

Expenditure Data 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.

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

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.

Foreword

The *Indigenous Expenditure Report* is an initiative of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), 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 contains the definitions and guidelines ('counting rules') for the collection of expenditure data used to estimate expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. A companion manual, the 2014 Report *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual*, details the fundamental concepts, definitions and methods for prorating expenditure on 'mainstream services' to identify the share of expenditure related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Aust. Govt	Australian Government
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GPC	Government Purpose Classification
GST	Goods and Services Tax
Nec	Not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
NT	Northern Territory
PBS	Pharmaceuticals Benefits Scheme
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Steering Committee	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational education training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
Working Group	Indigenous Expenditure Report Working Group
WGIR	Working Group on Indigenous Reform

Terms of reference

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

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

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

The Indigenous Expenditure Report will:

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

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

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee will:

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

1 Introduction

Despite the commitment of significant government expenditure over many years, disparities between outcomes for 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 to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.¹

This manual relates to the third Indigenous Expenditure Report. The first Indigenous Expenditure Report, containing data on the levels and patterns of government expenditure for the 2008-09 reference year, was released on 28 February 2011 and the second, with data for 2010-11 was released on 4 September 2012.

This manual contains the definitions and guidelines (‘counting rules’) for the collection of data used to estimate expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people for the Indigenous Expenditure Report. These counting rules are intended to ensure that data are consistent and comparable. They also aim to ensure that the composition of these data is transparent to users. As the Steering Committee is committed to a process of continual development, the definitions and guidelines can change between reports.

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

¹ The responsibility for development and reporting of the National Framework was transferred from the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee to the Review Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee. The membership of each group at is listed on pages V to VIII in the preliminary sections of this manual.

1.1 What's new

The Steering Committee is committed to continual improvement of the data and method used for the Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates. Substantive changes from the *2012 Expenditure data manual* include:

- *Indigenous specific expenditure* (chapter 3) — this chapter has been revised to provide better guidance for users on the purpose of collecting Indigenous specific expenditure, and to improve consistency in the collection and treatment of Indigenous specific expenditure
- *expenditure purpose categories* (chapter 4) — there have been a number of improvements to the individual expenditure categories to provide better guidance on expenditure allocation. Some categories previously collected separately have been removed or collapsed into broader categories where the additional disaggregation was no longer required. The substantive changes to the expenditure category definitions include:
 - *road transport* — data will be collected at the more aggregated three digit GPC level (GPC 121) — separate data are no longer required for GPC 1211 (Aboriginal community road transport services), GPC 1212 (road maintenance), GPC 1213 (road rehabilitation), GPC 1214 (road construction), GPC 1219 (road transport nec)
 - *air transport* — data will be collected at the more aggregated three digit GPC level (GPC 124) — separate data are no longer required for GPC 1241 (Aboriginal community air transport services) and GPC 1249 (other air transport services)
- *data collection frequently asked questions* — five sets of frequently asked questions has been added to the manual. The questions cover:
 - distinguishing between mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure (chapter 3, section 3.3)
 - Indigenous specific complementary and substitute expenditure (chapter 3, section 3.3)
 - appropriate use of cost differentials (chapter 5)
 - allocation of household concessions (chapter 5)
 - classifying child protection and general family services (chapter 5)

1.2 Methodology overview

Identifying expenditure on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is difficult, and involves a process of estimation rather than aggregation. The *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* methodology is based on the approach used in similar exercises,² and involves two stages (figure 1.1):

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

Indigenous specific and mainstream expenditure by service area

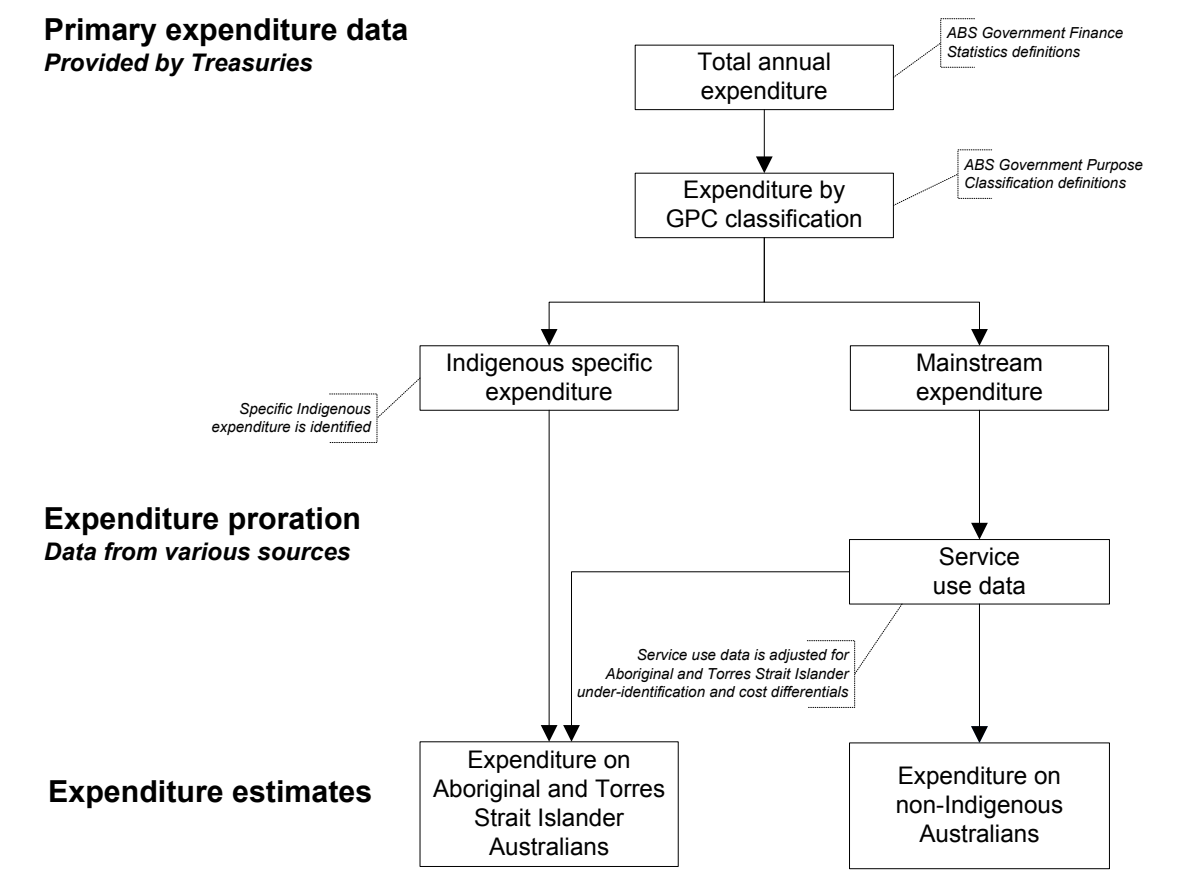
For the purposes of this collection, expenditure is defined as outlays by the general government sector on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

Before this expenditure can be allocated between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians, it needs to be allocated to service areas (giving a measure of total expenditure for each service area). The next step is to identify (by service area) any expenditure that specifically targets services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Taking these expenditures from total expenditure for each service area provides an estimate of mainstream expenditure for each service area.

The definition of 'expenditure' used for the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 2.

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

Figure 1.1 Data collection and proration process



Service areas

The *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* method uses the GPC to categorise expenditure by service area.

However, data collected under the National Framework is also mapped to the building blocks set out in the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) as part of the Closing the Gap initiative. In some cases, the GPC does not provide sufficient disaggregation to map to these outcome categories. For example, NIRA Framework defines ‘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 definition and guidelines for the expenditure categories are provided in chapter 4.

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.³

The definition of ‘Indigenous-specific expenditure’ used for the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 3.

Expenditure on mainstream services

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians also receive support through services aimed at the broader community (mainstream services), such as Medicare. Expenditure on mainstream services for each expenditure category is calculated as the residual of total expenditure less any identified expenditure on Indigenous specific services.

The definition of ‘expenditure on mainstream services’ that is used for the 2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report is presented in chapter 3.

The share of expenditure on mainstream services that explicitly relates to services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians will be identified where possible (for example, the share of expenditure on education services that relates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians). However, this is often not possible because of the nature of the services (national defence, or public transport) 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 for 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status might not always be asked as part of the service delivery process.

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

Alternatively, there might be a disincentive for service users to identify their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users have additional needs regardless of their location
- *Indigenous specific service use adjustment factor* — the nature of a substitute Indigenous specific service is 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.

The definitions, concepts, and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services are presented in chapter 2 of the 2014 Service Use Measure Definitions manual.

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 86 expenditure categories 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 of the *2014 Service Use Measure Definitions manual*. The method for prorating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of Australian Government expenditure in each state and territory is the same as described above.

The definitions, concepts, and methods for prorating Australian Government expenditure by state and territory are presented in chapter 7 of the 2014 Service Use Measure Definitions manual.

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 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 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.

What sort of comments is the Steering Committee seeking?

The Steering Committee would appreciate your 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 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 following 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 allocation according to the definition
 - ... what changes would be needed in the longer term to allow allocation to be made or improved.
- *additional information* — based on the service use measures, what additional information can you add or suggest regarding:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification
 - service delivery cost differentials
 - other reliability of these data.

-
- *interpretation and reporting* — factors that should be considered when collecting, reporting or interpreting information.

Your comments 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:

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www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/ier

1.5 Structure of the manual

The definitions and guidelines for the collection of data used to estimate expenditure on services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians are discussed in the following chapters:

- *expenditure definition and scope issues (chapter 2)* — definitions and guidelines for general expenditure definition and scope issues.
- *Indigenous specific expenditure (chapter 3)* — definitions and guidelines on how to identify and report expenditure on Indigenous specific services and programs.
- *expenditure categories, definitions and guidelines (chapter 4)* — definitions and guidelines on what expenditure should be allocated to each expenditure category.

2 Expenditure definition and scope

This chapter provides guidance on the definitions and scope of expenditure to be allocated to each of the Government Purpose Classification (GPC) categories (chapter 4), and to the identifiable Indigenous expenditure (chapter 3).

A summary of the ABS Government Finance Statistics (GFS) definition of expenditure used by the Indigenous Expenditure Report is provided in section 2.1. The scope of services and agencies for which expenditure should be reported is defined in section 2.2. The treatment of inter-government transactions is detailed in section 2.3. Other issues related to the collection are discussed in section 2.4.

2.1 Expenditure definition

A key commitment of the Indigenous Expenditure Report is that the data collected under the National Framework should be conceptually reconcilable with estimates of government expenditure published by the ABS or in the jurisdictions' budget statements and annual financial reports.

To meet this commitment, the Indigenous Expenditure Report method adopts the definition of expenses specified by the ABS *Australian System of Government Finance Statistics Concepts, Sources and Methods*⁴. This allows for a consistent definition between the Indigenous Expenditure Report method and the definitions of expenses used by the GFS collection, as presented in the ABS GFS net operating balance.

Definition

In the GFS framework expenses are transactions that reduce net worth. The Indigenous Expenditure Report uses the ABS GFS definition of total expenses, and includes the following expense types:

- *employee expenses (uncapitalised)* — expenses related to compensation of employees and reflecting those expenses accrued as a result of services provided by employees in

⁴ ABS (Australia Bureau of Statistics) 2005. *Australian System of Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, cat. no. 5514.0, Canberra.

the current period. They include wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and superannuation

- *non-employee expenses* — operating expenses that are not related to the compensation of employees, such as the purchase of goods and services
- *depreciation and amortisation* — refers to the accounting process by which the costs of assets are written off over time. Depreciation and amortisation charges are allocations of the cost of assets over their useful life. Depreciation usually relates to non-current tangible assets that are written off because they wear out or become obsolete. Amortisation usually relates to consumption of non-produced assets
- *current transfer expenses* — regular payments that are current in nature and where no economic benefits are received in return for payment
- *capital transfer expenses* — unrequited payments of a capital nature that are usually non-recurrent and irregular for donor or recipient
- *property expenses* — requited current transfers involving payment for the use of property rights. Includes interest, income transfers, land rent, royalties and dividends.

Further information on the GFS framework and detailed definitions of expense types can be found in the ABS *Australian System of Government Finance Statistics Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2005* (cat. no. 5514.0).

Expenditure categories

The method uses the ABS GPC to categorise expenditure by purpose. The definitions and guidelines for the type of expenditure that should be allocated to each category are provided in chapter 4.

2.2 Scope of expenditure

For the purposes of the Indigenous Expenditure Report, the scope of expenditure is defined as all expense transactions (as defined in section 2.1) undertaken by the ‘general government sector’ of the Australian, State and Territory governments (box 2.1).

Box 2.1 The general government sector

The ABS GFS includes the following definitions:

- *government units* — ‘legal entities established by political processes that have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area’ (SNA93). Government units provide goods and services to individuals and the community at large; they redistribute income and wealth; and they engage in non-market production, which is production made available free or at prices that do not have a significant influence on the amounts that the producers are willing to supply or purchasers wish to buy
- *government general sector* — all government units of the Commonwealth Government, each state and territory government, and each local government authority, as well as all resident non-market non-profit institutions (NPIs) that are controlled and mainly financed by those governments.

The scope of the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* is the Australian Government and each State and Territory government’s general government sector. The direct expenditure of ‘multi-jurisdictional’ and ‘local government’ units is excluded:

- *multi-jurisdictional expenditure* — mainly universities, is not included as government expenditure. However, Government funding to these agencies is included as expenditure
- *local government expenditure* — is not currently collected as part of the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* method, but will be brought within scope in future reports. The current scope of expenditure includes Australian and State and Territory funding to local governments.

Source: ABS (Australia Bureau of Statistics) 2005. *Australian System of Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, cat. no. 5514.0, Canberra.

Specific scope issues

Public corporations

The general government sector excludes public corporations — government controlled bodies set up to engage in market and quasi-market activities (such as government trading enterprises). Examples of public corporations include government owned energy, transport, water utilities and housing authorities. These bodies could be responsible for providing concessional (or below market rate) services in areas such as water, sanitation, fuel and energy, or housing.

The direct expenditure of public corporations is not within the scope of general government expenditure. However, grants and compensation for community service

obligations paid by government to public corporations should be allocated to the relevant expenditure purpose category.

Multi-jurisdictional sector

The ABS GFS defines multi-jurisdictional government units as organisations that are controlled by more than one government — such as universities — in this classification.

The direct expenditure by multi-jurisdictional units is **not in-scope** of the Indigenous Expenditure Report. However, grants and expenditure to these bodies should be included as a part of the relevant jurisdiction's expenditure.

Local government

Local governments provide many services to people in their local areas and are considered part of the GFS general government sector.

The direct expenditure of local governments is currently **not in-scope** for the Indigenous Expenditure Report. However, grants from Australian, State or Territory jurisdictions to local governments should be included as a part of the relevant jurisdiction's expenditure.

2.3 Inter-government transactions

Australian Government, and State and Territory Government expenditure is a combination of:

- *direct expenditure* — expenditure on services and programs that are paid directly to individuals, non-government service providers, or local governments. For example, unemployment benefits that are paid by the Australian Government directly to eligible recipients, or expenditure on school education services by the States and Territories
- *indirect expenditure* — payments or transfers made between jurisdictions, or between different levels of government. A large proportion of Australian government expenditure is indirect. Indirect expenditure includes Australian Government general revenue assistance to State and Territory governments (such as Goods and Services Tax (GST) payments), which they then allocate to different areas.

Indirect expenditure must be eliminated to avoid double counting the expenditure. This is particularly important where the Australian Government provides grant funding to State and Territory governments that ultimately either purchase or provide the programs or services.

The *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* method attributes expenditure to the level of government where the cost of service provision is incurred.⁵ For example, Australian government grants to the States and Territories will be counted as States' and Territories' expenditure (because this is where funds pass to the private sector) and should be eliminated from the Australian government expenditure to avoid double counting.

The ABS GFS Source/Destination Classification code should allow jurisdictions to identify transactions with other governments by GPC category.

Jurisdictions are to provide both total expenditure and any inter-government transfers as part of their data returns. In many cases, there are no inter-government transfers, and a corresponding nil entry should be entered.

Specific examples

- *Co-contribution / matched funding, where the Commonwealth Government and the State/Territory Government jointly fund a program:* the Commonwealth component should be reported as a transfer by the Commonwealth and the State/Territory Government would report the total amount (comprising both Commonwealth and State/Territory funding) as expenditure. The ABS advised that this is consistent with the GFS approach of recording such transactions.
- Where the Commonwealth provides State/Territory Government funds under Special Purpose Payments (SPP) and National Partnership Payments (NPP), these are treated as Commonwealth transfers and State/Territory Government expenditure.
- For Commonwealth transfers that are not NPP or SPP related, for example the cost of administering GST (where an administration fee is deducted from the GST amounts paid to State/Territory Governments), the administration fee would be reported as a transfer from the State/Territory to the Commonwealth.

Exceptions

There may be a limited number of circumstances where divergence from the guidelines could be necessary. For example, ACT contracts with the Australian Government for

⁵ This includes the purchase of services from 'private providers', 'government trading enterprises', and 'local governments'. For 'government provided services', this would be the level of government where the wages and other costs associated with service delivery are incurred.

police services, and with NSW for correctional services. These are effectively purchases of services where the provider happens to be another jurisdiction.

For comparative purposes, it is more meaningful to treat these as a purchase of service by the government whose population receives the service. For example, police services provided to the ACT Government by the Australian Federal Police should be recorded as ACT expenditure on police services and eliminated from Australian Government expenditure.

Where these adjustments are deemed necessary for comparability purposes, they are on an exception basis and specifically identified in the GPC guidelines. Most of these exceptions relate to service arrangements in the ACT and the NT.

3 Indigenous specific expenditure

This chapter presents the key concepts and guidelines that jurisdictions should apply when providing data on ‘Indigenous specific expenditure’. Identifying expenditure on programs, services and payments to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is difficult. While expenditure in some areas can be explicitly identified and ‘counted’, in many areas expenditure relates to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

Indigenous specific expenditure data contributes to Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates by:

- *improving the reliability of estimates* — the reliability of the estimates of expenditure on programs, services and payments that relate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians will be improved by minimising the proportion of total expenditure that needs to be prorated between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. That is, identifying, where possible, all expenditure that relates to services specifically targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
- *expanding the options for reporting* — estimates of Indigenous specific expenditure for each service area can help policy makers understand different models of delivering services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and can be used to identify what portion of total government expenditure was explicitly targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Section 3.1 of this chapter presents the key concepts and guidelines that jurisdictions should apply when providing Indigenous specific expenditure. Guidelines for collecting Indigenous specific expenditure from jurisdictional agencies are provided in section 3.2. Frequently asked questions are answered in section 3.3.

Users of this manual should contact the Secretariat if there are questions on how these guidelines should be applied for a particular service area, or more generally.

3.1 Key concepts and definitions

Total government expenditure on programs, services and payments includes expenditure on Indigenous specific programs, services and payments, mainstream programs, services and payments provided to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and, mainstream programs, services and payments, combined.

Indigenous specific expenditure

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

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

Indigenous specific programs, services and payments are explicitly targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.⁶ Consider the program’s objectives, purpose and intentions, rather than who is benefiting from the program or using the service. If it is intended to specifically target Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, then it is an Indigenous specific program or service. If it is intended for a broader range of users, then it is a mainstream program or service. Mainstream services, such as schools and police stations, particularly in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities or remote areas may have high proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients or recipients, however, they are still considered mainstream services. See the answers to frequently asked questions in section 3.3 for further information and examples.

Complementary and substitute Indigenous specific programs, services and payments

Indigenous specific services can be:

- *complementary to mainstream programs, services and payments* — programs, services and payments that are provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians *in addition* to mainstream programs, services and payments. These would include services that are designed to:
 - provide culturally appropriate support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians accessing mainstream services (for example, Aboriginal and Torres

⁶ There can be some use of these services and programs by non-Indigenous Australians (for example, Indigenous specific health services in remote communities).

-
- Strait Islander liaison officers, school tutoring programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, native title support)
- specifically enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and/or community wellbeing (for example, programs that maintain cultural connection to traditional lands) or promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander wellbeing (for example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health promotion programs)
 - specifically enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation and/or representation in government (for example, departments of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander affairs and government funded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representative bodies).
- *a substitute for mainstream programs, services and payments* — services that are provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians *as an alternative* to mainstream programs.

Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are not necessarily restricted to use only the substitute service, a substitute service negates the need, or prohibits the concurrent use of, a mainstream service. These include services that are designed to:

- provide culturally appropriate support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as an alternative to mainstream services (for example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander public housing as an alternative to mainstream public housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal aid as an alternative to mainstream legal aid)
- provide specific support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (beyond that available under existing mainstream programs), to enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in selected activities (for example, ABSTUDY as an alternative to Austudy or Youth Allowance).

Section 3.3 includes more information and examples on distinguishing between Indigenous specific and mainstream expenditure.

Reporting Indigenous specific expenditure

At a minimum, jurisdictions should report all identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure — that is, expenditure that is **readily identifiable from existing sources** (includes liaison with service agencies).

Beyond this minimum level, jurisdictions are free to determine their own benefit-cost trade-off for increased data collection effort, which will take into account their own potential use of the information in addition to the Indigenous Expenditure Report.

All expenditure will be included in the estimates — expenditure on Indigenous specific services that is not explicitly identified in data returns will be included in mainstream expenditure and prorated using the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* method detailed in chapter 2 of the *2014 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual*.

Mainstream expenditure

Mainstream expenditure is defined as ‘expenditure on programs, services and payments that are available to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians on either a targeted or universal basis’.

Mainstream programs, services and payments

Mainstream programs, services and payments are available to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. These may be:

- *mainstream programs provided on behalf of the entire community* — such as foreign aid
- *mainstream universal programs, services and payments* — government services available to all members of the community, such as national parks. It also includes services that are equally available to all members of the community, such as public hospitals.
- *mainstream targeted programs, services and payments* — available to selected individuals, families, or community groups. People may be selected on the basis of need (such as aged care), ability (education scholarships, arts grants), or a combination of factors. While a person’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status may be considered as one of those factors which may increase their likelihood of receiving the program, service or payment — the government program is available to all Australians.

Mainstream programs, services and payments provided to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities

Many universal mainstream programs, services and payments are provided to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (box 3.1). For example, schools, police stations, community health services, and electricity supply.

Box 3.1 **Discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities**

A discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community refers to a geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited mainly by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people (that is, greater than 50% of usual residents), with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis.

Discrete communities include:

- communities in urban areas where the title to a parcel of land has been transferred to an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisation, for example, communities on former mission or reserve land in New South Wales and Queensland
- well established communities and outstations in remote areas
- Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) communities and their outstations in Queensland as well as the two shires of Aurukun and Mornington Island
- communities on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander pastoral properties/leases.

Locations should not be included as communities if they currently have no usual population and are not expected to be reoccupied within the next 12 months.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2006. Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.

Generally, expenditure on such services is categorised as mainstream expenditure and not Indigenous specific, as the government service is provided to all members of the community. Expenditure on services in remote communities needs to be considered in the same way as expenditure on services in other places.

First, consider the objectives of the service. Do not take into account ‘service use’, that is, who actually uses the service on the ground. If the objectives of the service are specifically to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, it should be treated as an Indigenous specific service. If it is available to the whole community, even if most (or all) service users in a particular community are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, it should be treated as a mainstream service.

Many mainstream service providers have local offices or campuses in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (for example a police station, school or Centrelink office). Although facilities may be designed to suit local needs and staff trained in local culture, the services are still mainstream services similar to those delivered elsewhere.

There is policy interest in the level of government expenditure that supports discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, as:

- the effective delivery of government services to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities can have a direct impact on outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres

Strait Islander Australians — in 2006, almost one-fifth (18 per cent) or 93 000 of Australia’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population lived in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities

- people living in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities may experience more difficulty than other Australians in accessing basic housing, infrastructure and community services due to their isolation from large population centres
- most discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are in remote and very remote locations; therefore, governments often face different cost drivers than equivalent services provided in non-remote locations.

The *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* does not collect or report data geographic regions smaller than states and territories. Further disaggregation, including by remoteness, could be considered for future Reports if suitable data were available.

There are eight GPC subgroups (referred to as ‘Aboriginal community’ GPCs) that the ABS requires jurisdictions to allocate expenditure to.

The *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* did not collect or report these categories, however, expenditure was included in aggregated sub totals and totals. These data were not collected because they are counted entirely as Indigenous specific expenditure, which is separately identified and does not have a mainstream component that requires proration between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians (see chapter 4 for more information).

Estimating mainstream expenditure

For the purposes of the Indigenous Expenditure Report, mainstream expenditure is derived as total government expenditure less Indigenous specific expenditure (box 3.2). The Indigenous Expenditure Report Secretariat estimates mainstream expenditure on behalf of all jurisdictions.

Data providers are not required to estimate mainstream expenditure.

Box 3.2 Deriving mainstream expenditure

The *Indigenous Expenditure Report* derives mainstream expenditure using the following formula:

$$\text{Mainstream expenditure} = \text{Total expenditure} - \text{Indigenous specific expenditure}$$

Estimating Indigenous mainstream expenditure

In most cases, it is not possible to explicitly identify the share of expenditure on mainstream services that relates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from the available data. The Indigenous Expenditure Report Secretariat estimates the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure on behalf of all jurisdictions. The definitions, concepts, and methods for prorating expenditure on mainstream services are presented in chapter 2 of the *2014 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual*.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Secretariat estimates the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure on behalf of all jurisdictions.

*Data providers should **not** estimate or prorate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure as Indigenous specific expenditure.*

Identifiable Indigenous mainstream expenditure

While it might be possible for data providers to identify some components of mainstream expenditure that are explicitly related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, data providers **should not** count such programs as Indigenous Specific Expenditure. Examples of program expenditure that should and should not be counted as Indigenous specific expenditure are included in table 3.1.

Data providers **should not** count these programs as Indigenous specific expenditure because:

- *reported Indigenous specific expenditure will be overstated* — identifiable Indigenous mainstream expenditure cannot be considered ‘Indigenous specific’ given that the programs are available to all Australians
- *the accuracy of total Indigenous expenditure may be reduced* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report method apportions mainstream expenditure according to agreed service use measures. The inclusion of **components** of mainstream programs as

Indigenous specific expenditure may reduce the quality of the remaining Indigenous expenditure estimate, which relies on estimates of **total** mainstream service use

- *comparability between jurisdictions will be reduced* — the Report method enhances comparability between jurisdictions by providing a single approach to estimate Indigenous expenditure for all jurisdictions.

Data providers should not include the identifiable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander share of mainstream expenditure as Indigenous specific expenditure.

Table 3.1 Identifiable Indigenous expenditure

<i>Program type</i>	<i>Should be counted as Indigenous specific expenditure</i>	<i>Should not be counted as Indigenous specific expenditure</i>
<i>Social security payments</i>	Payments that are exclusively available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (such as ABSTUDY)	Payments that are available to all Australians (such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recipients of Newstart Allowance)
<i>Services provided to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities</i>	Services provided exclusively to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities — targeted due to their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (such as programs delivered under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery)	Mainstream services provided to remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (such as schools, police stations, and community health services)
<i>Services provided to identifiable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i>	Services provided exclusively to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tutorial assistance schemes)	Mainstream services provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (such as school education, public hospital services)
<i>Grants</i>	Grants whose selection criteria stipulate that they are to be awarded exclusively to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (such as business grants from Indigenous Business Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sports grants that explicitly aim to increase participation in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities)	Grants that can be awarded to a range of Australians, although selection criteria may favour Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (such as education scholarships, business grants, and general arts grants)
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment strategies</i>	Programs and services that encourage, prepare and support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to take up training and employment opportunities (such as the Australian Government Indigenous Employment Program)	Government strategies to increase the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the public service workforce, both in mainstream and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander areas (such as the Australian Public Service Indigenous Employment Strategy)
<i>Subsidies</i>	Subsidy programs exclusively for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations (such as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Aid program).	Mainstream subsidies received by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations although selection criteria may favour Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (such as legal aid services, Home and Community Care or Residential aged care subsidies)

Further examples and answers to frequently asked questions on distinguishing between mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure are in section 3.3.

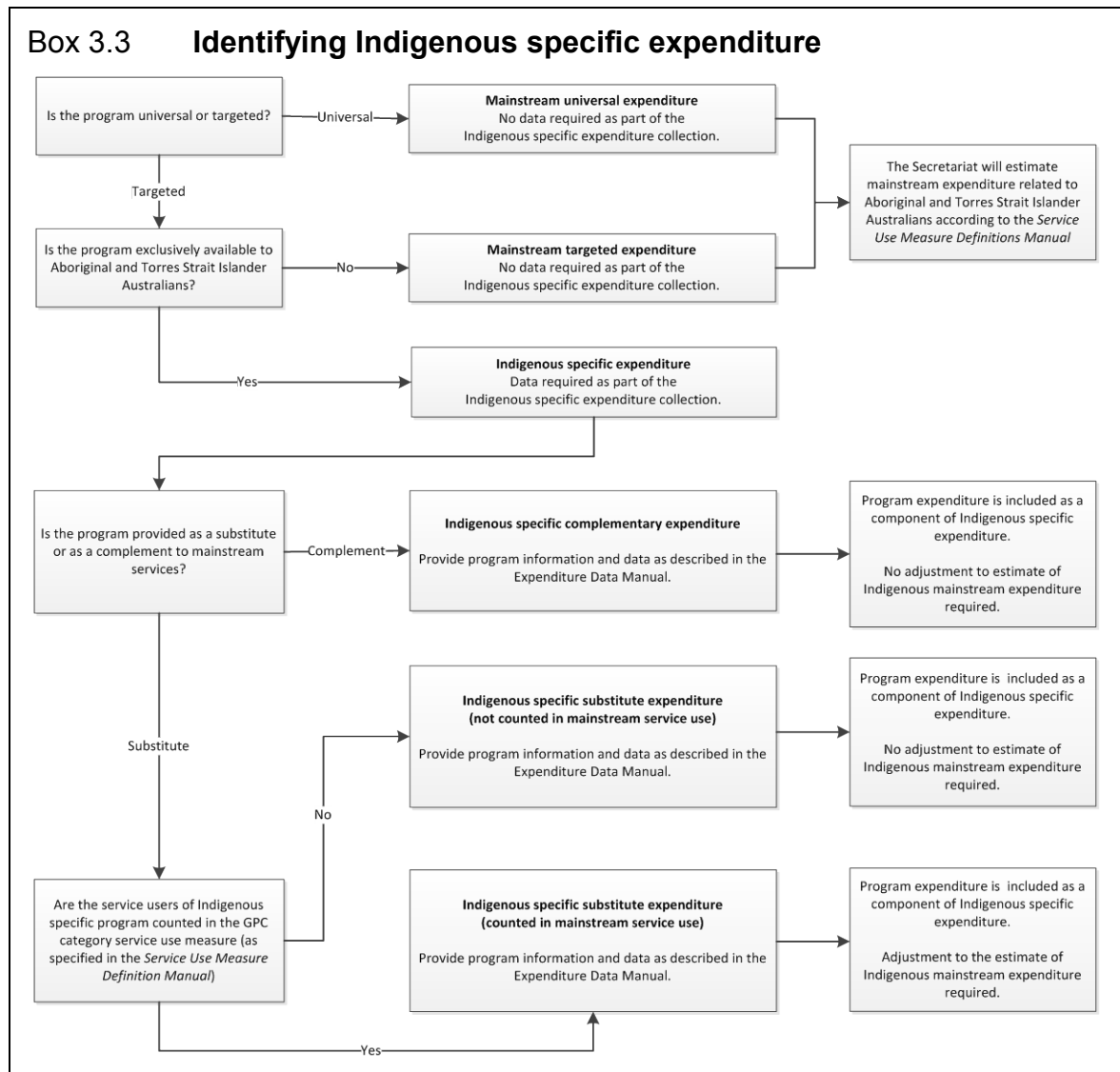
3.2 Collection method

The most efficient method of collecting Indigenous specific expenditure for jurisdictions is likely to be by surveying their service delivery agencies. Service delivery agencies and departments should follow the decision tree presented in box 3.3 for determining when to report Indigenous specific expenditure.

The Working Group requires that each jurisdiction collect the following information for each Indigenous specific program, service or payment:

- *program name* — the name of the program, service or payment
- *GPC subgroup* — the 4-digit GPC/GPC+ to which expenditure on this program is allocated in the central budget system
- *program purpose* — a short summary of the objective or desired outcomes of the program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
- *program expenditure* — total expenditure on the program in whole dollars:
 - *program expenditure related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* — for most Indigenous specific programs this should be the same as total program expenditure. A statement of how this has been estimated should be included
 - *program expenditure related to non-Indigenous Australians* — this estimate should account for non-Indigenous Australians' use of the program (for example, non-Indigenous use of services and programs — such as health services in remote communities). A statement of how this has been estimated should be included
 - *total program expenditure* — expenditure related to all users of the program. Note that the sum of program expenditure related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and program expenditure related to non-Indigenous Australians must equal total program expenditure.
- *relationship to mainstream services* — a short summary of how the program relates to mainstream services indicating whether the program is a:
 - *complementary service* — provided in addition to mainstream services
 - *substitute service* — provided as an alternative to a mainstream service. Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are not necessarily restricted to use only the substitute service, a substitute service negates the need, or prohibits the use of, alternative mainstream services.

Box 3.3 Identifying Indigenous specific expenditure



Where a service is identified as a substitute service, data providers should provide the following information:

- *relationship to service use measures* — identify whether the users of the Indigenous specific program are counted in the service use data for the relevant GPC category (as specified in the Service Use Measure Definition Manual). Where this is not known, it will be assumed that they are.

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

- *Indigenous specific program service users* — the number of users (and how it is estimated), including an estimate of:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users of the Indigenous specific program

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- non-Indigenous service users of the Indigenous specific program
 - total service users of the Indigenous specific program.

It is important that all information is provided to ensure that total Indigenous expenditure can be appropriately estimated, as outlined in chapter 1.

3.3 Frequently asked questions

Six sets of frequently asked questions (FAQs) have been included in the 2014 version of this 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 two of these sets of frequently asked questions on:

2. Distinguishing between mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure
3. Indigenous specific complementary and substitute expenditure.

Although this section only contains two of the six sets of FAQs, the numbering has been retained to match the numbering in a standalone FAQ document used by data providers. The remaining four FAQs (numbers 1, 4, 5 and 6) are in chapter 5.

2. Distinguishing between mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure

How do I tell the difference between an Indigenous specific and a mainstream program or service?

Consider the program or service objectives and intentions, rather than focusing on who receives assistance or uses the service. (The program's objectives may have been set out in approval from Cabinet or the Minister.) A program or service is Indigenous specific if it aims to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians or to ensure that services are accessible to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

A program or service is mainstream if it is intended for a broader range of users, for example, a health service that aims to improve the health outcomes for everyone in the community and is available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. Even if most people using the service are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, this service will be considered mainstream in the IER because it is available to everyone in the community. *Note: in cases like this, the IER uses service use measures to ensure that part of the service's total expenditure will be allocated to Indigenous expenditure, based on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people using this service or the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population. Service use measures are handled by the Secretariat, and data providers are not required to do anything specifically (except for a small number of service use measures that jurisdictions are requested to provide data for directly).*

What is an Indigenous specific program or service?

An Indigenous specific program or service is provided specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and is usually not available for use by the broader community or general population. Expenditure on these programs and services is classified as Indigenous specific expenditure. For example, ABSTUDY, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander public housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal aid and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander liaison officers.

What is a mainstream program or service?

A mainstream program or service is available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. It is intended to be available to the general community or population and might be described as a 'non-exclusive' or 'universal' program or service. Expenditure on these programs and services is classified as mainstream expenditure. For example, public hospitals, primary or secondary schools and public housing.

How do I treat a service that is delivered in a remote community and where most people using the service are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians?

First, consider the objectives or the purpose of the service. DO NOT take into account who is actually using the service on the ground. If the service was designed exclusively for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the community — either to improve their outcomes or to ensure services are accessible for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people — it should be treated as an Indigenous specific service. If it is available to the whole community, even if most (or all) of the people using the service are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the service should be treated as mainstream. *Note: service use measures (applied by the Secretariat after expenditure data are provided) will ensure*

that expenditure relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people using mainstream services will be allocated to Indigenous expenditure.

Many mainstream service providers have local offices or campuses in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (for example a police station, school or Centrelink office). Although facilities may be designed to suit local needs and staff trained in local culture, these are still mainstream services like those delivered elsewhere. This is similar to the situation where mainstream facilities in specific urban areas are tailored to meet the needs of immigrants who may need assistance to communicate in English, or other groups with special needs.

For example:

- A primary school in a remote area may have a high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. The primary school is a universal service and all children in the community are eligible to go to this school, not just Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. In this case, it does not matter that most of the students at the school are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, or that it draws on the local culture as part of its curriculum (for example by teaching or using the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander language). The school should be treated as a mainstream service.
- A police station in a community where most of the local population are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The police station is a mainstream service because it is a universal and provided for the whole community.

How do I treat the parts of a mainstream program that target Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians?

Some mainstream services provide services specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. For example, Aboriginal health workers in mainstream health services who provide care and assistance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients.

Generally, Indigenous specific services delivered through mainstream channels such as Aboriginal health workers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander liaison officers in schools should be allocated to Indigenous specific expenditure. If it is not possible to identify or separate the Indigenous specific component from total expenditure, then it should be reported as mainstream expenditure and noted separately.

Some aged care and health services (such as free influenza and pneumonia vaccinations) are available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at a younger age than non-Indigenous Australians, in recognition of the poorer health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. These services should be allocated to mainstream expenditure. *This issue of different age profiles is addressed when service use measures*

are applied (by the Secretariat after data are provided), which uses data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's use of services to allocate Indigenous specific expenditure.

What happens when Indigenous specific services are used by non-Indigenous people?

In some situations, Indigenous specific programs or services may support or be used by non-Indigenous people, especially in geographically isolated communities where there is no mainstream service alternative or in families with both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous members. Nevertheless, because of their Indigenous specific purpose and objectives, these services should be treated as Indigenous specific services.

For example, Aboriginal Community Controlled Health services in remote areas exist to improve the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the communities in which they operate. Because of their location and an absence of alternative mainstream services, these services provide some assistance to non-Indigenous family members and other non-Indigenous people. Although the service does not turn away non-Indigenous people, it is treated as Indigenous specific because its purpose is specifically to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Another example is Aboriginal Community Police officers who may assist both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people in the communities where they operate. Although non-Indigenous members of the community may directly or indirectly benefit from the service, expenditure is classified as Indigenous specific.

How do I treat Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander agencies and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy costs?

Jurisdictions might have a central, leading policy agency on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, such as the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs in Queensland. The policy work performed by these departments can cover welfare, heritage and culture, economic development, health and education. Where possible, agency costs for these departments should be considered as Indigenous specific expenditure and split by policy area and allocated to the relevant GPC category. For example:

- Agency costs that relate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander welfare policy development should be allocated to GPC 0629 Welfare services nec. This category includes departments, bureaux or program units which serve the welfare services system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets, policy and research.

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- Agency costs that relate solely to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage and culture should be allocated to GPC 0820 Cultural facilities and services or GPC 0890 Recreation and culture nec as appropriate.
 - Agency costs relating to broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy should be allocated to GPC 0190 Other general public services.

Costs relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff in government departments and line agencies should not be allocated to Indigenous specific expenditure.

How do I treat overhead costs associated with Indigenous specific programs?

A mainstream agency may administer some Indigenous specific programs and these programs may receive overhead support from the agency in terms of human resource management, payroll, and/or IT.

Indigenous specific agencies providing only Indigenous programs should include overheads in Indigenous specific expenditure. For mainstream agencies, overhead expenditure would not be apportioned to Indigenous specific expenditure.

What are some other examples?

Here are some practical examples to help allocate mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure:

Example 1: a government child protection agency or representative in a remote community, where most of the clients are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

This is a ‘universal’ child protection service and all at risk children in the community are eligible, regardless of whether they are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous Australians. It is a local outpost providing similar services to those provided elsewhere. Even if all its clients are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, because of the service’s universal intention, it should be treated as a mainstream service.

Example 2: an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child care service run by an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community organisation.

If this service is funded through a mainstream program that also funds other mainstream child care services, the expenditure is mainstream expenditure. If the service is funded through a program that only provides funds for Indigenous specific services, it should be considered Indigenous specific expenditure.

Example 3: an independent school in a remote area, with a high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

Funding through mainstream grant programs for non-government schools should be counted as mainstream funding. Funding from Indigenous specific programs aimed specifically at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students should be counted as Indigenous specific funding.

Example 4: a community health service in an urban area that has a high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients, but also treats a small proportion of non-Indigenous Australians.

A community health service funded or provided in a similar way to services for the general population that are provided in other areas would be classified as mainstream expenditure, even if the majority of its clients were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Although the way services are provided may be tailored to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients, this is still classified as mainstream because tailoring to local needs can occur in any health service.

However, if a community health service was funded or established exclusively for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (so non-Indigenous people are not eligible for the service), it would be classified as an Indigenous specific service. To be classified as Indigenous specific, there needs to be a clear policy of only assisting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and the service is not generally available for the broader community.

Example 5: a government funded community health service in a remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community that is an outpost of a mainstream health service.

A community health service funded or provided in a similar way to community health services provided in other areas for the general population would be classified as mainstream expenditure, even if the majority of its clients were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. (The way services are provided may be tailored to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients, but as tailoring to local needs can occur in any health service, it is still classified as mainstream.) However, if a community health service was funded or established primarily to serve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, it would be classified as an Indigenous specific service.

Example 6: a Centrelink office in a rural or remote area.

The Australian Government's Centrelink services are universal and available to all Australians. Centrelink services should be classified as mainstream service. This is separate from the discussion of payments, a small number of which may be Indigenous specific (for example, ABSTUDY).

Example 7: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in aged care services.

For example, *GPC 0530 Nursing homes for the aged.*

Expenditure on aged care services specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (that is, services where non-Indigenous people will be turned away) and funded separately from mainstream services should be recorded as Indigenous specific. Where there are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in aged care services available to a wider community or funded in the same way as mainstream providers, expenditure should be recorded as mainstream.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians often require aged care support at a younger age than non-Indigenous Australians. Aged care services provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people both those aged 50 to 65 years and those aged over 65 years should be counted as mainstream services. Expenditure on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people older than 65 years should be classified as mainstream.

Service use measures (applied by the Secretariat after expenditure data are provided) ensure that expenditure relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people using mainstream services will be reallocated to Indigenous expenditure. The service use measures take into account the differing age profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people and reallocates expenditure using different populations (50+ for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and 70+ for non-Indigenous people).

3. Indigenous specific complementary and substitute expenditure

These FAQs should be read in conjunction with the FAQ on *Distinguishing between mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure.*

Why is it necessary to split Indigenous specific expenditure between complementary and substitute expenditure?

The relationship between Indigenous specific and mainstream services — whether Indigenous specific services are provided *in addition to* or *instead of* mainstream services — is an important consideration for the IER. The distinction allows necessary adjustments

to avoid overstating Indigenous service use and overestimating total Indigenous specific expenditure.

If an Indigenous specific service is provided *in addition to* mainstream services, it is counted as complementary Indigenous specific expenditure. The use of complementary Indigenous specific services does not reduce their use of mainstream services, there is no need to make any adjustment to the service use measure.

If an Indigenous specific service is provided as an *alternative to* mainstream services, it is counted as substitute Indigenous specific expenditure. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people using substitute Indigenous specific services do not use equivalent mainstream services. To avoid double counting Indigenous service use and overstating Indigenous use of mainstream services, the mainstream service use measure may need to be adjusted for the use of substitute Indigenous services.

What is complementary expenditure? What is substitute expenditure?

Complementary and substitute expenditure are components of Indigenous specific expenditure, which is expenditure on programs, services and payments that are exclusively provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (for example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander public housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal aid and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander liaison officers). Their relationship to mainstream services is an important consideration for the IER.

A **complementary service** is a service that is provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in addition to mainstream services. Examples of complementary services are:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander liaison officers (who are employed to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in accessing and more effectively using both mainstream and Indigenous specific services)
- school tutoring programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (in addition to the standard school curriculum and teaching)
- native title support
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health promotion programs
- departments of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander affairs and government funded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representative bodies.

A **substitute service** is a service that is provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as an alternative to mainstream services. There is no requirement that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians must use the Indigenous service

alternative (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may still use mainstream services), but the substitute service negates the need for alternative mainstream services. Examples of substitute services are:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander public housing, as an alternative to mainstream public housing
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal aid, as an alternative to mainstream legal aid
- ABSTUDY, as an alternative to Youth Allowance or Austudy.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community health services, where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people use services that they could otherwise obtain from a mainstream community health service or public hospital.

How do I distinguish between mainstream, complementary and substitute expenditure?

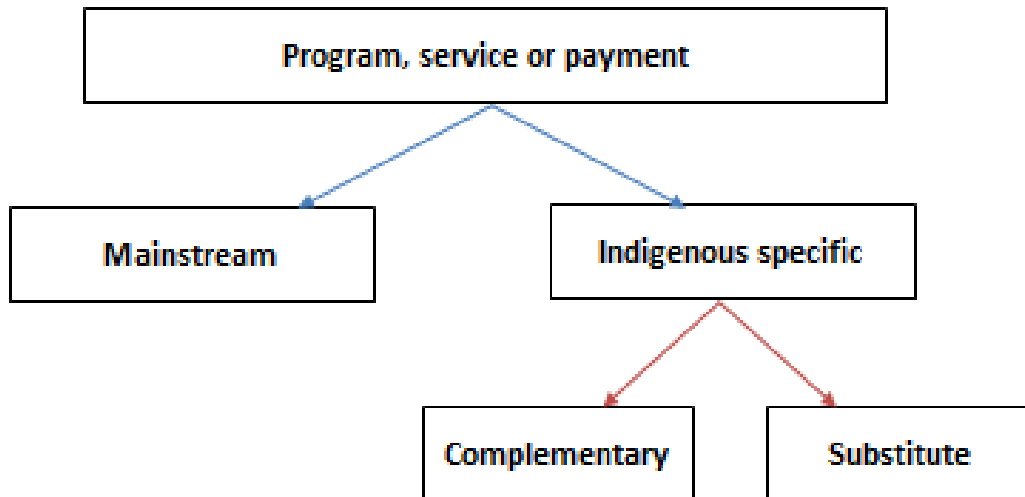
First, consider whether the program, service or payment in question is aimed at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people or the broader community.

- If the program/service/payment is intended for the whole community or population, then it is mainstream.
- If it aims to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people or is provided to ensure services are accessible for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian's, then it is Indigenous specific.

If you determine the program/service/payment is Indigenous specific, the next step is to determine whether it is complementary or substitute, by considering it in relation to mainstream service use.

- If it is provided in addition to a mainstream program/service/payment, it is complementary.
- If it provided instead of a mainstream program/service/payment, it is a substitute.

This process is summarised visually below. Please refer also to box 3.3 on page 24 of the Expenditure Data Manual for a more detailed visual representation of the process for identifying and recording Indigenous specific expenditure.



What are some examples?

Here are some practical examples to help allocate Indigenous specific expenditure:

Example 1: A health clinic in a regional area employs Aboriginal health workers to care for and assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients. The clinic serves the whole community and a large share of the clinic's patients are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

To allocate expenditure, you do not need to consider who is using the service, so ignore the profile of the clinic's patients.

Is it mainstream or Indigenous specific expenditure? Because the clinic aims to serve the whole community, it is a mainstream service. It also provides Indigenous specific services through its Aboriginal Health Workers. The expenditure on the Aboriginal Health Workers should be allocated to Indigenous specific expenditure, and the remaining expenditure allocated to mainstream expenditure.

Is it complementary or substitute expenditure? Because there is Indigenous specific expenditure, there needs to be further allocation of this expenditure as either complementary or substitute.

The services provided by Aboriginal Health Workers are in addition to the mainstream health services provided by the clinic, so it is complementary. The Indigenous specific expenditure in this case should be allocated to complementary expenditure.

Example 2: government expenditure on scholarships to enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander school students to leave their geographically isolated communities to complete secondary education.

If the scholarship is available to both non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander suitably qualified students , it should be allocated to mainstream expenditure.

If the scholarship is only available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (that is, non-Indigenous students are not be able to access the scholarship), it should be allocated to Indigenous specific expenditure. As there are often mainstream alternatives (such as local community schools or learning centres, distance education or travel allowances and hostels to allow students to attend schools in regional centres) available, the scholarship expenditure should be further classified as substitute expenditure.

Example 3: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community police officers

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community police officers should be treated as Indigenous specific expenditure and classified as complementary expenditure because this service is provided in addition to (rather than instead of) mainstream policing. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community police officers are employed because of specific needs in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities but do not have the same powers and training as sworn officers and cannot provide a full range of police services.

4 Expenditure purpose categories

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method requires that jurisdictions allocate expenditure to discrete expenditure purpose categories. This chapter provides guidelines for allocating expenditure to the relevant categories.

An overview of the structure and extensions to the ABS expenditure purpose classification is provided in section 4.1. General guidelines on how expenditure should be allocated across the classifications are provided in section 4.2. The definitions and guidelines on the expenditure that should be included for each category are detailed in section 4.3.

4.1 Expenditure purpose classification structure

The ABS Government Purpose Classification (GPC) provides the basic framework for the expenditure purpose categories for the Indigenous Expenditure collection. The GPC will be familiar to central agencies that use it as a basis for providing data to the ABS, as well as for reporting in accordance with the Uniform Presentation Framework agreement.

The GPC structure classifies expenditure in a cascading level of detail. The broadest is the 2 digit ‘major group’ (for example, *social security and welfare*, GPC 06), followed by the 3 digit ‘group’ (for example, *welfare services*, GPC 062). The most detailed category in the GPC is the 4 digit ‘subgroup’ (for example, *welfare services for the aged*, GPC 0622).

Expenditure identified in the Indigenous Expenditure Report is mapped to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) and COAG Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage building blocks (which is a major objective of this collection). To do this, the Indigenous expenditure report collection requires expenditure to be collected at the GPC subgroup (4-digit) level.

There will be subgroups that are not used in some jurisdictions because of differences in responsibilities and demographics among jurisdictions. For example, expenditures on services such as defence and child protection are the constitutional responsibility of different levels of government.

Extensions to the GPC

The GPC subgroups are not sufficiently detailed in some areas to allow expenditure data to be closely mapped to the NIRA building blocks and accurately apportioned between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. These extensions to the standard ABS GPC classification structure (referred to as GPC+ categories) affect four main areas of expenditure:

- *public order and safety* — allocating expenditure accurately between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians requires a separation of expenditure on criminal courts from total expenditure on *law courts and legal services* (GPC 0320), and a separation of expenditure on juvenile corrections from total expenditure on *prisons and corrective services* (GPC 0330). The relationship of the GPC+ and ABS GPC categories is:
 - *law courts and legal services* (GPC 0320) — the sum of 0320.1 and 0320.2
 - ... *criminal courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1)
 - ... *other courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2)
 - ... *access to justice* (CPC+ 0320.3)
 - ... *legal assistance services* (GPC+ 0320.3a)
 - ... *policy and law reform* (GPC+ 0320.3b).
 - *prisons and corrective services* (GPC 0330) — the sum of 0330.1 and 0330.2
 - ... *juvenile corrective services* (GPC+ 0330.1)
 - ... *community-based services* (GPC+ 0330.1a)
 - ... *facility-based detention* (GPC+ 0330.1b)
 - ... *other prisons and corrective services* (GPC+ 0330.2)
 - ... *community-based services* (GPC+ 0330.2a)
 - ... *facility-based detention* (GPC+ 0330.2b)
- *health* — the ABS GPC health expenditure categories have been expanded to better align with the Health Expenditure National Minimum Data Set expenditure purpose categories. The relationship of the GPC+ and ABS GPC categories is:
 - *other community health services* (GPC 0549) — sum of 0549.1 to 0549.4
 - ... *medical services subsidies* (GPC+ 0549.1)
GPC+ 0549.1 includes only medical services subsidies
 - ... *other health practitioners* (GPC+ 0549.2)
 - ... *community health* (GPC+ 0549.3)

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- GPC+ 0549.3 includes direct expenditure on medical services.
 - ... *dental services* (GPC+ 0549.4).
 - *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances* (GPC 0560) — sum of 0560.1 to 0560.3
 - ... *benefit-paid pharmaceuticals* (GPC+ 0560.1)
 - GPC+ 0560.1 includes only pharmaceutical subsidies (for example, outlays on PBS and the RPBS)
 - ... *other medications* (GPC+ 0560.2)
 - ... *aids and appliances* (GPC+ 0560.3).
 - *health administration not elsewhere classified (nec)* (GPC 0590) — sum of 0590.1 and 0590.2
 - ... *private health insurance subsidies* — *Private health insurance subsidies* (GPC+ 0590.1)
 - ... *general health administration* — *General health administration* (GPC+ 0590.2).
 - *family and child welfare services* — apportioning expenditure between NIRA building blocks requires a separation of expenditure on child care services and protection and support services from total expenditure on *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621). A new category was introduced for the 2012 Report to identify homeless person's assistance for young people. The relationship of the GPC+ and ABS GPC categories is:
 - *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621) — sum of GPC+ 0621.1 to 0621.4
 - ... *child care services* (GPC+ 0621.1)
 - ... *child protection and out-of-home care services* (GPC+ 0621.2)
 - ... *general family and youth support services* (GPC+ 0621.3)
 - ... *homeless person's assistance for young people* (GPC+ 0621.4).
 - *housing* — a revised structure for the collection and reporting of housing expenditure has been adopted since the 2012 Report to improve the accuracy of Indigenous housing expenditure and service use data. The relationship of the GPC+ and ABS GPC categories is:
 - *housing* (GPC 0711) — the sum of 0711.1 to 0711.4
 - ... *home purchase and home ownership assistance* (GPC+ 0711.1)
 - ... *social housing* (GPC+ 0711.2)
 - ... *public housing* (GPC+ 0711.2a)
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- ... *community housing* (GPC+ 0711.2b)
 - ... *rental market assistance* (GPC+ 0711.3)
 - ... *rental assistance — state and territory governments* (GPC+ 0711.3a)
 - ... *rental assistance — Australian Government* (GPC+ 0711.3b)
 - ... *defence housing* (GPC+ 0711.4).
 - *welfare services nec* (GPC 0629) — the sum of GPC+ 0629.1 and 0629.2
 - ... *homeless person’s assistance for people other than youth* (GPC+ 0629.1).
 - ... *other welfare services nec* (GPC+ 0629.2).

Consolidation of ABS GPC classification for services in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities

The ABS GPC includes a number of expenditure categories to separately identify expenditure on services in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The Working Group’s assessment of 2010 Report data returns suggested that these categories were not relevant to jurisdictions with small or dispersed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations, and were inconsistently reported by other jurisdictions.

The *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* did not collect or report these categories, however, expenditure was included in aggregated sub totals and totals. These data were not collected because they are counted entirely as Indigenous specific expenditure, which is separately identified and does not have a mainstream component that requires proration between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

These categories relate to areas of expenditure that are peripheral to the Indigenous reform agenda and are not separately reported in the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report*. To facilitate greater efficiency and consistency in data provision and proration the following GPC categories have been combined for data collection purposes:

- *community development* (GPC+ 0712.0) — the sum of GPC 0712 and 0719
 - *Aboriginal community development* (GPC 0712)
 - *other community development* (GPC 0719).
- *water supply* (GPC+ 0720) — the sum of GPC 0721 and 0729
 - *Aboriginal community water supply* (GPC 0721)
 - *other water supply* (GPC 0729).
- *sanitation services and protection of the environment* (GPC+ 0730.0) — the sum of GPC 0731 and 0739

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- *Aboriginal community sanitation services* (GPC 0731)
 - *other sanitation and protection of the environment* (GPC 0739).
 - *community amenities* (GPC+ 0790.0) — the sum of GPC 0791 and 0799
 - *Aboriginal community amenities* (GPC 0791)
 - *other community amenities* (GPC 0799).
 - *road transport* (GPC 121) — the sum of GPC 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214 and 1219
 - *Aboriginal community road transport services* (GPC 1211)
 - *road maintenance* (GPC 1212)
 - *road rehabilitation* (GPC 1213)
 - *road construction* (GPC 1214)
 - *road transport nec* (GPC 1219)
 - *air transport* (GPC 124) — the sum of GPC 1241, 1249
 - *Aboriginal community air transport services* (GPC 1241)
 - *other air transport services* (GPC 1249).

4.2 Allocation rules

Jurisdictions should allocate expenditure to the GPC/GPC+ subgroup that best describes the purpose of that expenditure. The information in section 4.3 aims to provide detailed guidelines for how these allocations should be made.

Although jurisdictions will be able to improve the quality of their reporting over time, applying these guidelines could be challenging for some jurisdictions, particularly in some areas. For example, current information systems might not allow allocations to be made exactly as required by the ABS classification and the *2014 Indigenous Expenditure Report* guidelines.

The three possible scenarios and the preferred allocation methods are:

- *ideal approach* — allocate expenditure as directed by the ABS classification and guidelines provided in section 4.3
- *no material difference* — the ideal approach is not currently possible, but the difference is ‘not material’:
 - *report data and divergence* — allocate expenditure to the GPC subgroup that best describes the expenditure and identify, in notes, where the data provided do not follow the preferred approach.

-
- *material difference* — the ideal approach is not currently possible, and the difference is ‘material’. The agreed allocation rules, in order of preference, are:
 - *most preferred* — survey line agencies directly to obtain more detailed breakdown of the data
 - *less preferred* — prorate expenditure categories into GPC subgroups based on the available administrative information or expert judgement
 - *least preferred* — allocate the expenditure to the GPC subgroup that best describes the majority of the expenditure.

Regardless of the allocation rule selected, jurisdictions should:

- *report data divergence* — provide information on how their data varies from the ideal allocation approach and detail what method has been used to make the allocation
- *identify improvement strategies* — consider what changes would be needed (and the costs involved), to allow more accurate data to be provided. Depending on the materiality of the divergence, these improvements should be a priority.

4.3 Government purpose classification

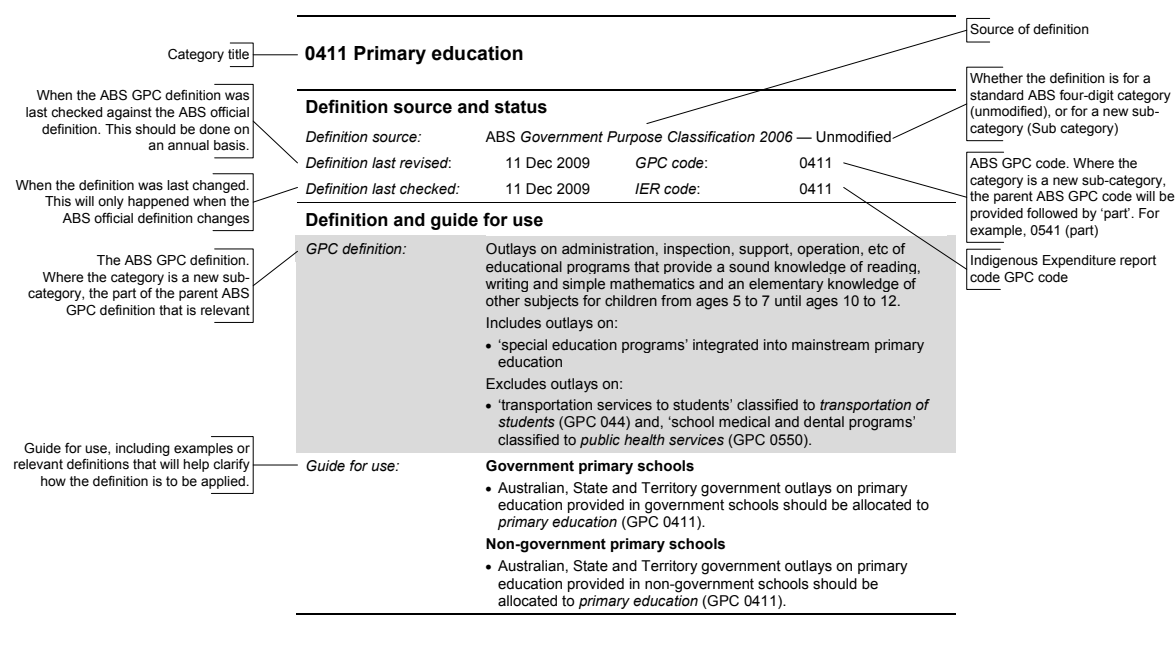
This section provides detailed definitions and guidelines that jurisdictions are asked to follow when allocating expenditure to GPC/GPC+ categories.

These definitions and guidelines aim to complement the ABS GPC definitions and improve comparability by providing:

- guidance to jurisdictions on what expenditures should be included
- a benchmark against which jurisdictions can assess what has been included.

Consistency and ease of access is promoted by presenting this information in a template format (figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Overview of definitions template



GPC/GPC+ Definitions and guidelines, organised by major 2-digit GPC group, can be found as outlined below:

GPC major group	Page
<i>General public services (GPC 01)</i>	44
<i>Defence (GPC 02)</i>	49
<i>Public order and safety (GPC 03)</i>	52
<i>Education (GPC 04)</i>	64
<i>Health (GPC 05)</i>	81
<i>Social security and welfare (GPC 06)</i>	102
<i>Housing and community amenities (GPC 07)</i>	127
<i>Recreation and culture (GPC 08)</i>	141
<i>Fuel and energy (GPC 09)</i>	147
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (GPC 10)</i>	154
<i>Mining and mineral resources other than fuels; manufacturing; and construction (GPC 11)</i>	158
<i>Transport and communications (GPC 12)</i>	162
<i>Other economic affairs (GPC 13)</i>	176
<i>Other purposes (GPC 14)</i>	182

GPC 01
GENERAL PUBLIC
SERVICES

0110 Government superannuation benefits

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0110
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	30 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0110

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Under cash GFS, all government superannuation transactions were classified to the one category in general public services. However, under an accruals GFS, superannuation transactions should be classified to specific GPCs if the data is available. Otherwise this subgroup may be used.

Includes outlays on:

- payments under Commonwealth, State and Local government superannuation schemes to government employees in general public services.

Excludes outlays on:

- payments under Commonwealth, State and Local government superannuation schemes to government employees not in general public services that can be allocated to specific GPCs.

- Guide for use:*
- Jurisdictions should only use this category where it is not possible to allocate superannuation expenditure to specific GPCs.
 - The Secretariat is seeking comment from jurisdictions on the type of outlays recorded as 'government superannuation benefits' expenditure.
 - Where this category is used, jurisdictions should provide detail on the type of superannuation expenditures that are included.
-

0190 Other general public services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	24 Jun 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0190
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0190

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, support, regulation, research, operation, etc. of general public services. General public services include legislative and executive affairs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs, foreign economic aid, general research and general services.

Guide for use:

Legislative and executive affairs

Includes outlays on:

- parliaments and councils; governor-general, governor and mayoral offices; conduct of elections and maintenance of registers of voters; legislative drafting offices; libraries and other reference services that serve the legislative bodies; permanent and *ad hoc* commissions and committees created by, or acting on behalf of, the legislature; and, ministerial departments, local government offices and inter-departmental committees not concerned with a specific function
- commissions of inquiry established to address broad issues, or issues relating to the general importance to the national (such as standing and ad hoc Parliamentary Committees), should be included under *other general public services* (GPC 0190).

Excludes outlays on:

- ministerial departments, local government offices and inter-departmental committees concerned with a specific function
- permanent and *ad hoc* commissions and committees created by, or acting on behalf of, the legislature, related to a specific GPC subgroup, which should be allocated to that GPC subgroup — for example, commissions of inquiry established solely to investigate major crime and corruption should be allocated to *police services* (GPC 0311).

Financial and fiscal affairs

Includes outlays on:

- collection of taxes, including customs duties; management of public funds and public debt; departmental monitoring and control of monetary and fiscal policy; and, formulation, review, etc. of government budgets.

Excludes outlays on:

- collection of licences, fees and fines which are associated with a specific function
- underwriting and floating of government loans and interest payments, including interest on government securities or under special credit arrangements with other countries, which should be allocated to *public debt transactions* (GPC 1410).

External affairs

Includes outlays on:

- departments concerned with foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular missions stationed abroad or at offices of international organisations; information and cultural activities intended for distribution overseas; contributions to meet operating expenses of international organisations; support for research into foreign policy; and, issuing of passports and visas.

Excludes outlays on:

- military aid to foreign countries and military units stationed abroad classified to GPC 0200; production of cultural material intended for overseas broadcasting classified to GPC 0830; and, foreign trade offices, international financial affairs and other foreign commercial or technical affairs classified to GPC 1390.

Foreign economic aid

Includes outlays on:

- offices and other units administering non-military aid to developing countries; grants, advances, technical assistance and training programs for foreign nationals; foreign economic aid through international organisations; and, contributions in cash or in kind to economic development funds administered by international regional or other multinational organisations.

Excludes outlays on:

- military aid classified to GPC 0200; and, aid to international peace-keeping operations classified to GPC 0200.

General research

Outlays on administration, support, operation, etc. of research directed towards the increase in scientific knowledge or discovery of new fields of investigation, not connected with a specific function.

Includes outlays on:

- multi-disciplinary research, such as oceanography; and, single discipline research.

Excludes outlays on:

- applied research which is undertaken with a specific purpose in mind, for example, applied research into plant diseases or other destructive agents classified to GPC 1010.

General services

Includes outlays on:

- overall economic and social planning and statistical services not connected with a specific function; offices, bureaux, or program units which formulate, co-ordinate and frequently monitor the implementation of overall economic and social policies programs; development and implementation of general personnel policies and procedures; centralised supply and purchasing services that cannot be split and allocated to specific functions; repairs and maintenance; central motor pools; maintenance of government archives not connected with libraries; and, administration of Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean Territories and non-self-governing territories where outlays are not elsewhere classified
- 'centralised supply and purchasing services' should be allocated to the departments (and GPC subgroups) that use the service.

Excludes outlays on:

-
- personnel and other general services connected with a specific function
 - Australian Government and State and Territory Government general purpose transfers to local governments. These should be allocated to *general purpose inter-government transactions* (GPC 1420).
-

GPC 02

DEFENCE

0200 Defence

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0200
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0200

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, supervision, operation and support of military and civil defence affairs, foreign military aid and defence research.</p> <p>Military and civil defence affairs</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">retirement and pension plans for military personnel and their survivors under contributory schemes whether or not funded; payments under the Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits Scheme; land, sea, air and reservist combat personnel; engineering, transport, communications, intelligence, training and recruitment and other non-combatant personnel and associated services; provision of equipment, structures and supplies; base hospitals and military schools and colleges; dissemination of information; and, civil defence personnel and acquiring materials and equipment. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">pensions and other benefits paid to ex-service personnel to compensate for invalidity and other permanent disability resulting from service in the defence forces, and to war widows and war orphans classified to GPC 0610; old age pensions, disability benefits, etc. paid through the general social security system to ex-military personnel, classified to GPC 0610; and, food, materials, equipment, etc. used for emergency peace-time disasters classified to GPC 0629 or GPC 1430. <p>Foreign military aid</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">military aid missions accredited to foreign governments or attached to international military organisations; and, military aid grants and advances and contributions to international peace-keeping forces including assignment of manpower. <p>Defence research</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">research and experimental development related to the armed forces and civil defence; development of new and improved equipment; improvements in tactics and strategies; and, other research and development related to defence.
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Guide for use:

- Includes the Australian government expenditure by Department of Defence and Defence Materiel Organisation.
 - Superannuation expenses of the Department of Defence should be classified to *defence* (GPC 0200).
-

GPC 03

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

0311 Police services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	19 August 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0311
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	19 August 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0311

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on all activities concerned with the prevention of illegal activities and apprehension of criminals.
Includes outlays on:
Traffic control by police; alien registration; internal security forces; police colleges; police training; and, police laboratories.

Guide for use: Police services expenditure includes outlays on:

- *major crime or corruption (0311a)* — investigation and apprehension of offenders engaged in major crime or corruption undertaken by public service agencies, such as Australian Federal Police (excluding ACT policing activities) and Australian, state and territory government crime and corruption commissions
- *law enforcement integrity (0311a)* — handling and investigation of complaints regarding the conduct of law enforcement agencies by public services agencies, ombudsman offices, and state and Territory law enforcement and police integrity bodies
- *general policing services* — activities of police agencies (including those provided by the Australian Federal Police for the ACT on a contractual basis) that relate to:
 - ... *criminal investigation (0311b)* — activities related to the detection and investigation of offences, and identifying and apprehending offenders, including investigating crime, apprehending offenders and preparing evidence, prosecution files and briefs
 - ... *traffic and commuter services (0311c)* — activities related to maximising road safety and maintaining the free flow of traffic, as well as the safety of commuters using public transport. Includes both proactive and reactive traffic policing operations, such as general traffic management, alcohol, drug and speed-related driving strategies, accident investigations and community education. Traffic and commuter services excludes outlays on road safety classified to *road transport nec* (GPC 1219).
 - ... *community safety and support (0311d)* — activities aimed at 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. Jurisdictions are required to distinguish between expenditure in this category apportioned between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians according to population share and expenditure

apportioned according to the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offenders (see Service Use Measure Definitions Manual).

- *Australian Government policing functions* — services provided by the Australian Federal Police (other than those provided for the ACT on a contractual basis) should be coded to 0311d; ASIO should be coded to 0311d, other policing (except alien registration and border control by Australian Customs, mentioned below) should be coded to 0311d. Australian Government expenditure on 0311d is apportioned between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians according to population share.
- Alien registration and border control:
 - ... all expenditure by the Australian Customs Service — except those related to revenue management — should be allocated to *police services* (GPC 0311d)
 - ... expenditure by the Australian Customs Service on revenue management should be allocated to general public services (GPC 0190).

General policing services excludes support provided to judicial services such as criminal justice services (prosecution services, diversion programs, services to the Coroner, and witness protection) and custodial services (court and offender security, bail, warrant and offender processing). Support provided to judicial services, whether provided by police agencies or other government bodies, should be allocated to *law courts and legal services* (GPC 0320).

General policing services also excludes fire and emergency service activities that should be allocated to *fire protection services* (GPC 0312) or *other public order and safety* (GPC 0390).

- Other expenditure:
 - ... *intra-governmental transfers* (including services provided by non-law enforcement agencies, and services provided by law enforcement agencies for other purposes) should be allocated to the appropriate GPC
 - ... *inter-government transfers* (such as the ACT government contract with the Australian Federal Police) should be recorded as expenditure by the jurisdiction that receives the benefit of the services (that is, the ACT).
-

0312 Fire protection services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0312
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0312

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• contributions to volunteer fire brigades; operations of fire brigade boards; and, roadside clearing operations. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• forest fire protection services classified to GPC 1020.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>The Financial and Staff Data Dictionary defines the following fire service activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>fire prevention</i> — public education and training, advice on rural land management practice for hazard reduction and fire prevention, and preparation of risk assessment and emergency plans• <i>fire preparedness</i> — preparation of response plans, training of fire personnel, inspection of property and buildings for fire hazards and fire standards compliance, hazardous chemicals and material certification, and inspection of storage and handling arrangements• <i>fire response</i> — urban and rural fire suppression, response to incidents involving hazardous substances, and road and industrial rescue• <i>fire recovery</i> — critical incident stress debriefing, salvage and restoration of the emergency event to a safe state, and support for the community. <p>Excludes government outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>victim support and reconstruction</i> — services and payments for the victims of fires, or reconstruction following a fire, which should be allocated to <i>natural disaster relief</i> (GPC 1430) or <i>welfare services nec</i> (GPC 0629)• <i>air transport fire services</i> — airport rescue and fire fighting services at airports, which should be allocated to <i>air transport services</i> (GPC 1249)• <i>defence installation fire services</i> — fire protection services for defence installations, which should be allocated to <i>defence</i> (GPC 0200)• <i>commercial forest plantations</i> — outlays on forest fire fighting and fire prevention services associated with commercial forest plantations, which should be allocated <i>forestry, fishing and hunting</i> (GPC 1020).

0320 Law courts and legal services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	15 Aug 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0320
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0320

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on legal representation and advice on behalf of the government and others. This includes outlays on the 'costs of crown prosecutions', 'trusteeship services and law reform', 'registration of legal titles to property', and 'registration of births, deaths and marriages'.

Law courts and legal services excludes outlays on industrial law classified to *other labour and employment affairs* (GPC 1339), and 'tribunals and appeals boards' that can be classified to specific purpose categories.

Guide for use: Law courts and legal services expenditure are allocated to three sub-categories:

- *criminal courts and legal services* — outlays on criminal legal representation and advice on behalf of the government and others should be allocated to *criminal court and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1)
- *other courts and legal services* — outlays on law courts and legal services that cannot be allocated to the above category should be allocated to *other courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2).
- *access to justice services* — services which aim to enhance access to the justice system for disadvantaged groups should be allocated to *access to justice services* (0320.3).

Data on the number of civil and criminal lodgements by court level can be used to identify the expenditure that should be allocated to *criminal courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1) and *other courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2), where expenditure cannot be explicitly allocated.

See guidelines for *criminal court and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1), *other court and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2) and *access to justice services* (GPC+ 0320.3).

0320.1 Criminal courts and legal services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	15 Aug 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0320 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0320.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on criminal legal representation and advice on behalf of the government and others, including the costs of crown prosecutions. Excludes outlays on 'industrial law' classified to *other labour and employment affairs* (GPC 1339), 'tribunals and appeals boards' that can be classified to specific purpose categories, and civil representation and advice on behalf of the government and others classified to *other court and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2). Excludes outlays on access to justice services such as legal aid and community legal services (GPC+ 0320.3).

Guide for use: Excludes outlays on:

- 'industrial law' classified to *other labour and employment affairs* (GPC 1339)
- outlays on legal aid and community legal services classified to *access to justice services* (0320.3)
- 'tribunals and appeals boards' that can be classified to specific purpose categories, and civil representation and advice on behalf of the government and others classified to *other courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2).

Data on the number of civil and criminal lodgements by court level can be used to identify the expenditure that should be allocated to *criminal courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1) and *other courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2), where expenditure cannot be explicitly allocated.

Indigenous sentencing courts should be treated as Indigenous specific criminal courts expenditure.

0320.2 Other courts and legal services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	15 Aug 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0320 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0320.2

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on civil legal representation and advice on behalf of the government and others. This includes outlays on the costs of 'crown prosecutions', 'trusteeship services and law reform', 'registration of legal titles to property', and 'registration of births, deaths and marriages'.

Excludes outlays on access to justice services such as legal aid and community legal services (GPC+ 0320.3).

Guide for use:

Excludes outlays on:

- 'industrial law' classified to *other labour and employment affairs* (GPC 1339)
- outlays on legal aid and community legal services classified to *access to justice services* (0320.3)
- criminal representation and advice on behalf of the government and others classified to *criminal courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1).

Data on the number of civil and criminal lodgements by court level can be used to identify the expenditure that should be allocated to *criminal court and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.1) and *other courts and legal services* (GPC+ 0320.2) where expenditure cannot be explicitly allocated.

0320.3 Access to justice services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	15 Aug 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0320 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0320.3

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Access to justice services are a range of legal services that assist people to enforce their legal rights including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• services and programs that facilitate access to justice through formal and informal dispute resolution processes, including outlays on:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... legal representation at courts and tribunals... legal representation services... Indigenous legal assistance services, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services... legal advice and assistance services (including duty lawyer services)... community legal services.• services that assist people to resolve disputes, such as alternative dispute resolution processes and legal assistance and advice and includes outlays on:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services... family dispute resolution (FDR) services, including Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Legal Services.• services that enhance the justice quality of people's social, civic and economic relations such as counselling, advocacy, information and education services, including outlays on:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... legal education... legal information services... policy and law reform.
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• legal assistance services (GPC 0320.3a)• policy and law reform (GPC 0320.3b) <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'industrial law' classified to <i>other labour and employment affairs</i> (GPC 1339)• criminal representation and advice on behalf of the government and others classified to <i>criminal courts and legal services</i> (GPC+ 0320.1)• 'tribunals and appeals boards' that can be classified to specific purpose categories, and civil representation and advice on behalf of the government and others classified to <i>other courts and legal services</i> (GPC+ 0320.2). <p>See guidelines for <i>criminal courts and legal services</i> (GPC+ 0320.1) and <i>other court and legal services</i> (GPC+ 0320.2).</p>
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0330 Prisons and other corrective services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0330
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0330

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on 'places of secure detention for convicted persons, alleged offenders and non-institutional corrective services', 'prisons, prison farms, remand centres and asylums for the criminally insane', 'places of secure detention for juveniles', 'child offenders and children on remand for alleged offences', 'youth training centres', 'juvenile corrective institutions' and 'community-based correction activities, where the offender or alleged offender is at large in the community but is required to adhere to certain rehabilitation sessions, such as parole and probation services, community service orders and attendance centres'.

Prisons and other corrective services excludes outlays on 'residential child care institutions that are not places of secure detention' (such as juvenile hostels, family group homes, campus homes, etc.) classified to *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621).

Guide for use: See guidelines for *juvenile corrective services* (GPC+ 0330.1) and *other prisons and other corrective services* (GPC+ 0330.2).

0330.1 Juvenile corrective services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0330 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0330.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on 'places of secure detention for juveniles', 'child offenders and children on remand for alleged offences', 'youth training centres', 'juvenile corrective institutions' and juveniles engaged in 'community-based correction activities, where the offender or alleged offender is at large in the community but is required to adhere to certain rehabilitation sessions, such as parole and probation services, community service orders and attendance centres'.

Juvenile corrective services excludes outlays on:

- prisons and other corrective services that are not related to juveniles and are classified to *other prisons and other corrective services* (GPC+ 0330.2)
- 'residential child care institutions that are not places of secure detention' (such as juvenile hostels, family group homes, campus homes, etc.) classified to *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621).

Guide for use: In all States and Territories (except Queensland), young people are treated as juveniles in the criminal justice system from 10 years of age until they reach the age of 18 years. In Queensland, the relevant juvenile justice legislation applies to young people until they reach the age of 17 years.

The scope of Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set is for persons under the supervision or case management of the juvenile justice department as a result of:

- having committed or allegedly committed an offence when between the ages of 10 and 17 years, or
- having committed or allegedly committed an offence at an age greater than 17 years, and who is treated as a juvenile due to his or her vulnerability or immaturity.

Excludes outlays related to:

- diversionary programs, which should be allocated to either *police services* (GPC 0311) or *law courts and legal services* (GPC 0320).
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0330.2 Other prisons and corrective services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0330 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0330.2

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on 'places of secure detention for convicted persons, alleged offenders and non-institutional corrective services', 'prisons, prison farms, remand centres and asylums for the criminally insane' and adults engaged in 'community-based correction activities, where the offender or alleged offender is at large in the community but is required to adhere to certain rehabilitation sessions, such as parole and probation services, community service orders and attendance centres'.

Other prisons and other corrective services excludes outlays on:

- 'residential child care institutions that are not places of secure detention' (such as juvenile hostels, family group homes, campus homes, etc.) classified to *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621)
- 'places of secure detention for juveniles' 'child offenders and children on remand for alleged offences', 'youth training centres', 'juvenile corrective institutions' and outlays on prisons and other corrective services that are related to juveniles classified to *juvenile corrective services* (GPC+ 0330.1).

Guide for use: Excludes outlays on:

- immigration detention centres, which should be allocated to *general public services* (GPC 0190)
- military detention centres, which should be allocated to *defence* (GPC 0200).

0390 Other public order and safety nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0390
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0390

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on 'programs relating to the control of animals' (such as dog registration, pounds, control of stray cattle and associated veterinary costs), 'beach inspectors', 'life saving and beach patrols', 'maintenance of state emergency services (such as through local government contributions), and their operations that cannot be allocated to disaster relief' classified to *welfare services nec* (GPC 0629) or *natural disaster relief* (GPC 1430), 'control of explosives', 'human rights organisations' and 'community relations'.
'Other public order and safety' excludes outlays on 'road safety' classified to *road transport nec* (GPC 1219).

- Guide for use:*
- Expenditure by the Australian Federal Police on international deployment services should be allocated to *general public services* (GPC 0190).
 - Expenditure by the Australian Customs Service on revenue management should be allocated to *general public services* (GPC 0190).
 - All expenditure by the Australian Customs Service — except those related to revenue management — should be allocated to *police services* (GPC 0311).
 - All expenditure by the Australian Federal Police — except those related to the national witness protection program and international deployment services — should be allocated to *police services* (GPC 0311).
 - All expenditure by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation should be allocated to *police services* (GPC 0311).
 - Expenditure by the Australian Federal Police on the national witness protection program should be allocated to *law courts and legal services* (GPC 0320).
 - Beach safety activities associated with sporting events (such as triathlons) should be allocated to *recreation facilities and services* (GPC 0819).
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GPC 04

EDUCATION

0411 Primary education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0411
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0411

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of educational programs that provide a sound knowledge of reading, writing and simple mathematics and an elementary knowledge of other subjects for children from ages 5 to 7 until ages 10 to 12.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘special education programs’ integrated into mainstream primary education. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘transportation services to students’ classified to <i>transportation of students</i> (GPC 044)• ‘school medical and dental programs’ classified to <i>public health services</i> (GPC 0550).
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Government primary schools (GPC 0411a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australian, state and territory government outlays on primary education provided in government schools should be allocated to <i>primary education</i> (GPC 0411a). <p>Non-government primary schools (GPC 0411b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australian, state and territory government outlays on primary education provided in non-government schools should be allocated to <i>primary education</i> (GPC 0411b).
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0412 Secondary education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0412
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0412

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of educational programs that extend Secondary programs on a more subject-oriented pattern for a period of 4 to 6 years. Some vocational and technical training might occur particularly in the final years.

Includes outlays on:

- ‘out-of-school secondary education courses for adults and young people other than those offered by colleges of technical and further education’
- ‘special education programs’ integrated into mainstream secondary education.

Excludes outlays on:

- ‘transportation services to students’ classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044)
- ‘school medical and dental programs’ classified to *public health services* (GPC 0550).

Guide for use:

Government secondary schools (GPC 0412a)

- State, Territory and Australian government expenditure on education in government secondary schools should be allocated to *secondary education* (GPC 0412a).

Non-government secondary schools (GPC 0412b)

- State, Territory and Australian government expenditure on education in non-government secondary schools should be allocated to *secondary education* (GPC 0412b).
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0419 Primary and secondary education nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0419
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0419

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of primary and secondary educational programs that cannot be assigned to any of the preceding subgroups.

Excludes outlays on:

- 'transportation services to students' classified to transportation of students (GPC 044)
- 'school medical and dental programs' classified to *public health services* (GPC 0550).

Guide for use:

- Includes State, Territory and Australian government expenditure on education for government (0419a) and non-government (0419b) primary and secondary education nec.
- Allocating outlays on 'primary or secondary education' to *primary and secondary education nec* (GPC 0419) should not be a default.
- Australian, state and territory government outlays related to 'primary and secondary education' should be coded to either *primary education* (GPC 0411) or *secondary education* (GPC 0412).
- Australian government income support payments to students should be allocated to *social security* (GPC 0610).

0421 University education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0421
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0421

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of educational programs leading to a university first degree, post-graduate degree or other higher qualifications. Entry generally requires matriculation at secondary level or equivalent.

Excludes outlays on:

- ‘transportation services to university students’ classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Australian, state and territory government outlays on university education should be allocated to *university education* (GPC 0421).
 - Australian, state and territory government outlays on ‘income support for students’, ‘research activities’ or ‘consultancies’ should not be allocated to *university education* (GPC 0421).
 - Outlays on technical and further education, including technical and further education provided by universities, adult education, vocational education and skills training should be allocated to *technical and further education* (GPC 0422).
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0422 Technical and further education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0422
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0422

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of educational programs in 'music', 'fine arts and design', 'courses designed to meet specific requirements of industry and commerce' and 'non-vocational courses offered by colleges of technical and further education'. Entry may not require matriculation at secondary level or equivalent.

Excludes outlays on:

- 'transportation services to technical and further education students' classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

- Guide for use:*
- Australian, state and territory government outlays on technical and further education provided in government (GPC 0422a) and non-government (GPC 0422b) technical and further education institutes should be allocated to *technical and further education* (GPC 0422).
 - *Technical and further education* (GPC 0422) excludes outlays on technical and further education provided in secondary schools which should be allocated to *secondary schools* (GPC 0412).
 - *Technical and further education* (GPC 0422) excludes expenditure on vocational education and training programs that should be allocated to *vocational training* (GPC 1331).
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0429 Tertiary education nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0429
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0429

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. for educational programs provided by tertiary institutions nec which normally require completion of high school or equivalent as a minimum standard of entry.

Excludes outlays on:

- courses which are essentially non-vocational and associated with 'leisure time activities' classified to other *education not definable by level* (GPC 0439) or *technical and further education* (GPC 0422)
- 'transportation services to students' classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Allocating outlays on university education or technical and further education to *tertiary education nec* (GPC 0429) should not be a default.
- Australian, state and territory government outlays related to university education or technical and further education should be coded to either *university education* (GPC 0421) or *technical and further education* (GPC 0422).

0431 Preschool education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0431
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0431

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of preschool education programs for children up to 5 years of age delivered in a school-type environment designed to bridge the gap between home and school atmosphere.

Includes outlays on:

- 'preschools and kindergartens' and any 'special education programs integrated into mainstream preschool education'.

Excludes 'outlays on:

- 'play centres, crèches, day-care centres, etc.' (where the main function is not to prepare children for subsequent schooling but rather to provide services to assist working mothers, one parent families and other families in need), classified to *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621)
- 'preschools', classified to *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621).

Guide for use:

Government preschools (GPC 0431a)

- Australian, state and territory government outlays on preschool education provided in government schools should be allocated to *preschool education* (GPC 0431a).

Non-government preschools (GPC 0431b)

- Australian, state and territory government outlays on preschool education provided in non-government schools should be allocated to *preschool education* (GPC 0431b).
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0432 Special education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0432
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0432

Definition and guide for use

- GPC definition:* Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of special education programs provided by special schools.
Includes outlays on:
- education of blind, deaf and mute children, and children with other forms of physical handicap; slow learners; children with social or emotional problems; children in custody or on remand; and, children in hospital.
- Excludes outlays on:
- ‘transportation services to students’ classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044)
 - ‘school medical and dental programs’ classified to *public health services* (GPC 0550)
 - ‘special education programs integrated into mainstream primary education’ classified to *primary education* (GPC 0411)
 - ‘special education programs integrated into mainstream secondary education’ classified to *secondary education* (GPC 0412).
- Guide for use:*
- Australian, state and territory government outlays on special education provided in regular preschool, primary or secondary schools should be allocated to:
 - ... primary education (GPC 0411)
 - ... secondary education (GPC 0412)
 - ... preschool education (GPC 0431).
 - Australian, state and territory government outlays on special education provided in government special schools should be allocated to special education (GPC 0432a).
 - Australian, state and territory government outlays on special education provided in non-government special schools should be allocated to special education (GPC 0432b).
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0439 Other education not definable by level

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0439
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0439

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of educational programs which are not definable by level.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• adult education courses which are essentially non-vocational and associated with leisure-time activities, other than those 'courses offered by colleges of technical and further education' classified to <i>technical and further education</i> (GPC 0422)• 'migrant education programs' and 'other educational programs not definable by education level' classified elsewhere.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No additional guidelines recommended.

0441 Transportation of non-urban school students

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0441
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0441

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, etc. of transportation services to non-urban (rural) school students.

Includes outlays on:

- ‘contract bus services’, ‘conveyance allowances to parents’ and ‘reimbursement of private sector bus operators for concessional fares offered to non-urban school students’.

Urban areas in each state include the capital city and the commuter population areas for the capital city. Non-urban areas in each state are residual to the urban areas. Data on transport services are sourced from the financial statements of transport authorities which usually specialise in providing either wholly/predominantly urban or wholly/predominantly non-urban services. Depending on the areas serviced by these authorities, some overlap between the urban/non-urban distinctions may be unavoidable.

Guide for use: • No additional guidelines recommended.

0449 Transportation of other students

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0449
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0449

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, inspection, support, etc. of transportation services to students other than non-urban school children.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘contract bus services’, ‘conveyance allowances to parents’, and ‘reimbursement of public trading enterprises and private sector bus operators for concessional fares offered to these students’. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘transportation services to non-urban school students’ classified to <i>transportation of non-urban school students</i> (GPC 0441).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation for urban school students should be coded to GPC 0449.1• Transportation for urban tertiary students should be coded to GPC 0449.2

0449.1 Urban transportation of school students

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0449 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0449.1

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, inspection, support, etc. of transportation services to urban school students.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘contract bus services’, ‘conveyance allowances to parents’, and ‘reimbursement of public trading enterprises and private sector bus operators for concessional fares offered to these students’. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘transportation services to non-urban school students’ classified to <i>transportation of non-urban school students</i> (GPC 0441).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation for urban tertiary students should be coded to GPC 0449.2.

0449.2 Urban transportation of tertiary students

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0449 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0449.2

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, inspection, support, etc. of transportation services to urban tertiary students.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘contract bus services’, ‘conveyance allowances to parents’, and ‘reimbursement of public trading enterprises and private sector bus operators for concessional fares offered to these students’. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘transportation services to non-urban school students’ classified to <i>transportation of non-urban school students</i> (GPC 0441).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation for urban school students should be coded to GPC 0449.1

0490 Education nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	20 Aug 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0490
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	20 Aug 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0490

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition:

- Outlays on education affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding groups of education GPC 04.

Guide for use:

- Government income support payments to students should be classified to *education nec* (GPC 0490a).
- Other assistance for students should be coded to (GPC 0490b).
- Expenditure on education nec (GPC 0490) is apportioned in the IER model between students education and tertiary.
- Excludes Australian, State and Territory government outlays related to education which should be coded to either:
 - ... primary education (GPC 0411)
 - ... secondary education (GPC 0412)
 - ... university education (GPC 0421)
 - ... technical and further education (GPC 0422)
 - ... vocational training (GPC 1332)
 - ... pre-school education (GPC 0431)
 - ... special education (GPC 0432)
 - ... transportation of non-urban school students (GPC 0441), or
 - ... transportation of other students (GPC 0449).

0490.1 Assistance for school education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0490 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0490.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended):

- Outlays on education affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding groups of education GPC 04 and relate to students in school education.

Guide for use:

- Government income support payments to students in primary and secondary education should be classified to *assistance for school education* (GPC 0490.1a).
The main financial assistance payments available to primary and secondary students are:
 - ... Youth allowance (secondary)
 - ... ABSTUDY.
- Other assistance for school students in primary or secondary education should be classified to *assistance for school education* (GPC 0490.1b).
- Excludes Australian, state and territory government outlays related to education which should be coded to:
 - ... primary education (GPC 0411)
 - ... secondary education (GPC 0412)
 - ... university education (GPC 0421)
 - ... technical and further education (GPC 0422)
 - ... vocational training (GPC 1332)
 - ... pre-school education (GPC 0431)
 - ... special education (GPC 0432)
 - ... transportation of non-urban school students (GPC 0441), or
 - ... transportation of other students (GPC 0449).

0490.2 Assistance for tertiary education

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0490 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0490.2

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended):

- Outlays on education affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding groups of education GPC 04 and relate to students in tertiary education.

Guide for use:

- Government income support payments to students in tertiary education should be classified to *assistance for tertiary education* (GPC 0490.2a).
The main financial assistance payments available to tertiary students are:
 - ... ABSTUDY
 - ... Austudy
 - ... Youth allowance (tertiary and VET).
- Other assistance for students in tertiary education should be classified to *assistance for tertiary education* (GPC 0490.2b).
- Excludes Australian, state and territory government outlays related to education which should be coded to:
 - ... primary education (GPC 0411)
 - ... secondary education (GPC 0412)
 - ... university education (GPC 0421)
 - ... technical and further education (GPC 0422)
 - ... vocational training (GPC 1332)
 - ... pre-school education (GPC 0431)
 - ... special education (GPC 0432)
 - ... transportation of non-urban school students (GPC 0441), or
 - ... transportation of other students (GPC 0449).

GPC 05 HEALTH

0511 Admitted patient services in acute care institutions

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0511
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0511

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on all activities of acute care hospitals, free-standing hospices, alcohol and drug treatment centres, and same-day establishments (except activities involving health research and formal health education).

- Guide for use:*
- Includes hospital admissions, free standing clinics, drug and alcohol clinics, hospices and other acute care institutions providing treatment on an 'inpatient' basis.
 - These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) definitions for:
 - ... admitted patient care — non-mental health program (NMDS 102), and
 - ... admitted patient care — not further defined (NMDS 199).
 - Admitted patients in hospital psychiatric units should be included here, however, admitted patients in specialised psychiatric hospitals (*admitted patient care — mental health program* (NMDS 101)) are to be categorised separately under *mental health institutions* (GPC 0520).
 - Admitted patients in specialised dental hospitals should be included here, and not under *dental services* (GPC 0549.4).
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0512 Non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0512
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0512

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on accident and emergency services outpatient clinics, dental clinics, outreach services, community health services and other services provided by acute care institutions not included in *admitted patient services in acute care institutions* (GPC 0511) and *health research* (GPC 0570).

Guide for use:

- These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definitions for:
 - ... ambulatory care — emergency department (NMDS 302)
 - ... ambulatory care — general practitioner (NMDS 303)
 - ... ambulatory care — medical specialist (NMDS 304)
 - ... ambulatory care — imaging/pathology service (NMDS 305)
 - ... ambulatory care — dental service (NMDS 306)
 - ... ambulatory care — optometry service (NMDS 307)
 - ... ambulatory care — allied health service (NMDS 308)
 - ... ambulatory care — community health services (NMDS 309)
 - ... ambulatory care — other (NMDS 388), and
 - ... ambulatory care — not further defined (NMDS 399).
 - Includes the above services provided in ‘acute care facilities to non-admitted patients’.
 - Includes all health services (except for mental health services) provided to non-admitted patients through an acute care institution.
 - Excludes the above services provided in a community (non-hospital) setting, which should be allocated to *other community health services* (GPC 0549).
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0520 Mental health institutions

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0520
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0520

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on 'Psychiatric hospitals' and 'psycho-geriatric nursing homes'.

- Guide for use:*
- These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
 - ... admitted patient care — mental health program (NMDS 101), and
 - ... residential facility — mental health care (NMDS 104).
 - Includes institutions that exist primarily for the psychiatric care of residential patients. This may be provided through a specialised psychiatric hospital or nursing home specialising in psycho-geriatric care.
 - Excludes psychiatric or psycho-geriatric units located within a hospital.
 - Excludes institutions providing psychiatric care as part of alcohol and drug treatment programs.
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0530 Nursing homes for the aged

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0530
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0530

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on nursing homes which provide long term care involving regular basic nursing care primarily for people aged 65 years and over.</p> <p>Some young disabled people are cared for by these nursing homes, but the focus of the nursing home is care for older people. Some of these institutions are located with acute care institutions.</p> <p>It excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• hostels for the aged classified to GPC 0622• nursing homes for the young disabled classified to GPC 0623• psycho-geriatric nursing homes classified to GPC 0520.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes the outlays of state and territory owned and operated residential aged care facilities — that are predominately for high care needs.• Excludes all other outlays related to programs and the activities of agencies related to the provision of residential aged care, which should be allocated to <i>welfare services for the aged</i> (GPC 0622).

0541 Community mental health services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0541
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0541

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Outlays on specialised mental health programs for the mentally ill treated in a community setting. This includes outlays on 'mobile acute assessment', 'treatment and case management services', outreach programs' and 'community based residential services'.</p> <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'treatment by psychiatrists in private practice' which are classified to other community health services (GPC 0549)• 'psycho-geriatric nursing homes' which are classified to mental health institutions (GPC 0520).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... residential care — mental health program (NMDS 201), and... ambulatory care — mental health program (NMDS 301).• It excludes Medicare subsidies for treatment by private psychiatric practitioners as part of GP Mental Health Care Plans. Expenditure on private psychiatric practitioners should instead be reported under <i>other community health services</i> (GPC 0549).• It excludes acute care mental health units in hospitals, specialised psychiatric hospitals, and psycho-geriatric nursing homes.

0542 Patient transport

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0542
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0542

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on emergency transport to hospital; inter-hospital transport; non-emergency transport to and from treatment centres; and, travel and accommodation assistance.

- Guide for use:*
- These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
 - ... health related care — patient transport (NMDS 501), and
 - ... health related care — patient transport subsidies (NMDS 502).
 - Includes all outlays on emergency transport services such as ambulance and air transport.
 - Includes all outlays on non-emergency transport services commuting patients and their families. This may also include subsidies for private transport providers such as taxis, as well as wheelchairs, stretchers, and other modes of transportation for medical purposes.
 - Transportation under this category occurs to and from medical institutions or for appointments or treatment.
 - Includes outlays on accommodation assistance for patients and their families to be more closely situated to medical treatment locations.
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0549 Other community health services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	28 July 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0549
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0549

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on domiciliary nursing services; well-baby clinics; dental health services; home nursing services which are not delivered as part of a welfare oriented program; services provided to particular community groups such as Aborigines; family planning services; alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs not involving admission; and, other health services provided in a community setting. Also included are Commonwealth subsidies for services of private medical and private dental practitioners and optometrists through Medicare and other programs.

Excludes outlays on:

- community health services provided by acute care institutions (classified under GPC 0511)
- community mental health services (classified under GPC 0541).

Guide for use: The Steering Committee has agreed that additional categories are required to separately identify expenditure related to Community health services so that this expenditure can be mapped to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare health (AIHW) expenditure categories. These are:

- *medical services subsidies* (GPC 0549.1)
 - *other health practitioners* (GPC 0549.2)
 - *community health* (GPC 0549.3), and
 - *dental services* (GPC 0549.4).
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0549.1 Other community health services — medical services subsidies

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	28 July 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0549 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0549.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended):

Outlays on medical services provided through:

- domiciliary nursing services; well-baby clinics; dental health services; home nursing services which are not delivered as part of a welfare oriented program; services provided to particular community groups such as Aboriginal people; family planning services; alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs not involving admission; and, other health services provided in a community setting. Also included are Commonwealth subsidies for services of private medical practitioners through Medicare and other programs.

Excludes outlays on:

- expenditure not included under this definition are community health services provided by acute care institutions (classified under GPC 0511);
- community mental health services (classified under GPC 0541).

Guide for use:

- These expenditure relate (in part) to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
 - ... ambulatory care — general practitioner (NMDS 303), and
 - ... ambulatory care — medical specialist (NMDS 304).
 - Includes all Australian Government subsidies (items provided under the Medicare Benefits Scheme, through the Department of Veteran's Affairs or other) for private medical, dental and optical services provided in a community or ambulatory setting.
 - Includes Australian Government subsidies for medical services provided by other medical specialists (for example obstetricians and anaesthetists) and delivered in a community setting.
 - Excludes expenditure on medical services provided to public patients in public hospitals and medical services provided to public patients at outpatient clinics in public hospitals, which should be allocated to *admitted patient services in acute care institutions* (GPC 0511) and *non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions* (GPC 0512), respectively.
 - Excludes direct expenditure on medical services by State or Territory governments, and services covered by workers' compensation insurance provided in a community setting, which should be allocated to *community health* (GPC 0549.3).
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0549.2 Other community health services — other health practitioners

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0549 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0549.2

Definition and guide for use

- GPC definition (amended):*
- Outlays on other health practitioners working in:
- domiciliary nursing services; well-baby clinics; dental health services; home nursing services which are not delivered as part of a welfare oriented program; services provided to particular community groups such as Aboriginal people; family planning services; alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs not involving admission; and, other health services provided in a community setting.
- Excludes outlays on:
- other health practitioners providing community health services in acute care institutions (classified under GPC 0511)
 - community mental health services (classified under GPC 0541).
- Guide for use:*
- These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
 - ... ambulatory care — imaging/pathology service (NMDS 305)
 - ... ambulatory care — allied health service (NMDS 308), and
 - ... ambulatory care — other (NMDS 388).
 - Includes pathology and radiology services provided in a community setting or ambulatory care, as well as community access to allied health professionals including diabetes educators, physiologists, dieticians, and podiatrists. Does not include allied mental health professionals.
 - Australian Government subsidies (items provided under the Medicare Benefits Scheme or other) for private specialists providing services not considered under 'medical services' (including optical services) should be listed under this category.
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0549.3 Other community health services — Community health

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	28 July 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0549 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0549.3

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Outlays on community health provided through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• domiciliary nursing services; well-baby clinics; dental health services; home nursing services which are not delivered as part of a welfare oriented program; services provided to particular community groups such as Aboriginal people; family planning services; alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs not involving admission; and, other health services provided in a community setting. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• community health services provided by acute care institutions (classified under GPC 0511)• community mental health services (classified under GPC 0541).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These expenditure relate (in part) to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... ambulatory care — community health services (NMDS 309)... ambulatory care — general practitioner (NMDS 303)... ambulatory care — medical specialist (NMDS 304)... health related care — medications (NMDS 503)... health related care — not further defined (NMDS 599).• Includes the above services provided in a 'community (non-hospital) setting'.• Excludes the above services provided in 'acute care facilities to non-admitted patients', which should be allocated to <i>non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions</i> (GPC 0512).• Most mental health care services are excluded from this category (and should be allocated to <i>community mental health</i> GPC 0541), other than:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... treatment by psychiatrists in private practices, and... all outlays on the GP Mental Health Plan.

0549.4 Other community health services — Dental services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0549 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0549.4

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on community dental services and Commonwealth subsidies for services of private dental practitioners through Medicare and other programs.

- Guide for use:*
- This expenditure is equivalent to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
... ambulatory care — dental service (NMDS 306).
 - Includes all Australian Government subsidies (items provided under the Medicare Benefits Scheme or other) for private dental services that are delivered in a community or ambulatory setting.
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0550 Public health services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0550
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0550

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on public health services consisting of population health programs and preventative health service programs.

Population health service programs are defined as those programs which aim to protect, promote and/or restore the collective health of whole or specific populations (as distinct from activities directed to the care of individuals). Included are outlays on: health promotion campaigns; occupational health and safety programs; food standards regulation; environmental health; nutrition services; communicable disease surveillance and control; and epidemiology.

Preventative health service programs are those programs which have the aim of preventing disease. Included are outlays on: immunisation programs; breast cancer screening; and screening for childhood diseases.

- Guide for use:*
- This expenditures is equivalent to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
 - ... public health — communicable disease control (NMDS 401)
 - ... public health — selected health promotion (NMDS 402)
 - ... public health — organised immunisation (NMDS 403)
 - ... public health — environmental health (NMDS 404)
 - ... public health — food standards and hygiene (NMDS 405)
 - ... public health — breast cancer screening (NMDS 406)
 - ... public health — cervical screening (NMDS 407)
 - ... public health — bowel screening (NMDS 408)
 - ... public health — prevention of hazardous and harmful drugs (NMDS 409), and
 - ... public health — not further defined (NMDS 499)
 - Includes all outlays on population health programs such as promotional campaigns, occupational health and safety programs, food standards regulation, environmental health, nutrition programs (including guidelines for healthy eating and physical activity), communicable disease surveillance and control, and epidemiology.
 - Includes all outlays on preventative health service programs such as immunisation and screening for disease and illness.
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0560 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0560
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0560

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on pharmaceuticals provided outside of hospitals, aids and appliances used for health purposes and supplied in an ambulatory setting, glasses, hearing aids, wheel chairs etc. Not included are prostheses used in operations.

Guide for use: The Steering Committee has agreed that additional categories are required to separately identify expenditure related to pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances so that this expenditure can be mapped to the AIHW health expenditure categories. These are:

- *benefit-paid pharmaceuticals* (GPC 0560.1)
- *other medications* (GPC 0560.2)
- *aids and appliances* (GPC 0560.3).

Expenditure on some sub-categories of *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances* (GPC 0560) may be applicable to the Australian Government only and State and Territory Governments may have zero expenditure.

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

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0560 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0560.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on pharmaceuticals provided outside of hospitals.

- Guide for use:*
- This expenditure relates (in part) to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
... health related care — medications (NMDS 503).
 - Includes all Australian Government subsidies for pharmaceuticals (items listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme (PBS) and the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS)).
 - Excludes outlays on pharmaceuticals listed on the PBS and RPBS provided to patients in public hospitals and pharmaceuticals provided to patients at outpatient clinics in public hospitals, which should be allocated to *admitted patient services in acute care institutions* (GPC 0511) and *non-admitted patient services in acute care institutions* (GPC 0512).
 - Excludes outlays on pharmaceuticals listed on the PBS and RPBS provided to patients in a community setting, which should be allocated to *community health* (GPC 549.3).
 - Excludes pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical services not listed on PBS and RPBS, which are allocated to *other medications* (GPC 0560.2).
 - Expenditure on *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — benefit-paid pharmaceuticals* (GPC 0560.1) may be applicable to the Australian Government only and State and Territory Governments may have zero expenditure.
-

0560.2 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0560 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0560.2

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on pharmaceuticals provided outside of hospitals.

- Guide for use:*
- This expenditure relates (in part) to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
... health related care — medications (NMDS 503).
 - Includes outlays for the above services related to medications not listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme (PBS) and the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS).
 - May include medical supplies such as bandages and antiseptics, when provided outside of a hospital. Items listed under this category are not part of the PBS or RPBS.
 - Excludes outlays for the above services related to medications listed on PBS and RPBS, which are allocated to *benefit paid pharmaceuticals* (GPC 0560.1)
 - Expenditure on *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications* (GPC 0560.2) may be applicable to the Australian Government only and State and Territory Governments may have zero expenditure..
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0560.3 Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — aids and appliances

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0560 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0560.3

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on aids and appliances used for health purposes and supplied in an ambulatory setting, glasses, hearing aids, wheel chairs etc. Not included are prostheses used in operations.

- Guide for use:*
- These expenditure are equivalent to those included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
... health related care — aids and appliances (NMDS 504).
 - Includes optical products, hearing devices, wheelchairs and other medical durables (such as blood pressure devices or blood sugar testing kits) that are provided out of hospital.
 - Excluded are aids and appliances used in a hospital setting or an operation (such as prostheses).
 - Expenditure on *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — aids and appliances* (GPC 0560.3) may be applicable to the Australian Government only and State and Territory Governments may have zero expenditure.
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0570 Health research

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0570
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0570

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on research into health, medical and health sciences; and, medical instrumentation.

- Guide for use:*
- This expenditure is equivalent to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
 - ... public health — public health research (NMDS 410), and
 - ... health related care — health research (NMDS 506).
 - Includes all government outlays on research into health issues, medical treatment and instrumentation, carried out by public or private non-profit organisations.
 - Does not include outlays on research undertaken by private companies that is factored into the costs of subsidised pharmaceuticals.
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0590 Health administration nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	28 July 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0590
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0590

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, support, operation etc. of health affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups. Included are outlays on: health insurance schemes designed to cover all or part of the costs of health care; the administration of Medicare by the Health Insurance Commission; and, any subsidies for private health insurance.

Guide for use: The Steering Committee has agreed that additional categories are required to separately identify expenditure related to private health insurance subsidies and health administration services so that this expenditure can be mapped to the AIHW health expenditure categories. These are:

- *private health insurance subsidies* (GPC 0590.1)
 - *general health administration* (GPC 0590.2).
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0590.1 Health administration nec — private health insurance subsidies

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	28 July 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0590 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0590.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on administration, support, operation etc. of health affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups. Included are outlays on: health insurance schemes designed to cover all or part of the costs of health care; the administration of Medicare by the Health Insurance Commission; and, any subsidies for private health insurance.

- Guide for use:*
- These expenditure are equivalent to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
... private health insurance provider (NMDS 123).
 - Government expenditure on subsidies for private health insurance (such as tax rebates) is included here. Note that this is allocated separately from health services that are provided through private health funding.
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0590.2 Health administration nec — general health administration

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	28 July 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0590 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0590.2

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on administration, support, operation etc. of health affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups. Included are outlays on: health insurance schemes designed to cover all or part of the costs of health care; the administration of Medicare by the Health Insurance Commission; and, any subsidies for private health insurance.

- Guide for use:*
- These expenditure are equivalent to that included under the Health National Minimum Data Set definition for:
... health related care — health administration (NMDS 505).
 - Includes any administrative activities relating to health affairs and services that cannot be directly allocated to a GPC category related to its purpose.
 - Also include the activities of administrative and regulatory bodies that exist primarily to support the implementation of health services and maintain standards for the industry.
 - Excludes government expenditure on subsidies for private health insurance (such as tax rebates), which are included in GPC 590.1.
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GPC 06
SOCIAL SECURITY AND
WELFARE

0610 Social security

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.

Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Social security expenditure is allocated to eight sub-categories:
 - ... assistance to veterans and dependants (GPC+ 0610.1)
 - ... assistance to people with a disability (GPC+ 0610.2)
 - ... assistance to the aged (GPC+ 0610.3)
 - ... assistance to the unemployed (GPC+ 0610.4)
 - ... assistance to families and children (GPC+ 0610.5)
 - ... concessions and allowances to low income earners (GPC+ 0610.6)
 - ... assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees and orphans (GPC+ 0610.7)
 - ... assistance to the vulnerable and people in special circumstances (GPC+ 0610.8).
 - Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
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0610.1 Social security — Assistance to veterans and dependants

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.

Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* GPC 044.

Guide for use:

- Pensions and other benefits paid to veterans (and their dependants) who have served in the Australian Defence Force. This includes income support payments currently administered by Department of Veterans' Affairs such as:
 - ... income support pensions
 - ... war widow pensions
 - ... disability pensions.

0610.2 Social security — Assistance to people with a disability

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.2

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration. Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- Student transport concessions, which are considered as education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Disability service pensions and other benefits paid to compensate for the permanent loss of income due to full or partial disablement. This includes income support payments to chronically ill and disabled persons and their carers such as:
 - ... disability support pension
 - ... carer allowance
 - ... carer payment
 - ... carer supplement
 - ... wife pension (disability)
 - ... mobility allowance
 - ... child disability assistance payment.
 - Excludes outlays related to 'repatriation and other disablement benefits payable only to ex-service personnel' and 'medical services', which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of major group *health* (GPC 05).
 - Excludes outlays on service for people with a disability (such as young residential care, Commonwealth State Territory Disability Agreements, mental health and employment assistance services), which should be allocated to *welfare service for people with a disability* (GPC 0623).
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0610.3 Social security — Assistance to the aged

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.3

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.

Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance.
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Income support for the aged include payments such as:
 - ... age pension
 - ... wife pension (age)
 - ... seniors supplement
 - ... utilities allowance.
- Excludes pensions payable only to ex-service personnel and their dependants, which should be allocated to *assistance to veterans and dependants* (GPC+ 0610.1).
- Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).

0610.4 Social security — Assistance to the unemployed

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.4

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance• outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to <i>transportation of students</i> (GPC 044).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits paid to compensate for loss of income due to unemployment. This includes income support payments such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... Newstart allowance... Youth allowance (other)... Partner allowance... Sickness allowance.• Excludes outlays on 'government labour exchanges', which should be allocated to <i>other labour and employment affairs</i> (GPC 1339).• Excludes outlays on 'unemployment relief grants', which should be allocated to <i>other labour and employment affairs</i> (GPC 1339).• Excludes outlays on 'welfare assistance to the unemployed', which should be allocated to <i>welfare services nec</i> (GPC 0629).

0610.5 Social security — Assistance to families and children

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.5

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.

Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Income assistance paid to families (including sole parents) with dependent children. Includes income support payments such as:
 - ... family tax benefit part A
 - ... family tax benefit part B
 - ... paid parental leave
 - ... parenting payment (single)
 - ... parenting payment (partnered)
 - ... baby bonus
 - ... maternity immunisation allowance.
 - Excludes payments to dependants of ex-service personnel and payments to widows, deserted wives, divorcees and orphans, which should be allocated to *assistance to veterans and dependants* (GPC+ 0610.1) and *assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans* (GPC+ 0610.7).
 - Excludes outlays on child care programs and child support, which should be allocated to *child care services* (GPC 0621.1).
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0610.6 Social security — Concessions and allowances to low income earners

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.6

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.

Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Includes 'financial allowances' expenditure and 'price concessions to low-income earners' — where eligibility includes an income test (such as for an Australian Government concession card).
 - ... includes telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions
 - ... excludes 'student transport concessions' which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of transportation of students (GPC 044).
 - Excludes 'price concessions to people with special needs' — where eligibility does not include an income test — which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *welfare services* (GPC 062).
 - Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
 - Excludes Community Service Obligations expenditure — other than for 'price concessions' — which should be allocated to the appropriate industry GPC, for example community service
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obligations related to:

- ... 'water services' should be allocated to other water supply (GPC 0720)
 - ... 'gas services' should be allocated to gas (GPC 0911)
 - ... 'electricity services' should be allocated to other electricity (GPC 0922), and
 - ... 'public transport' should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of transport and communication (GPC 12).
- Excludes 'rental allowance' expenditure, which should be allocated to *rental market assistance* (GPC 0711.3).
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0610.7 Social security — Assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.7

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance• outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to <i>transportation of students</i> (GPC 044).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes pensions and other benefits paid to widows, deserted wives and divorcees that are not made on the grounds of the need to support a dependent child.• Includes pensions and other benefits paid where both parents of a child are deceased or if the whereabouts of a sole surviving parent is unknown.• Includes the Australian Government income support payments such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... bereavement allowance... double orphan pension... widow allowance... widow B pension.• Excludes outlays on war widows and war orphans pensions, which should be allocated to <i>assistance to veterans and dependants</i> (GPC+ 0610.1).

0610.8 Social security — Assistance to the vulnerable and people in special circumstances

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	16 June 2012	<i>GPC code:</i>	0610 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0610.8

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of social security affairs, including administration costs that can be separated from the provision of welfare services. Social security includes sickness benefits; benefits to ex-service personnel and their dependents; permanent disability benefits; old age benefits; widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans benefits; unemployment benefits; sole parents benefits; other social security; and other social security affairs, including administration.

Includes:

- special benefits; funeral benefits and compassionate allowances; assistance to individuals or households with inadequate earning capacity, in the nature of concessions, such as telephone rental, postal, transport and rate concessions; and, other income assistance.
- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security affairs.

Excludes outlays on:

- student transport concessions, which are considered to be education outlays and are classified to *transportation of students* (GPC 044).

Guide for use:

- Includes short-term or one-off financial assistance to help people who have experienced severe financial need due to circumstances outside their control such as domestic violence and natural disaster.
 - Includes the Australian Government income support payments such as:
 - ... special benefits
 - ... crisis payments
 - ... Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment.
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0621 Family and child welfare services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0621
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0621

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Child care services and services for children which are developmental in nature.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• long-day care centres, family-day care, occasional care/other centres and outside school hours care; and, subsidies for child-care assistance and child-care cash rebate• child, youth and family welfare services which are protective (children), developmental (youth), and supportive (families) in nature• substitute care (short term and permanent); information, advice and referral, particularly in adoption; development and monitoring of family/household management skills; specialist homelessness services (formerly Supported Accommodation Assistance Program) for youth, protective investigation, protective supervision, statutory guardianship management, protective accommodation; services delivered by residential institutions, such as centres, villages, shelters, hostels, orphanages, youth refuges, juvenile hostels, campus homes and family group homes; marriage and child/juvenile counselling; and, assessment and evaluation of offenders by non-judicial bodies.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>See guidelines for <i>child care services</i> (GPC+ 0621.1) and <i>protection and support services</i> (GPC+ 0621.2), <i>general family and youth support services</i> (GPC+ 0621.3), and <i>homeless person's assistance for young people</i> (GPC+ 0621.4) and answers to frequently asked questions in chapter 5.</p>

0621.1 Child care services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0621 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0621.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Child care services and services for children which are developmental in nature.
Includes outlays on:

- long-day care centres, family-day care, occasional care/other centres and outside school hours care; and, subsidies for child-care assistance and child-care cash rebate.

Guide for use:

- Includes child care subsidy programs.
- Includes outlays related to:
 - ... subsidies for child care services — the provision of subsidies to support families using approved or registered child care
 - ... child care industry regulation and support
 - ... ownership and operation of child care centres.
- Includes Australian Government child care programs currently administered by DEEWR, including:
 - ... child care benefit
 - ... child care rebate
 - ... regulation and industry support programs for child care.
- Excludes outlays on preschool services, which should be allocated to *preschool education* (GPC 0431).
- Child care services include:
 - ... long day care — services primarily aimed at 0–5 year olds, provided in a centre, usually by a mix of qualified and other staff
 - ... family day care — services provided in the carer’s home. The care is largely aimed at 0–5 year olds, but primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during vacations
 - ... occasional care — comprises services usually provided at a centre on an hourly or sessional basis for short periods or at irregular intervals
 - ... outside school hours care — services provided for school aged children outside school hours during term and vacations.

0621.2 Child protection and out-of-home care services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0621 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0621.2

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	Child, youth and family welfare services which are protective (children) in nature. Includes outlays on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• substitute care (short term and permanent); protective investigation, protective supervision, statutory guardianship management, protective accommodation; and, assessment and evaluation of offenders by non-judicial bodies.
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Child protection services (GPC+ 0621.2a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes outlays related to the protection of children and/or young people aged 0–17 years who are at risk of harm within their families. Including outlays related to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">... child protection notifications and investigations... child protection substantiations and interventions, and... care and protection orders.• All expenditure on protective accommodation (for example, residential placements resulting from care and protection orders) should be allocated to <i>out-of-home care services</i> (GPC+ 0621b). <p>Out-of-home care services (GPC+ 0621.2b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes outlays related to the care for children and young people aged 0–17 years who are placed away from their parents or family home for reasons of safety or family crisis. It covers protective accommodation services, including home-based care, facility-based care or supported independent living or supported placements, for example, foster care services, supported family group home services, relative or kinship care and community residential care.
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More information on allocating expenditure between GPC+ 0621.2 and GPC 0621.3 can be found in the answers to frequently asked questions in chapter 5.

0621.3 General family and youth support services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0621 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0621.3

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Child, youth and family welfare services which are developmental (youth), and supportive (families) in nature.

Includes outlays on:

- advice and referral, particularly in adoption; development and monitoring of family/household management skills; specialist homelessness services for youth (formerly Special Accommodation and Assistance Program); services (other than accommodation) delivered by residential institutions, such as centres, villages, shelters, hostels, orphanages, youth refuges, juvenile hostels, campus homes and family group homes; and marriage and child/juvenile counselling.

Guide for use:

Family support (including intensive family support) (GPC 0621.3a)

- Includes outlays related to ‘child protection treatment and support services’ and outlays related to ‘intensive family support’ specialist services that aim to:
 - ... prevent the imminent separation of children from their primary caregivers as a result of child protection concerns, and
 - ... reunify families where separation has already occurred.
- These services provide either early intervention or reunification support and focus on strengthening family relationships.
- Includes clinical services (including counselling, group work and other therapeutic interventions), and domestic violence services (where the child is the direct recipient of the service and s/he is, has, or is likely to become, a client of child protection).
- Excludes accommodation offered by residential institutions, which should instead be allocated to other appropriate GPC categories, for example, family group home residential expenditure should be allocated to *out-of-home care services* (GPC+ 0621.2b).

Child support payments (GPC 0621.3b)

- Includes outlays that supports separated parents to transfer payments for the benefit of their children. Government expenditure on managing child support payments relates to the Australian Government only.

More information on allocating expenditure between GPC+ 0621.2 and GPC 0621.3 can be found in the answers to frequently asked questions in chapter 5.

0621.4 Homeless person's assistance for young people

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 Mar 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0621 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0621.4

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Child, youth and family welfare services which are developmental (youth).
Includes outlays on:

- Specialist homelessness services for youth (formerly Supported Accommodation Assistance Program); services delivered by residential institutions, such as centres, villages, shelters, hostels, orphanages, youth refuges, juvenile hostels; and child/juvenile counselling.

Guide for use: Includes outlays on:

- 'homeless persons' assistance' (according to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA)) that assist young people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless as a result of a crisis, including women and children escaping domestic violence.

For homeless persons' assistance, 'young people' are defined as homeless people who are 25 years of age or younger.

Where expenditure can be separately identified, outlays related to 'homeless persons' assistance' for youth should be allocated to *homeless person's assistance for young people* (GPC+ 0621.4). Otherwise, outlays related to 'homeless persons' assistance' should be allocated to *homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth* (GPC 0629.1).

0622 Welfare services for the aged

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0622
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0622

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Welfare services for the aged are programs providing services primarily intended for persons aged 65 and over.

Includes outlays on:

- respite care; domestic and personal assistance, for example, services provided through the Home and Community Care (HACC) Program; services delivered by residential institutions, for example, hostels, villages, group homes; financial assistance not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity, for example, concessions for aged persons (transport and material assistance, etc.); and, community centres, for example, senior citizens centres.

Excludes outlays on:

- nursing homes for the aged which are classified to *nursing homes for the aged* (GPC 0530).

Guide for use: *Welfare services for the aged* (GPC 0622) includes expenditure related to programs and the activities of agencies related to:

- support programs for the aged (GPC 0622a).
- HACC services for the aged (GPC 0622b)
- community aged care services (GPC 0622c)
- residential aged care services (GPC 0622d)

Support programs for the aged (GPC 0622a)

- Includes programs and the activities of agencies related to:
 - ... aged care regulation — the accreditation of residential aged care providers and ensuring provider meet government standards
 - ... aged care assessment programs — to assess the needs of frail older people and assist them to gain access to the most appropriate type of care
 - ... aged care workforce development — workforce initiatives designed to increase overall staff supply and quality of aged care staff
 - ... community programs for the aged — programs that promote the health and participation of aged people in the community
 - ... ageing information and support — programs that provide advocacy and support for the aged.
 - Includes 'price concessions to the aged' — where eligibility does not include an income test. Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
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Excludes:

- 'price concessions to the aged' — where eligibility includes an income test (such as for an Australian Government concession card) — which should be allocated to *social security* (GPC 0610)
- the 'aged pension', 'widow B pension', and 'wife pension (age)', which should be allocated to *social security* (GPC 0610)
- community service obligations expenditure — other than for 'price concessions' — which should be allocated to the appropriate industry GPC, for example community service obligations related to:
 - ... 'water services' should be allocated to other water supply (GPC 0729)
 - ... 'gas services' should be allocated to gas (GPC 0911)
 - ... 'electricity services' should be allocated to other electricity (GPC 0922)

'public transport services' should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of transport and communication (GPC 12).

Home and community care services (GPC 0622b)

- Includes programs and the activities of agencies related to:
 - ... subsidies and supplements HACC providers
 - ... subsidies and supplements to 'veterans' home care' providers
 - ... the operation of 'home and community care' services.
- Excludes HACC services to younger people with a disability and their carers, which should be allocated to *welfare services for the disabled* (GPC 0623).

Community aged care services (GPC 0622c)

- Includes programs and the activities of agencies related to the daily care needs of frail older people to enable them to remain in their own homes as an alternative to residential care:
 - ... Community Aged Care packages (CACP) (DoHA)
 - ... Flexible aged care (DoHA)
 - ... Extended aged care at home (EACH)
 - ... EACH – Dementia
 - ... Innovative care places
 - ... Multi-purpose service places
 - ... Transition care program
 - ... Indigenous specific services.

Residential aged care services (GPC 0622b)

- Includes all outlays related to programs and the activities of agencies related to the provision of residential aged care, including:
 - ... subsidies and supplements to residential aged care providers — for the provision of residential aged care providers
 - ... ownership and operation of residential care facilities — the provision of low care and respite residential care to the aged by government owned facilities.
- Excludes the State and Territory owned and operated residential aged care facilities — that are predominately for high care needs — should be allocated to *nursing homes for the aged* (GPC 0530).

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0623 Welfare services for people with a disability

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0623
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0623

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Includes outlays on:

- Respite care; development care; substitute care; domestic and personal assistance, for example, services provided through the Home and Community Care Program; services delivered by residential institutions, for example, hostels, group homes and other services provided under the Commonwealth/State disability agreement; transport other than public transport; supported employment and rehabilitation, for example, sheltered employment, training centres for people with a disability; community centres, for example, day care centres for people with a disability; nursing homes for people with a disability; and, financial assistance not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity, for example, concessions specifically for people with a disability (transport and material assistance, etc).

Guide for use: *Welfare services for people with a disability* (GPC 0623) includes expenditure related to:

- accommodation support (GPC 0623a)
- community support (GPC 0623b)
- community access (GPC 0623c)
- other disability support (GPC 0623d).

Accommodation support (GPC 0623a)

Includes services that provide accommodation to people with disability and services that provide support needed to enable a person with disability to remain in their existing accommodation or move to more suitable or appropriate accommodation. It includes:

- large residential/institutions
- small residential/institutions
- hostels
- group homes
- attendant care/personal care
- in home accommodation support
- alternative family placement
- other accommodation support.

HACC services to younger people with a disability and their carers should be categorised to *welfare services for people with a disability* (GPC 0623).

HACC expenditure for the aged should be classified to *welfare services for the aged* (GPC 0622)

Community support (GPC 0623b)

Includes services that provide the support needed for a person with disability to live in a non-institutional setting. It includes:

- therapy support for individuals
- early childhood intervention
- behaviour/specialist intervention
- counselling
- regional resource and support teams
- case management, local coordination and development
- other community support.

Community access (GPC 0623c)

Includes services designed to provide opportunities for people with a 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, mainly use these services. The category includes:

- learning and life skills development
- recreation/holiday programs
- other community access.

Other disability support (GPC 0623d)

Includes services that are designed to support people with a disability such as:

- *respite* — short term and time limited break for families and other voluntary caregivers, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary care giving relationship while providing a positive experience for the person with a disability
- *employment services* — services which provide employment assistance to people with disability, such as open employment programs, supported employment programs, and targeted support programs
- *advocacy, information and alternative forms of communication* — services that are increase the control people with a disability have over their lives by representing their interests and views, or by providing accessible information
- *other support* — research and evaluation, training and development, and peak bodies.

Australian Government service programs for people with a disability are classified to *welfare service for people with a disability* (GPC 0623).

Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the Frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).

0629 Welfare services nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	24 Aug 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0629
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0629

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• homeless persons' assistance, for example, specialist homelessness services (formerly Supported Accommodation Assistance Program) for people other than youth; information, advice and referral services; prisoners' aid; care of refugees; premarital education; Aboriginal welfare services; women's shelters; general casework services which lead to the determination of eligibility for income assistance or welfare services; multi-client services (food and clothing) in times of personal and family emergencies and relief of victims of man-made disasters; departments, bureaux or program units which serve the welfare services system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets, policy and research; financial assistance (other than for the aged and the disabled) not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity; and, community and management support.
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>The Steering Committee has agreed that additional categories are required to separately identify expenditure related to homelessness services to improve the accuracy of reporting in this area. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>homeless persons' assistance to people other than youth</i> (GPC 0629.1)• <i>homeless persons' assistance for young people</i> (GPC 0621.4)• <i>other welfare services nec</i> (GPC 0629.2).
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0629.1 Homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 Mar 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0629 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0629.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Includes outlays on:

- homeless persons' assistance, for example, specialist homelessness services for people other than youth (formerly Supported Accommodation Assistance Program); information, advice and referral services; prisoners' aid; care of refugees; women's shelters.

Guide for use: Includes outlays on:

- 'homeless persons' assistance' (as provided according to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) — other than services for youth — who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless as a result of a crisis, including women and children escaping domestic violence.

For homeless persons' assistance, 'young people' are defined as homeless people that are 25 years of age or younger.

Where expenditure can be separately identified, outlays related to 'homeless persons' assistance' for youth should be allocated to *homeless person's assistance for young people* (GPC+ 0621.4). Otherwise, outlays related to 'homeless persons' assistance' should be allocated to *homeless persons' assistance for people other than youth* (GPC 0629.1).

0629.2 Other welfare services nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	24 Aug 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0629 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0629.2

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• information, advice and referral services; prisoners' aid; care of refugees; premarital education; Aboriginal welfare services; women's shelters; general casework services which lead to the determination of eligibility for income assistance or welfare services; multi-client services (food and clothing) in times of personal and family emergencies and relief of victims of man-made disasters; departments, bureaux or program units which serve the welfare services system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets, policy and research; financial assistance (other than for the aged and the disabled) not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity; and, community and management support.
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p><i>Other welfare services nec</i> (GPC+ 0629.2) includes expenditure related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous advancement programs (GPC+ 0629.2a)• superannuation support programs (GPC+ 0629.2b)• financial assistance and concessions (GPC+ 0629.2c)• community welfare and support (GPC+ 0629.2d). <p>Indigenous advancement programs (GPC 0629.2a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes general or 'whole of community' Indigenous support programs that are not predominantly provided in relation to another GPC purpose should be categorised to 'Indigenous advancement programs'.• Excludes Indigenous support programs provided in relation to another GPC purpose, which should be categorised to the relevant GPC subgroup. <p>Superannuation support programs (GPC 0629.2b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes Government financial assistance that increases individual superannuation contributions should be allocated to 'superannuation support programs'. <p>Community welfare and support (GPC 0629.2d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes Australian Government 'other welfare programmes'.• Includes 'price concessions to people with special needs' — where eligibility does not include an income test. <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'price concessions' — where eligibility includes an income test (such as for an Australian Government concession card) — which should be allocated to <i>social security</i> (GPC 0610). Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included
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in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5)

- community service obligations expenditure — other than for ‘price concessions’ — which should be allocated to the appropriate industry GPC, for example community service obligations related to:
 - ... ‘water services’ should be allocated to other water supply (GPC 0729)
 - ... ‘gas services’ should be allocated to gas (GPC 0911)
 - ... ‘electricity services’ should be allocated to other electricity (GPC 0922), and
 - ... ‘public transport services’ should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of transport and communication (GPC 12).
 - welfare services predominantly provided to ‘families and children’ should be allocated to *family and child welfare services* (GPC 0621)
 - welfare services predominantly provided to ‘the aged’ should be allocated to *welfare services for the aged* (GPC 0622)
 - welfare services predominantly provided to ‘people with a disability’ should be allocated to *welfare services for people with a disability* (GPC 0623)
 - State and Territory workplace regulation and compensation bodies (WorkCover), which should be allocated to *other labour and employment affairs* (GPC 1339)
 - welfare services for ‘homeless persons’ other than youth’ which should be allocated to *homeless persons other than youth* (GPC 0629.1).
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0690 Social security and welfare nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0690
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	17 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0690

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, inspection, support, operation, etc. of both social security and welfare affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding groups of major group 06, including administration costs that cannot be classified to either social security or welfare affairs.

Includes:

- outlays by departments, bureaux or program units which serve the social security and welfare system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets and conduct or support research into social security and welfare affairs and services; and, financial compensation to individuals or their families, who as victims of criminal activities suffered injury, illness or death.

Guide for use:

- Jurisdictions should allocate expenditure to the GPC subgroup that best describes the purpose of that expenditure.

GPC 07
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
AMENITIES

0711 Housing

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0711
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0711

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc of housing affairs and services.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘provision of housing for the general public and people with special needs’, ‘acquisition of land for dwelling construction’, ‘slum clearance’, ‘administration of rent controls and eligibility standards for public housing’, ‘conditional financial assistance for the construction of homes’, ‘rental subsidies and allowances’, ‘mortgage financing of homes for ex-service personnel and other low cost mortgage financing for home building or purchase’, ‘producing and disseminating information about housing’, and ‘applied research into and experimental development of housing standards and design’. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘residential institutions’ mainly providing living quarters classified to the appropriate sub-group of <i>welfare services</i> (GPC 062), ‘provision of accommodation to serving members of the defence forces’ classified to <i>defence</i> (GPC 0200), and ‘construction methods, materials or standards’ classified to <i>construction</i> (GPC 1130).
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Guide for use: **Home purchase and home ownership assistance (GPC+ 0711.1)**

- Grants and concessions designed to make home ownership achievable (typically to first home buyers). For example, the Victorian Government’s Regional Bonus and the Australian government First Home Owners Grant.
- Australian, state and territory government outlays on ‘home purchase assistance’ should be allocated to *housing* (GPC+ 0711.1).

Social housing (0711.2)

- *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. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government.
 - *Indigenous housing* — State owned housing targeted at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households and houses owned or leased and managed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
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community housing organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas — such as the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP).

- Australian, state and territory government outlays on 'public and community housing' should be allocated to *housing* (GPC+ 0711.2).
- Outlays on homeless persons' assistance should be allocated to *general family and youth support services* (GPC+ 0621.4), for youth services, or *welfare services nec* (GPC+ 0629.1), for all other services.

Rental market assistance (GPC+ 0711.3)

- Rent assistance to people in the private rental market (including state and territory provided bond loans, guarantees and assistance with rent payments and advance rent payments, relocation expenses and other one-off grants) and Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA). Private rental assistance may also be provided by community-based organisations funded by the state and territory governments, which are also responsible for tenancy legislation and regulation.
- Australian, state and territory government outlays on 'rental assistance' should be allocated to *housing* (GPC 0711.3).

Defence housing (GPC+ 0711.4)

- Includes outlays on housing for serving members of the Australian Defence Force and their families — such as Defence Housing Australia.
 - Excludes outlays on accommodation for serving members of the defence forces provided at defence installations (such as barracks), which should be allocated to *defence* (GPC 0200).
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0711.1 Home purchase and home ownership assistance

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 Mar 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0711 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0711.1

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc of housing affairs and services.
Includes outlays on:

- ‘conditional financial assistance for the construction of homes’ and ‘mortgage financing of homes for ex-service personnel and other low cost mortgage financing for home building or purchase’.

Guide for use: Includes outlays on:

- grants and concessions designed to make home ownership achievable (typically to first home buyers). For example, the Victorian Government’s Regional Bonus and the Australian government First Home Owners Grant.

0711.2 Social housing

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0711 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0711.2

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc of housing affairs and services.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘provision of housing for the general public and people with special needs’, ‘administration of rent controls and eligibility standards for public housing’. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘residential institutions’ mainly providing living quarters classified to the appropriate sub-group of <i>welfare services</i> (GPC 062).
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>public housing</i> (GPC+ 0711.2a) — dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation — provided to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians• <i>State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH)</i> (GPC+ 0711.2a) — 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.• <i>community housing</i> (GPC+ 0711.2b) — 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 — provided to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government• <i>Indigenous Community Housing</i> (GPC+ 0711.2b) — where government expenditure on Indigenous Community Housing can be separately identified, this should be defined as Indigenous Specific Expenditure <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• homeless persons’ assistance, which should be allocated to <i>homeless persons’ assistance for young people</i> (GPC+ 0621.4), for youth services, or <i>homeless persons’ assistance for people other than youth</i> (GPC+ 0629.1), for all other services.
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0711.3 Rental market assistance

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 Mar 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0711 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0711.3

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc of housing affairs and services.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• rent assistance to people in the private rental market (including costs associated with administering State and Territory bond loan schemes, guarantees and assistance with rent payments and advance rent payments, relocation expenses and other one-off grants) and Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA). Private rental assistance may also be provided by community-based organisations funded by the state and territory governments, which are also responsible for tenancy legislation and regulation.

0711.4 Defence housing

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — sub category		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 Mar 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0711 (part)
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0711.4

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc of housing affairs and services.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'provision of housing for the general public and people with special needs'.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• housing for serving members of the Australian Defence Force and their families — such as Defence Housing Australia. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• accommodation for serving members of the defence forces provided at defence installations (such as barracks), which should be allocated to <i>defence</i> (GPC 0200).

0712.0 Community development

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	0712, 0719
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0712.0

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended):

Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc of community development mainly concerned with the planning of new or rehabilitated communities with the aim of improving the quality of life.

Includes outlays on:

- ‘Aboriginal community development’ is classified to *community development* (GPC 0712), and ‘plan implementation’ (actual construction of housing, industrial buildings, streets, public utilities and cultural facilities) should be classified to the appropriate major group according to functional role
- ‘plans involving housing and industries’, ‘facilities for the health, education, culture and recreation of the community’, ‘schemes for financing construction’, ‘relocating existing populations’, ‘administrating zoning laws’, ‘regulations on land use’, ‘building standards other than standards covering housing’, ‘administrating concessions to decentralised industries’, ‘research into community development’ and ‘dissemination of information’.

Aboriginal communities are those which have a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and where tribal ways and traditional roles are maintained. They are usually remote from major service centres and include communities on Aboriginal land and within pastoral leases, reserves, town camps and transit camps.

Guide for use:

- Outlays on infrastructure and services provided in Aboriginal communities should be allocated to the relevant GPC category. Such as:
 - ... ‘electricity services’ should be allocated to *Aboriginal community electricity services* (GPC 0921)
 - ... ‘road transport’ should be allocated to *road transport* (GPC 121)
 - ... ‘water transport’ should be allocated to *Aboriginal community water transport services* (GPC 1221)
 - ... ‘air transport’ should be allocated to *air transport* (GPC 124)
 - ... ‘water supply’ should be allocated to *water supply* (GPC+ 0720.0)
 - ... ‘sanitation services’ should be allocated to *sanitation services and protection of the environment* (GPC+ 0730.0), and
 - ... ‘amenities’ should be allocated to *community amenities* (GPC+ 0790.0).
 - State and Territory government outlays on ‘Indigenous housing’ should be allocated to *Social housing* (GPC+ 0711.2).
 - Outlays on ‘water management’ should be allocated to *water*
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supply (GPC+ 0720.0).

- Outlays on 'tenancy administration' should be allocated to *social housing* (GPC+ 0711.2).
 - Outlays on homeless persons' assistance should be allocated to *homeless persons assistance for young people* (GPC+ 0621.4) for youth services, or *homeless persons assistance for people other than youth* (GPC 0629.1), for all other services.
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0720.0 Water supply

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 March 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0721, 0729
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0720.0

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition (amended):</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, regulation, research, support, etc of community water supply, including Aboriginal community water supply.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘assistance for the development, expansion or operation of water supply systems’, and ‘production and dissemination of information and research into the conservation, collection, purification and distribution of water’• ‘water services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities’ and ‘Aboriginal community water supply’ classified to <i>Aboriginal water supply</i> (GPC 0721)• industry support programs provided to the water industry. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘government activities in connection with irrigation systems’ classified to <i>agriculture</i> (GPC 1010)• Aboriginal communities are those which have a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and where tribal ways and traditional roles are maintained. They are usually remote from major service centres and include communities on Aboriginal land and within pastoral leases, reserves, town camps and transit camps.
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Guide for use:

Management and regulation, including supply

- Industry support programs provided to the water industry should be included.
- Outlays on water resource management should be included.
- Excludes Australian, State and Territory government outlays on water initiatives and catchment management, which should be allocated to *sanitation and protection of the environment* (GPC+ 0730.0).

Community service obligations (excluding household concessions)

- Includes outlays related to Community Service Obligations expenditure — other than expenditure for ‘price concessions to low income earners’ and ‘price concessions to people with special needs’.
 - Excludes outlays related to ‘price concessions to low income earners’, where eligibility includes an income test (such as for an Australian government concession card), which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *social security* (GPC 0610).
 - Excludes outlays related to ‘price concessions to people with
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special needs', where eligibility does not include an income test, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *welfare services* (GPC 062).

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0730.0 Sanitation services and protection of the environment

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 March 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0731, 0739
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0730.0

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended):

Outlays on administration, regulation, support, etc of 'household garbage collection and disposal services', 'other sanitary services', 'sewerage collection', 'sewerage treatment and disposal operations', 'urban stormwater drainage services', 'pollution abatement and control' and 'other environmental protection programs'.

Includes outlays on:

- 'Aboriginal community sanitation services', classified to *sanitation services and protection of the environment* (GPC+ 0730.0)
- 'development, expansion or operation of household garbage systems and other systems', 'trade and industrial waste disposal', 'cleaning of streets, gutters, foreshores and recreation areas', 'special rubbish clean-ups and anti-litter enforcement', 'disposal of radioactive wastes', 'deep mains town systems', 'effluent drainage systems', 'septic tank cleaning and inspection', 'nightsoil disposal including sanitary service', 'urban drainage systems and stormwater drains, including the linking or lining of creeks and the provision of open or deep draining systems', 'development and monitoring of standards covering pollution and air quality such as outlays on construction, development and operation of monitoring stations (e.g. stations to monitor noise levels near airports), and support of the development and use of anti-pollution devices', 'environmental protection programs such as the control and prevention of erosion of beaches and foreshores', 'flood mitigation in urban areas', 'research and experimental development into problems of pollution abatement and control and other environmental protection programs' and 'production and dissemination of information'.

Excludes outlays on:

- 'construction of drains associated with road works' classified to *road construction* (GPC 121), 'rural flood mitigation and agricultural drainage' classified to *agriculture* (GPC 1010) and 'pollution abatement and control' and 'other environmental protection programs' classified to the purpose which the industry serves.

Aboriginal communities are those which have a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and where tribal ways and traditional roles are maintained. They are usually remote from major service centres and include communities on Aboriginal land and within pastoral leases, reserves, town camps and transit camps.

Guide for use:

- Australian, State and Territory government outlays on water initiatives and catchment management should be allocated to *sanitation services and protection of the environment*
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(GPC+ 0730.0), not *water supply* (GPC+ 0720.0), and not
agriculture (GPC 1010).

0790.0 Community amenities

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	31 March 2011	<i>GPC code:</i>	0791, 0799
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0790.0

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended): Outlays on administration, provision, operation, etc of 'street lighting and other community amenities' that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups of major group GPC 07.

Includes outlays on:

- 'Aboriginal community amenities' classified to *community amenities* (GPC 0791)
- 'design, installation, operation, maintenance, upgrading and other aspects of street lighting' such as 'developing and monitoring street lighting standards', 'public conveniences', 'pedestrian shopping malls', 'drinking fountains', 'bus shelters' and 'cemeteries and crematoria'.

Excludes outlays on:

- 'public conveniences at recreational areas' classified to *recreational facilities and services nec* (GPC 0819).

Aboriginal communities are those which have a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and where tribal ways and traditional roles are maintained. They are usually remote from major service centres and include communities on Aboriginal land and within pastoral leases, reserves, town camps and transit camps.

Guide for use:

- Excludes Australian Government and State and Territory Government general purpose transfers to local governments. These should be allocated to *general purpose inter-government transactions* (GPC 1420).

GPC 08

RECREATION AND CULTURE

0811 National parks and wildlife

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0811
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0811

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, support, provision, operation, etc of 'national parks and wildlife services'.
Includes outlays on:

- 'aspects of the national estate' such as 'historic houses' and 'sites which are part of national parks and wildlife services'.

Guide for use:

- No additional guidelines recommended.

0819 Recreation facilities and services nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0819
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0819

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, regulation, support, provision, operation, etc of 'public halls and civic centres', swimming pools (both indoor and outdoor) and 'other recreational swimming areas' and 'other recreational facilities and services'.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">'multipurpose halls used for recreation and cultural pursuits', 'dressing sheds and diving platforms', 'football and cricket grounds', 'tennis courts', 'golf-links', 'indoor sporting complexes', 'recreational parks and gardens', 'playgrounds', 'barbecue areas', 'walking and cycling paths', 'sport fishing and hunting', 'racing and gaming commissions', 'lotteries commissions', 'national, regional or local team representation in sporting events', 'equipment, coaching, training and other items needed to field a team or player' and 'professional teams or individual competitors'. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">national parks and wildlife services classified to <i>national parks and wildlife</i> (GPC 0811), 'life saving, beach patrols and beach inspection' classified to <i>other public order and safety</i> (GPC 0390) and 'predominantly cultural facilities' such as 'zoological and botanical gardens' and 'aquariums' classified to <i>cultural facilities and services</i> (GPC 0820).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outlays on 'zoological gardens' should be allocated to <i>cultural facilities and services</i> (GPC 0820).Outlays 'on tourism' should be allocated to <i>tourism and area promotion</i> (GPC 1320).

0820 Cultural facilities and services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0820
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0820

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, support, provision, operation, etc of 'libraries open to the public', 'facilities and services for the creative and performing arts', 'museums which store and exhibit objects illustrating antiquities, natural history, etc', 'art galleries' and 'other cultural facilities and services'.

Includes outlays on:

- 'lending and reference libraries and book mobiles', 'provision of books', 'library archives', 'support of library research', 'theatres, concerts, stage productions and orchestras', 'support to individual artists, writers, designers, composers and others working in the arts', 'state museums and war museums', 'exhibition halls', 'monuments', 'historic houses and sites', 'zoological and botanical gardens', 'aquariums and arboreta', 'national, regional and local celebrations' and 'organisations engaged in promoting cultural activities'.

Excludes outlays on:

- 'cultural activities intended for distribution overseas' classified to *other general public services* (GPC 0190), 'production of cultural material intended for overseas broadcasting' classified to *broadcasting and film production* (GPC 0830) and 'aspects of the national estate, which are part of national parks and wildlife services' classified to *national parks and wildlife* (GPC 0811).

- Guide for use:*
- Outlays on 'historic houses' should be allocated to *national parks and wildlife* (GPC 0811).
 - Outlays on 'gaming and racing' should be allocated to *recreational facilities and services* (GPC 0819).
 - Outlays on 'recreational parks and gardens' should be allocated to *recreational facilities and services nec* (GPC 0819).
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0830 Broadcasting and film production

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — Unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0830
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0830

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, regulation, support, provision, operation, etc of 'broadcasting services and film production'.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'support for the construction or acquisition of facilities for television or radio broadcasting and for the production and presentation of broadcasting material', 'production of cultural material intended for overseas broadcasting', 'administering the collection of commercial radio and television licence fees' and 'support of film production'. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'support of cultural activities intended for distribution overseas' classified to <i>other general public services</i> (GPC 0190).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No additional guidelines recommended.

0890 Recreation and culture nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — Unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0890
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0890

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, support, provision, operation, etc of 'recreational and cultural affairs and services' that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups of major group GPC 08.

Guide for use:

- Allocating outlays on recreation and culture to *recreation and culture nec* (GPC 0890) should not be a default.

GPC 09

FUEL AND ENERGY

0911 Gas

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0911
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0911

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of gas affairs and services which concern natural gas, liquefied petroleum gases and refinery gases.

Includes outlays on:

- price control; research; dissemination of information; measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production; and, support in the form of advances, grants or subsidies.

Excludes outlays on:

- transportation of gas classified to the appropriate subgroup of GPC 12.

Guide for use:

Industry regulation and support

- Outlays on gas industry support programs provided predominantly to the retail gas industry should be allocated to *gas* (GPC 0911).
- Outlays on gas industry support programs not provided predominantly to the retail gas industry should be allocated to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390).
- Government expenditure that predominantly supports the 'gas mining industry' should be allocated to *gas* (GPC 0911).

Community service obligations (excluding household concessions)

- Includes government payments to gas retailers to compensate for community service obligations — other than expenditure for 'price concessions to low income earners' and 'price concessions to people with special needs'.
 - Excludes outlays related to 'price concessions to low income earners', where eligibility includes an income test (such as for an Australian government concession card), which should be allocated to *social security* (GPC 0610).
 - Excludes outlays related to 'price concessions to people with special needs', where eligibility does not include an income test, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *welfare services* (GPC 062).
 - Information on allocating price concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
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0919 Fuel affairs and services nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0919
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0919

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of fuel affairs and services other than gas. Other fuel affairs and services include coal, petroleum, nuclear affairs and alternative fuels such as alcohol, wood and wood wastes.

Includes outlays on:

- price control; research; dissemination of information; measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production; and, support in the form of advances, grants or subsidies.

Excludes outlays on:

- transportation of fuel other than gas classified to the appropriate subgroup of GPC 12.

Coal

Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of solid mineral fuel affairs and services which concern coal of all grades, lignite and peat irrespective of the method used in their extraction, as well as conversion of these fuels to other forms such as coke or gas.

Petroleum

Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of petroleum affairs and services which concern oil from wells or other sources such as shale.

Nuclear affairs

Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of nuclear affairs and services which cover extraction as well as processing of fissionable and fertile materials and manufacture of fuel elements.

Excludes outlays on Radioactive wastes classified to *other sanitation and protection of the environment nec* (GPC 0739).

Guide for use:

Industry regulation and support

- Outlays related to fuel industry support programs provided predominantly to the fuel industry should be categorised to fuel affairs and services nec (GPC 0919).
- Outlays related to fuel industry support programs not provided predominantly to the fuel industry should be categorised to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390).

Fuel subsidies for eligible businesses and/or households

- Government payments to subsidise the price of fuel for businesses and/or households should be categorised to *fuel affairs and services nec* (GPC 0919).
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0921 Aboriginal community electricity services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0921
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0921

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, operation, etc. of 'Aboriginal community electricity services'.
Aboriginal communities are those which have a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and where tribal ways and traditional roles are maintained. They are usually remote from major service centres and include communities on Aboriginal land and within pastoral leases, reserves, town camps and transit camps.

Guide for use: • No additional guidelines recommended.

0922 Other electricity

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0922
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0922

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of electricity affairs and services which concern conventional sources of electricity such as thermal, nuclear or hydro supplies, and nonconventional sources such as electricity from wind or solar heat.

Includes outlays on:

- price control; research, dissemination of information; measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production; support in the form of advances, grants or subsidies; and, support for the construction of dams and other works mainly designed to provide electricity.

Excludes outlays on:

- electricity services to aboriginal communities which are classified to *Aboriginal community electricity services* (GPC 0921).

Guide for use:

Industry regulation and support

- Outlays related to industry support programs provided predominantly to the electricity industry should be categorised to *other electricity* (GPC 0922).
- Outlays related to support programs not provided predominantly to the electricity industry should be categorised to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390).

Community service obligations (excluding household concessions)

- Includes outlays related to community service obligations expenditure — other than expenditure for 'price concessions to low income earners' and 'price concessions to people with special needs'.
 - Excludes outlays related to 'price concessions to low income earners', where eligibility includes an income test (such as for an Australian government concession card), which should be allocated to *social security* (GPC 0610).
 - Excludes outlays related to 'price concessions to people with special needs', where eligibility does not include an income test, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *welfare services* (GPC 062).
 - Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
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0929 Other energy

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0929
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0929

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of energy affairs and services other than electricity. This mainly concerns 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. Includes outlays on:

- Price control; research; dissemination of information; measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production; and, support in the form of advances, grants or subsidies.

Guide for use: **Industry regulation and support**

- Outlays related to industry support programs provided predominantly to the other energy industry should be categorised to *other energy* (GPC 0929).
- Outlays related to industry support programs not provided predominantly to the other energy industry should be categorised to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390).

0990 Fuel and energy nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	0990
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	0990

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, operation, etc. of fuel and energy affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding groups of GPC 09.

Includes outlays on:

- Measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production of both fuel and energy, for example, the National Energy Conservation Program.

Guide for use: **Industry regulation and support**

- Outlays related to industry support programs aimed at reducing consumption of both fuel and energy should be allocated to *fuel and energy nec* (GPC 0922).
- Outlays related to industry support programs provided to either the fuel or energy industry predominantly should be allocated to the relevant subgroup in either *fuel affairs and services* (GPC 091), or *electricity and other energy* (GPC 092).
- Outlays related to industry support programs not provided predominantly to the fuel and energy industry should be allocated to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390).

GPC 10
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
FISHING AND HUNTING

1010 Agriculture

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1010
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1010

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, regulation, support, operation etc of agricultural affairs. Agriculture includes agricultural land management; agricultural water resources management; agricultural support schemes; agricultural research and extension services; and, other agricultural affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Agricultural land management</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, management, etc of agricultural land in general. Includes outlays on: grants, subsidies and other assistance for agricultural land clearing; reclamation and control of soil erosion; land settlement schemes such as grants, interest subsidies and other assistance for farm acquisition; programs of rural debt reconstruction, farm rehabilitation and retraining displaced farmers; and, provision of veterinary and pest control services.• <i>Agricultural water resources management</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, planning, support, management, etc. of agricultural water resources. Includes outlays on: provision of land irrigation, rural drainage and flood mitigation systems; and, subsidies, grants and advances for such work.• <i>Agricultural support schemes</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, support, etc of agricultural affairs designed to stabilise or improve farm prices and farmers' incomes. Includes outlays on: price support and marketing schemes for unprocessed agricultural products; schemes to encourage or restrict output of particular products; and, subsidies to induce farmers to purchase and employ fertilisers, improved seeds and so forth.• <i>Agricultural research and extension services</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, support, operation etc of agricultural research and extension services. Includes research into: land conservation; reclamation and expansion; problems of land reform and settlement; fertiliser use and other means of improving output; veterinary medicine and animal husbandry; and, eradication or control of pests, vermin, plant diseases and other destructive agents. <p>Agricultural extension services mainly involve the dissemination of knowledge with the principal aim of increasing productivity, improving quality of products, conserving land and reducing labour or other costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Other agricultural affairs</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, support, operation etc of agricultural affairs not included above in <i>agriculture</i> (GPC 1010).
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes all outlays on administration, regulation, support, and
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operation for domestic agriculture.

- Includes financial assistance programs that are primarily directed toward farmers and the agricultural industry.
 - Any support to non-government organisations providing farm animal welfare services falls under this category.
 - Excludes Australian, state and territory government outlays on water initiatives and catchment management, which should be allocated to *other sanitation and protection of the environment* (GPC 0730.0), not *agriculture* (GPC 1010).
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1020 Forestry, fishing and hunting

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1020
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1020

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on 'administration', 'regulation', 'preservation', 'exploitation' and 'management' etc of forestry, fishing and hunting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Forestry</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, preservation, exploitation and management etc. of timber resources. Includes outlays on: 'efforts to conserve, extend or rationalise exploitation of forest resources'; 'field management, operation or support of re-forestation work'; 'pest and disease control activities'; 'forest fire fighting and fire prevention services'; 'research into all aspects of forest management and exploitation'; 'commercial forest operation'; 'extension services'; and, 'dissemination of information'.• <i>Fishing</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, preservation, exploitation and management, etc. of commercial fishing. Fishing covers freshwater, ocean and coastal fishing and fish farming. Includes outlays on: 'fish hatcheries, stocking or culling activities'; 'licensing of fishing'; 'research into fish management and related problems of this industry'; 'extension services'; and, 'dissemination of information'. Excludes outlays on sport fishing (classified to <i>recreational facilities and services nec</i> GPC 0819).• <i>Hunting</i> — outlays on administration, regulation, preservation, exploitation and management, etc of hunting. Hunting covers the taking of wildlife and animal propagation, protection and preservation. Includes outlays on: 'game preserves'; 'licensing of hunting'; 'research into wild animal management' and related problems of this industry; extension services; and, 'dissemination of information'. Excludes outlays on sport hunting (classified to <i>recreational facilities and services nec</i> GPC 0819).
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes outlays on the administration, regulation, preservation, exploitation, management and research for timber resources. Outlays on fire fighting and protection for bushland are to be reported here, and not under <i>fire protection services</i> (GPC 0312).• Includes outlays on the administration, regulation, preservation, exploitation, management and research etc of commercial fishing. Does not include sport fishing, which is allocated to <i>recreational facilities and services nec</i> (GPC 0819).• Includes outlays on the administration, regulation, preservation, exploitation, management and research etc. of hunting. Does not include sport hunting, which is allocated to <i>recreational facilities and services nec</i> (GPC 0819).
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GPC 11
MINING AND MINERAL
RESOURCES OTHER THAN
FUELS; MANUFACTURING;
AND CONSTRUCTION

1110 Mining and mineral resources, other than fuels

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1110
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1110

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, regulation, inspection, research, support, operation, etc. of activities relating to prospecting, mining and mineral resources development. In addition to metal bearing minerals, these activities cover sand, clay and stone, chemical and fertiliser minerals, salt, gemstones, asbestos and gypsum.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outlays on advances and bounties to foster mineral developments and production. <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outlays on all activities relating to mineral fuels allocated to major group GPC 09.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industry support programs not provided exclusively to the mining industry should be allocated to <i>other economic affairs nec</i> (GPC 1390).

1120 Manufacturing

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1120
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1120

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, support, regulation, inspection, promotion, operation, etc. of manufacturing activities and research into manufacturing methods, materials and industrial management.

Includes:

- outlays on marketing schemes, etc. for processed primary products such as meat, timber, dried fruits and packaged fish; factory inspection; protection of consumers against dangerous products; the book bounty; payments supporting industrial research and development and export marketing; and, maintaining liaison with manufacturers' associations and other organisations interested in manufacturing affairs and services.

Excludes:

- outlays on manufacturing relating to the production of fuel and energy, for example, petroleum and gas refineries, coal processing or nuclear fuel industries allocated to major group GPC 09.

Guide for use:

- Industry support programs not provided exclusively to the manufacturing industry should be allocated to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390)

1130 Construction

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1130
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1130

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, planning, support, regulation, inspection, research, promotion, etc. of the building and construction industry.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outlays on inspections enforcing building standards; and, research into construction methods, materials and productivity affecting construction. <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outlays on specific building and construction projects such as dwellings, factories, roads, mines, farm buildings and so forth allocated to the appropriate purpose category.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industry support programs not provided exclusively to the construction industry should be allocated to <i>other economic affairs nec</i> (GPC 1390).

GPC 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

121 Road transport

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	121
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	121

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition (amended):

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.

Includes outlays on:

- departments, bureaux or program units planning, designing, constructing, extending and improving roads and highways and associated structures such as bridges, tunnels, traffic lights and bus terminals; supervising, licensing or regulating such work; research into road design, construction methods or materials relating to specific projects; dissemination of information on road construction affairs; departments, bureaux or program units that maintain roads and highways and associated structures such as bridges, tunnels, traffic lights and bus terminals, and supervising, licensing or regulating such work; research on specific maintenance related projects; parking attendants and inspectors; construction and operation of parking facilities; research into the design and efficiency of parking facilities; all road plant purchases; road safety; vehicle registration and driver licensing; vehicle safety inspection; size and load specifications; tariffs and passenger fares; granting of franchises and frequency of operations; subsidies, grants or advances to public non-financial corporations and private sector system operators; and general administration, planning, research, dissemination of information not directly related to construction, maintenance and parking.

Excludes outlays on:

- reimbursement of public non-financial corporations and private sector bus operators for concessional fares offered to students classified to GPC 0441 or 0449. Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
- traffic control involving direct action by police classified to GPC 0311;
- street cleaning classified to GPC 0730.0;
- street lighting classified to GPC 0790.0;
- regulation and monitoring of pollution arising from motor vehicle operation classified to GPC 0730.0;
- grants, advances, subsidies, etc. to motor vehicle manufacturers classified to GPC 1120; and,
- integrated urban transit systems where separate road transport

data are not available classified to GPC 1281.

Guide for use:

- Expenditure on road transport for the 2012 Report was disaggregated into *Aboriginal community road transport services* (GPC 1211); *road maintenance* (GPC 1212); *road rehabilitation* (GPC 1213); *road construction* (GPC 1214) and *road transport nec* (GPC 1219). The more detailed disaggregation is not required for the 2014 Report and expenditure only needs to be reported at the three digit level *road transport* (121)
 - Excludes transactions related to the purchase or construction of capital assets (that is, capital expenditure) — for example the construction of new highways, roads or bridges.
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1221 Aboriginal community water transport services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1221
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1221

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, construction, regulation, operation etc. of water transport facilities, affairs and services in Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal communities are those which have a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and where tribal ways and traditional roles are maintained. They are usually remote from major service centres and include communities on Aboriginal land and within pastoral leases, reserves, town camps and transit camps.

Guide for use:

- No additional guidelines recommended.

1222 Urban water transport services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1222
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1222

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, construction, regulation, operation, etc. of passenger and freight water transport facilities, affairs and services in urban areas.

Guide for use: Includes outlays on:

- urban water transport services, as well as any outlays on regulation of non-government water utility providers for water transport services.

Excludes:

- outlays to subsidise urban water transport providers for transport concession fares, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *transportation of students* (GPC 044) or *social security and welfare* (GPC 06). Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).

1223 Non-urban water transport services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1223
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1223

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, construction, regulation, operation, etc. of passenger and freight water transport facilities, affairs and services in urban areas.

Guide for use: Includes outlays on:

- non-urban water transport services, as well as any outlays on regulation of non-government water utility providers for water transport services.

Excludes

- outlays to subsidise urban rail transport providers for transport concession fares, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *transportation of students* (GPC 044) or *social security and welfare* (GPC 06). Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).

1231 Urban rail transport services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1231
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1231

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, construction, regulation, operation, etc. of 'urban passenger and freight rail transport facilities, affairs and services'.

Guide for use:

Includes:

- outlays to subsidise urban rail transport providers for adapting to new industry standards or environmental initiatives
- all rail transport services — passenger or freight — are to be allocated to this GPC.

Excludes:

- transactions related to the purchase or construction of capital assets (that is, capital expenditure)
- outlays to subsidise urban rail transport providers for transport concession fares, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *transportation of students* (GPC 044) or *social security and welfare* (GPC 06). Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).

1232 Non-urban rail transport freight services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1232
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1232

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, construction, regulation, operation, etc. of 'non-urban rail transport freight facilities, affairs and services'.

Guide for use:

Includes:

- all government outlays on non-urban rail freight services, as well as outlays on infrastructure (such as rail tracks) that are used primarily for the purpose of commodity freight
- outlays to subsidise non-urban rail transport freight providers for adapting to new industry standards or environmental initiatives.

Excludes:

- transactions related to the purchase or construction of capital assets (that is, capital expenditure).
-

1233 Non-urban rail transport passenger services

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1233
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1233

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, planning, construction, regulation, operation, etc. of 'non-urban rail transport passenger facilities, affairs and services'.

Guide for use: Excludes:

- transactions related to the purchase or construction of capital assets (that is, capital expenditure)
- outlays to subsidise non-urban rail transport providers for transport concession fares, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *transportation of students* (GPC 044) or *social security and welfare* (GPC 06). Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).

124 Air transport

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>GPC code:</i>	124
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	124

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, construction, planning, support, operations, etc. of air transport facilities, air traffic control, passenger and freight services and controls on aircraft operation.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• planning, designing, constructing, extending or improving airports,• runways, terminals, hangars, air navigation aids and the supervision,• licensing and regulating of such work; research into the design, construction, etc. of air transport facilities; tariff and passenger fares, passenger safety, registration, licensing and inspection of aircraft, pilots and crews including ground crews and allocation of routes; subsidies, grants or advances to public non-financial corporations and private sector system operators; and research and dissemination of information on air transport affairs and services. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• establishment and regulation of pollution standards classified to GPC 0730;• grants, advances and subsidies to aircraft manufacturers classified to GPC 1120.
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<i>Guide for use:</i>	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• any government outlays for programs that enable remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to access essential goods and services. <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outlays on air transport for health affairs, which should be allocated to <i>patient transport</i> (GPC 0542)• outlays on air mail services conducted by Australia Post under the Remote Air Services Subsidy Scheme, which should be allocated to <i>communications</i> (GPC 1290).• transactions related to the purchase or construction of capital assets (that is, capital expenditure) <p>Expenditure on air transport for the 2012 Report was disaggregated into <i>Aboriginal community air transport services</i> (GPC 1241) and <i>other air transport services</i> (GPC 1249). The more detailed disaggregation is not required for the 2014 Report and expenditure only needs to be reported at the three digit level <i>air transport</i> (124)</p>
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1250 Pipelines

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1250
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1250

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, construction, operation, etc. of pipelines. Includes outlays on: 'designing', 'constructing', 'extending', 'improving' and 'maintaining' pipelines and associated structures such as pumping stations, used for the transportation of petroleum, natural gas, etc., and, 'supervising, licensing or regulating' such work.

Includes outlays on:

- 'registration, licensing and inspection of equipment', 'safety standards', 'operator skills and training', 'granting of franchises and tariffs, subsidies, grants or advances to public trading enterprises and private sector system operators', 'provision of equipment', and 'research and provision of information on pipeline transport affairs services'.

Guide for use:

Includes:

- outlays on pipelines for the transportation of resources and other supporting purposes for commercial purposes.

Excludes:

- any activities involving the transportation of resources for the purpose of domestic household utilities.
-

1281 Multi-mode urban transport

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1281
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1281

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, support, regulation, operation etc. of public transport systems where road, rail and ferry transport outlays cannot be separated. Includes outlays on: 'registration, licensing and inspection of equipment', 'safety standards and tariffs', 'subsidies, grants or advances to public trading enterprises', and 'research and dissemination of information on multi-mode urban transit systems'.

Excludes:

- outlays that can be allocated to a specific transport mode.

Urban areas in each state include the capital city and the commuter population areas for the capital city. Non-urban areas in each state are residual to the urban areas. Data on transport services are sourced from the financial statements of transport authorities which usually specialise in providing either wholly/predominantly urban or wholly/predominantly non-urban services. Depending on the areas serviced by these authorities, some overlap between the urban/non-urban distinctions may be unavoidable.

Guide for use:

Includes:

- all government outlays on public transportation networks and multi-mode systems
- any outlays on travel concessions which are not allocated elsewhere to *transportation of non-urban school students* (GPC 0441).

Excludes:

- outlays to subsidise multi-mode urban transport providers for transport concession fares, which should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of *transportation of students* (GPC 044) or *social security and welfare* (GPC 06). Information on allocating concessions to GPC and GPC+ categories is included in the frequently asked questions section at the end of this manual (chapter 5).
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1289 Other transport nec

Definition source and status

Definition source: ABS *Government Purpose Classification 2006* — unmodified

Definition last revised: 11 Dec 2009 *GPC code:* 1289

Definition last checked: 25 June 2013 *IER code:* 1289

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, support, operation etc. of transport affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups in major group GPC 12.

Guide for use: Includes:

- outlays residual to those allocated as either road, rail, or air transport services, or that cannot be categorised to another GPC
- any government outlays on alternative transport modes.

1290 Communications

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1290
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1290

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, provision, construction, regulation, operation, etc. of 'communication affairs and services including postal, telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless communication systems and communication satellites'. Includes outlays on: 'planning, designing, constructing, extending and improving communication systems', 'development and administration of regulations', 'assignment of frequencies', 'specification of markets to be served', and 'setting of tariffs'.

Includes outlays on:

- 'research into communication equipment and technology', 'information dissemination services', and 'grants, advances and subsidies for communication equipment and services'.

Excludes outlays on:

- radio and television broadcasting systems allocated to GPC 0830; and, water or air navigation aids allocated to GPC 122 and GPC 124 respectively.

Guide for use: Includes:

- all government outlays on the communications sectors, including telephone and postal services, and broadband technologies
- any grants to community broadcasting associations and communications research initiatives.

GPC 13

OTHER ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

1310 Storage, saleyards and markets

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1310
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1310

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, planning, licensing, support, regulation, inspection, construction, maintenance, operation etc. of 'storage and warehousing'.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'grants or other assistance for the provision or operation of storage facilities', such as grain elevators, bulk sugar terminals, wool stores, and government bonded warehouses; and, 'development and monitoring of storage and warehousing regulations'. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• development and monitoring of regulations concerning sales practices, labelling of packaged food and other goods intended for household consumption classified to <i>other economic affairs nec</i> (GPC 1390). <p>Outlays on administration, planning, licensing, support, regulation, inspection, construction, operation etc. of yards and markets where sales of rural produce, livestock and other goods are conducted.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'fish markets', 'produce markets' and 'saleyards'. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• development and monitoring of regulations concerning sales practices, labelling of packaged food and other goods intended for household consumption classified to <i>other economic affairs</i> (GPC 1390).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exclude outlays on regulatory activities that relate to occupational health and safety issues, which should be allocated to <i>other labour and employment affairs</i> (GPC 1339) or <i>public health services</i> (GPC 0550).• Excludes grants to the rural sector that should be allocated as financial assistance under <i>agriculture</i> (GPC 1010).

1320 Tourism and area promotion

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1320
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1320

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, regulation, planning, development, research, support, operation etc. of tourism and area promotion to attract tourists. Also covers local government promotion to attract development.

Includes outlays on:

- ‘tourist bureaux’ both in Australia and overseas, ‘information offices’, ‘caravan parks and caravan areas’, and ‘liaison activities with transportation establishments, the hotel and restaurant industry and other industries benefiting from the presence of tourists’.

Excludes outlays on:

- national parks and wildlife services classified to GPC 0811.

Guide for use:

- Includes outlays on industry organisations that aim to promote local tourism, as well as outlays on liaison between government and industries that support the tourism sector (such as hospitality, travel etc.).

1331 Vocational training

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1331
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1331

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, support, regulation, research, etc. of 'training programs' such as 'apprenticeship schemes' designed to facilitate entry into the workforce of people currently not employed or in need of retraining.

Excludes outlays on:

- training programs provided by TAFE institutions classified to GPC 0422.

Guide for use:

- Includes all outlays by state and territory vocational training authorities, plus Australian government outlays on the administration and operation of vocational training programs such as Australian apprenticeships.
 - Also includes government outlays on support for registered training or group training organisations.
 - Excludes expenditure on 'TAFE vocational training', which is allocated to *technical and further education* (GPC 0422).
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1339 Other labour and employment affairs

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1339
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1339

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays on administration, support, regulation, research, etc. of other labour and employment affairs.

Includes outlays on:

- ‘regulation of working conditions’, ‘conciliation and arbitration’, ‘operation of employment offices’, ‘schemes to promote employment’, such as unemployment relief grants through NEAT, CYSS, YESS and other similar schemes that cannot be allocated to specific industries, ‘anti-discrimination programs’, and other programs in which general labour affairs is the chief component.

Excludes outlays on:

- vocational training classified to *vocational training* (GPC 1331) and ‘labour and employment affairs of a particular industry classified to the purpose which the industry serves’.

Guide for use:

- Includes all programs and grants that encourage employment participation that are not elsewhere classified as ‘unemployment benefits’ under *social security* (GPC 1610).
- Labour and employment affairs can relate to the following group of activities:
 - ... *industrial relations* (GPC 1339a) — regulation in the areas of occupational health and safety, anti-discrimination advocacy services, worker’s compensation, trading hours, payments for work on public holidays and long service leave. These activities are conducted by workplace relations bodies such as the Fair Work Commission
 - ... *immigration* (GPC 1339b) — outlays related to economic migration, which seek to address existing and emerging skill shortages.
 - ... *employment assistance* (GPC 1339c) — services and programs that encourage and assist jobseekers to prepare for and take up work. For example, employment assistance services provided by Job Services Australia
- Excludes export promotion and marketing schemes:
 - ... export promotion and marketing programs provided predominantly to one industry should be allocated to the industry they serve
 - ... general export promotion and marketing programs should be allocated to *other economic affairs nec* (GPC 1390).

1390 Other economic affairs nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1390
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1390

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, regulation, promotion, research, operation, etc. of 'distributive trades':</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'consumer interest and protection affairs', 'licensing, sales practices, labelling of packaged food and other goods intended for household consumption', 'regulation of weights and measures, including metric conversion', 'price control and rationing schemes operating through retailers or wholesalers', 'wholesale or retail shop inspection'; and all services relating to distributive trade affairs and services nec. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• affairs related to storage and warehousing classified to GPC 1310; and, price control and rationing schemes which can be identified with a specific industry subgroup (e.g. petroleum and gas classified to GPC 091). <p>Outlays relating to the hotel industry:</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'licensing', 'liquor control commissions', and all hotel and restaurant affairs nec. <p>Outlays on administration, regulation, promotion, support, research, operation, etc. of general economic and commercial services.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'economic and commercial matters which cannot be allocated to a functional subgroup such as general regulation of monopolies and other restraints on trade and market entry and foreign commercial affairs', 'weather bureaux', 'patent offices', and 'survey institutions'. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• economic and commercial services classified to a particular industry. <p>Includes outlays relating to other economic affairs and services nec.</p>
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes any government outlays on administration, regulation, promotion, research, operation and licensing activities on 'economic affairs' that cannot be allocated to another GPC.• Alternatively, if these activities cannot be allocated to a category within <i>other economic affairs</i> (GPC 13) they may be allocated to the industry they serve.

GPC 14

OTHER PURPOSES

1410 Public debt transactions

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS Government Purpose Classification 2006 — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1410
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1410

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on underwriting and floating of government loans and interest payments, including interest on government securities or under special credit arrangements with other countries.</p> <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• administrative costs of public debt management classified to <i>other general public services</i> (GPC 0190).
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes government outlays on nominal superannuation interest expense.

1420 General purpose inter-government transactions

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1420
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1420

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Grants, advances or other inter-government transactions that cannot be allocated to purpose.

- Guide for use:*
- Australian government general purpose transfers to state and territory governments (for example payments of GST revenues grants) should be allocated to *general purpose inter-government transactions* (GPC 1420).
 - Australian government general purpose transfers to local governments should be allocated to *general purpose inter-government transactions* (GPC 1420).
 - State and territory government general purpose transfers to local governments should be allocated to *general purpose inter-government transactions* (GPC 1420).
 - Inter government transfers to that are tied to specific purposes (for example Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs), National Partnership payments) should be classified to the relevant GPC subgroup.
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1430 Natural disaster relief

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1430
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1430

Definition and guide for use

<i>GPC definition:</i>	<p>Outlays on administration, planning, support, provision, etc. of programs concerned with the immediate relief of victims of drought, fires, floods, cyclones and other natural disasters, and with the initial restoration of community services and facilities.</p> <p>Includes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• food, materials, equipment, etc. used in connection with natural disasters. <p>Excludes outlays on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• maintenance of state emergency services, such as through local government contributions, classified to GPC 0390; state emergency service operations that cannot be allocated to natural disaster relief classified to GPC 0390 or GPC 0629; relief of victims of man-made disasters classified to GPC 0629; reconstruction activities following man-made disasters classified to purpose; and, long term reconstruction and relief activities following natural disasters classified to purpose.
<i>Guide for use:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excludes outlays for natural disaster relief outside Australia, which should be classified to <i>other general public services</i> (GPC 0190).

1490 Other purposes nec

Definition source and status

<i>Definition source:</i>	ABS <i>Government Purpose Classification 2006</i> — unmodified		
<i>Definition last revised:</i>	11 Dec 2009	<i>GPC code:</i>	1490
<i>Definition last checked:</i>	25 June 2013	<i>IER code:</i>	1490

Definition and guide for use

GPC definition: Outlays that cannot be assigned to one of the major groups GPC 01 to GPC 13 and the preceding sub-groups of GPC 14.
Includes transactions relating to plant and equipment which cannot be classified to specific purposes and residual items (such as the cost of works on private land, purchases of land and buildings, the rent of premises, works depots and engineering and employment overheads) that cannot be classified to purpose.

Guide for use:

- Jurisdictions should allocate expenditure to the GPC subgroup that best describes the purpose of that expenditure.

5 Frequently asked questions

Six sets of frequently asked questions (FAQs) have been included in the 2014 version of this 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 four of these sets of frequently asked questions on:

1. Purpose and use of the IER data collection
4. Appropriate use of cost differentials
5. Allocating household concessions
6. Classifying child protection and general family services.

Although this chapter contains only four of the six sets of FAQs, the numbering has been retained to match the numbering in a standalone FAQ document used by data providers. The remaining two FAQs (numbers 2 and 3) are in chapter 3 (section 3.3).

1. Purpose and use of the IER data collection

What is the purpose of the data collection?

Data are collected for use in the Indigenous Expenditure Report (IER). The IER presents nationally comparable information on government expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. It contributes to governments' understanding of the levels and patterns of expenditure on services that relate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and provides policy makers with an additional tool for targeting policies to Close the Gap in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander disadvantage.

The IER was commissioned by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in December 2007 and two editions have been produced: the 2010 IER (released on 28 February 2011) and the 2012 IER (released on 4 September 2012). The next report in this series will be published in late 2014, based on 2012-13 actual expenditure.

Who uses the raw data?

The Australian, State and Territory Governments provide data through their nominated data coordinator to the Secretariat for the Review of Government Service Provision. The Secretariat transforms these data into nationally comparable estimates of government expenditure, which are then published in the IER.

Not all expenditure data items provided by jurisdictions are published, but they are necessary to enable more accurate modelling and matching of expenditure to service use. Data are collected for 250 GPC/GPC+ expenditure categories for the Australian Government and 190 categories for State and Territory Governments, of which about 140 expenditure categories are published.

The raw data submitted to the Secretariat are not provided to any other party. The Secretariat provides transformed data to each jurisdiction for their review, before it is collated and shared with other jurisdictions.

4. 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 Indigenous 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-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.

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.

Refer to Section 5 in the Service Use Measures Manual for more information on these methods.

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 Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure. Cost differentials are collected for each GPC expenditure category and then applied to mainstream expenditure in estimating the Indigenous 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 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.

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- 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-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 people 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 people 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 Indigenous 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.

Where can I find more information?

Refer to chapter 5 in the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.

5. Allocating household concessions

What are household concessions?

Concession expenditure refers to government expenditure on price subsidies for goods and services that various public and private service providers provide directly to individuals and households. In the IER, household concessions are considered *a benefit to households in the form of goods and services* and included in government expenditure. The Australian Government provides concessions to eligible households and individuals, including medical and pharmaceutical benefits, and housing rental subsidies. State and Territory governments provide concessions to people for a number of services, including:

- *transport*: motor vehicle registration, public transport fares and patient travel.
- *utilities*: rate subsidies, water subsidies, reduced electricity and gas charges (such as medical cooling)
- *education*: text book and resource allowances.

Household concession expenditure should be included in the IER and allocated to an appropriate GPC category.

Who is eligible for household concessions?

Individuals or households may be eligible for a concession if they meet certain criteria. For the IER, eligibility for concessions may be based on income or other criteria:

- eligibility is based on income or means testing (an income test is used to determine eligibility). For example:
 - Australian Government Health Care Card (eligibility is based on a person's/household's income)
 - Pensioner Concession Card (eligibility is based on receipt of certain government payments, usually means tested)
- eligibility is based on criteria other than income, such as age, disability, or special need. For example:
 - Senior's Cards issued by State and Territory Governments (eligibility is primarily based on age)

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- Commonwealth Senior’s Health Card (eligibility is based on age and income)
 - concessions based on a person’s disability (such as blindness)
 - student concessions
 - child concessions (based on age).

What does eligibility have to do with allocating concession expenditure?

Knowing the basis for a concession’s eligibility is important for the IER because it helps determine where concession expenditure should be allocated [social security GPC codes for income-tested concessions or welfare GPC codes for non-income tested concessions]. Guidance on allocating types of concession expenditure is included in the FAQs below.

Where do I allocate expenditure on income-tested concessions?

If eligibility for a concession is **primarily based on income**, government concession expenditure should be allocated to an appropriate subcategory of *GPC 0610 Social security*. For example:

- Concessions for elderly Centrelink Health Care or Pension Card holders —expenditure should be allocated to *GPC 0610.3 Social security — assistance to the aged*. In this example, although card holders may also qualify for an age related concession, eligibility is primarily based on the person’s income, so it is allocated to a Social Security category rather than Welfare (GPC 0622 Welfare services for the aged).
- Concessions for Centrelink Health Care or Pension Card holders with a disability — concession expenditure should be allocated to *GPC 0610.2 Social security — assistance to people with a disability*. In this case, it is evidence of income, not disability, that determines eligibility.
- Telephone rental, postal, rate and transport concessions (except for student transport concessions) provided to Health Care card holders should be allocated to the appropriate subcategory of *GPC 0610 Social security (GPC 0610.1–0610.8)*:
 - *0610.1 assistance to veterans and dependants*: includes concessions offered to veterans (and their dependants) who have served in the Australian Defence Force. Assistance to veterans does not always have an income test, but relevant concessions should be included here
 - *0610.2 assistance to people with a disability*
 - *0610.3 assistance to the aged*
 - *0610.4 assistance to the unemployed*
 - *0610.5 assistance to families and children*

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- 0610.6 *concessions and allowances to low-income earners*: includes price concessions to low income earners, where eligibility includes an income test, such as telephone rental, postal concessions, rate concessions and transport concessions (except for student transport concessions which are allocated to GPC 0441, 0449.1 or 0449.2). It excludes price concessions to people with special needs, where eligibility does not include an income test (allocate these to the appropriate subcategory of Welfare services GPC 0621–0629); and community service obligations (CSOs) other than price concessions (allocate to appropriate industry GPC).
 - 0610.7 *assistance to widows, deserted wives, divorcees, and orphans*
 - 0610.8 *assistance to the vulnerable and people in special circumstances*: covers short-term or one-off financial assistance to help people who have experienced severe financial need due to circumstances outside their control such as domestic violence and natural disaster.

Where do I allocate expenditure on non-income based concessions?

If primary eligibility for a concession is **not based on income**, government concession expenditure should be allocated to an appropriate subcategory of *GPC 062 Welfare services*. For example:

- Transport concessions for Senior’s Card holders — allocate concession expenditure to GPC 0622 *Welfare services for the aged*. This is because it is evidence of age, not income, that determines eligibility for the concession.
- Material assistance concessions for people with a disability (not means tested) — allocate concession expenditure to GPC 0623 *Welfare services for people with a disability*. In this case, evidence of a disability, not income, determines eligibility for the concession.

What if I don’t know the characteristics of concession recipients?

Income-based concessions

If it is known that concessions were provided to people or households because of their (low) income, government concession expenditure should be allocated to a subcategory of *GPC 0610 Social security* (GPC 0610.1–0610.8).

If the characteristics of concession recipients are unknown (other than that they qualified for a concession based on their income) and it is not possible to allocate expenditure to a subcategory, government concession expenditure should be allocated to GPC 0610. This

means that the total expenditure at the 4 digit level (GPC 0610) will exceed the sum of the 5 digit subcategories (GPC 0610.1–0610.8), and a validation issue will arise. This can be handled by including explanatory information in the collection sheet, or in an accompanying document (please ensure the explanation includes clear references to the GPC codes affected).

Non income-based concessions

If it is known that concessions were provided to people or households for reasons other than income (for example, age or disability), government concession expenditure should be allocated to the appropriate subcategory of *Welfare* (GPC 0621–0629).

If the characteristics of concession recipients are unknown (other than that they were eligible for the concession by meeting non-income criteria) and it is not possible to allocate expenditure to a specific welfare subcategory under GPC 062, expenditure can be allocated to GPC 0629.2 *Other welfare services nec.*

Student transport concessions

Student transport concessions should be allocated to GPC 0441 *Transportation of non-urban school students*, GPC 0449.1 *Urban transportation of school students*, or GPC 0449.2 *Urban transportation of tertiary students*.

If it is not known if concession eligibility is income or non-income based

Sometimes you may not know on what basis recipients are eligible for concessions. For example, users of concession transport tickets may have to carry a concession card but there may be no record of what type of concession card was used to obtain the concession. Similarly, utilities may require customers to provide evidence of their concession card to access concessional prices but may not keep data on different types of concessions.

Health care cards and pensioner concession cards may not state why the person has been issued with the card. However, most health care cards and pensioner concession cards are means tested. Therefore, if eligibility for a concession is solely or mostly on the basis of one of these cards, the concession expenditure should be allocated to GPC 0610 *Social security* (and accompanied by explanatory notes).

If eligibility for a concession is solely or mostly based on a non-income-tested card, such as a Seniors Card, it should be allocated to GPC 0622 *Welfare services for the aged*. If eligibility is solely or mostly based on another non-income- tested card, it should be

allocated to GPC 0629.2 *Other welfare services nec* (and accompanied by explanatory notes).

Some concessions may be provided to people holding multiple concession cards, meaning they are eligible for a concession on multiple grounds. For example, a Senior's card holder receives an Aged Pension and is eligible for a public transport concession based on their age and income.

In other cases, concessions may be granted to a range of different concession card holders, meaning that eligibility requirements are broad. If eligibility for concessions is thought to be a mix of income-tested and non-income-tested eligibility, the expenditure should be allocated appropriately between GPC 0610 *Social security* and GPC 0629.2 *Other welfare services nec* using expert judgment (with explanatory notes about how the allocation was done).

Where do I allocate expenditure on housing concessions?

Rental subsidies: Governments provide housing rental subsidies to people in need. Expenditure on rental subsidies should be allocated to GPC 0711.3 *Rental market assistance* (part of) 0711 *Housing*).

Home purchase assistance concessions: Governments provide concessions to people to purchase housing. Grants and concessions designed to make home ownership achievable, typically to first home buyers, should be allocated to GPC 0711.1 *Housing: Home purchase and home ownership assistance*. For example, the Victorian Government's Regional Bonus and the Australian Government First Home Owner Grant.

Where do I allocate expenditure on health concessions?

Medical concessions to households and individuals include pharmaceutical subsidies, such as those provided through the Australian Government Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme (PBS) and Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme (RPBS). These should be allocated to the relevant subcategory of GPC 0560 pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances:

- 0560.1 *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — benefit-paid pharmaceuticals* (PBS and RPBS is allocated here)
- 0560.2 *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — other medications*
- 0560.2 *pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances — aids and appliances*

PBS and RPBS expenditure is Australian Government expenditure and should not be included in State and Territory Government expenditure. See pages 119–123 of the Expenditure Data Manual for more information.

State and Territory Government health concessions include patient travel, dental, and spectacle supplies.

Where do I allocate expenditure on transport concessions?

Transport concessions include motor vehicle registration concessions, railway fare concessions, public transport fare concessions and patient travel.

- *Student transport concessions*: expenditure on concessions relating to transporting students, including reimbursement of public trading enterprises and private sector bus, train, tram and ferry operators for concessional fares offered to these students, should be allocated to either:
 - GPC 0441 *Transportation of non-urban school students*
 - GPC 0449.1 *Urban transportation of school students*
 - GPC 0449.2 *Urban transportation of tertiary students*.

These concessions are considered educational expenditure and should not be allocated to transport and communication (GPC 12) or social security and welfare (GPC 06).

- *Transport concessions for low income people*: allocate concession expenditure to GPC 0610.6 *Social Security – concessions and allowances to low-income people*.
- Expenditure to subsidise transport providers for transport concession fares should NOT be allocated to transport and communications (GPC 12). Expenditure should instead be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of transportation of students (GPC 0441, 0449.1, 0449.2) or social security and welfare (GPC 0610.1–0610.8, 0622, 0623).
 - Do NOT allocate urban water transport concession fares to GPC 1222 *Urban water transport services*
 - Do NOT allocate urban rail transport concession fares to GPC 1231 *Urban rail transport services*
 - Do NOT allocate non-urban rail transport concession fares to GPC 1233 *Non-urban rail transport passenger services*.
 - Do NOT allocate concession fares for public transport systems to GPC 1281 *Multi-mode urban transport*.

Expenditure on multi-modal travel concessions, other than to subsidise urban transport providers for transport concession fares, that is not already allocated to transportation of students (GPC 0441, 0449.1, 0449.2) or social security and welfare (GPC 0610.6, 0610.7, 0610.8, 0622, 0623) can be included in GPC 1281 *Multi-mode urban transport*. This category may be used if there is no information available about the characteristics of those who are travelling on concession fares (that is, no distinction is possible between concession travellers whose eligibility is based on income-tested social

security (GPC 0610), non-income welfare (GPC 0622, 0623) or being a student (GPC 0441, 0449)).

Where do I allocate expenditure on utility concessions?

Governments can offer concessions to households by way of reduced utility charges. Examples of utility concessions in Australia are: electricity rebate schemes, Medical Cooling and Heating scheme (Queensland), Reticulated natural gas rebate scheme (Queensland), Home energy emergency assistance scheme (Queensland).

- **Water, gas and electricity price concessions** for low income earners should be allocated to the appropriate subcategory of GPC 0610 *Social security* (GPC 0610.1–0610.8). Water, gas and electricity price concessions to people with special needs (non-income tested) should be allocated to the appropriate subcategory of *Welfare* (GPC 0621–0629).
- **Water concessions** — CSOs other than price concessions, should be allocated to GPC 0720.0 *Water Supply*.
- **Gas concessions** — CSOs other than price concessions, should be allocated to GPC 0911 *Gas*.
- **Electricity concessions** — CSOs other than price concessions, should be allocated to GPC 0922 *Other electricity*.

If you do not have information about the characteristics of the concession card holder (e.g. aged, disability), refer to the FAQ ‘What if I don’t know the characteristics of concession recipients?’

Where do I allocate expenditure on Community Service Obligations?

Governments make use of CSOs to ensure services are delivered to specific groups of people who may not otherwise access or be able to afford the service if the CSO was not in effect. Governments may reimburse service providers for the cost of meeting CSOs. There are several forms of CSOs, including:

- providing price concessions to ensure particular groups of people can access services
- providing industry assistance, such as subsidising services from private companies which are not otherwise commercially justifiable
- losses incurred by government or private enterprises as a result of a government directive for the provision of a service at a uniform price, regardless of factors such as geographical location, that make the cost of providing this service greater than the price which can be charged.

Examples of CSOs are:

- An electricity provider is required to provide services on a uniform pricing basis across the State
- Australia Post is required under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act (1989)* to provide a letter service for both domestic and international letter traffic; the service be available at a single uniform rate within Australia for standard letters; the service be reasonably accessible to all Australians wherever they reside; and the performance standards for the service reasonably meet the social, industrial and commercial needs of the community
- A water corporation receives a payment for losses incurred in delivering water services in remote areas
- transport concessions for pensioners
- charges for water or electricity set below cost
- the provision of non-commercial ferry services.

CSO price concessions generally have a welfare objective and expenditure on these concessions should be allocated to the appropriate subcategory of Social Security (GPC 0610.1–0610.8) or Welfare (GPC 0621–0629). For example, 0610.3 *assistance to the aged* (if eligibility for the concession is income tested) or 0623 *Welfare services for the aged* (if eligibility for the concession is based on age, not income).

Expenditure on **CSOs other than price concessions** should not be allocated to Social Security (GPC 0610.1–0610.8) or Welfare (GPC 0621–0629), but should be allocated to an appropriate GPC code. For example, non-price CSOs relating to:

- water services should be allocated to water supply (GPC 0720.0)
- gas services should be allocated to gas (GPC 0911)
- electricity services should be allocated to other electricity (GPC 0922)
- public transport services should be allocated to the appropriate subgroup of transport and communication (GPC 12).

Where can I find more information?

The Expenditure Data Manual contains information on concessions for each relevant GPC code.

6. Classifying child protection and general family services

These FAQs provide clarity on allocating expenditure for child protection, out-of-home care services, general family and youth support services.

All expenditure on child and family welfare, including child protection and youth support services, should be allocated to the relevant subcategory of GPC 0621 *Family and child welfare services*:

- GPC 0621.1 *Child care services*
- GPC 0621.2 *Child protection and out-of-home care services*
 - 0621.2a *Child protection services*
 - 0621.2b *Out-of-home care services*
- GPC 0621.3 *General family and youth support services*
 - 0621.3a *Family support (including intensive family support)*
 - 0621.3b *Child support payments*
- GPC 0621.4 *Homeless person's assistance for young people.*

Where do I allocate expenditure on child protection and out-of-home care?

Expenditure on child protection and out-of-home care services should be allocated to *GPC 0621.2 Child protection and out-of-home care services*. This GPC+ category covers expenditure on child, youth and family welfare services that are **protective of children** in nature and includes:

- substitute care (short term and permanent)
- protective investigation, supervision and accommodation
- statutory guardianship management
- assessment and evaluation of offenders by non-judicial bodies.

Child protection and out-of-home care services are reported separately: GPC+ 0621.2a *Child protection services* and GPC+ 0621.2b *Out-of-home care services*.

Child protection

In the IER, child protection services (GPC 0621.2a) are those relating to the protection of children and/or young people aged 0–17 years who are at risk of harm within their families. Child protection services cover child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations, interventions and care and protection orders.

Child protection services include receiving and responding to reports of concern about children and young people, providing support services to strengthen the capacity of families to care safely for their children, initiating intervention where necessary (including applying for a care and protection court order), working with families to reunite children (restoration), securing permanent out of home care where a child is unable to be returned to their parents' care, and working with young people to identify alternative supported living arrangements where reunification is not possible.

All expenditure on protective accommodation (for example, residential placements resulting from care and protection orders) should be allocated to *out-of-home care services* (0621b).

Out-of-home care services

Out-of-home care services (GPC 0621.2b) are those relating to the care for children and young people aged 0–17 years who are placed away from their parents or family home for reasons of safety or family crisis. It covers protective accommodation services, including home-based care, facility-based care or supported independent living or supported placements. For example, foster care services, supported family group home services, relative or kinship care and community residential care.

Where do I allocate expenditure on family and youth support services not related to child protection?

Expenditure on child, youth and family welfare services that are **developmental** (youth) or **supportive** (families) in nature, such as family support services and child support payments, should be allocated to GPC 0621.3 *General family and youth support services*. This category covers expenditure on:

- advice and referral (for example, about adoption)
- marriage and child/juvenile counselling
- development and monitoring of family or household management skills
- specialist homelessness services for youth (formerly Supported Accommodation Assistance Program services for youth)
- support services (other than accommodation) delivered by residential institutions, such as centres, villages, shelters, hostels, orphanages, youth refuges, juvenile hostels, family group homes, campus homes.
 - The accommodation offered by residential institutions should NOT be included in GPC 0621.3, and should instead be allocated to other appropriate GPC categories.

For example, family group home residential expenditure should be allocated to GPC 0621.2b *out-of-home care services*.

- Support services delivered in residential institutions that are not places of secure detention should NOT be allocated to GPC 0330 *Prisons and other corrective services*.

In the IER, **family support services** include:

- *child protection treatment and support services* — less intensive services targeting at-risk families where there are concerns about the safety and wellbeing of children. These are preventative in nature and provide either early intervention or reunification support and focus on strengthening family relationships. For example, educational services, clinical services (such as counselling, group work and other therapeutic interventions) and domestic violence services provided directly to children (where the child is at risk or already has become a client of child protection).
- *intensive family support specialist services* aimed at preventing the imminent separation of children from their primary caregivers as a result of child protection concerns, and reunifying families where separation has already occurred. Intensive family support services are an alternative to removing children from their homes and differ from other child protection services in that they are aimed at preventing separation or reunifying separated families. These services generally respond to referrals from a child protection service.
- non-intensive or low-level *family support services* provided to families in need, including identifying and assessing family needs, providing support and diversionary services, some counselling and active linking and referrals to support networks.

Although there is a child protection element to these services, they primarily aim to support families and prevent the separation of children from their families. Therefore, expenditure on these services should be included in GPC 0621.3, rather than in GPC 0621.2.

Child support payments are amounts transferred between separated parents and used to help raise their children. Government expenditure on managing child support payments relates to the Australian Government only.

Where do I allocate foster care payments?

Payments made by State and Territory Governments to assist carers with the cost of caring for foster children should be allocated to the out-of-home care subcategory of GPC 0621.2b *out-of-home care services*.

Where do I allocate expenditure on children in the care of the state?

It depends on the purpose of the expenditure.

- Expenditure on accommodating children in the care of the state (residential) should be allocated to *GPC 0621.2b Out-of-home care services*.
- Expenditure on other non-residential services, such as therapeutic services, that provide support to children in the care of the state should be allocated to *GPC 0621.3 General family and youth support services*.

Where can I find more information?

Refer to pages 113–117 in the Expenditure Data Manual.