little evidence on cost differentials available, and it can be difficult to identify the magnitude of any differences in the cost of providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians without detailed analysis.

A jurisdiction can estimate its own cost differentials for each area service area, taking into account its own circumstances of providing government services and the data available for the jurisdiction. There are a various sources and methods for estimating cost differentials, including:

- administrative data that link costs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous users
- government funding and/or policy settings
- studies/analysis of service delivery cost drivers
- proxies using cost differential information from similar exercises
- proxies using cost differential information from similar services
- seeking expert opinion.

Cost differentials should reflect factors such as location and culturally appropriate service delivery, based on the population distribution within each jurisdiction. Cost differentials should not reflect differences in overall service use for a GPC category, as this is captured by the service use measure.

### *How are cost differentials used in the IER?*

Cost differentials are used to estimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure. Cost differentials are collected for each GPC expenditure category and then applied to mainstream expenditure in estimating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure.

Default assumptions:

- In the absence of evidence to support a cost differential, the IER assumes that there is no cost differential for mainstream services where there is no strong conceptual basis to suggest that there is a difference between the average cost of providing services to

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians (cost differential equals 1.0). A majority of jurisdictions use a cost differential of 1.0 for all GPC codes.

- The IER method allows a cost differential of up to 10 per cent for those mainstream services where there is a conceptual basis to assume a cost differential, but the jurisdiction has been unable to provide data or evidence. In these cases, it is assumed that the average cost of providing mainstream services is up to 10 per cent greater for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians (that is, the cost differential is 1.1).

### *What should I do if I want to use a cost differential?*

Consider the evidence available to your jurisdiction. If you wish to change from the differential used for the 2012 IER, please consult with the Secretariat via your jurisdiction's IER Working Group member and present your case. Discussion with the Secretariat should commence before the end of October to enable agreement before the data due date in December. Cost differential estimates should be recorded as the relative cost of providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users compared with the cost of providing the same services to a non-Indigenous person, for example:

- where there is no cost difference enter '1.0'.
- where the average cost of providing a service to non-Indigenous users is \$100, and the average cost of providing the same service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users is \$110, the cost differential is '1.1'
- where the average cost of providing a service to non-Indigenous users is \$100, and the average cost of providing the same service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users is \$90, the cost differential is '0.9'.

### *Why do I need to report values for low, most likely and high?*

The IER collects data on low, most likely and high cost differential values to allow for sensitivity testing of Indigenous expenditure estimates. Currently, the IER model uses only the *most likely* value in estimating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure. The low and high values continue to be collected to allow for sensitivity analysis to be performed in future.

The 'high' and 'low' estimates should be selected such that you are 90 per cent confident that the true value falls between them. The 'most likely' estimate may or may not be the midpoint between these estimates.

*FAQs 4. Cost differential data collection* in the FAQs on using the data collection instruments contains information about working with this collection sheet.





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## 6 Indigenous specific expenditure

An overview of the Steering Committee's approach to prorating mainstream expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous services is provided in chapter 2.<sup>11</sup>

Service use measures are used to identify the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Aboriginal and Torres} \\ \text{Strait Islander share of} \\ \text{mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Total mainstream} \\ \text{expenditure} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Service} \\ \text{use} \\ \text{measure} \end{array} \quad [1]$$

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

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification* — the degree to which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians
- *use of substitute Indigenous specific services* — the degree to which the service use measure includes users of substitute Indigenous specific services.

A detailed definition of Indigenous specific expenditure is provided in chapter 3 of the 2014 Report *Expenditure Data Manual*.<sup>12</sup> Chapter 3 of the 2014 Report *Expenditure Data Manual* also includes frequently asked questions about Indigenous specific and mainstream expenditure.

This chapter focuses on the concepts, sources and methods used to adjust measures of service use to account for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous use of Indigenous specific programs, services and payments.

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<sup>11</sup> Australian Government expenditure is allocated across states and territories using the approach described in chapter 7 before this method is applied.

<sup>12</sup> Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, 2014, *Expenditure Data Manual*, 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report, Productivity Commission.

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An overview of the concepts is provided in section 6.1. Section 6.2 discusses the data sources and estimation methods used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

## 6.1 Indigenous specific expenditure concepts

A detailed definition of Indigenous specific expenditure is provided in chapter 3 of the 2014 Report *Expenditure Data Manual*. The manual states that Indigenous specific programs, services and payments are explicitly targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.<sup>13</sup>

***Indigenous specific expenditure is ‘expenditure on programs, services and payments that are explicitly targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians’.***

The service use measure needs to be adjusted where participants of a substitute Indigenous specific program, service or payment are counted as a mainstream service user. This may occur in the following circumstance:

- *the service use measure only accounts for total service users* — which may include Indigenous specific programs, services and payments

***The service use measure needs to be adjusted where participants of a substitute Indigenous specific program, service or payment are counted as a mainstream service user.***

There are circumstances where the service use measure does not need to be adjusted, despite the existence of Indigenous specific programs, services and payments. These include:

- *complementary Indigenous specific programs, services and payments* — complementary services are provided in addition to mainstream services. As such, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users of the Indigenous specific program are also users of the mainstream program and should be counted in the service use measure
- *the service use measure excludes participants of Indigenous specific programs, services and payments* — some service use measures relate to use of a specific service or range of services, which can be specified to explicitly exclude the Indigenous specific service.

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<sup>13</sup> There can, however, be some use of these services and programs by non-Indigenous Australians in particular locations (for example, Indigenous specific health services in remote communities).

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## 6.2 Indigenous specific expenditure information and adjustment methods

### *Substitute Indigenous specific expenditure adjustment data source*

The following information is required to be collected for each Indigenous specific program, service or payment in each jurisdiction:

- *program expenditure* — total expenditure on the program in whole dollars:
  - program expenditure related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
  - program expenditure related to non-Indigenous Australians
  - total program expenditure.
- *relationship of Indigenous specific program to mainstream services* — whether the program is a:
  - *complementary service* — provided in addition to mainstream services
  - *substitute service* — provided as an alternative to a mainstream service.

Where a service is identified as a substitute service, data providers identify whether the users of the Indigenous specific program are counted in the service use measure.

If the users are counted in the service use measure data, data providers include estimates of one of the following:

- ... *number of Indigenous specific program service users*
- ... *Indigenous specific service cost differential* — if the above is not available, jurisdictions provide an estimate of the additional cost per Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander user of the Indigenous specific service as compared to the cost per Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander user of mainstream services.

### *Mainstream service use measure adjustment factor for users of substitute Indigenous specific services*

The Secretariat calculates a substitute Indigenous specific service use adjustment factor where the service use measure data source includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users of substitute programs, services and payments.

The following cases demonstrate how the substitute adjustment factor is calculated:

- *no substitute Indigenous specific services* — no adjustment required
  - substitute service user adjustment = 1

- 
- *substitute Indigenous specific service users already excluded from mainstream service use measure data* — no adjustment required
    - substitute service user adjustment = 1

Where substitute Indigenous specific service users are included in the mainstream service use measure data, the substitute adjustment factor is calculated such that they are excluded.

This preferred method of calculating the substitute service use adjustment factor is provided in equation [2]:

$$\text{Substitute service user adjustment} = \frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B - C}{A - D} \quad [2]$$

Where:

- A = Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous specific and mainstream service users
- B = Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users of Indigenous specific and mainstream services
- C = Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users of Indigenous specific services
- D = Total (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous) users of Indigenous specific services

However, in some circumstances this method is not possible as either:

- the number of users of the Indigenous specific program is unknown
- the users of the Indigenous specific program cannot be subtracted from the mainstream service use measure (as the two data sources may be incompatible).

Where this information is not available, it is possible to calculate the substitute service use adjustment factor by estimating the extent to which the Indigenous mainstream expenditure would be over-estimated using the following approach:

$$\text{Substitute service user adjustment} = \frac{A - B}{A} \quad [3]$$

Where:

- A = Mainstream Indigenous expenditure (unadjusted)
- B = Mainstream Indigenous expenditure overestimate

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Calculation of Mainstream Indigenous expenditure overestimate:

$$\text{Mainstream Indigenous expenditure overestimate} = A \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{1}{D} \quad [4]$$

Where:

A = Indigenous specific expenditure

B = Non-Indigenous service users

C = Total (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-Indigenous) service users

D = Indigenous specific expenditure cost differential



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## 7 Australian Government expenditure by state and territory

This chapter focuses on the definitions, concepts and methods for prorating total Australian Government expenditure across each state and territory.<sup>14</sup> Definitions, concepts and methods for allocating expenditure to GPC categories, and for identifying Indigenous expenditure, are discussed in the 2014 Report *Expenditure Data Manual*.<sup>15</sup>

An overview of the Australian Government expenditure is provided in section 7.1. In section 7.2, the method for estimating Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory is explained. Key interpretation issues are discussed in section 7.3.

### 7.1 Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory

The Australian Government provides funding for a range of mainstream services that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians across each state and territory. Funding is also provided through programs and services targeted at individuals or groups with particular needs, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory comprises two components:

- *direct expenditure* — expenditure on services and programs (including income support) that is provided directly to individuals, non-government service providers or local governments. This also includes the operation of the machinery of the Australian Government
- *indirect expenditure* — payments ‘to’ and ‘through’ the State and Territory governments, including:
  - *payments for specific purposes* — National Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs) and National Partnership payments provided ‘to’ or ‘through’ State and Territory

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<sup>14</sup> In this manual lower case state and territory refers to the geographical boundaries of jurisdictions, and upper case State and Territory refers to the jurisdictional governments.

<sup>15</sup> Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, 2014, *Expenditure Data Manual*, 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

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governments for specific purposes such as to pursue policy objectives and delivery of services in major service areas: health, education, community services, housing, infrastructure and environment. Also included are financial assistance grants to local governments

- *general revenue assistance* — includes a broad category of payments, such as GST payments, which are provided to State and Territory governments without conditions, to spend according to their own budget priorities.

## 7.2 Estimating Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory

The Indigenous Expenditure Report employs the concept of a service use measure to identify and estimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory. Measures of service use provide a proxy for the distribution of costs (not benefits) among service users.

Where possible, service use measures should be adjusted for:

- *state differential* — to account for funding per user differences between states and territories due to underlying economic, social and demographic conditions
- *cost differential* — to account for the fact that the average cost of providing a government service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians
- *under-identification* — the degree to which Indigenous service users are not correctly identified or recorded in data collection.

In most cases, the service use measure and corresponding data source identified for prorating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure is also used to estimate each state and territory share of Australian Government expenditure.

***A service use measure is a measure of the use of services that is closely linked with, or a proxy for, the impact that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have on the total cost of providing mainstream services.***

### *General model for proration*

Australian Government expenditure on services related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in each state and territory is the sum of:

- *Indigenous specific expenditure* — this expenditure is assumed to relate solely to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, although there could be some use of



these services and programs by non-Indigenous Australians. For example, Indigenous specific health services in remote communities. This comprises:

- *Indigenous specific indirect expenditure* — no estimation is required for this expenditure group because payments ‘to’ and ‘through’ each State and Territory government can be identified, and the expenditure relates solely to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
- *Indigenous specific direct expenditure* — **equals** total Indigenous specific expenditure **less** Indigenous specific indirect expenditure. The expenditure relates solely to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians but the state and territory share of this expenditure must be estimated using information on the state and territory share of service users:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{State or territory share of} & & & & \\ \text{Australian Government} & & & & \\ \text{Indigenous specific} & = & \text{National Australian} & \times & \text{State or territory share} \\ \text{direct expenditure} & & \text{Government Indigenous} & & \text{of total Indigenous specific} \\ & & \text{specific direct expenditure} & & \text{service users} \end{array} \quad [1]$$

The total Indigenous specific expenditure in a state or territory is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Total Indigenous} & & & & \\ \text{specific expenditure} & = & \text{State or territory share of} & + & \text{State or Territory} \\ \text{in a state or territory} & & \text{Australian Government} & & \text{Government Indigenous} \\ & & \text{Indigenous specific direct} & & \text{specific expenditure} \\ & & \text{expenditure} & & \end{array} \quad [2]$$

- *Indigenous mainstream expenditure* — **equals** total expenditure **less** total Indigenous specific expenditure. The state and territory Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of this expenditure is estimated in three steps:

1. *Estimate total mainstream indirect and direct expenditure:*

- ... *total mainstream indirect expenditure* — this expenditure can be identified from information on payments ‘to’ and ‘through’ State and Territory governments
- ... *total mainstream direct expenditure* — **equals** total mainstream expenditure **less** mainstream indirect expenditure.

2. *Estimate state and territory share of mainstream indirect and direct expenditure:*

- ... *state and territory share of mainstream indirect expenditure* — no estimation is required for this expenditure because payments ‘to’ and ‘through’ each State and Territory government can be identified
- ... *state and territory share of mainstream direct expenditure* — must be estimated using information on the state and territory share of service users:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{State or territory share of} & & & & \\ \text{Australian Government} & = & \text{National Australian} & \times & \text{State or territory} \\ \text{mainstream direct expenditure} & & \text{Government mainstream} & & \text{share of mainstream} \\ & & \text{direct expenditure} & & \text{service users} \end{array} \quad [3]$$

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The total mainstream expenditure in a state or territory is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Total mainstream} & & \text{State or territory share of} & & \text{State or Territory} & & \\ \text{expenditure in a} & = & \text{Australian Government} & + & \text{Government mainstream} & & \\ \text{state or territory} & & \text{mainstream direct expenditure} & & \text{expenditure} & & \end{array} \quad [4]$$

3. *Estimate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Australian Government mainstream expenditure in each state and territory* — must be estimated using service use measures. Where possible, adjustments should be made to service use measures to account for under-identification and cost differential factors:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Aboriginal and Torres} & & & & \text{State or territory} & & \\ \text{Strait Islander share of} & & \text{Australian Government} & & \text{Aboriginal and Torres} & & \\ \text{Australian Government} & = & \text{mainstream expenditure} & \times & \text{Strait Islander share of} & \times & \\ \text{mainstream expenditure} & & \text{in each state or territory} & & \text{mainstream} & & \\ \text{in each state or territory} & & & & \text{service users} & & \text{Service use cost} \\ & & & & & & \text{differential} \end{array} \quad [5]$$

## 7.3 Interpreting expenditure estimates

The service use measures used to estimate the Australian Government Indigenous expenditure in each state and territory have their limitations and should be interpreted with care. Information on the strengths and weaknesses of the proration method are provided in section 2.2 of this manual.

Although this estimation method can be used to calculate the general government Indigenous expenditure in each state and territory, it does not allow for the identification of the Australian Government, State, or Territory government share of expenditure in a state or territory. That is, how much is contributed by the Australian Government and how much by the State or Territory government, in a state or territory.

The estimation of the Australian Government, State, or Territory government share of all governments expenditure in a state or territory is a complex task. Significant work needs to be undertaken to estimate this expenditure, including development of an estimation method, establishment of additional data collections, and specific improvements to resolve issues associated with timing, capital transfers, and Government Purpose Classification allocation. The Working Group will investigate the feasibility of estimating this expenditure for future reporting.

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## 8 Sensitivity analysis

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method defines total expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as the sum of:

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

Total Indigenous specific expenditure is assumed to relate solely to services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. As a consequence, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of this expenditure is known, and does not have to be estimated. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Steering Committee:

- *has produced data quality statements* — using the ABS data quality framework, qualitative information about the input data is presented in appendix D
- *has produced qualitative information on the reliability of estimates* — an assessment of the appropriateness of service use measures and their corresponding data sources for each published expenditure category is presented in appendix E
- *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.

The sources of uncertainty and benefits of sensitivity analysis are explored in section 8.1. The Monte Carlo simulation technique is described in section 8.2. In section 8.3, the limitations of sensitivity analysis are discussed. An overview of data quality statements and qualitative assessments of the appropriateness of service use measures and data sources is presented in section 8.4.

**Box 8.1 Estimating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

However, the Indigenous status of a number of service users was not identified. Some of these were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and some were not. As a consequence, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of service users should be adjusted. The exact adjustment is unknown, however information based on expert judgement suggests that the adjusted Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 ( $\$100 \text{ million} \times 0.2 \times 1.22 \times 1.5$ ).

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## 8.1 Why do sensitivity analysis?

### Benefits of sensitivity analysis

An example of the potential impact of uncertainty is provided in box 8.1. In the example, the Indigenous Expenditure Report proration method is employed to estimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of government mainstream expenditure for a single hypothetical service.

This example suggests that the ‘most likely’ estimate of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

## 8.2 Measuring uncertainty

Over the longer term, the Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group will employ Monte Carlo methods to statistically assess the level of uncertainty (box 8.2).

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method uses a relatively simple proration method. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of the mainstream expenditure is estimated using a service use measure (chapter 3):

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

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

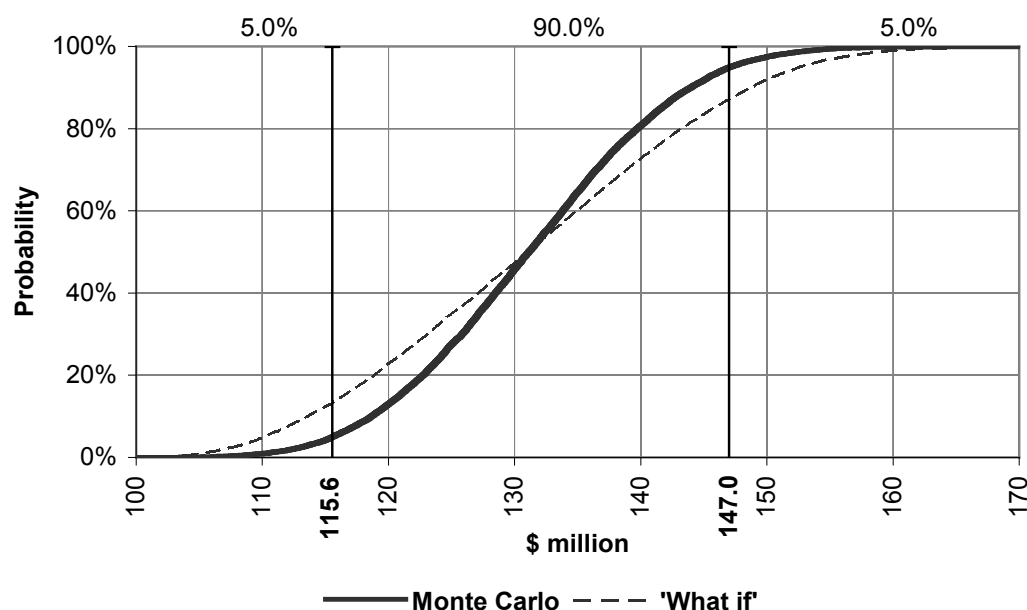
## Box 8.2 Comparison of ‘what if’ and Monte Carlo analysis

An extension of the example in box 8.1 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.<sup>a</sup> 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’.

	Total exp	Service Use Measure			Under-identification adjustment			Cost differential adjustment		
	Known	Low	Most likely	High	Low	Most likely	High	Low	Most likely	High
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 quite unlikely.



<sup>a</sup> The number of possible scenarios is defined as (possible values<sup>Proration factors</sup>)<sup>Services</sup>. For the example above this is  $(3^3)^3 = 19\,683$  possible ‘what if’ scenarios.

- 
- *Indigenous cost differential* — to account for the fact that the average cost of providing a government service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may be more/less than the cost of providing the same service to non-Indigenous Australians.

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

The Monte Carlo analysis assumes that the total mainstream expenditure is known with certainty.<sup>16</sup> 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users, or the cost of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
- *some services are not directly targeted to individuals* — it is administratively more difficult to capture 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users might not be a priority* — where information is collected, the quality of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data can be poor as the 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

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<sup>16</sup> 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 2014 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.

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limitations (and costs). Where the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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.

## 8.3 Limitations of sensitivity analysis

### **Sensitivity analysis cannot 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 cannot identify uncertainty associated with:

- *incorrectly specified estimation model* — sensitivity analysis cannot 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 cannot 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.



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## 8.4 Qualitative description of uncertainty

### Data quality statements

The Indigenous Expenditure Report uses the ABS *Data Quality Framework* to describe the level of uncertainty associated with the data that underpin the expenditure estimates.

The ABS *Data Quality Framework* is a general framework to enable a qualitative assessment of the quality of statistical data. The 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 that all seven dimensions should be included for the purpose of quality assessment and reporting. However, the seven dimensions are not necessarily equally weighted, as the importance of each dimension may vary depending on the data source and context.

Further information on the data quality framework can be found in the ABS *Data Quality Framework, May 2009* documentation.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> ABS 2009, *ABS Data Quality Framework, May 2009*, ABS Cat. no. 1520.0, Canberra.

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## Appropriateness of service use measures and data sources

The Indigenous Expenditure Report prorates mainstream expenditure between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians using service use measures. Therefore, the quality of the estimates depends on the selection of appropriate service use measures (as proxies for the cost drivers) and relevant, good quality, data sources.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report presents information on the reliability of estimates for all published expenditure categories by providing a qualitative assessment of the:

1. *appropriateness of each service use measure* — how well the service use measure for each expenditure category represents the link between service use and cost. The assessment of the appropriateness of service use measures was based on the strength of the link between the service use measure and the service costs. That is, whether the measure of service use provides a good proxy for the distribution of costs (expenditure) among service users (in particular, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users).
2. *quality of the service use measure data source* — does the data source provide good quality estimates of the service use measure, including Indigenous identification. The assessment of source data was based on the data quality statements prepared under the *ABS Data Quality Framework* described above (appendix D).

For each aspect, the Steering Committee has agreed on a rating of ‘A’ (Good), ‘B’ (Fair), ‘C’ (Poor), or ‘D’ (Very Poor). The assessment method is described in appendix E.1. The individual assessments for each published expenditure category are presented in appendix E, section E.2

## The role of continual improvement

Sensitivity analysis can help identify which proration factors contribute the most to uncertainty. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group 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.

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# A Service use measure definitions

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

This appendix describes 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 expenditure category.

The measures of service use need to be adjusted for under-identification and service use cost differentials. Information relating to these factors, along with data quality statements, 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)	62
Defence (GPC 02)	65
Public order and safety (GPC 03)	67
Education (GPC 04)	79
Health (GPC 05)	96
Social security and welfare (GPC 06)	131
Housing and community amenities (GPC 07)	147
Recreation and culture (GPC 08)	157
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	163
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (GPC 10)	171
Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction (GPC 11)	175
Transport and communications (GPC 12)	179
Other economic affairs (GPC 13)	192
Other purposes (GPC 14)	199

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# GPC 01

## GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES

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## 0110 Government superannuation benefits

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026 (Cat. no. 3238.0)</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0190 Other general public services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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Other general public services cover a range of programs. As a consequence, the key cost drivers are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## GPC 02

### DEFENCE

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## 0200 Defence

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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## GPC 03

### PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

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## 0311 Police services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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. *Border control* — Activities related to the enforcement of Australia's border control legislation.
4. *General policing services* — General activities of police agencies that relate to:
  - *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.
  - *community safety and support* — activities aimed at preserving public order and promoting a safer community including crime prevention and community support

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 cannot easily be realised).

To reflect the complicated mix of cost drivers, the 2014 Report prorates expenditure on these services on the basis of four unpublished expenditure sub-categories:

1. *strategic services (prorated using resident population)* — services such as 'major crime or corruption', 'law enforcement integrity' and 'alien registration and border control' are provided for strategic reasons or on behalf of the community as a whole. The agreed service use measure for this expenditure is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of the resident population. All Australian Government expenditure falls into this category of expenditure.

*General policing services expenditure* — the activities of police agencies (excluding support to the judiciary) is prorated on the basis of the following sub-categories:

2. *criminal investigation (prorated using offenders)* — cost is assumed to be driven by criminal activity. The agreed service use measure for this expenditure is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of offenders.
3. *traffic and commuter services (prorated resident population)* — while cost is likely to be driven by traffic and commuter offences, data in this area are not available. As a proxy, the agreed service use measure for this expenditure is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of the resident population.
4. *community safety and support (prorated using a combination of offenders and resident*

*population*) — includes expenditure related to preserving public order and promoting a safer community including crime prevention and community support, managing and coordinating major events, incidents and emergencies, and responding to calls for assistance.

Some of these services relate to criminal activity (or the risk of criminal activity), while others are provided on behalf of the community as a whole. The agreed service use measure for this expenditure is a combination of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of offenders and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of the resident population.

## Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Resident population <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Criminal defendants	CGC Criminal Courts Appearances Collection, 2008-09 (unpublished)	June 2009	June 2009	June 2009

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0312 Fire protection services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population ('Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Other than 'major city' resident population (other than 'inner regional' for Tas & 'outer regional' for NT)	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no.	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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	3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)			
Resident population <sup>d</sup>	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0); Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.<sup>b</sup> For metropolitan fire services <sup>c</sup> For rural fire services <sup>d</sup> For fire protection services not elsewhere classified

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## 0320.1 Criminal courts services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

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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 and the cost of representing the government's public position in litigations.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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).

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Criminal defendants	CGC Criminal Courts Appearances Collection, 2008-09 (unpublished)	June 2009	June 2009	June 2009

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## 0320.2 Other courts and legal services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 and the cost of representing the government's public position in litigations.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0320.3 Access to justice services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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'Access to justice' services are a range of legal services that assist people to formally enforce rights such as courts, tribunals and legal representation; services that assist people to resolve disputes, such as alternative dispute resolution processes and legal assistance and advice; services which assist people to participate effectively in law reform processes; and services that enhance the justice quality of people's social, civic and economic relations such as counselling, advocacy, information and education services. Examples of specific services are:

- Indigenous legal aid services
- Legal education and legal information services
- Legal advice and assistance services (including duty lawyer services)
- Legal representation services
- Family dispute resolution (FDR) services
- Alternative dispute resolution services (ADR)
- Community legal services
- Policy and law reform services

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The cost drivers of expenditure on legal assistance services are mainly associated with the number of people using legal assistance services.

It is assumed that the costs associated with expenditure on policy and law reform processes are driven by the population on a uniform basis

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Resident population <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
National legal aid <sup>b</sup>	National legal aid statistics (unpublished)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. <sup>b</sup> Number of legal aid applications approved, by law type, by Indigenous status



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## 0330.1 Juvenile corrective institutions

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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).

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Juveniles in community based corrections	AIHW <i>Juvenile Justice in Australia: 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. JUV 7) AIHW <i>Juvenile Justice in Australia: 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. JUV 10) AIHW <i>Youth Justice in Australia: 2011-12</i> ; SCRGSP (2014) <i>Report on Government Services 2014</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2012

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Juveniles in facility based detention	AIHW <i>Juvenile Justice in Australia: 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. JUV 7) AIHW <i>Juvenile Justice in Australia: 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. JUV 10) AIHW <i>Youth Justice in Australia: 2011-12</i> ; SCRGSP (2014) <i>Report on Government Services 2014</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2012
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## 0330.2 Other prisons and corrective services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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).

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Adults in community based corrections	SCRGSP <i>Report on Government Services</i> Corrective Services Collection	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Adults in facility based detention	SCRGSP <i>Report on Government Services</i> Corrective Services Collection	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0390 Other public order and safety

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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

- *animal control programs* — animal welfare
- *beach safety* — beach inspectors and lifesaving 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## GPC 04

### EDUCATION

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## 0411 Primary education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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		Data Years		
Measure	Data source	2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled at government primary schools <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Students enrolled at non-government primary schools <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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<sup>a</sup>Data are the average of two years of enrolments.

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## 0412 Secondary education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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## Cost drivers

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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.

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## Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled at government secondary school <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Students enrolled at non-government secondary school <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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<sup>a</sup> Data are the average of two years of enrolments.

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## 0419 Primary and secondary education nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled at government primary and secondary schools <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Students enrolled at non-government primary and secondary schools <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Students enrolled at primary and secondary schools <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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<sup>a</sup>Data are the average of two years of enrolments.



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## 0421 University education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled at university	DEEWR <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection</i>	2008	2010	2012

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## 0422 Technical and further education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Hours of TAFE undertaken by students at government institutes <sup>a</sup>	NCVER Student and courses collection	2008-09	2009-10	2011-12
Hours of TAFE undertaken by students at non-government institutes <sup>a</sup>	NCVER Student and courses collection	2008-09	2009-10	2011-12

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<sup>a</sup>Data are the average of two years of enrolments.

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## 0429 Tertiary education nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled at university <b>plus</b> students enrolled at Technical and Further Education.	DEEWR <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection</i>	2008	2010	2012
	NCVER Student and courses collection <sup>a</sup>	2008	2010	2012

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<sup>a</sup>Data are the average of two years of enrolments.

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## 0431 Preschool education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measure

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled in government preschool education	DEEWR <i>National Preschool Census</i> Technical Report	August 2008	August 2010	August 2012
Students enrolled in non-government preschool education	DEEWR <i>National Preschool Census</i> Technical Report	August 2008	August 2010	August 2012

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## 0432 Special education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Special education students <sup>a</sup>	Students enrolled at special schools administrative data (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Primary and secondary students <sup>b,c</sup>	ABS <i>Schools, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 4221.0)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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<sup>a</sup>Used by Vic, Qld, Tas and ACT <sup>b</sup>Used by NSW, WA, SA, NT and Aus Gov <sup>c</sup>Average of two years of enrolments.

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## 0439 Other education not definable by level

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Resident population aged 0–24	ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0); ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026 (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
No. of tertiary students	Student enrolment administrative data (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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## 0441 Transportation of non-urban school students

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)). Additional information is available in the Frequently Asked Questions addressing *Allocating State and Territory Government household concessions*, in chapter 5 of the Expenditure Data Manual.**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measure

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Other than 'major' city resident population aged 5–19 (other than 'inner regional' for Tas & 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. 3101.0), <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; and ABS <i>Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013</i> cat. no. 3235.0	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0449 Transportation of other students

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The information on this category was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)). Additional information is available in the Frequently Asked Questions addressing *Allocating State and Territory Government household concessions*, in chapter 5 of the Expenditure Data Manual.**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population aged 5–19 ('Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. 3101.0); <i>ABS Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); and <i>ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013 cat. no. 3235</i> .	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
'Major city' tertiary students ('Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	Numbers of enrolled tertiary students (administrative data — unpublished)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0449.1 Other transportation for school students

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The information on this category was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)). Additional information is available in the Frequently Asked Questions addressing *Allocating State and Territory Government household concessions*, in chapter 5 of the Expenditure Data Manual.**

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### Cost drivers

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The cost driver of expenditure related to *transportation of other students* (GPC 0449) are the number of students using government subsidised transport and the average subsidy per student.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population aged 5–19 ('Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. 3101.0); ABS <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); and ABS <i>Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013</i> cat. no. 3235.	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0449.2 Transportation of tertiary students

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The information on this category was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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In Australia, State and Territory governments provide transport services, such as contract bus services, and concessions, for those undertaking university education or technical and further education 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)). Additional information is available in the Frequently Asked Questions addressing *Allocating State and Territory Government household concessions*, in chapter 5 of the Expenditure Data Manual.**

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### Cost drivers

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The cost driver of expenditure related to *transportation of other students* (GPC 0449) are the number of students using government subsidised transport and the average subsidy per student.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population aged 5–19 ('Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. 3101.0); ABS <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); and ABS <i>Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013 cat. no. 3235</i> .	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
'Major city' tertiary students ('Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	Numbers of enrolled tertiary students (administrative data — unpublished)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0490 Education nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments may provide services that support education in Australia that cannot 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### 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 cannot be allocated elsewhere.

### Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students receiving financial assistance	Australian Government Students receiving financial assistance administrative data	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Resident population aged 0-24 <sup>a</sup>	ABS <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0); ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

<sup>a</sup>For all other education not elsewhere classified

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## 0490.1 Assistance for school education

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Australian, State and Territory governments may provide services that support education in Australia that cannot 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The cost drivers of expenditure related to education nec (GPC 0490) were:

- *student financial assistance* — the number of students receiving student assistance and average level of that assistance, and
  - *other assistance* — resident population aged 0–24.
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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
School students receiving financial assistance <sup>a</sup>	Australian Government Students receiving financial assistance administrative data	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Resident population aged 0-24 <sup>b</sup>	<i>ABS Population estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup> For student financial assistance <sup>b</sup> For all other education not elsewhere classified

## 0490.2 Assistance for tertiary education

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

Australian, State and Territory governments may provide services that support education in Australia that cannot 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### Cost drivers

The cost driver of expenditure related to education nec (GPC 0490) were:

- *student financial assistance* — the number of students receiving student assistance and average level of that assistance, and
- *other assistance* — resident population aged 0–24.

### Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Tertiary students receiving financial assistance <sup>a</sup>	Australian Government Students receiving financial assistance administrative data	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
No. of tertiary students	Student enrolment administrative data (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

<sup>a</sup> For student financial assistance <sup>b</sup> For all other education not elsewhere classified

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## GPC 05

### HEALTH

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## 0511 Admitted patient services in acute care institutions

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 is administered under the National Healthcare Agreement and National Health Reform Agreement and relates to services provided by:

- hospitals, including psychiatric units in general hospitals
- 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 maps this GPC category to NMDS codes 101, 102 and 199.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait</i>	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## **AIHW method**

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure used by the AIHW as a proxy for the cost driver of expenditure on admitted patient services in acute care institutions is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• data on hospital separations by Diagnosis Related Group.</li></ul>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	<p>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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous cases at the hospital levels. Therefore, the Hospital Morbidity Costing Model takes into account case-mix differences and the differences in the cost of providing treatment in different hospital types and in different regions.</p>

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## 0512 Non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 who 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* —outpatient assessment and treatment as well as home visits to acute care patients who cannot 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 maps services in this category to NMDS codes 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308 309, 388 and 399.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>NSW, Qld, SA, Tas and ACT</i> — hospital separations by Diagnosis Related Group (using a 10 per cent scale-up factor)</li><li>• <i>Vic and WA</i> — emergency department presentations</li><li>• <i>NT</i> — hospital separations by Diagnosis Related Group (using their own Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander non-admitted patient proportion).</li></ul> <p>The AIHW derives Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander non-admitted patient expenditure estimates using data provided from the states and territories and other information contained in the AIHW's health expenditure database.</p> <p>From analyses conducted by the AIHW it was found that, in general excluding the NT, non-admitted patient data shows a higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion compared to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of admitted patient expenditure. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians compared to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of admitted patient costs.</p> <p>The Indigenous expenditure estimates for non-admitted patients in NSW, Qld, 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.</p> <p>The NT provided additional information which was then applied to derive a non-admitted patient estimate for the NT.</p> <p>For Victoria and WA, the non-admitted Indigenous expenditure estimate was derived using the emergency department presentation data from each jurisdiction to produce non-admitted patient expenditure estimates.</p>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	<p>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).</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>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.</p>

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*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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous cases at the individual hospital level.

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

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## 0520 Mental health institutions

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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

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

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

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the number of patients receiving treatment in mental health institutions</li><li>• the extent of their needs and length of care.</li></ul>	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<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"><li>• the number of patients receiving treatment in mental health institutions</li><li>• the extent of their needs and length of care.</li></ul>
<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	<p>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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous cases at the individual hospital level.</p> <p>This approach takes into account differences in case-mix and also the cost of providing treatment in different types of hospitals in different regions.</p>

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## 0530 Nursing homes for the aged

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The information on this category was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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Activities of State and Territory owned and operated residential aged care facilities — that are predominantly 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
People receiving residential aged care services — permanent residents	AIHW <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia</i> (Cat. no. AGE 56)	30 June 2009	na	na
People receiving residential aged care services — permanent and respite residents	Australian Government administrative data for aged care recipients (unpublished)	na	30 June 2011	30 June 2013

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## 0541 Community mental health services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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* — 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 maps services in this category to NMDS codes 201 and 301.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers for community mental health services 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
- the extent of patients' needs and length of care.

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

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for</i>	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## **AIHW method**

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure used by AIHW for community mental health services is <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions</i>.</p> <p>Estimation methods vary, but included identified Indigenous specific programs and grants and an estimation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream services based on service use.</p> <p>The AIHW does not explicitly publish expenditure estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community mental health services in its <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People</i> reports.</p> <p>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 non-Indigenous Australians, which must be taken account when developing expenditure estimates.</p> <p>Data provided by the states and territories depends on the accuracy of information collected in administering community mental health programs and providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients. The quality of this information varies across states and territories.</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>

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## 0542 Patient transport

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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.

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 organisers.

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 maps services in this category to NMDS codes 501 and 502.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 (chronic conditions or simple conditions)
- the type of transport required
- 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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## Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for patient transport is the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions</i>.</p> <p>Patient transport (or ambulance) services associated with out-patient or residential episodes to and from, health care facilities are provided by public or registered non-profit organisations.</p> <p>The AIHW obtains information about patient transport expenditure from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the Commonwealth level, data are provided by the Department of Health and Ageing and from the Department of Veterans' Affairs</li> <li>• at the state/territory level, data are provided by the jurisdictions</li> <li>• non-government expenditure on patient transport services undertaken by households, insurance funds (30 per cent rebate) and non-profit organisations.</li> </ul> <p>The AIHW allocates patient transport for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.</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.

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## 0549.1 Other community health services — medical services subsidies

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

In Australia, expenditure on community health services (0549) may include:

- *domiciliary nursing services*
- *well baby clinics*
- *family planning services*
- *alcohol and drug treatment programs*
- *federal subsidies for private medical and dental practitioners, optometrists, psychologists and other allied health practitioners* (GPC 0549.1)— Medicare subsidies are available through the Australian Government for a range of private medical, dental and allied health services.

Other community health services — medical services subsidies (GPC+ 0549.1) is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

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

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### 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
- 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

### Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Medicare expenditure and adjusted based on Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII)	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for medical services subsidies is derived from Medicare data that have been flagged with 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.

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## 0549.2 Other community health services — other health practitioners

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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In Australia, expenditure on community health services (GPC 0549) 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, 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 and dental practitioners, 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.

Other community health services — other health practitioners (GPC+ 0549.2) is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

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

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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

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## Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for dental health is the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions</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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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## 0549.3 Other community health services — community health

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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In Australia, expenditure on community health services (GPC 0549) 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, 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

Other community health services — community health(GPC+ 0549.3) is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

*The AIHW maps services in this category to NMDS code 303, 304, 309, 503 and 599.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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)
- 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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## Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	The service use measure for community health is the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions</i> . Information is obtained from Commonwealth Government agencies such as the Department of Health and Ageing and the Department of Veterans' 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.

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## 0549.4 Other community health services — dental services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 (GPC+ 0549.4) is a sub-category of other community health services (GPC 0549).

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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
- the length or treatment required to correct dental problems.

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

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### Service use measure data source

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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### AIHW method

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*Service use measures:*

The service use measure for dental health is the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions*.

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

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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.

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## 0550 Public health services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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The Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing 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 different levels of government. The Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing 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.

Expenditures 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 maps services in this category to NMDS codes 401 to 409 and 499.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### 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
- 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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## Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for public health services is the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions</i>.</p> <p>The AIHW produces estimates of public health expenditure (split by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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. However, the AIHW does not obtain information that would enable it to produce splits by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/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.

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

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Service description**

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

*The AIHW maps services in this category to NMDS code 503.*

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

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### **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)
- 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 reach 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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## Service use measure data source

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Medicare expenditure and adjusted based on Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII)	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for benefit-paid pharmaceuticals is derived from Medicare data that have been flagged with Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII).</p> <p>The AIHW derives estimates of expenditure on benefit-paid pharmaceuticals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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' <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2006-07</i> report.</p>
<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.

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## 0560.2 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### 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 maps 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).

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

### Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

### AIHW method

<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure recorded for other medications is derived from Medicare data that have been flagged with Medicare's Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII), as there is no service use measure recorded for other medications, in expenditure data obtained from other jurisdictions.</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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians pay (in out-of-pocket terms) for</p>
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	over-the-counter medicines and for medical non-durables.
<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:

10 October 2014

### Service description

Australian Government has 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 under the Medicare system. In some cases, State, Territory and community organisations may also contribute to providing these services.

*The AIHW maps services in this category to NMDS code 504.*

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

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### 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
- 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

### Service use measure data source

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure on medical services provided under Medicare	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

### AIHW method

**Service use** The service use measure for aids and appliances is derived from Medicare data that have been flagged with Medicare's Voluntary

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<i>measures:</i>	Indigenous Identifier (VII).
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<i>Indigenous status under-identification:</i>	It is assumed that there is no Indigenous under-identification for this GPC category.
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<i>Service delivery cost differential:</i>	It is assumed that there is no cost differential for this GPC category.
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## 0570 Health research

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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There are a number 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, 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 maps services in this category to NMDS codes 410 and 506.*

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers for health research are:

- commitments by health research organisations to undertake research that aligns 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)
- the prevalence and extent of health related conditions in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, where health related research would provide significant improvements in alleviating these conditions (these conditions may be observed to a lesser extent in the non-Indigenous population).

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

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of resident population	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	Dec 2008	Dec 2010	Dec 2010

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for health research is the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of the 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>

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## 0590.1 Health administration nec — private health insurance subsidies

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

The Australian Government provides private health insurance subsidies to encourage people to take out and maintain private health insurance. Private health insurance subsidies are provided to all Australians who are eligible for Medicare and hold hospital and/or general treatment (ancillary or extras) policies with approved private health insurers.

*The AIHW maps services in this category to NMDs code 123.*

Health administration nec — general health administration is a sub-category of health administration nec (GPC 0590).

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report are presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on private health insurance subsidies are the number of people with private health insurance cover and the level of support provided by government.

### Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Number of people with private health insurance for hospital cover	Private Health Insurance Administration Council 2011, Quarterly Statistics December 2011, Canberra	Average of December 2008 and 2009	Average of December 2010 and 2011	Average of December 2012 and 2013
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 (Cat. no. 4715.0) and ABS Australian Health Survey, 2011-13	2004-05	2004-05	2004-05

### AIHW method

*Service use measures:* The AIHW obtains information on private health insurance subsidies from a number of sources. This include the Australian Taxation Office expenditure on administration of health insurance subsidies or administration of health funds by private health insurance companies.

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

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*Service delivery  
cost differential:*

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

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## **0590.2 Health administration nec — general health administration**

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Service description**

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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 maps services in this category to NMDs code 505.*

Health administration nec — general health administration is a sub-category of health administration nec (GPC 0590).

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 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in appendix F.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### **Cost drivers**

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on health administration are:

- the number of people covered by the scheme or program
- 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
- 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 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports.

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## Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of expenditure provided by jurisdictions	Unpublished AIHW estimates based on AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. HWE 53) and AIHW <i>Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. HWE 57)	2008-09	2010-11	2010-11

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## AIHW method

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<i>Service use measures:</i>	<p>The service use measure for health administration not elsewhere classified is the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of the resident population</i>.</p> <p>The AIHW classifies a proportion of this expenditure as expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians based on population proportions and other information obtained from data suppliers that are 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>	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.

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## GPC 06

### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

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## 0610 Social security

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 eight broad categories of social security:

- assistance to veterans and dependants
- assistance to people with disability
- assistance to the aged
- assistance to the unemployed
- assistance to family and children
- concessions and allowances to low-income earners
- assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees and orphans
- assistance to the vulnerable and people in special circumstances.

Concessions and allowances to low-income earners 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Recipients of veterans and dependants benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
Recipients of permanent disability benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013

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Recipients of old age benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
Recipients of unemployment benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
Recipients of family and child benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
Australian Government concession card holders	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
Recipients of widows, deserted wives, divorcees and orphans benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
Recipients of crisis or disaster benefits	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013

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## 0621.1 Child care services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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.

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

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government approved child care services	DEEWR administrative data for child care services (unpublished)	23–29 March 2009	March quarter 2011	March quarter 2013

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## 0621.2 Child protection and out-of-home care services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

Child protection and out-of-home care services is a sub-category of family and child welfare services (GPC 0621).

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children may also be higher due to the government's desire to place Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Children aged 0–17 years in substantiations or notifications	AIHW <i>Child protection Australia 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. CWS 35) AIHW <i>Child protection Australia 2010-11</i> (Cat. no. CWS 41) AIHW <i>Child protection Australia</i>	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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	2012-13 (Cat. no. CWS 49)			
Children aged 0–17 years receiving out-of-home care services	AIHW <i>Child protection Australia</i> (Cat. no. CWS 35) AIHW <i>Child protection Australia</i> 2010-11 (Cat. no. CWS 41) AIHW <i>Child protection Australia</i> 2012-13 (Cat. no. CWS 49)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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## 0621.3 General family and youth support services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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General family and youth support services can be grouped under three 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 linking families to support networks
- *intensive family support* — a range of services that are typically associated with the 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 administers child support payments for separated parents. Key activities include registering cases, assessing the level of child support payable, collecting child support payments, and providing general information to parents about child support requirements.

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

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on family support (including intensive family support) 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Children aged 0–17 years receiving intensive family support services	AIHW Intensive Family Support Services Australia data collection (unpublished data)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Recipients of child support payments	Australian Government administrative data for child support recipients (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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## 0621.4 Homeless persons' assistance for young people

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Homeless persons' assistance for young people includes transitional supported accommodation, counselling, advocacy, links to housing, and outreach support services. For homeless persons' assistance, 'young people' are defined as assistance provided to homeless people that are aged 0 to 24 years.

Homeless persons' assistance for young people is a sub-category of family and child welfare services (GPC 0621).

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on homeless persons' assistance are driven by the number of young people receiving homeless persons' assistance, as well as the average cost of assistance.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Supported periods for Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients aged 0–24 years	AIHW Supported Accommodation Assistance Program Client Collection (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	..
Supported periods for specialist homelessness services clients aged 0–24 years	AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services data collection (unpublished)	..	..	2012-13

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## 0622 Welfare services for the aged

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians — the population of people aged 50 years or over is used, because Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians often require aged care support at a younger age
- 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.

The Australian Government aged care services can be grouped under four broad categories:

- *residential aged care services* — provide permanent high and low level care, and respite high and low level care. 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
- *community aged care services* — include home-based care and assistance to enable elderly frail people to remain in their own homes as an alternative to residential care. Current services available in Australia include:
  - Home and Community Care (HACC) — provide practical assistance to enable frail older people to continue living in, or return to, the community
  - Community Aged Care Packages (CACP) — provided by the Australian Government via subsidies paid directly to approved providers
  - flexible aged care services — offers coordinated, managed and individually tailored care to assist frail aged people with complex care needs to stay in their homes as an alternative to high level residential care. This includes services provided under the Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) and EACH-Dementia (EACH-D) programs.
- *mixed delivery setting services* — targeted flexible care services to address the care needs of recipients other than that provided in mainstream residential and community care. This include services provided under the Transition Care Program (TCP), Multi-Purpose Service Program (MPS), Innovative Care Pool (ICP) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program.
- *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.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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
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- the geographic and physical location of services.

## Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Resident aged population (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 50 years or over and non-Indigenous Australians aged 70 years or over)	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
People receiving permanent and respite residential aged care services	<i>AIHW Residential Aged Care in Australia 2009-10</i> (Cat. no. AGE 66) Australian Government administrative data for aged care (unpublished) (for data years 2010-11 and 2012-13)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
People receiving home and community care services	DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
People receiving services provided under Community Aged Care Packages	<i>AIHW Aged Care Packages in the Community 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. AGE 65) Australian Government administrative data for aged care (unpublished) (for data years 2010-11 and 2012-13)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
People receiving services provided under EACH and EACH-D programs	<i>AIHW Aged Care Packages in the Community 2008-09</i> (Cat. no. AGE 65) Australian Government administrative data for aged care (unpublished) (for data years 2010-11 and 2012-13)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013
People receiving services provided under the Transition Care Program	Australian Government administrative data for aged care (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013

## 0623 Welfare services for people with a disability

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### Service description

Welfare services for people with a 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 dependent on the welfare program.

Welfare services for people with a 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* — include services related to respite care, employment, and advocacy, information, research, and training.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### Cost drivers

The cost drivers for the different types of disability support are dependent 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

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Recipients of accommodation support services	AIHW <i>Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set</i> (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12
Recipients of community support services	AIHW <i>Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set</i> (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12
Recipients of community access services	AIHW <i>Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set</i> (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12
Recipients of respite services	AIHW <i>Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set</i> (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12

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	<i>Data Set</i> (unpublished)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of disability employment services (Australian Government only)	Australian Government administrative data (unpublished)	na	2010-11	2012-13
Recipients of employment services	AIHW Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12

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## 0629.1 Homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth includes transitional supported accommodation, health, employment, and counselling services. For homeless persons' assistance, 'other than youth' is defined as assistance provided to homeless people that are aged 25 years and over.

Homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth is a sub-category of welfare services not elsewhere classified (GPC 0621).

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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Costs of homeless persons' assistance are driven by the number of people aged 25 years and over receiving homeless persons' assistance, as well as the average cost of assistance.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Supported periods for Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients aged 25 years and over	AIHW Supported Accommodation Assistance Program Client Collection (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	..
Supported periods for specialist homelessness services clients aged 25 years and over	AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services data collection (unpublished)	..	..	2012-13

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## 0629.2 Other welfare services

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Welfare services not elsewhere classified can be grouped under five 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
- *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, citizenship, and social cohesion
- *tax bonus* — one-off payments related to the Australian Government global financial crisis stimulus bonus for working families package.

Other welfare services is a sub-category of welfare services not elsewhere classified (GPC 0621).

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost driver of expenditure on Indigenous advancement programs is the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Expenditure on Indigenous advancement programs is solely provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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 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	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Census population that qualify for super contribution	<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing</i> — Gross individual income (weekly) by Indigenous status (Cat. no. 2940)	August 2006	August 2006	August 2011
Australian Government concession card holders	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	June 2013
Census population that qualify for the tax bonus	<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing</i> — Gross individual income (weekly) by Indigenous status (Cat. no. 2940)	August 2006	August 2006	August 2011
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population <sup>a</sup>	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0690 Social security and welfare nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Social security and welfare services not elsewhere classified predominantly include expenditure on social security payments and related services provided by the Australian Government.

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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Australian Government concession card holders	Australian Government administrative data for income support payments (unpublished)	30 June 2009	30 June 2011	30 June 2013

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## GPC 07

### HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES

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## 0711.1 Home purchase and home ownership assistance

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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In Australia, government expenditure on home purchase and home ownership assistance is mainly in the areas of financial assistance to make home ownership achievable (typically for first home buyers) through grants and concessions.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Dwellings being purchased	State and Territory administrative data except for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT for which data were sourced from AIHW <i>Home purchase assistance collection, Housing Assistance in Australia</i>	2007-08	2010-11	2012-13

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## 0711.2 Social housing

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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

- *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 Community Housing* — where government expenditure on Indigenous Community Housing can be separately identified, this should be defined as Indigenous Specific Expenditure
- *State Owned and Managed Indigenous housing* — State owned and managed housing targeted at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households — where government expenditure on SOMIH is separately identified, this should be defined as Indigenous Specific Expenditure.

Expenditure on *Indigenous Community Housing* and *State Owned and Managed Indigenous housing* is assumed to be solely provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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

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

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Households that rent public housing	AIHW <i>Public Rental Housing, National Social Housing Survey (NSHS), Housing Assistance in Australia</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Households that rent community housing	AIHW <i>Community Housing, National Social Housing Survey (NSHS), Housing Assistance in Australia</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0711.3 Rental market assistance

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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In Australia, government expenditure on *rental market assistance* is generally in the form of financial 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.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Households receiving rental assistance	State and Territory administrative data (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13
Commonwealth Rent assistance recipients	Australian Government administrative data (unpublished)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 0711.4 Defence housing

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The information in this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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In Australia, government expenditure on defence housing is provided for serving members of the Australian Defence Force and their families.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0712.0 Community development

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The information in this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Service description

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

Governments also 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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A key cost driver of expenditure on 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

## 0720.0 Water supply

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Expenditure on Aboriginal community water supply occurs in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

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 cannot 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of water supply and expenditure on regulation and support services to the water industry cannot 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

Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Resident population <sup>b</sup>	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026 (Cat. no. 3238.0)</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates

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by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. <sup>b</sup>For industry regulation and support



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## 0730.0 Sanitation services and protection of the environment

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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, including Aboriginal community sanitation services.

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, including Aboriginal community environmental services

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0790.0 Community amenities

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Community amenities, including Aboriginal 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## GPC 08 RECREATION AND CULTURE

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## 0811 National parks and wildlife

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0819 Recreation facilities and services nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0820 Cultural facilities and services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0830 Broadcasting and film production

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0890 Recreation and culture nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Australian, State and Territory government expenditure related to recreation and culture services that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups of *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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The services provided by government in this category cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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## GPC 09

### FUEL AND ENERGY

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## 0911 Gas

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 cannot 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on regulation and support services to the gas industry cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0919 Fuel affairs and services nec

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on fuel industry regulation and support are varied and cannot 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

Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## **0921 Aboriginal community electricity services**

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Service description**

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### **Cost drivers**

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Expenditure on Aboriginal community electricity services is assumed to be solely provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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### **Service use measures**

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Expenditure allocated to this category is considered to be exclusively Indigenous.

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## 0922 Other electricity

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### 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 cannot 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on regulation and support services to the electricity industry cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Resident population	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	July 2013
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	July 2013

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## 0929 Other energy

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on other energy services not elsewhere classified are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 0990 Fuel and energy nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on fuel and energy services not elsewhere classified are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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## GPC 10

### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

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## 1010 Agriculture

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on agriculture are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

---

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1020 Forestry, fishing and hunting

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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#### *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. Firefighting and protection services delivered to forests in non-urban areas are included as expenditure on forestry.

#### *Fishing*

Both the Australian Government and State and Territory undertake 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on forestry, fishing and hunting are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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# GPC 11

## MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES OTHER THAN FUELS; MANUFACTURING; AND CONSTRUCTION

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## 1110 Mining and mineral resources other than fuels

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on mining and mineral resources other than fuels are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

## 1120 Manufacturing

The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

### 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

### Cost drivers

The key cost drivers of expenditure on manufacturing are varied and cannot 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 <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1130 Construction

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on construction are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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## GPC 12

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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## 121 Road transport

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Outlays on administration, regulation, support, operation, etc. of road and highway construction affairs, road and highway maintenance affairs, both off and on street parking, and other road transport affairs and services.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on road transport 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## **1221 Aboriginal community water transport services**

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The information on this category was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Service description**

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Governments provide a range of regulation, support, and operation of water transport facilities services in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across Australia

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### **Cost drivers**

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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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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### **Service use measures**

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Expenditure allocated to this category is considered to be exclusively Indigenous.

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## 1222 Urban water transport services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population ( 'Inner regional' for Tas, 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 2001 to 2021 ( <i>cat. no.</i> 3238.0); Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011, ( <i>cat. no.</i> 3238.0.55.001); Regional Population Growth, Australia ( <i>cat. no.</i> 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 1223 Non-urban water transport services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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#### *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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Other than 'major city' resident population (other than 'inner regional' for Tas & 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 2001 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 1231 Urban rail transport services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population (‘Inner regional’ for Tas, ‘outer regional’ for NT)	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 2001 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 1232 Non-urban rail transport freight services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Other than 'major city' resident population (other than 'inner regional' for Tas & 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 2001 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 1233 Non-urban rail transport passenger services

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Other than 'major city' resident population (other than 'inner regional' for Tas & 'outer regional' for NT)	ABS <i>Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 2001 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 124 Air transport

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost driver of expenditure on other air transport services is the number of air transport users.

As 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1250 Pipelines

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on pipelines are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1281 Multi-mode urban transport

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
'Major city' resident population (‘Inner regional’ for Tas, ‘outer regional’ for NT)	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 2001 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011</i> , (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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## 1289 Other transport nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on other transport services not elsewhere classified are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1290 Communications

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on communications are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## GPC 13

### OTHER ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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## 1310 Storage, saleyards and markets

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on storage, saleyards and markets services are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1320 Tourism and area promotion

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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The Australian Government's Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism is responsible for administering and regulating 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 cannot, 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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## 1331 Vocational training

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Students enrolled in vocational training	NCVER Apprentices and trainees collection (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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## 1339 Other labour and employment affairs

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Employed people (industrial relations)	ABS <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008</i> (Cat. no. 4714.0);	August 2008	August 2008	2012-13..
Employed people (industrial relations)	ABS <i>Australian Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, 2011-13</i> (Cat. no. 4363.0)	..	..	2011-13
People receiving employment program assistance (labour market assistance)	Jurisdictions' administrative data (unpublished)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13

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People receiving Jobs Service Australia services	Australian Government administrative data (unpublished)	2008	na	2012-13
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Job Services Australia expenditure	Australian Government administrative data (unpublished)	na	2010-11	2012-13
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of job capacity assessment expenditure	Australian Government administrative data (unpublished)	na	2010-11	2012-13
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population <sup>a</sup> (immigration)	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)</i>	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1390 Other economic affairs nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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Other economic affairs not elsewhere classified includes activities relate to 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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on other economic affairs services not elsewhere classified are varied and cannot 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## GPC 14

### OTHER PURPOSES

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## 1410 Public debt transactions

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on public debt transactions are varied and cannot 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. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of public debt transaction expenditure on the basis of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of the population for all jurisdictions.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1420 General purpose inter-government transactions

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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The key cost drivers of expenditure on general purpose inter-government transactions are associated with population related factors (for example, population size within each jurisdiction). However, grants are generally adjusted based on principles of horizontal fiscal equalisation. 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 cannot, 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such

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figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.



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## 1430 Natural disaster relief

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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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 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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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 cannot, 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## 1490 Other purposes nec

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The information on this category was last updated on:

10 October 2014

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### Service description

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This category contains expenditure on services that cannot be allocated to any other category.

**A detailed definition of expenditure included under this category is provided in the 2014 Expenditure Data Manual ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).**

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### Cost drivers

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Expenditure in this category cannot, 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.

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### Service use measures

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Measure <sup>a</sup>	Data source	Data Years		
		2008-09 Estimates	2010-11 Estimates	2012-13 Estimates
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resident population	<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026</i> (Cat. no. 3238.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013
Resident population	<i>ABS Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0)	June 2009	June 2011	June 2013

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<sup>a</sup>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

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## B Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification adjustment methods

This appendix provides a reference for the treatment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification for each data source. Alternative methods have been used to approximate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification between jurisdictions, according to the level of information regarding identification available for each data source. These methods are described in detail in chapter 4 of this manual.

The methods used to adjust for under-identification for each data source are:

1. *requires no further adjustment*— the service use data have already been adjusted for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification
2. *estimated based on analysis* — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification has been estimated, and is based on the available analysis
3. *100 per cent Indigenous* — it is assumed that 100 per cent of the non-responses are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
4. *same as the 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 used in the 2014 Report is summarised in table B.1.

**Table B.1 Under-identification adjustment method 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012-13 estimates**

<i>Service use data source</i>	<i>Method</i>
<i>ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011</i>	Method 4
<i>ABS Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2021</i>	Method 1
<i>ABS Schools, Australia</i>	Method 6
<i>AIHW Aged Care Packages in the Community</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Child Protection collection</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Disability Services NMDS/Commonwealth, State and Territory Disability Agreement, NMDS</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2010-11 (unpublished)</i>	Method 2
<i>AIHW Housing Assistance in Australia</i>	Method 1
<i>AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)</i>	Method 4
<i>AIHW Specialist Homeless Services (formerly SAAP) Collection (unpublished)</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Child Support</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Employment Services</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Income Support</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Rent Assistance</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Student Financial Assistance</i>	Method 4
<i>Australian Government — Ageing and Aged Care data warehouse</i>	Method 4
<i>CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection</i>	Method 4
<i>DEEWR Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (unpublished)</i>	Method 1
<i>DEEWR Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i>	Method 4
<i>DEEWR National Preschools Census</i>	Method 6
<i>DEEWR National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census</i>	Method 6
<i>DoHA Australian Government Aged Care Administrative Data</i>	Method 4
<i>DoHA Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set</i>	Method 4
<i>National Legal Aid — Administrative Data</i>	Method 4
<i>NCVER Apprentices and Trainees (unpublished)</i>	Method 4
<i>NCVER Students and Courses (unpublished)</i>	Method 4
<i>PHIAC Privately insured with hospital treatment cover</i>	Method 2
<i>SCRGSP administrative data collection— employment program assistance</i>	Method 1
<i>SCRGSP Corrective services collection</i>	Method 4
<i>SCRGSP administrative data collection — rental assistance</i>	Method 4
<i>SCRGSP administrative data collection — enrolments at special schools</i>	Method 4

<sup>a</sup> Alternative methods are used for certain jurisdictions for one or more years to reflect the particularly different nature of those service use data.

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## C Cost differential adjustment methods

This appendix provides a reference for the treatment of cost differential data for each expenditure category.

For areas of expenditure 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 describe the alternative methods that were applied to each data source:

- *no cost differential (option a)*
- *up to 10 per cent cost differential (option b)*
- *administrative data that links costs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recipients compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the service.

The reliability of this approach depends on the quality of the administrative system and the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users

- *government funding and policy settings (option d)*

Government funding mechanisms might explicitly provide extra funding to government services provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In this instance it is appropriate to use funding weights as the cost differential, where this reflects the actual expenditure by government in providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Where funding weights are used as cost differentials, jurisdictions are asked to report information explaining the basis of the funding weight(s) and how these relate to the provision of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

The reliability of this approach depends on the alignment between the government's funding mechanism and the actual delivery of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

- *studies/analysis of service delivery cost drivers (option e)*

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Governments might have empirical information that can be used to assess the relative cost of providing a particular government service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Such analysis could look at the different cost drivers (such as location, time, level or type of service) and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation associated with each cost driver (for example, the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians receiving low cost services). This information can then be brought together to estimate the average government expenditure in providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians compared to non-Indigenous recipients of the same 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 depends 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 or services (option f)*

Governments might use cost differential data collected from similar exercises or services as a proxy for the *Indigenous Expenditure Report*.

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

- *seeking expert opinion (option g)*

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

The reliability of this approach depends on the knowledge and expertise of those surveyed. Reliability may also be affected if the local experts have 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 Early child development and Education and training**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
<b>Early childhood education and care</b>									
0621.1 Child care services	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	e
0431 Preschool education	a	d	a, b	b	a	a	a	a, b	a
<b>Primary and secondary education</b>									
0411 Primary education	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a, c	a
0412 Secondary education	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a, c	a
0419 Primary & secondary ed. nec	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a, f	a
0432 Special education	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a, c	a
0441 Non-urban student transportation	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0449.1 Urban student transportation	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0439.1 Other education not definable	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	f	a
0490.1 School education nec	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Tertiary education</b>									
0421 University education	a	a	b	b	a	b	a	a	a
0422 Technical and further ed.	a	..	b	b	a	b	a	f	a
0429 Tertiary education nec	a	a	b	b	a	b	a	f	a
1331 Vocational training	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0449.2 Urban student transportation	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0439.2 Other education not definable	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	f	a
0490.2 Tertiary education nec	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a

Source: Jurisdiction responses to the 2014 *Indigenous Expenditure Report* Data Collection.

Table C.2 **Cost differential adjustment methods for Healthy lives**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
<b>Public hospital services</b>									
0511 Admitted patient in acute care	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0512 Non-admitted patient in acute care	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0520 Mental health institutions	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
<b>Community and public health services (including patient transport)</b>									
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 Other community health	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
0550 Public health services	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
<b>Health care subsidies and support</b>									
0549.1 Medical services subsidies	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0590.1 Private health insurance subsidies	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances</b>									
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
<b>Research and administration</b>									
0570 Health research	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
0590.2 General health administration	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e

Source: The cost differential adjustment to estimates on Healthy lives for the 2014 *Indigenous Expenditure Report* were provided by the AIHW (appendix F).



Table C.3 **Cost differential adjustment methods for economic participation**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
<b>Labour and employment services</b>									
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	a
<b>Social security support</b>									
0610.1 Assist. to veterans & dependants	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0610.2 Assist. to people with a disability	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a,e
0610.3 Assistance to the aged	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a,e
0610.4 Assistance to the unemployed	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a,e
0610.5 Assist. to families and children	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a,e
0610.6 Concessions & allowances	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0610.7 Assist. to widows, deserted wives, divorcees & orphans.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a,e
0610.8 Assistance to the vulnerable and people in special circumstances	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Source: Jurisdiction responses to the 2014 *Indigenous Expenditure Report* Data Collection.

Table C.4 **Cost differential adjustment methods for Home environment**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
<b>Housing services</b>									
0711.1 Home purchase assistance	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0711.2 Social housing	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	e	a
0711.3 Rental market assistance	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a	a
0621.4 Homeless assist. for young	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	g	a
0629.1 Homeless assist. for other	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	g	a
<b>Community and environment services</b>									
0712.0 Community development	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0720.0 Water supply	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
0730.0 Sanitation and environment. protection	a	a	b	b	e	a	a	a	a
0790.0 Community amenities	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
09 Fuel and energy	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Transport and communication services</b>									
<b>Road transport</b>									
121 Road transport	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Water transport</b>									
1221 Aboriginal community 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 trans services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Rail Transport</b>									
1231 Urban rail transport services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1232 Non-urban freight services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1233 Non-urban passenger service	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Air transport</b>									
124 Air transport	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Pipelines</b>									
1250 Pipelines	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Other Transport</b>									
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
<b>Communications</b>									
1290 Communications	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Source: Jurisdiction responses to the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report Data Collection.

**Table C.5 Cost differential adjustment methods for Safe and supportive communities**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
<b>Public order and safety</b>									
0311 Police services	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	a
0312 Fire protection services	a	a	b	a,b	a	a	a	a	a
0320.1 Criminal courts services	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	b	a
0320.2 Other courts and legal services	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a	a
0320.3 Access to justice services	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a,b	a
0330.1 Juvenile corrective institutions	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	g	a
0330.2 Other prisons & corrective ser.	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	g	a
0390 Other public order and safety	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Community support and welfare</b>									
0530 Nursing homes for the aged	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0622 Welfare services for the aged	a	a	b,c	b,c	a,c	a,c	a,c	c,g	a,c
0623 Disability services	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	g	a
0621.2 Protection and support services	a	a	b	b	e	a	a	g	a
0621.3 Family and youth support	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a,g	a
0629.2 Other welfare services nec	a	a	b	b	a,e	a	a	a,g	a
0690 Social security and welfare nec	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	g	a
<b>Recreation and culture</b>									
0811 National parks and wildlife	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0819 Rec facilities & 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 Broadcast & 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

Source: Jurisdiction responses to the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report Data Collection.

Table C.6 **Cost differential adjustment methods for Other government expenditure**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
<b>General government services and defence</b>									
0110 Government superannuation	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0190 Other general public services	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0200 Defence	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
0711.4 Defence housing	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a	a
<b>Industry regulation and support</b>									
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
1110 Mining & mineral 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
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
<b>Other purposes</b>									
1410 Public debt transactions	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1420 General purpose inter-government transactions	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	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

*Source:* Jurisdiction responses to the *2014 Indigenous Expendit*

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## D Data quality

This appendix provides data quality information for each data source used to derive service use measures (table D.1) for the 2014 Report. Further information on the use of sensitivity analysis is provided in chapter 8.

The data quality assessment comprises three sections:

1. *data quality statements* — provides an assessment of data quality against the seven dimensions of the ABS *Data Quality Framework*.<sup>18</sup>
  - *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, 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.

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<sup>18</sup> 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 2011</i>	218
<i>ABS Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, April 2014 (Cat. no. 3238.0)</i>	221
<i>ABS Schools, Australia</i>	223
<i>AIHW Aged Care Packages in the Community</i>	225
<i>AIHW Child Protection collection</i>	227
<i>AIHW Disability Services NMDS/Commonwealth, State and Territory Disability Agreement, NMDS</i>	229
<i>AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2008-09</i>	231
<i>AIHW Housing Assistance in Australia 2013</i>	233
<i>AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)</i>	235
<i>AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Client (SHSC) Collection</i>	237
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Child Support</i>	239
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Employment Services</i>	240
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Income Support</i>	242
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Rent Assistance</i>	244
<i>Australian Government Administrative data — Student Financial Assistance</i>	246
<i>Australian Government — Ageing and Aged Care data warehouse</i>	248
<i>CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection</i>	249
<i>DEEWR Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey</i>	250
<i>DEEWR Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i>	251
<i>DEEWR National Preschools Census</i>	252
<i>DEEWR National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census</i>	254
<i>DoHA Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set</i>	256
<i>National Legal Aid — Administrative Data</i>	257
<i>NCVER Apprentices and Trainees (unpublished)</i>	258
<i>NCVER Students and Courses (unpublished)</i>	260
<i>PHIAC Privately insured with hospital treatment cover</i>	262
<i>SCRGSP administrative data collection — employment program assistance</i>	263
<i>SCRGSP Corrective services collection</i>	265
<i>SCRGSP administrative data collection — rental assistance</i>	266
<i>SCRGSP administrative data collection — enrolments at special schools</i>	267

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2. *Monte Carlo analysis information* — will provide information on any parameters used to undertake sensitivity analysis using Monte Carlo methods. Although this analysis was not used for the 2014 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 assessments 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 to report performance indicators in the Report on Government Services.

Although the Steering Committee 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 *2012 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.

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## ABS Census of Population and Housing

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*Administering agency:* Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Census data is available from [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<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 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 <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i> on the ABS website (<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">www.abs.gov.au</a>).</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>The <i>Census of Population and Housing</i> 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>The <i>Census and Statistics Act</i> requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961, a Census has been held every 5 years. The last <i>Census of Population and Housing</i> was held on 9 August 2011. First release data from the 2011 Census was available on 21 June 2012, with subsequent data released on 30 October 2012, 28 March 2013, and progressively until the end of 2013.</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This undercount may</p>



introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. For 2011, the net undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 114 200 persons, or 17.2 per cent of the population. The undercount is calculated as the difference between the Census count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the estimated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 net undercount of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for all jurisdictions are:

	Undercount rate per cent
NSW	13.3
Vic.	24.6
Qld	18.3
SA	18.4
WA	19.9
Tas.	20.8
NT	16.3
ACT	4.0
Australia	17.2

Source: *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011* (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 2011 Census, 10 per cent of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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, 2011* (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 2011 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](http://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](http://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

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for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:*      0629.2

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## ***ABS Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians***

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*Administering agency:* Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Cat. no. 3238.0, April 2014

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	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.
<i>Relevance:</i>	This publication contains experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia and the states and territories for 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2021, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates are disaggregated by age and sex, remoteness areas and Indigenous regions.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations are produced for 30 June of each census year. Publication is released on a 5-yearly basis.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>The estimates presented in this publication are based on results of the 2011 <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 2011, the net undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 114,200 persons (17%).</p> <p>The extent of under-coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the 2011 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>
<i>Coherence:</i>	The estimates and projections presented in this publication are not consistent with estimates and projections based on 2006 or previous Censuses. As the assumptions used in each successive set of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections incorporate recent trends, comparison of data across issues of this publication is not advised.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	ABS population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts, and should not be considered as such. Rather, they are illustrations of growth and change in the population that would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period.

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*Accessibility:* ABS Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections are available in a variety of formats on the ABS web site under catalogue number 3238.0.

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0110	0449.1	0819	1020	124	1420
	0190	0449.2	0820	1110	1250	1430
	0200	0490.1	0830	1120	1281	1490
	0311	0490.2	0890	1130	1289	
	0312	0711.4	0911	121	1290	
	0320.2	0712.0	0919	1222	1310	
	0320.3	0720.0	0922	1223	1320	
	0390	0730.0	0929	1231	1339	
	0439	0790.0	0990	1232	1390	
	0441	0811	1010	1233	1410	

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*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'.

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## ABS Schools, Australia

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*Administering agency:* Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Cat. no. 4221.0

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	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), and is now under the auspices of the Standing Council for School Education and Early Childhood (SCSEEC). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i> on the ABS website ( <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">www.abs.gov.au</a> ).
<i>Relevance:</i>	Contains data on government and non-government schools, students and in-school 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 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.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The NSSC is based on the national school census that is conducted annually on the first Friday in August by each state and territory department of education and the non-government education systems. Information is disseminated through the ABS website from February to March the following year.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	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.
<i>Coherence:</i>	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 <i>Appendix 2: Collection of Indigenous Status of Students, 2009</i> (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.

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**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](http://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](http://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](http://www.abs.gov.au)).

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0411	0412	0419	0432
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## **AIHW Aged care packages in the community**

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Aged care series

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The Department of Health and Ageing's Aged and Community Care Data Warehouse (ACC Data Warehouse) collects data on Australian Government residential aged care and community care programs. The Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) have a gatekeeping 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 ACC Data Warehouse 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 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>	The ACC Data Warehouse is a rich source of information as a standalone 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.

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports

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**Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0622

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## **AIHW Child protection collection**

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Child welfare series

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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*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 national collection provides comprehensive statistical information on state and territory child protection and support services, and some of the characteristics of the children within these systems. States and territories provide annual aggregate data for six national child protection sub-collections:  
Notifications, investigations and substantiations  
Care and protection orders  
Out-of-home care  
Foster carers  
Relative/kinship carers  
Intensive family support services.

*Timeliness:* Child Protection Australia 2012–13 is the seventeenth annual comprehensive child protection report.

*Accuracy:* All data within this collection are drawn from state and territory child protection administrative data sets according to nationally agreed definitions and technical specifications. Also, the legislation, policies and procedures of each State and Territory should be taken into account when interpreting these data as they may not be directly comparable.

*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. Information is provided in the AIHW Child welfare series available on the AIHW website.

*Interpretability:* All data within this report are drawn from state and territory child protection administrative data sets according to nationally agreed definitions and technical specifications  
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](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).

*Accessibility* Child protection information and reports are available from the AIHW website.

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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**Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:*    0621.2        0621.3

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## **AIHW Disability Services NMDS/ Commonwealth State Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA)**

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* National minimum data set (NMDS)

*Series reference:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Disability series

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The information on this data source was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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*Institutional environment:* From 1 July 2009, the CSTDA NMDS is referred to as the Disability Services NMDS though there are no changes to the structure or content of the NMDS.

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 Disability services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS) and its national collection is:

- 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.

*Timeliness:* The purpose of the DS NMDS collection is to facilitate the annual collation of nationally comparable data about DS-funded services and to obtain reliable, consistent data with minimal load on the disability services field. Under the DS, Disability Administrators in all Australian jurisdictions are responsible for ensuring that DS NMDS information will be comparable across all jurisdictions and years.

*Accuracy:* Data are compiled from information provided by DS funded agencies on a nationally comparable basis. 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.

*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. 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 DS 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.

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<i>Interpretability:</i>	The DS NMDS is a continuation of the previous CSTDA NMDS and it is a national collection that has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a set of nationally significant data items or pieces of information that are collected in all Australian jurisdictions.</li><li>• an agreed method of collection and transmission.</li></ul> Further information about the DS NMDS and the data guide is available from the AIHW website ( <a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a> ).
<i>Accessibility</i>	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Disability series is available from the AIHW website.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0623
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## **AIHW Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people report**

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* Health expenditure collection

*Series reference:* AIHW Cat. no. HWE 53, 54 and 57

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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*Institutional environment:* 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.  
The data are collected by the AIHW under the *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987*. Detailed information about the legislative obligations of the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).

*Relevance:* Health expenditure estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have been produced at varying intervals since 1998. Estimates are provided across sectors (government and non-government), on the basis of which sector provides funding (Australian, State or Territory government) and which sector expends the funds, disaggregated by area of expenditure.

*Timeliness:* Estimates on health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are published on a biennial basis. Estimates for 2004-05 were published in 2008, those for 2006-07 were published in 2009, and those for 2008-09 in June 2011. The latest report, which presents data for 2010-11, was released in March 2013. A more detailed analysis of expenditure by remoteness and diseases was published in November 2011.

*Accuracy:* Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

To address this, the AIHW uses specialised methods to improve the accuracy and quality of health expenditure estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In 2009, Medicare Voluntary Indigenous Identification (VII) data was used to improve the accuracy of the estimates on MBS and PBS components of health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

In doing this work, the AIHW is advised by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expert Technical Advisory Group (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.

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.

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<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Due to the methodological changes in the <i>Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2008-09</i>, users are advised to exercise care when comparing the 2008-09 and 2010-11 estimates with those in earlier reports.</p> <p>After the 2004-05 report, the expenditure on high-care residential aged care services was reclassified from 'health services' to 'welfare services'. As a result, comparison between estimates over time should be based on estimates provided in the 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2010-11 reports.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Information on the data sources, methodology, terminology, classifications and other aspects associated with these statistics is available on the AIHW website ( <a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a> ).
<i>Accessibility</i>	Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health expenditure are available on the AIHW website as part of published outputs and as data cubes.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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<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	0590.2

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## AIHW Housing Assistance in Australia 2013

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* AIHW Cat. no. HOU 271

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*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:* Data presented in the report cover the housing assistance programs for which data are held by AIHW. Specifically, this includes:

- public rental housing
- state owned and managed Indigenous housing
- mainstream community housing
- Indigenous community housing
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance
- Private Rent Assistance
- Home Purchase Assistance.

*Timeliness:* Housing Assistance in Australia is produced annually. The current report compiles data from a number of collections, and includes various time series data to 2011-12

*Accuracy:* Data are presented for those housing assistance programs for which data are held by the AIHW.

*Coherence:* Housing assistance in Australia is a compendium style publication which provides readers with information about housing assistance in each segment of the housing sector. The data sets used in this report each have specific quality issues. More information can be found at [www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au) for the following collections:

- Public rental housing and SOMIH data
- Mainstream community housing data
- Indigenous community housing data
- National Social Housing Survey data

*Interpretability:* Information about public and community housing is available from the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).

*Accessibility* These data reports are available from the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)) or can be accessed via request.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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**Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0711.2

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## AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS)

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Juvenile justice series

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>The <i>Juvenile justice series</i> 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).</p> <p>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.</p> <p>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 <i>AIHW Act 1987</i> and other relevant privacy principles.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<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 2011–12 collection was released in April 2013</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>Overall, the quality of data in the JJ NMDS is good. 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>

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<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 2011–12.</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 Juvenile justice in Australia, which are available for free download from the AIHW website (<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>). Additional data are also available from the website, including State and Territory appendixes and other supplementary tables.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 (<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>).</p>

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## Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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## Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0330.1

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## AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Client (SHSC) Collection

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*Administering agency:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<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 SHSC collects information on people who receive services from agencies that are funded under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) or the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH) to provide specialist homelessness services.</p> <p>The SHSC replaces the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC). There are significant differences between the two collections, impacting on comparability over time.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The SHSC began on 1 July 2011. Specialist homelessness agencies provide their data to the AIHW each month, once sufficient data is received and validated 'snapshots' are created at particular points in time for reporting purposes. The 2012–13 snapshot contains data submitted to the AIHW for the July 2012 to June 2013 collection months.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>As with all data collections, the SHSC estimates are subject to error.</p> <p>Reported findings are based on data reported by agency workers.</p> <p>The AIHW receives data from specialist homelessness agencies every month. Data are validated through the client management systems (CMSs) that agencies use to record their data and subsequently through the AIHW online reporting web-portal, Specialist Homelessness Online Reporting (SHOR). SHOR completes a more thorough data validation and reports (to staff of the homelessness agency) any errors that need correcting before data can be accepted.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	The SHSC replaces the SAAP NDC, which began in 1996. The SHSC differs from the SAAP NDC in many respects. The major definitional differences between SAAP and SHSC relate to the capture of information about children and support. In the SAAP NDC, children who accompanied a parent or guardian were counted as accompanying children (with only limited information collected); in the SHSC, children are included as clients (in their own right) if they directly receive a service. In SAAP, support was considered to entail generally 1 hour or more of a worker's time; in SHSC no time-related condition exists.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Published results from 2012-13 are available on the AIHW website. Data not available online or in reports can be obtained from the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit on (02) 6244 1032 or via email to <a href="mailto:info@aihw.gov.au">info@aihw.gov.au</a> . Data requests are charged on a cost-recovery basis.

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*Accessibility* Information on the development of the SHSC, definitions and concepts, and collection materials and processes can be found on the AIHW website, <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>. Information on definitions, concepts and classifications can also be found in the SHSC's collection manual (AIHW 2011).

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0629.1 0621.4

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## Australian Government *administrative data for child support* (unpublished)

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*Administering agency:* Department of Human Services — Child Support Agency (CSA)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<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 collects, processes, stores, uses and disseminates personal information for each of its customers in accordance with the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i>.</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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users is dependent on the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to identify their Indigenous status.</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 (<a href="http://www.csa.gov.au/publications">www.csa.gov.au/publications</a>).</p>

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0621.3

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## Australian Government *administrative data for employment services* (unpublished)

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*Administering agency:* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>Employment assistance programs are administered by DEEWR.</p> <p>Job seekers access employment services via referral by Centrelink. The type of employment services provided by Job Services Australia is determined based on the outcome of employment assessments under the Job Seeker Classification Instrument, Job Capacity Assessment or the Employment Services Assessment.</p> <p>Centrelink is an Australian Government agency within the Human Services portfolio that administer employment services on behalf of 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 in accordance with the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i>.</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>Aggregated datasets on expenditure and service users of employment assistance and training programs are available for the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Job Services Australia</li><li>• Job Capacity Assessment</li><li>• Disability Employment Services.</li></ul>
<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 users of employment services.</p> <p>The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users is dependent on the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to identify their Indigenous status.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Data from the DEEWR administrative system only contains data collected for administering payments, which focuses on individuals currently in receipt of employment assistance and their duration of receiving the service.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>Data are provided from DEEWR administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by Centrelink.</p>
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<p>Aggregated datasets on employment services are available from DEEWR on request.</p>

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources

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for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:*    0623            1339

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## Australian Government *administrative data for income support payments* (unpublished)

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<i>Administering agency:</i>	Attorney-General's Department (AGD) Centrelink Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) Department of Industry, Innovation Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIISRTE) Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA)
<i>Type of collection:</i>	Administrative data
<i>Series reference:</i>	Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>Income support programs are administered by a number of Australian Government departments.</p> <p>Centrelink is an Australian Government agency within the Human Services portfolio that administers a range of services on behalf of a number of other agencies, including FaHCSIA and DEEWR. Service level agreements are in place that define Centrelink's responsibilities as an agent for these client organisations. As a service provider, Centrelink collects, processes, stores, uses and disseminates personal information for each of its customers in accordance with the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i>.</p>
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>Aggregated datasets on income support payments are available for the following payments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>assistance to veterans' and dependants</i> — DVA income support pension, war widow pension, disability pension and other allowances</li><li>• <i>assistance to people with a disability</i> — carer allowance, carer payment, disability support pension, carer supplement, wife pension DSP, mobility allowance and child disability assistance payment</li><li>• <i>assistance to the aged</i> — age pension, senior supplement, utility allowance and wife pension (age)</li><li>• <i>assistance to the unemployed</i> — Newstart allowance, youth allowance (other), partner allowance and sickness allowance</li><li>• <i>assistance to families and children</i> — baby bonus, paid parental leave, parenting payment, family tax benefit part A, family tax benefit part B, maternity immunisation allowance and assistance for isolated children</li><li>• <i>assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees and orphans</i> — bereavement allowance, double orphan pension, widow allowance and widow 'B' pension</li><li>• <i>concessions and allowances to low-income earners</i> — concession benefits provided to people eligible for concession cards, health care cards and pensioner concession cards</li><li>• <i>assistance to the vulnerable and people in special circumstances</i> — special benefits, crisis payments and Australian Government Disaster Recovery</li></ul>



	Payment.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The reference period for all statistics is as at 30 June.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users is dependent on the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to identify their Indigenous status.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Data from the Centrelink administrative system only contains data collected for administered 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.</p> <p>Higher level analysis of income support payments over time and across payments can be done by accessing the FaHCSIA Longitudinal Data Set.</p>
<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.
<b>Monte Carlo analysis information</b>	
The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.	
<b>Additional information</b>	
<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0610      0629.2      0690

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## Australian Government *administrative data for rental assistance* (unpublished)

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*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)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*Institutional environment:* Rental assistance is a supplementary payment included in the calculation of primary income support payment or family tax benefit.  
Centrelink is an Australian Government agency within the Human Services portfolio that administer rental assistance payment on behalf of DEEWR, FaHCSIA and DVA. 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 in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988*.

*Relevance:* Rental assistance payments are included in the following primary income support payment:

- family tax benefit A
- age pension
- bereavement allowance
- carer payment
- disability support pension
- special benefit
- widow B pension
- wife pension (age)
- wife pension (DSP)
- Austudy
- ABSTUDY
- mature age allowance
- Newstart allowance
- parenting payment (single)
- parenting payment (partnered)
- partner allowance
- sickness allowance
- widow allowance
- youth allowance
- payments under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

*Timeliness:* The reference period for all statistics is as at 30 June.

*Accuracy:* The data set allows the identification of the income unit or number of rental

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	<p>assistance recipients for primary income support payments or family tax benefit.</p> <p>The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users is dependent on the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to identify their Indigenous status.</p>
<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.
<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.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0711.3

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## Australian Government *administrative data for student financial assistance* (unpublished)

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*Administering agency:* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)  
Centrelink

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	Student financial assistance payments are administered by DEEWR. Centrelink is an Australian Government agency within the Human Services portfolio that administers student financial assistance services on behalf of DEEWR. Service level agreements are in place that define Centrelink's responsibilities as an agent for these client organisations. As a service provider, Centrelink collects, processes, stores, uses and disseminates personal information for each of its customers in accordance with the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i> .
<i>Relevance:</i>	Aggregated datasets on student financial assistance include ABSTUDY, Austudy, youth allowance (student), fare allowance and pensioner education supplement.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The reference period for all statistics is as at 30 June.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The data set allows for the identification of the number of recipients for each type of student financial assistance payments. The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users is dependent on the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to identify their Indigenous status.
<i>Coherence:</i>	Data from the Centrelink administrative system only contains data collected for administered 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.
<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.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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**Additional information**

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<i>Related GPCs:</i>	0490	0490.1	0490.2
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## Australian Government *Ageing and Aged Care data warehouse*

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*Administering agency:* Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA)

*Type of collection:* Administrative collection

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*Institutional environment:* Approved aged care service providers submit data to Medicare Australia to claim subsidies from the Australian Government for services delivered under the *Aged Care Act 1997* and *Aged Care Principles*. These data are provided to the DoHA and are stored in the Ageing and Aged Care data warehouse.

*Relevance:* Aggregated datasets on aged care are available for the following services: residential care

- Community Aged Care Packages
- Extended Aged Care at Home
- Extended Aged Care at Home — Dementia
- Transition care program
- Other flexible care services.

*Timeliness:* Medicare Australia provides recipient data to DoHA weekly and numbers are considered complete in the month after the period in question. On occasion a small percentage of late data are received from Medicare Australia.  
The reference period for all statistics is as at 30 June.

*Accuracy:* Funding to aged care service providers under the Act and the Principles is contingent on their submitting claims to Medicare Australia. Service providers' claims are audited annually.  
Approximately one tenth of one per cent of all Community Aged Care Package recipients has an unspecified Indigenous status. These unspecified responses are distributed across the states and territories.

*Coherence:* The data are consistent and comparable over time.

*Interpretability:* Data are obtained from the ageing and age care data warehouse. The data are collected to agreed definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by Medicare Australia.  
Further information on definitions is available in the: *Aged Care Act 1997* and *Aged Care Principles*; the draft *Community Package Care Guidelines 2007*; and the *Residential Care Manual*.

*Accessibility:* Aggregated data items are published in the AIHW aged care statistic series and available from DoHA on request.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0622 0530

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## **CGC Criminal Court Appearances Collection (unpublished)**

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*Administering agency:* Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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<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 their <i>2010 Review Report</i> , 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.
<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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 publically available but each State and Territory has given permission for the data to be used as part of the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0311 0320.1

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## DEEWR Australian Government Childcare Provider Survey (unpublished)

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*Administering agency:* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Not applicable

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The information on this data source was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*Institutional environment:* The Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS) was conducted in 2008-09 and replaced the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCCS) as the source for data that were not available from Australian Government administrative sources.

The AGCCPS was subsequently discontinued, and replaced by the DEEWR *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census* in 2010.

*Relevance:* The AGCCPS collected information on Indigeneity, children with special needs, and staff in Australian Government approved child care services.

*Timeliness:* 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.

*Accuracy:* 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.

*Coherence:* The Steering Committee will prepare a coherence statement, in consultation with DEEWR, for future reports.

*Interpretability:* Information about the AGCCPS is available from the DEEWR website ([www.deewr.gov.au](http://www.deewr.gov.au)).

*Accessibility:* Summary results of the AGCCPS are published in the *Report on Government Services* (chapter 3)

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0621.1

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## DEEWR Higher Education Statistics Collection

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*Administering agency:* Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIISRTE)

*Type of collection:* Administrative collection

*Series reference:* Not applicable

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*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 DIISRTE.

*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:* DIISRTE 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 DIISRTE website ([www.innovation.gov.au](http://www.innovation.gov.au)).

*Accessibility:* Publications and data tables are available on the DIISRTE website.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0421 0429

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## DEEWR *National Preschool Census*

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*Administering agency:* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Not applicable

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. Total enrolment counts by age and gender were also collected for all students. The number of absences during census week — for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.  
The latest available data are for 2012, as the *National Preschool Census* has since been discontinued.

*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 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students are available from 2001 to 2012.

*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.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0431

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## DEEWR National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census (unpublished)

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*Administering agency:* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Not applicable

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census (the ECEC Workforce Census) has been conducted in 2010 and 2013. The ECEC Workforce Census replaced the Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS) conducted in 2008-09, and the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCC) conducted in earlier years. All child care services approved to receive Child Care Benefit are required to participate in the ECEC Workforce Census.
<i>Relevance:</i>	The ECEC Workforce Census aims to provide comprehensive and nationally consistent data on access to early childhood education and care services, and staff qualifications and experience.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>The second collection for the ECEC Workforce Census will be undertaken in 2013. The reference weeks (attendance of children at child care) for the 2013 collection are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 20–26 May 2013 for all approved child care services except Vacation Care;</li><li>• 1–7 July 2013 for Vacation Care Service providers (NT, Qld and Vic); and</li><li>• 8–14 July 2013 for Vacation Care Service providers (ACT, NSW, SA, Tas, WA).</li></ul>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The ECEC Workforce Census collects similar information to the AGCCPS and the AGCCC, although variations in collection methods and different weighting methods affect the comparability of data across the collections. Therefore comparisons across time should be made with caution.
<i>Coherence:</i>	The majority of data items in the 2013 ECEC Workforce Census are directly comparable with those of the previous census in 2010.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>To aid interpretation of the data, information on the ECEC Workforce Census is available on the DEEWR website (<a href="http://www.deewr.gov.au">www.deewr.gov.au</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• report of the 2010 ECEC Workforce Census</li><li>• data tables</li><li>• data protocol.</li></ul>
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<p>Selected aggregated data are published on the DEEWR website (<a href="http://www.deewr.gov.au">www.deewr.gov.au</a>), and selected summary results are published in the <i>Report on Government Services</i> (chapter 3).</p> <p>For the purpose of the ECEC Workforce Census, the collection of information from approved child care services was authorised under section 21 of the <i>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999</i>. Under this legislation, all information collected is protected and subject to strict release conditions.</p>

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0621.1

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## DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set

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*Administering agency:* Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA)

*Type of collection:* Administrative collection

*Series reference:* Not applicable

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<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>The HACC MDS collection comprises data about individuals receiving HACC-funded assistance from service providers. Any service delivered to a client that involves HACC funding is within the scope of the HACC MDS collection. Services that do not involve HACC funding are not reported under the HACC MDS. Clients are not included in the collection where they are not known to a service provider as individuals, for example, clients helped anonymously through general telephone enquiries, or where advocacy work is conducted on behalf of clients in general rather than for specific individuals.</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>The proportion of HACC clients with unknown or null Indigenous status differed across jurisdictions and years. Nationally in 2012-13, the proportion of HACC clients with unknown or null Indigenous status was approximately 6 per cent.</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 (<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>).</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>

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0622

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## National Legal Aid Statistics

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*Administering agency:* National Legal Aid

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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*Institutional environment:* The National Legal Aid Statistics are collected from the eight independent Legal Aid Commissions in Australia, one in each of the states and territories. The Grants and National Statistics Working Group (GNSWG) is responsible for data development, consistency of definitions for reporting under the National Partnership Agreement and developing National Legal Aid Statistics.

*Relevance:* The National Legal Aid Statistics collect data on the number of legal aid applications approved in each state and territory and details of age, sex, law type and Indigenous status.

*Timeliness:* The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period (1 July to 30 June)

*Accuracy:* The data set allows the identification of the number of legal aid applications approved. The data set is based on self-identification and hence the accuracy of the data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users is dependent on the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to identify their Indigenous status..

*Coherence:* Data from the administrative systems of Legal Aid Commissions in Australia contains data for administering legal aid applications.

*Interpretability:* The Legal Aid Commissions across Australia upload data on a monthly basis, which is consolidated by the Secretariat of National Legal Aid. The data are collected to agreed definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by the GNSWG.

*Accessibility:* Aggregated datasets on National Legal Aid Statistics are available from the National Legal Aid website [www.nla.aust.net.au](http://www.nla.aust.net.au). More recent data are also available from the National Legal Aid on request.

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0320.3

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## NCVER Apprentices and trainees data collection

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*Administering agency:* National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* VOCSTATS is available from [www.ncver.edu.au](http://www.ncver.edu.au)

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) is a not-for-profit company owned by state, territory and federal ministers responsible for training. It is a professional and independent body responsible for collecting, managing, analysing, evaluating and communicating research and statistics about vocational education and training (VET) nationally. A board of nine directors, who represent state, territory, and Commonwealth governments, industry, unions, and training authorities, manage NCVER.
<i>Relevance:</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>The collection provides data for numbers of apprentices and trainees, not hours of training. Data are disaggregated by State and Territory, and Indigenous status.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	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.
<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 Apprentice and Trainee 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>	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.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	NCVER's <i>Estimation of apprentice and trainee statistics</i> (Item 2267) provides information on the methodology used to estimate apprentice and trainee statistics.
<i>Accessibility:</i>	Published data are available on the NCVER website ( <a href="http://www.ncver.edu.au">www.ncver.edu.au</a> ). Unpublished data are available, upon registration, via VOCSTATS from the NCVER website ( <a href="http://www.ncver.edu.au">www.ncver.edu.au</a> ).

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 1331

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## NCVER *Students and courses*

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*Administering agency:* National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* VOCSTATS is available from [www.ncver.edu.au](http://www.ncver.edu.au)

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	The National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) is a not-for-profit company owned by state, territory and federal ministers responsible for training. It is a professional and independent body responsible for collecting, managing, analysing, evaluating and communicating research and statistics about vocational education and training (VET) nationally. A board of nine directors, who represent state, territory, and Commonwealth governments, industry, unions, and training authorities, manage NCVER.
<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>AVETMISS data element definitions: edition 2.2</i> (Item 2579) (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 ( <a href="http://www.ncver.edu.au">www.ncver.edu.au</a> ). Unpublished data are available, upon registration, via VOCSTATS from the NCVER website ( <a href="http://www.ncver.edu.au">www.ncver.edu.au</a> ).

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:*     0422             0429

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## **PHIAC *Privately insured with hospital treatment cover by age, gender, state and territory of residence — December 2012***

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*Administering agency:* Private Health Insurance Administration Council (PHIAC)

*Type of collection:* Statistical data

*Series reference:* Available from [www.phiac.gov.au](http://www.phiac.gov.au).

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	National data on the number of people with private health insurance for hospital treatment is collated by PHIAC. Private health insurance statistics are sourced from data collected from private health insurers that are or were registered under the <i>Private Health Insurance Act 2007</i> or the <i>National Health Act 1953</i> .
<i>Relevance:</i>	The PHIAC data collection includes data for number of privately insured people with hospital treatment benefits cover by age and sex, and state and territory.
<i>Timeliness:</i>	The reference year for all statistics is as at 31 December.
<i>Accuracy:</i>	The data set allows for the identification of the number of privately insured people with hospital treatment benefits. The data set does not include identification of Indigenous status and is only used in the Indigenous Expenditure Report to allocate private health insurance expenditure across states and territories.
<i>Coherence:</i>	The number of private health insurance for hospital cover reported in each state reflect the actual policies and insured persons in those states.
<i>Interpretability:</i>	Data are provided from PHIAC quarterly data collection. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions, instructions and tabulations developed by PHIAC.
<i>Accessibility:</i>	Aggregated datasets on privately insured people with hospital treatment benefits are available from the PHIAC website <a href="http://www.phiac.gov.au">www.phiac.gov.au</a> .

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0590.1

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## **SCRGSP administrative data for people receiving employment program assistance (unpublished)**

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*Administering agency:* Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>In December 2007, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.</p> <p>The Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision — under the auspices of the COAG — is developing a National Framework for collecting and reporting information on government expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision directly collects service use measure data from some jurisdictions relating to people receiving employment program assistance.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>Statistics are collected every two years. 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"><li>• 2014 Expenditure Data Manual</li><li>• 2014 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.</li></ul>
<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 (<a href="http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier">www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier</a>).</p>

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 1339

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## SCRGSP Corrective Services Collection

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*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

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The information on this data source was last updated on: **10 October 2014**

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### Data quality statement

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<i>Institutional environment:</i>	<p>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.</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>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.</p>
<i>Timeliness:</i>	<p>Statistics are collected annually. The reference year for all statistics covers a financial year period. Statistics are released in January of the following reference year.</p>
<i>Accuracy:</i>	<p>The Steering Committee will prepare an accuracy statement, in consultation with SCRGSP, for future reports.</p>
<i>Coherence:</i>	<p>Data are provided from State and Territory government administrative systems. The data are collected to agreed standard definitions set by the Corrective Services Working Group, developed by the National Corrections Advisory Group.</p>
<i>Interpretability:</i>	<p>Contextual information regarding corrective services in Australia is published annually in the <i>Report on Government Services</i>, available from the Review of Government Service Provision website (<a href="http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp">www.pc.gov.au/gsp</a>).</p>
<i>Accessibility:</i>	<p>Data are published annually in the <i>Report on Government Services</i>, available from the Review of Government Service Provision website (<a href="http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp">www.pc.gov.au/gsp</a>).</p>

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### Monte Carlo analysis information

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### Additional information

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*Related GPCs:* 0330.2

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## **SCRGSP Households receiving rental assistance administrative data (unpublished)**

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*Administering agency:* Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCGRSP)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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*Institutional environment:* In December 2007, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 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:

- 2014 Expenditure Data Manual (SCRGSP 2014)
- 2014 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (SCRGSP 2014).

*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/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0711.3

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## **SCRGSP Students enrolled at special schools administrative data (unpublished)**

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*Administering agency:* Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP)

*Type of collection:* Administrative data

*Series reference:* Unpublished

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The information on this data source was last updated on:

**10 October 2014**

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### **Data quality statement**

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*Institutional environment:* In December 2007, Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to reporting transparently on expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Steering Committee directly collects service use measure data from some jurisdictions relating to students enrolled at special schools.

*Timeliness:* Statistics are collected every two years. 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:

- 2014 Expenditure Data Manual (SCRGSP 2014)
- 2014 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (SCRGSP 2014).

*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 ([www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier)).

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### **Monte Carlo analysis information**

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The Steering Committee will explore the use of Monte Carlo analysis and suitable data sources for future reports.

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### **Additional information**

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*Related GPCs:* 0432

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## E Reliability of estimates

This appendix presents information on the reliability of estimates for all published expenditure categories by providing a qualitative assessment of the:

1. *appropriateness of each service use measure* — how well the service use measure for each expenditure category represents the link between service use and cost
2. *quality of the service use measure data source* — does the data source provide good quality estimates of the service use measure, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification.

An overview of the assessment method is provided in section E.1. The individual assessments for each published expenditure category are presented in section E.2.

### E.1 Assessment method

The Indigenous Expenditure Report prorates mainstream expenditure between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians using service use measures. Therefore, the quality of the estimates are dependent on the selection of appropriate service use measures (as proxies for the costs drivers) and relevant, good quality, data sources.

#### Assessment criteria

##### *Appropriateness of service use measure*

The assessment of the appropriateness of service use measures was based on the strength of the link between the service use measure and the service costs. That is, whether the measure of service use provides a good proxy for the distribution of costs (expenditure) among service users (in particular, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users).

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Not all costs can be associated with individual service use, therefore understanding the appropriateness of the relationship between service use and cost will be important in determining the reliability of estimates, and identifying areas for further work.

The appropriateness ratings of service use measures for each expenditure category is provided in attachment A. The following ratings have been applied:

- *A. Good* — service use measure is a good proxy for the cost drivers of expenditure in the category
- *B. Fair* — service use measure accounts for the major cost drivers of expenditure in the category but some aspects, such as location or service mix, may not be accounted for
- *C. Poor* — service use measure is only a partial proxy for the cost drivers of expenditure in the category, or is not a direct measure of the cost drivers. Some major influence on cost might not be reflected in the measure (for example, intensity of service use)
- *D. Very Poor* — service use measure is poorly related to the cost drivers of expenditure in the category.

Further information on the service use measures for each expenditure category is provided in appendix A.

### *Service use measure data quality*

Service use measure source data were assessed in terms of their ability to provide good quality estimates of the service use measures. These were considered in the context of the seven dimensions of the *ABS Data Quality Framework*, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification.

- *institutional environment* — institutional and organisational factors may have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of the agency producing the statistics
- *relevance* — how well the data meet 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
- *accuracy* — the degree to which the data correctly describe the phenomenon they were designed to measure
- *coherence* — the internal consistency of the statistical collection, as well as its comparability with other sources of information, within a broad analytical framework, over time

- 
- *interpretability* — the availability of information to help provide insight into the data
  - *accessibility* — the ease with which the data can be accessed by users

A detailed data quality statement for each data source is provided in appendix D.

The seven dimensions combined with other contextual information about the data inform the quality rating of the data source in terms of providing good quality estimates of the service use measure. The following ratings have been applied to each service use measure data source:

- *A. Good* — assessed to perform well against each of the seven dimensions of data quality
- *B. Fair* — assessed to perform well against most of the seven dimensions of data quality. This must include strong assessments against the ‘relevance’ and ‘accuracy’ criteria
- *C. Poor* — assessed as not performing well against most of the seven dimensions of data quality. This includes weak assessments against either the ‘relevance’ or ‘accuracy’ criteria
- *D. Very Poor* — assessed as not performing well against any of the seven dimensions of data quality.

The Secretariat has provided indicative quality ratings for service use measure data for each expenditure category in attachment A.

## **Assessment method**

The assessments presented in section E.3 reflect the subjective consensus of the Steering Committee based on consultation with data and service providers in each jurisdiction through the Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group.

## E.2 Assessment results

Table E.1 Reliability of model parameters, 2012-13 estimates

	Estimated			Total exp	Information quality <sup>a</sup>		
	Directly identified <sup>b</sup>	Service use <sup>c</sup>	Comm. rep <sup>d</sup>		Appr. <sup>e</sup>	Qual. <sup>f</sup>	Cost diff. <sup>g</sup>
	%	%	%	\$m			
<b>Early child development, and Education and training (chapter 4)</b>							
Early childhood	33.1	66.9	0.0	335	A	B	C
School education	18.9	77.6	3.5	3 406	A	B	B
Tertiary education	36.6	63.4	0.0	768	A	B	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4 509</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Healthy lives (chapter 5)</b>							
Hospitals	5.2	94.8	0.0	2 805	A	A	A
Public & community health	62.8	37.2	0.0	1 970	A	A	B
Health care subsidies & support	5.2	90.9	3.9	1 516	A	A	B
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6 290</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Economic participation (chapter 6)</b>							
Labour and employment	54.1	27.4	18.5	1 020	B	B	C
Social security support	0.0	100.0	0.0	4 500	A	A	B
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5 519</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Home environment (chapter 7)</b>							
Housing	47.8	52.2	0.0	1 193	A	B	C
Community & environment	46.9	0.0	53.1	976	A	A	C
Transport & communications	2.7	0.0	97.3	737	A	A	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Safe and supportive communities (chapter 8)</b>							
Public order and safety	12.4	66.8	20.8	3 399	C	B	C
Community support & welfare	20.0	80.0	0.0	4 129	B	A	C
Recreation and culture	37.5	0.0	62.5	477	A	A	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8 004</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Other government expenditure (chapter 9)</b>							
General government and defence	3.7	0.0	96.3	2 774	A	A	C
Support to industry	3.2	0.0	96.8	339	A	A	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>3 112</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>30 341</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep.). <sup>e</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.)— a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>f</sup> **Quality** (qual.) — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. <sup>g</sup> **Cost differential** (cost diff.) — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the information on the difference in the cost of providing the same service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. <sup>h</sup> Expenditure estimates on 'Hospital services' for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in some jurisdictions should be interpreted with care, in ACT and NSW, on account of cross border flows these two states. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

Table E.2 **Subjective assessment of the reliability of model parameters for early child development, and education and training, 2012-13<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Basis of estimation</i>				<i>Information quality<sup>b</sup></i>	
	<i>Directly identified<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Service use<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Comm. rep<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Total exp</i>	<i>Appr.<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Qual.<sup>g</sup></i>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>Early child development</b>						
Preschool education	26.1	73.9	0.0	117	A	B
Child care services	36.9	63.1	0.0	218	A	B
<b>Total early child development</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>School education</b>						
Primary education	14.0	86.0	0.0	1 491	A	B
Secondary education	9.4	90.6	0.0	1 044	A	B
Primary & secondary education nec	81.6	18.4	0.0	213	A	B
Special education	0.1	99.9	0.0	342	A	C
Transport for school students	3.5	0.0	96.5	117	A	A
Assistance for school education	13.6	0.0	86.4	18	B	A
<b>Total school education</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3 406</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Tertiary education</b>						
University education	0.1	99.9	0.0	88	A	B
<i>TAFE and VET</i>						
Technical and further education	19.1	80.9	0.0	348	A	B
Vocational training	38.9	61.1	0.0	154	B	A
Tertiary education nec	97.9	2.1	0.0	69	B	D
Other ed. related to tertiary	82.2	17.8	0.0	105	A	A
Other tertiary education	25.4	74.6	0.0	3	B	A
<b>Total tertiary education</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>All early child devel. &amp; education</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4 509</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>

<sup>a</sup> Sub totals may be greater than the sum of individual categories as some minor categories are not included in the table. <sup>b</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>e</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep). <sup>f</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.)— a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>g</sup> **Quality (qual.)** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

Table E.3 **Subjective assessment of the reliability of model parameters for healthy lives, 2012-13**

	<i>Basis of estimation</i>				<i>Information quality<sup>a, b</sup></i>	
	<i>Directly identified<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Service use<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Comm. rep<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Total exp</i>	<i>Appr.<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Qual.<sup>g</sup></i>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>Hospital services (excluding subsidies)<sup>h</sup></b>						
Admitted patient services	4.4	95.6	0.0	2 146	A	A
Non-admitted patient services	7.7	92.3	0.0	596	A	A
Mental health institutions	9.1	90.9	0.0	63	A	A
<b>Total hospital services</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2 805</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Public and community health (excluding subsidies)</b>						
Public health services	74.1	25.9	0.0	225	A	A
<i>Community health services</i>						
Community mental health services	23.0	77.0	0.0	158	A	A
Patient transport	0.2	99.8	0.0	178	A	A
<i>Other community health services</i>						
Other health practitioners	22.6	77.4	0.0	73	A	A
Community health	77.4	22.6	0.0	1 296	A	A
Dental services	34.5	65.5	0.0	39	A	A
Total community health services	61.3	38.7	0.0	1 745	A	A
<b>Total public &amp; community health</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Health care subsidies and support</b>						
<i>Health service subsidies</i>						
Medical service sub. (incl. Medicare)	3.6	96.4	0.0	946	A	A
Private Health Insurance	0.0	100.0	0.0	22	A	A
<i>Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances</i>						
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	13.3	86.7	0.0	315	A	A
Other medications	0.0	100.0	0.0	55	A	A
Aids and appliances	0.0	100.0	0.0	83	A	A

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Table E.3 continued

	Basis of estimation				Information quality <sup>a, b</sup>	
	Directly identified <sup>c</sup>	Service use <sup>d</sup>	Comm. rep <sup>e</sup>	Total exp	Appr. <sup>f</sup>	Qual. <sup>g</sup>
	%	%	%	\$m		
Research and administration						
Health research	0.2	0.0	99.8	62	A	A
General health administration	10.5	89.5	0.0	33	A	A
<b>Total health service subsidies</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>All healthy lives</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6 290</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>b</sup> The 2008-9 and 2010-11 estimates in this report are based on 2008-09 service use data. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>e</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep). <sup>f</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.) — a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>g</sup> **Quality (qual.)** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. <sup>h</sup> Expenditure estimates on 'Hospital services' for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the ACT should be interpreted with care due to cross border flows between NSW and the ACT. — Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

Table E.4 **Subjective assessment of the reliability of model parameters for economic participation, 2012-13**

	Basis of estimation				Information quality <sup>a</sup>	
	Directly identified <sup>b</sup>	Service use <sup>c</sup>	Comm. rep <sup>d</sup>	Total exp	Appr. <sup>e</sup>	Qual. <sup>f</sup>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>Labour and employment services</b>						
Other labour & employment affairs	52.7	38.8	8.4	740	B	B
Other economic affairs nec	57.8	0.0	42.2	280	A	A
Total labour & employment services	<b>54.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1 020</b>	B	B
<b>Social security support</b>						
Income assistance to:						
Veterans and dependants	0.0	100.0	0.0	61	A	C
People with a disability	0.0	100.0	0.0	1 146	A	A
The aged	0.0	100.0	0.0	330	A	A
Widows, deserted wives & orphan	0.0	100.0	0.0	7	A	A
The unemployed	0.0	100.0	0.0	773	A	A
Families and children	0.0	100.0	0.0	2 155	A	A
The vulnerable & people in special cir.	0.0	100.0	0.0	8	A	A
Concessions and allowances	0.0	100.0	0.0	18	B	A
Total social security support	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4 500</b>	A	A
<b>All economic participation</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5 519</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep). <sup>e</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.)— a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>f</sup> **Quality (qual.)** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. — Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

**Table E.5 Subjective assessment of the reliability of model parameters for home environment, 2012-13**

	<i>Basis of estimation</i>				<i>Information quality<sup>a</sup></i>	
	<i>Directly identified<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Service use<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Comm. rep<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total exp</i>	<i>Appr.<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Qual.<sup>f</sup></i>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>Housing</b>						
Home purchase assistance	86.6	13.4	0.0	67	B	B
Social housing	58.4	41.6	0.0	830	B	B
Rental market assistance	0.0	100.0	0.0	165	A	C
Homelessness persons' assistance for						
Young people	18.4	81.6	0.0	30	A	A
Other than youth people	22.3	77.7	0.0	100	A	A
<b>Total housing</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Community and environment services</b>						
Community development	74.6	0.0	25.4	261	B	A
Community amenities	16.3	0.0	83.7	14	B	A
Water supply	59.5	0.0	40.5	102	A	A
Sanitation & prot. of the environment	45.8	0.0	54.2	274	A	A
Fuel and Energy	23.0	0.0	77.0	325	A	A
<b>Total community &amp; environment</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Transport and communications</b>						
Road transport	1.5	0.0	98.5	423	A	A
Rail Transport	0.0	0.0	100.0	138	A	A
Other transport	1.6	0.0	98.4	108	A	A
Communications	21.8	0.0	78.2	27	A	A
<b>Total transport &amp; communications</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>All home environment</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep). <sup>e</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.)— a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>f</sup> **Quality (qual.)** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. — Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

Table E.6 **Subjective assessment of the reliability of model parameters for safe and supportive communities, 2012-13**

	<i>Basis of estimation</i>				<i>Information quality<sup>a</sup></i>	
	<i>Directly identified<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Service use<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Comm. rep<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total exp</i>	<i>Appr.<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Qual.<sup>f</sup></i>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>Public order and safety</b>						
Police services	7.6	58.9	33.4	1 310	B	B
Law courts and legal services						
Criminal courts and legal services	5.8	94.2	0.0	350	B	D
Other courts and legal services	30.6	0.0	69.4	119	B	A
Access to justice	65.9	23.9	10.2	309	A	B
Prisons and corrective services						
Juvenile corrective services	3.0	97.0	0.0	255	A	B
Other prisons and corrective	4.8	95.2	0.0	936	A	B
Total prisons and corrective services	4.4	95.6	0.0	1 191	A	B
Other public order						
Fire protection services	0.2	0.0	99.8	89	A	A
Other public order and safety	24.0	0.0	76.0	31	B	A
<b>Total public order and safety</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>3 399</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Community support and welfare</b>						
Welfare for the aged						
Nursing homes for the aged	9.1	90.9	0.0	9	A	A
Welfare services for the aged	13.2	86.8	0.0	350	A	A
Welfare for people with a disability	11.7	88.3	0.0	475	A	A
Child protection & out-of-home care	7.4	92.6	0.0	1 201	A	A
General family & youth support services	32.5	67.5	0.0	513	A	A
Other welfare						
Welfare services nec	32.5	67.5	0.0	1 422	C	B
Social security and welfare nec	2.7	97.3	0.0	158	B	A
<b>Total community support &amp; welfare</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4 129</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>

(Continued next page)

Table E.6 continued

	<i>Basis of estimation</i>				<i>Information quality<sup>a</sup></i>	
	<i>Directly identified<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Service use<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Comm. rep<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total exp</i>	<i>Appr.<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Qual.<sup>f</sup></i>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>Recreation and culture</b>						
National parks and wildlife	28.2	0.0	71.8	93	A	A
Recreation services						
Recreation facilities and services	13.1	0.0	86.9	83	A	A
Recreation and culture nec	38.5	0.0	61.5	13	A	A
Cultural facilities and broadcasting						
Cultural facilities and services	50.4	0.0	49.6	202	A	A
Broadcasting and film production	40.9	0.0	59.1	85	A	A
<b>Total recreation and culture</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>All safe and supportive communities</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8 004</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep). <sup>e</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.)— a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>f</sup> **Quality (qual.)** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

**Table E.7 Subjective assessment of the reliability of model parameters for other government expenditure, 2012-13**

	Basis of estimation			Total exp	Information quality <sup>a</sup>	
	Directly identified <sup>b</sup>	Service use <sup>c</sup>	Comm. rep <sup>d</sup>		Appr. <sup>e</sup>	Qual. <sup>f</sup>
	%	%	%	\$m		
<b>General government services and defence</b>						
General public services						
Government superannuation benefits	0.6	0.0	99.4	258	A	A
Other general public services	11.6	0.0	88.4	841	A	A
Defence (incl. defence housing)						
Defence	0.0	0.0	100.0	638	A	A
Defence housing	0.0	0.0	100.0	28	A	A
Public debt transactions	0.0	0.0	100.0	704	A	A
General purpose inter-government transactions	4.3	0.0	95.7	46	A	A
Natural disaster relief	0.2	0.0	99.8	15	A	A
Other purposes nec	0.0	0.0	100.0	242	A	A
<b>Total general govt services &amp; defence</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Support to industry</b>						
Agriculture	3.2	0.0	96.8	133	A	A
Forestry, fishing and hunting	17.0	0.0	83.0	29	A	A
Mining (sans fuels)	3.1	0.0	96.9	29	A	A
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	A	A
Construction	0.0	0.0	100.0	12	A	A
Tourism and area promotion	1.8	0.0	98.2	48	A	A
<b>Total support to industry</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>All other government expenditure</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>3 112</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; 'C' implies poor and 'D' implies very poor. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of **community representation** (comm. rep). <sup>e</sup> **Appropriateness** (appr.)— a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>f</sup> **Quality (qual.)** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification. — Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision analysis.

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## F 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 Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision acknowledges that leveraging off the AIHW work contributes 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 F.1. The service use measures, under-identification and cost differential factors that were provided by the AIHW for the *2010, 2012 and 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* health expenditure estimates are presented in section F.2.

### F.1 Applying the AIHW method

The AIHW provided the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision 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 *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2008-09* (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 53) and *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2010-11* (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 57). The AIHW does not publish ACT 'Hospital services' data due to concerns regarding accounting for cross border flows between NSW and the ACT.

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## Service use measures

The general method used by the AIHW to estimate service use by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 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 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.



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## Under-identification factor

The AIHW method calculates the under-identification factor to account for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users who are not identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in the database.

The Hospital Morbidity Cost Model applies state and regional under-identification factors to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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*.

## F.2 AIHW health expenditure method and parameters

The following tables contain the 2008-09 and 2010-11 service use measure, under-identification, and cost differential information relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians that were provided by the AIHW for the *2012 and 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Reports*.

**Table F.1 Service use measures (Indigenous 'service use' share) 2008-09 (per cent)**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
Hospital services									
Admitted patient services	3.13	0.96	6.82	8.44	3.66	2.52	1.89	52.71	5.33
Non-admitted patient services	3.44	1.12	7.51	10.77	4.57	2.77	2.08	51.80	..
Mental health institutions	3.13	0.96	6.82	8.44	3.66	2.52	..	52.71	..
Public and community health services (excluding subsidies)									
Public health services	3.47	2.99	5.17	3.07	2.66	3.67	1.45	70.78	3.21
Community health services									
Community mental health inst.	2.93	2.87	9.13	3.38	5.40	3.65	..	45.54	..
Patient transport	3.42	0.66	8.86	13.43	5.57	2.51	1.90	55.84	17.37
Other community health services									
Other health practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13
Community health	8.42	4.14	9.07	7.07	9.82	4.66	4.63	67.42	53.18
Dental services	10.14	0.98	4.71	3.21	4.32	0.42	1.30	40.86	1.30
Health care subsidies and support services									
Health service subsidies									
Medical services subsidies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.48
Private health insurance subsidies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.37
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.88
Other medications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44
Aids and appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.37
Research and administration									
Health research	2.10	1.93	3.64	3.35	4.72	..	1.94	67.02	2.51
General health administration	..	..	7.56	3.20	2.24	..	..	..	2.68

Source: AIHW (unpublished)

**Table F.2 Service use measures (Indigenous 'service use' share) 2010-11  
(used for 2010-11 and 2012-13) (per cent)**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
Hospital services									
Admitted patient services	3.6	1.1	6.7	10.6	4.9	3.1	4.4	55.9	5.2
Non-admitted patient services	4.0	1.1	7.4	10.6	5.4	3.5	4.8	55.9	..
Mental health institutions	3.6	1.1	6.7	10.6	4.9	3.1	4.4	55.9	5.2
Public and community health services (excluding subsidies)									
Public health services	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.0	5.0	3.7	1.1	67.6	14.9
Community health services									
Community mental health inst.	3.0	4.1	9.2	3.3	5.5	3.8	18.5	49.3	5.2
Patient transport	3.5	0.7	9.0	13.3	5.7	2.6	2.0	58.9	17.9
Other community health services									
<i>Other health practitioners</i>	9.5	14.4	12.5	11.5	9.4	6.2	8.5	58.7	1.2
<i>Community health</i>	9.5	14.4	12.5	11.5	9.4	6.2	8.5	58.7	44.3
<i>Dental services</i>	10.3	1.9	4.8	10.3	4.4	5.5	1.3	56.3	0.9
Health care subsidies and support services									
Health service subsidies									
<i>Medical services subsidies</i>	9.5	14.4	12.5	11.5	9.4	6.2	8.5	58.7	1.8
<i>Private health insurance subsidies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
<i>Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals</i>	4.0	1.1	7.4	10.6	5.4	3.5	4.8	55.9	1.9
<i>Other medications</i>	4.0	1.1	7.4	10.6	5.4	3.5	4.8	55.9	2.7
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	4.0	1.1	7.4	10.6	5.4	3.5	4.8	55.9	1.8
Research and administration									
<i>Health research</i>	2.1	2.0	3.7	3.3	4.8	4.0	2.0	63.0	2.7
<i>General health administration</i>	2.3	1.1	7.6	3.2	2.3	3.5	1.3	55.9	3.8

Source: AIHW (unpublished)

**Table F.3 Under-identification factors, 2008-09**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
Hospital services									
Admitted patient services	1.13	1.20	1.12	1.03	1.21	1.00	1.70	1.02	..
Non-admitted patient services	1.13	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	..	1.02	..
Public and community health services (excluding subsidies)									
Public health services	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community health services									
Community mental health inst.	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>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	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health care subsidies and support services									
Health service subsidies									
<i>Medical services subsidies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.26
<i>Private health insurance subsidies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
<i>Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.26
<i>Other medications</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.26
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.26
Research and administration									
<i>Health research</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>General health administration</i>	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00

Source: AIHW (unpublished)

**Table F.4 Under-identification factors, 2010-11 (used for 2010-11 and 2012-13)**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
Hospital services									
Admitted patient services	1.02	1.23	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.01	1.69	1.00	..
Non-admitted patient services	1.02	1.23	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.01	1.69	1.00	..
Mental health institutions	1.02	1.23	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.01	1.69	1.00	..
Public and community health services (excluding subsidies)									
Public health services	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community health services									
Community mental health inst.	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>Other health practitioners</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	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	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health care subsidies and support services									
Health service subsidies									
<i>Medical services subsidies</i>	2.47	2.02	1.62	1.63	1.94	2.32	2.53	1.84	..
<i>Private health insurance subsidies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances									
<i>Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals</i>	2.47	2.02	1.62	1.63	1.94	2.32	2.53	1.84	..
<i>Other medications</i>	2.47	2.02	1.62	1.63	1.94	2.32	2.53	1.84	..
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	2.47	2.02	1.62	1.63	1.94	2.32	2.53	1.84	..
Research and administration									
<i>Health research</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>General health administration</i>	1.00	1.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: AIHW (unpublished)

**Table F.5 Cost differential factors, 2008-09**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
Hospital services									
Admitted patient services	1.05	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	..
Public and community health services (excluding subsidies)									
Public health services	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community health services									
Community mental health inst.	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>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	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health care subsidies and support services									
Health service subsidies									
<i>Medical services subsidies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<i>Private health insurance subsidies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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
Research and administration									
<i>Health research</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>General health administration</i>	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00

Source: AIHW (unpublished)

**Table F.6 Cost differential factors, 2010-11 (used for 2010-11 and 2012-13)**

<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>Aust Govt</i>
Hospital services									
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	1.00
Mental health institutions	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	..
Public and community health services (excluding subsidies)									
Public health services	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community health services									
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>Other health practitioners</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	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	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health care subsidies and support services									
Health service subsidies									
<i>Medical services subsidies</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Private health insurance subsidies</i>	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>	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00
<i>Other medications</i>	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00
<i>Aids and appliances</i>	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00
Research and administration									
<i>Health research</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>General health administration</i>	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00

Source: AIHW (unpublished)