

# 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report

Report

*Steering Committee  
for the Review of  
Government  
Service Provision*

Estimates in this report are superseded  
by the 2008-09 estimates in the  
*2012 Indigenous Expenditure Report*

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**Suggestions:**

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

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# Foreword

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed in December 2007 to report transparently on expenditure on services for Indigenous Australians. Since then, the Indigenous Expenditure Report has been developed by a Steering Committee that includes all of the Treasuries; and the Productivity Commission as the Steering Committee's Secretariat.

As Chair of the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee, I am pleased to present the first Indigenous Expenditure Report for endorsement by COAG.

The report provides, for the first time, comprehensive and comparable information on expenditure on both Indigenous specific services and the estimated Indigenous share of mainstream services by the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Estimating the Indigenous share of expenditure on mainstream services is a complex task that was new to most jurisdictions. As a consequence, the data reported will be subject to a process of continual improvement. Priority areas of improvement are highlighted in the Report.

The framework for the Report is aligned to the seven Closing the Gap building blocks: early childhood; schooling; health; economic participation; healthy homes; safe communities; and governance and leadership.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report complements other reporting initiatives such as the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report, which provides information about the disparities in outcomes for Indigenous Australians, and the Report on Government Services. These reports, together with reporting on the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Partnerships through COAG, will help governments at all levels to better assess the effectiveness of their expenditure on Indigenous Australians.

Peter Robinson

Chair, Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee

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# Steering Committee

At 2 September 2010, the membership of the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee comprised:

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

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# Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCI	Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
DATSIP	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DIISR	Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research
DITRDLG	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GPC	Government Purpose Classification
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IER	Indigenous Expenditure Report
IERSC	Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee
MCATSIA	Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs



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MCFFR	Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations
NACCHO	National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation
NATSIS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PC	Productivity Commission
Qld	Queensland
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SOMIH	‘state owned and managed Indigenous housing’
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WAMHS	Western Australian Metropolitan Health Service

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# Glossary

<b>Aboriginal</b>	A person who identifies as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	Total government financial statistics transactions that relate to the acquisition of non-financial assets in the operating statement, as defined by the ABS Australian System of Government Finance Statistics, Concepts, Sources and Methods.
<b>Community service obligation</b>	A legislative requirement placed on organisations by government to provide services to an identified group that would not otherwise be provided.
<b>Cost differential</b>	The difference in the cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous compared with non-Indigenous Australians.
<b>Data quality statements</b>	A statement analysing the quality of a given data collection, based on the seven dimensions of quality stipulated in the ABS Data Quality Framework.
<b>Indigenous Australians</b>	A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
<b>Indigenous disadvantage</b>	The difference (or gap) in outcomes for Indigenous Australians when compared with non-Indigenous Australians. Particularly in areas such as: health and life expectancy; early childhood development; educational attainment; economic participation; and access to a safe and secure living environment.
<b>Indigenous specific (programs, service and expenditure)</b>	Programs, services and payments that are targeted at Indigenous Australians (although there may be some use by non-Indigenous Australians).

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<b>Indigenous under-identification</b>	The degree to which service users are not correctly identified as Indigenous in data collections.
<b>Indigenous-specific services</b>	Services targeted at Indigenous Australians (as opposed to ‘mainstream services’).
<b>Inter-government transactions</b>	Payments made between jurisdictions, or between different levels of government.
<b>Mainstream (programs, service and expenditure)</b>	Programs, services and payments that are for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>	A person who does not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
<b>Operating expenditure</b>	Total expense transactions which appear in the operating statement, as defined by the ABS Australian System of Government Finance Statistics, Concepts, Sources and Methods. Including ‘uncapitalised employee expenses’, ‘non-employee expenses’, ‘depreciation’, ‘current transfer payments’, ‘capital transfer payments’ and ‘property expense’. Excludes transactions related to the acquisition of non-financial assets.
<b>Service use measure</b>	A measure of the Indigenous use of services that is closely linked with, or a proxy for, the impact that Indigenous Australians have on the total expenditure of providing mainstream services.
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	A measurement of relative social and economic wellbeing of individuals and families based on family income, education level, occupation, and social status in the community.
<b>Torres Strait Islander people</b>	People who identify as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.

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# Terms of reference

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

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

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

The Indigenous Expenditure Report will:

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

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- (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.

## Key points

- Significant gaps in outcomes persist between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, across a number of areas including health, educational attainment and economic participation.
- However, there is limited information available on the levels and patterns of expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, to support government commitments to overcome Indigenous disadvantage. This report represents *a first step* toward estimating this expenditure.
- This report presents the considered and collective estimates of the jurisdictions, but many data quality and methodological challenges remain to be resolved in future reports. Estimated total Indigenous expenditure comprises three components:
  - expenditure on services that are targeted to Indigenous Australians, which can be identified directly, and is highly reliable (23 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure)
  - expenditure *estimated* on the basis of direct use of services (such as the number of Indigenous students attending school), which is conceptually robust but can be affected by data limitations (54 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure)
  - expenditure *estimated* on the basis of the share of Indigenous Australians in the community (such as defence or the operation of parliaments), which is still conceptually robust, but involves a weaker conceptual link between individual Indigenous Australians and the cost of providing services (23 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure). However, this expenditure is not a focus of the report.
- Expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians can be expected to be greater than for non-Indigenous Australians, given their significant relative disadvantage, more intensive use of services, and greater cost of provision (because of factors such as higher representation of the Indigenous population in remote areas).
- Total Indigenous expenditure in 2008-09 is estimated to be \$21.9 billion or 5.3 per cent of total general government expenditure. Indigenous Australians make up 2.5 per cent of the population.
- Estimated expenditure per head of population was \$40 228 for Indigenous Australians, compared with \$18 351 for non-Indigenous Australians (a ratio of 2.2:1). The difference reflects the combined effect of:
  - *more intensive use of mainstream services* — reflecting the greater level of disadvantage of Indigenous Australians — accounted for 53.8 per cent (\$11 762) of the difference
  - *provision of Indigenous specific services* — complementing, or as a substitute for, mainstream services — accounted for 42.6 per cent (\$9309) of the difference
  - *differences in the cost of providing mainstream services* accounted for 3.7 per cent (\$807) of the difference. Further research into the size and sources of cost differences is a key priority for future reports.
- When combined with other information, the estimates in this report have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of government expenditure and services relating to Indigenous Australians.

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# Overview

This *Indigenous Expenditure Report* is the first in a series. It provides *estimates* of government expenditure on services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. These estimates are one element of the evidence base that policy makers need to gain a clearer picture of the impact of government expenditure on Indigenous Australians.

Estimating the Indigenous component of expenditure — especially for mainstream services — is a complex exercise with little precedent in the literature. While this report presents the best collective effort of the jurisdictions, there are many data quality and methodological challenges that are yet to be resolved, and this report should be interpreted as a *first step*. It is likely to take time, and the continuing cooperation of governments and data agencies, before all estimates achieve levels of reliability that enable meaningful reporting for all expenditure areas.

## Background

Despite the commitment of significant government expenditure over many years, disparities between outcomes for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians persist. For example, the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth was 11.5 years for males and 9.7 years for females for 2005-2007.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, the 2010 Closing the Gap Prime Minister's Report notes that:

Indigenous children in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory were 3.6 times more likely to die before they reached the age of five than non-Indigenous children. Almost one in 10 dwellings in remote and very remote Indigenous communities was in need of major repair or replacement. In 2006, only 47.4 per cent of Indigenous young people had attained Year 12 or equivalent. The employment gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years stood at around 21 percentage points in 2008.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra, p. 4.4.

<sup>2</sup> Australian Government 2010, *Closing the Gap Prime Minister's Report 2010*, Canberra, p. 1.

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The reasons for these persistent gaps are complex, arising from a mix of historical, social and economic causes. Yet there is limited information with which to assess the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of expenditure on programs aimed at addressing these disparities.

At its December 2007 meeting, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to transparent reporting on government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians. The Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations progressed this commitment by establishing the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee (the Steering Committee) to develop a national framework for collecting and reporting government expenditure on services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

### **What do the terms of reference require?**

The terms of reference endorsed by COAG at its 2 July 2009 meeting require that the Indigenous Expenditure Report contribute to governments' understanding of the level and patterns of expenditure on services that relate to Indigenous Australians, and provide policy makers with an additional tool for targeting policies to Close the Gap in Indigenous disadvantage, by:

- *reporting regularly on a broad range of government expenditure* — including Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on Indigenous-specific and key mainstream services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians
- *emphasising policy relevant expenditure* — in particular, a focus on on-the-ground services (such as education, justice, health, housing, community services, and employment), that can be related to National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks.

A key role of the Steering Committee, particularly in this first report, is to identify data gaps and develop strategies for more robust reporting over time. The report terms of reference are provided on page XII.

### **How will this report contribute to the Indigenous reform agenda?**

In 2008, COAG agreed to the following targets to Close the Gap in Indigenous outcomes:

- closing the life expectancy gap within a generation



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- halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
  - ensuring all Indigenous four years olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years
  - halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
  - halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
  - halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.

To achieve these targets, governments agreed to focus their efforts on seven ‘building blocks’ (or strategic areas for action): *early childhood; schooling; health; economic participation; healthy homes; safe communities; and governance and leadership.*

The Indigenous Expenditure Report has been framed against these building blocks and attempts to provide governments and policy makers with a clearer picture of their expenditure in areas that are the key to overcoming Indigenous disadvantage.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report represents one element of the evidence base policy makers need. When combined with other information, it has the potential to:

- *contribute to the assessment of expenditure against need* — such an assessment could entail analysis of relative levels of disadvantage of Indigenous Australians compared to expenditure
- *provide a financial framework within which cost-effectiveness studies may be undertaken* — such studies could entail analysis of expenditure, unit costs and outcomes for programs that support Indigenous Australians
- *improve monitoring of progress of Indigenous reform initiatives* — such monitoring could entail the presentation of information about the level and pattern of resources devoted to Closing the Gap initiatives.

The Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report has previously identified the value of expenditure data on services for Indigenous Australians.

For these and other potential applications, linking expenditure with outcomes at a high level can draw attention to areas where more detailed development and

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analysis is needed (but is not itself a replacement for detailed evaluation).<sup>3</sup> Much more work is also necessary to improve understanding of the linkages between individual programs under each of the building blocks and their ultimate impact on outcomes (recognising that initiatives under any particular building block can have impacts on the outcomes associated with other building blocks).

This report does not aim to replicate work being done elsewhere. It is designed to contribute information that is not available through other reporting exercises, by:

- *complementing reporting on Indigenous outcomes* — by aligning reporting on expenditure with the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report outcome frameworks
- *supplementing other reporting on expenditure* — by providing an Indigenous dimension to expenditure data collected under the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Government Finance Statistics framework.

Over time and as data reliability improves, the information in this report could also provide an input into the Commonwealth Grants Commission's GST revenue sharing recommendations, by providing alternative measures of the relative cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

## **How does the report identify Indigenous expenditure?**

Government services related to Indigenous Australians are provided through a combination of Indigenous specific (targeted) and mainstream (available to all Australians) services. The combination of Indigenous specific and mainstream services varies across jurisdictions, reflecting different service delivery contexts and each government's assessment of the most appropriate method of meeting Indigenous needs.<sup>4</sup>

Expenditure on targeted (Indigenous specific) services can generally be assumed to relate exclusively to Indigenous Australians. The proportion of expenditure on

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<sup>3</sup> Depending on the scope of the analysis, assessment of outcomes for Indigenous Australians might also have to take account of non-government sector activities that complement government services and resources.

<sup>4</sup> There is a lack of research into the relative effectiveness and efficiency of targeted and mainstream services for addressing Indigenous disadvantage. The mix of Indigenous specific and mainstream services represents the choices of government, and can be influenced by many factors including the service delivery setting. The relative benefit of each type of program should be considered on its own merits, including whether it meets the needs of clients.

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mainstream services that relates to services to Indigenous Australians is often not recorded systematically, and has been estimated for the purpose of this report.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report approach to estimating the expenditure related to services to Indigenous Australians involves two stages (figure 1):

1. identify total expenditure by service area, and where applicable, total expenditure for Indigenous specific programs and services
2. prorate (or allocate) mainstream (that is, non-Indigenous specific) expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

### **Allocating expenditure to service areas allows mapping to outcomes**

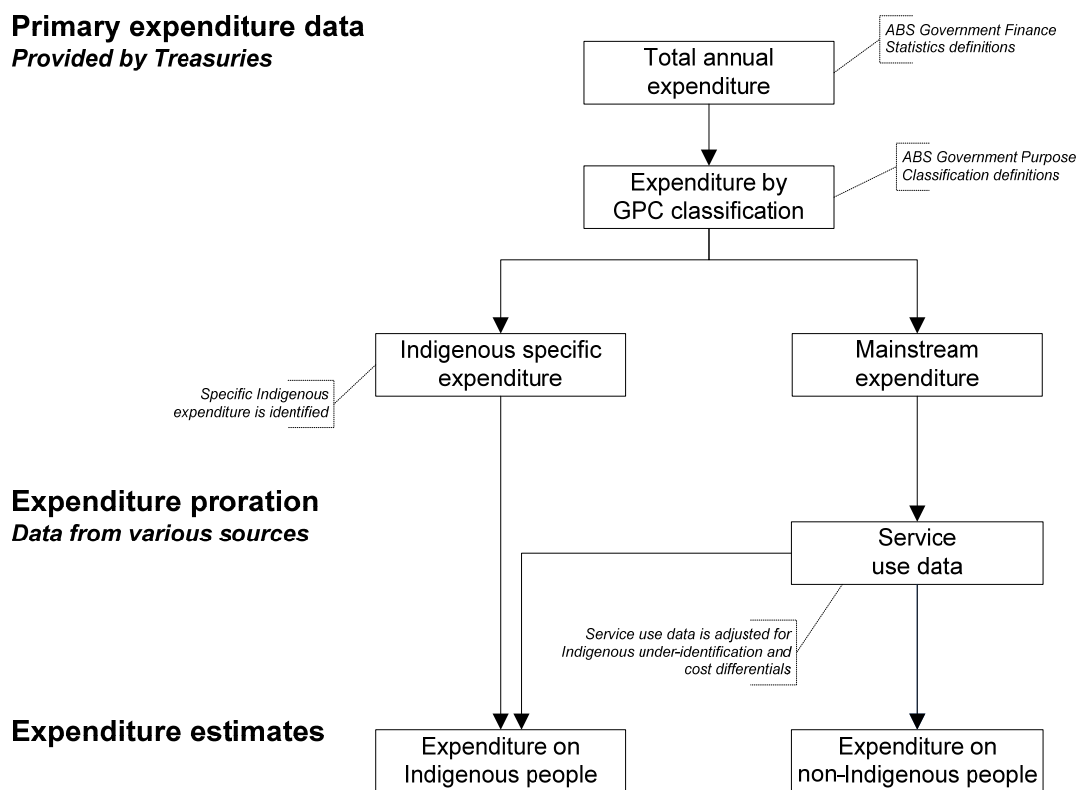
In this report, Australian, State and Territory government total, Indigenous specific and mainstream expenditure are allocated to service areas in accordance with the ABS Government Purpose Classification (GPC) guidelines.<sup>5</sup> This allows a high level mapping of expenditure to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework building blocks, which equate, in the broad, to services on the ground envisaged by the report's terms of reference:

- *early child development* — expenditure related to basic skills for life and learning includes expenditure on childcare and preschool, which can be readily identified through the GPC (chapter 3)
- *education and training* — total expenditure related to school, TAFE and university education can be readily identified through the GPC (chapter 3)
- *healthy lives* — expenditure on health services can be identified through the GPC (chapter 4)
- *economic participation* — expenditure on employment and labour market services and social security can be identified through the GPC (chapter 5)
- *home environment* — expenditure on many home environment services, such as housing, can be identified through the GPC (chapter 6)
- *safe communities* — expenditure on safe communities, such as justice can be identified through the GPC (chapter 7)

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<sup>5</sup> Although jurisdictions have experience reporting expenditure under the GPC, the allocation of expenditure to classifications can vary across jurisdictions. The data in this report are the best available, but might not be fully comparable, particularly at more detailed levels of disaggregation.

Figure 1 **Estimating Indigenous expenditure**



- *governance and leadership* — while expenditure related to promoting community engagement through participation in recreational and cultural activities is readily identifiable (chapter 7), expenditure on governance and leadership generally do not involve large programs or significant expenditure, and are difficult to identify under the GPC framework.

To achieve complete coverage across government expenditure, chapter 8 presents estimates for the GPC categories that do not directly relate to any of the building blocks (although some expenditure in these categories does contribute to the Indigenous reform agenda — for example, the activities of statistical agencies).

### **The Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure must be estimated**

The proportion of mainstream expenditure on services that is related to Indigenous Australians is estimated according to the effect that Indigenous Australians have on service costs.<sup>6</sup> Measures of service use (such as the proportion of enrolled students

<sup>6</sup> A comparison of ‘cost drivers’ versus ‘service user benefits’ approaches is provided in chapter 1, box 1.2.

who are Indigenous) provide proxies of the distribution of costs (expenditure) between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Where possible, the service use measures have been adjusted for:

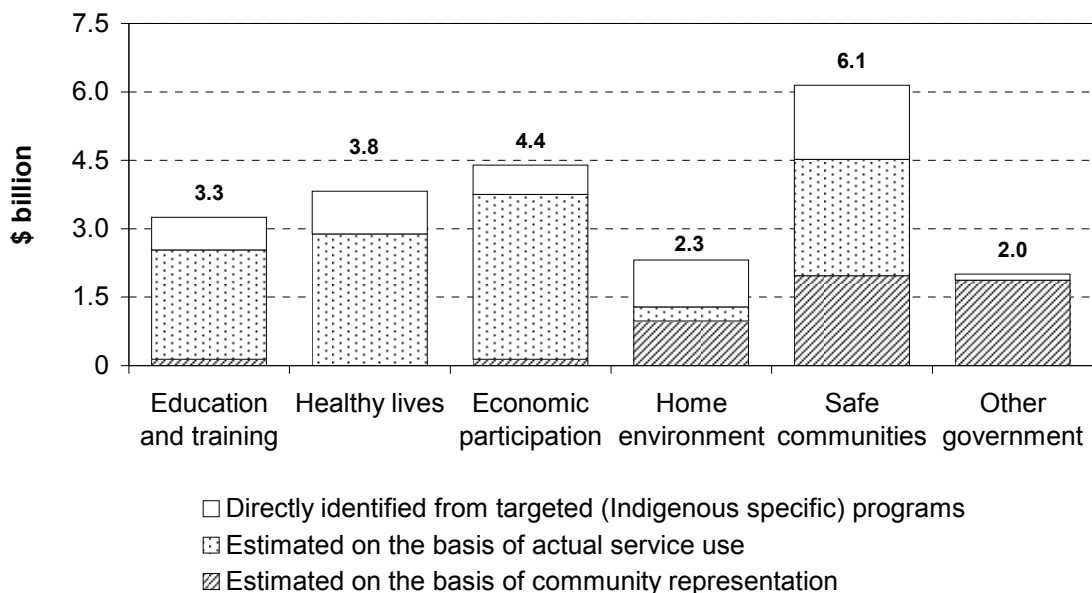
- *under-identification* — the degree to which Indigenous service users are not identified as Indigenous
- *cost differentials* — the difference in the average cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

### How reliable is the method?

A general guide to the reliability of the method is provided by considering the three components that are combined to estimate total Indigenous expenditure (figure 2):

- *directly identified expenditure* — where expenditure on targeted (Indigenous specific) services and programs can be directly identified, it does not need to be estimated. This component of total Indigenous expenditure is reliable (however jurisdictions may not have been able to identify all targeted services)

Figure 2 **Components of estimated expenditure related to Indigenous Australians, 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> As a general guide, expenditure that is directly identified from targeted (Indigenous specific) programs can be considered highly reliable; expenditure that is estimated from actual service use can be considered to be conceptually reliable, but is subject to the limitations of data quality; and expenditure that is estimated on the basis of the Indigenous representation in the community, can be considered as the best estimate available but is less likely to reflect closely the relationship between individual Indigenous Australians and the expenditure.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee analysis, chapter 2, table 2.1.

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- *estimated on the basis of actual service use* — where expenditure is estimated on the basis of actual service use, there is likely to be a closer relationship between Indigenous Australians (as service users) and the cost of providing services. These estimates are conceptually robust, but can have limitations where data quality is low
  - *estimated on the basis of share of population* — where expenditure is estimated on the basis of the representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (because it is difficult to identify specific users or the services are collectively consumed), there is not likely to be a direct relationship between individual Indigenous Australians and the cost of providing services. These estimates are still conceptually robust, but are less likely to have day-to-day significance to an individual Indigenous person or community.

### **Consultation contributed to the method's reliability**

Consultation during the development of the first report included: direction by a diversely based Steering Committee; linkages with parallel exercises (such as the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report, which has specific experience in reporting on Indigenous issues); and consultation embodied in existing data collections (for example, in many cases data collected by the ABS and AIHW embody significant consultation, including with Indigenous Australians).

The Steering Committee held a series of consultation sessions in each jurisdiction with government (and Indigenous stakeholders in some jurisdictions) to provide information on the project and gather feedback on the proposed method (appendix B). Following the release of this report, further consultation will be undertaken with government and Indigenous stakeholders.

### **Care should be exercised when interpreting estimates**

Estimating the share of government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians is not straightforward. This has not been attempted at a national level in any systematic manner in the past, and this initial report is a *first step* towards producing more robust data over time.

The method, sources and quality of data, and variations in factors influencing service delivery all have implications for how the estimates presented in this report should be interpreted.

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## The method has implications for how the data can be used

The method applied in this report involves a number of assumptions that have implications for how the estimates should be interpreted.

*General reliability of a top-down cost driver based method* — Indigenous expenditure estimates are likely to be more robust where services:

- *are more homogeneous* — because it is easier to identify a robust service use measure; for example, health services are generally provided through a complex case-mix approach and are less homogeneous than unemployment benefits
- *are closely aligned with cost-centres and administrative portfolios* — because it is easier for jurisdictions to allocate expenditure; for example, education services are generally aligned with an education department, whereas juvenile justice services involve initiatives from a broad range of agencies and portfolios
- *have direct interaction with individuals* — because the link between individuals and service costs is more strongly defined; for example, school students have strong links with education costs, compared to community and environment services that provide infrastructure that people may or may not use.

*Issues associated with the definition and scope of expenditure* — under the approach used for this report, the expenditure estimates:

- *do not represent the full cost of services* — this report defines expenditure as the expenses of the general government sector, which excludes some government expenditure (such as government trading enterprises, local government expenditure and tax expenditure) and private expenditure (including expenditure by private not-for-profit and for-profit agencies, and the private contributions of individual service users and their families)
- *do not necessarily represent the net cost to government* — no adjustments have been made for user charges or cost recovery by governments for the services they provide
- *are not the same as cash-flow and may not equate to policy commitments* — recorded expenditure does not necessarily equate to the flow or commitment of policy funding. In particular, the definition of expenditure excludes capital expenditure, but includes non-cash expenditure, such as depreciation.

Care should be exercised when interpreting jurisdictional expenditure because:

- *State and Territory government expenditure may include expenditure by other jurisdictions* — totals include expenditure by other jurisdictions (mainly the Australian Government) *to and through* those governments. However, total government expenditure does not include double counting

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- *State and Territory government expenditure does not represent total government expenditure in that state and territory* — some Australian Government expenditure is made directly to service providers or individuals. These have not been broken down by state and territory for this report.

Relating these expenditure estimates to individuals and outcomes should also be undertaken with care. The estimates are based on the effect that differences in costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians are expected to have on total expenditure.

Refer to chapter 2 (section 2.1) for a more detailed discussion of interpretation issues associated with the estimation method.

### **There may be issues when comparing expenditure over time**

The most recent expenditure data available for this report are for 2008-09. The estimates in this report are not intended to represent a particular benchmark against which future expenditure should be compared. Over-time, levels and patterns of expenditure reflect changing priorities and focus of governments; for example:

- 2008-09 data in this report include significant ‘one-off’ expenditure such as global financial crisis stimulus expenditure. (Where possible, this expenditure has been identified.)
- expenditure related to many of the Closing the Gap initiatives did not occur until after 2008-09, and so are not included in this report. This expenditure will be included in future reports.

### **Data quality must be taken into consideration**

This report draws on the best available data from a wide range of sources. However, in some cases, required data are not available or are of relatively poor quality. In response, the Steering Committee is pursuing:

- *data quality statements* — the Steering Committee has highlighted any potential sources of uncertainty in data by providing data quality statements for all major data sources, using the ABS data quality framework
- *continual improvement* — the Steering Committee is committed to working with governments and data agencies to improve the quality of the estimates over time. However, because of the trade-off between the improvement in estimate reliability and the cost of data quality improvement, it is likely that there will always be some degree of uncertainty



- *sensitivity analysis* — in the longer-term, the Steering Committee will undertake sensitivity analysis using statistical and simulation techniques, to allow report users to better understand the quantitative extent and source of uncertainty.

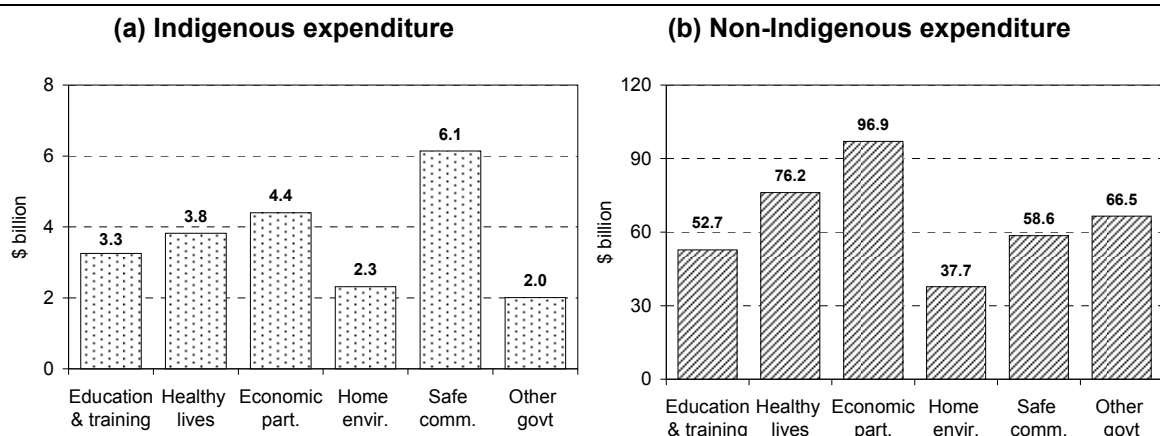
Refer to chapter 2 (section 2.1) for a more detailed discussion of interpretation issues associated with data quality.

## Expenditure estimates

This report provides estimates of general government expenditure on services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, across six broad areas of expenditure that relate to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework building blocks (see page 5). These are: early child development, and education and training (chapter 3); healthy lives (chapter 4); economic participation (chapter 5); home environment (chapter 6); safe and supportive communities (chapter 7); and other government expenditure (chapter 8). In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* was \$411 billion. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians was estimated to be \$21.9 billion (5.3 per cent) of total expenditure (figure 3)

**Figure 3 Estimated general government expenditure on services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net national expenditure and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates, table 1.

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## Box 1      **Interpreting estimated expenditure per head of population**

Throughout this report estimated expenditure is presented on an expenditure per head of population (that is, expenditure per capita) basis. This allows the comparison of the relative size of expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, and across jurisdictions of different sizes. It also allows expenditure in different service areas to be aggregated and compared on a consistent basis.

### **Expenditure per head of population is not a unit cost measure**

Expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and *must not* be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost:

- *expenditure per head of population* — is estimated expenditure divided by the total population
- *expenditure per user (unit cost)* — is estimated expenditure divided by the total number of service users.

Expenditure per user will always be higher than expenditure per head of population because services are generally provided to a sub-set of the entire population (for example, school education is only provided to school aged children).

However, while it might be possible to identify representative service users for homogeneous services, this becomes more difficult and less meaningful as services are aggregated (for example, there is no single identifiable user group for other education services, or education services as a whole).

### **Expenditure ratios**

A measure of the relative expenditure on Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians is provided by the ratio of expenditure per head of population between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. This ratio will be greater than 1:1 where:

- *Indigenous Australians use services more intensively* — that is, where Indigenous Australians are more likely to use services than non-Indigenous Australians (for example, Indigenous Australians are likely to need more health services than non-Indigenous Australians), or
- *the unit cost of providing services to Indigenous users is higher* — that is it costs more, on average, to provide a service to Indigenous Australians than to non-Indigenous Australians (because of the higher cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services).

For example, the estimated expenditure per head of population on primary and secondary education in 2008-09 was \$3782 per Indigenous person and \$1404 per non-Indigenous person (appendix E, table E.3). About 64.8 per cent (\$1542) of the difference relates to more intensive use of education services by Indigenous Australians (mainly because of the younger age profile of the Indigenous population). Indigenous specific services (additional services not provided to non-Indigenous students) accounted for a further 27.7 per cent (\$658) of the difference. The remainder of the difference (7.5 per cent or \$179) relates to the difference in the 'average cost' of providing mainstream services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous students.

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- *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$40 228 per Indigenous person and \$18 351 per non-Indigenous person (box 1). That is, \$2.19 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1)
  - *Indigenous specific services and programs* was estimated to be \$5.1 billion (23 per cent) of expenditure on Indigenous services. Indigenous specific services and programs were most common in home environment services (particularly in housing services) and least common in economic participation services (particularly social security) (table 2).

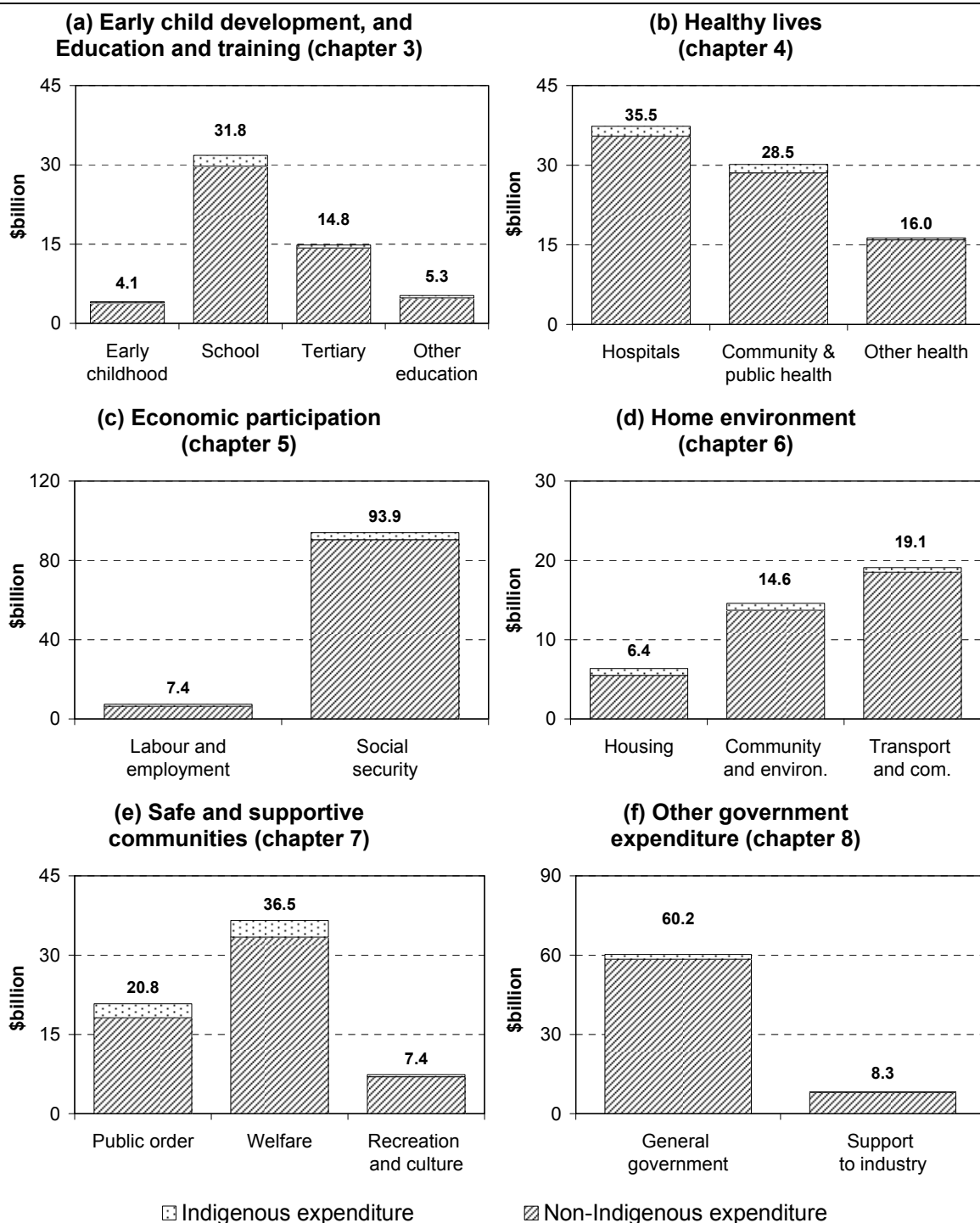
### **Expenditure by service area**

*Early child development, and Education and training* (chapter 3) includes expenditure on: early childhood education and care (preschool and childcare); school education (primary and secondary schools); tertiary education (university, VET and TAFE education); and other education (such as student income assistance). In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* on these services accounted for \$56 billion (14 per cent) of total general government expenditure (figure 3). The majority (57 per cent) of this was related to school education (figure 4)
- *Indigenous expenditure* on these services was estimated to be \$3.3 billion. This represented 5.8 per cent of government expenditure on these services and 15 per cent of total government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians (tables 1 and 2)
- *Indigenous specific services and programs* expenditure was estimated to be \$719 million (22 per cent of expenditure on Indigenous services in this area). Indigenous specific services and programs were most significant in early childhood education and care, and other education (table 2)
- *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$5968 per Indigenous person and \$2490 per non-Indigenous person on education services (box 1 and figure 5). That is, an estimated \$2.40 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1).

*Healthy lives* (chapter 4) includes expenditure on: hospital services (admitted and non-admitted patient services provided by physical and mental health institutions); community and public health (patient transport, and mental and general health services provided by medical or other registered health practitioners

**Figure 4 Estimated general government expenditure, by service area, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net national expenditure and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates, table 1.

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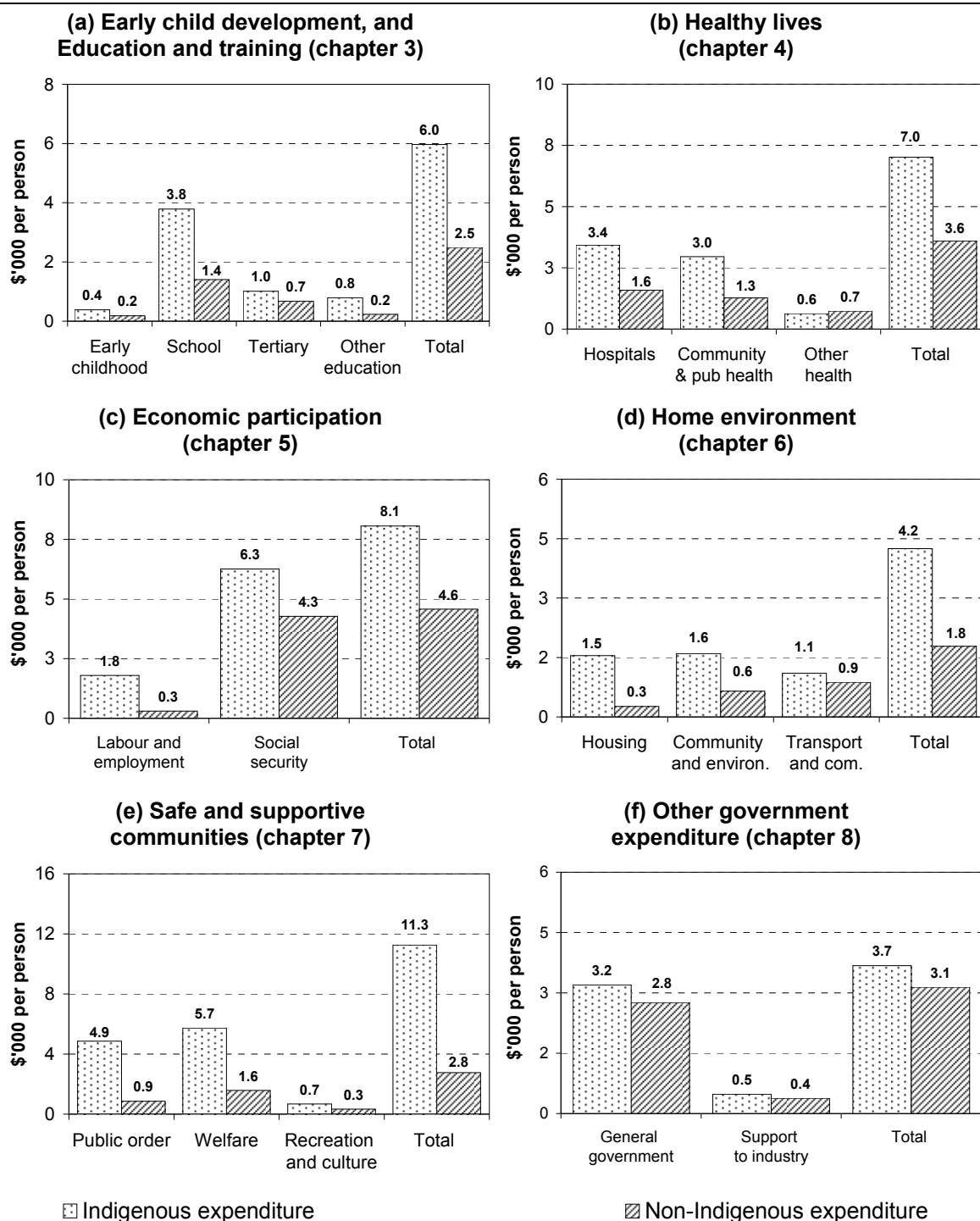
in the community); and other health services (pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances, and health administration and research). In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* on these services accounted for \$80 billion (19 per cent) of total general government expenditure. The largest component of this (44 per cent) related to government funded hospital services (table 1)
- *Indigenous expenditure* on these services was estimated to be \$3.8 billion. This represented 4.8 per cent of government expenditure on these services and 17 per cent of total government expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians (table 2)
- *Indigenous specific services and programs* expenditure was estimated to be \$937 million (25 per cent of expenditure on Indigenous services in this area). Indigenous specific services and programs were most significant in community and public health services and other health (table 2)
- *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$7012 per Indigenous person and \$3596 per non-Indigenous person on health services (box 1 and figure 5). That is, an estimated \$1.95 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1).

*Economic participation (chapter 5)* includes expenditure on: labour and employment services (labour market programs and industrial relations); and social security support (income support for families, the aged, people with disabilities, the unemployed and veterans). In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* on these services accounted for \$101 billion (25 per cent) of total general government expenditure. The largest component of this (93 per cent) related to social security support, which is mainly Australian Government expenditure (table 1)
- *Indigenous expenditure* on these services was estimated to be \$4.4 billion. This represented 4.3 per cent of government expenditure on these services and 20 per cent of total government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians (table 2)
- *Indigenous specific services and programs* expenditure was estimated to be \$639 million (15 per cent of total expenditure on Indigenous services in this area). Indigenous specific services and programs were most significant in labour and employment services, where they accounted for 65 per cent of total expenditure on Indigenous services in this area (table 2)

**Figure 5 Estimated general government expenditure per head of population, by service area, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net national expenditure and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data. <sup>c</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (box 1 provides further information). Population data are provided in appendix D, table D.1. <sup>d</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates, table 1.

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- *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$8062 per Indigenous person and \$4578 per non-Indigenous person on economic participation services (box 1 and figure 5). That is, an estimated \$1.76 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1).

*Home environment (chapter 6)* includes expenditure on: housing services (home purchase assistance, rental assistance,<sup>7</sup> social housing and defence housing); community and environment services (community development, water, sanitation and environment protection, and fuel and energy services); and transport and communications services. In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* on these services accounted for \$40 billion (9.8 per cent) of total general government expenditure. The largest components of this (36 per cent and 48 per cent) were related to community and environment services, and transport and communications services, respectively (table 1)
- *Indigenous expenditure* on these services was estimated to be \$2.3 billion. This represented 5.8 per cent of government expenditure on these services and 11 per cent of total government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians (table 2)
- *Indigenous specific services and programs* expenditure was estimated to be just over \$1 billion (44 per cent of expenditure on Indigenous services in this area). Indigenous specific services and programs were most significant in housing services (particularly public housing), where they accounted for 62 per cent of expenditure on Indigenous services (table 2)
- *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$4246 per Indigenous person and \$1781 per non-Indigenous person on home environment services (box 1 and figure 5). That is, an estimated \$2.38 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1).

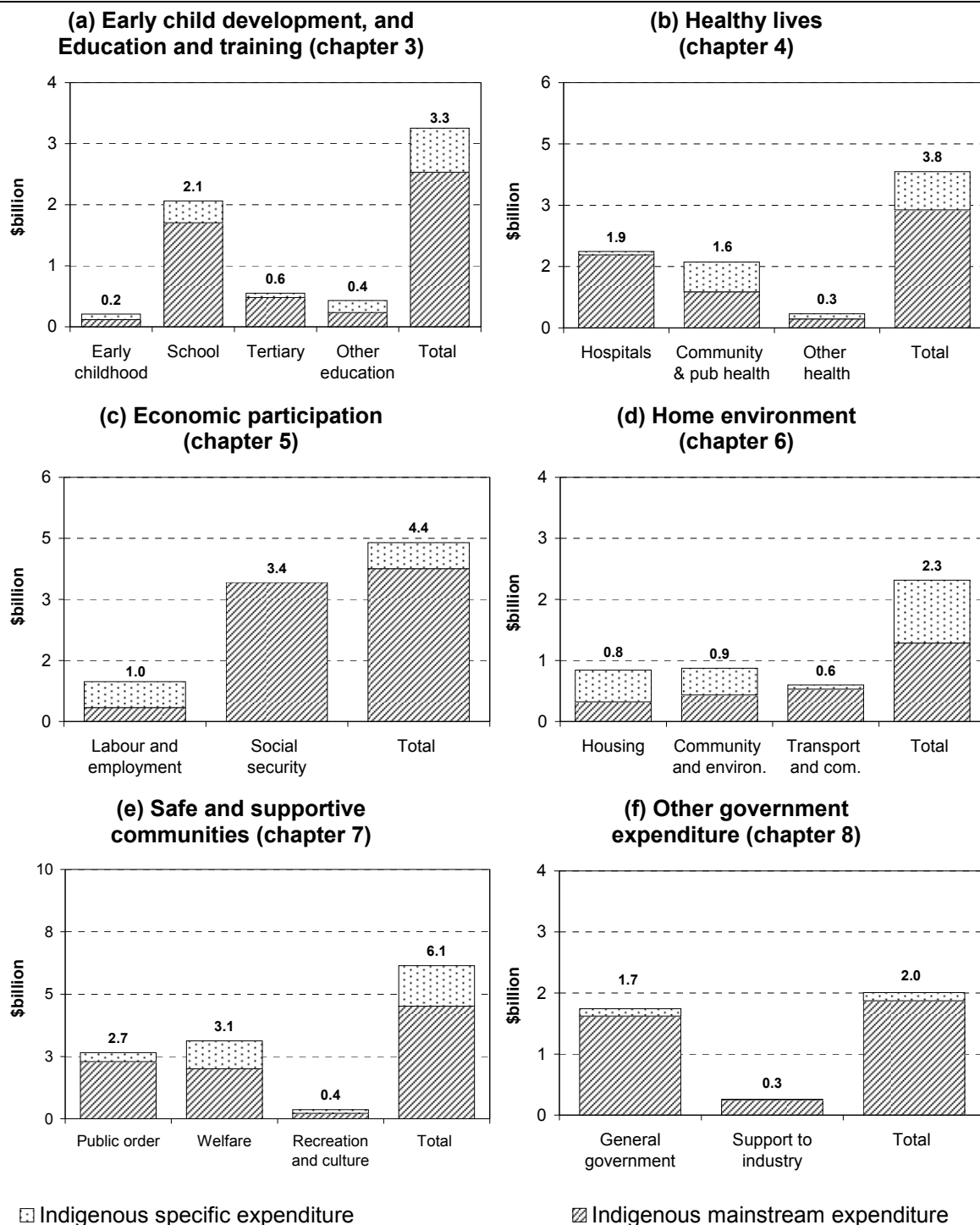
*Safe and supportive communities (chapter 7)* includes expenditure on: public order and safety (including police, civil and criminal justice, corrections and emergency services); community support and welfare (including services to the aged, people with disabilities, and families); and recreation and culture (national parks and sporting facilities). In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* on these services accounted for \$64.7 billion (16 per cent) of total general government expenditure. The majority (56 per cent) of this was related to community support and welfare services (table 1)

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<sup>7</sup> Commonwealth Rent Assistance expenditure, which accounted for \$2.6 billion in 2008-09, is currently reported under social security expenditure (chapter 5) because it is classified as income support by the Australian Government.

**Figure 6 Estimated government mainstream and Indigenous specific expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians, by service area, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net national expenditure and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates, table 2.



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- *Indigenous expenditure* on these services was estimated to be \$6.1 billion. This represented 9.5 per cent of government expenditure on these services and 28 per cent of total government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians (table 2)
  - *Indigenous specific services and programs* expenditure was estimated to be \$1.6 billion (26 per cent of expenditure on Indigenous services in this area). Indigenous specific services and programs were most significant in community support and welfare, and recreation and culture (table 2)
  - *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$11 263 per Indigenous person and \$2765 per non-Indigenous person on safe and supportive communities services (box 1 and figure 5). That is, an estimated \$4.07 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1).

*Other government expenditure (chapter 8)* includes expenditure on: general government services and defence services (operations of legislative and executive affairs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs and shared services); and support to industry (administration, regulation and support of industry, such as fisheries management). In 2008-09:

- *total expenditure* on these services accounted for \$68.5 billion (17 per cent) of total general government services expenditure. The majority (88 per cent) of this was related to general government and defence services (table 1)
- *Indigenous expenditure* on these services was estimated to be \$2 billion. This represented 2.9 per cent of government expenditure on these services and 9.1 per cent of total government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians (table 2)
- *Indigenous specific services and programs* expenditure was estimated to be \$131 million (6.5 per cent of expenditure on Indigenous services in this area) (table 2)
- *estimated expenditure per head of population* was \$3678 per Indigenous person and \$3141 per non-Indigenous person on other government services (box 1 and figure 5). That is, an estimated \$1.17 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (table 1).

Although this category does include some important expenditure, it generally relates to activities that have the least connection with on-the-ground services provided for Indigenous Australians.

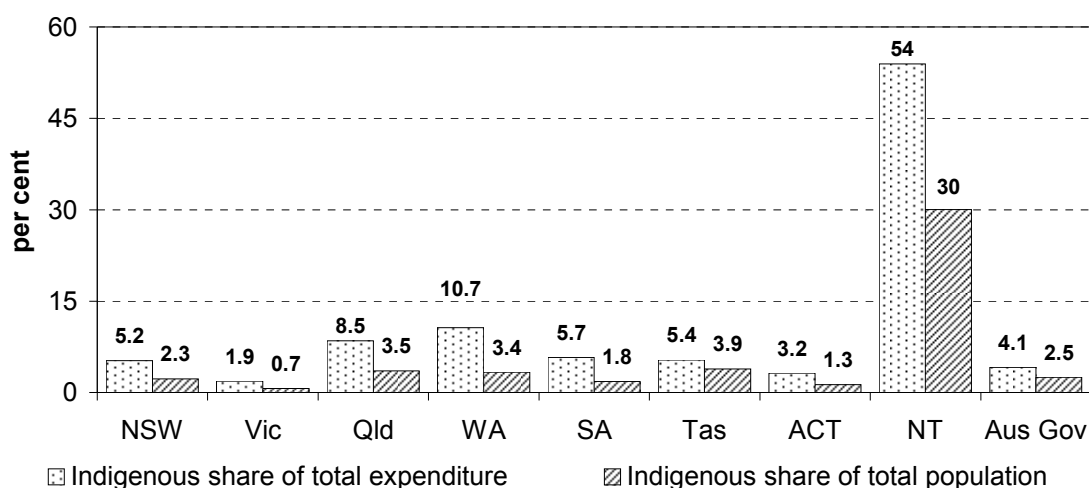
## Expenditure by jurisdiction

Estimates of expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians by jurisdiction are presented in figure 7 and table 3. Care should be exercised when comparing these estimates across jurisdictions because variations can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

- *service delivery context* — differences across jurisdictions can reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians:
  - *service use* — which is the outcome of service demand and service availability — can reflect a wide range of factors, such as population demographics, location and underlying need, as well as the form in which services are offered. These can vary across jurisdictions and for different services.

More information on the service delivery context for each jurisdiction is provided in chapter 2. Each chapter also provides an overview of key factors that influence individual services

**Figure 7 Estimated general government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians, all service areas, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net national expenditure and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates, table 3.

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- *cost of providing services* — can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services.

Services can be more costly to provide to Indigenous Australians for a broad range of reasons including geographical location,<sup>8</sup> specific language and cultural needs or particular service demands. Indigenous specific services represent an additional cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians.

Whether services are provided as Indigenous specific or mainstream services varies across jurisdictions. This variation is likely to reflect differences in population and service use proportions of Indigenous Australians between jurisdictions. The level of support that governments provide (that is governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service) can also vary across jurisdictions.

More information on the key factors that influence the cost of services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians for each service area is provided in chapters 3 to 8.

- *data and methodological issues* — there are many unresolved data and methodological issues that can affect the reliability of estimates and comparisons across jurisdictions, including:
  - *expenditure data* — not all jurisdictions have been able to identify and allocate expenditure for all GPC categories. Variations in expenditure can reflect difficulties in allocation
  - *service use measures* — some service use measures are imperfect proxies for cost drivers or are not as reliable as desired for estimating the Indigenous share of use
  - *cost differential information* — very little empirical information is currently available on the relative cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, which affects estimate reliability.

## Future directions

This report represents a *first step*, and while it presents the best collective effort of the jurisdictions, many data quality and methodological challenges have yet to be resolved. Enhancing the contribution of this report to improved outcomes for

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<sup>8</sup> This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because they are typically over-represented in rural and remote areas.

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Indigenous Australians requires a continuing commitment to improving the information in this report, as well as data and analysis that will support its application. Key areas for improvement identified for future reports include:

- *expenditure data measurement and allocation* — appropriately measured and allocated expenditure is the foundation of the estimation method. Better expenditure data will contribute to more reliable estimates and more transparent comparisons across jurisdictions
- *Australian Government expenditure by State and Territory* — identifying Australian Government expenditure by State and Territory is a priority area for improvement and will provide a better measure of total government resources committed to Indigenous services in each jurisdiction
- *service use measures and data* — some service use measures are proxies for service use because the required data were unavailable. The Steering Committee will seek to identify more appropriate service use measures and improve the reliability of service use data. Better service use measures will contribute to more reliable estimates and a better understanding of cost drivers
- *Indigenous specific expenditure* — better information on Indigenous specific programs and services (including whether they complement, or are substitutes for mainstream services, and information on service user characteristics) will contribute to more reliable estimates
- *cost differential information* — little empirical work has been undertaken in Australia to quantify differences in the cost of providing the same services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Better information on cost differentials will contribute to more reliable estimates and a better understanding of cost drivers
- *sensitivity analysis* — the current report contains qualitative information about the reliability of the estimates and the sources of variation. Additional quantitative information on estimate reliability will assist report users to interpret the information in the report.

Priority areas for improvement for particular areas of expenditure are identified in chapters 3 to 8.

As noted, this report is one element of the evidence base policy makers need. Analysis of the data in this report would benefit from better information on the relative levels of need and impact of programs and services on outcomes; unit costs of service delivery; and especially, outcomes information for Indigenous Australians.

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It will take time and the continuing cooperation of jurisdictions and data agencies before data achieves a level of reliability that enables meaningful estimates for all expenditure areas. There will also be pragmatic trade-offs between the effort required to make improvements and the material impact this will have on the reliability of estimates. The Steering Committee will liaise with report users to identify priority areas for improvement and focus on those most closely related to Closing the Gap reporting priorities.

**Table 1 Estimated general government expenditure on Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

	Total expenditure			Expenditure per head of population <sup>d</sup>		
	Indigenous	Total	Indig. share	Indigenous	Non-Indig.	Ratio <sup>e</sup>
	\$m	\$m	%	\$/person	\$/person	ratio
<i>Early child development, and Education and training (chapter 3)</i>						
Early childhood	210	4 091	5.1	385	183	2.10
School education	2 062	31 792	6.5	3 782	1 404	2.69
Tertiary education	551	14 819	3.7	1 011	674	1.50
Other education	430	5 276	8.2	789	229	3.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>55 978</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5 968</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2.40</b>
<i>Healthy lives (chapter 4)</i>						
Hospitals	1 869	35 478	5.3	3 427	1 587	2.16
Community and public health	1 611	28 549	5.6	2 955	1 272	2.32
Other health <sup>f</sup>	343	15 952	2.2	629	737	0.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>79 978</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7 012</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>1.95</b>
<i>Economic participation (chapter 5)</i>						
Labour & employment	980	7 401	13.2	1 798	303	5.93
Social security support	3 415	93 937	3.6	6 264	4 274	1.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 395</b>	<b>101 338</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8 062</b>	<b>4 578</b>	<b>1.76</b>
<i>Home environment (chapter 6)</i>						
Housing	842	6 360	13.2	1 545	261	5.93
Community and environment	872	14 583	6.0	1 599	647	2.47
Transport and communications	600	19 094	3.1	1 101	873	1.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>40 037</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4 246</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<i>Safe and supportive communities (chapter 7)</i>						
Public order and safety	2 650	20 793	12.7	4 861	857	5.67
Community support and welfare	3 124	36 548	8.5	5 730	1 578	3.63
Recreation and culture	367	7 363	5.0	673	330	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 141</b>	<b>64 704</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11 263</b>	<b>2 765</b>	<b>4.07</b>
<i>Other government expenditure (chapter 8)</i>						
General govt and defence	1 744	60 224	2.9	3 199	2 761	1.16
Support to industry	261	8 305	3.1	479	380	1.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 005</b>	<b>68 530</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3 678</b>	<b>3 141</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>21 932</b>	<b>410 564</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>40 228</b>	<b>18 351</b>	<b>2.19</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net estimates and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>d</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (box 1 provides further information). Population data are provided in appendix D, table D.1. <sup>e</sup> The ratio of Indigenous per head of population expenditure to non-Indigenous per head of population expenditure (box 1 provides further information). <sup>f</sup> Includes expenditure on pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances, and Health administration and research services.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

**Table 2 Estimated general government expenditure on Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, Australia, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

	<i>Indigenous expenditure</i>			<i>Indig. specific share<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Service area share<sup>e</sup></i>
	<i>Indigenous specific</i>	<i>Mainstream</i>	<i>Total</i>		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
<i>Early child development, and Education and training (chapter 3)</i>					
Early childhood	91	119	210	43.3	1.0
School education	359	1 704	2 062	17.4	9.4
Tertiary education	72	480	551	13.0	2.5
Other education	198	232	430	46.0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>2 534</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<i>Healthy lives (chapter 4)</i>					
Hospitals	84	1 785	1 869	4.5	8.5
Community and public health	728	883	1 611	45.2	7.3
Other health <sup>f</sup>	125	218	343	36.5	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>2 886</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<i>Economic participation (chapter 5)</i>					
Labour & employment	639	342	980	65.2	4.5
Social security support	–	3 415	3 415	–	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>3 756</b>	<b>4 395</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<i>Home environment (chapter 6)</i>					
Housing	521	322	842	61.8	3.8
Community and environment	437	435	872	50.1	4.0
Transport and communications	71	529	600	11.8	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<i>Safe and supportive communities (chapter 7)</i>					
Public order and safety	359	2 291	2 650	13.5	12.1
Community support and welfare	1 114	2 010	3 124	35.7	14.2
Recreation and culture	148	219	367	40.3	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>4 520</b>	<b>6 141</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>28.0</b>
<i>Other government expenditure (chapter 8)</i>					
General govt and defence	121	1 623	1 744	6.9	8.0
Support to industry	10	251	261	3.9	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 874</b>	<b>2 005</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>5 075</b>	<b>16 857</b>	<b>21 932</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimates are net estimates and have been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments. <sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>d</sup> Indigenous specific expenditure as a proportion of total Indigenous expenditure. <sup>e</sup> Expenditure in the service area as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>f</sup> Includes expenditure on pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances, and Health administration and research services. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

**Table 3 Estimated general government expenditure, by jurisdiction, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
Indigenous pop. share <sup>d</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5
<i>Early child development, education and training (chapter 3)</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	0.65	0.15	0.67	0.45	0.19	0.08	0.02	0.42	1.33
Non-Indigenous	\$b	11.08	10.32	7.78	4.53	3.20	1.02	0.79	0.38	25.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>11.73</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>27.25</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	5.6	1.4	8.0	9.1	5.5	7.1	3.0	52.5	4.9
<i>Healthy lives (chapter 4)</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	0.51	0.14	0.69	0.41	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.51	1.88
Non-Indigenous	\$b	13.02	10.14	8.35	4.25	3.67	1.08	0.90	0.33	47.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>49.15</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	3.8	1.4	7.7	8.8	5.9	2.7	3.1	60.6	3.8
<i>Economic participation (chapter 5)</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	–	–	0.03	4.27
Non-Indigenous	\$b	1.11	0.56	0.58	0.19	0.24	0.08	0.01	0.07	94.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>98.59</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	2.6	0.9	7.5	3.0	2.3	3.5	1.3	34.5	4.3
<i>Home environment (chapter 6)</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	0.32	0.08	0.51	0.28	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.48	1.20
Non-Indigenous	\$b	8.62	6.92	7.05	3.17	2.09	0.43	0.34	0.36	17.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>18.34</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	3.6	1.2	6.8	8.0	3.6	5.9	2.1	57.0	6.5
<i>Safe and supportive communities (chapter 7)</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	1.02	0.34	0.95	0.81	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.52	2.33
Non-Indigenous	\$b	9.08	7.81	5.39	3.18	2.22	0.76	0.61	0.31	31.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>33.82</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	10.1	4.1	15.0	20.3	10.2	7.9	6.4	62.5	6.9
<i>Other government expenditure (chapter 8)</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	0.11	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.19	2.45
Non-Indigenous	\$b	5.00	2.56	4.70	1.76	1.55	0.75	0.72	0.39	94.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>97.43</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	2.2	0.7	5.1	4.5	2.4	3.9	1.3	32.7	2.5
<i>All Expenditure</i>										
Indigenous	\$b	2.65	0.73	3.13	2.04	0.79	0.23	0.11	2.16	13.46
Non-Indigenous	\$b	47.91	38.30	33.84	17.08	12.97	4.13	3.37	1.84	311.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$b</b>	<b>50.56</b>	<b>39.03</b>	<b>36.97</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>324.57</b>
Indigenous exp. share	%	5.2	1.9	8.5	10.7	5.7	5.4	3.2	53.9	4.1

<sup>a</sup> Estimates are gross expenditure and have not been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments.

<sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>d</sup> Population data are provided in appendix D, table D.1. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



**Table 4 Estimated general government expenditure per head of population, by jurisdiction, 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$'000 per person)<sup>b, c, d</sup></i>									
Education (ch 3)	4.1	4.1	4.4	6.1	6.3	4.0	5.4	6.3	2.4
Healthy lives (ch 4)	3.2	4.0	4.5	5.5	7.8	1.6	6.4	7.6	3.4
Economic participation (ch 5)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	0.5	7.8
Home environment (ch 6)	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.7	2.6	1.4	1.6	7.2	2.2
Safe communities (ch 7)	6.4	9.5	6.1	10.9	8.5	3.4	9.2	7.8	4.3
Other (ch 8)	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.8	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$'000 per person)<sup>b, c, d</sup></i>									
Education (ch 3)	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.2
Healthy lives (ch 4)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.2
Economic participation (ch 5)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	0.4	4.5
Home environment (ch 6)	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.3	0.8
Safe communities (ch 7)	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
Other (ch 8)	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)<sup>b, d, e</sup></i>									
Education (ch 3)	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.0
Healthy lives (ch 4)	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	0.7	2.4	3.6	1.5
Economic participation (ch 5)	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.8
Home environment (ch 6)	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.7
Safe communities (ch 7)	4.8	6.5	4.8	7.3	6.1	2.1	5.2	3.9	2.9
Other (ch 8)	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
<b>All services</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimates are gross expenditure and have not been adjusted for inter-jurisdictional transfers and payments.

<sup>b</sup> Refer to relevant chapters for more detail on the estimates and specific guidelines for the use and interpretation of these data. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>d</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost measure (box 1 provides further information). Population data are provided in appendix D, table D.1. <sup>e</sup> The ratio of Indigenous per head of population expenditure to non-Indigenous per head of population expenditure (box 1 provides further information). – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



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# REPORT



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# 1 Introduction

This *Indigenous Expenditure Report* is the first in a series, prepared in response to the December 2007 commitment by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) to improve reporting of Indigenous expenditure (COAG 2007).<sup>1</sup>

The report provides *estimates* of government expenditure on services that are related to Indigenous Australians. The estimates are designed to be nationally comparable and cover all areas of general government expenditure. This information complements, rather than replicates, information provided through other reporting exercises and aims to contribute to Indigenous policy development and assessment.

This report represents *a first step* and the estimates in this report should be interpreted with care. While this report represents the best collective effort of the jurisdictions, identifying the Indigenous component of expenditure is difficult and many data quality and methodological challenges are yet to be resolved.<sup>2</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee (the Steering Committee) is committed to improving the method and data, but it will take time before all data achieve a level of reliability that enables meaningful reporting for all expenditure areas. Information on how the estimates in this report should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

The need for information on Indigenous expenditure and how the information in this report relates to other information on expenditure and Indigenous issues is discussed in section 1.1. An overview of the approach used to identify the Indigenous component of expenditure is provided in section 1.2. This approach represents the contributions of the many experts and stakeholders who were consulted during the development process. The ongoing consultation process is summarised in section 1.3. Section 1.4 provides an outline of the remainder of the report.

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<sup>1</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report is prepared by the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee established under the auspices of the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations in May 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Improvement in some areas, particularly in data quality, will require action by governments and data agencies.

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## 1.1 Information to support Indigenous reform

Indigenous disadvantage has been an important focus of government attention over many years. Governments need a comprehensive evidence base to design and evaluate policies to Close the Gap in Indigenous disadvantage. As required by the terms of reference the Indigenous Expenditure Report aims to contribute to this evidence base by providing governments and researchers with a better understanding of the levels and patterns of expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians. However, it is only one element in a suite of reporting that provides policy makers with information.

### **Indigenous disadvantage is a serious and persistent policy challenge**

The disparity between outcomes for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians — in particular, the gaps in health and life expectancy, early childhood development, educational attainment and economic participation, and access to a safe and secure living environment — have been highlighted by a long list of studies (ABS and AIHW 2008; AIHW 2009a; ANAO 2007; Aus Gov 2010; SCRGSP 2005, 2007, 2009). For example, the gap between Indigenous and non-indigenous life expectancy at birth was 11.5 years for males and 9.7 years for females (SCRGSP 2009, p. 4.4). Similarly, the 2010 Closing the Gap Prime Minister's report notes that:

Indigenous children in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory were 3.6 times more likely to die before they reached the age of five than non-Indigenous children. Almost one in 10 dwellings in remote and very remote Indigenous communities was in need of major repair or replacement. In 2006, only 47.4 per cent of Indigenous young people had attained Year 12 or equivalent. The employment gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years stood at around 21 percentage points in 2008. (Aus Gov 2010, p. 1)

Despite successive governments at all levels implementing policies aimed at addressing this disparity, gaps persist in many areas. The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report — which observed trends in a wide range of Indigenous outcomes — found that:

Across virtually all the indicators in this report, there are wide gaps in outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. However, the report shows that the challenge is not impossible — in a few areas, the gaps are narrowing. However, many indicators show that outcomes are not improving, or are even deteriorating. There is still a considerable way to go to achieve COAG's commitment to Close the Gap in Indigenous disadvantage. (SCRGSP 2009, p. 8)

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The reasons for these persistent gaps in outcomes are complex, arising from a mix of historical, social and economic causes (SCRGSP 2007).

### **Good policy requires a comprehensive evidence base**

The design and evaluation of policies to address Indigenous disadvantage requires a comprehensive evidence base. This includes information about government (and non-government) services and programs,<sup>3</sup> about the outcomes for Indigenous Australians and communities, and about the resources (including financial resources) devoted to those services and programs.

Progress has been made on reporting Indigenous outcome information, including:

- *National Indigenous Reform Agreement reporting* — the COAG Reform Council reports annually on government progress in achieving National Indigenous Reform Agreement objectives. The *National Indigenous Reform Agreement: Baseline performance report for 2008–09* (CRC 2010), which is the first report in the program of monitoring, was released in June 2010
- *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage reports* — these reports provide comprehensive information on outcomes in areas that matter to Indigenous Australians. Although the quality and scope of reporting has improved from the first report in 2003, gaps persist and a constant focus on continuing improvement is essential (Banks 2010; SCRGSP 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009).

However, limited information is available to assess either the effectiveness and efficiency, or the level and adequacy of expenditure related to services for Indigenous Australians. Existing information on expenditure focuses on:

- *total expenditure by service area* — information on total expenditure (including aggregated Indigenous and non-Indigenous expenditure) by service area is available from sources such as department annual reports, government budget papers, ABS Government Finance Statistics collections (ABS 2010) and the annual Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010).

This type of reporting does not generally identify the Indigenous component of expenditure or only identifies partial elements (such as expenditure on Indigenous specific programs). There can also be issues with the comparability of expenditure across service areas and jurisdictions

- *expenditure on Indigenous specific programs and services* — some information on expenditure on programs and services targeted exclusively for Indigenous

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<sup>3</sup> Non-government services provided to Indigenous Australians often complement or are substitutes for government services.

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Australians has been compiled (for example, Gardiner-Garden and Park 2007, and the unpublished Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure collection).

However, this type of reporting represents a lower bound of government expenditure on services for Indigenous Australians as it does not include expenditure on mainstream services<sup>4</sup>

- *total Indigenous expenditure for specific service areas* — in some areas, detailed analysis has been undertaken to estimate the total expenditure on services for Indigenous Australians. For example, the AIHW estimates expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (AIHW 2009b).

The AIHW reporting method — which has been under development since 1998 — is similar to the Indigenous Expenditure Report approach (section 1.2) but is conducted at a greater level of disaggregation. Although this allows for more detailed interrogation of the estimates, the method is resource and data intensive and is impractical for this report, which covers all areas of expenditure

- *total Indigenous expenditure across a broad range of services for specific jurisdictions* — the only publicly available previous attempts to identify Indigenous expenditure from a ‘whole-of-government perspective’ are the Indigenous Expenditure Reviews conducted by the NT Treasury in 2006 and 2008 (NT Treasury 2006, 2008).

The NT Indigenous Expenditure Reviews include expenditure on Indigenous specific programs and services plus the Indigenous share of expenditure on mainstream services.<sup>5</sup> All areas of government expenditure — including those that affect Indigenous Australians indirectly through broader economic and social benefits arising from government investment (for example, tourism promotion and industry development) — are included.<sup>6</sup>

The NT Indigenous Expenditure Review method is tailored to the organisation of government services and the machinery of government in the NT. While the

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<sup>4</sup> Indigenous Australians, as a group, experience significant disadvantage relative to the rest of the Australian population and are important actual and potential users of many mainstream services that are provided on the basis of need. This is particularly important for some regional areas where Indigenous Australians make up significant proportions of the population and, in some cases, have become the ‘mainstream’ for services in those areas.

<sup>5</sup> The NT Treasury noted that ‘... due to their relatively large share of the total population and above-average use of many government services, Indigenous Territorians in effect constitute the mainstream recipients of many Northern Territory Government services. For this reason, attempting to separate Indigenous specific program funding from other program funding would be, in the case of the Northern Territory, not appropriate or relevant’ (NT Treasury 2006, p. 4).

<sup>6</sup> The NT Treasury noted that the indirect benefit from such expenditure ‘... may include availability of employment, access to the goods and services of production, and the advantages gained from taxation revenue received from the relevant industry’ (NT Treasury 2006, p. 4).



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approach can not easily be extended to other jurisdictions it provides a useful example of the identification of the Indigenous related component of expenditure across a broad range of mainstream services

- *CGC revenue sharing relativities* — the method used by the Commonwealth Grants Commission to allocate the Goods and Services Tax among jurisdictions recognises that expenditure on services for Indigenous Australians is frequently higher than for non-Indigenous Australians. This reflects the effect that the socio-demographic characteristics of the Indigenous population can have on the use and cost of services, when compared to non-Indigenous Australians.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission method redistributes revenue on the basis of the national average cost of providing services to a typical cohort of individuals. It can not be used to assess differences in actual expenditure across jurisdictions.

## **The contribution of the Indigenous Expenditure Report**

The Indigenous Expenditure Report provides estimates of the level of government expenditure on services related to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, mapped at a high level to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report outcome areas (section 1.2).

This information is only one element of the evidence base that policy makers need but, when used with other data, it will provide governments with a clearer picture of government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians. When combined with other information it provides the potential to:

- *contribute to the assessment of expenditure against need* — such an assessment would combine information about the relative levels of expenditure on services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians with information about the relative levels of disadvantage experienced
- *provide a framework for cost-effectiveness studies* — such studies would combine information about the expenditure on (and unit costs of) services related to Indigenous Australians with information about the outcomes achieved
- *improve monitoring of the progress of Indigenous reform initiatives* — such monitoring would assist Treasurers and the Working Group on Indigenous Reform to evaluate the level and pattern of resources devoted to Closing the Gap initiatives.

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This report does not aim to replicate what is being done elsewhere. It is designed to contribute information that is not available through other reporting exercises, by:

- *complementing reporting on outcome areas* — at a high level, the Indigenous Expenditure Report method maps expenditure to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report outcome areas (section 1.2). The expenditure information can be used in conjunction with existing outcome information (at a high level) to identify areas where further investigation should be undertaken
- *supplementing other reporting on expenditure* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report provides additional information that is not available in other reports. It provides an Indigenous dimension to expenditure data collected under the ABS Government Finance Statistics framework (section 1.2).

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method adopts nationally recognised definitions of expenditure to allow the expenditure presented in this report to be reconciled to those in other exercises (section 1.2).<sup>7</sup>

Over time, the information in this report could also provide an input into the Commonwealth Grants Commission's Goods and Services Tax revenue sharing recommendations by providing more robust measures of the relative cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

### *A framework for more detailed analysis*

The Indigenous Expenditure Report is designed primarily for national reporting of comparable data across all jurisdictions. Pragmatic considerations limit the level of detail that can be collected and reported on a national basis. However, the Indigenous Expenditure Report framework and method can be adapted by individual jurisdictions or researchers to generate more detailed estimates (for example, small area studies) that can be compared to the state and national averages.

## **1.2 The approach**

The Indigenous Expenditure Report adopts a comprehensive approach that aims to meet the needs of as wide a range of users as possible. The definition and scope of expenditure is consistent with other national collections, and the estimates are

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<sup>7</sup> In this context 'reconciled' does not mean that estimates will be identical. Rather that differences can be explained as arising from collection method, timing, and so on.

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mapped at a high level to endorsed outcome areas. However, identifying government expenditure on services to, and on behalf of, Indigenous Australians is complex and involves a process of estimation.

## **Expenditure definition and scope**

The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines expenditure as:

... all expense transactions undertaken by the general government sector of the Australian, State and Territory governments. (IERSC 2009, p. 10)

Expenditure is *operating expenses* as defined under the ABS Government Finance Statistics operating statement (ABS 2005). It excludes capital expenditure but includes depreciation and maintenance of assets and capital grants made outside the general government sector.

Government is defined as *the general government sector* following the ABS Government Finance Statistics framework. All types of government expenditure — including expenditure on both Indigenous specific and mainstream government services — are included. However, expenditure by multi-jurisdictional units and local governments are excluded:

- *multi-jurisdictional expenditure* — which is mainly expenditure by universities, is not included as government expenditure in this report. However, government funding to these agencies is included as expenditure
- *expenditure by local governments* — is not currently collected as part of the Indigenous Expenditure Report method, but is expected to be within the scope of the method for future reports (appendix C). However, the current scope of expenditure includes Australian, State and Territory government payments and grants to local governments.

The expenditure in this report is reconcilable to the ABS Government Finance Statistics publications and to expenditure reported in government budget papers under the Uniform Presentation Framework (Aus Gov 2008).

Under the Government Finance Statistics framework expenses are grouped by purpose, rather than government department, and also may be subject to adjustments by finance departments to reflect intra-government transactions. As a consequence, the expenditure in this report may not be directly comparable with agency annual reports or with publications that focus on specific aspects of service areas (such as the Report on Government Services). More information on the definition and scope of expenditure used in this report is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009).

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## How does expenditure relate to Indigenous outcome areas?

The Indigenous Expenditure Report collects expenditure using the ABS Government Purpose Classification (GPC) structure, which provides a national framework for categorising expenditure based on purpose (ABS 2006). This expenditure framework can be mapped, at a high level, to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement (COAG 2009) and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks (SCGRSP 2009).

### *The COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement*

The COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement sets out the objectives, outcome areas, outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks agreed by COAG for Closing the Gap on Indigenous disadvantage. At the core of the agreement are seven multi-faceted ‘building blocks’ that support improvements against six specific targets (box 1.1). The National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks are closely aligned.

### *Mapping expenditure to Indigenous outcome areas*

The Indigenous Expenditure Report maps expenditure by GPC category to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report ‘building blocks’. As the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report notes, the National Indigenous Reform Agreement ‘building blocks’:

... are deliberately not intended to mirror typical government service agencies. In some cases, a specific service area can be expected to play a major role, but in all strategic areas, more than one government agency will have to take action in order to achieve better outcomes. Conversely, sometimes a single, well-targeted action by one agency can lead to improvements across many strategic areas. (SCRGSP 2009, p. 11)

As a consequence, although the estimates presented in chapters 3 through 8 are arranged under the headings of the ‘building blocks’ they most closely relate to, the estimates in these chapters are:

- *not total expenditure on each ‘building block’* — no attempt has been made to generate separate estimates of expenditure that relate to initiatives under the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement
- *not total expenditure on strategies designed to Close the Gap* — even where expenditure is clearly related to a COAG target — such as expenditure on school education — it is not possible to identify whether the expenditure relates to Closing the Gap as opposed to maintaining the existing level of service.

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**Box 1.1 National Indigenous Reform Agreement building blocks and targets**

Improving outcomes for Indigenous Australians requires adoption of a multi-faceted approach that sees effort directed across a range of building blocks, including:

- early childhood
- schooling
- health
- economic participation
- healthy homes
- safe communities
- governance and leadership

An improvement in the area of one building block is heavily reliant on improvements made on the other building blocks.

Improvements in these building blocks supports the reforms aimed at Closing the Gap in Indigenous disadvantage against the six specific targets:

- closing the life expectancy gap within a generation
- halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
- ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years
- halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
- halving the gap for Indigenous students in year 12 attainment, or equivalent attainment, rates by 2020, and
- halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.

Source: COAG (2009), pp. 6–7.

Expenditure is mapped to the building blocks as follows:<sup>8</sup>

- *early childhood* — expenditure related to basic skills for life and learning includes expenditure related to childcare and preschool, which can be readily identified through the GPC (chapter 3). However, expenditure related to early childhood health could not be separately identified for this report and is included in the health expenditure reported in chapter 4
- *schooling* — total expenditure related to school, TAFE and VET, and university education can be readily identified through the GPC (chapter 3). However, expenditure related to specific programs (such as teacher quality and Indigenous cultural studies) could not be separately identified for this report

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<sup>8</sup> Information on the specific GPC categories that relate to each expenditure area is provided in the attachment tables (appendix E to J). Details on the types of expenditure reported for each GPC are provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009).

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- *health* — expenditure on health services can be identified through the GPC (chapter 4). However, expenditure related to specific health issues (such as tobacco consumption and harm, obesity and nutrition) could not be separately identified for this report
  - *economic participation* — expenditure on labour and employment services, and social security support can be identified through the GPC (chapter 5)
  - *healthy homes* — expenditure on many home environment services, such as housing, can be identified through the GPC (chapter 6). However, expenditure related to specific housing issues (such as homelessness) could not be separately identified for this report. This is also an area where it is difficult to identify the Indigenous share of government expenditure that benefits the whole community (for example, expenditure on network services such as transport and communication)
  - *safe communities* — expenditure on safe and supportive communities, such as justice, is relatively easy to identify through the GPC (chapter 7). However, the GPC does not have sufficient detail to separately identify expenditure on criminal justice and juvenile justice issues. This report includes additional disaggregation to identify this expenditure, but more development is needed for future reports
  - *governance and leadership* — expenditure related to promoting community engagement through participation in recreational and cultural activities is readily identifiable (chapter 7). However, expenditure on governance and leadership generally does not involve large programs or significant expenditure and is difficult to identify under the GPC framework. Expenditure on governance and leadership is included in expenditure across a broad range of areas (for example, expenditure related to increasing governance capacity and skills is included in education and training, chapter 3).

This report attempts to provide comprehensive estimates that cover all areas of government expenditure. Some components of the estimated expenditure will be strongly relevant to particular uses, while others may be less relevant or irrelevant (for example, housing estimates includes both social housing and defence housing expenditure).

Chapter 8 presents estimates for the GPC categories that do not relate directly to any of the ‘building blocks’ (although some expenditure in these categories does contribute to the Indigenous reform agenda — for example, the activities of statistical agencies). This expenditure is included to achieve completeness of coverage across government expenditure.

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## Identifying expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians

Services related to Indigenous Australians are provided through a combination of targeted and mainstream services. Expenditure on targeted (Indigenous specific) services can generally be assumed to be exclusively for the benefit of Indigenous Australians.<sup>9</sup> The proportion of expenditure on mainstream services that relate to Indigenous Australians is not recorded methodically and must be estimated.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report approach to identifying expenditure related to Indigenous Australians involves two stages:

1. Identifying total expenditure by service area and, where applicable, total expenditure for Indigenous specific program and service areas.<sup>10</sup>
2. Prorating mainstream (that is, non-Indigenous specific) expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. The Indigenous Expenditure Report approach employs the concept of cost drivers, rather than service user benefits for prorating expenditure on mainstream services (box 1.2).

A more detailed description of the proration method is provided in appendix A.

### 1.3 Consultation

The Steering Committee recognises that ongoing consultation on the Indigenous Expenditure Report is essential to ensure it provides relevant and useful information to governments and researchers. Consultation during the development of the first report was based on:

- *Steering Committee membership* — representation by relevant government departments and specialist data agencies provided a broad reference group for developing the report, as well as a conduit for consultation with departments and agencies in each jurisdiction. A list of current Steering Committee members is provided on page IV
- *parallel exercise linkages* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report benefits from consultation with agencies with specific experience in reporting on Indigenous issues. The Indigenous Expenditure Report particularly benefitted from the

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<sup>9</sup> There can, however, be some use of these services and programs by non-Indigenous Australians (for example, Indigenous health services in remote communities).

<sup>10</sup> More information on identifying total and Indigenous specific expenditure is provided in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009).

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### Box 1.2 **Cost driver versus service user benefits approach**

The Indigenous Expenditure Report employs a cost drivers approach for prorating expenditure on mainstream services, rather than a service user benefits approach:

- *cost driver approach* — prorates expenditure on the basis of the impact that the target group has on service cost. For example, expenditure on doctors' services would be prorated on the number of consultations as these are a good proxy for the cost of providing doctors' services
- *service user benefits approach* — attributes expenditure on the benefits or outcomes of services. For example, total expenditure on doctors' services would be prorated on the basis of the number of people whose health issues were improved or resolved.

The latter method has a number of problems in terms of measuring benefit and understating the level of expenditure that could be made where particular groups have persistent disadvantages, or where a disproportionate commitment of resources is necessary to achieve improvements.

More information on the method for prorating mainstream expenditure is provided in the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

broad consultation with Indigenous Australians and organisations undertaken by the Review of Government Service Provision Steering Committee on the framework and reporting of the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report

- *consultation embodied in existing data collections* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report uses data from a wide range of sources. In many cases, these data collections have involved significant consultation (including with Indigenous Australians) as part of their development (for example, data collected by the ABS and AIHW).

The Steering Committee also conducted broad consultation with government stakeholders. A series of unpublished consultation papers covering all areas of the method were circulated to government departments for comment. These papers were followed up by meetings with specific government departments (appendix B).

### **Stakeholder consultation**

The Steering Committee has initiated a number of strategies to engage with other stakeholders, particularly Indigenous Australians, including:

- *information sessions* — presentations in each jurisdiction providing a broad overview of the project and method were presented to government (and Indigenous stakeholders in some jurisdictions) (appendix B)



- 
- *project website* — the website ([www.pc.gov.au/ier](http://www.pc.gov.au/ier)) provides access to project publications and details on how to contact the Secretariat for further information
  - *information bulletins* — a series of bulletins (available from the project website) provide high-level overviews of key aspects of the report development and method. Each bulletin invites interested parties, Indigenous organisations in particular, to contact the Secretariat with queries or to contribute views.

## How to contribute to continual improvement

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 report and interested parties are encouraged to contribute to this process by providing feedback to the Steering Committee.

Following the release of this report, further consultation will be undertaken with government and Indigenous stakeholders to:

- *establish report priorities* — by identifying the priority issues for report users
- *facilitate continual improvement* — by seeking stakeholder input on refinements to the method and identifying potential data sources to inform estimates of Indigenous service use and cost differentials
- *prioritise areas for improvement* — by identifying where initial efforts for improvement should be best focused.

The Steering Committee welcomes any suggestions on how the report approach or presentation can be improved (box 1.3).

## 1.4 Structure of the report

The remainder of this report presents the estimates of government expenditure on services to, and on behalf of, Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, which are broadly mapped to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks:

- *interpreting Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates (chapter 2)* — provides an overview of issues that should be taken into consideration when using the data estimates presented in this report. These include issues related to the estimation method and data sources as well as the service delivery context

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### Box 1.3    **How to contribute to the improvement of this report**

Please contact the Secretariat if you require clarification on the information presented in this report. Suggestions on how the report approach or presentation can be improved should be made in writing and emailed to the Secretariat:

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

Tel:     (03) 9653 2100    or    Freecall:    1800 020 083  
Fax:     (03) 9653 2359

Email:    [gsp.ier@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp.ier@pc.gov.au)  
<http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>

To be notified of developments relating to this report please register on the report's interested parties list via the project website.

- *early child development, and education and training (chapter 3)* — expenditure related to the educational aspects of early child development, and education and training. Includes expenditure on childcare and preschool, school education (primary and secondary) and tertiary education (technical and further education, vocational education and training, and universities)
- *healthy lives (chapter 4)* — expenditure related to the health system (for example, hospital services, community health services, public health services, pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances)
- *economic participation (chapter 5)* — expenditure related to programs, services and support that allow people to participate in the economy (for example, social security, and labour and employment services)
- *home environment (chapter 6)* — expenditure related to services and programs that provide people with a safe, healthy and secure place to live (for example, housing, community and environment, and transport and communication services)
- *safe and supportive communities (chapter 7)* — expenditure related to services and programs that contribute to safe and supportive communities. This includes public order and safety (for example, the operations of the justice system), community support and welfare (for example, services for the aged and people with disabilities). This also includes expenditure related to recreation and culture (for example, access to art and sport), which aim to promote community engagement

- 
- *other government expenditure (chapter 8)* — the Indigenous share of government expenditure that can not be easily allocated to any of the building blocks. The expenditure reported in this chapter is made on behalf of the community as a whole, and benefit Indigenous Australians as members of the community (for example, defence, foreign aid, and the operation of parliaments). There is also some Indigenous specific expenditure embedded in this expenditure (such as grants to Indigenous local councils).

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

- *appendix A* — provides an overview of the Indigenous Expenditure Report approach to identifying expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians
- *appendix B* — provides a summary of the departments and individuals consulted during the development of the report
- *appendix C* — provides an overview of expenditure by local governments. This information is not explicitly included in the main report, but is anticipated to become part of the Indigenous Expenditure Report in the future
- *statistical tables* — appendixes D through J contain detailed statistical tables to support the commentary in the main report.

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## 2 Interpreting Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates

This report presents the best collective effort of the jurisdictions to estimate government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians. However, these estimates should be interpreted with care. This report represents *a first step* and many data quality and methodological challenges are yet to be resolved.

This chapter provides an overview of the key issues that users of this report must take into consideration when interpreting the expenditure estimates, including:

- *implications of the method* — the approach adopted for estimating Indigenous expenditure is similar to that adopted for other exercises. However, the pragmatic constraints of a national collection require a number of compromises and assumptions. Knowing the limitations of the method is important for interpreting the estimates (section 2.1)
- *data quality and estimate reliability* — the method draws on the best available data, which come from a wide range of sources. In some cases, data were unavailable, or not as reliable as could be hoped. Understanding how source data reliability influences the reliability of estimates is important for interpreting the estimates (section 2.2)
- *service delivery context* — services are provided in a complex environment. Differences in expenditure between jurisdictions (and over time) can be influenced by a number of factors related to the service delivery context (for example, the roles of different levels of government, the private sector and individuals, the demand for and uptake of services, and the cost of providing those services). Understanding the service delivery context is important for interpreting differences in expenditure across jurisdictions and services areas (section 2.3).

More information on interpretation issues related to particular service areas is provided in the commentary supporting the data reported in chapters 3 to 8.

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## 2.1 Implications of the method

Identifying the share of government expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians is not straightforward. While expenditure on services provided exclusively to Indigenous Australians may be known, the proportion of expenditure on mainstream services related to Indigenous Australians is generally not explicitly recorded, and must be estimated. The 2006 NT Indigenous Expenditure Review noted that ‘attempting to construct an estimate of Indigenous-related spending based solely on the identification of Indigenous specific programs would therefore result in a significant underestimation of relevant expenditure’ (NT 2006, p. 4).

The Indigenous Expenditure Report method is based on an established approach used in similar exercises (chapter 1, section 1.2 and appendix A).<sup>1</sup> However, this approach involves a number of assumptions that have implications for how the estimates should be interpreted. This includes issues associated with the definition and scope of expenditure, linking expenditure and outcome areas, and the way estimates are reported.

### General reliability of the method

The robustness of the Indigenous Expenditure Report method varies according to the nature of the service areas and available data:

- *homogeneity of service* — some service areas are more homogeneous than others (that is, the extent to which all clients receive similar services). For example, primary school education services are relatively homogeneous, while health services are provided through a more complex case-mix approach.

Expenditure estimates are likely to be more robust in service areas that have more homogeneous services, because it is easier to identify a robust service use measure

- *alignment of service areas with cost-centres and administrative portfolios* — some service areas are closely aligned with cost-centres and administrative portfolios (for example, social security or school education). Other areas include the activities of a wide range of agencies (such as law courts and legal services).

Expenditure estimates are likely to be more robust in service areas that are closely aligned with cost-centres and administrative portfolios, because it is easier for jurisdictions to identify and allocate expenditure

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<sup>1</sup> This includes the AIHW estimates of expenditure on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, initiated in the late 1990s, and the more recent NT Indigenous Expenditure Reviews.



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- *link between individuals and costs, and the reliability of service use measures* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report method adopts a cost driver approach (chapter 1, box 1.2). The link between costs and individuals is likely to be stronger where individuals have direct interaction with the service. For example, school students have strong links with education costs, but the link between individuals and expenditure on community policing is more tenuous.

Expenditure estimates are likely to be more robust where individuals have direct interaction with the service because the link between individuals and service costs is more strongly defined

- *data availability and quality* — the method draws on data from a wide range of sources. In some cases, the required data are not available or of relatively poor quality (section 2.2).

Expenditure estimates are likely to be more robust where the required data are available and of good quality. There is a pragmatic trade-off between the cost of improving data availability and quality and the incremental benefit improvements will provide to the overall estimates.

## **Reliability of the method**

A general guide to the reliability of the method of the Indigenous Expenditure Report is provided by considering three components of total expenditure (table 2.1):

- *directly identified expenditure* — where expenditure on targeted (Indigenous specific) services and programs can be directly identified, it does not need to be estimated. This component of total Indigenous expenditure is reliable (however jurisdictions may not have been able to identify all targeted services)
- *estimated on the basis of actual service use* — where expenditure is estimated on the basis of actual service use, there is likely to be a closer relationship between Indigenous Australians (as service users) and the cost of providing services. These estimates are conceptually robust, but can have limitations where data quality is low
- *estimated on the basis of community representation* — where expenditure is estimated on the basis of the representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (because it is difficult to identify specific users or the services are collectively consumed) there is not likely to be a direct relationship between individual Indigenous Australians and the cost of providing services. These estimates are still conceptually robust, but are less likely to reflect the actual expenditure directed to an individual Indigenous person or community.

**Table 2.1 Reliability of model parameters**

	Estimated			Total exp	Information quality <sup>a</sup>		
	Directly identified <sup>b</sup>	Service use <sup>c</sup>	Comm. rep <sup>d</sup>		Appr. <sup>e</sup>	Qual. <sup>f</sup>	Cost diff. <sup>g</sup>
	%	%	%	\$m			
<i>Early child development, and Education and training (chapter 3)</i>							
Early childhood	43.3	56.7	–	210	C	C	C
School education	17.4	81.1	1.5	2 062	A	B	B
Tertiary education	13.0	87.0	–	551	A	B	C
Other education	46.0	28.3	25.7	430	C	B	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Healthy lives (chapter 4)</i>							
Hospitals	4.5	95.5	–	1 869	A	A	A
Community and public health	45.2	54.8	–	1 611	B	B	B
Other health <sup>h</sup>	36.5	63.5	–	343	B	B	B
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>
<i>Economic participation (chapter 5)</i>							
Labour and employment	65.2	20.9	13.9	980	B	B	C
Social security support	–	100.0	–	3 415	A	B	B
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4 395</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>
<i>Home environment (chapter 6)</i>							
Housing	61.8	36.3	1.9	842	B	A	C
Community and environment	50.1	0.1	49.8	872	B	A	C
Transport and communications	11.8	–	88.2	600	B	A	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Safe and supportive communities (chapter 7)</i>							
Public order and safety	13.5	33.5	53.0	2 650	C	B	C
Community support and welfare	35.7	53.1	11.2	3 124	A	A	C
Recreation and culture	40.3	–	59.7	367	B	A	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6 141</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Other government expenditure (chapter 8)</i>							
General govt and defence	6.9	–	93.1	1 744	B	A	C
Support to industry	3.9	–	96.1	261	B	A	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>2 005</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21 932</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>

<sup>a</sup> A subjective assessment of the reliability of measure and data: 'A' implies good; 'B' implies fair; and 'C' implies poor. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure directly identified as targeted (Indigenous specific) programs. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of actual service use. <sup>d</sup> Expenditure estimated on the basis of community representation. <sup>e</sup> **Appropriateness** — a subjective assessment of how well the service use measure represents the link between service use and cost. <sup>f</sup> **Quality** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the service use measure data, including Indigenous identification. <sup>g</sup> **Cost differential** — a subjective assessment of the reliability of the information on the difference in the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. <sup>h</sup> Includes expenditure on pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances, and Health administration and research services.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee analysis.

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## Issues associated with the definition and scope of expenditure

This report uses a particular definition and scope of expenditure. Users of the report should be aware that, under this approach, the expenditure estimates:

- *do not represent the full cost of services* — this report defines expenditure as the expenses of the general government sector (chapter 1, section 1.2). This excludes:
  - *some government expenditure* — including expenditure by government trading enterprises, local government expenditure and tax expenditure (negative revenues through tax system rebates)
  - *private expenditure* — including expenditure by private not for profit and for profit agencies, and the private contribution of individual service users and their families.
- *do not necessarily represent the net cost to government* — no adjustments have been made for user charges or cost recovery by governments for the services they provide (for example, court fees, fines and charges for traffic offences).

The gap between gross and net expenditure (that is, net of any cost recovery) is larger where the services are fully provided by a general government agency, than if they are provided by a government trading enterprise or non-government provider

- *are not the same as cashflow and may not equate to policy commitments* — recorded expenditure does not necessarily equate to the flow or commitment of policy funding. In particular, the definition of expenditure excludes capital expenditure (for example, the construction of urban public housing) but includes non-cash expenditure, such as depreciation.

Care should be exercised when interpreting jurisdictional expenditure totals because:

- *State and Territory government expenditure may include expenditure by other jurisdictions* — totals include expenditure by other jurisdictions (mainly the Australian Government) to and through those governments. For example, expenditure on education in Victoria includes both Victorian Government expenditure on education and Australian Government expenditure on education in Victoria to and through the Victorian Government
- *State and Territory government expenditure does not represent total government expenditure in that state and territory* — some Australian Government expenditure is made directly to service providers or individuals (for example, social security payments). These have not been broken down by state and territory for this report.

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Comparing these expenditure estimates to individuals and outcome areas should also be undertaken with care because:

- *expenditure estimates are based on the average impact an Indigenous person could have on costs, not the benefit they receive* — the method adopts a cost driver approach (chapter 1, box 1.2). This means that the estimated expenditure in any particular area is based on the impact that Indigenous Australians are expected to have on total expenditure.

## **Allocating expenditure and linking to outcome areas**

Estimates of expenditure by service area should be treated with care:

- *allocating expenditure to service categories* — many of the service categories cover a broad range of services that do not necessarily align closely with the operation of government, existing information systems or the way services are funded. Jurisdictions have experienced varying degrees of difficulty in allocating their expenditure following the guidelines in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009).

Expenditure can be under- and over-reported in individual areas where jurisdictions have misallocated (or have been unable to separate) expenditure. These have been documented where possible, but not all occurrences will be known

- *linking service categories to outcome areas* — as discussed in chapter 1, outcome areas, particularly those associated with the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks, are strategic by design and do not map easily with any particular area of expenditure.

This report does not attempt to identify the share of expenditure that specifically relates to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks.

## **Reporting estimates**

The Steering Committee acknowledges that, on its own, knowing the level of government expenditure directed to Indigenous Australians is of limited value. The estimates presented in this report are supported by additional information that aims to assist informed interpretation of the data, including:

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- *normalising estimates for comparison* — in Australia, expenditure estimates need to be adjusted to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions. The approach adopted for this report is to adjust on a resident population basis.

It should be noted that per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per service user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (box 2.1).

Other factors that might affect expenditure on services, such as age profiles, geographic size and population density, are discussed under other contextual information (section 2.3 and appendix D)

- *contextual information* — an overview of the key contextual factors, which should be taken into consideration when interpreting data, accompanies the commentary on data estimates in each service area. More information on data quality and the service delivery context is provided in sections 2.2 and 2.3, respectively
- *documenting the method, data sources and assumptions* — two manuals document the method, data sources and assumptions used to prepare the estimates in this report:
  - 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009)
  - 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

These manuals are available from the Indigenous Expenditure Report website ([www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals](http://www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals)).

## **Comparing expenditure over time**

The most recent expenditure data available for this report are for 2008-09. The estimates in this report are not intended to represent a particular benchmark against which future expenditure should be compared. Over-time, levels and patterns of expenditure reflect changing priorities and focus of governments. For example:

- 2008-09 data in this report include significant ‘one-off’ expenditures such as global financial crisis stimulus expenditure. Where possible, this expenditure has been identified
- expenditure related to many of the Closing the Gap initiatives did not occur until after 2008-09, and so are not included in this report. This expenditure will be included in future reports.

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## Box 2.1 Interpreting estimated expenditure per head of population

Throughout this report estimated expenditure is presented on an expenditure per head of population (that is, expenditure per capita) basis. This allows the comparison of the relative size of expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, and across jurisdictions of different sizes. It also allows expenditure in different service areas to be aggregated and compared on a consistent basis.

### Expenditure per head of population is not a unit cost measure

Expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and *must not* be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost:

- *expenditure per head of population* — is estimated expenditure divided by the total population
- *expenditure per user (unit cost)* — is estimated expenditure divided by the total number of service users.

Expenditure per user will always be higher than expenditure per head of population because services are generally provided to a sub-set of the entire population (for example, school education is only provided to school aged children).

However, while it might be possible to identify representative service users for homogeneous services, this becomes more difficult and less meaningful as services are aggregated (for example, there is no single identifiable user group for other education services, or education services as a whole).

### Expenditure ratios

A measure of the relative expenditure on Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians is provided by the ratio of expenditure per head of population between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. This ratio will be greater than 1:1 where:

- *Indigenous Australians use services more intensively* — that is, where Indigenous Australians are more likely to use services than non-Indigenous Australians (for example, Indigenous Australians are likely to need more health services than non-Indigenous Australians), or
- *the unit cost of providing services to Indigenous users is higher* — that is it costs more, on average, to provide a service to Indigenous Australians than to non-Indigenous Australians (because of the higher cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services).

For example, the estimated expenditure per head of population on primary and secondary education in 2008-09 was \$3782 per Indigenous person and \$1404 per non-Indigenous person (appendix E, table E.3). About 64.8 per cent (\$1542) of the difference relates to more intensive use of education services by Indigenous Australians (mainly because of the younger age profile of the Indigenous population). Indigenous specific services (additional services not provided to non-Indigenous students) accounted for a further 27.7 per cent (\$658) of the difference. The remainder of the difference (7.5 per cent or \$179) relates to the difference in the 'average cost' of providing mainstream services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous students.

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## 2.2 Data quality and estimate reliability

One source of variation in Indigenous expenditure estimates across different services and jurisdictions is differences in the reliability of the data used to prepare the estimates. It is important to understand the nature and the sources of this variability when interpreting expenditure estimates.

### Data issues and assumptions

The proration method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2) and appendix A draws on the best available data, which comes from a range of sources. This includes data on:

- *government expenditure* — each jurisdiction has provided total expenditure and Indigenous specific expenditure by service area, following — to the best of their abilities — the guidelines in the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009). Issues associated with these data are discussed in section 2.1
- *service use measures* — the quality of Indigenous estimates is dependant on the appropriateness and quality of the service use measure cost drivers. Information on the service use measure and data source adopted for each service area is provided in chapter 3 and appendix A of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010)
- *Indigenous under-identification* — the accuracy of data on Indigenous service users is dependant on whether data collections record Indigenous status, and Indigenous people's willingness to identify as Indigenous. Some data collections adjust Indigenous service use for known under-identification, while the level of under-identification is not known for other collections. Information on how Indigenous under-identification was addressed for each service area is provided in chapter 4 and appendix B of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010)
- *Indigenous cost differentials* — it is difficult to identify differences in the cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, as relatively little research has been conducted on this topic.

For the 2010 Report, each jurisdiction was provided the opportunity to nominate a cost weight based on empirical data. Where jurisdictions were able to identify the existence of differential costs of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons, but did not have sufficiently robust data to support the cost weight, a default cost weight of up to 10 per cent could be applied.

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Information on the approach each jurisdiction adopted for the 2010 Report is provided in chapter 5 and appendix C of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

## Data quality reporting

Data quality can vary depending of the nature of the data source

- *administrative data* — the data are timely as they are updated frequently, but there can be issues with the accuracy of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions and over time. The reliability of these data collections is dependant on the quality of the administrative systems and the accuracy of identification of Indigenous clients
- *census* — the 2006 *ABS Census of Population and Housing* provides comprehensive statistical data for different geographic areas (ABS 2006). This potentially allows for greater disaggregation of data. However, due to the nature of the census, response errors may be more apparent (as the census is self enumerated and the census usually asks few questions on any one topic). The census may also contain an Indigenous undercount, due to response errors and difficulties enumerating people in remote locations. The census counts are also affected by non-response, resulting in an undercount of the population (Indigenous and non-Indigenous). The ABS adjusts for the undercount when calculating the population estimates<sup>2</sup>
- *survey* — the reliability of Indigenous estimates for many general surveys is limited by sampling error, as they may not contain a large enough Indigenous sample to allow detailed disaggregation. The ABS conducts large scale Indigenous surveys on an alternating three-yearly cycle that provide a range of relevant data on Indigenous Australians (ABS 2009a).

The data source for each service use measure is documented in appendix A of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

### Data quality statements

The method, assumptions and quality of data used in the estimation process influence how the estimated expenditure should be interpreted.

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<sup>2</sup> The net undercount for Indigenous Australians in the 2006 *ABS Census of Population and Housing* was 59 178 people (ABS 2006, p. 7).



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Data quality statements provide qualitative information on the quality of input data using the ABS data quality framework (box 2.2) and enable data users to assess the sensitivity of the data item or a collection of data items. Data quality statements for each of the service use measure data sources are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

### **Box 2.2 ABS Data Quality Framework**

The ABS data quality framework addresses seven dimensions of quality:

- *institutional environment* — institutional and organisational factors may have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of the agency producing the statistics
- *relevance* — how well the statistical product or release meets the needs of users in terms of the concept(s) measured, and the population(s) represented
- *timeliness* — the delay between the reference period and the date at which the data become available
- *accuracy* — the degree to which the data correctly describe the phenomenon they were designed to measure
- *coherence* — the internal consistency of a statistical collection, product or release, as well as its comparability with other sources of information, within a broad analytical framework over time
- *interpretability* — the availability of information to help provide insight into the data
- *accessibility* — the ease of access to data by users.

Source: ABS Data Quality Framework (ABS 2009b).

### *Sensitivity analysis*

In the longer term, the Steering Committee will undertake sensitivity analysis to assist users to understand the quantitative extent and source of uncertainty.

- *Monte Carlo simulation* — generates a number of possible scenarios (or simulations) allowing for a range of possible values for expenditure to be estimated, as well as the likelihood that any particular value of the estimated expenditure will be true. The simulation will provide a range of statistics to assist users with analysis of the Indigenous expenditure estimates, such as confidence intervals, standard deviations, and the extent to which each factor contributes to the uncertainty of the total.

Although sensitivity analysis can be used to assess a range of possible outcomes, it can not identify uncertainty associated with the method or assumptions (such as the

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appropriateness of the service use measure used for each service area) and unknown data errors arising from data sources, data coding and expenditure allocation.

Significant work has been undertaken in the development and specification of the estimation framework to minimise the risks associated with data errors and incorrect assumptions. However, the Steering Committee is committed to continual improvement in future reports to minimise errors and improve processes, leading to more robust Indigenous expenditure estimates.

More information on priority areas for further development related to particular service areas is provided in the commentary supporting the data reported in chapters 3 to 8.

## **2.3 Service delivery context**

Services to Indigenous Australians are provided in a complex environment. Costs and expenditure are influenced by a broad range of factors, including the roles and responsibilities of governments and the characteristics of Indigenous Australians. The materiality of these factors varies across jurisdictions.

### **The role of the Australian, State and Territory governments**

The Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for policy development and expenditure across the broad range of Indigenous specific and mainstream services provided to, or on behalf of, Indigenous Australians.

The scope of this report is broad, and it is difficult to cover these roles and responsibilities in detail. However, a commentary on the role of the Australian, State and Territory governments is provided with the commentary of each service area, as well as references to more detailed information where possible.

### **Population characteristics of Indigenous Australians**

Information on the relative disadvantage of Indigenous Australians in areas such as health, education and employment is provided in the commentary of the relevant expenditure areas. This section provides general contextual information on the Indigenous population.

The ABS estimates that there were 517 000 Indigenous Australians in 2006, which represents 2.5 per cent of the Australian population. The largest proportion of the

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Indigenous population was located in NSW (29 per cent). Other jurisdictions with relatively large Indigenous populations were Queensland (28 per cent), WA (14 per cent) and the NT (12 per cent). The NT had the highest proportion of the total population who were Indigenous (30 per cent). For other jurisdictions, Indigenous Australians on average, accounted for less than 4 per cent of the population (appendix D).

Most Indigenous Australians lived in major cities and regional areas in 2006. However, a much higher proportion of the Indigenous population lived in remote and very remote areas (25 per cent) compared to non-Indigenous Australians (2 per cent) (appendix D).

Nationally, more than 47 per cent of the Indigenous population was under 20 years of age in 2006. In all jurisdictions, Indigenous Australians were disproportionately represented among the young (people aged 20 years and less).

## **2.4 Jurisdictions' comments**

The remainder of this section contains commentary provided by the Australian, State and Territory governments on the major contextual factors that should be taken into consideration when interpreting data for their jurisdiction. Further information on specific service areas is provided in the commentary supporting the data reported in chapters 3 to 8.

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### *Australian Government comments*

The Commonwealth welcomes this first Indigenous Expenditure Report which provides estimates of Commonwealth and State/Territory government expenditure per head of population in 2008-09 for Indigenous and non Indigenous Australians.

The Report estimates that government expenditure per head of population in 2008-09 was \$40 228 for Indigenous Australians compared with \$18 351 for non-Indigenous Australians (a ratio of 2.2:1). Given the recognised significant and persistent level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians this higher level of estimated government expenditure should not come as a surprise.

The comparative analysis provided in the Report applies only to direct government expenditure. Tax expenditures are not included in the Report and the impact of doing so is not clear. Indigenous Australians might be expected to derive a smaller benefit, on average, from some tax expenditures than other Australians. There are also areas where the estimated per head of population expenditure for Indigenous Australians is lower than for non-Indigenous Australians. These areas include the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS), the Aged Pension and aged care services (including residential aged care and community care services) and university education.

It is important to note that the report does not provide an assessment of need across individual areas of expenditure. For example, to know that the national estimated per capita expenditure on hospital services in 2008–2009 was \$3427 for Indigenous Australians and \$1587 for non-Indigenous Australians in 2008-09 is valuable; however, it does not indicate whether this is optimal. Such an assessment requires a comparison, among other things, of expenditure relative to need. The Indigenous Expenditure Report is an important first step as without it, such analysis would not be possible.

Many of the estimates of government expenditure in the Indigenous Expenditure Report reflect the fact that, on average, Indigenous Australians experience a higher level of socio-economic disadvantage and need than non-Indigenous Australians. As an example, Indigenous Australians on average experience worse health outcomes than non-Indigenous Australians so it is not surprising that government health expenditure on Indigenous Australians is higher per head of population compared with other Australians.

Location of residence is a further important contributing factor to the higher level of government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians. Over 25 per cent of Indigenous Australians live in remote or very remote Australia compared to less than 2 per cent of non-Indigenous Australians. The higher cost of service provision

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in these areas contributes to the overall level of government Indigenous expenditures.

In late 2008, all Australian governments responded to the significant disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians by committing to six key targets that form the Closing the Gap objective under the National Indigenous Reform Agreement. The estimates of government expenditures in the Indigenous Expenditure Report therefore pre-date any changes in government policies aimed at achieving Closing the Gap including commitments to address historical underinvestment particularly in remote areas.

Better understanding Indigenous expenditure is an important step forward. The next step is for governments to better understand the extent to which expenditure across a range of areas including early childhood, education, health, economic participation, housing and community safety is moving us closer to achieving the Closing the Gap targets. There is a need to ensure that there is better identification, evaluation and sharing of information on what works. The Council of Australian Governments has established the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse to build the evidence base for what works and to improve access by policy makers, service providers and the public to evidence on best practice and success factors to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage.

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### *New South Wales Government comments*

New South Wales has the largest Indigenous population in Australia — around 150 000 or 30 per cent of the total Australian Indigenous population. In New South Wales, most of the Indigenous population lives in major cities and regional areas — around 95 per cent. The number of Indigenous people living in the greater metropolitan Sydney and Hunter areas alone is equivalent to the total Northern Territory Indigenous population (around 64 000 Indigenous people). However, the Indigenous population represents a small proportion of the total state population — around 2.2 per cent.

While only a relatively small number of Indigenous people live in remote areas, they can make up a large proportion of the total population in those areas — for example, more than half of the population of Wilcannia is Indigenous. Many regional centres also have an increasing Indigenous population, which is in part due to people moving from smaller or outlying communities into larger regional towns. These population changes impact on the delivery of services.

In New South Wales, the delivery of services to Indigenous clients is largely met through mainstream service delivery. To meet the needs of Indigenous clients, mainstream services must be both physically accessible and culturally appropriate. However, because the Indigenous population represents a small proportion of the total state population, this can present challenges for the appropriate delivery of services. New South Wales does, however, have a large number of targeted (Indigenous-specific) programs. These generally represent ‘complementary’ programs that support and build on mainstream programs.

*Two Ways Together* is the New South Wales Government's 10 year plan (2003–2012) to improve the lives of Indigenous people and their communities. There are seven priority areas: health; housing; education; culture and heritage; justice; economic development; and families and young people. These priority areas were identified through consultation with Indigenous people, who said these areas were the most relevant to their lives and future wellbeing.

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### *Victorian Government comments*

The Victorian Government is committed to Closing the Gap in outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Victorians and is working in partnership with Indigenous communities and the business and philanthropic sectors to achieve this. This report seeks to identify the level of government expenditure on Indigenous Australians, broken down into the proportional expenditure share of universal services (such as mainstream public education) and additional expenditure on targeted Indigenous programs.

On its own, this report can not reveal the effectiveness or appropriateness of this expenditure in Closing the Gap. Consequently, care should be exercised in interpreting and using the expenditure data presented, particularly:

- *total estimated Indigenous expenditure per jurisdiction* — targeted Indigenous expenditure data is accurate at a jurisdictional level but is not comparable between jurisdictions as there are circumstantial and policy differences. The remaining Indigenous-related expenditure has been estimated by apportioning mainstream services using high level service use data. This data requires further testing and analysis to ensure its accuracy, usefulness and reliability in future
- *per head of population expenditure data* — the per head of population measures are reported only to provide a relative comparison of expenditure between jurisdictions. They are not an indication of the cost of services available to Indigenous Victorians. For example, Indigenous students in Victoria receive the same level and type of mainstream service as a non-Indigenous student, which is delivered at the same cost. What is different is the level of support services provided in Victoria to enable Indigenous people to access mainstream services and to address disadvantage
- *comparing Indigenous specific services* — the type and level of Indigenous specific services are not comparable between States and Territories. Indigenous specific programs in Victoria are a unique package to address disadvantage and its impact on Victoria's Indigenous population. These programs are influenced by the characteristics of Victoria's Indigenous population. For example Victoria's Indigenous population is not geographically concentrated, significant under-identification is known to occur, and the extent of existing support structures varies across the State.

Further, future reports must, as a priority, disaggregate Australian Government expenditure between states and territories to enable analysis of the differential impact of Australian Government expenditure on Indigenous Australians.

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### *Queensland Government comments*

Closing the Gap on Indigenous disadvantage is a key priority for the Queensland Government. Under the National Indigenous Reform Agreement, the Government has committed to National Partnerships in areas such as early childhood, health, education and economic participation. These commitments complement existing initiatives such as the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial and Indigenous Alcohol Rehabilitation and Support Program, which aim to restore positive social norms and increase safety in Indigenous communities. In this context, Queensland has welcomed the opportunity to work collaboratively with the other States and Territories and the Australian Government to develop the first Indigenous Expenditure Report.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report attributes 8.5 per cent of Queensland's General Government expenses in 2008-09 to Indigenous people — significantly higher than the State's Indigenous population share of 3.5 per cent. This is not surprising, given the extent of disadvantage among Indigenous Australians and the fact that more than half of Indigenous Queenslanders live in regional or remote areas, where disadvantage is greater and service delivery costs are higher.

The Queensland Government believes that the following issues are particularly relevant to interpreting the Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates:

- On its own, the Indigenous Expenditure Report can not reveal whether the current level of expenditure is appropriate or effective in Closing the Gap for Indigenous Queenslanders — addressing those key questions will rely on combining the Indigenous Expenditure Report with other data
- Significant Indigenous capital expenditure by the State and expenditure by Queensland's Indigenous Councils (for example, on social housing) are not included. Additionally, more recent substantial Queensland Government policy commitments, for example in early child development, are not yet reflected in the Indigenous Expenditure Report
- In most charts and tables, Indigenous expenditure is reported per head of total Indigenous population. Any attempt to compare jurisdictions therefore needs to take into account demographics, policy settings, underlying need, and service delivery context
- The Indigenous components of 'mainstream' expenditure have been estimated, rather than directly identified, and should therefore be interpreted with care.



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## Western Australian Government comments

It is essential that the following contextual information is kept in mind when analysing WA expenditure data:

- *Indigenous undercount* — national estimates of the Indigenous population are based on 2006 Census counts of Indigenous Australians adjusted for net undercount as measured by a Post Enumeration Survey. The Indigenous undercount was estimated at 11.5 per cent nationally. The estimated undercount for each jurisdiction was based on the results of the Post Enumeration Survey, with each jurisdiction's undercount rate being smoothed towards the national rate depending upon the standard error of the Post Enumeration Survey.

Jurisdictions with high standard errors (most notably WA) were therefore more influenced by the national estimates and the smoothing process reduced WA's undercount adjustment from 24.1 per cent to 16.6 per cent. This reduces the accuracy of WA's Indigenous population estimates, which in turn affects the reliability of all expenditure per capita data presented in this report

- *cost differential information* — WA was not able to provide cost differential data and has had to rely on the default cost differential options suggested by the Steering Committee. However, given the high number of remote Indigenous communities in WA (currently over 280) the total number of Indigenous Australians living in remote or very remote communities in WA (approximately 32 000 according to the 2006 Census) and the large distances across which services are required to be delivered, it is likely that the costs associated with delivering many of the services in WA may be higher than those in other jurisdictions
- *inclusion of general government recurrent expenditure only* — it is mentioned throughout the Report that expenditure on Indigenous Australians from outside the general government sector is excluded from this report. This means that capital expenditure and any other expenditure undertaken by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations are excluded. As a result, many of the costs relating to the delivery of essential services, such as water, power and housing, are not currently accounted for within the Report.<sup>3</sup> With over 25 per cent of WA's Indigenous population living in regional or remote areas, the high cost of capital to build and maintain the required infrastructure to deliver services to these remote communities is a significant exclusion from the report.

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<sup>3</sup> Although some housing costs such as home purchase assistance are included, the majority of housing costs occur outside of the general government sector for WA (which is also the case for NSW, VIC and SA).

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### *South Australian Government comments*

The South Australian Government has primary responsibility for a number of key government services reported as part of the building blocks in the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

South Australia's Aboriginal population is very dispersed with approximately half residing in Adelaide and half in regional and remote areas. There are 18 major communities in regional parts of South Australia: nine communities in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands in the far north-west; eight Aboriginal Lands Trust communities spread across the State; and the Maralinga Tjarutja community in the far west. 14.4 per cent of South Australia's Aboriginal population reside in very remote areas, which can require a different and more costly service delivery approach.

South Australia sees the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report as a first step in compiling expenditure data. This is the first attempt at a comprehensive collection of Indigenous expenditure data. Refinements to the data collection processes for Indigenous specific expenditure and the methodology for allocation of mainstream expenditure will be important to provide more reliable and comparable data in future reports. This is particularly relevant to the more disaggregated data.

*South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP)* is the State's peak policy and strategy document, which aims to address Aboriginal disadvantage. Its Aboriginal-specific targets include:

- reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year
- lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians
- increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership development programs
- improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians
- reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10 per cent by 2014
- increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1

South Australia is in the process of aligning its SASP targets with the Aboriginal-specific targets and initiatives of the Council of Australian Governments' National Agreements and National Partnerships.

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### *Tasmanian Government comments*

Tasmania has a small Aboriginal population, but Census data indicate that as a proportion of Tasmania's total population, Tasmania has the second highest proportion of Aboriginal persons out of all States and Territories. The issue of Aboriginality in Tasmania is complex and there is debate over the recognition of individuals and groups as Aboriginal by the broader Aboriginal community.

Tasmania is geographically small, relative to other States and Territories, but its population is the most decentralised, with the majority of the population living outside of the capital city. Like the non-Aboriginal population, a large proportion of Tasmania's Aboriginal population lives in regional areas. There is only one discrete remote Aboriginal community in Tasmania — Cape Barren Island.

Consistent with the national situation, there are gaps in outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Tasmanians. However, the acute disadvantage evident in some parts of Australia is generally not apparent in Tasmania. Furthermore, Tasmania is characterised by a higher than average proportion of disadvantaged persons (as measured by a wide range of economic and social indicators), who are both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.

Tasmania as a small jurisdiction has limited resources and aims to provide service delivery solutions to meet the needs of Tasmania's Aboriginal community through mainstream services designed to address disadvantage in the wider community. Increasingly, mainstream services are adopting practices that consider cultural appropriateness – such as cultural competency training, cultural awareness training and the establishment of Aboriginal advisory committees and groups.

There are some Aboriginal specific programs and expenditure, but generally these are small programs. For example, one initiative primarily targets educational outcomes for the Aboriginal community.

The expenditure estimates for Tasmania in this report should be interpreted with caution. In particular, apparent differences to expenditure in other jurisdictions may be due to expenditure classification differences in concert with policy differences (for example, most special education services are provided through mainstream schooling). The ability to identify Aboriginal users of service is also difficult. This is particularly relevant to hospitals, where Aboriginal service use is currently estimated to be below the Aboriginal population share. This is a striking difference to most other services and to other jurisdictions. Tasmania is currently reviewing hospital service use identification.

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### *Australian Capital Territory Government comments*

There are approximately 4545 Indigenous Australians living in the ACT, accounting for 1.3 per cent of the total population. There are fewer Indigenous people in the ACT than in any other jurisdiction. However, their involvement in areas such as the justice system, community support and child protection is generally higher than for non-Indigenous Canberrans. This increases expenditure, as does the use of ACT services by Indigenous people from neighbouring NSW. The ACT allocated 3.2 per cent of total expenditure to supporting Indigenous Canberrans in 2008-09.

When compared nationally, Indigenous Canberrans are more likely to have higher levels of education and training, greater participation in the workforce, lower rates of unemployment and to own or be purchasing a home. Indigenous Canberrans access health services less than those in most other jurisdictions.

Mainstream services such as hospitals and schools provide support to Indigenous Canberrans. Expenditure on the use of these services by Indigenous Australians was estimated at \$93.6 million in 2008-09. In addition, the ACT Government provided 76 targeted support initiatives specifically for Indigenous people, with an estimated expenditure of \$17.7 million. Of these initiatives:

- 43 per cent provided support to sustain safe and supportive communities, including the Aboriginal Justice Centre and residential support provided by Narrabundah House
- 34 per cent provided support for early child development, and education and training, including Koori Preschools and education programs for Indigenous students delivered by the Yurauna Centre
- 14 per cent provided support to maintain healthy lives, including initiatives delivered by the Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service and the Gugan Gulwan Youth Service
- 6 per cent provided support to strengthen home environments, including the Integrated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Support Service and the Indigenous Housing Support Program
- 2 per cent provided support for economic participation through Indigenous traineeship programs in the ACT public service and 1 per cent supported governance and leadership through the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body.

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### *Northern Territory Government comments*

The delivery of government services in the Northern Territory is complex and can be very different from other states. This is mainly due to its unique demographic profile, which can be characterised as small, widely dispersed over a large and very remote landmass and a high proportion of Indigenous Australians.

Nearly one third of the Territory's population is Indigenous, compared with 2.5 per cent nationally. The service delivery challenge is compounded by the high mobility and dispersed nature of this population group. There are over 600 discrete Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory, of which 87 per cent are located in very remote areas and about 80 per cent have a population of less than 50.

Due to the relative size of the Indigenous population in the Territory, the majority of government services for Indigenous Australians are delivered through mainstream programs. Indigenous Australians are overrepresented across virtually all government services and, in many instances, are the majority users of services.

In addition to Indigenous use of mainstream services, the Northern Territory Government provided over \$400 million in 2008-09 on targeted Indigenous programs. This included over \$200 million for public housing and essential services in remote Indigenous communities throughout the Territory. There are also specific Indigenous programs aimed at overcoming cultural and language barriers, including Aboriginal Community Police Officers, Aboriginal Health Workers, Indigenous Assistant Teachers and the Aboriginal Interpreter Service.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report found that 53.9 per cent of the Northern Territory Government's expenditure was related to Indigenous Australians. This equates to an Indigenous to non-Indigenous per capita expenditure ratio of 2.7. Care should be taken in interpreting the ratios for the Territory. In virtually all government functions, the per capita spending on Indigenous Australians in the Territory is higher than the national average. However, the ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per capita may be lower due to higher overall expenditure levels associated with higher fixed costs and scale issues that impact on the cost of delivering services to all Territorians.

Despite the above population share of funding for Indigenous Australians in the Territory, there remains significant disparity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous outcomes. The Territory Government is committed to Closing the Gap on Indigenous outcomes and has set ambitious targets over the next 20 years. Improvements in the reporting of Indigenous data will increase transparency and accountability of government policies aimed at addressing Indigenous disadvantage.

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## 2.5 References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2006, *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount*, August 2006, ABS Cat. no. 2940.0, Canberra.
- 2009a, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, 2008, ABS Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.
- 2009b, *ABS Data Quality Framework*, May 2009, ABS Cat. no. 1520.0, Canberra.
- IERSC (Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee) 2009, *Expenditure Data Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- NT Treasury (Northern Territory Treasury) 2006, *Indigenous Expenditure Review*, September 2006, NT Treasury, Darwin.

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## 3 Early child development, and Education and training

This chapter presents estimates of expenditure that relate to two of the seven Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks — early childhood and schooling (COAG 2009a; SCRGSP 2009a).

*Early childhood* relates to outcome areas that are essential for children to have a good start in life and may assist in enabling them to achieve their full potential. Estimates of expenditure related to child care and preschool are presented in early childhood education and care (section 3.1). Expenditure related to maternal, antenatal and early childhood health and family and youth support services also contribute to early childhood outcomes, but are discussed in chapters 4 and 7, respectively.

*Schooling* relates to the development of people's human capital — the capacities and talents that provide individuals with the understanding, skills and knowledge that allow them to participate productively in society. Estimates of expenditure related to schooling are addressed in three sections — school education (section 3.2), tertiary education (university, technical and further education and vocational education and training) (section 3.3) and other expenditure on education (such as student transport and income assistance) (section 3.4).

Early childhood, and schooling outcomes are influenced by a range of factors including the health of children and their families (chapter 4) and safe and supportive families and communities (chapter 7) and have implications for outcomes in other areas, such as health (chapter 4), employment, income and economic participation (chapter 5). There are also benefits in terms of social and community cohesion that can lead to better home environments (chapter 6) and safer and more supportive communities (chapter 7).

The expenditure estimates presented in this chapter are estimates based on the method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2). The data and method have limitations and the results should be interpreted with care (chapter 2). Priority areas for further development are identified in section 3.5.

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### 3.1 Early childhood education and care

Early childhood education and care can contribute to children’s cognitive, physical, emotional, social and language development (ACCI 2007; COAG 2009a; OECD 2006). Some research suggests that experiences during a child’s early years can also affect future learning, educational attainment, job prospects, and the building of strong relationships throughout life (Cunha et al 2005; PC 2009).

#### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under early childhood education and care relates closely to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report early childhood building block.

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement notes:

For an equal start in life, Indigenous children need early learning, development and socialisation opportunities. Access to quality early childhood education and care services, including pre-school, child care and family support services such as parenting programs and supports, is critical. (COAG 2009a, p. 6)

Providing all Indigenous four year olds with access to quality early childhood education by 2013, including in remote communities is a priority target for COAG (COAG 2009a).

The 2010 Closing the Gap Prime Minister’s report noted:

The best available data suggests just over 60 per cent of Indigenous children are enrolled in early childhood education programs in the year before school. This compares with around 70 per cent for all children. (Aus Gov 2010, p. 19)

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to early childhood education and care is provided in chapter 5 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a) and *National Indigenous Reform Agreement: Baseline performance report for 2008–09* (CRC 2010a).

#### **What is early childhood education and care?**

In Australia, early childhood education and care is provided through child care and preschool services:

- *child care services* — include long day care, family day care, occasional care and outside-school-hours care services provided to children aged 0–12 years.

Child care services are generally owned and operated by religious, private for-profit, community-based, charity or local government providers. Although State and Territory governments also own and operate some child care facilities,



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the number of places they offer is small. The Australian Government does not own or operate child care facilities

- *preschool services* — include early childhood education programs provided by a qualified teacher, which are often, but not necessarily, on a sessional basis in a dedicated service. Preschool education is designed to develop language and learning skills to assist children to transition from the home to a school environment. Programs are provided for children from three to five years, however, attendance at preschool is not compulsory.

Preschool education is usually provided by local government, community or private organisations. Some State and Territory governments also provide preschool education, particularly where preschool education is based in primary schools.<sup>1</sup>

The *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development* (COAG 2009b) and the *National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education* (COAG 2009c) describe the responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in realising those agreements.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the child care and preschool services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 88 and 55). Further detail on the roles and responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments is available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 3).

## **Early childhood education and care expenditure estimates**

Government expenditure on early childhood education and care services was around \$4.1 billion in 2008-09. The majority of this (83 per cent of national expenditure or \$3.4 billion) was directed to child care services, which is predominantly Australian Government expenditure. Preschool — which is mainly a State and Territory government expenditure — accounted for the remaining 17 per cent of national expenditure (\$688 million) (appendix E, table E.2).

Estimates of expenditure on early childhood education and care services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix E (table E.2) and summarised in table 3.1. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 5.1 per cent (\$210 million) of all general government early childhood education and care expenditure.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, over 95 per cent of SA preschools are managed by the SA Government.

**Table 3.1 Early childhood education and care services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	20	5	26	17	6	2	2	17	116	210
Total exp.	\$m	282	193	109	73	125	27	26	32	3 288	4 091
Indig. share of exp. <sup>b</sup>	%	6.9	2.5	23.7	23.6	5.1	7.5	6.2	54.5	3.5	5.1
Indig. share of pop. <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5
Indig. share of 0–4 <sup>d</sup>	%	4.4	1.3	7.1	6.5	3.7	7.2	2.5	43.9	4.9	4.9

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population. <sup>d</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the population aged 0 to 4 years.

Sources: Appendix D, tables D.1 and D.3 and Appendix E, table E.2.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

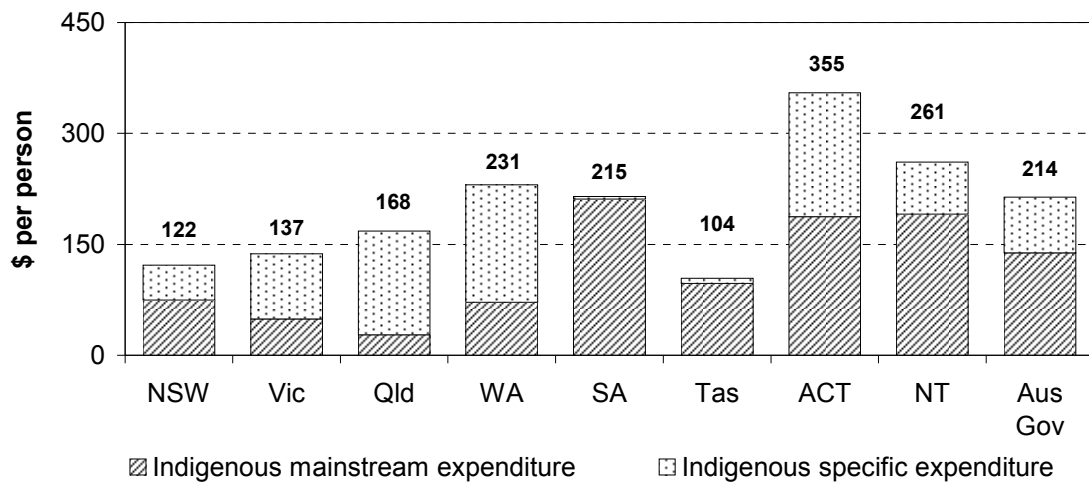
Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 3.1).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — is influenced by factors such as the private cost of child care and preschool, the cost and availability of alternate arrangements (including paid parental leave arrangements), the proportion of the population of child care and preschool age, labour force participation rates among parents, and the value parents place on children's participation in child care and preschool
- *service availability* — is defined by the provision of preschools and child care of a desired quality (staff qualifications, staff to child ratios, suitable and safe establishments), that deliver the services when needed (matching work hours, and flexibility) and provided where needed (geographic location of services).

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 56 per cent of total

**Box 3.1 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on early childhood education and care services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Child care services <sup>c</sup>	12	6	5	4	26	–	12	–	138
Preschool education	62	44	23	68	186	97	176	191	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>138</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Child care services <sup>c</sup>	47	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	75
Preschool education	–	88	140	159	–	7	167	70	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Child care services <sup>c</sup>	59	6	5	4	29	–	12	–	214
Preschool education	62	132	163	227	186	104	343	261	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>214</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> The NT Government did not separately allocate expenditure on childcare. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.2.

Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

The average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that

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governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — services in rural or remote areas can face higher operational costs than similar sized services located in urban areas, due to geographic location in relation to supporting transport and communications infrastructure and other complementary services. This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas. In addition, higher rates of remuneration may be required to attract staff to remote locations.
  - *service quality and scope* — Indigenous children may have needs that require more specialised services than those provided for non-Indigenous students (for example, language or culturally appropriate services). This could result in additional costs for training of staff and delivery of services.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 1.2 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 43 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.2), which varies

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<sup>2</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines the level of support that government provides as 'average expenditure per client by the general government sector'. Differences between jurisdictions can also reflect the extent to which services are provided outside the general government sector (by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations) and the extent to which outlays are financed by user charges (chapter 2, section 2.1).

<sup>3</sup> As an interim approach for the 2010 Report, the method allows jurisdictions to apply a cost differential of up to 10 per cent if they have anecdotal evidence that a cost differential exists, but have no empirical data on the magnitude of the cost differential. Information on what approach each jurisdiction adopted for the 2010 Report is provided in appendix C of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure on services such as expanding pre-prep education services for Indigenous children in Queensland.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on early childhood education and care services was estimated to be \$385 per Indigenous person and \$183 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$2.10 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix E, table E.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 3.2) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — unpublished data from the Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey and the National Preschool Census (DEEWR 2009a) suggests that nationally, the Indigenous proportions of child care and preschool services users were 2.3 per cent and 4.6 per cent, respectively, in 2008-09. This compares with a representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1). This is because the Indigenous population has a younger age profile than the non-Indigenous population — the representation of Indigenous children aged 0–4 is 4.9 per cent (table 3.1).
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 3.1).

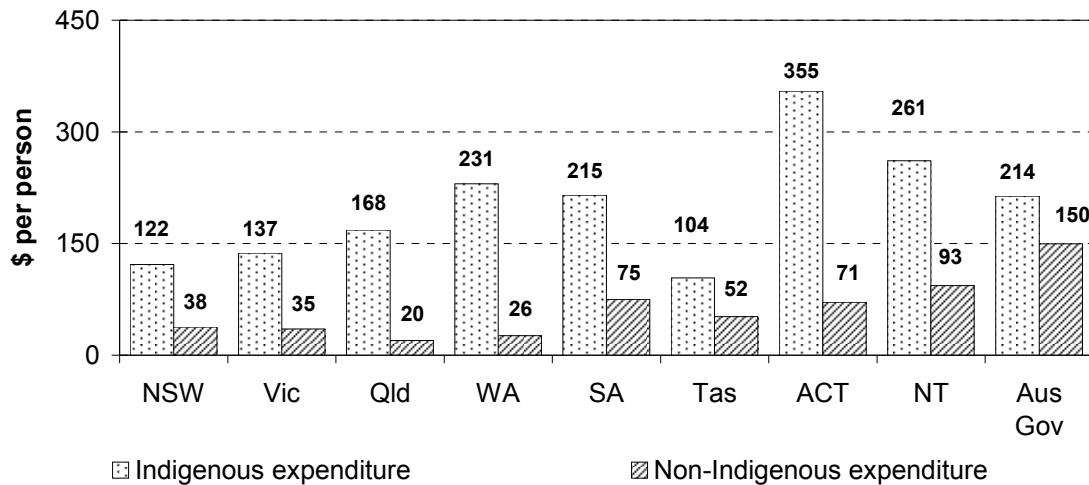
Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for early childhood education and care services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. For example, although the Australian Government undertakes expenditure related to Indigenous participation in education, it was unable to separately identify any expenditure associated with preschool services. The NT Government also did not separately allocate expenditure on childcare. This will understate the total expenditure on these services (and overstate expenditure in other areas)

**Box 3.2 Estimated expenditure per head of population on early childhood education and care services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Child care services <sup>c</sup>	59	6	5	4	29	–	12	–	214
Preschool education	62	132	163	227	186	104	343	261	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>214</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Child care services <sup>c</sup>	11	4	5	4	22	–	11	–	150
Preschool education	27	31	15	21	53	52	60	93	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>150</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Child care services <sup>c</sup>	5.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	..	1.1	..	1.4
Preschool education	2.3	4.2	10.8	10.6	3.5	2.0	5.7	2.8	..
<b>All</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> The NT Government did not separately allocate expenditure on childcare. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.2.

- *service use measure data* — the best available service use information for the 2010 Report was unpublished data on the Indigenous proportion of children enrolled in child care and preschool services sourced from the Australian

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Government Child Care Provider collection and the National Preschool Census collection (DEEWR 2009a), respectively.<sup>4</sup>

Data on the number of children enrolled in each service type are imperfect proxies for the use of child care and preschool services (that are provided on a sessional basis). The current assumption that attendance patterns are identical for enrolled Indigenous and non-Indigenous children requires further investigation.

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 3.5.

## 3.2 School education

Young people begin to develop the knowledge and skills to participate effectively in society at home. At school, students further develop this knowledge and skills. Research confirms this development is critical, not only for the individuals, but for society and the economy (OECD 2009). There are strong links between school achievement (including year 11–12 completion) and improved employment, income and health outcomes (Doyle and Hill 2007; Forbes et al 2010; SCRGSP 2009a).

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under school education is an important element of the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report schooling building block. The National Indigenous Reform Agreement notes:

Human capital development through education is key to future opportunity. Responsive schooling requires attention to infrastructure, workforce, curriculum, student literacy and numeracy achievement, and opportunities for parental engagement and school/community partnerships. (COAG 2009a, p. 6)

Halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade and halving the gap for Indigenous students in year 12 or equivalent attainment by 2020 are priority targets for COAG (COAG 2009a).

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted:

- attendance rates in government schools for years 1–10 were lower for Indigenous students than non-Indigenous students, in all states and territories in 2007 (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 38)

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<sup>4</sup> Data quality statements for the Australian Government collections are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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- a lower proportion of Indigenous students than non-Indigenous students achieved minimum proficiency in science, mathematics and reading literacy (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 41)
  - the apparent retention rate from years 7 or 8 to year 10 for Indigenous students was 89.2 per cent compared with 99.8 per cent for non-Indigenous students in 2008 (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 42).<sup>a</sup>

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to education and training is provided in chapter 6 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a) and *National Agreement Performance Information 2008: National Education Agreement* (SCRGSP 2009b).

<sup>a</sup> Biddle et al (2004) explain there are a range of factors that affect participation in education.

## What is school education?

School education services are provided by Australian, State and Territory governments in government and non-government, primary and secondary schools. A small number of schools provide both primary and secondary education.

School education aims to provide students with basic skills in literacy and numeracy, and opportunities to study a wide range of subjects including science, humanities, languages other than English, and the arts. Completion of secondary education provides the basis for further study in higher education or vocational education and training, and for entry into the workforce.

Some services support primary and secondary education simultaneously — for example, curriculum development, student assessment, examinations and certification, school registration and accreditation.

Government and non-government schools can offer classes in vocational studies or special education as part of mainstream schooling. The 2010 Report does not separately identify expenditure on vocational studies and special education provided in schools. Vocational learning provided in technical institutes or through apprenticeships, and special education provided in special schools, are considered in sections 3.3 and 3.4, respectively.

The *National Education Agreement* (COAG 2009d) forms part of the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations* and describes the



responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in realising that agreement.<sup>5</sup>

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under primary and secondary education, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 49–51). Further detail is also available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 4).

### School education expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on education was around \$31.8 billion in 2008-09. Approximately 50 per cent (\$15.9 billion) was directed to primary education and 45 per cent (\$14.3 billion) was directed to secondary education. The remaining 4.7 per cent was directed to expenditure on services that support both primary and secondary education.

Although school education is predominantly a State and Territory government expenditure, Australian Government expenditure on school education (through the State and Territory governments) accounted for 36 per cent (\$11.5 billion) of national expenditure in 2008-09 (appendix E, table E.3). The Australian Government also contributed 2 per cent (\$613 million) directly to schools in 2008-09 (appendix E, table E.3).

**Table 3.2 School education services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	456	99	506	363	149	65	18	315	744	2 062
Total exp.	\$m	7 848	7 811	6 563	4 088	2 757	851	628	643	12 137	31 792
Indig. share of exp. <sup>b</sup>	%	5.8	1.3	7.7	8.9	5.4	7.7	2.8	49.0	6.1	6.5
Indig. share of pop. <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5
Indig. share of 5–19 <sup>d</sup>	%	4.1	1.2	6.2	5.9	3.3	6.8	2.3	43.0	4.4	4.4

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population. <sup>d</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the population aged 5 to 19 years.

Sources: Appendix D, tables D.1 and D.3 and Appendix E, table E.3.

<sup>5</sup> The *Schools Assistance Act 2008* and the *National Education Agreement* (COAG 2009d) came into effect on 1 January 2009. Prior to this, the Australian Government funded education via the *Schools Assistance (Learning Together — Achievement Through Choice and Opportunity) Act 2004* and Specific Purpose Payments to the State and Territory governments.

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Estimates of expenditure on school education services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix E (table E.3) and summarised in table 3.2. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 6.5 per cent (\$2.1 billion) of all general government school education expenditure.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 3.3).

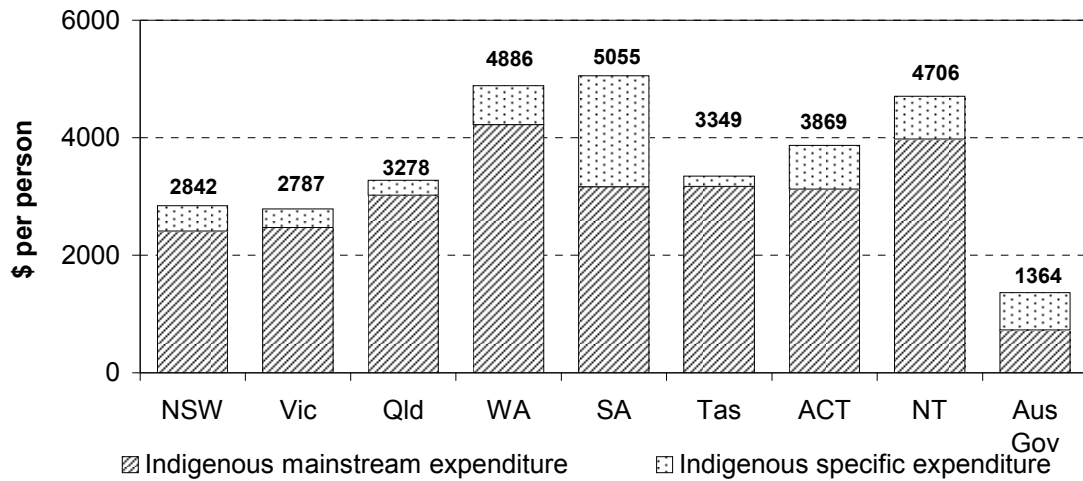
*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — participation in schooling (or an approved equivalent) is mandatory for all young people until they complete year 10 (COAG 2009e). Thereafter, school is not compulsory, but young people must participate in education, training or employment, until age 17. The age at which children must begin school varies across jurisdictions. Therefore, service use is influenced by the proportion of the population of school age, whether families choose to attend government or non-government schools, and other factors that determine whether children of non-compulsory age attend school (CGC 2010).
- *service availability* — equitable access to school education of varied quality, type and geographic location, which caters to a range of developmental levels, special needs, cultural backgrounds and curricular priorities.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 78 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing school education to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

**Box 3.3 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on school education services, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Primary education	1 229	1 329	1 858	2 559	1 667	1 773	1 827	2 459	–
Secondary education	1 153	1 142	1 164	1 667	1 095	1 399	1 297	1 502	–
Primary & secondary nec	33	4	–	–	405	–	–	19	729
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 415</b>	<b>2 475</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>4 226</b>	<b>3 167</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>3 124</b>	<b>3 980</b>	<b>729</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Primary education	208	189	199	418	1 245	99	372	423	–
Secondary education	218	123	57	243	644	78	373	303	–
Primary & secondary nec	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	634
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1 888</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>634</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Primary education	1 437	1 518	2 057	2 977	2 911	1 872	2 199	2 882	–
Secondary education	1 371	1 266	1 221	1 909	1 738	1 477	1 670	1 805	–
Primary & secondary nec	33	4	–	–	405	–	–	19	1 364
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 842</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>3 278</b>	<b>4 886</b>	<b>5 055</b>	<b>3 349</b>	<b>3 869</b>	<b>4 706</b>	<b>1 364</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Australian Government expenditure on government and non-government schools is not differentiated by level of education and has not been separately identified for primary and secondary education for this report. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.3.

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The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — services in rural or remote areas typically face higher operational costs than similar sized services located in urban areas, due to geographic location in relation to supporting transport and communications infrastructure and other complementary services. This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas. In addition, higher rates of remuneration may be required to attract staff to remote locations
  - *service quality and scope* — quality and remuneration of staff, standards for facilities, and the scope of services provided (for example, the extent to which schools provide extra-curricular services), the socio-economic status of the school area, class sizes, proportion of students with special needs — for example, students who speak English as a second language.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 4.7 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 17 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure such as WA's Aboriginal Retention Program, SA's Aboriginal Education Officer program, the Tasmanian Indigenous Tutorial Assistance Scheme, ACT's Indigenous field officers for Literacy and Numeracy, and NT's Indigenous Language and Culture Program.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on school education services was estimated to be \$3782 per Indigenous person and \$1404 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$2.69 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent

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per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix E, table E.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 3.4) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — nationally, the Indigenous proportions of service users were 4.9 per cent and 3.9 per cent for primary and secondary school, respectively, in 2008-09 (ABS 2009). This compares with a representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1). This is because the Indigenous population has a younger age profile than the non-Indigenous population — the representation of Indigenous children aged 5–19 is 4.4 per cent (table 3.2)
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 3.3).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for school education relate to:

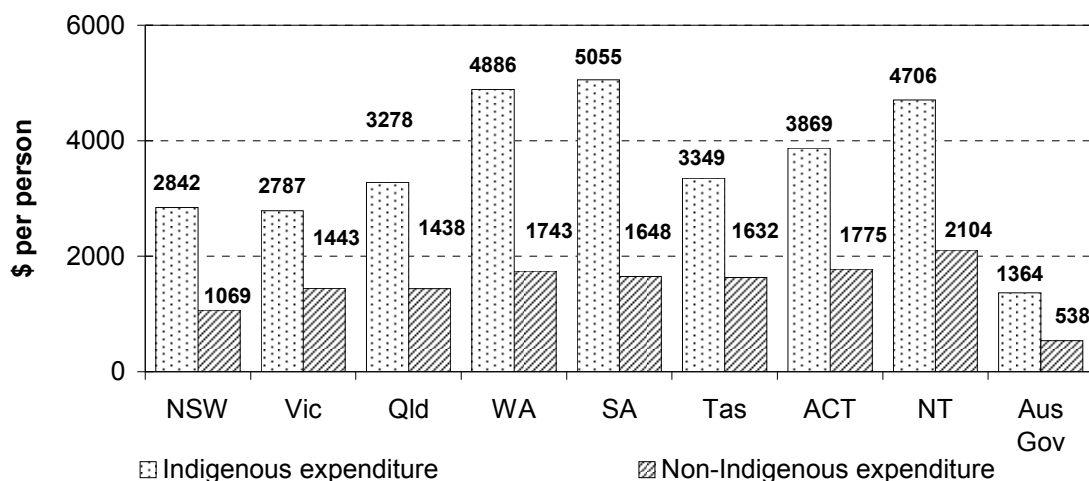
- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. For example, Australian Government expenditure on government and non-government schools is not differentiated by level of education and has not been separately identified for primary and secondary education for this report. Other jurisdictions were unable to allocate some services to either primary or secondary education and have instead used the not elsewhere classified category. This may understate the total expenditure on primary or secondary education
- *service use measure data* — the best available service use data for the 2010 Report were ABS Schools Australia data on the Indigenous proportion of children enrolled in primary and secondary school education (ABS 2009).<sup>6</sup>

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 3.5.

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<sup>6</sup> Data quality statements for ABS collections are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

**Box 3.4 Estimated expenditure per head of population on school education services, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Primary education	1 437	1 518	2 057	2 977	2 911	1 872	2 199	2 882	–
Secondary education	1 371	1 266	1 221	1 909	1 738	1 477	1 670	1 805	–
Primary & secondary nec	33	4	–	–	405	–	–	19	1 364
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 842</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>3 278</b>	<b>4 886</b>	<b>5 055</b>	<b>3 349</b>	<b>3 869</b>	<b>4 706</b>	<b>1 364</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Primary education	511	706	835	935	667	882	888	1 193	–
Secondary education	541	735	603	808	507	750	887	903	–
Primary & secondary nec	17	2	–	–	474	–	–	8	538
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 743</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 775</b>	<b>2 104</b>	<b>538</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Primary education	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	4.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	..
Secondary education	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	..
Primary & secondary nec	2.0	2.3	..	..	0.9	..	..	2.3	2.5
<b>All</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Australian Government expenditure on government and non-government schools is not differentiated by level of education and has not been separately identified for primary and secondary education for this report. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.3.

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### 3.3 Tertiary education

Research suggests that individuals benefit from completing tertiary education — higher education increases a person’s chance of employment and potential salary (OECD 2009). In turn, employment and better incomes contribute to improved health and living standards, self-esteem and overall wellbeing (Shannon et al 2008).

#### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under tertiary education is an important element of the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report schooling and economic participation building blocks. COAG has a number of policies that relate to tertiary education — the *National Education Agreement* (COAG 2009d) and the *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development* (COAG 2009f) — which set out the governments’ responsibilities in realising those agreements.

Participation and attainment in post-secondary education is a headline indicator in the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a). *Tertiary education* also contributes to the progress of other indicators:

- household and individual income — a headline indicator (SCRGSP 2009a)
- halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade — a COAG target (COAG 2009a).

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted:

Indigenous people aged 20–24 years attended university at about one-fifth the rate of non-Indigenous people (5 and 24 per cent, respectively) and attended Technical and Further Education (TAFE) at two-thirds the rate of non-Indigenous people (5 and 8 per cent, respectively) in 2006. (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 22)

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to education and training is provided in chapter 6 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a) and *National Agreement Performance Information 2008: National Education Agreement* (SCRGSP 2009b).

#### **What are tertiary education services?**

Tertiary education services include university education, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and Vocational Education and Training (VET), provided in both government and non-government institutions. The type of education provided by each institution is becoming increasingly indistinguishable:

- *university education* — provides students with skills and knowledge that may

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increase their employment opportunities in professional fields, such as medicine, law and science. Entry to university usually requires completion of year 12.<sup>7</sup>

The Australian Government has primary responsibility for university education, including higher education policy, support for teaching and learning, research and research training, improved access and participation. For example, the Australian Government administers the Commonwealth Grant Scheme, and the Higher Education Contribution Scheme–Higher Education Loan Program<sup>8</sup>

- *VET and TAFE* — provide students with manual or practical skills and knowledge, usually related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation, and designed to facilitate entry into the workforce
  - *TAFE* — may refer to the institution in which the education is provided, or the type of course work that is provided — for example, information technology, construction, engineering, secretarial skills and visual arts<sup>9</sup>
  - *VET* — is delivered through a range of methods — for example, in a teaching environment (such as a TAFE), via the internet or correspondence, or on the job as an apprentice.

The *National Agreement on Skills and Workforce Development* (COAG 2009f) sets out the responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in administering VET and TAFE in realising that agreement<sup>10</sup>

- *other tertiary education* — services that support tertiary education that are not specific to universities or TAFE — for example, regulatory services for the tertiary sector, or programs to support science and innovation.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under tertiary education, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 52–54 and 165). Further detail on participation and attainment in post-secondary education is

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<sup>7</sup> Although universities receive government funds, they are autonomous institutions. A more detailed overview of university education is available from the recent Australian Government *Review of Australian Higher Education: Final Report* (Aus Gov 2008).

<sup>8</sup> The Commonwealth Grant Scheme provides funding to eligible higher education providers for an agreed number of Commonwealth supported places in a given year. Higher Education Contribution Scheme–Higher Education Loan Program is a loan available to eligible students enrolled in Australian Government supported tertiary places.

<sup>9</sup> These definitions of VET and TAFE reflect the expenditure allocated to ABS Government Purpose Classification categories.

<sup>10</sup> Prior to 2009, Australian Government expenditure on TAFE was administered by the State and Territory governments through the *Commonwealth-State Agreement for Skilling Australia's Workforce*, and other specific purpose payments outside those agreements.



available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 4).

### Tertiary education services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on tertiary education was around \$14.8 billion in 2008-09. Most of this (48 per cent of national expenditure or \$7.1 billion) was directed to university education, which is predominantly Australian Government expenditure. TAFE and VET — which is mainly State and Territory government expenditure — accounted for 52 per cent of national expenditure (\$7.7 billion) (appendix E, table E.4).

Estimates of expenditure on tertiary education services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix E (table E.4) and summarised in table 3.3. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 3.7 per cent (\$551 million) of all general government tertiary education expenditure.

**Table 3.3 Tertiary education services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	89	25	73	47	29	6	4	86	255	551
Total exp.	\$m	1 817	1 719	992	572	460	162	140	115	10 253	14 819
Indig. share of exp. <sup>b</sup>	%	4.9	1.5	7.3	8.2	6.3	3.7	3.0	74.9	2.5	3.7
Indig. share of pop. <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5
Indig. share of 15–24 <sup>d</sup>	%	3.1	0.9	4.7	4.6	2.7	5.9	1.7	38.8	3.5	3.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians a proportion of the total population. <sup>d</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years.

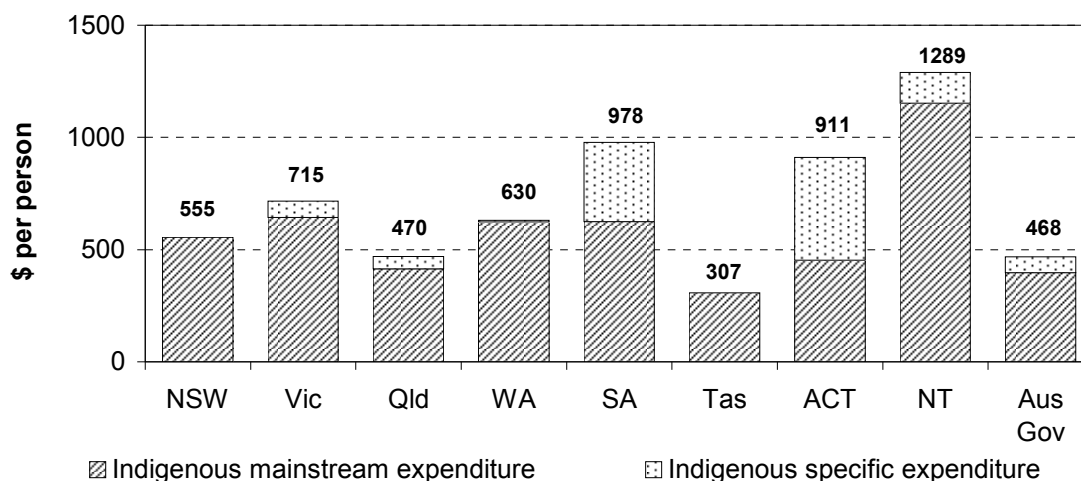
Sources: Appendix D, tables D.1 and D.3 and Appendix E, table E.4.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

#### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 3.5).

**Box 3.5 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on tertiary education services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
University education	–	–	–	5	1	–	42	–	163
TAFE & VET	555	643	413	618	566	306	410	849	234
Tertiary education nec	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	303	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>397</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
University education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67
TAFE & VET	–	73	56	5	327	–	459	137	3
Tertiary education nec	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>70</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
University education	–	–	1	6	1	1	42	–	230
TAFE & VET	555	715	469	624	893	306	869	986	238
Tertiary education nec	–	–	–	–	84	–	–	303	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>468</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.4.

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*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — the proportion of young adults in the population, the cost of the service to the user, the prerequisites of entry to study, opportunity cost of employment, and the socio-economic status of students<sup>11</sup>
- *service availability* — location of educational institutions, quality of the tertiary courses offered, class sizes, and the proportion of students for whom English is a second language, who may require staff with culturally-specific training (Frigo and Simpson 2008).

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 85 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — services in rural or remote areas typically face higher operational costs than similar sized services located in urban areas, due to geographic location in relation to supporting transport and communications infrastructure and other complementary services. This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas. In addition, higher rates of remuneration may be required to attract staff to remote locations
  - *service quality and scope* — standards for facilities, and the range and extent of educational services (level of qualification and course mix) provided will

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<sup>11</sup> Students of lower socio-economic status may require financial assistance to participate in tertiary education. Government expenditure on student financial assistance is described in section 3.4.

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influence costs. Teaching staff may also require additional training to meet the specific needs of Indigenous students.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 2.3 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

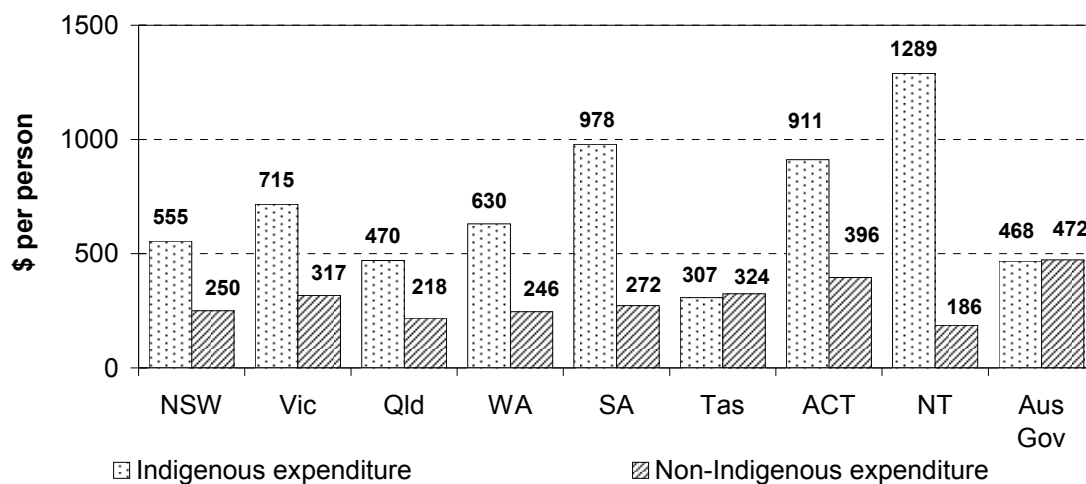
Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 13 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure such as Queensland's training initiatives for Indigenous adults on regional and remote communities, ACT's Indigenous Scholarships, and NT's Indigenous Workforce Development program.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on tertiary education services was estimated to be \$1011 per Indigenous person and \$674 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$1.50 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix E, table E.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 3.6) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — Australian Government data on university enrolments indicate that nationally the Indigenous proportion of university students was 1.2 per cent in 2008-09 (DEEWR 2009b). National Centre for Vocational Education Research data on TAFE (NCVER 2009a) and VET (NCVER 2008, 2009b) enrolments suggests that nationally, the Indigenous proportions of TAFE and VET students were 4.2 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, in 2008-09. This compares with a representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1). This is because the Indigenous population has a younger age profile than the non-Indigenous population — the representation of Indigenous young people aged 15–24 is 3.5 per cent (table 3.3).
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 3.5).

**Box 3.6 Estimated expenditure per head of population on tertiary education services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
University education	–	–	1	6	1	1	42	–	230
TAFE & VET	555	715	469	624	893	306	869	986	238
Tertiary education nec	–	–	–	–	84	–	–	303	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>468</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
University education	–	–	1	11	2	2	61	1	325
TAFE & VET	250	317	217	235	247	322	335	124	147
Tertiary education nec	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	61	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>472</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
University education	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
TAFE & VET	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.6	1.0	2.6	7.9	1.6
Tertiary education nec	..	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	5.0	..
<b>All</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.4.

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Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for tertiary education services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. For example, government funded research should not be recorded as expenditure on university education, but rather the government service that it relates to (for example, agriculture). This will overstate the total expenditure on university education
- *service use measure data* — the best available service use data for the 2010 Report were the Indigenous proportion of students enrolled in university and TAFE in 2008 from the Australian Government *Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics* (DEEWR 2009b) and *Students and Courses* (NCVER 2009a), respectively. The best available service use data for VET were the Indigenous proportion of student hours (the average of 2008 and 2009) from *Apprentices and Trainees* (NCVER 2008, 2009b).<sup>12</sup>

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 3.5.

## **3.4 Other expenditure on education**

Other expenditure on education includes expenditure on special education, student transport and other education and student financial assistance:

- *special education* — education and development services for children and young people with special needs (such as learning or physical disabilities)
- *student transport* — transport services designed to provide access to education facilities
- *other education and student financial assistance* — financial assistance designed to facilitate participation in education.

This section also includes expenditure on other services that support the delivery of, or participation in, education but which can not be classified to any particular type of education.

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<sup>12</sup> Data quality statements for Australian Government and NCVER collections are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under special education, student transport and other education and student financial assistance, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 56–60).

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage frameworks**

COAG has a number of Indigenous reform agreements that relate to special education — the *National Disability Agreement* (COAG 2010b) and the *National Education Agreement* (COAG 2009d) — which set out the governments' responsibilities in realising those agreements. The *National Disability Agreement: Baseline Performance Report 2008-09* (CRC 2010b) acknowledges that educational attainment is a key indicator of the economic participation of people with disability.

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted that:

The Aboriginal Disability Network of NSW (2007) consulted 300 Aboriginal people with disability across NSW in 2004 and 2005 and found that disability was a major barrier to social interactions and access to health services, employment and education. (SCRGSP 2009a, p.4.83)

Student transport and student financial assistance both seek to facilitate the participation of people in education and training and relate to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement.

## **What are other education services?**

### *Special education*

Special education refers to services for young people with special needs (such as learning or physical disabilities) that are delivered in government or non-government special schools. Special education programs are also provided in mainstream primary and secondary schools (section 3.2).

Special education includes services that provide opportunities for young people to develop skills and access social and community activities. These students might require additional assistance, need intensive support, programs adapted to their individual needs, or particular equipment and materials to help them learn.

The Australian Government provides funding for special schools through targeted programs and other funding administered by State and Territory governments. The State and Territory governments own and administer government special schools, provide some grants to non-government special schools, and regulate and support special education.

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### *Student transport*

Student transport is provided for non-urban and other (urban) students, either through student bus services or subsidised travel concessions on public transport. Student transport may be provided by private or publicly owned transport authorities. State and Territory governments are responsible for the administration, inspection and support of transportation services for both non-urban and other (urban) students.

### *Other education and student financial assistance*

The Australian Government and all State and Territory governments provide financial support for students and their families to facilitate participation in education. This support includes:

- *income support* — regular payments to offset the low earning capacity of people in study. This includes Australian Government expenditure related to programs such as student years Youth Allowance, Austudy and ABSTUDY<sup>13</sup>
- *scholarships, bursaries, prizes and bonuses* — payments that contribute to the cost of education
- *accommodation/living away from home assistance and other support.*

### **Other education services expenditure estimates**

Government expenditure on other education services was around \$5.3 billion in 2008-09. The largest share of this (44 per cent of national expenditure or \$2.3 billion) was directed to special education, which is predominantly State and Territory government expenditure. Other education and student financial assistance (provided by the Australian Government) accounted for 31 per cent of national expenditure (or \$1.6 billion) and transport of students accounted for 25 per cent (or \$1.3 billion) (appendix E, table E.5).

Estimates of expenditure on other education services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix E (table E.5) and summarised in table 3.4. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 8.2 per cent (\$430 million) of all general government other education expenditure.

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<sup>13</sup> Youth Allowance is a payment made to people aged 16–24 years who are studying full time or undertaking an Australian Apprenticeship. Austudy is a payment to people aged over 25 years and studying full-time, or undertaking a full-time Australian Apprenticeship. ABSTUDY is a payment to Indigenous Australians aged over 14 years who are studying (primary, secondary or tertiary), or undertaking a full-time Australian Apprenticeship.



**Table 3.4 Other education services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	87	17	69	28	1	5	1	6	215	430
Total exp.	\$m	1785	743	789	252	41	60	19	18	1 570	5 276
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	4.9	2.3	8.8	11.2	3.7	8.5	5.9	31.7	13.7	8.2
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5
Indig. share 0–24 <sup>d</sup>	%	3.9	1.1	5.9	5.6	3.2	6.6	2.1	41.7	4.2	4.2

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, tables D.1 and D.3 and Appendix E, table E.5.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

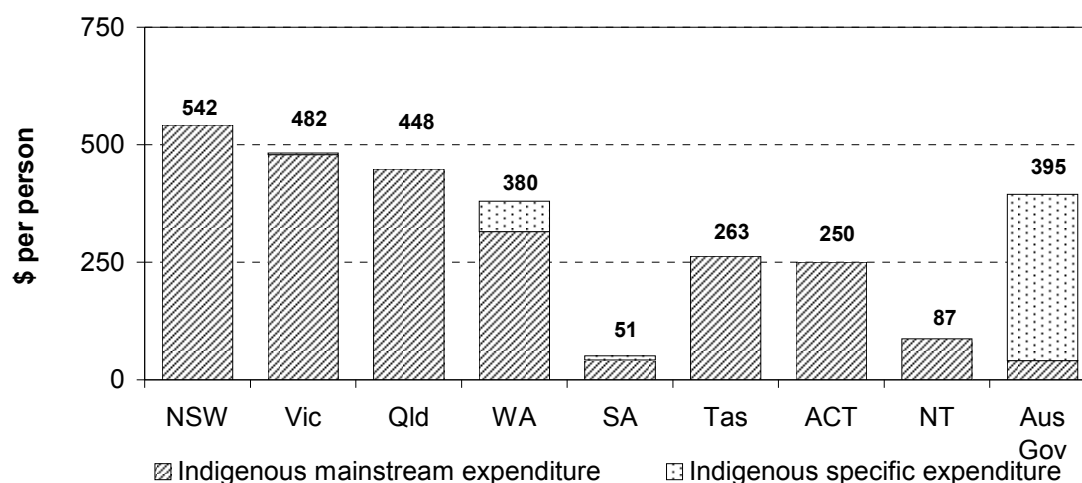
Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 3.7).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — is influenced by a range of factors, depending on the type of service. For example, demand for special education is influenced by the proportion of the school aged population with disability, demand for student transport is influenced by the number of eligible students and the availability of alternate means to reach the place of study, and demand for student assistance is influenced by the number of people qualifying for financial support
- *service availability* — the availability of special education in special schools may be determined by the availability of education for students with special needs in mainstream schools, while the availability of student transport is generally determined by the eligibility criteria. Student transport may also be limited to particular locations, or specific times.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and

**Box 3.7 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on other education services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Special education	273	314	340	145	5	57	250	18	–
Student transport	270	149	108	169	18	185	–	50	–
Student assistance/other <sup>c</sup>	–	16	–	2	19	22	–	19	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>41</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Special education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Student transport	–	–	–	65	–	–	–	–	–
Student assistance/other <sup>c</sup>	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	354
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>354</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Special education	273	314	340	145	5	57	250	18	–
Student transport	270	149	108	234	18	185	–	50	–
Student assistance/other <sup>c</sup>	–	19	–	2	28	22	–	19	395
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>395</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Aus Gov expenditure on other education is expenditure on student financial assistance. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.5.

non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 52 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.5), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

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*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — particularly important in the provision of student transport and financial support, as both are often required by students living in remote areas. The operational costs of providing special education services in rural or remote areas are typically higher than similar sized services located in urban areas, due to geographic location in relation to supporting transport and communications infrastructure and other complementary services. This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas. In addition, higher rates of remuneration may be required to attract staff to remote locations
  - *service quality and scope* — specialised services may be required for Indigenous students to provide a service that is more culturally appropriate, and will therefore represent additional costs to the training of staff and administrative delivery of services.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 1.8 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.5), which varies across services and jurisdictions

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Indigenous specific expenditure for special education, transportation of other students and education not elsewhere classified was not identified in the 2010 Report. However, Indigenous specific expenditure on other education services (including student financial assistance) accounted for 46 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix E, table E.5), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

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This primarily relates to Australian Government expenditure on the ABSTUDY program. Note, the ABSTUDY program is not a complementary program as recipients can not also receive Austudy. As such, the cost of the program is predominantly offset by reduced expenditure on Austudy payments.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on other education services was estimated to be \$789 per Indigenous person and \$229 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$3.45 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix E, table E.5), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 3.8) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — the majority of other education services are provided on behalf of the student aged population. Nationally, the Indigenous proportion of young people aged 0–24 is 4.2 per cent. This compares with a representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1). This is because the Indigenous population has a younger age profile than the non-Indigenous population.
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 3.7).

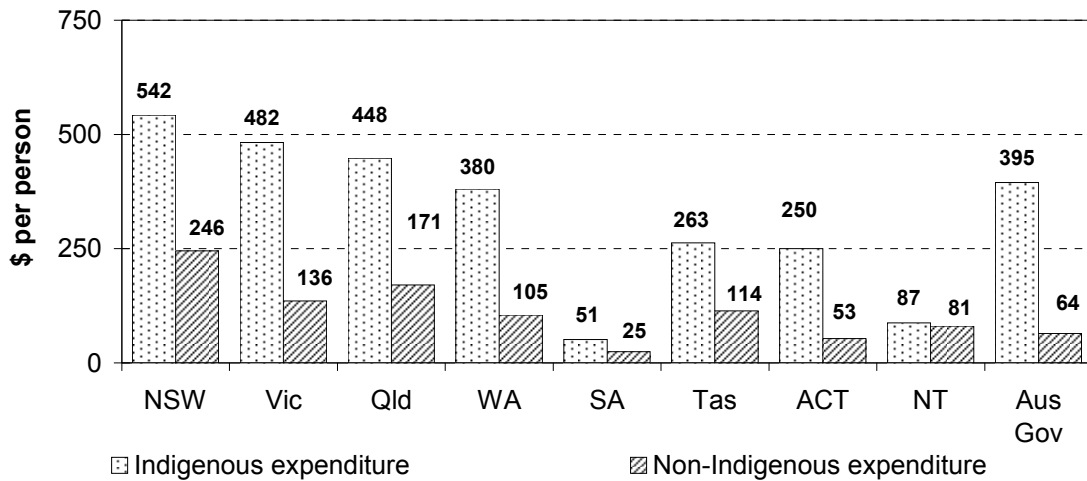
Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for other education services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. For example, health education services may be recorded in the education not elsewhere classified category. Special education services provided in mainstream schools may be included as expenditure on special schools. These would overstate expenditure on other education services, and understate expenditure on health or school education, respectively
- *service use measure data* — service use data for the proportion of Indigenous students in special schools were only available for Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT (based on unpublished administrative data). For other

**Box 3.8 Estimated expenditure per head of population on other education services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Special education	273	314	340	145	5	57	250	18	–
Student transport	270	149	108	234	18	185	–	50	–
Student assistance/other <sup>c</sup>	–	19	–	2	28	22	–	19	395
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>395</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Special education	148	77	140	66	2	27	53	9	–
Student transport	98	52	31	38	14	77	–	64	–
Student assistance/other <sup>c</sup>	–	7	–	1	8	10	–	7	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Special education	1.8	4.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	4.7	2.0	..
Student transport	2.8	2.9	3.5	6.2	1.3	2.4	..	0.8	..
Student assistance/other <sup>c</sup>	..	2.6	..	2.4	3.3	2.2	..	2.6	6.2
<b>All</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Aus Gov expenditure on other education is expenditure on student financial assistance. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix E, table E.5.

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jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous students enrolled at primary and secondary schools was used as a proxy for the use of special education.

Service use data for the proportion of Indigenous students using other education services was not known, so the estimated resident population was used.

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 3.5.

### 3.5 Priority areas for further development

Specific areas for improvement related to expenditure on early child development, education and training include:

- *improved expenditure data measurement and allocation* — appropriately measured and allocated expenditure is the foundation of the estimation method. Major areas for improvements are:

- *Australian Government expenditure* — the Australian Government is currently unable to separately identify expenditure related to preschools, primary or secondary education, thereby understating expenditure in these areas and overstating expenditure in the categories they are currently reported under.

Improvements will require cooperation from the Australian Government, in particular the Department of Finance and Deregulation and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.

- *service use measures and data* — some service use measures are proxies for service use because the required data are unavailable. Major areas for improvements are:

- *preschool* — current data are limited to the number of children enrolled in preschool. Information is also needed on children enrolled in preschool programs delivered in child care settings (for example, long day care services), the number of hours of preschool enrolments, and the attendance of enrolled students.

Improvements could be possible through the National Preschool Census collection administered by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations is currently working closely with the State and Territory governments on a National Minimum Early Childhood

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- *special education* — the proportion of Indigenous students in primary and secondary school was used as a proxy for jurisdictions that were unable to provide student enrolment data in special schools by Indigenous status.

Better information on student enrolment data in special schools by Indigenous status requires cooperation from the State and Territory education departments.

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Data Set, which is expected to improve data quality and deliver nationally comparable data from 2012.

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## 4 Healthy lives

This chapter presents estimates of expenditure that relate to the Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report healthy lives building block (COAG 2009a; SCRGSP 2009).<sup>1</sup> A person's physical and mental health can have a profound effect on their life. It can influence their physical and mental competency and, through this, their achievements in education and employment and their ability to socialise and participate in the community (SCRGSP 2009).

*Healthy lives* relates to services of the health system and includes activities designed to promote, restore and maintain the health of the Australian community — for example, through hospitals, private clinics and practices, or through programs such as Medicare and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. For the purposes of this report, estimates of expenditure on health services are grouped under three broad areas:

- *hospital services* — admitted and non-admitted patient services provided in public and private hospitals (including mental health institutions) (section 4.2)
- *community and public health services*:
  - *community health services* — include a wide range of services such as patient transport, and mental and general health services provided by medical or other registered health practitioners in a community or clinic setting
  - *public health services* — services aimed at protecting and promoting community health through programs such as breast cancer screening and organised immunisations.

*Community and public health services* are considered in section 4.3.

- *pharmaceuticals and aids, health administration and research services*, which includes:
  - *pharmaceuticals and aids* — medications provided under the Pharmaceutical

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<sup>1</sup> It also includes expenditure related to maternal, antenatal and early childhood health, which is a component of the early childhood building block. However, this expenditure could not be separately identified for this report.

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#### Box 4.1 **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare estimates of Indigenous expenditure**

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has been developing and reporting estimates of expenditure on direct health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since 1998. The latest report, which presents data for 2006-07, was released in December 2009 (AIHW 2009).

The AIHW Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports provide a detailed source of data on health services expenditure related to Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2009).

The AIHW has provided data for the Indigenous Expenditure Report that allows the research on cost drivers, data quality and case-mix information undertaken by the AIHW to be included in the estimates presented in this report.<sup>a</sup> The weighted estimates provided by the AIHW promote a level of consistency between the methodologies used in the two exercises. However, care should be exercised when comparing estimates presented in the two reports.

The AIHW methodology is similar to the Indigenous Expenditure Report methodology, but undertakes the estimation of expenditure at a more detailed level.<sup>b</sup> Higher-level expenditure estimates are derived by aggregating the Indigenous share of expenditure for many different low-level health service categories. This provides greater scope for analysis at lower levels, and also allows the case-mix characteristics of health services to be reflected more precisely in the aggregated estimates.

Adopting the AIHW methodology for the entire Indigenous Expenditure Report — which aims to identify the Indigenous share of all government expenditure — would be impractical, and would also duplicate the established reporting currently undertaken by the AIHW.

##### *Comparing AIHW and Indigenous Expenditure Report health expenditure estimates*

Although the Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates incorporate AIHW estimates of cost drivers and case-mix, the reported expenditure could be different for a number of reasons. First, the expenditure categories adopted by the Indigenous Expenditure Report are based on the ABS Government Purpose Classification and differ from those used by the AIHW. Second, the sources of expenditure data used by the AIHW and Indigenous Expenditure Report are different. Finally, the reported data relate to different time periods. A priority area for improvement will be to reduce, or better explain, differences in the AIHW and Indigenous Expenditure Report health expenditure estimates (section 4.5).

<sup>a</sup> The AIHW methodology also has a broader definition of expenditure, including expenditure by individuals, private organisations and governments. <sup>b</sup> More detail on how AIHW data have been used to derive the health expenditure estimates presented in this chapter is provided in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009) and the 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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Benefits Scheme (or otherwise funded by government) and patient aids, such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, orthopaedic appliances and prostheses

- *health administration and research services* — strategic policy development and implementation, and health related research.

*Pharmaceuticals and aids, health administration and research services* are considered in section 4.4.

Health outcomes are likely to be affected by a combination of the health services listed above. Health outcomes can also be influenced by levels of education (chapter 3) and income (chapter 5), environmental factors, such as clean water and adequate sanitation (chapter 6), and the safety and supportiveness of the community (chapter 7). Similarly, good mental and physical health is important for people to reach their full potential in education, employment and other areas.

The expenditure estimates presented in this chapter take advantage of the work undertaken by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in developing reporting on expenditure on direct health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (box 4.1). The expenditure data presented in this chapter are estimates based on the method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2). The data and method have limitations and the results should be interpreted with care (chapter 2). Priority areas for further development are identified in section 4.5.

## **4.1 The relationship between expenditure categories and the National Indigenous Reform Agreement framework**

An informed interpretation of the expenditure estimates reported in this chapter requires an understanding of the difference between the outcome-based reporting, which is the basis of the National Indigenous Reform Agreement, and the ABS Government Purpose Classification categories adopted for this report.

*Outcome-based reporting* differentiates health services based on their role in managing patient health outcomes:

- *primary health services* — are the primary means of delivering basic health services that identify and manage health issues before they become more serious. They are generally the result of patient-initiated contact with a health

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## Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks

The expenditure reported in all areas of this chapter relates closely to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report healthy lives building block. Indigenous health outcomes in many areas are poor when compared with other Australians:

- *life expectancy* — in 2005–07 the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy was 12 years for males and 10 years for females (SCRGSP 2009, p. 12)
- *avoidable mortality* — Indigenous females were five times as likely as non-Indigenous females, and Indigenous males were four times as likely as non-Indigenous males to die from avoidable causes in Qld, WA, SA and the NT combined (SCRGSP 2009, p. 46)
- *potentially preventable hospitalisations* — the Indigenous hospitalisation rate for potentially preventable chronic conditions was 6.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians in 2006-07 (SCRGSP 2009, p. 7.18)
- *tooth decay* — the proportion of people aged 15-54 years with untreated tooth decay was more than twice as high for Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians in 2004–2006 (SCRGSP 2009, p. 7.53)
- *tobacco consumption and harm* — half of Indigenous Australians aged 18 years and over reported they were current smokers in 2004-05. Hospitalisation rates related to tobacco use were consistently higher for Indigenous Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians in 2006-07 (SCRGSP 2009, p. 7.33)
- *obesity and nutrition* — in non-remote areas in 2004-05, 31 per cent of Indigenous adults were obese and, after adjusting for differences in the age structure of the two populations, Indigenous adults were twice as likely to be obese as non-Indigenous adults (SCRGSP 2009, p. 7.38).

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement notes:

Indigenous Australians' access to effective, comprehensive primary and preventative health care is essential to improving their health and life expectancy, and reducing excess mortality caused by chronic disease. All health services play an important role in providing Indigenous people with access to effective health care, and being responsive to and accountable for achieving government and community health priorities. (COAG 2009a, p. 6)

Closing the life expectancy gap within a generation is a priority target for COAG (COAG 2009a).

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to the healthy lives building block is available in chapter 7 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009). More detailed information on health expenditure is available from the AIHW Indigenous health expenditure report (AIHW 2009).

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practitioner. However, they include patients presenting to hospital emergency departments, as well as public/community health services:

... in many of the areas where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live, hospital admission is a common means of delivering basic health services, and hospital emergency and outpatient departments are the most accessible source of affordable medical treatment, including GP-type care. (AIHW 2009, p. 14)

- *secondary health services* — are provided when a health issue can not be resolved at the primary stage. They are generated from within the health system through referral or admission to a medical facility (or specialist) for further diagnosis or treatment
- *health management issues* — government initiated programs that aim to mitigate the impact of major health concerns through information and screening programs (SCRGSP 2010).

The ABS Government Purpose Classification categories used for this report group expenditure by delivery setting (whether in a hospital or community setting), by type of service (public health, patient transport, pharmaceuticals), or expenditure that supports all health services (administration and research). The ABS Government Purpose Classification does not allow for a distinction between primary (or preventative) health services and secondary management of more serious issues.

## **4.2 Hospital services (including mental health institutions)**

Hospital services are the primary means through which the health system provides acute care services to people with serious medical conditions or injuries. This is particularly important for managing many of the chronic health conditions faced by Indigenous Australians. For example, the Australian Government's State of our Public Hospitals report noted that:

... 42 per cent of all [Indigenous] hospitalisations relate to care involving dialysis, around six times more than the next most frequent admission type [in 2007-08]. (DoHA 2009, p. 72)

Hospital services also include community and public health services that are provided in an acute care institutional setting (AIHW 2009). This is important for Indigenous Australians who have a much greater reliance on hospital services for primary care. The AIHW noted that — possibly because of their lower incomes:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are much more likely than non-Indigenous people to rely on public hospital services. They are much less likely than

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non-Indigenous people to use private doctors, private hospitals and other private sector health providers. (AIHW 2009, pp. 1-2)

## What are hospital services?

Hospital services include all medical services provided in:

- *acute care hospitals* — institutions that are either licensed as acute care hospitals by State health departments or controlled by government departments (including specialist dental hospitals and stand-alone mental institutions)
- *free-standing hospices* — establishments providing palliative care to terminally ill patients
- *alcohol and drug treatment centres* — centres for the treatment of alcohol and drug dependence on an inpatient basis
- *same day establishments* — day centres and free-standing day surgery centres. These clinics are particularly common for non-emergency surgical procedures or the fitting of prosthetics and other medical devices.

Patients can be treated on an admitted or non-admitted (outpatient) basis:

- *admitted patient services* — services to anyone who is assessed as requiring close monitoring and a high level of care (acute patients). Common hospital services include pathology, ongoing treatment of acute injury or illness, surgical procedures and rehabilitation services
- *non-admitted patients* — outpatient care is one of the busiest services offered by Australian hospitals (WAMHS 2006). Outpatient services include specialist referral clinics on hospital grounds, day services offered by alcohol and drug treatment centres, services offered to patients undergoing procedures in dental clinics, and community nursing services provided to acute care patients at home — such as the Silverchain program, which allows acute patients to access at-home services without hospital admission.

At the time data were collected for this report, expenditure on hospitals were the responsibility of the Australian, State and Territory governments under the Australian Healthcare Agreements. As of 1 July 2009, these agreements were replaced by the National Health Care Agreement (COAG 2009b).

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under hospital services (including mental health institutions) expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 63–65). Further details on expenditure, and the roles and responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory



governments are available from *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07* (AIHW 2009).

## Hospital services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on hospital services was approximately \$35.5 billion in 2008-09. The majority of this expenditure — made across all levels of government — was for admitted patient services (80 per cent or \$28.5 billion), with the remainder of this expenditure allocated by states and territories to outpatient services and mental health institutions (18 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively). While the latter services do not attract direct Australian Government expenditure, State and Territory services may be funded through Australian Government grants.

Estimates of expenditure on hospital services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix F (table F.2) and summarised in table 4.1. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 5.3 per cent (\$1.9 billion) of all general government hospital services expenditure.

**Table 4.1 Hospital services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	344	92	490	321	147	20	21	332	666	1 869
Total exp.	\$m	10 525	8 108	6 649	3 332	2 766	855	639	543	13 881	35 478
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	3.3	1.1	7.4	9.6	5.3	2.3	3.3	61.2	4.8	5.3
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

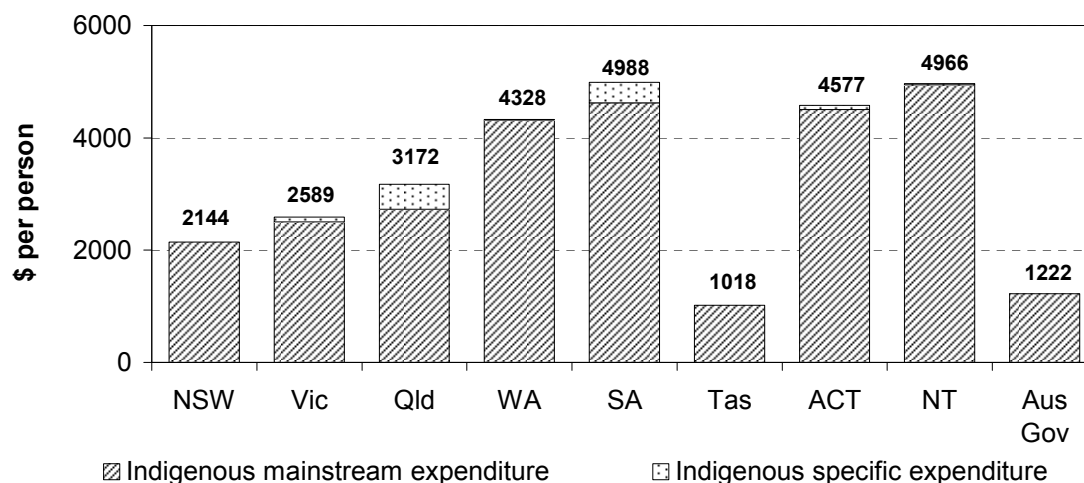
Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix F, table F.2.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 4.2).

**Box 4.2 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on hospital services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Admitted patient services	1 724	1 954	2 068	3 029	2 894	971	3 272	3 864	1 222
Outpatient services	414	550	562	1 096	1 409	15	1 171	959	–
Mental health institutions	6	–	99	194	321	33	64	122	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>4 318</b>	<b>4 624</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>4 507</b>	<b>4 945</b>	<b>1 222</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Admitted patient services	–	61	324	9	255	–	70	16	–
Outpatient services	–	–	99	–	101	–	–	4	–
Mental health institutions	–	23	20	–	8	–	–	2	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>–</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Admitted patient services	1 724	2 015	2 392	3 038	3 149	971	3 342	3 880	1 222
Outpatient services	414	550	661	1 096	1 511	15	1 171	962	–
Mental health institutions	6	23	118	194	329	33	64	124	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>4 988</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>4 966</b>	<b>1 222</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix F, table F.2.

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — is influenced by the age and characteristics of the population distribution, burden of disease, the availability of private hospital care, the cost

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arrangements and early intervention at the primary stage, socio-economic status, access to transport, and proficiency in speaking English (CGC 2010)

- *service availability* — access to the particular hospital services required in the necessary location and within the required timeframe, nurse to patient staffing ratios, and availability of staff with culturally specific training (such as Aboriginal Health Workers) where required (AIHW 2009; Schulz 2005).

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use is based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). These estimates are reported separately in appendix F (table F.2).

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:

*geographic location* — Indigenous Australians are more likely to receive hospital treatment in a remote location than members of the non-Indigenous population. Remote care facilities typically require higher operational costs due to geographic location. These costs may also include the additional clinical workforce incentives required to attract and retain staff for remote service delivery. For example, Queensland's Remote Area Nursing Incentive Package includes provisions that are additional to those available for staff

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<sup>2</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines the level of support that government provides as 'average expenditure per client by the general government sector'. Differences between jurisdictions can also reflect the extent to which services are provided outside the general government sector (by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations) and the extent to which outlays are financed by user charges (chapter 2, section 2.1).

<sup>3</sup> As an interim approach for the 2010 Report, the method allows jurisdictions to apply a cost differential of up to 10 per cent if they have anecdotal evidence that a cost differential exists, but have no empirical data on the magnitude of the cost differential. Information on what approach each jurisdiction adopted for the 2010 Report is provided in appendix C of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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working in urban locations, such as periodic financial bonuses and extra leave

- *service quality and scope* — Indigenous Australians have higher risk factors for certain health conditions, and are more likely to experience further complications and additional secondary diagnosis. Cost may also be influenced by the need for staff to undergo culturally-specific training, and by co-morbidity factors.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, reflecting the difference in the cost of providing services, is based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). These estimates are reported separately in appendix F (table F.2).

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 4.5 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix F, table F.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

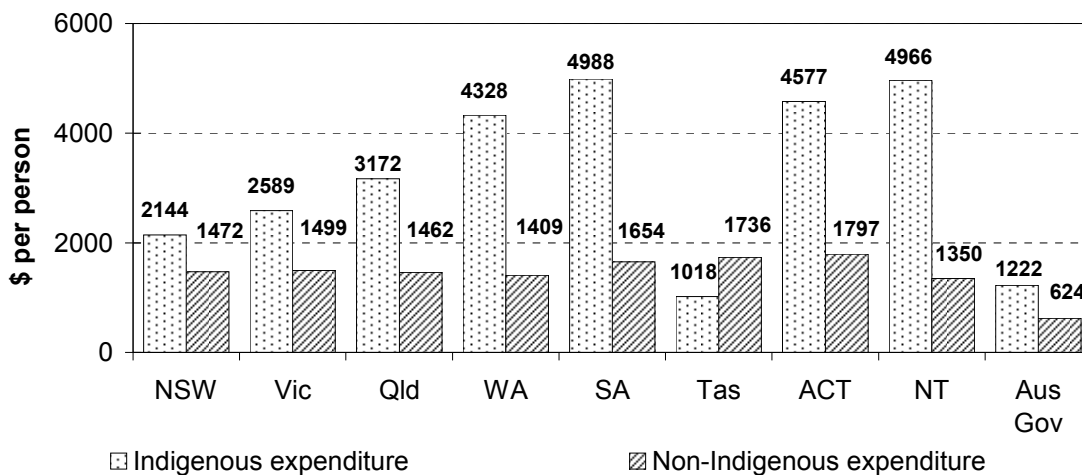
Indigenous specific expenditure on health is largely provided through government contributions to Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services. These are local health organisations operated within and by Indigenous communities. While the bulk of Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services relate to community health programs (discussed further in section 4.3), some expenditure is directed to the provision of special Indigenous hospital services provided in remote communities.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on hospital services was estimated to be \$3427 per Indigenous person and \$1587 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$2.16 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix F, table F.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 4.3) and reflects the combined effects of:

*more intensive service use* — for many health services, Indigenous Australians require more intensive and more frequent care. For instance, Indigenous Australians were admitted as overnight hospital patients at a rate of 293 per 1000 Indigenous Australian population, which is more than twice the rate for all Australians (111 per 1000 total Australian population) (DoHA 2009)

**Box 4.3 Estimated expenditure per head of population on hospital services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Admitted patient services	1 724	2 015	2 392	3 038	3 149	971	3 342	3 880	1 222
Outpatient services	414	550	661	1 096	1 511	15	1 171	962	–
Mental health institutions	6	23	118	194	329	33	64	124	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>4 988</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>4 966</b>	<b>1 222</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Admitted patient services	1 208	1 236	1 126	1 042	1 076	1 657	1 330	1 043	624
Outpatient services	260	255	281	300	466	23	441	273	–
Mental health institutions	4	8	56	66	112	56	25	33	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>1 462</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>624</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Admitted patient services	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.9	0.6	2.5	3.7	2.0
Outpatient services	1.6	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	0.6	2.7	3.5	..
Mental health institutions	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	0.6	2.5	3.7	..
<b>All</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix F, table F.2.

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- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 4.2).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for hospital services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. Some jurisdictions might not have correctly allocated expenditure to hospital services, and pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research categories
- *service use measure data* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report employs service use measure information from the AIHW Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). However, the latest available data from the AIHW are for 2006-07. Expenditure estimates could be affected if service use patterns have changed significantly between 2006-07 and 2008-09.<sup>4</sup>

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 4.5.

## **4.3 Community and public health services (including patient transport)**

Community health services provide primary health care outside of public hospital emergency departments and outpatient services, and public health programs. They are important for preventing and managing individuals' health through prevention, diagnosis and treatment (and where necessary referral to acute hospital or other healthcare services) of medical conditions at an early stage of development.

Public health services deliver primary health services that target particular health issues or particular at risk groups in the population. For example, public health services directed to the community as a whole could seek to promote general awareness of healthy lifestyles or target specific health management issues, such as breast cancer.

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<sup>4</sup> Data quality statements for the Australian Government collections are provided in appendix D of the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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## What are community and public health services?

*Community health services* encompass an extensive range of health programs that are offered in a community (non-hospital) setting. These services are either provided to the community at large — such as mental health services or transport of patients — or to targeted groups within the community. They also include subsidies for private health practitioners to reduce the cost to patients of medical treatment.

Community health organisations may also offer specific services in designated clinics. Examples of this include domiciliary services and well baby clinics designed to assist parents with newborns. Alternatively, some specialised drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs are provided through centres in a community setting. Community health services can include:

- *community mental health services* — providing treatment, rehabilitation and community health support targeted at people with a mental disorder or psychiatric disability (AIHW 2009). The main community mental health services offered nationally are mobile acute assessment, treatment and case management services, outreach programs, and community based residential services
- *patient transport* — mainly ambulance services, but includes other activities related to emergency and non-emergency transport of patients as well as pre-hospital and out-of-hospital patient care
- *other community health services* — are primarily State and Territory governments' responsibilities, and include services such as domiciliary nursing services, well baby clinics, family planning services, alcohol and drug treatment programs, and subsidies for private medical and dental practitioners, optometrists, psychologists, and other community health clinics and allied health practitioners.

In addition to Medicare, the Australian Government provides a range of grants to government and non-government bodies in order to achieve specific health care objectives targeted to specific community groups. Some State and Territory governments also fund community health services (for example, the WA Child and Adolescent Health Services).

*Public health services* aim to protect and promote health, and to prevent illness, injury and disability by identifying strategies to deal with public health issues, problems and priorities that affect the population as a whole, or population sub-groups. The National Public Health Partnership identifies the following areas of Public health activities (NPHP 1998):

- *health protection* — regulation designed to protect the health of the individual and fellow human beings. For example, food standards regulations, which are

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administered by the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council

- *illness prevention* — interventions that reduce the incidence and prevalence of disease occurrence or injury in individuals and populations. For example, the National Immunisation Program, communicable disease surveillance and control programs (carried out through the Surveillance Branch of the Australian Department of Health and Ageing) and screening programs, such as breast cancer screening and screening for childhood diseases
- *health promotion* — activities enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. For example, programs that address smoking prevention, sun protection, healthy nutrition, physical activity, safe behaviours, community development and mental health.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the community and public health services expenditure categories (including patient transport), refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 67–74). Further details on expenditure, and the roles and responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments are available from *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07* (AIHW 2009).

### **Community and public health services expenditure estimates**

Government expenditure on community and public health services was around \$28.5 billion in 2008-09. The majority of this expenditure related to the provision of other community health services, which accounted for 78 per cent of national expenditure or \$22.4 billion. Approximately \$2.2 billion was spent on both patient transport services and public health services (7.5 per cent and 7.7 per cent of national expenditure respectively), while community mental health accounted for only 6.4 per cent of the total amount.

Estimates of expenditure on community health services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix F (table F.3) and summarised in table 4.2. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 5.6 per cent (\$1.6 billion) of all general government community and public health services expenditure.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.



**Table 4.2 Community and public health services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	153	48	186	48	78	10	6	153	961	1 611
Total exp.	\$m	2 709	1 940	2 145	908	980	250	199	258	19 928	28 549
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	5.7	2.5	8.7	5.3	7.9	4.2	3.2	59.4	4.8	5.6
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix F, table F.3.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 4.4).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — is influenced by the incidence of chronic disease and pandemic, availability and accessibility of private community health services, access to information on preventative health and other available services, and socio-economic status of targeted communities.

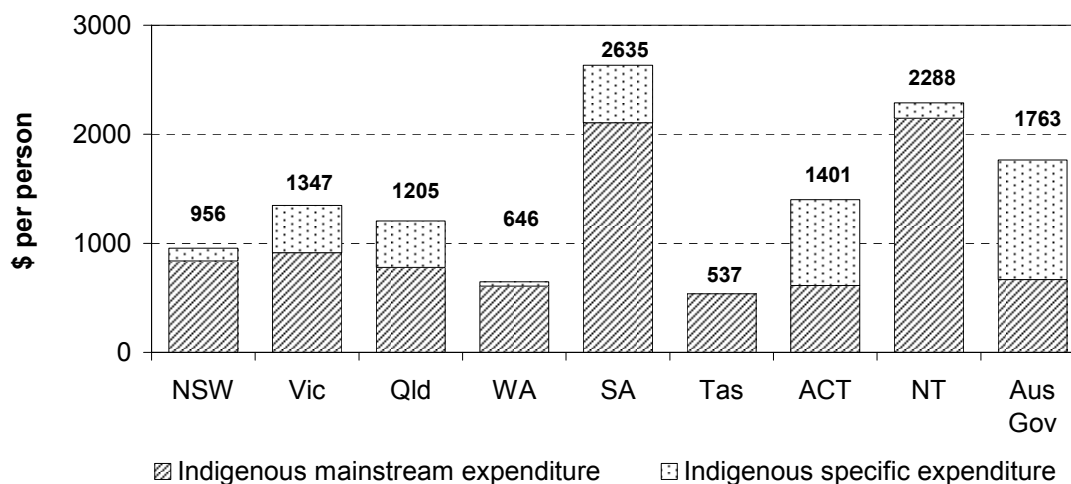
Indigenous Australians suffer a burden of disease that is two and a half times greater than that of the total Australian population (Vos et al 2007), which implies a higher rate of demand from Indigenous users of health services as compared with that of other Australians

- *service availability* — availability of staff with culturally specific training (such as speaking languages other than English) where required, transport infrastructure and available fleet (for patient transport services).

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use is based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). These estimates are reported separately in appendix F (table F.3).

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

**Box 4.4 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on community and public health services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community mental health	75	161	175	102	143	68	266	158	15
Patient transport	125	83	259	146	330	56	126	277	40
Other community health	553	463	347	267	1553	351	165	1 410	515
Public health services	85	208	–	91	81	62	56	303	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>2 148</b>	<b>667</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community mental health	–	138	32	–	–	–	22	14	–
Patient transport	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other community health	88	161	260	41	517	–	728	109	1 074
Public health services	31	132	106	–	11	–	38	17	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1 096</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community mental health	75	299	206	102	143	68	288	172	16
Patient transport	125	83	286	146	330	56	126	276	40
Other community health	641	624	607	308	2 070	351	893	1 519	1 589
Public health services	116	341	106	91	92	62	94	320	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 205</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>2 635</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 763</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix F, table F.3.

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The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — due to geographic location in relation to urban areas, the provision of community health services are likely to attract higher operational costs, which could include a remote living allowance, higher wages or incentive payments, to attract and maintain staff working in rural and remote areas. Indigenous Australians are more likely than the mainstream population to receive community health treatment in remote or rural facilities
  - *service quality and scope* — cultural differences imply a need for specially trained health care staff (for example, gender or language requirements) to improve the quality of care provided as well as patient compliance. The scope of health services can be limited in very remote areas due to the geographic implications discussed above.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, reflecting the difference in the cost of providing services, is based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). These estimates are reported separately in appendix F (table F.3).

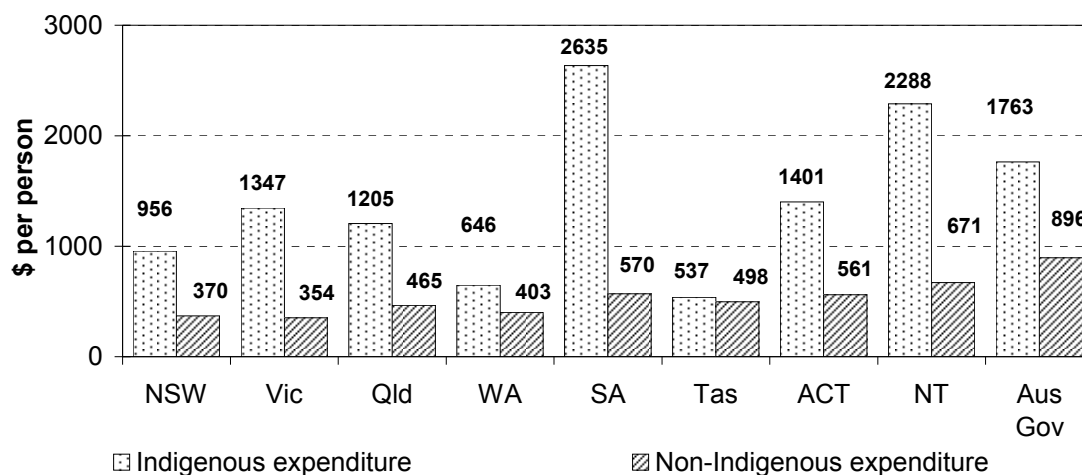
- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 45 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix F, table F.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure through Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services and Aboriginal Medical Services, which are Indigenous-specific primary health care services operated by local Indigenous communities (NACCHO 2008).

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on community and public health services was estimated to be \$2955 per Indigenous person and \$1272 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$2.32 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix F,

**Box 4.5 Estimated expenditure per head of population on community and public health services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community mental health	75	299	206	102	143	68	288	172	16
Patient transport	125	83	286	146	330	56	126	276	40
Other community health	641	624	607	308	2 070	351	893	1 519	1 589
Public health services	116	341	106	91	92	62	94	320	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 205</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>2 635</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 763</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community mental health	58	93	77	95	48	76	115	89	8
Patient transport	82	91	109	36	106	92	77	82	9
Other community health	159	99	208	176	353	264	267	427	822
Public health services	70	71	72	95	64	67	102	72	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>896</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Community mental health	1.3	3.2	2.7	1.1	3.0	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.0
Patient transport	1.5	0.9	2.6	4.0	3.1	0.6	1.6	3.4	4.5
Other community health	4.0	6.3	2.9	1.7	5.9	1.3	3.3	3.6	1.9
Public health services	1.7	4.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	4.4	2.1
<b>All</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Appendix F, table F.3.

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table F.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 4.5) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — for many community and public health services, Indigenous Australians require more intensive and more frequent care
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 4.4).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

#### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for community and public health services (including patient transport) relate to:

- *expenditure data* — differences in health care arrangements could mean some expenditure data have not been allocated by jurisdictions consistently. For example, community mental health services can be provided through a range of institutional settings such as stand-alone psychiatric facilities, as a part of community outreach or drug rehabilitation clinics, or as part of hospital services. As the institutional setting of mental health services can be ambiguous, it is likely that some misallocations of expenditure have occurred across categories
- *service use measure data* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report employs service use measure information from the AIHW Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). However, the latest available data from the AIHW are for 2006-07. Expenditure estimates could be affected if service use patterns have changed significantly between 2006-07 and 2008-09.<sup>4</sup>

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 4.5.

## **4.4 Pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services**

Pharmaceuticals and aids (medical aids and appliances) are critical components of the health system. To support those with ongoing medical requirements, governments offer subsidies for essential medications and health-related products.

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Health administration and research are essential elements of an integrated health system. Research expands the knowledge (or tools) available to the sector by identifying advancements in understanding how the human body works, and developing the technology of health-related treatments in order to improve our longevity and quality of life. Administration determines how the existing tools (or knowledge) and resources are coordinated to respond to health needs.

## **What are pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services?**

*Pharmaceuticals and aids* cover expenditure in three areas:

- *benefit-paid pharmaceuticals* — relating to medications listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) or Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS), these are widely-used medications that are essential for patients in order to manage their health concerns
- *other medications* — items not listed on the PBS/RPBS, such as medications covered by the Dental Schedule and Optometrical Schedule for specialist medications. They may also include pharmacy products such as aspirin, cough and cold medicine, vitamins and minerals and medical non-durables such as bandages (AIHW 2009)
- *aids and appliances* — medical aids or appliances provided to patients including hearing aids, wheelchairs, medical grade footwear, oxygen devices, insulin pumps and spectacles.

*Health administration and research services* facilitate the effective operation and improvement of other health services:

- *health administration* — the activities of government and non-government bodies involved in the formulation and administration of policy in health. For example, setting and enforcing standards for medical and paramedical personnel and for hospitals, clinics and the regulation and licensing of health service providers.

Administrative health centres operating in Australia include bodies such as: the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care — which receives funds from all levels of government; the Australian Medical Council — an independent body promoting standards in medical education and training; and the Australian Medical Association — an independent organisation that works with government to represent medical practitioners and students within Australia

- *health research* — medical research includes investigation of new treatments, drugs and associated disease, and management of clinical trials. Research

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institutions focus on issues such as virus research, bio-safety, vaccine production, food controls, epidemiology of chronic disease, drug quality control, medical education and health promotion. Health research in Australia is undertaken through government departments as well as independent bodies, university research centres and hospital research programs.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 75–80). Further detail on expenditure, and the roles and responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments is available from *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07* (AIHW 2009).

### **Pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services expenditure estimates**

Government expenditure on pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services amounted to \$16 billion in 2008-09. Pharmaceuticals and aids accounted for 60 per cent of this amount (\$9.6 billion), which was predominantly Australian Government expenditure. Health administration represented 31 per cent (\$5 billion) of total government expenditure in this category, with the remaining 8.7 per cent (\$1.4 billion) representing government support for health research activities.

Estimates of expenditure on pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix F (table F.4) and summarised in table 4.3. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 2.2 per cent (\$343 million) of all general government pharmaceutical and aids, and health administration and research services expenditure.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

#### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of

**Table 4.3 Pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	11	4	16	43	6	–	2	21	250	343
Total exp.	\$m	295	233	244	418	158	8	87	35	15 336	15 952
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	3.9	1.6	6.5	10.2	3.7	2.6	2.1	59.3	1.6	2.2
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix F, table F.4.

providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 4.6).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — the size and complexity of the Australian health care system will determine the demand for administrative health activities.

Health research will be dependent on the incidence and impact of chronic disease in the community, and the rate at which the population suffers from high-cost conditions, such as diabetes, cancer, or poor lifestyle habits. It will also depend on the extent to which health research is already undertaken and shared publicly by private and international bodies.

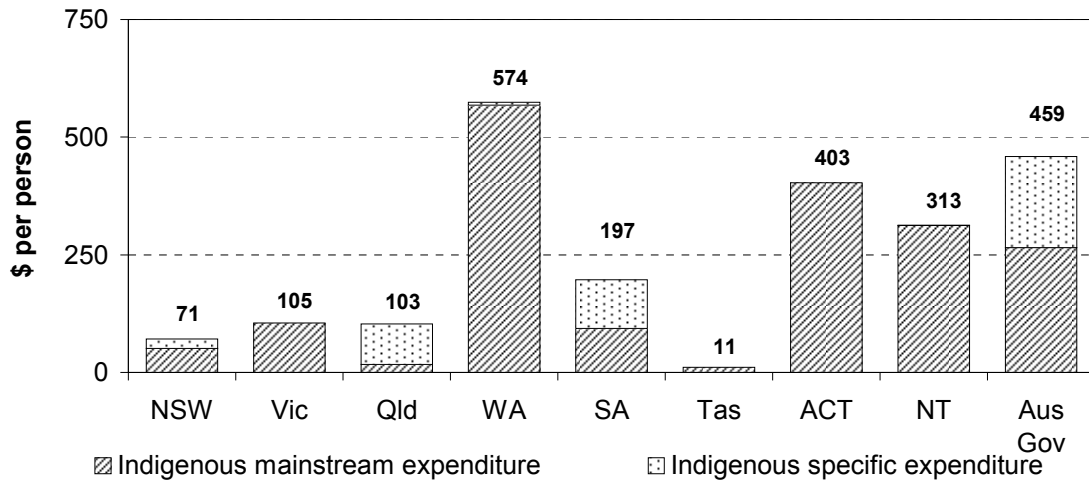
The demand for pharmaceuticals and aids is affected by the cost of private pharmaceutical provision, access to preventative and early intervention health services at the primary stage, and the socio-economic status of the average service user

- *service availability* — service use is dependent on the availability of staff with the necessary expertise and familiarity with health issues that are either very common or specific to the Indigenous community, and availability of the type of pharmaceuticals required by Indigenous Australians from within the PBS approved medications schedule.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use is based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). These estimates are reported separately in appendix F (table F.4).



**Box 4.6 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Pharmaceuticals & aids <sup>c</sup>	36	47	–	504	86	–	117	258	199
Health research	15	57	–	17	8	10	21	49	–
Health administration nec	–	1	17	48	–	–	266	5	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>266</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Pharmaceuticals & aids <sup>c</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64
Health research	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	66
Health administration nec	21	–	43	6	103	–	–	–	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>194</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Pharmaceuticals & aids <sup>c</sup>	36	47	–	504	86	–	117	258	263
Health research	15	57	43	17	8	10	21	49	66
Health administration nec	21	1	60	54	103	–	266	5	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>459</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Includes pharmaceuticals (including the PBS and RPBS), medical aids and appliances and expenditure related to the Australian Government private health insurance rebate program. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix F, table F.4.

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*The average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).*<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>3</sup> — the Indigenous Expenditure Report employs cost differentials for mainstream services that are based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1).

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, reflecting the difference in the cost of providing services, is based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). These estimates are reported separately in appendix F (table F.4).

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 37 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix F, table F.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure on the administrative operations of the Australian Government Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, which has responsibility for Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services funding arrangements.<sup>5</sup>

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services was estimated to be \$629 per Indigenous person and \$737 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$0.85 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix F, table F.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions

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<sup>5</sup> To improve Indigenous access to quality health care services, the Australian Government, in conjunction with Aboriginal Community Controlled Health organisations, has put measures in place to improve accessibility of pharmaceuticals and other PBS listed aids to remote Indigenous communities.

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(box 4.7) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *less intensive service use* — Indigenous Australians are comparatively low users of medical, pharmaceutical, dental and other health services. For example, the average pharmaceutical benefit for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person was 60 per cent of the non-Indigenous average (AIHW 2009).
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 4.6).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

#### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. In particular, there may be problems of duplication or misallocation, particularly between the areas of pharmaceuticals and aids, and hospital expenditure
- *service use measure data* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report employs service use measure information from the AIHW Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports (box 4.1). However, the latest available data from the AIHW are for 2006-07. Expenditure estimates could be affected if service use patterns have changed significantly between 2006-07 and 2008-09.<sup>4</sup>

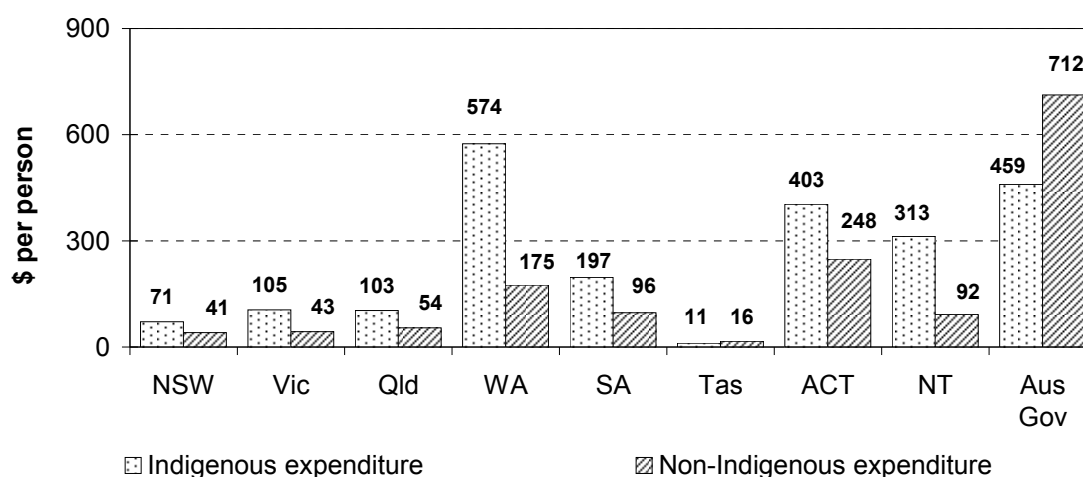
Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 4.5.

## **4.5 Priority areas for further development**

Specific areas for improvement related to expenditure on healthy lives include:

- *service use measures and data development* — all health service use measure data are based on AIHW research undertaken to support the Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports. Any improvement in AIHW reporting will be reflected in the Indigenous Expenditure Report. This will require the ongoing co-operation of the AIHW.

**Box 4.7 Estimated expenditure per head of population on pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Pharmaceuticals & aids <sup>c</sup>	36	47	–	504	86	–	117	258	263
Health research	15	57	43	17	8	10	21	49	66
Health administration nec	21	1	60	54	103	–	266	5	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>459</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Pharmaceuticals & aids <sup>c</sup>	23	22	–	138	26	–	44	73	447
Health research	16	21	27	15	3	16	13	17	45
Health administration nec	2	–	27	22	67	–	192	1	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>712</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Pharmaceuticals & aids <sup>c</sup>	1.6	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	0.6	2.7	3.5	0.6
Health research	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.8	1.5
Health administration nec	8.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.5	..	1.4	3.5	0.6
<b>All</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Includes pharmaceuticals (including the PBS and RPBS), medical aids and appliances and expenditure related to the Australian Government private health insurance rebate program. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix F, table F.4.

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Future work should focus on identifying more appropriate service use measures for areas of expenditure for which proxy measures have been used. This will contribute to a better understanding of cost drivers and more reliable estimates in these areas

- *service use measures and data timing* — further work will be undertaken to assess the implications of the difference in timing of the service use measure and the expenditure data for the expenditure estimates. This will require the ongoing co-operation of the AIHW and jurisdiction health departments
- *additional expenditure detail* — to improve alignment with the government Indigenous reform agenda, it would be useful to have more detailed information on maternal, antenatal and early childhood health. This would allow expenditure related to the early childhood building block to be identified more effectively.

Consultation with the AIHW will be necessary to decide whether this could be more effectively achieved through the AIHW Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People reports, or through the Indigenous Expenditure Report

- *expenditure data measurement and allocation* — further work is required in a number of areas to improve expenditure allocations, and where this is not possible in the short-term, to gain a greater understanding of allocation limitations.

Better allocation of this expenditure should be possible with the cooperation of the relevant departments in each jurisdiction.

## 4.6 References

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## 5 Economic participation

This chapter presents estimates of expenditure that relate to the Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report economic participation building block (COAG 2009a; SCRGSP 2009).

The economic participation building block aims to increase the participation of Indigenous Australians in Australia's labour market and reduce unemployment — through implementing policy and reform directions that promote social inclusion and enhance the skills and capabilities of Indigenous Australians to enable effective participation in the modern economy (COAG 2009b).

Government expenditure designed to promote economic participation falls into two broad areas:<sup>1</sup>

- *labour and employment services* — services related to the operation of the labour market and programs aimed at promoting employment, including other economic affairs (section 5.1)
- *social security support* — government payments designed to provide people on low incomes with an acceptable standard of living (section 5.2).

Economic participation can be affected by many factors, such as educational attainment (chapter 3) and an individual's health (chapter 4). It can also affect people's capacity to access healthy homes (chapter 6) and their involvement with the justice system (chapter 7).

The expenditure estimates presented in this chapter are based on the method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2). The data and method have limitations and the results should be interpreted with care (chapter 2). Priority areas for further development are identified in section 5.3.

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<sup>1</sup> Home ownership, which reflects wealth and saving, also influences people's capacity to participate in the economy. Expenditure related to home ownership is discussed in chapter 6.

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## 5.1 Labour and employment services (including other economic affairs)

Paid employment is an important source of income for families and communities that contributes to improved standards of living for Indigenous Australians. Employment is associated with a range of positive life outcome areas, such as sense of identity, financial independence and opportunities to socialise with others (Aus Gov 2010). Employment also has a positive impact on the wellbeing of individuals, including better health and improved education outcomes, leading to enhanced self-esteem and increased social integration (SCRGSP 2009).

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under labour and employment services relates to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report economic participation building block:

Individuals and communities should have the opportunity to benefit from the mainstream economy — real jobs, business opportunities, economic independence and wealth creation. Access to land and native title assets, rights and interests can be leveraged to secure real and practical benefits for Indigenous Australians. Other financial assets, capacity building, employment and training programs, incentive structures and social and physical infrastructure, including communications and transport, are needed to foster economic participation and community engagement. (COAG 2009a, p. 7)

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted:

- *unemployment* — 16 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 15–64 years were unemployed in 2006, compared to 5 per cent of the non-Indigenous population (SCRGSP 2009, p. 21).

COAG has committed to halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade, as outlined in the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation* (COAG 2009c).

Although other economic affairs is not directly linked to the economic participation building block, it contributes to the development of competitive and dynamic markets, the diversity of products and services, and to a sustainable and growing economy, which leads to greater employment opportunities and lower prices.

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to the economic participation building block is available in the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (COAG 2009a) and chapter 8 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009).



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## What are labour and employment services?

*Labour and employment services* comprise government activities that aim to facilitate a strong institutional framework for the labour market and to promote employment, including:

- *industrial relations* — regulation in the areas of occupational health and safety, anti-discrimination advocacy services, worker's compensation, trading hours, payment for work on public holidays and long service leave. These activities are conducted by workplace relations bodies such as Fair Work Australia
- *labour market assistance* — services and programs that encourage and assist jobseekers to prepare for and take up work, through the provision of work placement, job networks, training opportunities and related support services
- *immigration* — the Australian Government is responsible for the permanent migration program, which has an economic migration stream. This stream seeks to address existing and emerging skill shortages.

*Other economic affairs* activities include the administration, regulation, promotion, research, operation, licensing and general business support activities that promote the efficient operations of markets, and facilitate a vibrant, competitive, growing and sustainable economy. For example, the activities of regulatory bodies such as the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

A number of national partnership agreements, such as the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation* (COAG 2009c) and the *National Partnership Agreement on Productivity Places Program* (COAG 2009d) contribute to the agreed outcome areas for the economic participation building block and identify the roles and responsibilities of Australian, State and Territory governments in realising those agreements.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the labour and employment services and other economic affairs expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 166-167).

## Labour and employment services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on labour and employment services was around \$7.4 billion in 2008-09. The majority of the expenditure (66 per cent or \$4.9 billion) was directed to labour and employment affairs.<sup>2</sup> The remaining 34 per cent

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<sup>2</sup> This includes Australian Government expenditure on immigration, which makes up 28 per cent of the total labour and employment services expenditure.

(\$2.5 billion) was related to the administration, regulation, promotion, research, operation and licensing activities of other economic affairs (appendix G, table G.2).

Estimates of expenditure on labour and employment services and other economic affairs related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix G (table G.2) and summarised in table 5.1. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 13 per cent (\$980 million) of all general government labour and employment and other economic affairs expenditure.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

**Table 5.1 Labour and employment services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	13	3	37	6	3	3	–	35	881	980
Total exp.	\$m	699	356	468	197	158	86	12	101	5 328	7 401
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	1.8	0.9	8.0	3.0	1.7	3.5	1.3	34.5	16.5	13.2
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix G, table G.2.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

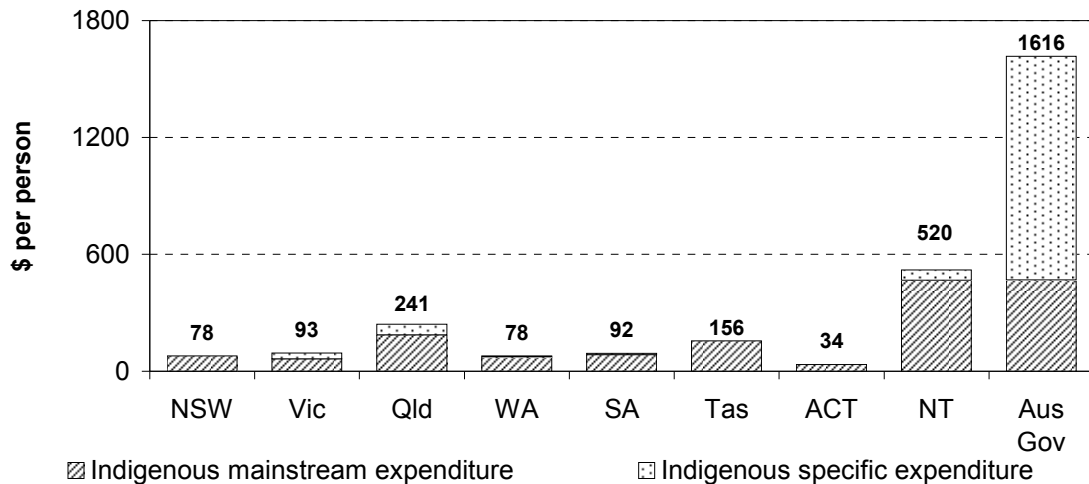
Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 5.1).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors, which vary for different services:

- *labour and employment services*:
  - *workplace regulation* — represents governments' desire to promote harmonious industrial relations while encouraging community values of reasonable, equitable and safe workplace practices
  - *employment assistance* — is influenced by the number of unemployed people, particularly those whose circumstances make it difficult for them to

enter or re-enter the workforce without special assistance. A large proportion of employment assistance expenditure is provided by the Australian Government<sup>3</sup>

**Box 5.1 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on labour and employment services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Labour & empl. services	26	3	144	26	17	40	–	128	414
Other economic affairs	52	61	43	47	69	116	34	339	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>469</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Labour & empl. services	–	–	46	4	–	–	–	–	1 003
Other economic affairs	–	29	8	1	6	–	–	52	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1 147</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Labour & empl. services	26	3	190	30	17	40	–	128	1 417
Other economic affairs	52	91	51	48	75	116	34	392	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1 616</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix G, table G.2.

<sup>3</sup> Many Indigenous Australians find it difficult to gain employment because they are more likely to live in a region with low labour demand, and have limited educational attainment and work experience (Gray and Hunter 2005).

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- *immigration* — expenditure associated with the migration program is influenced by the size and composition of the migration intake, which is determined by the Australian Government
  - *other economic affairs* — the demand for economic affairs are varied and can not be linked to a particular service area or cohort of service users. The need for these services is largely determined by the size and complexity of the market, regulatory constraints on Australian businesses, economic conditions, level of market competition and other factors.

The *National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy* (COAG 2009e) aims to reduce excessive business compliance costs, restrictions on competition and resource allocation distortions in the economy. This may enhance Australia's longer-term growth, leading to improved workforce participation and overall labour mobility.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 34 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix G, table G.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *labour and employment services*:
  - *workplace regulations* — expenditure on industrial regulation varies across jurisdictions and is influenced by the scope and quality of services provided. Some jurisdictions provide for state-based industrial relations systems,

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<sup>4</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines the level of support that government provides as 'average expenditure per client by the general government sector'. Differences between jurisdictions can also reflect the extent to which services are provided outside the general government sector (by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations) and the extent to which outlays are financed by user charges (chapter 2, section 2.1).

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whereas some jurisdictions have referred industrial regulation powers to the Australian Government<sup>5</sup>

- *employment assistance* — services in rural or remote areas have limited opportunities to achieve economies of scale, face higher operating costs (such as cost of travel for staff providing the support). Delivering services to clients from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds may incur additional costs associated with complementary services (such as interpreting services).

Indigenous Australians are more likely to be employed in lower skilled occupations (Hughes and Hughes 2010) and potentially require greater protection and support from employment services to improve their human capital and increase their opportunities of gaining and retaining employment

- *immigration* — migration program expenditure is assumed to contribute to the overall economy, and therefore has no cost differential (related to Indigenous Australians).
- *other economic affairs* — services that promote and contribute to market efficiency allow for greater job and business opportunities for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Therefore, there is no cost differential associated with these services.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 0.7 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix G, table G.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.
  - *labour and employment services* — nationally, Indigenous specific expenditure on labour and employment services accounted for 68 per cent (\$554 million) of total Indigenous expenditure on these services. The majority of employment assistance expenditure (99 per cent or \$547 million) was by the Australian Government.

A large proportion of Australian Government expenditure on employment assistance was directed to the Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), including the training component (74 per cent or \$402.5 million) and the Indigenous Employment Program (21 per cent or \$117 million).

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<sup>5</sup> These State and Territory governments continue to provide for other workplace regulations such as anti-discrimination legislation, worker's compensation, child employment and occupational health and safety.

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The State and Territory governments also provide expenditure in this area. For example, government expenditure on the WA Indigenous Outreach Training program and the NT Indigenous Economic Development program

- *other economic affairs* — Indigenous specific expenditure programs and services allocated to other economic affairs accounted for 52 per cent (\$84 million) of total Indigenous expenditure. This included government programs such as the SA Young Indigenous Entrepreneur Program and the Victorian Koorie Business Network.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 65 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix G, table G.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on labour and employment services and other economic affairs was estimated to be \$1798 per Indigenous person and \$303 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$5.93 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix G, table G.1), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 5.2) and reflects the combined effects of:

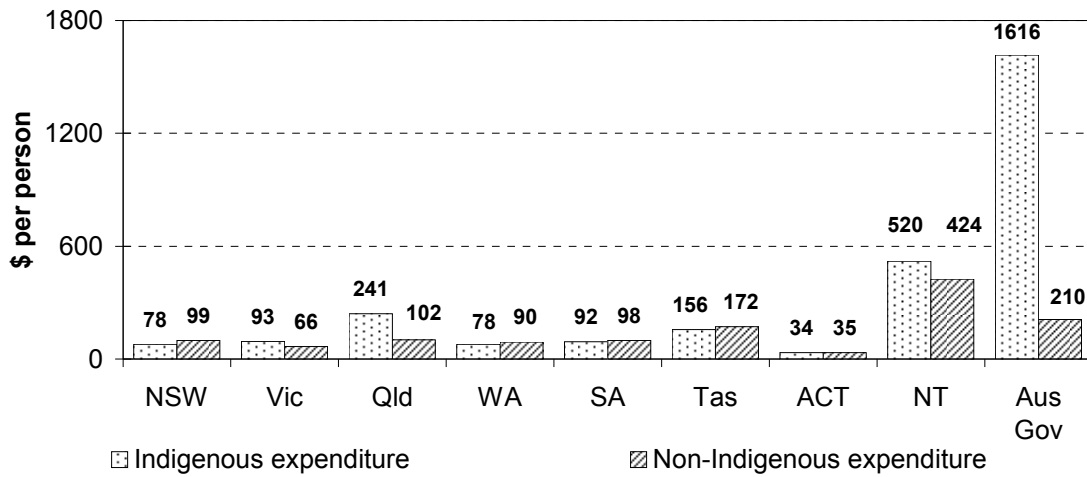
- *more intensive service use* — ABS data indicate that Indigenous Australians accounted for 1.6 per cent of employed people in 2008 (ABS 2009). Jurisdictional data suggests that, on average, Indigenous Australians accounted for around 7.0 per cent of people receiving employment assistance.<sup>6</sup> This compares with Indigenous representation in the population of 2.5 per cent. Expenditure on immigration and other economic affairs services related to Indigenous people is based on their proportion of the population (appendix D, table D.1)
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 5.1).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

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<sup>6</sup> Note that data sources and measures and employment assistance programs vary across jurisdictions.

**Box 5.2 Estimated expenditure per head of population on labour and employment services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>(a) Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Labour & empl. services	26	3	190	30	17	40	–	128	1 417
Other economic affairs	52	91	51	48	75	116	34	392	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1 616</b>
<i>(b) Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Labour & empl. services	47	4	60	44	28	52	–	216	155
Other economic affairs	52	62	42	46	71	120	35	208	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>210</b>
<i>(c) Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Labour & empl. services	0.6	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	..	0.6	9.2
Other economic affairs	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	3.6
<b>All</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix G, table G.2.

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## Unresolved data and methodological issues

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for labour and employment services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — the services included under the broad areas of expenditure presented in this section are diverse and there are a number of expenditure allocation and estimation issues to be resolved, including:
  - *worker's compensation* — the reporting of expenditure on worker's compensation varies between jurisdictions because of the organisation of these services (that is, whether they are provided by general government, off-budget or the private sector) and the expenditure that is included (for example, whether compensation payments are included as expenditure). These differences can lead to significant variations in reported expenditure
  - *immigration expenditure* — Australian Government expenditure on labour and employment services includes expenditure related to the permanent migration program, which has two components — migration (for Skilled, Family and Special Eligibility Stream migrants) and humanitarian (for refugees and others in humanitarian need). This overstates the immigration expenditure that is linked to labour and employment services.
- *service use measure data* — the best available service use data for industrial relations was ABS data on the Indigenous share of employed people, from the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* (ABS 2009).<sup>7</sup>

The service use data for immigration and other economic affairs expenditure was the resident population from the ABS experimental Indigenous population estimates (ABS 2008).

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 5.3.

## 5.2 Social security support services

Social security support involves payments to people who have low incomes because they are unemployed, because their personal circumstances limit their employment options (for example, age or medical conditions), or because their normal income is insufficient to meet the costs of raising a family. This financial safety net aims to

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<sup>7</sup> Data quality statements for ABS data collections are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).



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## Relationship to National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report framework

The expenditure reported under social security support relates to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report economic participation building block:

The design and delivery of welfare (both transfer payments and services) needs to promote active engagement, enhanced capability and positive social norms. (COAG 2009a, p. 7)

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted:

- *employment* — 48 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 15–64 years were employed in 2006, compared to 72 per cent of the non-Indigenous population (SCRGSP 2009, p. 21)<sup>a</sup>
- *household income* — median (mid point) gross weekly equivalised household income for Indigenous households was \$398, compared with \$612 for non-Indigenous households in 2006 (SCRGSP 2009, p. 4.107). Around 59 per cent of Indigenous households were in the bottom two household income quintiles, compared with 38 per cent of non-Indigenous households (SCRGSP 2009, p. 4.109).<sup>b</sup>

The *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation* (COAG 2009c) aims to contribute to the COAG target to halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade, by improving the opportunities of Indigenous Australians to engage in private and public sector jobs.

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to the economic participation building block is available in chapter 8 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009).

<sup>a</sup> This reflects the combined effects of higher unemployment and lower labour market participation. These figures also include Indigenous Australians employed through CDEP. <sup>b</sup> Equivalised household income adjusts the actual incomes of households to make households of different sizes and compositions comparable.

provide a basic standard of living to all people, ensuring they can sustain their home environment, with access to secure housing and utilities. Concessions for utilities also contribute to maintaining an adequate home environment.

This section focuses on social security payments and the administration of those payments is discussed under community support and welfare (chapter 7).

## What are social security support services?

Social security support is mainly provided by the Australian Government in the form of payments that are administered by either the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA), the Department

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of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), or the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

Social security support enables people to access the goods and services that provide a minimum standard of living, but is a second-best solution when compared to providing people with fulfilling and rewarding employment (section 5.1).

Social security support includes payments in each of the following areas:

- *assistance to families and children* — payments to support families with their family responsibilities, such as providing assistance with the cost of raising children. The main payments include family tax benefit part A and B, and the baby bonus
- *assistance for people with disability* — payments provided to people who are ill, injured or have disability, and their carers. This include payments such as disability support pension, and carer allowance
- *assistance to the unemployed* — financial support payment to people who are temporarily unemployed due to a medical condition, and people who are unemployed and are looking for work (for example, sickness allowance and Newstart allowance)
- *assistance to the aged* — payments to support retired people to have an adequate income in their retirement (for example, the aged pension administered by FaHCSIA), including financial support for older widows, deserted wives and divorcees
- *assistance to veterans and dependants* — pensions and other benefits paid to ex-service personnel to compensate for invalidity and other permanent disablement resulting from service in the defence forces, and to war widows and war orphans (for example, disability pension, service pension, war widows pension, orphans pension, income support supplement, special rate disability pension, and aged pension administered by DVA)
- *concessions and allowances to low-income earners* — the Australian Government's main purpose in issuing concession cards is to provide access to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme prescription items, and certain Medicare services, at a cheaper rate for people receiving a social security payment, and for low-income workers. State and Territory governments offer various discounts to concession card holders, including energy and water concessions.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under social security support services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 83–86).

## Social security support services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on social security support was around \$93.9 billion in 2008-09. The majority of expenditure related to Australian Government support for families (37 per cent or \$34.9 billion), the aged (33 per cent or \$30.7 billion) and people with a permanent disability (17 per cent or \$15.6 billion). State and Territory government social security support is restricted to concessions and allowances to low-income earners.

Estimates of expenditure on social security support services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix G (table G.3) and summarised in table 5.2. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 3.6 per cent (\$3.4 billion) of all general government social security support expenditure. The Australian Government is the main provider of social security support expenditure (box 5.3). Government expenditure on concessions and allowances to low-income earners is summarised in box 5.4.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

**Table 5.2 Social security support services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	17	2	10	–	3	–	–	–	3 393	3 415
Total exp.	\$m	445	206	154	–	89	–	–	–	93 262	93 937
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	3.7	0.9	6.2	..	3.2	..	..	..	3.6	3.6
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

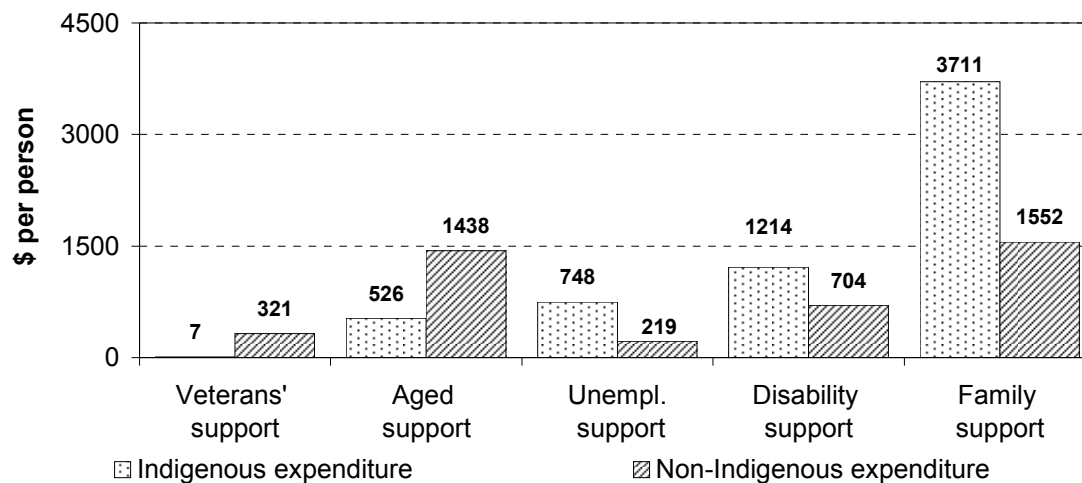
<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix G, table G.3.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 5.3).

**Box 5.3 Estimated Australian Government expenditure on social security support services (excl. concessions), 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**



**Source data**

	<i>Veterans' support</i>	<i>Aged support</i>	<i>Unempl. support<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Disability support</i>	<i>Family support</i>
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>					
Indigenous mainstream	7	526	748	1 214	3 711
Indigenous specific	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>3 711</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>					
<b>Total Non-Indigenous</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1 552</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Unempl. support is unemployment support and includes sickness benefits. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Attachment G, table G.3.

*Indigenous service use* is broadly determined by the proportion of people who meet the relevant eligibility criteria for the different types of income support:

- *assistance to families and children* — the level of family support payments depends on a family's financial and personal circumstances, such as income over the financial year, ages and number of dependent children, the level of care, and other relevant factors. Unpublished Australian Government administrative data suggest that Indigenous Australians represented 5.8 per cent of family and child benefit recipients in 2008-09

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- *assistance for people with disability* — people who are reported by their treating doctor as unable to work due to their medical conditions qualify for disability income support and supplement payments. The level of payment is affected by the individual's and their partner's (if they have one) income and assets. Unpublished Australian Government administrative data suggest that Indigenous Australians represented 4.3 per cent of disability benefit recipients in 2008-09
  - *assistance to the unemployed* — people who are looking for work, or who experience difficulty finding work due to limited work experience are eligible for unemployment benefits. The level of support is dependent on the individual's and their partner's (if they have one) income and assets. Also, the person is required to satisfy the activity test requirements to receive ongoing unemployment income support. Unpublished Australian Government administrative data suggest that Indigenous Australians represented 8.2 per cent of unemployment benefit recipients in 2008-09
  - *assistance to the aged* — benefits are provided to people who satisfy the qualifying age and residency requirements. The level of payment is dependent on the individual's and their partner's (if they have one) income and assets, and other circumstances. Unpublished Australian Government administrative data suggest that Indigenous Australians represented 0.9 per cent of aged benefit recipients in 2008-09
  - *assistance to veterans and dependants* — the level of income support paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers is subject to income and asset tests. Unpublished Australian Government administrative data suggest that Indigenous Australians represented 0.1 per cent of ex-service personnel and dependant benefit recipients in 2008-09
  - *concessions and allowances to low-income earners* — qualifying for these allowances generally requires that the recipient hold a Health Care Card, a Pensioner Concession Card, or the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. Unpublished Australian Government administrative data suggest that Indigenous Australians represented 3.4 per cent of recipients of concessions and allowances to low-income earners in 2008-09.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for 100 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix G, table G.3) for majority of social security support services, with exception to the concessions and allowances for low-income earners.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The Indigenous service use of concessions and allowances for low-income earners, accounted for approximately 97.4 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure.

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The *average cost to government* of social security support to Indigenous Australians is determined by the level of social security payment to Indigenous Australians. This is determined by various eligibility criteria and the level of support, which might be influenced by factors such as the recipient income and asset profile and any additional benefits that the recipient may be eligible for (due to geographic location or other factors). For example, remote area allowances provide extra financial assistance for people who are receiving income support payment and live in a remote area.

There are no differences in cost associated with providing and delivering most social security support services to Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, except for concessions and allowances for low-income earners<sup>9</sup> (appendix G, table G.3).

There are no complementary Indigenous specific services provided in addition to mainstream services for social security support. Indigenous expenditure was calculated using the Indigenous proportion of social security support service users.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on social security support services was estimated to be \$6264 per Indigenous person and \$4274 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$1.47 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix G, table G.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions:

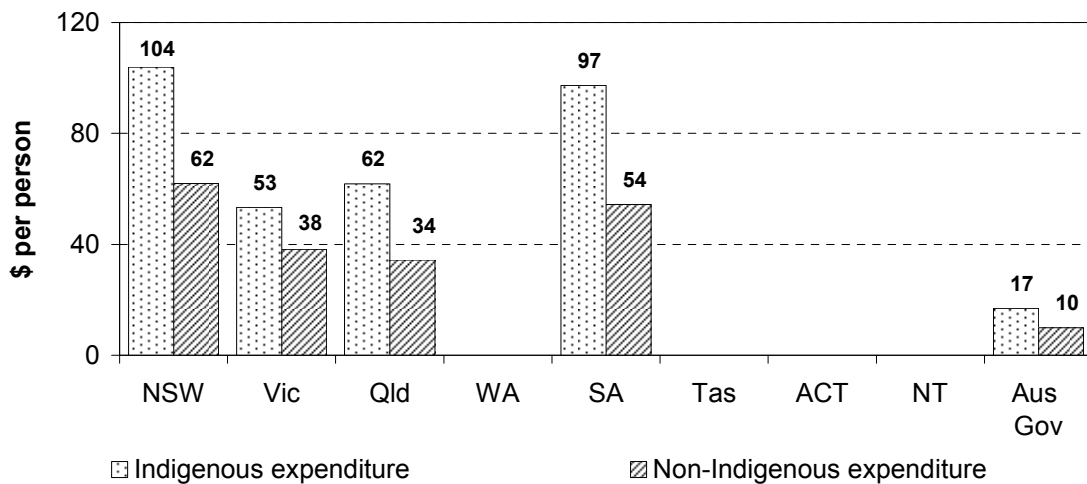
- *more intensive service use* — Indigenous Australians have a higher rate of service use in the areas of disability support, unemployment support, family support and concessions and allowances to low-income earners. However, Indigenous Australians have a lower rate of service use in the areas of aged care support and veterans' support, compared to non-Indigenous Australians (box 5.3 and box 5.4).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

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<sup>9</sup> Queensland recorded a difference in cost of providing concessions and allowances for low-income earners to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, which accounted for approximately 2.6 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure.

**Box 5.4 Estimated expenditure per head of population on concessions and allowances to low-income earners, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Indigenous mainstream	104	53	62	–	97	–	–	–	17
Indigenous specific	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62</b>	–	<b>97</b>	–	–	–	<b>17</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
<b>Total Non-Indigenous</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	–	<b>54</b>	–	–	–	<b>10</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	..	<b>1.8</b>	..	..	..	<b>1.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> All State and Territory social security expenditure relates to concessions and allowances to low-income earners. WA, Tasmania, ACT and NT expenditure on concessions and allowances to low-income earners is reported under other expenditure classifications. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix G, table G.3.

*Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for social security support services relate to:

- *State and Territory expenditure on concessions and allowances to low-income earners* — some states have recorded this expenditure in social welfare services, creating differences in the levels of expenditure reported by each jurisdiction for

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this category. This will understate the total expenditure for social security, for some jurisdictions

- *service use measure data* — the best available service use data for the 2010 Report was unpublished Australian Government administrative data on the Indigenous proportion of recipients of social security support benefits.<sup>10</sup>

Data on the number of recipients of various social security support benefits are a reasonable proxy for the use of social security support services. However, it should be noted that using Australian Government concession card holders as a service use measure for concessions and allowances to low-income earners may not be broad enough to accommodate some State and Territory schemes, which may have different eligibility requirements.

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 5.3.

### 5.3 Priority areas for further development

Specific areas for improvement related to expenditure on economic participation include:

- *allocation of expenditure on concessions and allowances* — jurisdictions currently record concessions and allowances to low-income earners on an inconsistent basis. Better allocation of this expenditure should be possible with the cooperation of the relevant departments in each jurisdiction
- *ABS estimates of employed Indigenous Australians include CDEP* — National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey data on the number of employed people include Indigenous Australians participating in CDEP.

It is important to note that recent changes to the CDEP scheme may potentially impact on how these activities are classified by the ABS in the future, which may affect the comparability of estimates over time.

Ongoing discussion with the ABS is required to determine the impact of the changes to the CDEP program and their effects on Indigenous employment data.

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<sup>10</sup> Data quality statements for the Australian Government collections are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).



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## 6 Home environment

This chapter presents estimates of expenditure that relate to the Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building block — healthy homes (COAG 2009a; SCRGSP 2009a).

*Healthy homes* relates mainly to housing, but also includes amenities and services in the local community, and services and infrastructure that enable Indigenous Australians to interact with the broader economy and society, including:

- *housing services* — services that provide people with a safe and healthy place to live. For example, home purchase assistance, rental assistance and social housing — public, community and Indigenous housing — and defence housing (section 6.1). These estimates exclude expenditure on crisis accommodation, homelessness and the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, which are presented in chapter 7 (section 7.2)
- *community and environment services* — services and facilities that support the physical and built environment. For example, community development, water supply, sanitation, waste management, environment protection, and fuel and energy supply. These estimates also include community and environment amenities, such as street lighting (section 6.2)
- *transport and communications services* — services that have direct and indirect effects on Indigenous outcome areas. Direct effects accrue from services in the immediate vicinity — local roads and Internet services that allow distance education and social networking. Indirect effects accrue from services that promote the efficient operation of the economy — contributing to improved employment opportunities and lower prices (section 6.3).

Home environment is both influenced by, and has implications for, outcomes in other areas, including education (chapter 3), health — particularly in terms of sanitation (chapter 4), economic participation (chapter 5), the level of safety and support for people living in the community (chapter 7).

The expenditure estimates presented in this chapter are estimates based on the method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2). The data and method have limitations

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and the results should be interpreted with care (chapter 2). Priority areas for further development are identified in section 6.4.

## 6.1 Housing services

Living in a safe and stable home environment can provide a sense of security and belonging and contribute to an individual's health and wellbeing (PC 2004). Most Australians own their own homes, or can access accommodation by renting from a private landlord. However, some households face challenges in acquiring or accessing suitable private accommodation, for reasons of cost, discrimination, availability, location and/or adequacy (SCRGSP 2010).

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under housing services relates closely to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report healthy homes building block.

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement notes:

A healthy home is a fundamental precondition of a healthy population. Important contributors to the current unsatisfactory living conditions include inadequate water and sewerage systems, waste collection, electricity and housing infrastructure (design, stock and maintenance). Children need to live in accommodation with adequate infrastructure conducive to good hygiene and study and free of overcrowding. (COAG 2009a, p. 6)

Home ownership contributes to the financial stability and the wealth of individuals and families. It also provides security of tenure, which is not always available with rental housing. The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report found:

- *home ownership* — a much lower proportion of Indigenous Australians lived in home owner/purchaser households (28.9 per cent) than non-Indigenous Australians (72.1 per cent) in 2006. The proportion of Indigenous Australians living in home owner/purchaser households was much lower in very remote (4.8 per cent) and remote areas (19.7 per cent) than in major cities (35.3 per cent) and inner and outer regional areas (35.7 and 32.3 per cent, respectively) (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 8.38).

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to healthy homes is available in chapter 9 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a) and *National Agreement Performance Information 2008-09: National Affordable Housing Agreement* (SCRGSP 2009b).

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## What are housing services?

Housing services covers four broad areas of expenditure by the Australian, State and Territory governments:

- *home purchase assistance* — financial support designed to assist low to moderate income households to purchase their first home, or provide help with mortgage repayments. More detailed discussion about home ownership is available in *Home Ownership in Australia — Data and Trends* (PAL 2009)
- *rental assistance* — financial support provided to people in the private rental market, which includes bond loans and assistance with rent payments. More detailed discussion about rental assistance is available in the report *Rent Assistance* (NS and ACOSS 2003)
- *social housing* — rental accommodation for low to moderate income or special needs households, which includes:
  - *public housing* — owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory government housing authorities<sup>1</sup>
  - *community housing* — managed by non-profit or community-based organisations that are at least partly subsidised by government
  - *Indigenous housing* — state owned and managed Indigenous housing is housing targeted at Indigenous households.

A more detailed discussion of these services is available in chapter 16 of the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010).

- *defence housing* — accommodation provided to serving members of the Australian Defence Force.

The *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (COAG 2009b), the *National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing* (COAG 2009c), and the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* (COAG 2009d) describe the responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in realising those agreements.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the housing services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, p. 101).

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<sup>1</sup> In some states and territories, social housing is also provided by local government. For example, in Queensland, social housing in 16 Indigenous communities is provided by local government, however expenditure by local governments is not currently within the scope of this report.

## Housing services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on housing services was around \$6.4 billion in 2008-09. Approximately half (\$3.2 billion) was directed to social housing, which is predominantly State and Territory government expenditure. Home purchase assistance accounted for 39 per cent (\$2.5 billion), defence housing — Australian Government expenditure — 10 per cent (\$648 million) and rental assistance<sup>2</sup> 1.5 per cent (\$96 million) (appendix H, table H.2).

Estimates of expenditure on housing services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix H (table H.2) and summarised in table 6.1. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 13 per cent (\$842 million) of all general government housing services expenditure.

**Table 6.1 Housing services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	159	18	135	126	35	15	4	135	715	842
Total exp.	\$m	1 742	957	1 118	639	557	157	81	199	3 907	6 360
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	9.1	1.9	12.1	19.8	6.3	9.6	4.4	67.9	18.3	13.2
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix H, table H.2.

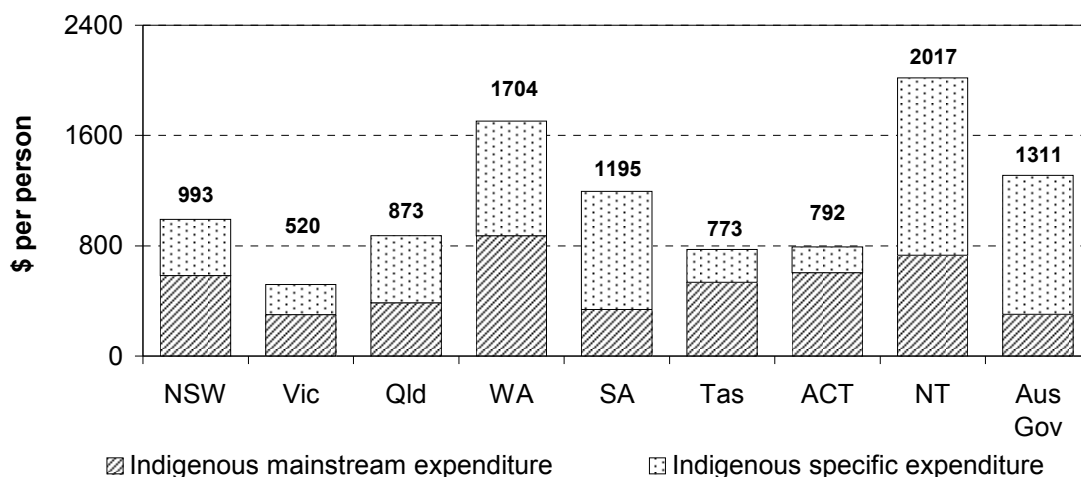
Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 6.1).

<sup>2</sup> All Australian, State and Territory governments provide rent assistance. However, some jurisdictions, including the Australian Government, did not separately identify rent assistance. The 2010 Report on Government Services notes the Australian Government spent \$2.6 billion on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (SCGRSP 2010, p. 16.6). This expenditure is reported under social security (chapter 7).

**Box 6.1 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on housing services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Home purchase assist.	83	109	72	53	80	–	–	24	28
Rental assistance <sup>c</sup>	37	–	39	–	21	26	–	–	–
Social housing	463	192	277	821	237	507	605	708	247
Defence housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>305</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Home purchase assist.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131
Rental assistance <sup>c</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social housing	410	219	485	830	857	239	187	1 286	875
Defence housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>1 006</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Home purchase assist.	83	109	72	53	80	1	–	24	159
Rental assistance <sup>c</sup>	37	–	39	–	21	26	–	–	–
Social housing	873	411	762	1 651	1 094	746	792	1 993	1 122
Defence housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>1 311</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> The Australian Government has not separately identified Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and have reported it under social security (chapter 7). However, the 2010 Report on Government Services notes the Australian Government spent \$2.6 billion on CRA (SCGRSP 2010: p. 16.6). – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix H, table H.2.

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*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — is influenced by factors such as household size, the type of housing and location, the private cost, the proportion of the population that can not afford, or require assistance to rent, private accommodation or to purchase their first home, and householders' expectations of service provision (Sanders 2008)<sup>3</sup>
- *service availability* — is defined by the stock, location, cost and type of social housing, and the proportion of the population renting private accommodation.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 36 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, government's contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>5</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — the cost of providing social housing is affected by land value (in urban locations) and building and maintenance costs (moreso

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<sup>3</sup> The demand for services in remote areas can also be difficult to identify because of the transient nature of the Indigenous population, due to cultural reasons, weather conditions, and the impact of other government policies (for example, relating to the sale of alcohol).

<sup>4</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines the level of support that government provides as 'average expenditure per client by the general government sector'. Differences between jurisdictions can also reflect the extent to which services are provided outside the general government sector (by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations) and the extent to which outlays are financed by user charges (chapter 2, section 2.1).

<sup>5</sup> As an interim approach for the 2010 Report, the method allows jurisdictions to apply a cost differential of up to 10 per cent if they have anecdotal evidence that a cost differential exists, but have no empirical data on the magnitude of the cost differential. Information on what approach each jurisdiction adopted for the 2010 Report is provided in appendix C of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).



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in remote locations). This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians, because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas. In remote areas, employers often provide accommodation, which also affects the demand for housing stock<sup>3</sup>

- *service quality and scope* — Indigenous households may require specialised services (for example, culturally appropriate services such as those provided by Aboriginal Housing Offices or Indigenous employees). They may also differ from mainstream households in both average size and composition.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 2.3 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

Defence housing services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, and there is no *prima facie* reason to expect a difference in the cost of providing mainstream defence housing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

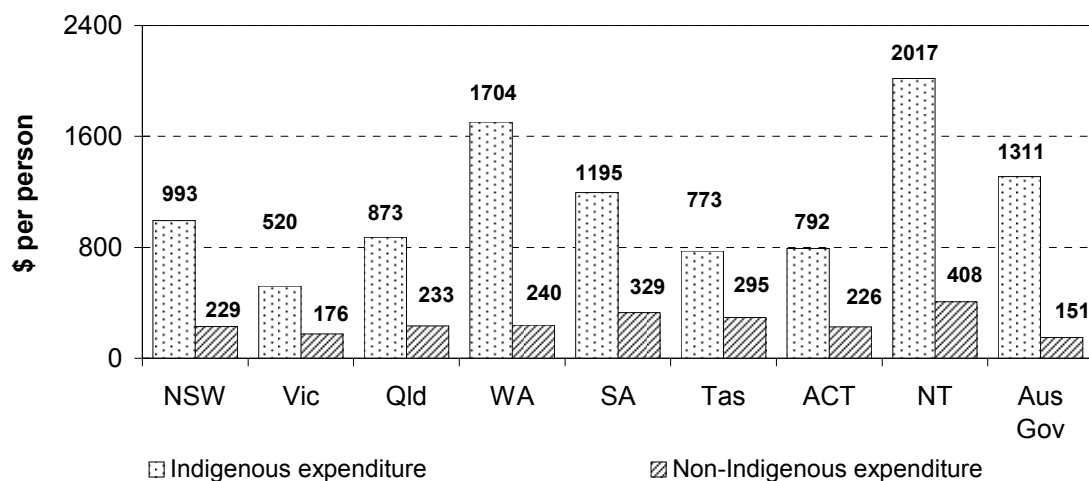
Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 62 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure on services such as Aboriginal Housing offices, Indigenous community housing, Queensland's Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative, and the Australian Government and the Northern Territory's Strategic Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Program.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on housing services was estimated to be \$1545 per Indigenous person and \$261 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$5.93 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix H, table H.1), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 6.2) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — nationally, the Indigenous proportion of people purchasing a home was 1.6 per cent in 2006 (ABS 2006). The Indigenous proportion of households that rented social housing in 2008-09 was 7.6 per cent

**Box 6.2 Estimated expenditure per head of population on housing services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Home purchase assist.	83	109	72	53	80	1	–	24	159
Rental assistance	37	–	39	–	21	26	–	–	–
Social housing	873	411	762	1 651	1 094	746	792	1 993	1 122
Defence housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>1 311</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Home purchase assist.	106	120	119	115	122	1	–	109	44
Rental assistance	5	–	9	–	4	9	–	–	–
Social housing	118	56	105	125	203	285	226	299	77
Defence housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>151</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Home purchase assist.	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	..	0.2	3.6
Rental assistance	7.6	..	4.3	..	5.2	2.8	..	..	..
Social housing	7.4	7.3	7.3	13.2	5.4	2.6	3.5	6.7	14.6
Defence housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
<b>All</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (see chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix H, table H.2.

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(AIHW 2009). These compare with a representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1)

- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 6.1).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for housing services relate to:

- *rental assistance expenditure data* — not all jurisdictions that provided rental assistance were able to separately identify rental assistance program expenditure. This will understate total expenditure on rental assistance (and overstate expenditure in other areas)
- *rental assistance service use data* — the proxy for service use where jurisdictions did not provide administrative data about the Indigenous proportion of rental assistance recipients is the Indigenous proportion of the resident population. However, this proxy may not reflect the actual Indigenous proportion of rental assistance recipients
- *home purchase assistance service use data* — the Indigenous proportion of homes being purchased (ABS 2006) is used as a proxy for the Indigenous proportion of home purchase assistance recipients. This proxy is based on the assumption that the Indigenous proportion of homes being purchased is similar to the Indigenous proportion of first home owners, and that they receive home purchase assistance, which may not be the case.

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 6.4.

## **6.2 Community and environment services**

All communities need a clean, adequate and reliable supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing; a functional sewerage system to prevent sewerage from contaminating drinking water and food, and functional electricity services for refrigeration of foods and power for hot water, cooking and lighting. Access to

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## **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under community and environment services includes a variety of services, the majority of which are closely related to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report healthy homes building block — particularly the provision of access to essential infrastructure services.

Community and environment services, such as water and sanitation, are determinants of environmental health conditions. Inadequate sanitation and poor drinking water quality can also affect COAG targets such as life expectancy and child mortality.

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report found:

- *housing with inadequate services* — of the 322 discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of 50 or more in 2006, 25 did not have an organised sewerage system, and 32 did not have an organised electricity supply (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 9.20)
- *poor environmental health* — the death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were much higher for Indigenous Australians than non-Indigenous Australians between 2003 and 2007 (SCRGSP 2009a, p. 9.11).

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to healthy homes is available in chapter 9 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a) and the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement: Baseline performance report for 2008–09* (CGC 2010a).

these basic services, in order to prevent the spread of infectious disease, requires a combination of both functioning community infrastructure and functioning household hardware (Einsidel et al 2008; SCRGSP 2009a; UN 2010).

## **What are community and environment services?**

In Australia, community and environment services are provided by all levels of government, including local governments. However, while expenditure by Australian, State and Territory governments to local governments are included in this report, expenditure by local governments is not currently within scope (chapter 1, section 1.2).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> An overview of local government expenditure, based on ABS data, is provided in appendix C.

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Community and environment services cover four broad areas of activity:

- *community development* — planning new or rehabilitating existing communities, land use regulation, and community amenities — such as street lighting, public conveniences, bus shelters, and pedestrian shopping malls
- *sanitation and protection of the environment* — the management of household and industrial waste, sewerage, street cleaning and urban stormwater drainage management, and the protection and conservation of the environment
- *water supply* — the supply of fresh water resources for drinking and domestic water use, including public health issues related to the domestic water supply, and the expansion and operation of water supply systems.
- *fuel and energy* — the administration, regulation, planning, support, and operation of the electricity, gas and other fuel-based industries, including measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production of both fuel and energy.

Services, such as fuel and energy and water supply, are essential for maintaining a basic standard of living. As a consequence, fuel and energy, and water supply retailers are sometimes required to provide services to some customers in a manner that the retailer may not choose if acting on a purely commercial basis. Fuel and energy, and water supply includes these community service obligations undertaken by retailers, which are described in box 6.3.

### **Box 6.3 Community service obligations**

Community service obligations are undertaken by retailers of water, fuel and energy and include:

- *universal service access* — for example, supplying and maintaining access to water for all Australians on an equitable basis
- *universal price maintenance* — for example, to maintain price parity between urban and rural customers
- *service concessions* — for example, lower service charges for people or households in possession of an Australian Government low-income or pensioner concession card. Government expenditure on service concessions for low income earners should be recorded under social security
- *specific inputs or level of inputs use requirements.*

The *Remote Service Delivery National Partnership Agreement* (COAG 2009e) describes, at a high level, the responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory

governments in improving access to services for Indigenous Australians in remote locations.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the community and environment services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 105–110).

## Community and environment services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on community and environment services was around \$14.6 billion in 2008-09. The majority of this (50 per cent or \$7.4 billion) was directed to fuel and energy services, which is predominantly Australian Government expenditure. State and Territory governments contribute the majority of expenditure on electricity. Sanitation and protection of the environment — which is also mainly an Australian Government expenditure — accounted for 24 per cent (\$3.5 billion), community development accounted for 17 per cent and water supply accounted for 8 per cent of national expenditure (appendix H, table H.3).

Estimates of expenditure on community and environment services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix H (table H.3) and summarised in table 6.2. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 6.0 per cent (\$872 million) of all general government community and environment services expenditure.

**Table 6.2 Community and environment services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	42	38	172	100	30	2	1	254	260	872
Total exp.	\$m	994	1 989	1 805	1 333	825	51	72	427	7 487	14 583
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	4.2	1.9	9.6	7.5	3.7	3.8	1.6	59.3	3.5	6.0
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix H, table H.3.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

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### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 6.4).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — the population in those communities receiving services, environmental policy and restrictions (such as consumption taxes and other measures designed to limit the use of resources)<sup>3</sup>
- *service availability* — the cost of water, quality of water in the local area, geographic location of the population receiving services — because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in some rural and remote areas — and the currently available infrastructure to support the delivery of services.

The Australian Government's responsibilities include the support of urban and regional development.<sup>7</sup> State and Territory government responsibilities include the support of regional development, urban renewal, and systems for land use planning and urban design.

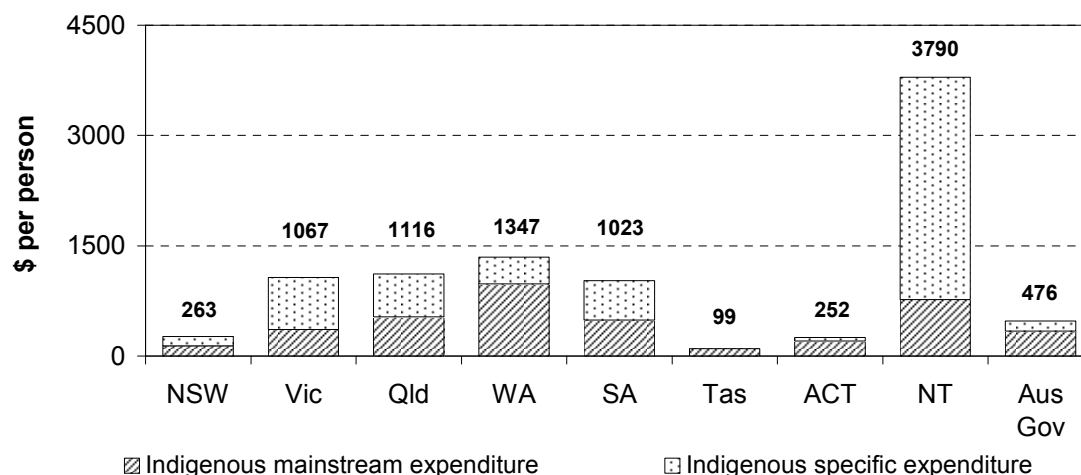
The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 49 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, government's contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> For example, the National Partnership on the East Kimberley Development Package is an agreement between the Australian Government and Western Australia 'to enable social and economic development in the East Kimberley region through investment in social and common-use infrastructure, and to support the national objectives of stimulating economic activity while addressing social inclusion and responding to Indigenous disadvantage' (DITRDLG 2009).

**Box 6.4 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on community and environment services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community development	12	251	2	287	24	13	153	195	5
Water supply	14	40	12	561	140	–	7	81	–
Sanitation & Environment	113	67	109	51	296	80	29	195	68
Fuel and energy	2	3	410	82	31	6	15	299	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>340</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community development	108	705	489	240	478	–	–	1 244	91
Water supply	–	–	75	3	–	–	13	501	–
Sanitation & Environment	14	–	18	–	54	–	35	469	45
Fuel and energy	–	–	–	122	–	–	–	806	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3 020</b>	<b>137</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community development	119	956	491	527	501	13	153	1 439	97
Water supply	14	40	88	564	140	–	20	582	–
Sanitation & Environment	127	67	127	51	351	80	63	664	113
Fuel and energy	2	3	410	205	31	6	15	1 105	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>476</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix H, table H.3.



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The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>5</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — the cost of providing community and environment services is affected by the land value (in urban areas), building and maintenance costs and economies of scale (more so in remote areas). This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas. The cost of water supply in rural and remote areas may also be affected by environmental factors, such as drought.<sup>3</sup>
  - *service quality and scope* — the quality and scope of community and environment services provided to Indigenous Australians is often related to geographic location factors.

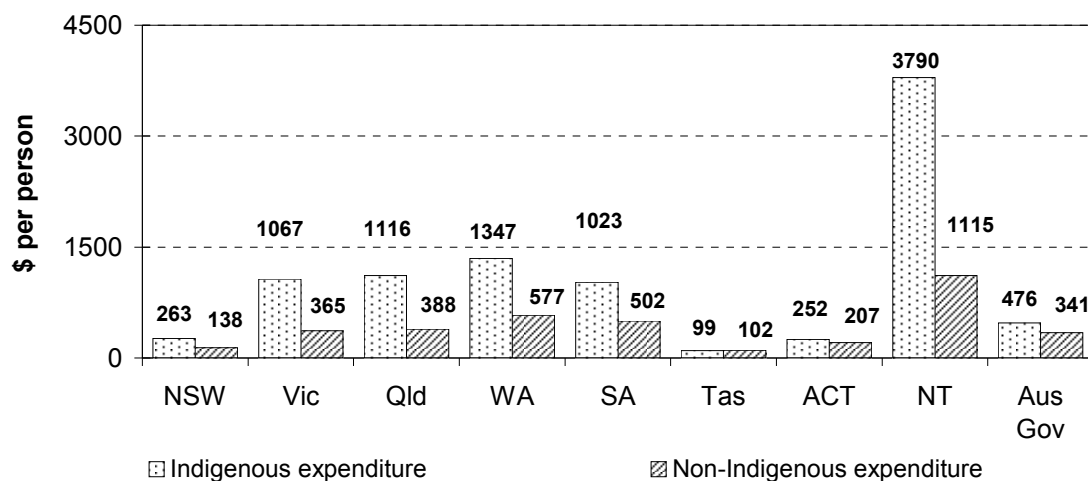
Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 0.8 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government. The *Remote Service Delivery National Partnership Agreement* (COAG 2009e) establishes a framework for government to undertake programs that aim to enhance the delivery of Indigenous specific services in remote locations.

Government programs that specifically target community and environment services in Indigenous communities include the NSW Aboriginal Communities Development Program, the Qld Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy Maintenance Program, the WA Indigenous Regional Development Program, and the SA Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation program.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 50 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes government expenditure on services such as grants to Indigenous councils, water and electricity supply to Indigenous communities in WA and NT, the NSW Protecting our Places environment program and Australian Government programs, such as Caring for Country, Land and Sea Country Indigenous Partnerships, and the Indigenous Protected Area Program.

**Box 6.5 Estimated expenditure per head of population on community and environment services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community Development	119	956	491	527	501	13	153	1 439	97
Water supply	14	40	88	564	140	–	20	582	–
Sanitation & Environment	127	67	127	51	351	80	63	664	113
Fuel and energy	2	3	410	205	31	6	15	1 105	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>476</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Community Development	12	253	2	254	24	14	156	192	6
Water supply	10	41	10	230	143	–	7	129	–
Sanitation & Environment	114	68	99	45	303	83	29	192	68
Fuel and energy	2	4	276	49	32	6	15	602	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>341</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Community Development	10.2	3.8	256.0	2.1	20.7	1.0	1.0	7.5	17.5
Water supply	1.5	1.0	8.7	2.5	1.0	..	2.8	4.5	..
Sanitation & Environment	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	3.5	1.7
Fuel and energy	1.0	1.0	1.5	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0
<b>All</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix H, table H.3.

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### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on community and environment services was estimated to be \$1599 per Indigenous person and \$647 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$2.47 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix H, table H.1), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 6.5) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — the majority of services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population. Variations in expenditure across jurisdictions reflect the provision of complementary Indigenous specific services (that is, services to Indigenous Australians that are in addition to mainstream services)
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 6.4).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for community and environment services relate to:

- *local government expenditure* — some jurisdictions allocated general purpose grants to their local governments to other community amenities. This overstates their total expenditure on community amenities and understates expenditure on general purpose inter-government transactions
- *community service obligation expenditure* — some jurisdictions were not able to separately identify expenditure on community service obligations or service use data for this expenditure. This will affect the total Indigenous expenditure on community and environment services
- *service use measure data* — the Indigenous proportion of the resident population is used as a service use measure for community and environment services in this report. Where appropriate, a particular section of the resident population is used. For example, non-urban resident population for non-urban water transport

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services. Resident population remains the best available proxy for community and environment service use.<sup>8</sup>

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 6.4.

### **6.3 Transport and communication services**

Transport and communication services play a vital role in people's lives. They can directly influence an individual's capacity to access other services and opportunities (access to health care, education, workplaces), information (access to program information, job vacancies) and social networks (transport to community events, access to friends and family).

Transport and communication services are an important foundation of economic activity and service delivery. Transport services move goods and services between communities, and communication services support the operation of businesses and governments. Individuals can benefit indirectly where a healthy economy provides a greater choice of goods and services at lower prices. Economic prosperity also increases employment opportunities for those with the appropriate skills.

#### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under transport and communication services contributes to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks in a number of direct and indirect ways.

Services provided in the immediate vicinity (local roads, transport services, home internet and telephone access) supplement the community and environment services that provide essential infrastructure services for the home. These services can contribute directly to outcomes in the areas of education, health and economic participation, where they provide access to services and networks that Indigenous people would not otherwise have. For example, FaHCSIA found that:

Lack of transport hinders many Indigenous families' access to... early childhood services. Services offering community transport (pick-up/drop-off services) and mobile services were successful in increasing access and engagement of Indigenous families. (FaHCSIA 2009, p. 1)

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<sup>8</sup> Data quality statements for the Australian Government collections are provided in appendix D of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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Similarly, the ABS found that:

- *Internet access* — Indigenous people were about half as likely to have Broadband access compared to non-indigenous people in 2006 (ABS 2007, p. 9).<sup>a</sup>

Services provided on a regional, national or international basis (internet backbones, rail, road and air network services) can be accessed by individuals directly, but can also contribute to the general strength of the economy and society. A healthy economic environment is characterised by higher rates of employment, and therefore Indigenous employment levels are likely to increase, which enhances economic participation within the Indigenous community.

<sup>a</sup> Improving Indigenous internet access is one of the aims of the COAG *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Public Internet Access* (COAG 2009f).

## What are transport and communication services?

Transport services are provided through a variety of modes in Australia, including road, water, rail and air. Government expenditure on transport supports the provision of services such as:

- *road transport services* — provided across all levels of government, these services include Aboriginal community road transport services, road maintenance and road construction, and other administrative activities relating to road transportation, such as vehicle licensing and regulation<sup>9</sup>
- *rail transport* — the administration, planning, construction, regulation and operation of urban and other passenger and freight rail transport services. These services are usually contracted out to private operators or government-owned corporations, which may also undertake construction activities on urban rail networks. Expenditure on administration, planning and regulation of these operators is normally carried out by the respective transport departments and authorities in each jurisdiction
- *air transport* — the administration, construction, planning, support and operations of air transport facilities and services
- *pipelines* — pipeline infrastructure used to transport resources such as oil and gas from their source, to suppliers (but not final users)

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<sup>9</sup> Local governments undertake expenditure on road maintenance and construction which may not be reflected in this report. Expenditure by Australian, State and Territory governments to local governments are included in this report, but expenditure by local governments is not currently within scope (chapter 1, section 1.2).

- *other transport* — expenditure directed to maintaining, regulating, supporting and promoting combined transport systems in which the use of rail, road, and ferry services can not be separated.

Communication services in Australia relate primarily to postal, cable, telephone and wireless communications systems and satellites. Examples of Australian Government programs that support communications services include:

- *Indigenous Communications Program* — provides essential telephone services, basic public internet access facilities and computer training to remote Indigenous communities
- *Satellite Phone Subsidy Scheme* — makes mobile communications more accessible and affordable for people living or working in the most remote parts of Australia
- *Clever Networks Program* — enables the rollout of broadband infrastructure and services to regional, rural and remote areas of Australia.

## Transport and communication services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on transport and communication services was around \$19.1 billion in 2008-09. Of this, almost half was allocated to road transport services (\$9.2 billion), 30 per cent to rail transport (\$5.7 billion) and 19 per cent on other transport including air and pipelines (\$3.7 billion). Expenditure on communications services amounted to around \$563 million (appendix H, table H.4).

Estimates of expenditure on transport and communication services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix H (table H.4) and summarised in table 6.3. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 3.1 per cent (\$600 million) of all general government transport and communication services expenditure.

**Table 6.3 Transport and communication services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	122	27	206	49	12	10	3	93	224	600
Total exp.	\$m	6 207	4 060	4 644	1476	784	245	197	219	6 941	19 094
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	2.0	0.7	4.4	3.3	1.6	3.9	1.3	42.3	3.2	3.1
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix H, table H.4.

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Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 6.6).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability:

- *service demand* — is dependent on factors including the total population, the volume of traffic, and geographic location in relation to essential goods and services (CGC 2010b)
- *service availability* — is determined by the provision of transport and communications in the areas they are required (particularly remote locations) and the extent to which they are provided.

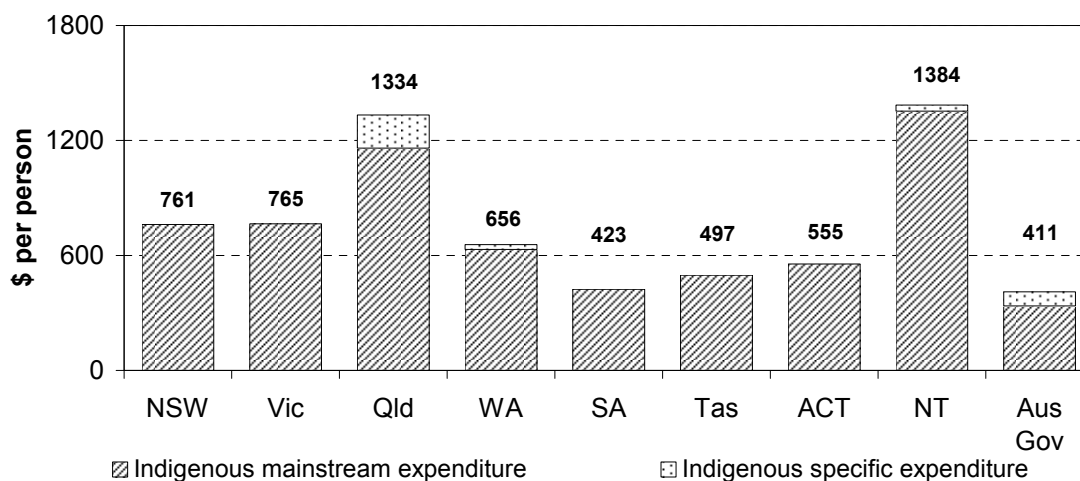
The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 84 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, government's contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>5</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — providing transport and communication services in rural and remote areas may be affected by the value of land, establishment

**Box 6.6 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on transport and communication services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Road transport	429	351	525	406	210	397	548	1 178	252
Rail transport	297	381	399	83	10	95	–	46	17
Other transport	35	33	231	143	192	2	–	95	47
Communications	–	–	6	–	11	2	6	34	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1 353</b>	<b>337</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Road transport	–	–	158	20	–	–	–	7	–
Rail transport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transport	–	–	15	4	–	–	–	25	–
Communications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>74</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Road transport	429	351	683	426	210	397	548	1 185	252
Rail transport	297	381	399	83	10	95	–	46	17
Other transport	35	33	246	147	192	2	–	120	47
Communications	–	–	6	–	11	2	6	34	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>411</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix H, table H.4.



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and maintenance costs. This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 4.3 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

Transport and communication services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, and there is no *prima facie* reason to expect a difference in the cost of providing mainstream transport and communication services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians — other than costs associated with servicing remote Indigenous communities. Variations in expenditure across jurisdictions reflect the provision of complementary Indigenous specific services (that is, services to Indigenous Australians that are in addition to mainstream services).

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

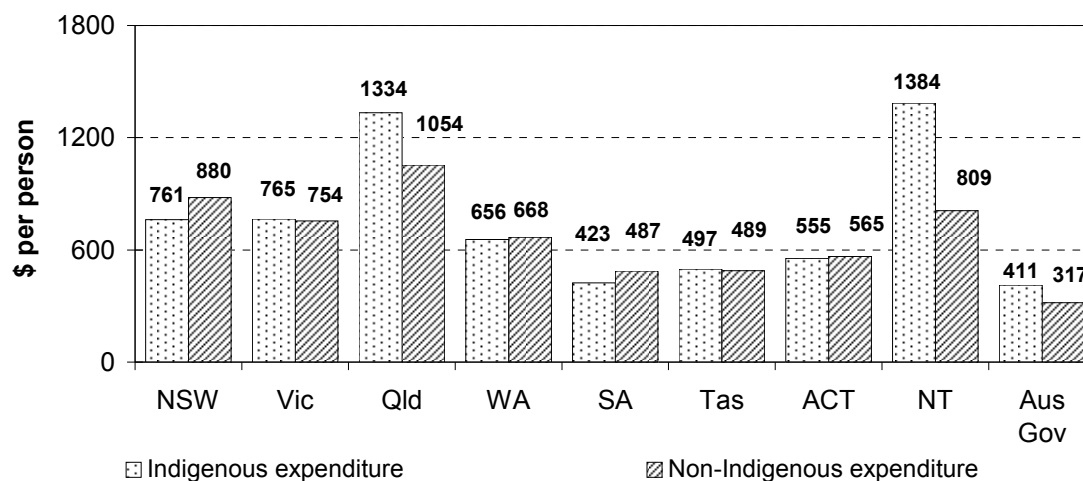
Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 12 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix H, table H.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions. The Australian Government makes a significant contribution in this area in order to provide Indigenous communities with improved access to telecommunications and broadband services.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on transport and communication services was estimated to be \$1101 per Indigenous person and \$873 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$1.26 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix H, table H.1), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 6.7). As it is assumed that these services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, variations in expenditure per head of population for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians reflect differences in the cost of providing services.

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

**Box 6.7 Estimated expenditure per head of population on transport and communication services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Road transport	429	351	683	426	210	397	548	1 185	252
Rail transport	297	381	399	83	10	95	–	46	17
Other transport	35	33	246	147	192	2	–	120	47
Communications	–	–	6	–	11	2	6	34	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>411</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Road transport	434	354	524	395	215	411	558	606	253
Rail transport	388	365	181	34	15	75	–	7	12
Other transport	58	35	343	239	246	2	–	162	31
Communications	–	–	6	–	11	2	6	33	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>317</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Road transport	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Rail transport	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.5	0.7	1.3	..	6.6	1.5
Other transport	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	..	0.7	1.5
Communications	1.0	..	1.0	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.4
<b>All</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix H, table H.4.

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## 6.4 Priority areas for further development

Specific areas for improvement related to expenditure on home environment include:

- *additional housing expenditure detail* — more detailed information on Indigenous use of homelessness programs and government expenditure aimed at addressing homelessness (including Supported Accommodation Assistance Program) would allow better alignment with the home environment building block.

Further development in this area will require the cooperation of jurisdictions' housing departments and authorities, and the AIHW's Housing Assistance Unit.

- *housing service use measures* — improvements to the collection of rental and home purchase assistance data, such as identification of Indigenous status for all jurisdictions, would also allow better alignment with the home environment building block.

This improvement will also require the cooperation of jurisdictions' housing departments and authorities, and the AIHW's Housing Assistance Unit.

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## 7 Safe and supportive communities

This chapter presents estimates of expenditure that relate to the Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report — safe communities building block (COAG 2009; SCRGSP 2009), which is an essential foundation for the physical and mental wellbeing of Indigenous children and adults (Lawrence 2007; SCRGSP 2009).

*Safe and supportive communities* relates to those outcomes that are essential for Indigenous children and adults to be (and feel) safe from violence, abuse and neglect, and to be engaged in the communities in which they live:

- *public order and safety* — the operation of institutions and agencies that support the rule of law and protect public safety in the event of emergencies (section 7.1)
- *community support and welfare* — services that support the most vulnerable people in society such as the aged, people with disabilities, children at risk and families with young children (section 7.2)<sup>1</sup>
- *recreation and culture* — facilities and institutions that provide the community with recreation and culture services. This includes services for the general community such as arts, language and cultural activities, national parks and sporting grounds, as well as specific initiatives to support and promote Indigenous identity (such as Indigenous film and television) (section 7.3).

There are strong links between *safe and supportive communities* outcome areas and other building blocks. For example, some public order and safety services (such as substance abuse programs) contribute to improved educational outcomes (chapter 3), good physical and mental health (chapter 4) and, hence, a greater level of economic participation (chapter 5). On the other hand, community fragmentation that arises from factors such as unstable home environments (chapter 6) can contribute to substance abuse, increased family and community violence and crime and, hence, an increased call on public order and safety agencies.

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<sup>1</sup> In some circumstances, the more vulnerable members of society also receive financial support from government to offset their low incomes. Estimates of expenditure related to these payments are presented in chapter 5.

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The expenditure data presented in this chapter are estimates based on the method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2). The data and methodology have limitations and the results should be interpreted with care (chapter 2). Priority areas for further development are identified in section 7.3.

## 7.1 Public order and safety services

The provision of public order and safety services aims to ensure a cohesive, safe and just society for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Indigenous Australians derive social, cultural and economic benefits from services that ensure a safe home environment and equitable and fair access to the legal system and legal services — which ensure legal rights over land and cultural property and fair representation in the criminal justice system.

Public order and safety services are also aimed at reducing the undesirable consequences related to criminal activity for offenders and victims of crime, which are broadly documented and can include negative effects on physical and mental health (Krieg 2006), employment and income prospects (Hunter and Borland 1999) and recidivism (NTOCP 2005).<sup>2</sup>

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under public order and safety is a central component of the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report safe communities building block. The National Indigenous Reform Agreement notes:

Indigenous people (men, women and children) need to be safe from violence, abuse and neglect. Fulfilling this need involves improving family and community safety through law and justice responses (including accessible and effective policing and an accessible justice system), victim support (including safe houses and counselling), child protection and also preventative approaches. (COAG 2009, p. 6)

Public order and safety is related to three of the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report headline indicators (SCRGSP 2009):

- *substantiated child abuse and neglect* — Indigenous children were more than six times as likely as non-Indigenous children to be the subject of substantiated abuse or neglect in 2007-08<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Recidivism among young people, in particular the graduation of juvenile offenders into adult offenders is a particular concern to governments (Chen et al 2005; Lynch et al 2003).



- *family and community violence* — Indigenous Australians were hospitalised as a result of spouse or partner violence at 33.9 times the rate of non-Indigenous Australians in 2006-07<sup>b</sup>
- *imprisonment and juvenile detention* — Indigenous Australians were 13.3 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to be imprisoned in 2008. Indigenous juveniles were 28 times as likely to be detained as non-Indigenous juveniles at 30 June 2007.

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to safe communities is available in chapter 10 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009).

<sup>a</sup> Expenditure, by community services departments, related to child protection and support is reported in section 7.2. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure related to crisis accommodation (previously known as supported accommodation and assistance program services) is included in other welfare expenditure (section 7.2).

## What are public order and safety services?

*Public order and safety services* include activities of the criminal and civil justice system and the management of emergency events and other public order issues.

### *Criminal and civil justice systems services*

The criminal and civil justice systems include police services, justice services, and prisons and corrective services:

- *police services* — law enforcement activities including the State and Territory police agencies, which are the primary means through which jurisdictions attempt to provide safe communities. The activities of these agencies include community safety and support (preserving public order and promoting a safer community), criminal investigation (the detection and investigation of offences and identifying and apprehending offenders) and traffic and commuter services.

Australian Government agencies (such as the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation) also provide police service activities related to protecting Australia's borders, national interests and security (both in Australia and overseas) or countering international crime

- *justice services* — law courts and legal services involved in the equitable and timely adjudication of civil and criminal disputes, including:
  - *courts* — activities of supreme (or higher), magistrates (or lower) and district (or county) courts, as well as the operation of specialist courts, electronic infringement and enforcement systems and crown prosecutions
  - *native title* — native title litigation, land access, culture and heritage protection, economic development projects and negotiated settlements

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- *support for defendants, witnesses and victims* — activities such as legal aid services, witness protection and court security services
  - *tribunals* — activities of tribunals that cover a broad range of issues (such as the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal)
  - *registries* — activities related to probate and court registries, as well as the registration of legal titles to property, and births, deaths and marriages
  - *support services for the judicial process* — activities that support the efficient and effective management of court resources and court caseloads.
  - *corrective services* — include activities related to custodial management of convicted persons and alleged offenders either in secure detention (such as prisons, prison farms, remand centres and centres for offenders requiring involuntary mental health treatment) or through 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).

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under criminal and civil justice system expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 37 and 40–45). Further detail on the roles and responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments is available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, Part C Justice).

### *Management of emergency events and other public order issues*

Other government expenditure related to public order and safety services include:

- *emergency management* — government services that aim to manage the risks and impact of emergency events, including:
  - *fire services* — activities of rural and urban fire service organisations that respond to fires, hazardous materials events, road accident and other emergency events<sup>3</sup>
  - *ambulance services* — emergency and non-emergency patient transport is considered under patient transport services (chapter 4, section 4.2)
  - *state and territory emergency services* and *emergency management coordination* — the activities of emergency services or emergency management organisations.

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<sup>3</sup> Also includes government activities that aim to investigate and improve the effectiveness of fire services (such as the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission).

- *other public order and safety* — includes a diverse range of public order and safety management activities, such as animal control programs (animal welfare legislation) and beach safety (beach inspectors and life saving patrols).

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the fire protection services and other public order and safety expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 39 and 46). Further detail on the roles and responsibilities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in emergency management is available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 9).

### Public order and safety services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on public order and safety services was around \$20.8 billion in 2008-09. State and Territory government expenditure accounts for the majority of this expenditure, with expenditure directed to police services (46 per cent or \$9.5 billion), justice services (24 per cent or \$5.0 billion) and corrective services (15 per cent or \$3.2 billion). A further 15 per cent is spent on other services, which include fire protection services (\$3.2 billion) (appendix I, table I.2).

Estimates of expenditure on public order and safety services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix I (table I.2) and summarised in table 7.1. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 12.7 per cent (\$2.7 billion) of all general government public order and safety services expenditure.

**Table 7.1 Public order and safety services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	612	176	511	545	154	40	25	311	363	2 650
Total exp.	\$m	5 373	4 253	3 225	2 187	1 293	382	312	456	3 558	20 793
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	11.4	4.1	15.8	24.9	11.9	10.5	7.9	68.2	10.2	12.7
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix I, table I.2.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery

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context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous involvement and interaction with public order and safety services, and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 7.1).

*Indigenous involvement and interaction with public order and safety services* — as outlined in chapter 1 (box 1.1), this report uses cost drivers, rather than service user benefits to estimate the proportion of expenditure related to Indigenous Australians. This means that estimates of government expenditure on public order and safety services are based on the impact Indigenous Australians have on public order and safety costs — not the benefit they receive.

The drivers of cost vary for different public order and safety services:

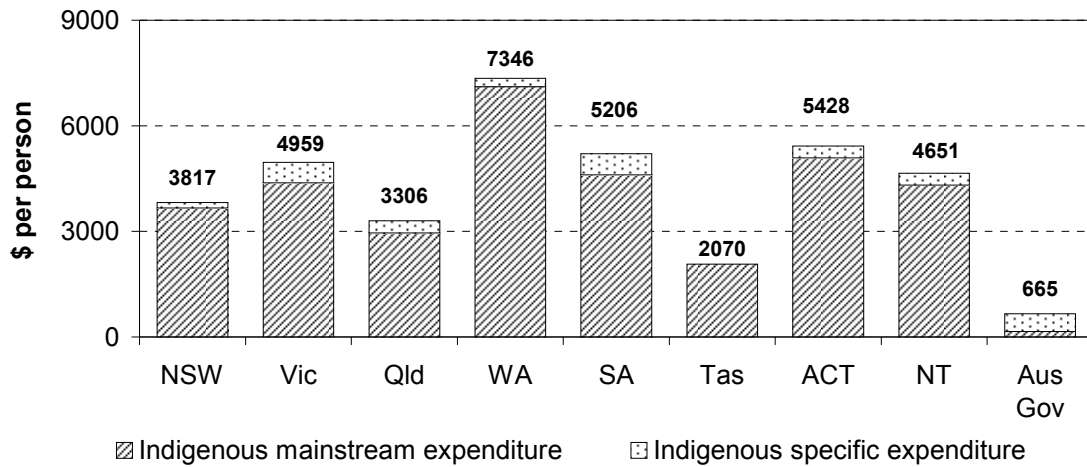
- *criminal justice services* — costs are partly linked to the underlying level (and nature) of crime, the effectiveness of various elements of the system and the application of alternate responses (such as cautions and diversions). Some services are of a preventive general community support nature and are more broadly linked to the general population.

Indigenous interactions with criminal justice services are determined by Indigenous representation in criminal activity (for example, crime investigation and prevention services, criminal judicial services, and corrective services) as well as Indigenous representation in the general population

- *other public order and safety services (including civil justice services)* — costs are linked to a wide range of factors that influence the need or use of these services (such as location for fire services, socio-economic status for civil justice services). As a general rule the impact on costs is similar for all members of the population.

Indigenous interactions with other public order and safety services (including civil justice services) are determined by their representation in the general population.

**Box 7.1 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on public order and safety services, 2008-09<sup>a,b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Police services	1 330	1 823	1 313	1 965	2 204	1 047	1 773	1 947	115
Justice services	546	1 213	492	1 421	472	356	1 070	1 104	35
Corrective services	1 675	1 000	1 061	3 610	1 783	562	2 043	1 175	–
Other public order	112	343	95	113	148	106	200	92	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 663</b>	<b>4 379</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>7 110</b>	<b>4 607</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>5 085</b>	<b>4 317</b>	<b>151</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Police services	23	53	221	94	182	–	114	228	81
Justice services	38	101	90	85	263	–	38	71	416
Corrective services	93	158	29	56	154	–	97	35	–
Other public order	–	268	5	1	–	–	94	–	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>514</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Police services	1 353	1 876	1 535	2 059	2 387	1 047	1 886	2 175	196
Justice services	585	1 313	581	1 506	734	356	1 108	1 175	451
Corrective services	1 768	1 159	1 090	3 667	1 937	562	2 139	1 210	–
Other public order	112	611	100	115	148	106	294	92	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 817</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>5 206</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>5 428</b>	<b>4 651</b>	<b>665</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix I, table I.2.

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The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous interactions with public order and safety services (assuming the cost per interaction is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians) accounted for approximately 84 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>5</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing public order and safety services to Indigenous compared to non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *population characteristics* — research suggests that population characteristics, such as age and socio-economic status can influence the likelihood that people engage in crime, and the type of criminal activity in which they engage. For example, people aged 15–34 years and people from a low socio-economic background are disproportionately represented in offence statistics (CGC 2010)
  - *cultural and language differences* — the cost of providing services to people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds can be higher (for example, legal aid costs can be higher where Indigenous Australians require interpreting services) (CGC 2010)
  - *type of criminal activity* — some types of offences are more costly to address. Research suggests that Indigenous Australians are more likely to engage in petty crimes (such as break and enter) than more serious crime (such as homicide, sexual assault, fraud and drug offences) (CGC 2010)

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<sup>4</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines the level of support that government provides as 'average expenditure per client by the general government sector'. Differences between jurisdictions can also reflect the extent to which services are provided outside the general government sector (by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations) and the extent to which outlays are financed by user charges (chapter 2, section 2.1).

<sup>5</sup> As an interim approach for the 2010 Report, the method allows jurisdictions to apply a cost differential of up to 10 per cent if they have anecdotal evidence that a cost differential exists, but have no empirical data on the magnitude of the cost differential. Information on what approach each jurisdiction adopted for the 2010 Report is provided in appendix C of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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- *geographic location* — economies of scale are more difficult to achieve in rural or remote areas because of fixed costs (including minimum staff levels) associated with providing services. Services in remote locations could also face higher operating costs, which could relate to remote living allowances, higher wages or incentive payments (CGC 2010). This can affect the average cost of providing services to Indigenous Australians because greater proportions of Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians live in rural and remote areas.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 2.7 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions:

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 14 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes complementary Indigenous specific services such as:

- recognition and protection of Native Title
- pre- and post-release support programs for Indigenous prisoners
- Indigenous community relations programs
- educational materials, such as on consumer rights for Indigenous Australians.

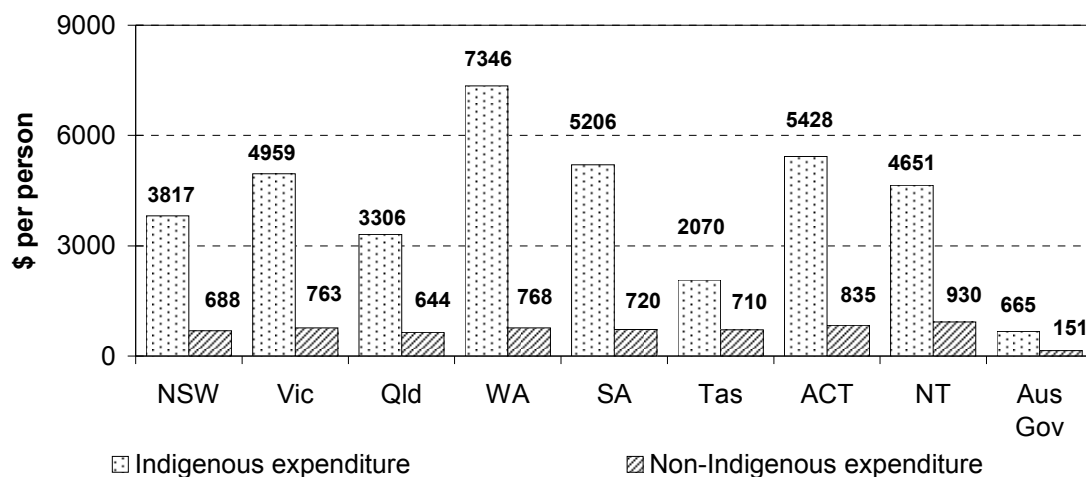
It also includes some substitute Indigenous specific programs (the costs of which are offset by reduced Indigenous demand for equivalent mainstream programs) such as:

- police and fire stations in remote Indigenous communities
- Indigenous legal aid.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on public order and safety services was estimated to be \$4861 per Indigenous person and \$857 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$5.67 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix I, table I.1), which

**Box 7.2 Estimated expenditure per head of population on public order and safety services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Police services	1 353	1 876	1 535	2 059	2 387	1 047	1 886	2 175	196
Justice services	585	1 313	581	1 506	734	356	1 108	1 175	451
Corrective services	1 768	1 159	1 090	3 667	1 937	562	2 139	1 210	–
Other public order	112	611	100	115	148	106	294	92	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 817</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>5 206</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>5 428</b>	<b>4 651</b>	<b>665</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Police services	291	243	297	277	336	338	336	421	116
Justice services	174	196	138	239	139	148	181	231	35
Corrective services	113	94	99	143	106	101	114	82	–
Other public order	110	229	111	109	138	123	204	196	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>151</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Police services	4.6	7.7	5.2	7.4	7.1	3.1	5.6	5.2	1.7
Justice services	3.4	6.7	4.2	6.3	5.3	2.4	6.1	5.1	13.0
Corrective services	15.6	12.4	11.0	25.7	18.2	5.5	18.7	14.7	..
Other public order	1.0	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	38.4
<b>All</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.  
.. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix I, table I.2.



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varies across services and jurisdictions (box 7.2) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — Indigenous Australians are over-represented in criminal statistics (unpublished Commonwealth Grants Commission data suggest that, nationally, Indigenous Australians accounted for approximately 18 per cent of all criminal court appearances in 2008-09). This compares with a representation of Indigenous Australians in the population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1)
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 7.1).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

#### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for public order and safety services relate to:

- *police service use measure* — the cost drivers of police services are a complicated mix of proactive and reactive factors. In order to broadly reflect this, police services expenditure has been apportioned between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians on the assumption that 25 per cent of police expenditure is driven by population size and 75 per cent by offender demographics. While not all jurisdictions accept that this is an accurate assumption, the Steering Committee has adopted it as an interim method for the 2010 Report.

A further significant limitation is that the Indigenous offender share for police services is based on criminal court statistics, which may not be good proxy for the drivers of police service expenditure.

For this report, Indigenous expenditure estimates for police services are therefore reported mainly for completeness, and extreme care must be exercised when interpreting these estimates and comparing them with data reported elsewhere. Further development in this area is a priority (section 7.4)

- *justice services expenditure data* — some jurisdictions may not have accurately allocated expenditure on law courts and legal services between criminal and civil courts, and other legal services. Many justice services (such as courts and legal aid) respond to both criminal and civil cases, and jurisdictions generally use proxies to split law courts and legal services expenditure.

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Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 7.4.

## 7.2 Community support and welfare services

Some groups in society — including the aged, people with disabilities, or families in circumstances that put family members (in particular children) at risk — need help to resolve the challenges that arise in their day-to-day lives. Governments provide a range of services and support that aim to assist people and reduce the barriers they may face in participating in the community.

Although governments also provide income support and childcare services, this section focuses on services that address specific needs of disadvantaged groups. Childcare services are discussed under early childhood education and care (chapter 3) and income support is discussed under social security (chapter 5).

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under community support and welfare services relates to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report safe communities building block. The National Indigenous Reform Agreement notes that:

Indigenous people need to be safe from violence, abuse and neglect. Fulfilling this need involves improving family and community safety through law and justice responses (including accessible and effective policing and an accessible justice system), victim support (including safe houses and counselling), child protection and also preventive approaches. (COAG 2009, p. 7)

The 2010 Report on Government Services and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted:

- *child protection* — the rate of substantiated notifications for child abuse or neglect was 6.8 times higher for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous children in 2008-09 (SCRGSP 2010, p. 15.11)
- *families in crisis* — Indigenous females sought Supported Accommodation Assistance Program assistance in 2006-07 to escape family violence at the rate of 45.0 per 1000 population compared with 3.3 per 1000 population for non-Indigenous females (SCRGSP 2009, p. 4.136)

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- *people with disability needing assistance* — Indigenous Australians were almost twice as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to need assistance with one or more core activities. Indigenous Australians aged 45–64 years were 2.7 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians in that age group to need assistance with core activities (SCRGSP 2009, p. 4.83).

The 2008 Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples report noted:

- Indigenous Australians were 1.2 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to be carers<sup>a</sup> (ABS and AIHW 2008).

Further information on Indigenous outcomes related to the safe communities building block is available in the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009).

<sup>a</sup> Adjustment has been made for differences in the age structure of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

## What are community support and welfare services?

*Community support and welfare services* address a broad range of needs including:

- *welfare services for the aged* — support and care services for older people. It includes residential aged care services (high care, low care and respite care) and community care programs providing support services to older people wishing to live at home, such as home and community care, community aged care packages, and flexible care services. It also includes programs that promote the health and participation of older people in the community and the support and regulation of the aged care industry.

Further information on welfare services for the aged is available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 13)

- *welfare services for people with disabilities* — support and care services for people with disabilities. It includes accommodation support, community support, community access, employment programs and other disability support (such as, respite care, advocacy and information services).

Further information on welfare services for people with disabilities is available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 14)

- *child protection and support services* — services that protect children and/or young people aged 0–17 years who are at risk of harm within their families, or whose families do not have the capacity to protect them. It includes activities related to child protection services and out-of-home care services.

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Further information on child protection and support services is available from the 2010 Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2010, chapter 15)

- *assistance to families and young people* — general family support services and support and protection for those who are in crisis, such as family support and assistance, child support payment, and homeless assistance for young people
- *other community support and welfare services* — services that provide support to the general community, including other homeless assistance (other than for young people), general financial assistance and concessions (for example, superannuation co-contribution schemes),<sup>6</sup> general community welfare and support (for example, information, advice and referral services) and welfare administration (for example, expenditure by Centrelink).

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the community support and welfare services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 89–98).

### **Community support and welfare services expenditure estimates**

Government expenditure on community support and welfare services was approximately \$36.5 billion in 2008-09.<sup>7</sup> Expenditure on services for the aged, people with disabilities and families accounted for \$10.7 billion, \$5.7 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively, and were mainly provided through Australian Government expenditure. State and Territory government expenditure on child protection and support services accounted for \$2.3 billion (appendix I, table I.3).

Estimates of expenditure on community support and welfare services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix I (table I.3) and summarised in table 7.2. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 8.5 per cent (\$3.1 billion) of all general government community support and welfare expenditure.

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<sup>6</sup> Concessions and allowances that provide support for low income earners are discussed as part of social security (chapter 5).

<sup>7</sup> This includes around \$7.4 billion of expenditure related to the Australian Government global financial crisis stimulus tax bonus for working families package (which is allocated to other community support and welfare services expenditure) (ATO 2009, p. 16).

**Table 7.2 Community support and welfare services summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	362	151	387	226	92	18	15	153	1 817	3 124
Total exp.	\$m	3 470	3 083	2 237	1 171	898	299	224	209	27 151	36 548
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	10.4	4.9	17.3	19.3	10.2	6.2	6.9	73.5	6.7	8.5
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix I, table I.3.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

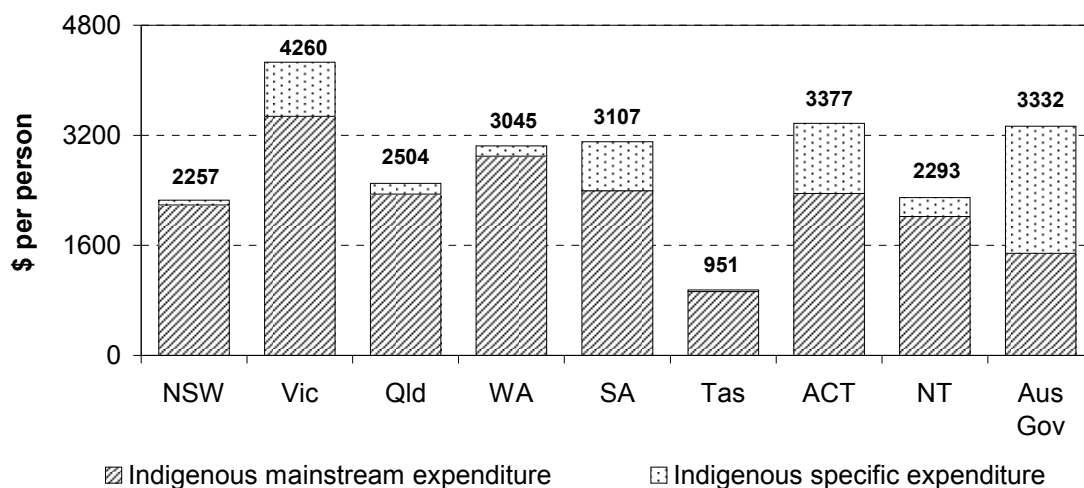
### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 7.3).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — the demand for community and welfare services is influenced by the proportion of the population in need of support:
  - *ageing population* — increases in the ageing population may affect the demand for aged care and disability services and the ability of the community to respond to these demands. Indigenous Australians generally need to access aged care support at a younger age than non-Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2009a)
  - *individual health and independence* — lifestyle and development factors may affect individual's physical and mental health, and capacity to care for and support themselves. Poor health outcomes are more common in families in lower socio-economic circumstances (SCRGSP 2009).

**Box 7.3 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on community support and welfare services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Aged care services	51	187	73	163	127	40	63	204	236
Disability services	427	1 234	325	439	402	153	177	562	126
Protection and support	1 426	1 410	1 217	1 436	1 616	375	1 658	649	–
Family & youth support <sup>c</sup>	140	369	698	366	–	235	187	337	476
Other welfare <sup>d</sup>	145	278	33	492	249	127	269	269	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>3 479</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>2 896</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2 354</b>	<b>2 021</b>	<b>1 484</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Aged care services	–	26	18	–	–	–	–	–	42
Disability services	–	–	–	1	117	–	–	–	–
Protection and support	–	145	–	–	98	–	–	56	–
Family & youth support <sup>c</sup>	–	496	16	138	–	21	702	105	68
Other welfare <sup>d</sup>	68	114	124	10	497	–	321	111	1 738
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1 849</b>

Continued next page

Box 7.3 Continued									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Aged care services	51	213	91	163	127	40	63	204	278
Disability services	427	1 234	325	440	519	153	177	562	127
Protection and support	1 426	1 555	1 217	1 436	1 714	375	1 658	705	–
Family & youth support <sup>c</sup>	140	865	714	504	–	256	889	442	544
Other welfare <sup>d</sup>	213	392	157	502	747	127	589	379	2 383
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>3 107</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>3 377</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>3 332</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> SA expenditure for this function is unable to be separately identified; it is included under protection and support. <sup>d</sup> Approximately 70 per cent of Australian Government expenditure on other community support and welfare services represents one-off payments related to Australian Government global financial crisis stimulus tax bonus for working families package. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix I, table I.3.

- *service availability* — the provision of community support and welfare services is influenced by a range of factors, including workforce capacity, user requirements and preferences, and capital adequacy of the service industry.
  - *services for people with special needs* — such as people with diverse cultural and linguistic requirements
  - *awareness of service* — service availability can also be viewed from the perspective of the individual or family’s awareness that the service exists
  - *accessibility and quality of service* — services that are appropriate to individual and family circumstances and needs, in a location and at the times that people need them
  - *size and scope of services* — ability to meet demand through investment in infrastructure and human capital. This is especially important in the areas of aged care and disability due to the ageing population. Expansion of community services is limited to the capacity to provide the services.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians) accounted for approximately 61 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that

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governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of factors influencing the relative cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous Australians and any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *mainstream service cost differentials*<sup>5</sup> — factors that can influence the cost of providing the same service to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians include:
  - *geographic location* — services in rural or remote areas may find it more difficult to achieve economies of scale, and may face higher operating costs than urban areas. This includes costs associated with different service delivery modes, higher travel costs associated with employees providing the service in remote areas, and providing allowances to staff to compensate for the additional costs associated with living in rural and remote areas. For example, governments often provide a remote living allowance to staff delivering services based in rural and remote areas
  - *service quality and scope* — providing services to people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds often incurs additional costs associated with providing complementary services, such as interpreting services and culturally appropriate services.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on the difference in the cost of providing services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, accounted for approximately 2.9 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions:

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government.

Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 36 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes programs such as the Australian Government Indigenous Disability Advocacy Service, NT Family Violence Community Program and the Victorian Aboriginal Community Elders Service. Indigenous specific expenditure on other community services predominantly relates to broad Australian Government Indigenous support and welfare programs conducted by FaHCSIA.



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### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on community and welfare services was estimated to be \$5730 per Indigenous person and \$1578 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$3.63 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix I, table I.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 7.4) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — compared with their representation in the total population (of all ages) of 2.5 per cent (appendix D, table D.1), Indigenous Australians are generally over-represented in welfare service users. For example:
  - *welfare services for the aged* — Indigenous Australians represent 2.4 per cent, 3.4 per cent, 0.6 per cent and 3.1 per cent of users of home and community care, community aged care, residential aged care, and aged care supported services respectively (DoHA 2009; AIHW 2009b; AIHW 2009a; and ABS 2008)
  - *welfare services for people with disability* — Indigenous Australians represent 4.5 per cent of users of disability services (AIHW 2009c)
  - *child protection and support services* — Indigenous children represented 25 per cent and 28 per cent of child protection services and out-of-home care services respectively (AIHW 2010)
  - *assistance to families and young people* — Indigenous Australians represent around 20 per cent and 20 per cent of users of family support and home assistance to young people respectively (SCRGSP 2010, AIHW 2009d).
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 7.3).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

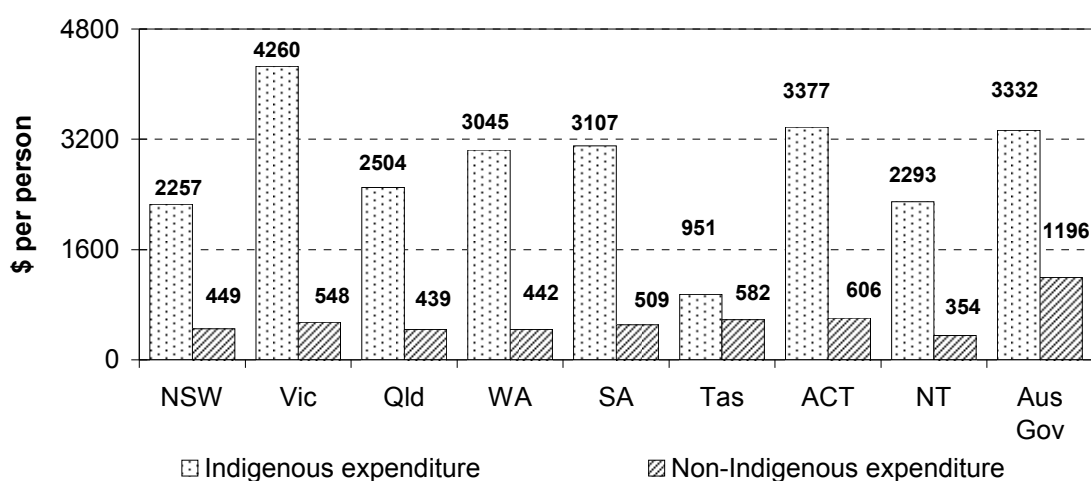
*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for welfare services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories.

For example, the Australian Government allocates homelessness assistance as housing expenditure, although it is considered a welfare service for the purposes

of this Report. Similarly, jurisdictions predominantly allocate Home and Community Care expenditure to welfare services for the aged, despite the fact that a proportion of the expenditure also supports younger people with disabilities

**Box 7.4 Estimated expenditure per head of population on community support and welfare services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Aged care services	51	213	91	163	127	40	63	204	278
Disability services	427	1 234	325	440	519	153	177	562	127
Protection and support	1 426	1 555	1 217	1 436	1 714	375	1 658	705	–
Family & youth support <sup>c</sup>	140	865	714	504	–	256	889	442	544
Other welfare <sup>d</sup>	213	392	157	502	747	127	589	379	2 383
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>3 107</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>3 377</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>3 332</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Aged care services	43	185	132	144	143	75	73	67	436
Disability services	256	213	163	178	188	239	224	145	83
Protection and support	85	68	82	63	78	85	87	42	–
Family & youth support <sup>c</sup>	10	34	48	16	–	116	116	20	109
Other welfare <sup>d</sup>	55	49	13	41	100	67	106	80	569
<b>Total</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1 196</b>

Continued next page

Box 7.4 Continued									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Aged care services	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.6
Disability services	1.7	5.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	0.6	0.8	3.9	1.5
Protection and support	16.8	22.9	14.8	22.9	22.0	4.4	19.1	17.0	..
Family & youth support <sup>c</sup>	13.5	25.8	14.8	32.3	..	2.2	7.7	21.8	5.0
Other welfare <sup>d</sup>	3.9	8.0	11.9	12.1	7.5	1.9	5.6	4.7	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> SA expenditure for this function is unable to be separately identified; it is included under protection and support. <sup>d</sup> Approximately 70 per cent of Australian Government expenditure on other community support and welfare services represents one-off payments related to the Australian Government global financial crisis stimulus tax bonus for working families package. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix I, table I.3.

- *service use measure data* — the service use measure is different for each type of community and welfare expenditure.

In general, service use data for welfare services are available from administrative data collections collated by the AIHW. Whilst these collections are considered to be of good quality, the expenditure categories in the Indigenous Expenditure Report tend to cover a broader range of services than explicitly measured in the administrative data sets. Therefore, the data provide an imperfect proxy, with the current assumption being that service use patterns identified in the administrative data are reflective of a broader range of services.

For example, the Indigenous Expenditure Report method uses a single service use measure for accommodation support for people with disability. The measure does not account for differences in Indigenous service use within each of the component accommodation support services (such as congregate care, group homes and in-home accommodation support).

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 7.4.

### 7.3 Recreation and culture services

Participating in recreational and cultural activities can lead to improvement in many areas of Indigenous disadvantage and enhance Indigenous community wellbeing.

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Taking part in sport, arts or community group activities can foster self-esteem, social interaction and the development of skills and teamwork.

Indigenous Australian's participation in artistic and cultural activities helps to reinforce and preserve living culture, and maintains connection to family and traditional country which, in turn, develops identity, sense of place and self esteem in the building of strong cultural foundations. These attributes can contribute to a decrease in abuse, neglect, prison population, juvenile justice numbers and overall displacement from Australian society (Read 2000). It can also provide a profitable source of employment (for example, through the production of Indigenous art), which contributes to economic participation.

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage frameworks**

The expenditure reported under recreation and culture relates to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report safe communities building block. There are also direct links between participation in arts and cultural activities and the economic participation building block — for some remote communities, the sale of artwork is the only source of income other than government payments. Arts and culture centres also provide employment, training and career development. There are also indirect links between participation in recreation and culture and the healthy lives and economic participation building blocks.

The 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report noted:

- *cultural participation* — approximately one third (36 per cent) of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years and over had attended an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander festival involving arts, craft, music, or dance in the previous 12 months (SCRGSP 2009, p. 62)
- *attachment to traditional lands* — for Indigenous adults living in non-remote areas in 2004-05, 38 per cent did not recognise an area as their homelands, 15 per cent lived on their homelands and 44 per cent were allowed to visit their homelands (SCRGSP 2009, p. 64).

Chapter 10 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009) provides further information on the benefits of participation in recreational and cultural activities.

Indigenous Australians also derive social, cultural and economic benefits from their connection to country. Culturally, access to land and significant sites allows Indigenous Australians to practise and maintain their knowledge of ceremonies, rituals and history (SCRGSP 2009).

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## What are recreation and culture services?

*Recreation and culture services* include:

- *recreation facilities and services* — parks and community facilities (such as parks and gardens, walking and cycling paths, barbeque areas, public halls, civic centres, sports fields or facilities, and swimming pools<sup>8</sup>) as well as provision for community events and overall beautification of local government areas<sup>9</sup>
- *national parks and wildlife* — protected and preserved areas of land identified for their environment, biodiversity and wildlife, set aside by the government for public enjoyment and education. Australian national parks may incorporate aspects of the national estate, such as historic houses or cultural sites
- *cultural facilities and services* — public libraries, venues for performing arts, museums, art galleries, and concert venues, as well as support for individual artists or organisations. Other cultural facilities include zoos, botanical gardens, aquariums and festivals promoting cultural activities
- *broadcasting and film production* — support for construction and facilities for television and radio broadcasting, and for the production and presentation of broadcasting material. For example, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Special Broadcasting Service Corporation. Also includes programs that support the film and television industry.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the community support and welfare services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 113–117).

## Recreation and culture services expenditure estimates

Government expenditure on recreation and culture services was around \$7.4 billion in 2008-09. Expenditure was allocated across cultural facilities and services (39 per cent or \$2.9 billion), recreation facilities and services (24 per cent or \$1.8 billion), broadcasting and film production (21 per cent or \$1.5 billion) and national parks and wildlife (16 per cent or \$1.2 billion) (appendix I, table I.4).

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<sup>8</sup> Swimming pools in remote areas have been associated with better health outcomes for Indigenous Australians (Lehamnn et al 2003).

<sup>9</sup> Local governments undertake expenditure on recreation facilities and services which may not be reflected in this report. Expenditure by Australian, State and Territory governments to local governments are included in this report, but expenditure by local governments is not currently within scope (chapter 1, section 1.2).

Estimates of expenditure on recreation and culture services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix I (table I.4) and summarised in table 7.3. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 5.0 per cent (\$367 million) of all general government recreation and culture services expenditure.

Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

**Table 7.3 Recreation and culture services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	45	8	52	37	7	7	2	57	153	367
Total exp.	\$m	1 253	805	874	626	284	149	116	170	3 107	7 363
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	3.6	1.0	6.0	5.9	2.4	4.5	1.5	33.5	4.9	5.0
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix I, table I.4.

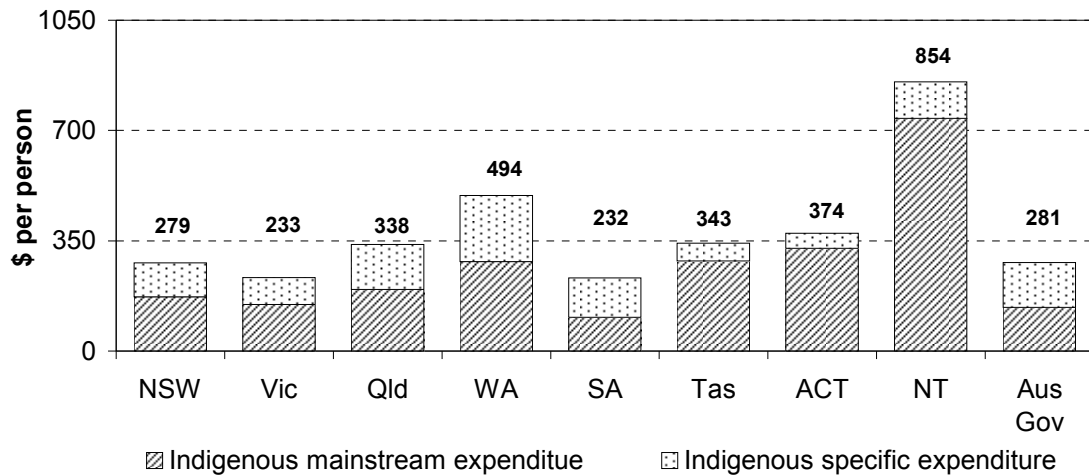
### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

Variations in government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians reflect the combined effects of Indigenous service use and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 7.5).

*Indigenous service use* is the outcome of service demand and availability factors:

- *service demand* — the demand for different types of recreational and cultural activities is influenced by people's needs and diverse educational, informational, recreational, and cultural interests. Demand is also influenced by household incomes, and the cost to user to access the service

**Box 7.5 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on recreation and culture services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
National parks & wildlife	50	13	40	94	23	97	85	151	8
Recreation services	47	46	92	108	51	83	139	315	15
Broadcast & cultural serv.	75	88	63	82	34	107	102	273	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>139</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
National parks & wildlife	34	69	35	57	43	–	29	48	3
Recreation services	–	12	38	29	17	3	–	47	29
Broadcast & cultural serv.	73	4	70	124	64	54	19	20	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>142</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
National parks & wildlife	84	83	75	151	66	97	113	199	11
Recreation services	47	58	130	137	68	86	139	362	44
Broadcast & cultural serv.	148	93	133	206	98	161	121	293	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>281</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix I, table I.4.

- *service availability* — recreation and culture services are provided to meet the needs of communities and individuals of different age groups, socio-economic status, interests and needs. Provision of a wide range of services is required to

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meet the diverse needs of the community and to provide access at the desired location and time.

The share of mainstream service expenditure that is estimated to relate solely to Indigenous service use (assuming the cost per user is the same for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians), accounted for approximately 60 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>4</sup>

The majority of services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, and there is no *prima facie* reason to expect a difference in the cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Variations in expenditure across jurisdictions reflect the provision of complementary Indigenous specific services (that is, services to Indigenous Australians that are in addition to mainstream services).

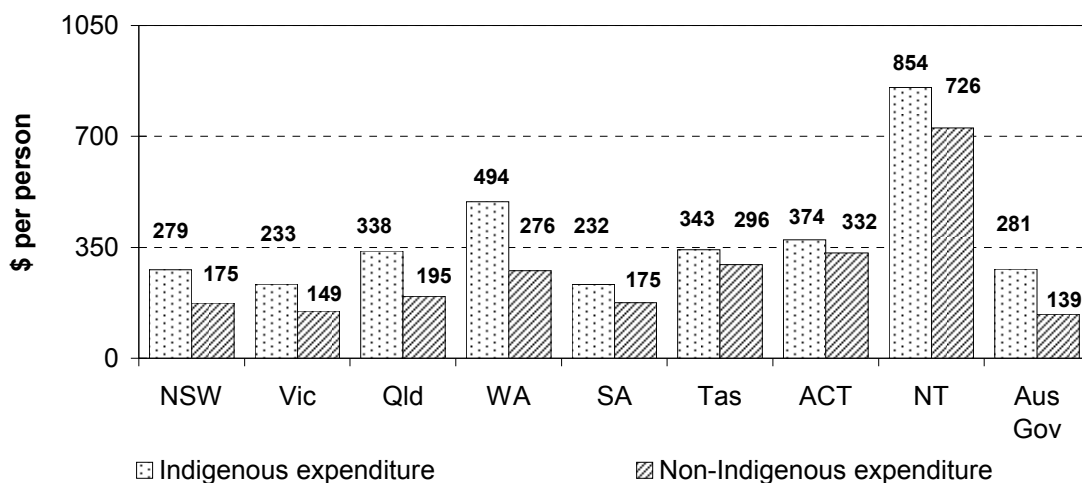
Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 40 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix I, table I.4), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This includes programs that maintain cultural connection to land and traditional practices, programs to house sacred objects and remains that require restricted access, and programs that aim to increase Indigenous participation in cultural and recreational activities. Examples include Australian Government 'keeping places' programs, NSW Aboriginal culture and heritage programs, Queensland Indigenous community sport and recreation programs, Indigenous Art Centres, and Indigenous Knowledge Centres, such as SA's *Merninie* program and the NT's *Yarning Up* broadcasting.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on recreation and culture services was estimated to be \$673 per Indigenous person and \$330 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$2.04 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix I, table I.4). As it is assumed that the services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, variations in expenditure per head of population for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians reflect differences in the cost of providing services (box 7.6).



**Box 7.6 Estimated expenditure per head of population on recreation and culture services, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
National parks & wildlife	84	83	75	151	66	97	113	199	11
Recreation services	47	58	130	137	68	86	139	362	44
Broadcast & cultural serv.	148	93	133	206	98	161	121	293	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>281</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
National parks & wildlife	51	14	40	92	23	100	86	148	8
Recreation services	48	46	92	105	52	86	142	309	15
Broadcast & cultural serv.	76	89	63	79	99	110	104	269	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>139</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
National parks & wildlife	1.7	6.1	1.9	1.6	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Recreation services	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.0
Broadcast & cultural serv.	1.9	1.0	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.9
<b>All</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Appendix I, table I.4.

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

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## *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for recreation and culture services relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. For example, some jurisdictions allocate some expenditure on grants to local councils according to the purpose of the grants (such as sanitation services, and sport and recreation functions), whilst other jurisdictions allocate grants to local councils against general purpose inter-government transactions. This means that total expenditure related to recreation and culture services, and general-purpose inter-government transactions, may be under- or over-stated.

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 7.4.

## **7.4 Priority areas for further development**

Specific areas for improvement related to expenditure on safe and supportive communities include:

- *legal aid expenditure* — currently, legal aid expenditure is not a separately identifiable component of law courts and legal services. Separately identifying this expenditure will allow for a more accurate allocation of expenditure between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Improvements will require the continuing cooperation of jurisdictions' finance departments with support from their justice departments

- *general purpose grants to local governments* — currently, there is not consistent treatment of general purpose grants to local governments.

Improvements will require the continuing cooperation of jurisdictions' finance departments, with support from the ABS

- *police service use measure* — the interim approach adopted for this report was to prorate the entirety of State and Territory police expenditure using a simple 25 per cent population size, 75 per cent offender demographics weighting scheme. Further development will focus on achieving an output-based decomposition of police expenditure, and the selection of service use measures relevant to each output.

Better and more detailed data and analysis on policing cost drivers will require the continuing cooperation of State and Territory police agencies

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- *welfare service cost differentials* — jurisdictions have generally used a default cost differential for each type of community and welfare expenditure. Initial consultation with jurisdictions indicated that a range of cost factors influence expenditure on community and welfare services to Indigenous Australians. For example, additional costs are incurred in adhering to the Aboriginal placement principle for out of home care services. At present, little data exist to quantify these factors.

Better and more detailed data and analysis on welfare cost differentials will require the continuing cooperation of State and Territory welfare agencies.

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## 8 Other government expenditure

This chapter presents estimates of expenditure that do not directly relate to any of the Council of Australian Governments' National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks. However, some expenditure is specifically related to Indigenous Australians, or to Indigenous policy and services. There are also many activities undertaken by government on behalf of all Australians (including Indigenous Australians). This includes expenditure on:

- *Indigenous specific services by central agencies* — some Indigenous specific services, particularly those delivered or administered by central agencies, are embedded in ABS Government Purpose Classification general government expenditure categories (for example, agencies that develop, monitor and coordinate Indigenous affairs policy, and statistical agencies that collect and report information related to Indigenous disadvantage)
- *strategic and shared operations of government* — expenditure related to the operation of the machinery of government (such as revenue management, strategic policy development and legislative reforms) clearly have an impact on services for all Australians, including Indigenous Australians
- *general public expenditure* — some government expenditure (such as defence, support to industry, and foreign aid) are made on behalf of the Australian people as a whole. These have a broad range of objectives, but generally seek to strengthen the community and economy by responding to needs and values. It is important to acknowledge that a share of this expenditure relates to Indigenous Australians as members of Australian society.

Estimates of this expenditure is presented under two broad headings:

- *general government services and defence* — the operation of government services, whole-of-government financing and support, and national defence. General government services include the operations of legislative and executive affairs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs (including foreign aid), and shared services. Whole-of-government financing and support includes expenditure related to debt financing of government expenditure, general purpose government transfers between governments, and short-term financial assistance and services to Australians following natural disasters (section 8.1)

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- *industry regulation and support* — the administration, regulation and support of industry. This includes the sustainable management of renewable resources (such as fisheries management) and the domestic and international promotion of industry to increase competitiveness (section 8.2).

There are interactions between expenditure reported in these areas and expenditure reported elsewhere. First, the way individual jurisdictions organise their respective machinery of government (that is, whether support services and policy formulation are devolved or centralised) will influence the degree to which service overheads are included in service level expenditure estimates. Second, there are links between some specific program expenditure and the particular building blocks (though this may be difficult to identify from the available data). Finally, expenditure that increases the general cohesiveness of society, or strength of the economy, could have real impacts on outcome areas, such as economic participation (chapter 5).

The expenditure estimates presented in this chapter are estimates based on the method outlined in chapter 1 (section 1.2). The data and method have limitations and the results should be interpreted with care (chapter 2). Priority areas for further development are identified in section 8.3.

## **8.1 General government services and defence**

General government services and defence represent a diverse range of activities that governments undertake to ensure the effective financing and operation of the machinery of government and the political system, and to ensure the integrity of Australia's national security.

These activities aim to provide a secure and stable political environment, within which all Australians live, work and socialise. Indigenous Australians, as members of the Australian community, are affected by these services.

These activities may be particularly important for the response to issues such as Indigenous disadvantage, because they determine the institutions for developing strategic response to need, for collecting and managing the resources necessary to implement those responses, and coordinating the delivery and monitoring of services.



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## **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under general government and defence do not directly relate to any of the Council of Australian Government National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks.

However, general purpose grants to local governments (inter-government transactions) indirectly influence Indigenous Australians' home environment by providing resources to local councils that can be directed to amenities and services in the local community. The effective operation of government and the political process is also essential to the successful implementation of the National Indigenous Reform Agreement.

General government services help governments to provide services that relate — to some extent — to each area of reform presented in the earlier chapters of this report. In particular, they strengthen the institutional governance arrangements required to achieve strong *governance and leadership*.

## **What are general government services and defence services?**

General government services and defence fall into four broad areas of general public services, defence, general purpose inter-government transactions, and other purpose government expenditure.

*General public services* are centralised activities that support the operations of the executive and the planning and coordination of services on a whole-of-government basis. They include central policy agencies that develop, monitor and coordinate Indigenous affairs policy. They also include services related to legislative and executive affairs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs, foreign aid, general research, and government superannuation expenditure that can not be appropriately allocated to a specific service area.

*Defence* expenditure includes activities related to administration, supervision, and support of civil defence and foreign defence affairs, as well as military research.

*Other purpose* services include general government transactions such as public debt transactions (underwriting and floating of government loans and interest payments) and natural disaster relief (immediate relief to victims of droughts, fires, floods, cyclones and other natural disasters in Australia).

*General purpose inter-government transactions* are general purpose transfers to other governments such as State and Territory payments to local governments and

payments of Goods and Services Tax revenue grants to the State and Territory governments.<sup>1</sup>

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the general government and defence services expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 27–34 and 171–174).

## General government services and defence expenditure estimates

Total expenditure on general government services and defence amounted to \$60.2 billion in 2008-09. Approximately 37 per cent (\$22.1 billion) was directed to general public services. Defence accounted for a further 32 per cent (\$19.2 billion), which is only provided by the Australian Government.

Australian Government general purpose inter-government transactions are predominantly the distribution of Goods and Services Tax revenue grants to State and Territory governments. State and Territory government general purpose inter-government transactions are predominantly general purpose grants to local governments.

Estimates of expenditure on general government services and defence related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix J (table J.2) and summarised in table 8.1. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 2.9 per cent (\$1.7 billion) of all general government services and defence expenditure.

**Table 8.1 General government services and defence summary, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>All Gov<sup>a</sup></i>
Indig. exp.	\$m	92	13	215	53	32	24	9	142	2 325	1 744
Total exp.	\$m	4 108	1 935	3 880	1 098	1 230	614	719	427	92 608	60 224
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	2.2	0.7	5.5	4.8	2.6	3.9	1.3	33.2	2.5	2.9
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix J, table J.2.

<sup>1</sup> Grants that are tied to specific purposes (for example, National Agreement payments) are reported under the relevant expenditure area (for example, payments related to the National Health Care Agreement are reported in chapter 4).

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Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

The majority of services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, and there is no *prima facie* reason to expect significant variances between Indigenous and non-Indigenous service users. However, variations in expenditure across jurisdictions could reflect the combined effects of the organisation of the machinery of government and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 8.1).

*The organisation of the machinery of government* — the type of activities under general public services vary across jurisdictions because of differences in the ways that jurisdictions organise their machinery of government and the limitations of current information systems. Ideally, general government expenditure that relates to specific expenditure areas (such as health or justice) would be separately identified, and reported with the expenditure in that area. However, this is not always possible due to the whole-of-government focus of many general government activities and the limitations of current information systems.

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on their representation as service users, accounted for approximately 93 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix J, table J.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

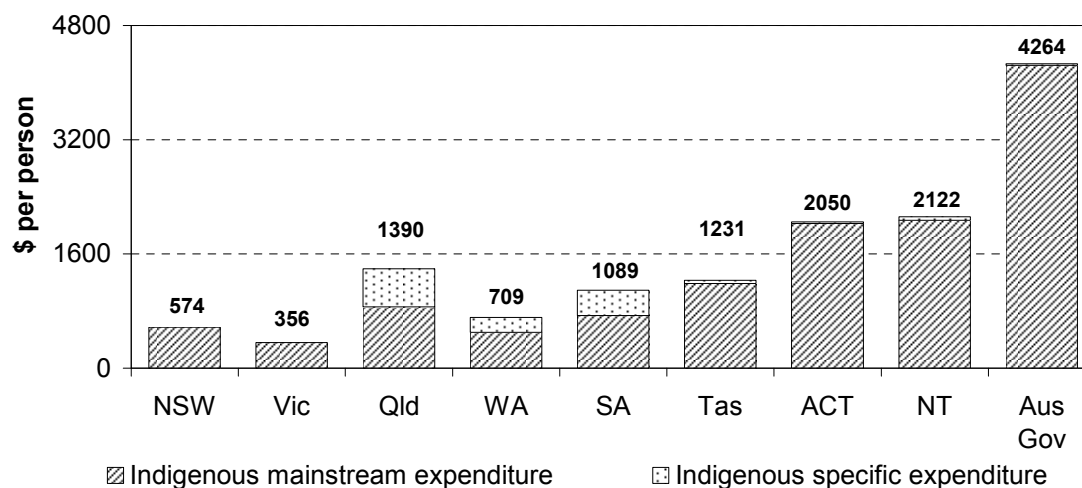
*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of complementary Indigenous specific services — services to Indigenous Australians that are provided in addition to mainstream services.

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<sup>2</sup> The Indigenous Expenditure Report defines the level of support that government provides as 'average expenditure per client by the general government sector'. Differences between jurisdictions can also reflect the extent to which services are provided outside the general government sector (by government trading enterprises and non-government organisations) and the extent to which outlays are financed by user charges (chapter 2, section 2.1).

**Box 8.1 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on general government services and defence, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
General public services <sup>c</sup>	248	131	353	232	163	549	1 060	514	788
Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	879
Other purposes	326	226	364	209	483	469	485	1 220	503
Inter-government grants	–	–	141	61	94	167	482	336	2 073
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>4 243</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
General public services <sup>c</sup>	–	–	13	207	294	46	23	51	15
Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other purposes	–	–	129	–	2	–	–	–	–
Inter-government grants	–	–	390	–	53	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
General public services <sup>c</sup>	248	131	366	439	457	595	1 083	565	803
Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885
Other purposes	326	226	493	209	485	469	485	1 220	503
Inter-government grants	–	–	531	61	148	167	482	336	2 073
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>4 264</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Includes government superannuation benefits. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix J, table J.2.

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Total Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 6.9 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix J, table J.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This mainly relates to central policy agencies that focus on issues and services provided to Indigenous Australians (such as the Western Australian Government Department of Indigenous Affairs).

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on general government and defence services was estimated to be \$3199 per Indigenous person and \$2761 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$1.16 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix J, table J.2), which varies across services and jurisdictions (box 8.2) and reflects the combined effects of:

- *more intensive service use* — the majority of services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, and there is no *prima facie* reason to expect a difference in the cost of providing mainstream services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Variations in expenditure across jurisdictions reflect the provision of complementary Indigenous specific services (that is, services to Indigenous Australians that are in addition to mainstream services)
- *higher costs of providing services to Indigenous Australians* — the cost of providing services is influenced by the cost of providing mainstream services and any additional Indigenous specific services (box 8.1).

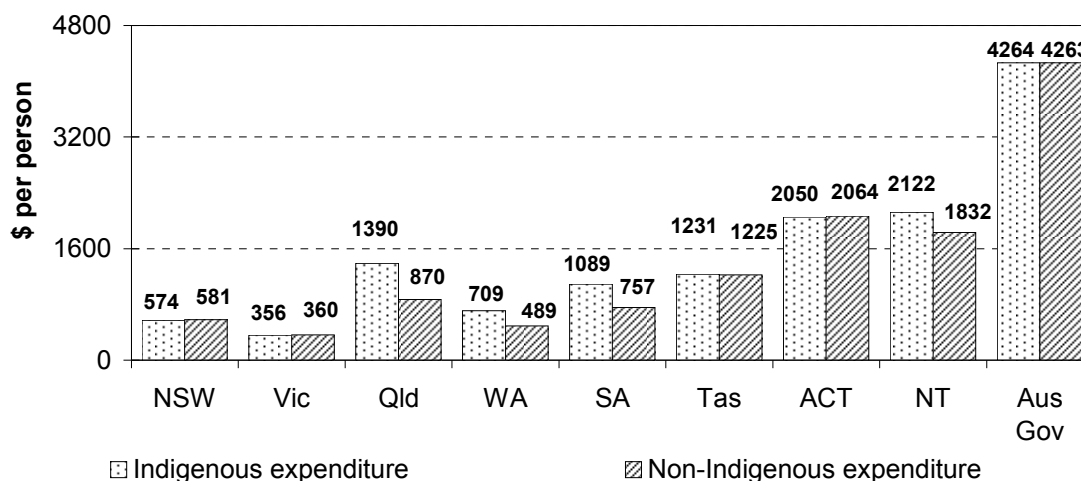
Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for general government and defence services mainly relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately or consistently recorded all relevant expenditure against service categories

**Box 8.2 Estimated expenditure per head of population on general government services and defence, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
General public services <sup>c</sup>	248	131	366	439	457	595	1 083	565	803
Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885
Other purposes	326	226	493	209	485	469	485	1 220	503
Inter-government grants	–	–	531	61	148	167	482	336	2 073
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>4 264</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
General public services <sup>c</sup>	251	132	353	226	166	568	1 079	505	791
Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883
Other purposes	330	228	365	204	494	485	494	1 199	505
Inter-government grants	–	–	152	60	96	172	491	127	2 083
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>4 263</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
General public services <sup>c</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Other purposes	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Inter-government grants	..	..	3.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.0
<b>All</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Includes government superannuation benefits. .. Not applicable. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix J, table J.2.

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- *public debt transactions* — as an interim approach, the Steering Committee has estimated the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure on the basis of Indigenous share of the population for all jurisdictions. The NT Government’s position is that the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure would more appropriately be estimated on the basis of the Indigenous share of all other expenditure. If this were the case, the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure would increase from \$75.8 million to \$138.3 million. The Steering Committee will undertake further development in this area for the 2012 Report
  - *payments and grants to local governments* — some jurisdictions do not record payments and grants to local governments as general purpose inter-government transactions. For example, NSW and Victoria record payments and grants to local governments as general public services and other community amenities, respectively. This understates their total expenditure on general purpose inter-government transactions (and overstates expenditure in other areas).

## 8.2 Industry regulation and support

Governments undertake a wide range of activities that aim to facilitate the operation of the economy. This support mainly focuses on promoting transparent and equitable markets that meet community standards and values. It also provides industries with support to manage their resources and to take advantage of economic opportunities. This support is designed to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of Australian industry, and encourage economic growth (DIISR 2010).

### **Relationship to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report frameworks**

The expenditure reported under support to industry and consumers does not directly relate to any of the Council of Australian Governments National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks. However, these services might indirectly influence Indigenous Australians’ economic participation where government expenditure facilitates a stronger economy — potentially increasing purchasing power and employment opportunities.

The extent of this impact will depend on the location of industry support. Remote Indigenous communities might be less likely to benefit from economic growth that provides consumption choices and employment opportunities in metropolitan areas.

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All Australians can benefit from a stronger, more vibrant economy. Economic growth provides greater choice of goods and services at lower prices. It also provides employment to people with the appropriate skills, and a broad base for raising government revenue to direct towards services for those in need.

### **What is industry regulation and support?**

The Australian, State and Territory governments operate services and provide administration, regulation, planning and support (such as research, marketing, trade and financial assistance, and business development) for the following industries:

- agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
- mining and mineral resources (other than fuel)
- manufacturing
- storage, saleyards and markets
- tourism and area promotion.

While some services are targeted to support one industry, others (such as consumer protection) relate to the economy and population as a whole.

Regulation and support for some industries can be directly related to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks. Industry regulation and support for:

- transport and communication service industries are reported in chapter 6
- recreation and culture service industries are reported in chapter 7.

For a detailed description of the types of expenditure recorded under the industry regulation and support expenditure categories, refer to the 2010 Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009, pp. 131–133, 137–139 and 163–164).

### **Industry regulation and support expenditure estimates**

Total expenditure across Australian governments on industry regulation and support was approximately \$8.3 billion in 2008-09. Of this amount, the agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting industry attracted the greatest share of expenditure at 61 per cent, followed by the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries at 31 per cent of total expenditure (appendix J, table J.3).

Estimates of expenditure on industry regulation and support services related to Indigenous Australians are presented in appendix J (table J.3) and summarised in



table 8.2. Expenditure related to Indigenous Australians accounted for 3.1 per cent (\$261 million) of all general government industry regulation and support services expenditure.

**Table 8.2 Industry regulation and support services summary, 2008-09**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	All Gov <sup>a</sup>
Indig. exp.	\$m	23	4	40	30	6	6	–	46	122	261
Total exp.	\$m	1 007	641	1 076	747	359	169	11	148	4 826	8 305
Indig. exp. share <sup>b</sup>	%	2.2	0.7	3.8	4.1	1.8	3.8	1.3	31.1	2.5	3.1
Indig. pop. share <sup>c</sup>	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5	2.5

<sup>a</sup> 'All Gov' is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions. <sup>b</sup> Estimated Indigenous expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous Australians as a proportion of the total population. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Sources: Appendix D, table D.1 and Appendix J, table J.3.

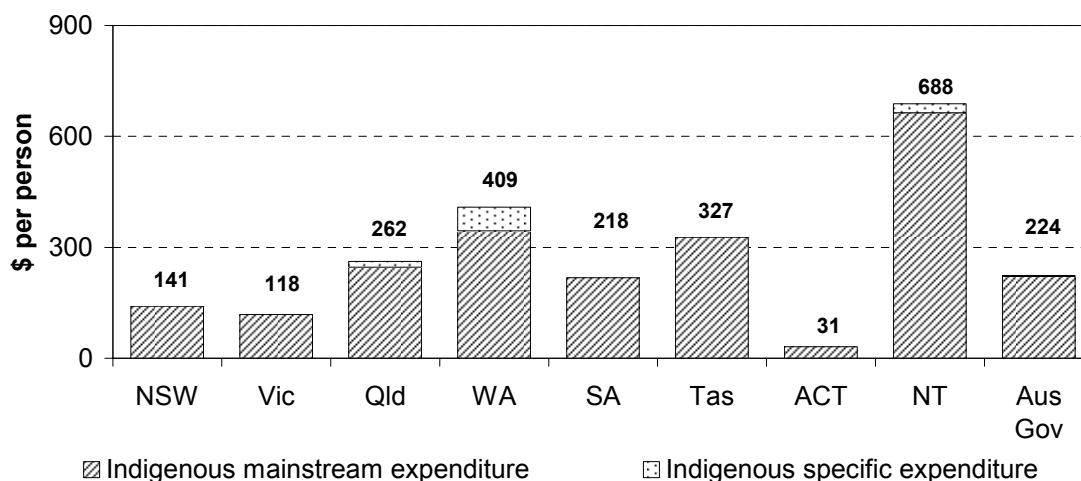
Care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates because variations in expenditure can reflect a combination of factors — including the service delivery context and unresolved data and methodological issues — that could affect the reliability and interpretation of the estimates.

### *Interpreting Indigenous expenditure*

The majority of services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, and there is no *prima facie* reason to expect significant variances between Indigenous and non-Indigenous service users. However, variations in expenditure across jurisdictions could reflect the combined effects of the organisation of the machinery of government and the average cost to government of providing services to Indigenous Australians, which can both be influenced by government policies and priorities (box 8.3).

Mainstream service expenditure relating to Indigenous Australians, based on their representation as service users, accounted for approximately 96 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix J, table J.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions.

**Box 8.3 Estimated Indigenous expenditure per head of population on industry regulation and support, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous mainstream expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Agriculture, forestry et al <sup>c</sup>	117	93	182	193	148	240	1	289	125
Mining et al <sup>d</sup>	17	4	46	104	29	15	15	110	88
Tourism et al <sup>e</sup>	6	21	18	48	41	72	14	266	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>221</b>
<i>Indigenous specific expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Agriculture, forestry et al <sup>c</sup>	–	–	11	24	–	–	–	24	–
Mining et al <sup>d</sup>	–	–	5	29	–	–	–	–	1
Tourism et al <sup>e</sup>	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Total Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Agriculture, forestry et al <sup>c</sup>	117	93	193	217	148	240	1	313	125
Mining et al <sup>d</sup>	17	4	51	133	29	15	15	110	89
Tourism et al <sup>e</sup>	6	21	18	59	41	72	14	266	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>224</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. <sup>d</sup> Includes mining, manufacturing and construction. <sup>e</sup> Includes tourism and area promotion, and storage, saleyards and markets. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix J, table J.3.

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*The average cost to government* of providing services to Indigenous Australians is influenced by the cost of providing the services, and the level of support that governments provide (that is, governments' contribution to the overall cost of the service).<sup>2</sup>

The cost of providing services can be different for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians because of any additional Indigenous specific services:

- *complementary Indigenous specific services* — services that are provided in addition to mainstream services represent an additional cost to government. However, total Indigenous specific expenditure on industry support amounted to only a small component of total government expenditure (less than 1 per cent).

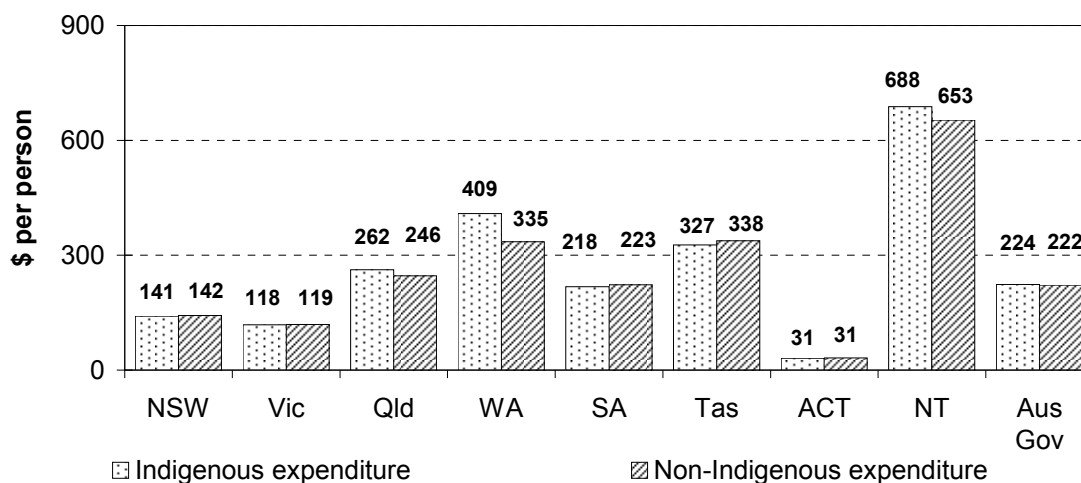
Identifiable Indigenous specific expenditure accounted for approximately 3.9 per cent of total Indigenous expenditure (appendix J, table J.3), which varies across services and jurisdictions. This mainly relates to Indigenous support and development programs, particularly in the agriculture and fishing industries. For example, WA Indigenous land holder services assist self sustainability in land management and economic development in Indigenous agricultural pursuits. Support is also provided to traditional owners and peak Indigenous bodies to assist and develop tourism, and with managing mining and exploration activities on their country.

### *Comparing expenditure per head of population*

Government expenditure per head of population on industry regulation and support services was estimated to be \$479 per Indigenous person and \$380 per non-Indigenous person. That is, an estimated \$1.26 was spent per Indigenous person for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person in the population (appendix J, table J.3). As it is assumed that these services examined in this section are provided on behalf of the whole population, variations in expenditure per head of population for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians reflect differences in the cost of providing services (box 8.4).

Note that expenditure per head of population is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1).

**Box 8.4 Estimated expenditure per head of population on industry regulation and support, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



**Source data**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
<i>Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Agriculture, forestry et al <sup>c</sup>	117	93	193	217	148	240	1	313	125
Mining et al <sup>d</sup>	17	4	51	133	29	15	15	110	89
Tourism et al <sup>e</sup>	6	21	18	59	41	72	14	266	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>224</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (\$ per person)</i>									
Agriculture, forestry et al <sup>c</sup>	119	94	182	188	151	248	1	284	125
Mining et al <sup>d</sup>	17	4	46	101	30	16	16	108	88
Tourism et al <sup>e</sup>	7	21	18	46	42	75	15	262	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>222</b>
<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure per head of population (ratio)</i>									
Agriculture, forestry et al <sup>c</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Mining et al <sup>d</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tourism et al <sup>e</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per head of population expenditure is not the same as expenditure per user, and should not be interpreted as a proxy for unit cost (chapter 2, box 2.1). <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. <sup>d</sup> Includes mining, manufacturing and construction. <sup>e</sup> Includes tourism and area promotion, and storage, saleyards and markets. – Zero or rounded to zero.

Source: Appendix J, table J.3.

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### *Unresolved data and methodological issues*

*Unresolved data and methodological issues* for industry support and regulation relate to:

- *expenditure data* — jurisdictions may not have accurately recorded all relevant expenditure against these service categories. For example, some industry assistance programs that target a broad range of industries may have been allocated to the industry that they are predominantly (but not exclusively) associated. This results in the expenditure being overstated for some industries, but understated for others.

Further work will be undertaken by the Steering Committee to improve reporting in future reports. Priority areas for further development are identified in section 8.3.

## **8.3 Priority areas for further development**

Specific areas for improvement related to expenditure on other government expenditure include:

- *improved expenditure data measurement and allocation* — appropriately measured and allocated expenditure is the foundation of the estimation method. A major area for improvement is:
  - *general purpose grants to local governments* — currently, there is not consistent treatment of general purpose grants to local governments. Improvements will require cooperation from jurisdictions' finance departments, with support from the ABS.
- *public debt transaction expenditure* — the current proration method for public debt transaction expenditure, which is based on the Indigenous share of the population, is an interim approach. Further work will be undertaken to identify a more robust linkage between Indigenous Australians and public debt transaction expenditure.

## **8.4 References**

DIISR (Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research) 2010, *Programs and Services for Industry*, <http://www.innovation.gov.au/Section/Industry/Pages/SpecificindustriesandsectorsforIndustry.aspx> (accessed 20 June 2010).

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

— 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

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# APPENDIXES





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# A Overview of proration method

The Indigenous Expenditure Report approach to identifying government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians is based on the approach used in similar exercises.<sup>1</sup> The concepts, methods and data sources for the approach are documented in detail in two companion manuals to this report:

- *Expenditure Data Manual* — provides a consistent set of agreed counting rules (definitions, methods, and so on) for jurisdictions to follow when providing expenditure data (IERSC 2009)
- *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual* — documents the agreed measures used to apportion expenditure between services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians (IERSC 2010).

These manuals are revised for each report, reflecting the Steering Committee's commitment to continual development. The manuals for all Indigenous Expenditure Reports are available from the Indigenous Expenditure Report website ([www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals](http://www.pc.gov.au/ier/publications/manuals)).

Identifying government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians is complex, and involves a process of estimation rather than aggregation, and involves two stages (figure A.1):

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

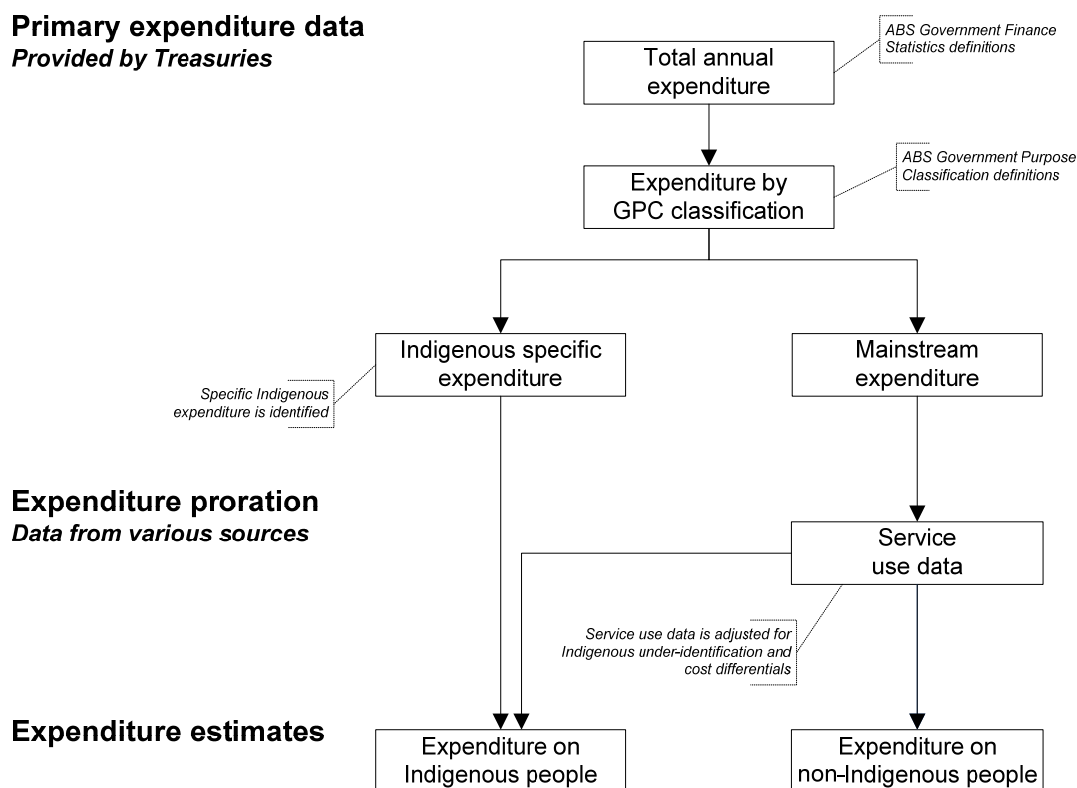
## A.1 Identifying expenditure by service area

Expenditure data for the Indigenous Expenditure Report are provided by the Australian, State and Territory governments following the guidelines outlined in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual (IERSC 2009).

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<sup>1</sup> Including for example, the AIHW estimates of expenditures on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the Northern Territory Indigenous Expenditure Reviews.

Figure A.1 Data collection and proration process



This manual provides guidelines for:

- *the definitions and scope of expenditure (IERSC 2009, chapter 2)* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report defines expenditure as outlays by the general government sector on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians
- *the allocation of expenditure to each ABS Government Purpose Classification (GPC) service area (IERSC 2009, chapter 4)* — the Indigenous Expenditure Report uses the ABS GPC to categorise expenditure by service area. In some cases, the GPC does not provide sufficient disaggregation to map to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement and Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report building blocks, and additional sub-categories have been included<sup>2</sup>
- *what outlays should be separately identified as Indigenous specific expenditure (IERSC 2009, chapter 3)* — services to Indigenous Australians are provided through a combination of Indigenous specific and mainstream services. Expenditure on Indigenous specific services (for example, the Australian

<sup>2</sup> For example, the National Indigenous Reform Agreement 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).

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Government Indigenous Employment Program) can generally be assumed to be exclusively for Indigenous Australians.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

## A.2 Prorating mainstream expenditure

The Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure is rarely explicitly recorded, and so must be estimated. The Indigenous Expenditure Report estimates the share of expenditure on mainstream services that is attributed to Indigenous Australians based on the impact that Indigenous Australians have on total expenditure (**not the benefit that service users receive**). This requires an understanding of three important aspects of service delivery and consumption:

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

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

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- service use through community membership (some services, such as the operation of parliament, are provided to all members of society).
  - *link between cost and service use* — the extent to which service use drives costs. The previous two points highlight the fact that not all costs can be directly associated with individuals. As a consequence, it is important to understand the strength of the link between cost and service use.

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

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

Where possible, the service use measures are adjusted for:

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

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

The concepts and issues associated with the selection and application of service use measures, data for under-identification, and cost differential factors, are discussed in chapters 3 to 5 of the 2010 Service Use Measure Definitions Manual (IERSC 2010).

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### A.3 Total Indigenous share of expenditure

Total government expenditure on services related to Indigenous Australians is the sum of Indigenous specific expenditure and the Indigenous share of mainstream expenditure:

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{Total Indigenous} \\ \textit{share of} \\ \textit{expenditure} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \textit{Indigenous share of} \\ \textit{mainstream} \\ \textit{expenditure} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \textit{Indigenous specific} \\ \textit{expenditure} \end{array} \quad [4]$$

### A.4 References

- IERSC (Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee) 2009, *Expenditure Data Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.



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## B Consultation

During the development of this Report, agencies in each jurisdiction were invited to participate in the consultation process and to provide feedback during a series of visits held nationally during 2009. In addition to the organisations represented by Steering Committee members, these agencies are listed below.

### B.1 Consultation participants

#### *Australian Government — 23–24 September 2009*

- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- Centrelink
- Commonwealth Grants Commission
- Department of Attorney-General's
- Department of Broadband, Communications and Digital Economy
- Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations
- Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
- Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
- Department of Finance and Deregulation
- Department of Health and Ageing
- Medicare Australia
- Treasury

#### *New South Wales — 6 October 2009*

- Aboriginal Child, Family and Community Care State Secretariat
- Aboriginal Education Consultative Group
- Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council

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- Aboriginal Housing Office
  - Department of Education and Training
  - Department of Human Services — Aboriginal Affairs NSW
  - Department of Human Services — Community Services
  - Department of Human Services — Housing NSW
  - Department of Premier and Cabinet
  - NSW Police Force
  - NSW Treasury

*South Australia — 12 October 2009*

- Attorney General's Department
- Courts Administration Authority
- Department of Correctional Services
- Department of Education and Children's Services
- Department of Families and Communities
- Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology
- Department of Health
- Department of Premier and Cabinet (Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation)
- Department of Premier and Cabinet (Cabinet office)
- Department of Premier and Cabinet (Intergovernmental Relations)
- Department of Premier and Cabinet (Social Inclusion Unit)
- Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA
- Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure
- Department of Treasury and Finance
- Department of Water, Land, Biodiversity and Conservation
- SA Police

*Australian Capital Territory — 14 October 2009*

- ACT Treasury
- Canberra Institute of Technology



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- Chief Minister's Office
  - Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services
  - Department of Education and Training
  - Department of Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water
  - Department of Health
  - Department of Justice and Community Safety
  - Territory and Municipal Services

*Northern Territory — 28–29 September 2009*

- Department of Education and Training
- Department of Health and Families
- Department of Justice
- Department of Local Government and Housing
- Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Services
- Treasury

*Victoria — 30 September 2009*

- Department of Education
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Industry, Innovation and Regional Development
- Department of Justice
- Department of Planning and Community Development (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria)
- Department of Premier and Cabinet
- Department of Primary Industries
- Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Department of Treasury and Finance
- Ministerial Taskforce on Indigenous Affairs

*Western Australia — 9 October 2009*

- Aboriginal Health Council of WA

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- Department of Child Protection
  - Department of Education and Training
  - Department of Health
  - Department of Housing
  - Department of Indigenous Affairs
  - Department of Premier and Cabinet
  - Department of the Attorney General
  - Department of Treasury and Finance
  - Disability Services Commission
  - Telethon Institute for Child Health Research
  - WA Police

*Queensland — 5 October 2009*

- Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Department of Communities
- Department of Community Safety
- Department of Police
- Department of Justice and Attorney-General
- Electoral Commission of Queensland
- Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
- Department of Infrastructure and Planning
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Education and Training
- Department of Health
- Department of Environment and Resource Management
- Treasury Department
- Arts Queensland
- Legal Aid Queensland
- Anti-Discrimination Commission Queensland

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- Crime and Misconduct Commission
  - Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council
  - Australian Bureau of Statistics (Queensland office)

*Tasmania — 1 October 2009*

- Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts
- Department of Education
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
- Department of Justice
- Department of Premier and Cabinet
- Department of Treasury
- Tasmanian Police

## **B.2 Interested parties list**

The Indigenous Expenditure Report consultation strategy invited registrations of interest since late 2009, which has enabled interested parties to receive updates and bulletins on the development of this Report prior to its release. As of 8 June 2010 there were 146 people registered on the Indigenous Expenditure Report's 'interested parties list'.



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## C Local government

The terms of reference require that the Indigenous Expenditure Report include expenditure by the Australian, State and Territory governments and, if possible, local governments (p. XII). In this first report, the Steering Committee has focused on estimating expenditure by the Australian, State and Territory governments. While transfers from Australian, State and Territory governments to local governments are included, the expenditure of local governments are currently outside the scope of the report. However, it is anticipated that local government expenditure will be brought within scope in future reports.

Some information is available on the direct expenditure of local governments from the ABS Government Finance Statistics collection (ABS 2005). This appendix uses information from that collection to provide an overview of services where local government expenditure might be significant.

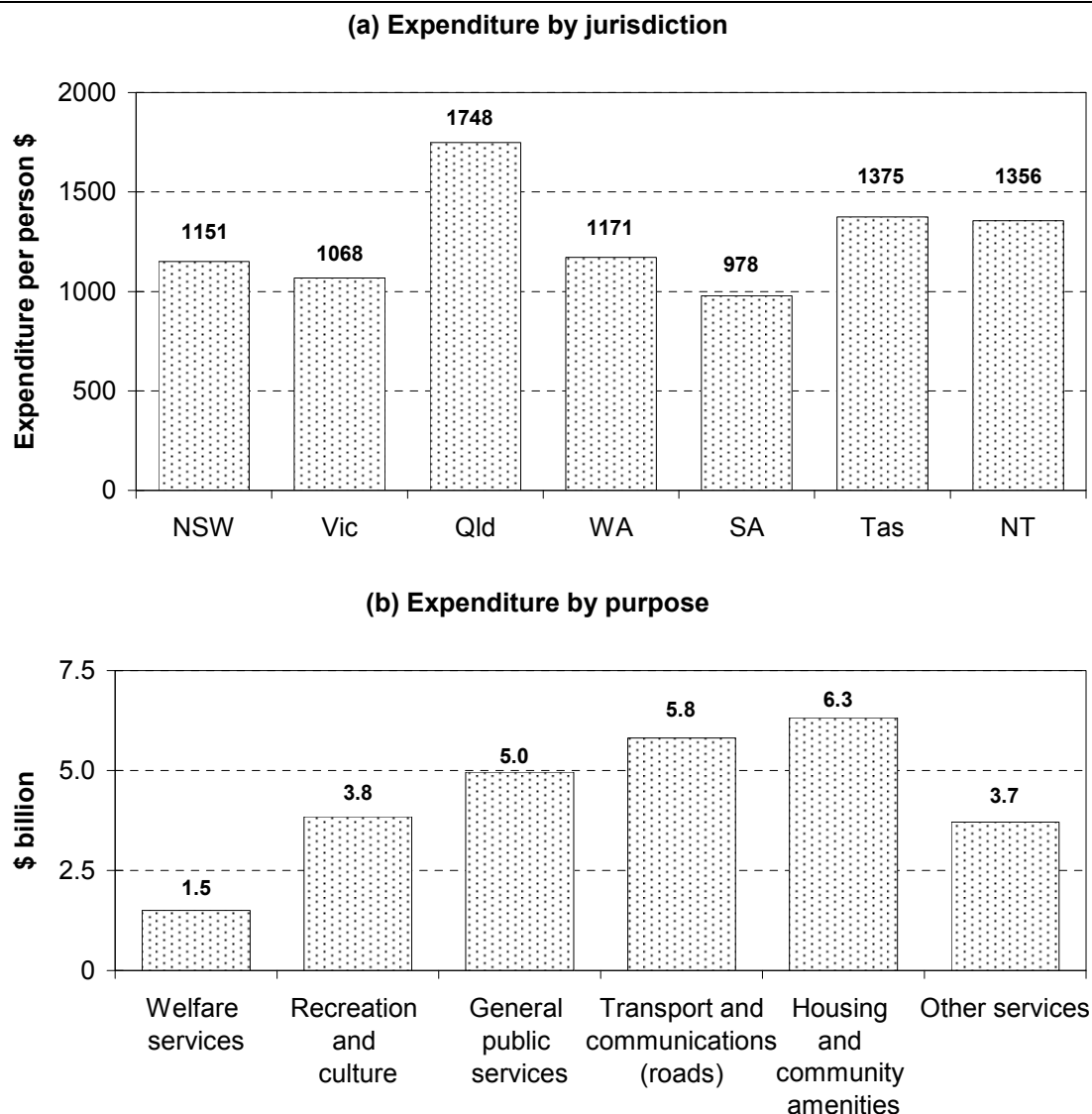
### C.1 Local government sector in Australia

Local governments are constituted under a Local Government Act (or the equivalent) in all States and Territories except the ACT, as the ACT Government provides local government services directly (PC 2008).

Total local government expenditure was \$26.1 billion in 2008-09 (ABS 2010, figure C.1(a)). This relates to a range of services that local governments provide to their communities that are important elements of the Council of Australian Governments' Closing the Gap initiatives to address Indigenous disadvantage (COAG 2009) (figure C.1(b)). These include:

- *housing and community amenities* (\$6.3 billion) — services such as planning and community development (including the regulation of building standards), and maintenance and provision of water, sewerage and drainage systems
- *transport and communications* (\$5.8 billion) — services such as the construction and maintenance of local roads, streets and bridges
- *general public services* (\$5 billion) — includes services such as the operation of local government

Figure C.1 Local government expenditure, 2008-09



Source: ABS (2010) *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2008-09*, Cat. no. 5512.0

- *recreation and culture* (\$3.8 billion) — includes services such as the provision of recreation grounds, parks, swimming pools, libraries, and museums
- *welfare services* (\$1.5 billion) — services such as aged care and child care services, youth centres, community housing refuges and facilities, and counselling services. Includes Home and Community Care programs, which generally have high Indigenous use (chapter 7), and are often partially funded by State and Territory governments
- *other services* (\$3.7 billion) — includes a range of services such as local health services, public order services (such as registration and licensing services), early childhood education, and local support to industry.

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Expenditure on ‘housing and community amenities’ and ‘transport and communications’ predominantly relate to the home environment building block (chapter 6).

Expenditure on ‘recreation and culture’ and ‘welfare services’ predominantly relate to the safe and supportive communities building block (chapter 7).

## **C.2 References**

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

— 2010, *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2008-09*, Cat. no. 5512.0, Canberra.

COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2009, *Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) on Federal Financial Relations: Schedule F — National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap)*, [http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov\\_agreements/federal\\_financial\\_relations/docs/IGA\\_FFR\\_ScheduleF\\_National\\_Indigenous\\_Reform\\_Agreement.rtf](http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov_agreements/federal_financial_relations/docs/IGA_FFR_ScheduleF_National_Indigenous_Reform_Agreement.rtf) (accessed 16 February 2010).

PC (Productivity Commission) 2008, *Assessing Local Government Revenue Raising Capacity*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.





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## D General statistics

This appendix contains general statistics to assist the interpretation of the estimates of government expenditure related to Indigenous Australians presented in this report. This appendix contains the following tables:

- Table D.1 Indigenous and non-Indigenous population, December 2008
- Table D.2 Indigenous and non-Indigenous population, by location, June 2006
- Table D.3 Indigenous and non-Indigenous population, by age, June 2006
- Table D.4 Indigenous language and culture profile for people aged 15 years and over, 2008
- Table D.5 Highest level of educational attainment of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, 2008
- Table D.6 Labour force status of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, 2008
- Table D.7 Indigenous weekly individual income, 2006

**Table D.1 Indigenous and non-Indigenous population, December 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus<sup>c</sup></i>	
<i>Total population</i>										
Indigenous	no.	160 368	35 497	154 523	74 211	29 487	19 438	4 546	66 890	545 202
Non-Indigenous	no.	6 915 339	5 346 332	4 211 875	2 137 397	1 583 138	481 498	343 961	155 895	21 177 619
All Australians	no.	<b>7 075 707</b>	<b>5 381 828</b>	<b>4 366 397</b>	<b>2 211 608</b>	<b>1 612 625</b>	<b>500 935</b>	<b>348 506</b>	<b>222 784</b>	<b>21 722 820</b>
<i>Share of total population</i>										
Indigenous	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.0	2.5
Non-Indigenous	%	97.7	99.3	96.5	96.6	98.2	96.1	98.7	70.0	97.5

<sup>a</sup> Indigenous population estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population projections are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population projections for these years, the non-Indigenous population is derived by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. <sup>b</sup> Indigenous population as at December 2008 is calculated as an average of the June 2008 and June 2009 projections. <sup>c</sup> Includes other territories.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep 2009* (ABS cat. no. 3101.0) and *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0).

**Table D.2 Indigenous and non-Indigenous population, by location, June 2006**

<i>Unit</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust <sup>a</sup>
<i>Indigenous population</i>									
Major Cities	no. 66 068	16 629	40 685	24 429	13 714	..	4 282	..	165 804
Inner Regional	no. 50 705	11 694	29 831	5 711	2 568	9 918	..	..	110 643
Outer Regional <sup>b</sup>	no. 28 046	5 194	42 160	10 601	6 534	8 497	..	12 951	113 280
Remote <sup>b</sup>	no. 6 616	np	12 410	12 159	1 200	np	..	14 985	47 852
Very remote <sup>b</sup>	no. 1 250	np	19 799	18 066	4 039	np	..	36 069	79 464
<b>Total</b>	<b>no. 152 685</b>	<b>33 517</b>	<b>144 885</b>	<b>70 966</b>	<b>28 055</b>	<b>18 415</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>64 005</b>	<b>517 043</b>
<i>Non-Indigenous population</i>									
Major Cities	no. 4 880 279	3 817 614	2 397 669	1 446 074	1 125 484	..	329 837	..	13 996 450
Inner Regional	no. 1 335 860	1 025 458	867 217	252 859	186 193	306 887	..	..	3 975 154
Outer Regional <sup>b</sup>	no. 417 053	249 951	578 960	180 956	174 263	164 649	..	102 434	1 854 026
Remote <sup>b</sup>	no. 26 913	np	72 236	80 589	44 039	np	..	31 562	267 199
Very remote <sup>b</sup>	no. 3 297	np	29 941	27 937	9 854	np	..	12 626	88 008
<b>Total</b>	<b>no. 6 663 402</b>	<b>5 093 023</b>	<b>3 946 023</b>	<b>1 988 415</b>	<b>1 539 833</b>	<b>471 536</b>	<b>329 837</b>	<b>146 622</b>	<b>20 180 837</b>
<i>Total population</i>									
Major Cities	no. 4 946 347	3 834 243	2 438 354	1 470 503	1 139 198	..	334 119	..	14 162 254
Inner Regional	no. 1 386 565	1 037 152	897 048	258 570	188 761	316 805	..	..	4 085 797
Outer Regional <sup>b</sup>	no. 445 099	255 145	621 120	191 557	180 797	173 146	..	115 385	1 967 306
Remote <sup>b</sup>	no. 33 529	np	84 646	92 748	45 239	np	..	46 547	315 051
Very remote <sup>b</sup>	no. 4 547	np	49 740	46 003	13 893	np	..	48 695	167 472
<b>Total</b>	<b>no. 6 816 087</b>	<b>5 126 540</b>	<b>4 090 908</b>	<b>2 059 381</b>	<b>1 567 888</b>	<b>489 951</b>	<b>334 119</b>	<b>210 627</b>	<b>20 697 880</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes other territories. <sup>b</sup>For confidentiality purposes, Outer Regional Australia, Remote Australia, and Very Remote Australia have been combined for Victoria and Tasmania. np Not published but included in totals. .. Not applicable

Source: *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0).

**Table D.3 Indigenous and non-Indigenous population, by age, June 2006**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust <sup>a</sup>
<i>Indigenous population</i>									
0-4 years	no.	19 105	4 080	18 980	8 461	2 166	508	7 774	64 426
5-9 years	no.	19 367	4 226	18 795	8 980	2 208	524	7 519	65 136
10-14 years	no.	19 885	4 150	18 621	8 539	2 387	523	7 139	64 687
15-19 years	no.	16 398	3 537	15 146	7 467	2 210	461	6 581	54 943
20-24 years	no.	12 623	2 927	12 301	6 240	1 623	437	6 077	44 779
25-65 years	no.	60 244	13 347	57 028	29 132	7 240	1 768	27 056	207 157
65+ years	no.	5 063	1 250	4 014	2 147	581	61	1 859	15 915
<i>Non-Indigenous population</i>									
0-4 years	no.	417 076	312 491	249 445	121 846	27 997	20 200	9 915	1 245 656
5-9 years	no.	422 006	317 203	257 243	127 010	29 825	19 997	9 543	1 275 073
10-14 years	no.	435 760	332 201	271 598	134 820	31 882	20 971	9 636	1 335 467
15-19 years	no.	441 275	344 641	268 376	139 453	31 734	24 064	8 951	1 360 262
20-24 years	no.	459 525	365 706	282 777	143 244	29 497	29 288	10 985	1 427 079
25-65 years	no.	3 572 211	2 736 488	2 126 202	1 081 806	249 744	183 519	89 712	10 860 556
65+ years	no.	915 549	684 293	490 382	240 236	70 857	31 798	7 880	2 676 744
<i>Indigenous share of population</i>									
0-4 years	%	4.4	1.3	7.1	6.5	7.2	2.5	43.9	4.9
5-9 years	%	4.4	1.3	6.8	6.6	6.9	2.6	44.1	4.9
10-14 years	%	4.4	1.2	6.4	6.0	7.0	2.4	42.6	4.6
15-19 years	%	3.6	1.0	5.3	5.1	6.5	1.9	42.4	3.9
20-24 years	%	2.7	0.8	4.2	4.2	5.2	1.5	35.6	3.0
25-65 years	%	1.7	0.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.0	23.2	1.9
65+ years	%	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	19.1	0.6

<sup>a</sup> Includes other territories.

Source: Experimental estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006 (ABS cat. no. 3238.0).

**Table D.4 Indigenous language and culture profile for people aged 15 years and over, 2008**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Main language spoken at home<sup>a</sup></i>										
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	%	np	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	10.4	10.1	9.2	–	np	52.7	11.5
English/Other	%	np	99.5	89.6	89.9	90.8	100.0	np	47.3	88.5
<i>Whether speaks an Indigenous language</i>										
Speaks an Indigenous language	%	3.2	6.1	19.1	22.6	25.9	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	11.6	62.6	19.1
Speaks only some Indigenous words	%	15.6	20.8	22.1	32.9	40.1	11.0	21.5	15.1	21.2
Does not speak an Indigenous language	%	81.2	73.1	58.8	44.5	34.0	87.4	66.9	22.3	59.6
<i>Whether identifies with clan, tribal and language group</i>										
Identifies with clan, tribal or language group	%	51.7	59.0	64.2	62.3	72.7	37.0	70.6	85.4	62.1
Does not identify with clan, tribal or language group	%	48.3	41.0	35.8	37.7	27.3	63.0	29.4	14.6	37.9
<i>Whether presently lives in homelands or traditional country</i>										
Lives on homelands	%	29.6	17.0	16.7	29.5	17.9	17.1	8.2 <sup>c</sup>	40.5	25.3
Does not live on homelands	%	34.9	51.0	56.3	45.1	62.2	29.2	68.4	47.5	46.4
Does not recognise homelands	%	35.5	32.0	27.0	25.4	19.9	53.7	23.4	12.0	28.3
<i>Whether involved in culture events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months</i>										
Involved in events, ceremonies or organisations	%	55.1	53.4	65.2	70.0	65.0	31.5	72.4	81.3	62.9
Not involved in events ceremonies or organisations	%	44.9	46.6	34.8	30.0	35.0	68.5	27.6	18.7	37.1

<sup>a</sup> Language is classified by the Australian Standard Classification of Languages. <sup>b</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use. <sup>c</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. **np** Not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (ABS Cat. no. 4714.0).

**Table D.5 Highest level of educational attainment of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, 2008**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Highest year of school completed<sup>a</sup></i>										
Year 12 or equivalent	%	15.8	25.2	27.5	18.2	18.8	18.1	38.9	15.5	20.4
Year 10 or 11	%	40.8	42.4	43.6	53.3	51.9	48.1	42.6	40.1	44.2
Year 9 or below <sup>b</sup>	%	43.4	32.3	28.9	28.5	29.3	33.8	18.5	44.4	35.4
<i>Whether has a non-school qualification<sup>c</sup></i>										
Has a non-school qualification	%	31.7	46.0	30.8	35.6	36.5	36.0	52.4	21.5	32.3
No non-school qualification	%	68.3	54.0	69.2	64.4	63.5	64.0	47.6	78.5	67.7
<i>Whether currently participating in formal education</i>										
Currently studying	%	20.0	25.0	18.9	18.2	19.5	20.9	26.6	13.5	19.0
Non-school institution <sup>d</sup>	%	10.8	15.7	10.4	10.5	10.9	9.8	19.0	7.6	10.6
Secondary school	%	9.2	9.3	8.4	7.7	8.6	11.0	7.6 <sup>e</sup>	5.9	8.4
Not currently studying	%	80.0	75.0	81.1	81.8	80.5	79.1	73.4	86.5	81.0

<sup>a</sup> Includes people currently studying at secondary or non-school institutions. <sup>b</sup> Includes people who never attended school. <sup>c</sup> Non-school qualification refers to educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. <sup>d</sup> Includes study at university, TAFE, technical or business college, industry skills centre or other formal institution. <sup>e</sup> Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (ABS Cat. no. 4714.0).

**Table D.6 Labour force status of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, 2008**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Indigenous labour force status</i>										
Total employed	%	45.5	52.4	57.2	54.2	49.6	57.5	70.1	49.0	51.7
Total unemployed	%	11.8	10.4	8.6	10.9	11.4	6.8	7.5	9.8	10.2
Total labour force	%	57.4	62.9	65.8	65.1	60.9	64.3	77.6	58.8	61.9
Not in the labour force	%	42.6	37.1	34.2	34.9	39.1	35.7	22.4	41.2	38.1

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (ABS Cat. no. 4714.0).

**Table D.7 Weekly individual income of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, 2006**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust <sup>a</sup>
<i>Proportion of Indigenous people by weekly individual income</i>									
Nil income	8.1	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.2
\$1-\$149	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.5	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
\$150-\$249	22.2	17.9	21.5	26.7	25.6	21.7	14.0	41.2	24.8
\$250-\$399	15.6	15.3	15.6	14.0	15.7	17.2	11.7	13.8	15.2
\$400-\$599	13.7	14.5	15.4	11.0	12.1	16.3	9.7	6.4	12.9
\$600-\$799	7.8	9.1	8.8	6.4	7.1	9.2	9.0	3.7	7.5
\$800-\$999	4.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	4.3	5.8	11.2	2.5	4.5
\$1000-\$1299	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	10.6	2.0	3.6
\$1300-\$1599	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	6.1	0.8	1.6
\$1600-\$1999	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	4.1	0.4	0.8
\$2000 or more	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.9
Not stated	11.6	11.5	10.7	15.2	12.3	6.3	5.2	12.0	11.6
<b>Total people '000</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>283.9</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes other territories.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS unpublished Cat. no. 2068.0).





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## E Early child development, Education and training — Statistical tables

This appendix provides detailed data to support the discussion presented in chapter 3 ‘Early child development, Education and training’ of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

These data are estimates based on the method outlined in appendix A and documented in detail in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual<sup>1</sup> and 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.<sup>2</sup> Information on how these data should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

This appendix contains the following tables:

Table E.1	Early child development, education and training, 2008-09
Table E.2	Early childhood education and care, 2008-09
Table E.3	Primary and secondary education, 2008-09
Table E.4	Tertiary education, 2008-09
Table E.5	Other education expenditure, 2008-09

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

<sup>2</sup> Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table E.1

Table E.1 Early child development, and education and training, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Total	Ratio	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	\$'000	Share	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Early child development (table E.2)	90 858	116 563	2 447	209 868	3 881 159	4 091 027	5.1	385	183	188	2.10			
School education (table E.3)	358 551	1 605 956	97 544	2 062 050	29 729 873	31 791 923	6.5	3 782	1 404	1 464	2.69			
Tertiary education (table E.4)	71 650	466 792	12 823	551 265	14 267 983	14 819 248	3.7	1 011	674	682	1.50			
Other education (table E.5)	198 007	224 462	7 846	430 316	4 845 886	5 276 201	8.2	789	229	243	3.45			
<b>Total</b>	<b>719 065</b>	<b>2 413 773</b>	<b>120 660</b>	<b>3 253 498</b>	<b>52 724 901</b>	<b>55 978 400</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5 968</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>2.40</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Early child development (table E.2)	49 894	42 552	2 447	94 892	771 707	866 599	10.9	174	36	40	4.78			
School education (table E.3)	279 059	1 593 654	97 566	1 970 279	29 220 188	31 190 466	6.3	3 614	1 380	1 436	2.62			
Tertiary education (table E.4)	33 417	312 733	12 828	358 978	5 619 077	5 978 055	6.0	658	265	275	2.48			
Other education (table E.5)	5 166	202 090	7 847	215 103	3 491 617	3 706 720	5.8	395	165	171	2.39			
<b>Total</b>	<b>367 535</b>	<b>2 151 028</b>	<b>120 688</b>	<b>2 639 252</b>	<b>39 102 589</b>	<b>41 741 841</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4 841</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>2.62</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Early child development (table E.2)	7 563	11 947	-	19 510	262 231	281 742	6.9	122	38	40	3.21			
School education (table E.3)	68 457	387 286	-	455 743	7 392 673	7 848 416	5.8	2 842	1 069	1 109	2.66			
Tertiary education (table E.4)	-	89 029	-	89 029	1 728 422	1 817 451	4.9	555	250	257	2.22			
Other education (table E.5)	-	86 987	-	86 987	1 698 193	1 785 180	4.9	542	246	252	2.21			
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 020</b>	<b>575 250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>651 271</b>	<b>11 081 518</b>	<b>11 732 789</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4 061</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>2.53</b>			

Table E.1

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Total	Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
												\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Early child development (table E.2)	3 130	1 747	-	4 877	187 786	192 663	2.5	137	35	36	3.91				
School education (table E.3)	11 072	87 871	-	98 943	7 712 104	7 811 047	1.3	2 787	1 443	1 451	1.93				
Tertiary education (table E.4)	2 585	22 811	-	25 396	1 693 588	1 718 984	1.5	715	317	319	2.26				
Other education (table E.5)	120	16 991	-	17 111	725 730	742 841	2.3	482	136	138	3.55				
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 907</b>	<b>129 419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146 326</b>	<b>10 319 208</b>	<b>10 465 535</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>1 945</b>	<b>2.14</b>				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>															
Early child development (table E.2)	21 691	3 893	370	25 953	83 374	109 327	23.7	168	20	25	8.48				
School education (table E.3)	39 481	427 707	39 297	506 485	6 056 913	6 563 397	7.7	3 278	1 438	1 503	2.28				
Tertiary education (table E.4)	8 708	59 397	4 507	72 613	919 094	991 707	7.3	470	218	227	2.15				
Other education (table E.5)	-	63 461	5 777	69 239	719 467	788 706	8.8	448	171	181	2.62				
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 880</b>	<b>554 459</b>	<b>49 951</b>	<b>674 289</b>	<b>7 778 848</b>	<b>8 453 137</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 936</b>	<b>2.36</b>				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Early child development (table E.2)	11 799	4 867	440	17 107	55 496	72 603	23.6	231	26	33	8.88				
School education (table E.3)	49 013	287 302	26 280	362 595	3 725 694	4 088 289	8.9	4 886	1 743	1 849	2.80				
Tertiary education (table E.4)	476	42 789	3 486	46 752	525 634	572 386	8.2	630	246	259	2.56				
Other education (table E.5)	4 789	21 482	1 922	28 193	223 653	251 846	11.2	380	105	114	3.63				
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 077</b>	<b>356 440</b>	<b>32 129</b>	<b>454 647</b>	<b>4 530 477</b>	<b>4 985 124</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6 126</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>2 254</b>	<b>2.89</b>				

Table E.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Early child development (table E.2)	105	6 227	-	6 331	118 744	125 075	5.1	215	75	78	2.86			
School education (table E.3)	55 676	92 557	816	149 050	2 608 357	2 757 407	5.4	5 055	1 648	1 710	3.07			
Tertiary education (table E.4)	10 405	18 436	-	28 841	431 190	460 031	6.3	978	272	285	3.59			
Other education (table E.5)	257	1 238	-	1 495	39 069	40 564	3.7	51	25	25	2.06			
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 443</b>	<b>118 458</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>185 718</b>	<b>3 197 359</b>	<b>3 383 077</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6 298</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>2 098</b>	<b>3.12</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Early child development (table E.2)	133	1 728	160	2 022	24 978	27 000	7.5	104	52	54	2.01			
School education (table E.3)	3 448	56 459	5 196	65 103	785 897	851 000	7.7	3 349	1 632	1 699	2.05			
Tertiary education (table E.4)	-	5 971	-	5 971	156 053	162 024	3.7	307	324	323	0.95			
Other education (table E.5)	-	5 113	-	5 113	54 722	59 835	8.5	263	114	119	2.31			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 581</b>	<b>69 271</b>	<b>5 356</b>	<b>78 209</b>	<b>1 021 650</b>	<b>1 099 859</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>2 196</b>	<b>1.90</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Early child development (table E.2)	761	852	-	1 613	24 527	26 140	6.2	355	71	75	4.98			
School education (table E.3)	3 387	14 199	-	17 586	610 492	628 078	2.8	3 869	1 775	1 802	2.18			
Tertiary education (table E.4)	2 086	2 054	-	4 140	136 175	140 315	3.0	911	396	403	2.30			
Other education (table E.5)	-	1 138	-	1 138	18 202	19 340	5.9	250	53	55	4.73			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 234</b>	<b>18 243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24 477</b>	<b>789 396</b>	<b>813 873</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5 385</b>	<b>2 295</b>	<b>2 335</b>	<b>2.35</b>			

Table E.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>						
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Share	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per						Ratio	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Early child development (table E.2)	4 712	11 291	1 477	17 480	14 570	32 049	54.5	261	93	144	2.80	2 104	2 885	2.24			
School education (table E.3)	48 524	240 272	25 977	314 774	328 058	642 832	49.0	4 706	2 104	2 885	2.24	1 289	1 86	517	6.95		
Tertiary education (table E.4)	9 156	72 245	4 835	86 236	28 921	115 157	74.9	1 289	186	517	6.95	87	81	83	1.08		
Other education (table E.5)	–	5 679	148	5 827	12 581	18 408	31.7	87	81	83	1.08	6 344	2 464	3 629	2.57		
<b>Total</b>	<b>62 392</b>	<b>329 488</b>	<b>32 437</b>	<b>424 316</b>	<b>384 130</b>	<b>808 447</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>6 344</b>	<b>2 464</b>	<b>3 629</b>	<b>2.57</b>						
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Early child development (table E.2)	41 000	75 496	–	116 496	3 171 616	3 288 112	3.5	214	150	151	1.43	1 364	538	559	2.53		
School education (table E.3)	345 917	397 602	–	743 519	11 393 585	12 137 105	6.1	1 364	538	559	2.53	468	472	472	0.99		
Tertiary education (table E.4)	38 253	216 650	–	254 903	9 998 427	10 253 330	2.5	468	472	472	0.99	395	64	72	6.17		
Other education (table E.5)	192 841	22 387	–	215 228	1 354 565	1 569 794	13.7	395	64	72	6.17	2 440	1 224	1 254	1.99		
<b>Total</b>	<b>618 011</b>	<b>712 136</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 330 146</b>	<b>25 918 194</b>	<b>27 248 341</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2 440</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>1.99</b>						

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table E.2

Table E.2 Early childhood education and care, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig. Share	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	48 692	77 894	86	126 672	3 276 276	3 402 948	3.7	232	155	157	1.50			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	42 166	38 670	2 360	83 195	604 884	688 079	12.1	153	29	32	5.34			
<b>Total</b>	<b>90 858</b>	<b>116 563</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>209 868</b>	<b>3 881 159</b>	<b>4 091 027</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2.10</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	7 700	3 875	86	11 662	166 716	178 378	6.5	21	8	8	2.72			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	42 193	38 677	2 361	83 231	604 991	688 221	12.1	153	29	32	5.34			
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 894</b>	<b>42 552</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>94 892</b>	<b>771 707</b>	<b>866 599</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4.78</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	7 563	1 970	–	9 534	76 418	85 952	11.1	59	11	12	5.38			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	–	9 977	–	9 977	185 813	195 790	5.1	62	27	28	2.32			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 563</b>	<b>11 947</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>19 510</b>	<b>262 231</b>	<b>281 742</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.21</b>			
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	202	–	202	21 630	21 831	0.9	6	4	4	1.40			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	3 130	1 545	–	4 675	166 156	170 832	2.7	132	31	32	4.24			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>1 747</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4 877</b>	<b>187 786</b>	<b>192 663</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.91</b>			
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	32	651	63	746	20 023	20 769	3.6	5	5	5	1.02			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	21 658	3 242	307	25 207	63 351	88 558	28.5	163	15	20	10.85			
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 691</b>	<b>3 893</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>25 953</b>	<b>83 374</b>	<b>109 327</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8.48</b>			

Table E.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Non-Indig.	Total Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig. Share	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Non-Indig.	Total				
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	242	–	265	9 612	9 877	2.7	4	4	4	0.80			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	11 799	4 626	417	16 841	45 885	62 726	26.8	227	21	28	10.57			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 799</b>	<b>4 867</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>17 107</b>	<b>55 496</b>	<b>72 603</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8.88</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	105	756	–	861	35 212	36 073	2.4	29	22	22	1.31			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	–	5 470	–	5 470	83 532	89 002	6.1	186	53	55	3.52			
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6 227</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6 331</b>	<b>118 744</b>	<b>125 075</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2.86</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	133	1 728	160	2 022	24 978	27 000	7.5	104	52	54	2.01			
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>24 978</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2.01</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	54	–	54	3 821	3 875	1.4	12	11	11	1.07			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	761	798	–	1 559	20 706	22 265	7.0	343	60	64	5.70			
<b>Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>24 527</b>	<b>26 140</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4.98</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	4 712	11 291	1 477	17 480	14 570	32 049	54.5	261	93	144	2.80			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 712</b>	<b>11 291</b>	<b>1 477</b>	<b>17 480</b>	<b>14 570</b>	<b>32 049</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.80</b>			

Table E.2

	Total expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure			Non-Indig.			Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio	
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total					Ind. Share
							\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>											
Child care services (GPC 0621.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	41 000	75 496	-	116 496	3 171 616	3 288 112	3.5	214	150	151	1.43
Preschool education (GPC 0431)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 000</b>	<b>75 496</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116 496</b>	<b>3 171 616</b>	<b>3 288 112</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1.43</b>

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ter>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) The expenditures included in this category is a sub-category of one of the ABS Government Purpose Classification categories. A detailed description of these types of expenditure included is provided in chapter 4 of the Expenditure Data Manual which can be downloaded from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ter>.

(f) The NT Government allocates expenditure on childcare to other GPC categories.

Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



Table E.3

Table E.3 Primary and secondary education, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio	
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per					Ratio
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>															
Primary education (GPC 0411)	170 409	919 191	58 230	1 147 831	14 794 780	15 942 611	7.2	2 105	699	734	3.01				
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	108 625	656 202	38 356	803 183	13 539 854	14 343 036	5.6	1 473	639	660	2.30				
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	79 516	30 563	958	111 037	1 395 239	1 506 276	7.4	204	66	69	3.09				
<b>Total</b>	<b>358 551</b>	<b>1 605 956</b>	<b>97 544</b>	<b>2 062 050</b>	<b>29 729 873</b>	<b>31 791 923</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3 782</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>2.69</b>				
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>															
Primary education (GPC 0411)	170 422	919 474	58 239	1 148 135	14 799 784	15 947 919	7.2	2 106	699	734	3.01				
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	108 637	656 489	38 368	803 494	13 545 337	14 348 831	5.6	1 474	640	661	2.30				
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	17 691	958	18 650	875 067	893 716	2.1	34	41	41	0.83				
<b>Total</b>	<b>279 059</b>	<b>1 593 654</b>	<b>97 566</b>	<b>1 970 279</b>	<b>29 220 188</b>	<b>31 190 466</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3 614</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>2.62</b>				
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>															
Primary education (GPC 0411)	33 433	197 064	–	230 497	3 537 033	3 767 530	6.1	1 437	511	532	2.81				
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	35 024	184 917	–	219 941	3 741 349	3 961 290	5.6	1 371	541	560	2.53				
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	5 305	–	5 305	114 291	119 596	4.4	33	17	17	2.00				
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 457</b>	<b>387 286</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>455 743</b>	<b>7 392 673</b>	<b>7 848 416</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2 842</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>2.66</b>				
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Primary education (GPC 0411)	6 694	47 183	–	53 876	3 775 576	3 829 453	1.4	1 518	706	712	2.15				
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	4 378	40 547	–	44 925	3 927 209	3 972 135	1.1	1 266	735	738	1.72				
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	141	–	141	9 319	9 460	1.5	4	2	2	2.28				
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 072</b>	<b>87 871</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>98 943</b>	<b>7 712 104</b>	<b>7 811 047</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>1.93</b>				

Table E.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																
Primary education (GPC 0411)	30 715	263 138	24 023	317 876	3 516 431	3 834 308	8.3	2 057	835	878	2.46					
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	8 766	164 569	15 273	188 608	2 540 481	2 729 090	6.9	1 221	603	625	2.02					
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..					
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 481</b>	<b>427 707</b>	<b>39 297</b>	<b>506 485</b>	<b>6 056 913</b>	<b>6 563 397</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3 278</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>2.28</b>					
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Primary education (GPC 0411)	30 985	174 078	15 829	220 892	1 998 982	2 219 874	10.0	2 977	935	1 004	3.18					
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	18 028	113 223	10 451	141 703	1 726 712	1 868 415	7.6	1 909	808	845	2.36					
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..					
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 013</b>	<b>287 302</b>	<b>26 280</b>	<b>362 595</b>	<b>3 725 694</b>	<b>4 088 289</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>4 886</b>	<b>1 743</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>2.80</b>					
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Primary education (GPC 0411)	36 699	49 151	–	85 850	1 055 954	1 141 804	7.5	2 911	667	708	4.36					
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	18 978	32 281	–	51 259	802 244	853 503	6.0	1 738	507	529	3.43					
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	11 126	816	11 942	750 158	762 100	1.6	405	474	473	0.85					
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 676</b>	<b>92 557</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>149 050</b>	<b>2 608 357</b>	<b>2 757 407</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5 055</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>3.07</b>					
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Primary education (GPC 0411)	1 931	31 550	2 904	36 386	424 614	461 000	7.9	1 872	882	920	2.12					
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	1 517	24 909	2 292	28 717	361 283	390 000	7.4	1 477	750	779	1.97					
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 448</b>	<b>56 459</b>	<b>5 196</b>	<b>65 103</b>	<b>785 897</b>	<b>851 000</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3 349</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 699</b>	<b>2.05</b>					
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																
Primary education (GPC 0411)	1 691	8 305	–	9 996	305 266	315 262	3.2	2 199	888	905	2.48					

Table E.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	1 696	5 894	-	7 590	305 226	312 816	2.4	1 670	887	898	1.88			
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 387</b>	<b>14 199</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17 586</b>	<b>610 492</b>	<b>628 078</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3 869</b>	<b>1 775</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>2.18</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Primary education (GPC 0411)	28 275	149 004	15 483	192 762	185 927	378 689	50.9	2 882	1 193	1 700	2.42			
Secondary education (GPC 0412)	20 249	90 148	10 352	120 750	140 832	261 582	46.2	1 805	903	1 174	2.00			
School ed. nec (GPC 0419)	-	1 120	142	1 262	1 299	2 561	49.3	19	8	11	2.27			
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 524</b>	<b>240 272</b>	<b>25 977</b>	<b>314 774</b>	<b>328 058</b>	<b>642 832</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>4 706</b>	<b>2 104</b>	<b>2 885</b>	<b>2.24</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Primary education (GPC 0411) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Secondary education (GPC 0412) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
School ed. nec (GPC 0419) <sup>(e)</sup>	345 917	397 602	-	743 519	11 393 585	12 137 105	6.1	1 364	538	559	2.53			
<b>Total</b>	<b>345 917</b>	<b>397 602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>743 519</b>	<b>11 393 585</b>	<b>12 137 105</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2.53</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) The Australian Government could not identify the proportion of school education expenditure that was directed to primary or secondary education.

Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table E.4

Table E.4 Tertiary education, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	36 517	89 526	43	126 086	6 940 900	7 066 986	1.8	231	328	325	0.71			
TAFE and VET														
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	21 863	290 481	11 280	323 625	5 452 296	5 775 921	5.6	594	257	266	2.31			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	12 496	66 295	4	78 794	1 827 468	1 906 262	4.1	145	86	88	1.67			
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 359</b>	<b>356 776</b>	<b>11 284</b>	<b>402 419</b>	<b>7 279 764</b>	<b>7 682 183</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2.15</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	774	20 490	1 496	22 760	47 320	70 079	32.5	42	2	3	18.68			
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 650</b>	<b>466 792</b>	<b>12 823</b>	<b>551 265</b>	<b>14 267 983</b>	<b>14 819 248</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1.50</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	70	703	43	816	53 084	53 900	1.5	1	3	2	0.60			
TAFE and VET														
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	21 864	269 711	11 286	302 861	5 003 790	5 306 652	5.7	556	236	244	2.35			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	10 709	21 829	4	32 541	514 883	547 424	5.9	60	24	25	2.45			
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 573</b>	<b>291 540</b>	<b>11 289</b>	<b>335 402</b>	<b>5 518 673</b>	<b>5 854 076</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2.36</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	774	20 490	1 496	22 760	47 320	70 079	32.5	42	2	3	18.68			
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 417</b>	<b>312 733</b>	<b>12 828</b>	<b>358 978</b>	<b>5 619 077</b>	<b>5 978 055</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2.48</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
TAFE and VET														
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	-	82 927	-	82 927	1 549 344	1 632 271	5.1	517	224	231	2.31			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	-	6 102	-	6 102	179 078	185 180	3.3	38	26	26	1.47			

Table E.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>89 029</b>	-	<b>89 029</b>	<b>1 728 422</b>	<b>1 817 451</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2.22</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>89 029</b>	-	<b>89 029</b>	<b>1 728 422</b>	<b>1 817 451</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2.22</b>			
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
TAFE and VET	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	2 585	22 811	-	25 396	1 693 588	1 718 984	1.5	715	317	319	2.26			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>22 811</b>	-	<b>25 396</b>	<b>1 693 588</b>	<b>1 718 984</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2.26</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>22 811</b>	-	<b>25 396</b>	<b>1 693 588</b>	<b>1 718 984</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2.26</b>			
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	-	78	8	86	4 851	4 937	1.7	1	1	1	0.48			
TAFE and VET	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	-	48 492	4 500	52 991	682 099	735 090	7.2	343	162	168	2.12			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	8 708	10 828	-	19 536	232 144	251 680	7.8	126	55	58	2.29			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 708</b>	<b>59 319</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>72 527</b>	<b>914 243</b>	<b>986 770</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>2.16</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 708</b>	<b>59 397</b>	<b>4 507</b>	<b>72 613</b>	<b>919 094</b>	<b>991 707</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2.15</b>			
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	70	360	35	466	23 182	23 648	2.0	6	11	11	0.58			

Table E.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure										Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Mainstream					Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%				
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000						\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>TAFE and VET</b>														
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	406	37 945	3 451	41 803	415 544	457 347	9.1	563	194	207	2.90			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	–	4 484	–	4 484	86 907	91 391	4.9	60	41	41	1.49			
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>42 429</b>	<b>3 451</b>	<b>46 286</b>	<b>502 452</b>	<b>548 738</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2.65</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>42 789</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>46 752</b>	<b>525 634</b>	<b>572 386</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>2.56</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	–	37	–	37	3 096	3 133	1.2	1	2	2	0.65			
<b>TAFE and VET</b>														
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	9 631	16 704	–	26 335	390 250	416 585	6.3	893	247	258	3.62			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 631</b>	<b>16 704</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26 335</b>	<b>390 250</b>	<b>416 585</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>3.62</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	774	1 694	–	2 468	37 845	40 313	6.1	84	24	25	3.50			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 405</b>	<b>18 436</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>28 841</b>	<b>431 190</b>	<b>460 031</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3.59</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
University education (GPC 0421)	–	17	–	17	1 007	1 024	1.7	1	2	2	0.43			
<b>TAFE and VET</b>														
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	–	5 953	–	5 953	155 047	161 000	3.7	306	322	321	0.95			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5 953</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5 953</b>	<b>155 047</b>	<b>161 000</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0.95</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>156 053</b>	<b>162 024</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>0.95</b>			

Table E.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio	
	Indig. specific	Mainstream		Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.					Non-Indig.
		\$'000	\$'000								\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
University education (GPC 0421)	-	191	-	-	191	20 836	21 027	0.9	42	61	60	0.69			
TAFE and VET															
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	1 843	1 472	-	-	3 315	98 660	101 975	3.3	729	287	293	2.54			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	243	391	-	-	634	16 679	17 313	3.7	139	48	50	2.87			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 949</b>	<b>115 339</b>	<b>119 288</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2.59</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 140</b>	<b>136 175</b>	<b>140 315</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>2.30</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
University education (GPC 0421)	-	18	-	-	18	113	131	13.7	-	1	1	0.38			
TAFE and VET															
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	7 399	53 407	3 335	-	64 141	19 259	83 400	76.9	959	124	374	7.76			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	1 757	25	4	-	1 786	74	1 860	96.0	27	-	8	55.97			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 156</b>	<b>53 432</b>	<b>3 339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65 927</b>	<b>19 333</b>	<b>85 260</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>7.95</b>			
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	-	18 796	1 496	-	20 291	9 475	29 766	68.2	303	61	134	4.99			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 156</b>	<b>72 245</b>	<b>4 835</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86 236</b>	<b>28 921</b>	<b>115 157</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>6.95</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
University education (GPC 0421)	36 447	88 824	-	-	125 271	6 887 843	7 013 114	1.8	230	325	323	0.71			
TAFE and VET															
Technical & further ed. (GPC 0422)	-	83 336	-	-	83 336	1 797 477	1 880 813	4.4	153	85	87	1.80			
Vocational training (GPC 1331)	1 806	44 490	-	-	46 296	1 313 108	1 359 404	3.4	85	62	63	1.37			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 806</b>	<b>127 826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129 632</b>	<b>3 110 585</b>	<b>3 240 217</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1.62</b>			

Table E.4

	Total expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure			Non-Indig.			Ind.		Non-Indig.		Total	
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	\$'000	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	Ratio
Tertiary education nec (GPC 0429)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 253</b>	<b>216 650</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>254 903</b>	<b>9 998 427</b>	<b>10 253 330</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>0.99</b>	

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.  
Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



Table E.5

Table E.5 Other education, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	Share				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Special education (GPC 0432)	–	116 330	5 481	121 811	2 197 327	2 319 138	5.3	223	104	107	2.15			
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	4 789	82 797	2 354	89 940	1 234 099	1 324 039	6.8	165	58	61	2.83			
Other education and student assistance														
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	257	1 357	–	1 614	16 413	18 027	9.0	3	1	1	3.82			
Education nec (GPC 0490)	192 961	23 978	11	216 950	1 398 047	1 614 998	13.4	398	66	74	6.03			
<b>Total</b>	<b>193 218</b>	<b>25 335</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>218 565</b>	<b>1 414 460</b>	<b>1 633 024</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6.00</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>198 007</b>	<b>224 462</b>	<b>7 846</b>	<b>430 316</b>	<b>4 845 886</b>	<b>5 276 201</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3.45</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Special education (GPC 0432)	–	116 344	5 482	121 826	2 197 565	2 319 391	5.3	223	104	107	2.15			
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	4 789	82 798	2 354	89 941	1 234 153	1 324 093	6.8	165	58	61	2.83			
Other education and student assistance														
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	257	1 357	–	1 614	16 413	18 027	9.0	3	1	1	3.82			
Education nec (GPC 0490)	120	1 591	11	1 722	43 487	45 209	3.8	3	2	2	1.54			
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2 948</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3 337</b>	<b>59 899</b>	<b>63 236</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.16</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 166</b>	<b>202 090</b>	<b>7 847</b>	<b>215 103</b>	<b>3 491 617</b>	<b>3 706 720</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2.39</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Special education (GPC 0432)	–	43 764	–	43 764	1 021 744	1 065 508	4.1	273	148	151	1.85			
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	–	43 223	–	43 223	676 449	719 672	6.0	270	98	102	2.76			

Table E.5

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per					Ratio					
											Indig. \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
Other education and student assistance																				
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education nec (GPC 0490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>86 987</b>	-	<b>86 987</b>	-	<b>1 698 193</b>	<b>1 785 180</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>2.21</b>								
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	11 131	-	11 131	-	409 492	420 623	2.6	314	77	78	4.09								
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	5 295	-	5 295	-	277 282	282 576	1.9	149	52	53	2.88								
Other education and student assistance																				
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education nec (GPC 0490)	120	565	-	685	-	38 956	39 642	1.7	19	7	7	2.65								
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>565</b>	-	<b>685</b>	-	<b>38 956</b>	<b>39 642</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.65</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>16 991</b>	-	<b>17 111</b>	-	<b>725 730</b>	<b>742 841</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3.55</b>								
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	48 167	4 422	52 589	-	588 731	641 320	8.2	340	140	147	2.43								
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	15 294	1 356	16 650	-	130 736	147 386	11.3	108	31	34	3.47								
Other education and student assistance																				
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education nec (GPC 0490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>63 461</b>	<b>5 777</b>	<b>69 239</b>	-	<b>719 467</b>	<b>788 706</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2.62</b>								

Table E.5

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	9 816	912	10 729	141 136	151 865	7.1	145	66	69	2.19			
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	4 789	11 547	999	17 334	80 977	98 311	17.6	234	38	44	6.17			
Other education and student assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	119	11	130	1 540	1 670	7.8	2	1	1	2.43			
Education nec (GPC 0490)	-	119	11	130	1 540	1 670	7.8	2	1	1	2.43			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>21 482</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>28 193</b>	<b>223 653</b>	<b>251 846</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>3.63</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	140	-	140	3 884	4 024	3.5	5	2	2	1.93			
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	530	-	530	21 729	22 259	2.4	18	14	14	1.31			
Other education and student assistance	257	474	-	731	11 204	11 935	6.1	25	7	7	3.50			
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	95	-	95	2 251	2 346	4.0	3	1	1	2.27			
Education nec (GPC 0490)	257	569	-	826	13 455	14 281	5.8	28	8	9	3.30			
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>39 069</b>	<b>40 564</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.06</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	1 100	-	1 100	12 900	14 000	7.9	57	27	28	2.11			
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	3 589	-	3 589	37 033	40 622	8.8	185	77	81	2.40			

Table E.5

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	Total	Ratio						
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio										
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
Other education and student assistance																				
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	423	-	423	4 790	5 213	8.1	22	10	10	2.19									
Education nec (GPC 0490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>423</b>	-	<b>423</b>	<b>4 790</b>	<b>5 213</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.19</b>									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>5 113</b>	-	<b>5 113</b>	<b>54 722</b>	<b>59 835</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2.31</b>									
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	1 138	-	1 138	18 202	19 340	5.9	250	53	55	4.73									
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
Other education and student assistance																				
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
Education nec (GPC 0490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 138</b>	-	<b>1 138</b>	<b>18 202</b>	<b>19 340</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.73</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>1 138</b>	-	<b>1 138</b>	<b>18 202</b>	<b>19 340</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.73</b>									
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	1 088	148	1 236	1 476	2 711	45.6	18	9	12	1.95									
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	3 320	-	3 320	9 947	13 267	25.0	50	64	60	0.78									
Other education and student assistance																				
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	460	-	460	4 19	879	52.3	7	3	4	2.56									
Education nec (GPC 0490)	-	812	-	812	740	1 551	52.4	12	5	7	2.56									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 272</b>	-	<b>1 272</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.56</b>									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>5 679</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>5 827</b>	<b>12 581</b>	<b>18 408</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1.08</b>									

Table E.5

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>													
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio										
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Ind. Share	%					\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																								
Special education (GPC 0432)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Transportation of students (GPC 044)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other education and student assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ed. not definable by level (GPC 0439)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education nec (GPC 0490) <sup>(e)</sup>	192 841	22 387	-	215 228	1 354 565	1 569 794	13.7	395	64	72	6.17													
<b>Total</b>	<b>192 841</b>	<b>22 387</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215 228</b>	<b>1 354 565</b>	<b>1 569 794</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6.17</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>192 841</b>	<b>22 387</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215 228</b>	<b>1 354 565</b>	<b>1 569 794</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6.17</b>													

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) Australian Government expenditure on other education is expenditure on student financial assistance.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



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## F Healthy lives — Statistical tables

This appendix provides detailed data to support the discussion presented in chapter 4 ‘Healthy Lives’ of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

These data are estimates based on the method outlined in appendix A and documented in detail in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual<sup>1</sup> and 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.<sup>2</sup> Information on how these data should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

This appendix contains the following tables:

Table F.1 Healthy lives, 2008-09

Table F.2 Hospitals, 2008-09

Table F.3 Community and public health services (including patient transport) , 2008-09

Table F.4 Pharmaceuticals and aids, health administration and research, 2008-09

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

<sup>2</sup> Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table F.1

Table F.1 Healthy lives, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%	\$/per					\$/per	Ratio
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(e)</sup></b>																
Hospitals (table F.2)	83 995	1 701 047	83 628	1 868 669	33 609 203	35 477 872	5.3	3 427	1 587	1 633	2.16					
Community and public health (table F.3)	727 629	883 376	60	1 611 065	26 937 438	28 548 504	5.6	2 955	1 272	1 314	2.32					
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	125 377	214 390	3 265	343 031	15 608 673	15 951 705	2.2	629	737	734	0.85					
<b>Total</b>	<b>937 001</b>	<b>2 798 813</b>	<b>86 953</b>	<b>3 822 766</b>	<b>76 155 314</b>	<b>79 978 081</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7 012</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>3 682</b>	<b>1.95</b>					
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																
Hospitals (table F.2)	84 511	1 598 171	84 114	1 766 797	31 650 243	33 417 039	5.3	3 241	1 495	1 538	2.17					
Community and public health (table F.3)	131 602	551 270	60	682 932	8 707 382	9 390 314	7.3	1 253	411	432	3.05					
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	20 146	79 052	3 275	102 474	1 376 426	1 478 900	6.9	188	65	68	2.89					
<b>Total</b>	<b>236 259</b>	<b>2 228 493</b>	<b>87 450</b>	<b>2 552 203</b>	<b>41 734 050</b>	<b>44 286 253</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4 681</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>2 039</b>	<b>2.38</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																
Hospitals (table F.2)	–	326 637	17 191	343 829	10 181 576	10 525 405	3.3	2 144	1 472	1 488	1.46					
Community and public health (table F.3)	19 049	134 332	–	153 381	2 555 562	2 708 943	5.7	956	370	383	2.59					
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	3 306	7 849	288	11 443	283 687	295 131	3.9	71	41	42	1.74					
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 355</b>	<b>468 818</b>	<b>17 479</b>	<b>508 653</b>	<b>13 020 826</b>	<b>13 529 479</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>1 883</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1.68</b>					
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Hospitals (table F.2)	3 002	84 440	4 444	91 887	8 016 518	8 108 405	1.1	2 589	1 499	1 507	1.73					
Community and public health (table F.3)	15 341	32 475	–	47 816	1 891 975	1 939 791	2.5	1 347	354	360	3.81					
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	–	3 642	85	3 728	229 502	233 230	1.6	105	43	43	2.45					
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 344</b>	<b>120 557</b>	<b>4 530</b>	<b>143 430</b>	<b>10 137 995</b>	<b>10 281 426</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2.13</b>					



Table F.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	\$/per	\$/per					Ratio
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>															
Hospitals (table F.2)	68 324	400 664	21 088	490 076	6 158 619	6 648 695	7.4	3 172	1 462	1 523	2.17				
Community and public health (table F.3)	65 618	120 623	–	186 241	1 959 062	2 145 304	8.7	1 205	465	491	2.59				
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	13 338	2 623	–	15 961	228 058	244 019	6.5	103	54	56	1.91				
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 280</b>	<b>523 910</b>	<b>21 088</b>	<b>692 278</b>	<b>8 345 740</b>	<b>9 038 018</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4 480</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2.26</b>				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Hospitals (table F.2)	690	304 443	16 023	321 156	3 010 801	3 331 957	9.6	4 328	1 409	1 507	3.07				
Community and public health (table F.3)	3 065	44 899	–	47 964	860 499	908 463	5.3	646	403	411	1.61				
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	443	40 278	1 868	42 589	374 993	417 582	10.2	574	175	189	3.27				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 198</b>	<b>389 620</b>	<b>17 892</b>	<b>411 709</b>	<b>4 246 293</b>	<b>4 658 002</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5 548</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>2 106</b>	<b>2.79</b>				
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Hospitals (table F.2)	10 755	129 520	6 817	147 093	2 618 672	2 765 765	5.3	4 988	1 654	1 715	3.02				
Community and public health (table F.3)	15 568	62 135	–	77 703	902 646	980 349	7.9	2 635	570	608	4.62				
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	3 042	2 630	126	5 799	152 603	158 402	3.7	197	96	98	2.04				
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 366</b>	<b>194 286</b>	<b>6 943</b>	<b>230 595</b>	<b>3 673 921</b>	<b>3 904 516</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7 820</b>	<b>2 321</b>	<b>2 421</b>	<b>3.37</b>				
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Hospitals (table F.2)	–	18 796	989	19 785	835 678	855 463	2.3	1 018	1 736	1 708	0.59				
Community and public health (table F.3)	–	10 428	–	10 428	239 949	250 377	4.2	537	498	500	1.08				
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	–	208	–	208	7 802	8 010	2.6	11	16	16	0.66				
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>29 432</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>30 421</b>	<b>1 083 429</b>	<b>1 113 850</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>2 224</b>	<b>0.70</b>				

Table F.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Hospitals (table F.2)	319	19 461	1 024	20 804	617 984	3.3	638 788	1 797	4 577	1 833	2.55			
Community and public health (table F.3)	3 579	2 728	60	6 367	193 128	3.2	199 495	561	1 401	572	2.49			
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	–	1 806	26	1 833	85 421	2.1	87 254	248	403	250	1.62			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 898</b>	<b>23 995</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>29 004</b>	<b>896 533</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>925 537</b>	<b>2 606</b>	<b>6 381</b>	<b>2 656</b>	<b>2.45</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Hospitals (table F.2)	1 421	314 209	16 537	332 167	210 394	61.2	542 562	1 350	4 966	2 435	3.68			
Community and public health (table F.3)	9 380	143 651	–	153 031	104 561	59.4	257 592	671	2 288	1 156	3.41			
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	18	20 016	881	20 914	14 358	59.3	35 272	92	313	158	3.39			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 819</b>	<b>477 876</b>	<b>17 418</b>	<b>506 112</b>	<b>329 314</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>835 426</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>7 566</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>3.58</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Hospitals (table F.2)	–	666 304	–	666 304	13 215 021	4.8	13 881 325	624	1 222	639	1.96			
Community and public health (table F.3)	597 631	363 786	–	961 418	18 966 615	4.8	19 928 033	896	1 763	917	1.97			
Pharm., admin. and research (table F.4)	105 546	144 756	–	250 302	15 086 038	1.6	15 336 339	712	459	706	0.64			
<b>Total</b>	<b>703 177</b>	<b>1 174 846</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 878 023</b>	<b>47 267 674</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>49 145 697</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>3 445</b>	<b>2 262</b>	<b>1.54</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) The Indigenous Expenditure Report applies service use and cost differential factors calculated by the AIHW for the report *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people* (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 48). Under the AIHW method, the service use component of mainstream expenditure incorporates cost differential factors, such as geographic location of services and length of stay. The cost differential for health services relates to comorbidity adjustments only.

(c) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

Table F.1

<i>Indigenous expenditure</i>		<i>Total expenditure</i>				<i>Expenditure per head of population (c), (d)</i>					
<i>Mainstream (b)</i>		<i>Indig. specific use comp.</i>		<i>Service use comp.</i>		<i>Cost diff. comp.</i>		<i>Non-Indig.</i>		<i>Indig.</i>	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Ratio	Ratio

(d) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(e) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table F.2

Table F.2 Hospitals, 2008-09<sup>(e)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.					Total	Ratio
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio					
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(e)</sup></b>																
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	61 342	1 308 389	62 961	1 432 693	27 032 347	28 465 040	5.0	2 628	1 276	1 310	2.06					
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	18 471	346 062	18 214	382 746	5 909 762	6 292 509	6.1	702	279	290	2.52					
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	4 182	46 596	2 452	53 230	667 094	720 324	7.4	98	31	33	3.10					
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 995</b>	<b>1 701 047</b>	<b>83 628</b>	<b>1 868 669</b>	<b>33 609 203</b>	<b>35 477 872</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3 427</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>2.16</b>					
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	61 838	1 204 272	63 383	1 329 492	25 049 341	26 378 833	5.0	2 439	1 183	1 214	2.06					
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	18 486	347 186	18 273	383 945	5 931 877	6 315 822	6.1	704	280	291	2.51					
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	4 187	46 714	2 459	53 360	669 025	722 385	7.4	98	32	33	3.10					
<b>Total</b>	<b>84 511</b>	<b>1 598 171</b>	<b>84 114</b>	<b>1 766 797</b>	<b>31 650 243</b>	<b>33 417 039</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3 241</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>2.17</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	–	262 625	13 822	276 448	8 352 971	8 629 419	3.2	1 724	1 208	1 220	1.43					
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	–	63 101	3 321	66 423	1 799 643	1 866 066	3.6	414	260	264	1.59					
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	–	911	48	959	28 961	29 920	3.2	6	4	4	1.43					
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>326 637</b>	<b>17 191</b>	<b>343 829</b>	<b>10 181 576</b>	<b>10 525 405</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>1 488</b>	<b>1.46</b>					
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	2 179	65 883	3 468	71 529	6 607 195	6 678 724	1.1	2 015	1 236	1 241	1.63					
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	–	18 557	977	19 534	1 364 663	1 384 197	1.4	550	255	257	2.16					
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	824	–	–	824	44 659	45 483	1.8	23	8	8	2.78					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 002</b>	<b>84 440</b>	<b>4 444</b>	<b>91 887</b>	<b>8 016 518</b>	<b>8 108 405</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1.73</b>					

Table F.2

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(e), (d)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total expenditure					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
												\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>															
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	50 066	303 594	15 979	369 639	4 741 236	5 110 875	7.2	2 392	1 126	1 171	2.13				
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	15 234	82 549	4 345	102 128	1 182 536	1 284 664	7.9	661	281	294	2.35				
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	3 024	14 521	764	18 309	234 847	253 156	7.2	118	56	58	2.13				
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 324</b>	<b>400 664</b>	<b>21 088</b>	<b>490 076</b>	<b>6 158 619</b>	<b>6 648 695</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>1 462</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>2.17</b>				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	690	213 529	11 238	225 457	2 227 096	2 452 553	9.2	3 038	1 042	1 109	2.92				
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	–	77 261	4 066	81 328	641 738	723 066	11.2	1 096	300	327	3.65				
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	–	13 653	719	14 372	141 966	156 338	9.2	194	66	71	2.92				
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>304 443</b>	<b>16 023</b>	<b>321 156</b>	<b>3 010 801</b>	<b>3 331 957</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>3.07</b>				
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	7 531	81 055	4 266	92 852	1 702 808	1 795 660	5.2	3 149	1 076	1 114	2.93				
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	2 991	39 477	2 078	44 545	738 075	782 620	5.7	1 511	466	485	3.24				
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	233	8 988	473	9 695	177 790	187 485	5.2	329	112	116	2.93				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 755</b>	<b>129 520</b>	<b>6 817</b>	<b>147 093</b>	<b>2 618 672</b>	<b>2 765 765</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4 988</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>3.02</b>				
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	–	17 922	943	18 866	797 826	816 692	2.3	971	1 657	1 630	0.59				
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	–	270	14	284	10 981	11 265	2.5	15	23	22	0.64				
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	–	604	32	635	26 871	27 506	2.3	33	56	55	0.59				
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>18 796</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>19 785</b>	<b>835 678</b>	<b>855 463</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 708</b>	<b>0.59</b>				

Table F.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	319	14 128	744	15 190	457 581	472 771	3.2	3.2	3 342	1 330	1 357	2.51		
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	-	5 058	266	5 324	151 659	156 983	3.4	3.4	1 171	441	450	2.66		
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	-	276	15	290	8 744	9 034	3.2	3.2	64	25	26	2.51		
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>19 461</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>20 804</b>	<b>617 984</b>	<b>638 788</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>2.55</b>		
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	1 053	245 535	12 923	259 511	162 627	422 138	61.5	61.5	3 880	1 043	1 895	3.72		
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	262	60 912	3 206	64 380	42 581	106 961	60.2	60.2	962	273	480	3.52		
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	106	7 761	408	8 276	5 186	13 463	61.5	61.5	124	33	60	3.72		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>314 209</b>	<b>16 537</b>	<b>332 167</b>	<b>210 394</b>	<b>542 562</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>4 966</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>2 435</b>	<b>3.68</b>		
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Admitted patient acute care (GPC 0511)	-	666 304	-	666 304	13 215 021	13 881 325	4.8	4.8	1 222	624	639	1.96		
Non-admit patient acute care (GPC 0512)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..		
Mental health institutions (GPC 0520)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..		
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>666 304</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>666 304</b>	<b>13 215 021</b>	<b>13 881 325</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1.96</b>		

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) The Indigenous Expenditure Report applies service use and cost differential factors calculated by the AIHW for the report *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people* (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 48). Under the AIHW method, the service use component of mainstream expenditure incorporates cost differential factors, such as geographic location of services and length of stay. The cost differential for health services relates to comorbidity adjustments only.

(c) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

Table F.2

Total expenditure							Expenditure per head of population <sup>(e), (d)</sup>			
Indigenous expenditure							Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
Indig. specific use comp.	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>		Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share				
	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	

(d) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(e) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table F.3

Table F.3 Community and public health (including patient transport), 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>						
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
	Indig. specific	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>		Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig. Share					\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
		\$'000	\$'000								\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(e)</sup></b>																	
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	10 933	77 679	60	88 672	1 748 333	1 837 005	4.8	163	83	85	1.97						
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	4 118	124 665	-	128 783	2 022 822	2 151 605	6.0	236	96	99	2.47						
Other community health (GPC 0549)																	
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	378	278 907	-	279 285	16 717 753	16 997 038	1.6	512	789	782	0.65						
Other hlth practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	10 124	37 464	-	47 588	859 472	907 060	5.2	87	41	42	2.15						
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	659 349	266 350	-	925 699	2 908 533	3 834 232	24.1	1 698	137	177	12.36						
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	4 207	21 994	-	26 201	593 038	619 240	4.2	48	28	29	1.72						
<b>Total</b>	<b>674 057</b>	<b>604 716</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 278 773</b>	<b>21 078 797</b>	<b>22 357 570</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>2.36</b>						
Public health services (GPC 0550)	38 521	76 316	-	114 837	2 087 487	2 202 324	5.2	211	99	101	2.14						
<b>Total</b>	<b>727 629</b>	<b>883 376</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1 611 065</b>	<b>26 937 438</b>	<b>28 548 504</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2 955</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>2.32</b>						
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																	
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	10 837	69 561	60	80 458	1 586 877	1 667 336	4.8	148	75	77	1.97						
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	4 118	103 751	-	107 869	1 844 135	1 952 003	5.5	198	87	90	2.27						
Other community health (GPC 0549)																	
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	378	45 405	-	45 783	270 149	315 931	14.5	84	13	15	6.58						
Other hlth practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	7 240	35 397	-	42 637	398 604	441 241	9.7	78	19	20	4.15						
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	77 111	223 823	-	300 934	2 629 494	2 930 428	10.3	552	124	135	4.45						
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	4 218	21 428	-	25 647	431 231	456 878	5.6	47	20	21	2.31						
<b>Total</b>	<b>88 947</b>	<b>326 053</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>415 000</b>	<b>3 729 479</b>	<b>4 144 479</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4.32</b>						
Public health services (GPC 0550)	27 700	51 905	-	79 605	1 546 891	1 626 496	4.9	146	73	75	2.00						
<b>Total</b>	<b>131 602</b>	<b>551 270</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>682 932</b>	<b>8 707 382</b>	<b>9 390 314</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>3.05</b>						



Table F.3

	Total expenditure											
	Indigenous expenditure <sup>(b)</sup>						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>					
	Indig. specific	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>		Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
		use comp.	Service comp.									
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	Ratio	
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>												
Community mental health (GPC 054.1)	-	11 984	-	11 984	401 255	413 239	2.9	75	58	58	1.29	
Patient transport (GPC 054.2)	-	20 034	-	20 034	569 189	589 223	3.4	125	82	83	1.52	
Other community health (GPC 054.9)	-	5 058	-	5 058	55 152	60 210	8.4	32	8	9	3.95	
Medical services (GPC 054.9.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	22 759	-	22 759	248 187	270 946	8.4	142	36	38	3.95	
Other health practitioners (GPC 054.9.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	14 152	51 598	-	65 750	716 984	782 734	8.4	410	104	111	3.95	
Community health (GPC 054.9.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	9 212	-	9 212	81 103	90 315	10.2	57	12	13	4.90	
Dental services (GPC 054.9.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	<b>14 152</b>	<b>88 627</b>	-	<b>102 779</b>	<b>1 101 426</b>	<b>1 204 205</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4.02</b>	
<b>Total</b>	4 897	13 687	-	18 584	483 692	502 276	3.7	116	70	71	1.66	
Public health services (GPC 0550)	<b>19 049</b>	<b>134 332</b>	-	<b>153 381</b>	<b>2 555 562</b>	<b>2 708 943</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>2.59</b>	
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
Community mental health (GPC 054.1)	4 907	5 719	-	10 626	495 375	506 001	2.1	299	93	94	3.23	
Patient transport (GPC 054.2)	15	2 936	-	2 951	488 810	491 760	0.6	83	91	91	0.91	
Other community health (GPC 054.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
Medical services (GPC 054.9.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
Other health practitioners (GPC 054.9.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	5 168	15 577	-	20 745	390 865	411 610	5.0	584	73	76	7.99	
Community health (GPC 054.9.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	550	854	-	1 404	138 996	140 400	1.0	40	26	26	1.52	
Dental services (GPC 054.9.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	<b>5 718</b>	<b>16 431</b>	-	<b>22 149</b>	<b>529 861</b>	<b>552 010</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6.30</b>	
<b>Total</b>	4 702	7 389	-	12 091	377 929	390 020	3.1	341	71	72	4.82	
Public health services (GPC 0550)	<b>15 341</b>	<b>32 475</b>	-	<b>47 816</b>	<b>1 891 975</b>	<b>1 939 791</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3.81</b>	
<b>Total</b>												

Table F.3

	Total expenditure										
	Indigenous expenditure <sup>(b)</sup>						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>				
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind. \$/per	Non-Indig. \$/per	Total \$/per	Ratio
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>											
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	4 889	27 002	—	31 891	322 456	354 347	9.0	206	77	81	2.70
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	4 109	40 074	—	44 183	457 898	502 081	8.8	286	109	115	2.63
Other community health (GPC 0549)	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..
Other health practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	4 867	7 745	—	12 612	114 781	127 393	9.9	82	27	29	2.99
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	33 550	45 395	—	78 945	718 484	797 429	9.9	511	171	183	2.99
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	1 767	407	—	2 174	44 078	46 252	4.7	14	10	11	1.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 185</b>	<b>53 546</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>93 731</b>	<b>877 342</b>	<b>971 074</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>2.91</b>
Public health services (GPC 0550)	16 436	—	—	16 436	301 366	317 802	5.2	106	72	73	1.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 618</b>	<b>120 623</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>186 241</b>	<b>1 959 062</b>	<b>2 145 304</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1 205</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2.59</b>
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>											
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	—	7 563	—	7 563	202 516	210 079	3.6	102	95	95	1.08
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	—	10 817	—	10 817	77 123	87 940	12.3	146	36	40	4.04
Other community health (GPC 0549)	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..
Other health practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	3 065	17 417	—	20 483	309 887	330 370	6.2	276	145	149	1.90
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	—	2 367	—	2 367	67 249	69 616	3.4	32	31	31	1.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>19 784</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22 850</b>	<b>377 136</b>	<b>399 986</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1.75</b>
Public health services (GPC 0550)	—	6 735	—	6 735	203 723	210 458	3.2	91	95	95	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>44 899</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>47 964</b>	<b>860 499</b>	<b>908 463</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1.61</b>

Table F.3

	Total expenditure										
	Indigenous expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>				
	Indig. specific	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>		Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind. \$/per	Non-Indig. \$/per	Total \$/per	Ratio
		use comp.	Service comp.								
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>											
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	-	4 231	-	4 231	75 594	79 825	5.3	143	48	50	3.00
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	-	9 726	-	9 726	167 107	176 833	5.5	330	106	110	3.12
Other community health (GPC 0549)	-	23 225	-	23 225	197 966	221 191	10.5	788	125	137	6.30
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..
Other health practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	15 150	19 995	-	35 145	299 567	334 712	10.5	1 192	189	208	6.30
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	83	2 580	-	2 663	60 731	63 394	4.2	90	38	39	2.35
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	15 233	45 799	-	61 032	558 265	619 297	9.9	2 070	353	384	5.87
<b>Total</b>	335	2 379	-	2 714	101 680	104 394	2.6	92	64	65	1.43
Public health services (GPC 0550)	15 568	62 135	-	77 703	902 646	980 349	7.9	2 635	570	608	4.62
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>											
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	-	1 323	-	1 323	36 466	37 789	3.5	68	76	75	0.90
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	-	1 095	-	1 095	44 531	45 626	2.4	56	92	91	0.61
Other community health (GPC 0549)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	371	-	371	6 629	7 000	5.3	19	14	14	1.39
Other health practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	5 603	-	5 603	100 107	105 710	5.3	288	208	211	1.39
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	840	-	840	20 160	21 000	4.0	43	42	42	1.03
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	6 814	-	6 814	126 896	133 710	5.1	351	264	267	1.33
<b>Total</b>	-	1 197	-	1 197	32 055	33 252	3.6	62	67	66	0.93
Public health services (GPC 0550)	-	10 428	-	10 428	239 949	250 377	4.2	537	498	500	1.08

Table F.3

	Total expenditure												
	Indigenous expenditure <sup>(b)</sup>						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>						
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>													
Community mental health (GPC 054.1)	99	1 149	60	1 308	39 400	40 708	3.2	288	115	117	2.51		
Patient transport (GPC 054.2)	-	571	-	571	26 625	27 196	2.1	126	77	78	1.62		
Other community health (GPC 054.9)	-	125	-	125	6 472	6 597	1.9	28	19	19	1.47		
Medical services (GPC 054.9.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	486	-	486	25 114	25 600	1.9	107	73	73	1.47		
Other health practitioners (GPC 054.9.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	3 309	-	-	3 309	50 480	53 789	6.2	728	147	154	4.96		
Community health (GPC 054.9.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	140	-	140	9 875	10 015	1.4	31	29	29	1.07		
Dental services (GPC 054.9.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>752</b>	-	<b>4 061</b>	<b>91 940</b>	<b>96 001</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>3.34</b>		
<b>Total</b>	171	256	-	427	35 163	35 590	1.2	94	102	102	0.92		
Public health services (GPC 0550)	<b>3 579</b>	<b>2 728</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6 367</b>	<b>193 128</b>	<b>199 495</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2.49</b>		
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>													
Community mental health (GPC 054.1)	941	10 592	-	11 533	13 814	25 347	45.5	172	89	114	1.95		
Patient transport (GPC 054.2)	-	18 498	-	18 493	12 851	31 344	59.0	276	82	141	3.35		
Other community health (GPC 054.9)	378	16 997	-	17 375	10 559	27 933	62.2	260	68	125	3.84		
Medical services (GPC 054.9.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	2 373	4 036	-	6 408	3 894	10 303	62.2	96	25	46	3.84		
Other health practitioners (GPC 054.9.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	2 716	68 238	-	70 954	43 120	114 074	62.2	1 061	277	512	3.84		
Community health (GPC 054.9.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	1 819	5 028	-	6 847	9 039	15 886	43.1	102	58	71	1.77		
Dental services (GPC 054.9.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	<b>7 285</b>	<b>94 298</b>	-	<b>101 584</b>	<b>66 613</b>	<b>168 196</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>3.55</b>		

Table F.3

	Total expenditure									
	Indigenous expenditure					Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>				
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind. \$/per	Non-Indig. \$/per	Total Ratio
Public health services (GPC 0550)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	1 159	20 262	-	21 421	11 283	32 704	65.5	320	72	147 4.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 380</b>	<b>143 651</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>153 031</b>	<b>104 561</b>	<b>257 592</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1 156 3.41</b>
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>										
Community mental health (GPC 0541)	113	8 359	-	8 472	168 026	176 498	4.8	16	8	8 1.96
Patient transport (GPC 0542)	-	21 571	-	21 571	187 854	209 425	10.3	40	9	10 4.46
Other community health (GPC 0549)										
Medical services (GPC 0549.1) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	233 841	-	233 841	16 469 079	16 702 919	1.4	429	778	769 0.55
Other hith practitioners (GPC 0549.2) <sup>(f)</sup>	2 915	2 338	-	5 253	472 328	477 581	1.1	10	22	22 0.43
Community health (GPC 0549.3) <sup>(f)</sup>	582 583	43 858	-	626 440	294 795	921 235	68.0	1 149	14	42 82.54
Dental services (GPC 0549.4) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	655	-	655	163 179	163 834	0.4	1	8	8 0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>585 498</b>	<b>280 692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>866 190</b>	<b>17 399 380</b>	<b>18 265 570</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>841 1.93</b>
Public health services (GPC 0550)	12 021	53 164	-	65 185	1 211 355	1 276 540	5.1	120	57	59 2.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>597 631</b>	<b>363 786</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>961 418</b>	<b>18 966 615</b>	<b>19 928 033</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>917 1.97</b>

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) The Indigenous Expenditure Report applies service use and cost differential factors calculated by the AIHW for the report *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people* (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 48). Under the AIHW method, the service use component of mainstream expenditure incorporates cost differential factors, such as geographic location of services and length of stay. The cost differential for health services relates to comorbidity adjustments only.

(c) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(d) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(e) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Table F.3

Total expenditure									
Indigenous expenditure					Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>				
Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>									
Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind. \$/per	Non-Indig. \$/per	Total Ratio
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per Ratio

(f) The expenditures included in this category is a sub-category of one of the ABS Government Purpose Classification categories. A detailed description of these types of expenditure included is provided in chapter 4 of the Expenditure Data Manual which can be downloaded from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.  
 Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table F.4

Table F.4 **Pharmaceuticals and aids, and health administration and research, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>**

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(c), (d)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.					Total	Ratio
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(e)</sup></b>																
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	35 107	161 681	3 246	200 034	9 368 790	9 568 824	2.1	367	442	440	0.83					
Health research (GPC 0570)	42 494	9 433	–	51 927	1 331 857	1 383 784	3.8	95	63	64	1.51					
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	47 776	43 276	19	91 070	4 908 026	4 999 096	1.8	167	232	230	0.72					
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 377</b>	<b>214 390</b>	<b>3 265</b>	<b>343 031</b>	<b>15 608 673</b>	<b>15 951 705</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>0.85</b>					
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	18	61 869	3 256	65 143	636 276	701 419	9.3	119	30	32	3.98					
Health research (GPC 0570)	6 661	9 442	–	16 103	386 807	402 910	4.0	30	18	19	1.62					
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	13 468	7 741	19	21 228	353 342	374 570	5.7	39	17	17	2.33					
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 146</b>	<b>79 052</b>	<b>3 275</b>	<b>102 474</b>	<b>1 376 426</b>	<b>1 478 900</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2.89</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	–	5 472	288	5 760	156 071	161 831	3.6	36	23	23	1.59					
Health research (GPC 0570)	–	2 377	–	2 377	110 810	113 187	2.1	15	16	16	0.92					
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	3 306	–	–	3 306	16 807	20 113	16.4	21	2	3	8.48					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>7 849</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>11 443</b>	<b>283 687</b>	<b>295 131</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.74</b>					
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	–	1 588	84	1 671	116 743	118 414	1.4	47	22	22	2.16					
Health research (GPC 0570)	–	2 019	–	2 019	110 163	112 182	1.8	57	21	21	2.76					
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	–	35	2	37	2 596	2 633	1.4	1	–	–	2.16					
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3 728</b>	<b>229 502</b>	<b>233 230</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.45</b>					

Table F.4

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(e), (d)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>		Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
			Cost diff. comp.	Total											
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>															
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	3	-	4	42	46	8.7	-	-	-	-	2.35			
Health research (GPC 0570)	6 661	-	-	6 661	113 359	120 020	5.5	43	27	27	27	1.60			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	6 677	2 619	-	9 296	114 657	123 953	7.5	60	27	28	28	2.21			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 338</b>	<b>2 623</b>	-	<b>15 961</b>	<b>228 058</b>	<b>244 019</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1.91</b>			
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	35 498	1 868	37 367	294 852	332 219	11.2	504	138	150	150	3.65			
Health research (GPC 0570)	-	1 231	-	1 231	32 968	34 199	3.6	17	15	15	15	1.08			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	443	3 548	-	3 991	47 173	51 164	7.8	54	22	23	23	2.44			
<b>Total</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>40 278</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>42 589</b>	<b>374 993</b>	<b>417 582</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>3.27</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	2 399	126	2 525	41 843	44 368	5.7	86	26	28	28	3.24			
Health research (GPC 0570)	-	231	-	231	4 799	5 030	4.6	8	3	3	3	2.59			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	3 042	-	-	3 042	105 962	109 004	2.8	103	67	68	68	1.54			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 042</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>5 799</b>	<b>152 603</b>	<b>158 402</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2.04</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	5	-	5	206	212	2.4	-	-	-	-	0.64			
Health research (GPC 0570)	-	203	-	203	7 595	7 798	2.6	10	16	16	16	0.66			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>208</b>	-	<b>208</b>	<b>7 802</b>	<b>8 010</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.66</b>			



Table F.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(e), (d)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	-	503	26	530	15 089	15 619	3.4	117	44	45	2.66			
Health research (GPC 0570)	-	95	-	95	4 414	4 509	2.1	21	13	13	1.62			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	-	1 208	-	1 208	65 918	67 126	1.8	266	192	193	1.39			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 806</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>85 421</b>	<b>87 254</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1.62</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	18	16 400	863	17 281	11 430	28 710	60.2	258	73	129	3.52			
Health research (GPC 0570)	-	3 286	-	3 286	2 699	5 985	54.9	49	17	27	2.84			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	-	330	17	347	230	577	60.1	5	1	3	3.52			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20 016</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>20 914</b>	<b>14 358</b>	<b>35 272</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3.39</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Pharmaceuticals and aids (GPC 0560) <sup>(f)</sup>	35 089	108 345	-	143 434	9 476 596	9 620 031	1.5	263	447	443	0.59			
Health research (GPC 0570)	35 842	-	-	35 842	945 469	981 311	3.7	66	45	45	1.47			
Health administration nec (GPC 0590)	34 614	36 411	-	71 025	4 663 973	4 734 998	1.5	130	220	218	0.59			
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 546</b>	<b>144 756</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250 302</b>	<b>15 086 038</b>	<b>15 336 339</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>0.64</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) The Indigenous Expenditure Report applies service use and cost differential factors calculated by the AIHW for the report *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people* (AIHW Cat. no. HWE 48). Under the AIHW method, the service use component of mainstream expenditure incorporates cost differential factors, such as geographic location of services and length of stay. The cost differential for health services relates to comorbidity adjustments only.

(c) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

Table F.4

Total expenditure							Expenditure per head of population <sup>(e), (d)</sup>			
Indigenous expenditure							Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
Mainstream <sup>(b)</sup>										
Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Non-Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio

**(d)** The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

**(e)** All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

**(f)** Includes pharmaceuticals (including the PBS and RPBS), medical aids and appliances.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

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## G Economic participation — Statistical tables

This appendix provides detailed data to support the discussion presented in chapter 5 ‘Economic participation’ of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

These data are estimates based on the method outlined in appendix A and documented in detail in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual<sup>1</sup> and 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.<sup>2</sup> Information on how these data should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

This appendix contains the following tables:

Table G.1 Economic participation, 2008-09

Table G.2 Labour and employment services, and Other economic affairs, 2008-09

Table G.3 Social security support, 2008-09

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

<sup>2</sup> Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table G.1

Table G.1 Economic participation, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio		
	Mainstream			Cost diff. comp.			Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	\$/per					\$/per	\$/per
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total						\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>																	
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	638 889	334 418	7 103	980 409	6 420 387	7 400 796	13.2	1 798	303	341	5.93						
Social security support (table G.2)	–	3 414 143	819	3 414 962	90 521 850	93 936 812	3.6	6 264	4 274	4 324	1.47						
<b>Total</b>	<b>638 889</b>	<b>3 748 561</b>	<b>7 922</b>	<b>4 395 371</b>	<b>96 942 237</b>	<b>101 337 608</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8 062</b>	<b>4 578</b>	<b>4 665</b>	<b>1.76</b>						
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																	
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	13 528	78 986	7 103	99 617	1 978 214	2 077 831	4.8	183	93	96	1.96						
Social security support (table G.2)	–	30 150	819	30 969	863 842	894 811	3.5	57	41	41	1.39						
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 528</b>	<b>109 136</b>	<b>7 922</b>	<b>130 586</b>	<b>2 842 056</b>	<b>2 972 642</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1.78</b>						
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	–	12 531	–	12 531	686 323	698 854	1.8	78	99	99	0.79						
Social security support (table G.2)	–	16 657	–	16 657	428 676	445 333	3.7	104	62	63	1.68						
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>29 188</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>29 188</b>	<b>1 114 999</b>	<b>1 144 187</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1.13</b>						
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	1 043	2 274	–	3 317	353 090	356 407	0.9	93	66	66	1.41						
Social security support (table G.2)	–	1 894	–	1 894	204 404	206 298	0.9	53	38	38	1.40						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>4 168</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5 211</b>	<b>557 494</b>	<b>562 705</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1.41</b>						
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	8 412	28 860	–	37 272	431 056	468 328	8.0	241	102	107	2.36						
Social security support (table G.2)	–	8 730	819	9 549	144 681	154 231	6.2	62	34	35	1.80						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 412</b>	<b>37 591</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>46 821</b>	<b>575 737</b>	<b>622 559</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2.22</b>						

Table G.1

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	\$'000	\$'000	Ind. Share	%	\$/per				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	384	5 435	-	5 818	191 345	197 163	3.0	78	90	89	0.88				
Social security support (table G.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>5 435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>191 345</b>	<b>197 163</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.88</b>				
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	180	2 535	-	2 715	155 484	158 199	1.7	92	98	98	0.94				
Social security support (table G.2)	-	2 869	-	2 869	86 080	88 949	3.2	97	54	55	1.79				
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5 403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 583</b>	<b>241 565</b>	<b>247 148</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1.24</b>				
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	-	3 024	-	3 024	82 852	85 876	3.5	156	172	171	0.90				
Social security support (table G.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>82 852</b>	<b>85 876</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0.90</b>				
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	-	155	-	155	11 946	12 101	1.3	34	35	35	0.98				
Social security support (table G.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>11 946</b>	<b>12 101</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.98</b>				
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	3 509	24 173	7 103	34 785	66 118	100 903	34.5	520	424	453	1.23				
Social security support (table G.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 509</b>	<b>24 173</b>	<b>7 103</b>	<b>34 785</b>	<b>66 118</b>	<b>100 903</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1.23</b>				

Table G.1

	Total expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure			Non-Indig.			Total	Indig. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Total						
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
Labour & employment services (table G.1)	625 378	255 571	–	880 948	4 446 814	5 327 762	16.5	1 616	210	245	7.70	
Social security support (table G.2)	–	3 393 253	–	3 393 253	89 868 490	93 261 743	3.6	6 224	4 244	4 293	1.47	
<b>Total</b>	<b>625 378</b>	<b>3 648 824</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4 274 201</b>	<b>94 315 304</b>	<b>98 589 505</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>4 454</b>	<b>4 539</b>	<b>1.76</b>	

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table G.2

Table G.2 Labour and employment services, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	554 471	262 921	1 180	818 571	4 074 235	4 892 807	16.7	1 501	192	225	7.80			
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	84 418	71 497	5 922	161 838	2 346 152	2 507 990	6.5	297	111	115	2.68			
<b>Total</b>	<b>638 889</b>	<b>334 418</b>	<b>7 103</b>	<b>980 409</b>	<b>6 420 387</b>	<b>7 400 796</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>5.93</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	7 416	37 270	1 180	45 866	795 613	841 479	5.5	84	38	39	2.24			
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	6 112	41 716	5 922	53 751	1 182 601	1 236 351	4.3	99	56	57	1.77			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 528</b>	<b>78 986</b>	<b>7 103</b>	<b>99 617</b>	<b>1 978 214</b>	<b>2 077 831</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1.96</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	-	4 249	-	4 249	324 907	329 156	1.3	26	47	47	0.56			
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	-	8 281	-	8 281	361 417	369 698	2.2	52	52	52	0.99			
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 531</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 531</b>	<b>686 323</b>	<b>698 854</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.79</b>			
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	-	97	-	97	22 265	22 362	0.4	3	4	4	0.65			
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	1 043	2 177	-	3 220	330 824	334 045	1.0	91	62	62	1.47			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>2 274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 317</b>	<b>353 090</b>	<b>356 407</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1.41</b>			
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	7 128	22 290	-	29 418	252 108	281 526	10.4	190	60	64	3.18			
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	1 284	6 570	-	7 854	178 948	186 802	4.2	51	42	43	1.20			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 412</b>	<b>28 860</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37 272</b>	<b>431 056</b>	<b>468 328</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2.36</b>			

Table G.2

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio	
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per					Ratio
												Mainstream				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	288	1 957	-	2 245	93 902	96 147	2.3	30	44	43	0.69					
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	96	3 478	-	3 573	97 443	101 016	3.5	48	46	46	1.06					
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>5 435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>191 345</b>	<b>197 163</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.88</b>					
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	-	496	-	496	43 568	44 064	1.1	17	28	27	0.61					
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	180	2 039	-	2 219	111 916	114 135	1.9	75	71	71	1.06					
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 715</b>	<b>155 484</b>	<b>158 199</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.94</b>					
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	-	773	-	773	25 227	26 000	3.0	40	52	52	0.76					
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	-	2 250	-	2 250	57 626	59 876	3.8	116	120	120	0.97					
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>82 852</b>	<b>85 876</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0.90</b>					
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..					
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	-	155	-	155	11 946	12 101	1.3	34	35	35	0.98					
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>11 946</b>	<b>12 101</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.98</b>					
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	-	7 408	1 180	8 588	33 636	42 224	20.3	128	216	190	0.60					
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	3 509	16 765	5 922	26 197	32 482	58 679	44.6	392	208	263	1.88					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 509</b>	<b>24 173</b>	<b>7 103</b>	<b>34 785</b>	<b>66 118</b>	<b>100 903</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1.23</b>					



Table G.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Other labour & employ affairs (GPC 1339)	547 056	225 679	–	772 735	3 280 104	4 052 839	19.1	1 417	155	187	9.15			
Other economic affairs nec (GPC 1390)	78 322	29 892	–	108 213	1 166 710	1 274 923	8.5	198	55	59	3.60			
<b>Total</b>	<b>625 378</b>	<b>255 571</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>880 948</b>	<b>4 446 814</b>	<b>5 327 762</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>7.70</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ter>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.  
Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table G.3

Table G.3 Social security support, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Total	Ratio		
	Mainstream		Cost diff.			Non-Indig.		Total						Ind.	Non-Indig.
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	\$'000	comp.	Total	\$'000	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	Share	%	\$/per		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>															
Social Security (GPC 0610)															
Income assistance (GPC 0610 part)															
For veterans & dependants	-	3 774	-	3 774	-	6 804 295	6 808 069	0.1	7	321	313	0.02			
For people with disability	-	661 854	-	661 854	14 898 816	15 560 670	4.3	1 214	704	716	1.73				
For the aged	-	286 950	-	286 950	30 453 281	30 740 231	0.9	526	1 438	1 415	0.37				
For the unemployed	-	408 027	-	408 027	4 627 709	5 035 736	8.1	748	219	232	3.42				
For families and children	-	2 023 387	-	2 023 387	32 873 908	34 897 295	5.8	3 711	1 552	1 606	2.39				
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3 383 993</b>	-	<b>3 383 993</b>	<b>89 658 008</b>	<b>93 042 001</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6 207</b>	<b>4 234</b>	<b>4 283</b>	<b>1.47</b>				
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	30 150	819	30 969	863 842	894 811	3.5	57	41	41	1.39				
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3 414 143</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>3 414 962</b>	<b>90 521 850</b>	<b>93 936 812</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6 264</b>	<b>4 274</b>	<b>4 324</b>	<b>1.47</b>				
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>															
Social Security (GPC 0610)															
Income assistance (GPC 0610 part)															
For veterans & dependants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
For people with disability	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
For the aged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
For the unemployed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

Table G.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	%	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per					\$/per	Ratio
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000											
For families and children	..	..	..	..	..	..											
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	30 150	819	30 969	863 842	894 811	3.5	3.5	41	41	41	1.39					
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>30 150</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>30 969</b>	<b>863 842</b>	<b>894 811</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.39</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	16 657	-	16 657	428 676	445 333	3.7	3.7	104	62	63	1.68					
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	<b>16 657</b>	-	<b>16 657</b>	<b>428 676</b>	<b>445 333</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1.68</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-																
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	1 894	-	1 894	204 404	206 298	0.9	0.9	53	38	38	1.40					
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	<b>1 894</b>	-	<b>1 894</b>	<b>204 404</b>	<b>206 298</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.40</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-																
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	8 730	819	9 549	144 681	154 231	6.2	6.2	62	34	35	1.80					
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	<b>8 730</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>9 549</b>	<b>144 681</b>	<b>154 231</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1.80</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-																
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..					
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..					
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..					

Table G.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio	
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%					\$/per
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	2 869	-	2 869	-	86 080	88 949	3.2	97	54	55	1.79			
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	2 869	-	2 869	-	86 080	88 949	3.2	97	54	55	1.79			
<b>Total</b>															
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>															
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>															
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Social Security (GPC 0610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>															

Table G.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per				
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Social Security (GPC 0610)														
Income assistance (GPC 0610 part)														
For veterans & dependants	-	3 774	-	3 774	6 804 295	6 808 069	0.1	7	321	313	0.02			
For people with disability	-	661 854	-	661 854	14 898 816	15 560 670	4.3	1 214	704	716	1.73			
For the aged	-	286 950	-	286 950	30 453 281	30 740 231	0.9	526	1 438	1 415	0.37			
For the unemployed	-	408 027	-	408 027	4 627 709	5 035 736	8.1	748	219	232	3.42			
For families and children	-	2 023 387	-	2 023 387	32 873 908	34 897 295	5.8	3 711	1 552	1 606	2.39			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3 383 993</b>	-	<b>3 383 993</b>	<b>89 658 008</b>	<b>93 042 001</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6 207</b>	<b>4 234</b>	<b>4 283</b>	<b>1.47</b>			
Concessions (GPC 0610 part) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	9 260	-	9 260	210 482	219 742	4.2	17	10	10	1.71			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3 393 253</b>	-	<b>3 393 253</b>	<b>89 868 490</b>	<b>93 261 743</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6 224</b>	<b>4 244</b>	<b>4 293</b>	<b>1.47</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) Concessions and allowances to low-income earners.

(f) WA, Tasmania, ACT and NT expenditure on concessions and allowances to low-income earners is reported under other expenditure classifications.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



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# H Home environment — Statistical tables

This appendix provides detailed data to support the discussion presented in chapter 6 'Home environment' of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

These data are estimates based on the method outlined in appendix A and documented in detail in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual<sup>1</sup> and 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.<sup>2</sup> Information on how these data should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

This appendix contains the following tables:

- Table H.1 Home environment, 2008-09
- Table H.2 Housing services, 2008-09
- Table H.3 Community and environment services, 2008-09
- Table H.4 Transport and communication services, 2008-09

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

<sup>2</sup> Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table H.1

Table H.1 Home environment, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Mainstream			Cost diff. comp.			Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%					\$/per	\$/per
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	\$'000	Comp.	\$'000						\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>																	
Housing (table H.2)	520 674	302 309	19 494	842 477	5 517 116	6 359 593	13.2	1 545	261	293	5.93						
Community and environment (table H.3)	437 064	427 537	7 343	871 944	13 711 354	14 583 298	6.0	1 599	647	671	2.47						
Transport and communications (table H.4)	70 900	503 303	26 110	600 313	18 493 650	19 093 962	3.1	1 101	873	879	1.26						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 028 639</b>	<b>1 233 149</b>	<b>52 947</b>	<b>2 314 734</b>	<b>37 722 119</b>	<b>40 036 853</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4 246</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>2.38</b>						
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																	
Housing (table H.2)	326 877	281 430	19 495	627 802	4 821 111	5 448 913	11.5	1 152	228	251	5.06						
Community and environment (table H.3)	379 576	252 223	7 375	639 174	6 858 743	7 497 917	8.5	1 172	324	345	3.62						
Transport and communications (table H.4)	30 734	464 483	26 110	521 327	17 310 383	17 831 710	2.9	956	817	821	1.17						
<b>Total</b>	<b>737 188</b>	<b>998 136</b>	<b>52 980</b>	<b>1 788 303</b>	<b>28 990 237</b>	<b>30 778 540</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>2.40</b>						
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Housing (table H.2)	65 732	93 459	–	159 191	1 582 484	1 741 675	9.1	993	229	246	4.34						
Community and environment (table H.3)	19 593	22 619	–	42 212	952 144	994 356	4.2	263	138	141	1.91						
Transport and communications (table H.4)	–	122 104	–	122 104	6 084 773	6 206 877	2.0	761	880	877	0.87						
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 325</b>	<b>238 182</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>323 507</b>	<b>8 619 401</b>	<b>8 942 908</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1.62</b>						
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Housing (table H.2)	7 770	10 684	–	18 454	938 488	956 942	1.9	520	176	178	2.96						
Community and environment (table H.3)	25 025	12 843	–	37 868	1 951 573	1 989 441	1.9	1 067	365	370	2.92						
Transport and communications (table H.4)	–	27 151	–	27 151	4 033 129	4 060 279	0.7	765	754	754	1.01						
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 795</b>	<b>50 678</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>83 473</b>	<b>6 923 189</b>	<b>7 006 662</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2 352</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1.82</b>						



Table H.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	\$/per	Ratio				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$/per	Ratio	\$'000	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	75 016	55 856	4 051	134 922	982 839	1 117 761	12.1	873	233	256	3.74			
Community and environment (table H.3)	89 865	80 834	1 678	172 377	1 632 426	1 804 803	9.6	1 116	388	413	2.88			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	26 845	179 282	–	206 127	4 437 888	4 644 015	4.4	1 334	1 054	1 064	1.27			
<b>Total</b>	<b>191 726</b>	<b>315 971</b>	<b>5 729</b>	<b>513 427</b>	<b>7 053 152</b>	<b>7 566 579</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>1 733</b>	<b>1.98</b>			
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	61 617	60 244	4 586	126 447	512 318	638 765	19.8	1 704	240	289	7.11			
Community and environment (table H.3)	27 159	67 081	5 696	99 937	1 233 257	1 333 194	7.5	1 347	577	603	2.33			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	1 778	46 906	–	48 684	1 427 454	1 476 138	3.3	656	668	667	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>90 554</b>	<b>174 231</b>	<b>10 283</b>	<b>275 068</b>	<b>3 173 029</b>	<b>3 448 097</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3 707</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>2.50</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	25 257	9 968	–	35 225	521 633	556 858	6.3	1 195	329	345	3.63			
Community and environment (table H.3)	15 687	14 485	–	30 172	795 014	825 186	3.7	1 023	502	512	2.04			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	–	12 480	–	12 480	771 345	783 825	1.6	423	487	486	0.87			
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 944</b>	<b>36 933</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>77 877</b>	<b>2 087 992</b>	<b>2 165 869</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2 641</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>2.00</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	4 644	10 383	–	15 027	141 959	156 986	9.6	773	295	313	2.62			
Community and environment (table H.3)	–	1 922	–	1 922	49 224	51 146	3.8	99	102	102	0.97			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	–	9 657	–	9 657	235 473	245 130	3.9	497	489	489	1.02			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 644</b>	<b>21 963</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26 607</b>	<b>426 655</b>	<b>453 262</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1.54</b>			

Table H.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%	\$/per				
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	849	2 751	–	3 600	77 733	81 333	4.4	792	226	233	3.50			
Community and environment (table H.3)	217	926	–	1 143	71 347	72 490	1.6	252	207	208	1.21			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	–	2 522	–	2 522	194 250	196 772	1.3	555	565	565	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>6 199</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7 265</b>	<b>343 330</b>	<b>350 595</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>1.60</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	85 992	38 085	10 857	134 935	63 658	198 593	67.9	2 017	408	891	4.94			
Community and environment (table H.3)	202 030	51 512	–	253 542	173 759	427 301	59.3	3 790	1 115	1 918	3.40			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	2 111	64 381	26 110	92 602	126 071	218 673	42.3	1 384	809	982	1.71			
<b>Total</b>	<b>290 133</b>	<b>153 978</b>	<b>36 968</b>	<b>481 079</b>	<b>363 488</b>	<b>844 568</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>7 192</b>	<b>2 332</b>	<b>3 791</b>	<b>3.08</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (table H.2)	548 484	166 037	–	714 521	3 192 403	3 906 924	18.3	1 311	151	180	8.69			
Community and environment (table H.3)	74 450	185 177	–	259 628	7 227 706	7 487 334	3.5	476	341	345	1.40			
Transport and communications (table H.4)	40 173	183 808	–	223 981	6 717 518	6 941 499	3.2	411	317	320	1.30			
<b>Total</b>	<b>663 107</b>	<b>535 023</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 198 130</b>	<b>17 137 627</b>	<b>18 335 757</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2.72</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table H.2

Table H.2 Housing services, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	\$'000	Total	Share				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Housing (GPC 0711)														
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	71 578	36 349	–	107 927	2 344 363	2 452 290	4.4	198	111	113	1.79			
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	12 594	480	13 074	82 732	95 807	13.6	24	4	4	6.14			
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	449 096	237 191	19 014	705 301	2 458 696	3 163 997	22.3	1 294	116	146	11.14			
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	–	16 175	–	16 175	631 324	647 499	2.5	30	30	30	1.00			
<b>Total</b>	<b>520 674</b>	<b>302 309</b>	<b>19 494</b>	<b>842 477</b>	<b>5 517 116</b>	<b>6 359 593</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1 545</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>5.93</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Housing (GPC 0711)														
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	–	36 168	–	36 168	2 332 990	2 369 158	1.5	66	110	109	0.60			
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	–	12 639	480	13 119	83 124	96 243	13.6	24	4	4	6.13			
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	326 877	232 623	19 015	578 515	2 404 997	2 983 512	19.4	1 061	114	137	9.34			
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>326 877</b>	<b>281 430</b>	<b>19 495</b>	<b>627 802</b>	<b>4 821 111</b>	<b>5 448 913</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>5.06</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Housing (GPC 0711)														
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	–	13 259	–	13 259	734 587	747 846	1.8	83	106	106	0.78			
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	–	5 952	–	5 952	33 878	39 830	14.9	37	5	6	7.58			
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	65 732	74 248	–	139 980	814 019	953 999	14.7	873	118	135	7.42			
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 732</b>	<b>93 459</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>159 191</b>	<b>1 582 484</b>	<b>1 741 675</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>4.34</b>			

Table H.2

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Mainstream	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$/'000	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per					
												\$/'000	\$/'000	\$/'000	\$/'000	\$/'000
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Housing (GPC 0711)																
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	3 857	-	-	3 857	639 356	643 213	0.6	109	120	120	0.91				
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	7 770	6 827	-	-	14 597	299 132	313 729	4.7	411	56	58	7.35				
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 770</b>	<b>10 684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 454</b>	<b>938 488</b>	<b>956 942</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2.96</b>				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																
Housing (GPC 0711)																
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	11 137	-	-	11 137	502 769	513 906	2.2	72	119	118	0.60				
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	5 556	480	-	6 036	38 384	44 420	13.6	39	9	10	4.29				
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	75 016	39 162	3 571	-	117 749	441 686	559 435	21.0	762	105	128	7.27				
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 016</b>	<b>55 856</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134 922</b>	<b>982 839</b>	<b>1 117 761</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>3.74</b>				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Housing (GPC 0711)																
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	3 929	-	-	3 929	245 060	248 989	1.6	53	115	113	0.46				
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	61 617	56 315	4 586	-	122 519	267 257	389 776	31.4	1 651	125	176	13.20				
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 617</b>	<b>60 244</b>	<b>4 586</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126 447</b>	<b>512 318</b>	<b>638 765</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>7.11</b>				

Table H.2

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Mainstream Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000				
												\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Housing (GPC 0711)															
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	2 359	-	2 359	193 863	196 222	1.2	80	122	122	0.65				
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	620	-	620	6 373	6 993	8.9	21	4	4	5.23				
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	25 257	6 989	-	32 246	321 397	353 643	9.1	1 094	203	219	5.39				
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 257</b>	<b>9 968</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35 225</b>	<b>521 633</b>	<b>556 858</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>3.63</b>				
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Housing (GPC 0711)															
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	14	-	14	304	318	4.4	1	1	1	1.17				
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	510	-	510	4 490	5 000	10.2	26	9	10	2.81				
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	4 644	9 859	-	14 503	137 165	151 668	9.6	746	285	303	2.62				
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 644</b>	<b>10 383</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15 027</b>	<b>141 959</b>	<b>156 986</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2.62</b>				
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Housing (GPC 0711)															
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	849	2 751	-	3 600	77 733	81 333	4.4	792	226	233	3.50				
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>2 751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>77 733</b>	<b>81 333</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>3.50</b>				

Table H.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%						
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																
Housing (GPC 0711)																
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	-	1 613	-	1 613	17 051	18 664	8.6	24	109	84	0.22					
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..					
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	85 992	36 472	10 857	133 322	46 607	179 929	74.1	1 993	299	808	6.67					
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..					
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 992</b>	<b>38 085</b>	<b>10 857</b>	<b>134 935</b>	<b>63 658</b>	<b>198 593</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>4.94</b>					
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																
Housing (GPC 0711)																
Home purchase assist (GPC 0711 part)	71 578	14 998	-	86 576	930 670	1 017 246	8.5	159	44	47	3.61					
Rental assistance (GPC 0711 part) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..					
Pub. & comm housing (GPC 0711 part)	476 906	134 865	-	611 771	1 630 409	2 242 179	27.3	1 122	77	103	14.58					
Defence housing (GPC 0711 part)	-	16 175	-	16 175	631 324	647 499	2.5	30	30	30	1.00					
<b>Total</b>	<b>548 484</b>	<b>166 037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>714 521</b>	<b>3 192 403</b>	<b>3 906 924</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>8.69</b>					

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Table H.2

Total expenditure											
Indigenous expenditure					Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>						
Mainstream					Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	Ratio	
Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.							Non-Indig.
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio

(e) The Australian Government has not separately identified Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and have reported it under social security (chapter 7). However, the 2010 Report on Government Services notes the Australian Government spent \$2.6 billion on CRA (SCGRSP 2010: p. 16.6).  
 Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table H.3

Table H.3 **Community and environment services, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>**

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Community development														
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	266 034	33 882	1 077	300 994	1 270 035	1 571 028	19.2	552	60	72	9.21			
Community amenities (GPC 079)	16 627	13 858	819	31 303	941 797	973 101	3.2	57	44	45	1.29			
<b>Total</b>	<b>282 661</b>	<b>47 740</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>332 297</b>	<b>2 211 832</b>	<b>2 544 129</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>5.84</b>			
Water supply (GPC 072)	45 488	53 029	3 652	102 169	1 063 809	1 165 978	8.8	187	50	54	3.73			
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	45 969	92 319	1 795	140 084	3 380 522	3 520 606	4.0	257	160	162	1.61			
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	62 946	234 448	-	297 394	7 055 191	7 352 585	4.0	545	333	338	1.64			
<b>Total</b>	<b>437 064</b>	<b>427 537</b>	<b>7 343</b>	<b>871 944</b>	<b>13 711 354</b>	<b>14 583 298</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2.47</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Community development														
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	216 294	31 303	1 077	248 675	1 169 580	1 418 254	17.5	456	55	65	8.26			
Community amenities (GPC 079)	16 627	13 858	819	31 304	941 867	973 171	3.2	57	44	45	1.29			
<b>Total</b>	<b>232 921</b>	<b>45 161</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>279 978</b>	<b>2 111 447</b>	<b>2 391 425</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5.15</b>			
Water supply (GPC 072)	45 489	53 174	3 665	102 328	1 066 037	1 168 364	8.8	188	50	54	3.73			
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	38 220	62 780	1 814	102 814	2 225 579	2 328 394	4.4	189	105	107	1.79			
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	62 946	91 108	-	154 054	1 455 680	1 609 735	9.6	283	69	74	4.11			
<b>Total</b>	<b>379 576</b>	<b>252 223</b>	<b>7 375</b>	<b>639 174</b>	<b>6 858 743</b>	<b>7 497 917</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>3.62</b>			



Table H.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Mainstream	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
												\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>															
Community development															
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	17 294	1 860	—	—	19 154	81 160	100 314	19.1	119	12	14	10.18			
Community amenities (GPC 079)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 294</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19 154</b>	<b>81 160</b>	<b>100 314</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10.18</b>			
Water supply (GPC 072)	—	2 317	—	—	2 317	66 100	68 417	3.4	14	10	10	1.51			
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	2 299	18 065	—	—	20 364	788 397	808 761	2.5	127	114	114	1.11			
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	—	378	—	—	378	16 486	16 864	2.2	2	2	2	0.99			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 593</b>	<b>22 619</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>42 212</b>	<b>952 144</b>	<b>994 356</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1.91</b>			
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Community development															
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	25 025	4 345	—	—	29 370	660 239	689 608	4.3	827	123	128	6.70			
Community amenities (GPC 079)	—	4 551	—	—	4 551	691 609	696 161	0.7	128	129	129	0.99			
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 025</b>	<b>8 896</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>33 921</b>	<b>1 351 848</b>	<b>1 385 769</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>3.78</b>			
Water supply (GPC 072)	—	1 429	—	—	1 429	217 188	218 617	0.7	40	41	41	0.99			
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	—	2 393	—	—	2 393	363 681	366 075	0.7	67	68	68	0.99			
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	—	124	—	—	124	18 855	18 979	0.7	3	4	4	0.99			
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 025</b>	<b>12 843</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37 868</b>	<b>1 951 573</b>	<b>1 989 441</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>2.92</b>			

Table H.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>						
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio			
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Mainstream	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$/'000	Non- Indig.	\$/'000	Total	\$/'000	%							
												Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ind.				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																		
Community development																		
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	75 498	297	—	—	75 824	8 072	—	—	83 896	90.4	491	2	19	256.04				
Community amenities (GPC 079)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 498</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>75 824</b>	<b>8 072</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>83 896</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>256.04</b>				
Water supply (GPC 072)	11 656	1 751	167	13 574	42 341	418 769	42 341	55 915	55 915	24.3	88	10	13	8.74				
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	2 711	15 430	1 483	19 625	418 769	418 769	418 769	438 393	438 393	4.5	127	99	100	1.28				
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	—	63 355	—	63 355	1 163 245	1 163 245	1 163 245	1 226 600	1 226 600	5.2	410	276	281	1.48				
<b>Total</b>	<b>89 865</b>	<b>80 834</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>172 377</b>	<b>1 632 426</b>	<b>1 632 426</b>	<b>1 632 426</b>	<b>1 804 803</b>	<b>1 804 803</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>2.88</b>				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																		
Community development																		
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	15 144	10 901	1 049	27 093	304 385	304 385	304 385	331 478	331 478	8.2	365	142	150	2.56				
Community amenities (GPC 079)	2 657	8 507	819	11 982	237 541	237 541	237 541	249 523	249 523	4.8	161	111	113	1.45				
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 801</b>	<b>19 408</b>	<b>1 867</b>	<b>39 076</b>	<b>541 925</b>	<b>541 925</b>	<b>541 925</b>	<b>581 001</b>	<b>581 001</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2.08</b>				
Water supply (GPC 072)	253	38 121	3 498	41 872	491 018	491 018	491 018	532 890	532 890	7.9	564	230	241	2.46				
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	42	3 437	331	3 810	95 976	95 976	95 976	99 786	99 786	3.8	51	45	45	1.14				
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	9 064	6 115	—	15 179	104 338	104 338	104 338	119 517	119 517	12.7	205	49	54	4.19				
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 159</b>	<b>67 081</b>	<b>5 696</b>	<b>99 937</b>	<b>1 233 257</b>	<b>1 233 257</b>	<b>1 233 257</b>	<b>1 333 194</b>	<b>1 333 194</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2.33</b>				

Table H.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Mainstream	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$/'000	Non-Indig.	Total	\$/'000	Share	%				
												\$/'000	\$/'000	\$/'000	\$/'000
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Community development															
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	111	691	—	802	37 904	38 706	2.1	27	24	24	1.14				
Community amenities (GPC 079)	13 970	7	—	13 977	360	14 337	97.5	474	—	9	2 081.92				
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 081</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14 778</b>	<b>38 265</b>	<b>53 043</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20.74</b>				
Water supply (GPC 072)	—	4 132	—	4 132	226 793	230 925	1.8	140	143	143	0.98				
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	1 606	8 729	—	10 335	479 129	489 464	2.1	351	303	304	1.16				
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	—	926	—	926	50 828	51 754	1.8	31	32	32	0.98				
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 687</b>	<b>14 485</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30 172</b>	<b>795 014</b>	<b>825 186</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>2.04</b>				
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Community development															
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	—	256	—	256	6 556	6 812	3.8	13	14	14	0.97				
Community amenities (GPC 079)	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>6 556</b>	<b>6 812</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.97</b>				
Water supply (GPC 072)	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..				
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	—	1 553	—	1 553	39 770	41 323	3.8	80	83	82	0.97				
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	—	113	—	113	2 898	3 011	3.8	6	6	6	0.97				
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>49 224</b>	<b>51 146</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.97</b>				

Table H.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head		
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>		
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service use comp.	Mainstream Cost diff. comp.	Total \$'000	Total \$'000	Non-Indig. \$'000	Total \$'000	Ind. Share	%	Indig. \$/per	Non-Indig. \$/per	Total \$/per	Ratio	
														Ratio
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Community development														
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	-	556	-	556	42 866	43 422	1.3	1.3	122	125	125	0.98		
Community amenities (GPC 079)	-	141	-	141	10 863	11 004	1.3	1.3	31	32	32	0.98		
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>698</b>	-	<b>698</b>	<b>53 728</b>	<b>54 426</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0.98</b>		
Water supply (GPC 072)	59	32	-	91	2 496	2 587	3.5	3.5	20	7	7	2.77		
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	158	130	-	288	9 982	10 270	2.8	2.8	63	29	29	2.18		
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	-	67	-	67	5 140	5 207	1.3	1.3	15	15	15	0.98		
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>926</b>	-	<b>1 143</b>	<b>71 347</b>	<b>72 490</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1.21</b>		
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Community development														
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	83 223	12 397	-	95 620	28 398	124 018	77.1	77.1	1 430	182	557	7.85		
Community amenities (GPC 079)	-	652	-	652	1 494	2 146	30.4	30.4	10	10	10	1.02		
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 223</b>	<b>13 049</b>	-	<b>96 272</b>	<b>29 892</b>	<b>126 164</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>7.51</b>		
Water supply (GPC 072)	33 521	5 392	-	38 913	20 101	59 014	65.9	65.9	582	129	265	4.51		
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	31 404	13 042	-	44 446	29 876	74 322	59.8	59.8	664	192	334	3.47		
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	53 882	20 030	-	73 912	93 890	167 802	44.0	44.0	1 105	602	753	1.83		
<b>Total</b>	<b>202 030</b>	<b>51 512</b>	-	<b>253 542</b>	<b>173 759</b>	<b>427 301</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>3.40</b>		

Table H.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Community development														
Other comm. devel. (GPC 0712, 0719)	49 755	2 998	-	52 753	117 025	169 778	31.1	97	6	8	17.51			
Community amenities (GPC 079)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 755</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 753</b>	<b>117 025</b>	<b>169 778</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17.51</b>			
Water supply (GPC 072)														
Sanitation & envir. protection (GPC 073)	24 695	37 136	-	61 831	1 449 455	1 511 286	4.1	113	68	70	1.66			
Fuel and energy (GPC 09)	-	145 043	-	145 043	5 661 227	5 806 271	2.5	266	267	267	1.00			
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 450</b>	<b>185 177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259 628</b>	<b>7 227 706</b>	<b>7 487 334</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1.40</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D. 1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table H.4

Table H.4 **Transport and communication services, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>**

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	\$'000	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per					\$/per	Ratio
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>																	
Road transport (GPC 121)	26 404	263 413	26 110	315 928	8 846 688	9 162 616	3.4	579	418	422	1.39						
Rail transport (GPC 123)	–	134 279	–	134 279	5 529 613	5 663 892	2.4	246	261	261	0.94						
Other transport																	
Water transport (GPC 122)	634	25 841	–	26 475	626 535	653 011	4.1	49	30	30	1.64						
Air transport (GPC 124)	2 419	7 326	–	9 745	200 313	210 058	4.6	18	9	10	1.89						
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..						
Other transport (GPC 128)	1 557	57 168	–	58 725	2 782 563	2 841 288	2.1	108	131	131	0.82						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>90 335</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>94 945</b>	<b>3 609 411</b>	<b>3 704 356</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1.02</b>						
Communications (GPC 1290)	39 886	15 276	–	55 161	507 937	563 098	9.8	101	24	26	4.22						
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 900</b>	<b>503 303</b>	<b>26 110</b>	<b>600 313</b>	<b>18 493 650</b>	<b>19 093 962</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1.26</b>						
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																	
Road transport (GPC 121)	26 404	261 523	26 110	314 038	8 770 123	9 084 161	3.5	576	414	418	1.39						
Rail transport (GPC 123)	–	134 232	–	134 232	5 528 874	5 663 105	2.4	246	261	261	0.94						
Other transport																	
Water transport (GPC 122)	634	10 283	–	10 917	353 175	364 092	3.0	20	17	17	1.20						
Air transport (GPC 124)	2 131	3 167	–	5 298	37 961	43 259	12.2	10	2	2	5.42						
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..						
Other transport (GPC 128)	1 564	51 727	–	53 291	2 569 923	2 623 214	2.0	98	121	121	0.81						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>65 177</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>69 506</b>	<b>2 961 059</b>	<b>3 030 565</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.91</b>						

Table H.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Non-Indig.	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	3 551	-	3 551	53 879	50 327	53 879	6.6	7	2	2	2.74		
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 734</b>	<b>464 483</b>	<b>26 110</b>	<b>521 327</b>	<b>17 831 710</b>	<b>17 310 383</b>	<b>17 831 710</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1.17</b>		
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	-	68 772	-	68 772	3 070 103	3 001 331	3 070 103	2.2	429	434	434	0.99		
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	47 666	-	47 666	2 730 888	2 683 222	2 730 888	1.7	297	388	386	0.77		
Other transport	-	2 167	-	2 167	159 791	157 624	159 791	1.4	14	23	23	0.59		
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..		
Air transport (GPC 124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..		
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	3 496	-	3 496	245 975	242 479	245 975	1.4	22	35	35	0.62		
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	5 663	-	5 663	405 766	400 103	405 766	1.4	35	58	57	0.61		
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.99</b>		
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	122 104	-	122 104	6 206 877	6 084 773	6 206 877	2.0	761	880	877	0.87		
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122 104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122 104</b>	<b>6 206 877</b>	<b>6 084 773</b>	<b>6 206 877</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>0.87</b>		
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	-	12 447	-	12 447	1 903 884	1 891 436	1 903 884	0.7	351	354	354	0.99		
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	13 527	-	13 527	1 965 547	1 952 019	1 965 547	0.7	381	365	365	1.04		
Other transport	-	68	-	68	15 715	15 647	15 715	0.4	2	3	3	0.66		
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..		
Air transport (GPC 124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..		
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..		
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	1 108	-	1 108	175 134	174 026	175 134	0.6	31	33	33	0.96		
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>190 849</b>	<b>189 673</b>	<b>190 849</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.93</b>		

Table H.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>27 151</b>	-	<b>27 151</b>	<b>4 033 129</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1.01</b>				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	24 465	81 091	-	105 556	2 208 546	4.6	683	524	530	1.30				
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	61 635	-	61 635	760 509	7.5	399	181	188	2.21				
Other transport														
Water transport (GPC 122)	634	4 255	-	4 889	134 621	3.5	32	32	32	0.99				
Air transport (GPC 124)	483	440	-	923	11 988	7.1	6	3	3	2.10				
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
Other transport (GPC 128)	1 263	30 969	-	32 232	1 297 923	2.4	209	308	305	0.68				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>35 664</b>	-	<b>38 044</b>	<b>1 444 532</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>0.72</b>				
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	892	-	892	24 301	3.5	6	6	6	1.00				
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 845</b>	<b>179 282</b>	-	<b>206 127</b>	<b>4 437 888</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1.27</b>				
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	1 476	30 124	-	31 601	844 065	3.6	426	395	396	1.08				
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	6 164	-	6 164	71 841	7.9	83	34	35	2.47				
Other transport														
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	1 957	-	1 957	22 807	7.9	26	11	11	2.47				
Air transport (GPC 124)	-	767	-	767	21 484	3.4	10	10	10	1.03				
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..				
Other transport (GPC 128)	301	7 894	-	8 195	467 257	1.7	110	219	215	0.51				
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10 617</b>	-	<b>10 919</b>	<b>511 548</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0.61</b>				



Table H.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>46 906</b>	-	<b>48 684</b>	<b>1 427 454</b>	<b>1 476 138</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0.98</b>				
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	-	6 202	-	6 202	340 382	346 584	1.8	210	215	0.98				
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	296	-	296	24 291	24 587	1.2	10	15	0.65				
Other transport														
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	626	-	626	18 095	18 721	3.3	21	11	1.86				
Air transport (GPC 124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..				
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..				
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	5 036	-	5 036	371 011	376 047	1.3	171	234	0.73				
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 662</b>	<b>389 106</b>	<b>394 768</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>0.78</b>				
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	320	-	320	17 566	17 886	1.8	11	11	0.98				
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>771 345</b>	<b>783 825</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>0.87</b>				
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	-	7 724	-	7 724	197 789	205 513	3.8	397	411	0.97				
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	1 853	-	1 853	35 900	37 753	4.9	95	75	1.28				
Other transport														
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	45	-	45	864	909	5.0	2	2	1.28				
Air transport (GPC 124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..				
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..				
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.28</b>				

Table H.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per Indig.	\$/per Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non- Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	36	-	-	36	919	-	955	3.8	2	2	0.97		
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>9 657</b>	-	-	<b>9 657</b>	<b>235 473</b>	-	<b>245 130</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1.02</b>		
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	-	2 493	-	-	2 493	192 030	-	194 523	1.3	548	558	0.98		
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Air transport (GPC 124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	29	-	-	29	2 220	-	2 249	1.3	6	6	0.98		
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2 522</b>	-	-	<b>2 522</b>	<b>194 250</b>	-	<b>196 772</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>0.98</b>		
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	463	52 669	26 110	-	79 242	94 544	-	173 786	45.6	1 185	606	1.95		
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	3 091	-	-	3 091	1 091	-	4 182	73.9	46	7	6.60		
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Water transport (GPC 122)	-	1 165	-	-	1 165	3 517	-	4 682	24.9	17	23	0.77		
Air transport (GPC 124)	1 648	1 960	-	-	3 608	4 489	-	8 097	44.6	54	29	1.87		
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..		
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	3 225	-	-	3 225	17 226	-	20 451	15.8	48	110	0.44		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>6 350</b>	-	-	<b>7 998</b>	<b>25 232</b>	-	<b>33 230</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0.74</b>		

Table H.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per				
Communications (GPC 1290)	-	2 272	-	2 272	2 272	5 204	7 476	30.4	34	33	34	1.02		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>64 381</b>	<b>26 110</b>	<b>92 602</b>	<b>126 071</b>	<b>218 673</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1.71</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Road transport (GPC 121)	-	137 146	-	137 146	5 352 962	5 490 108	2.5	252	253	253	1.00			
Rail transport (GPC 123)	-	9 429	-	9 429	245 018	254 447	3.7	17	12	12	1.49			
Other transport	-	15 563	-	15 563	273 699	289 262	5.4	29	13	13	2.21			
Air transport (GPC 124)	287	4 160	-	4 447	162 352	166 799	2.7	8	8	8	1.06			
Pipelines (GPC 1250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
Other transport (GPC 128)	-	5 787	-	5 787	225 876	231 663	2.5	11	11	11	1.00			
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>25 509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25 797</b>	<b>661 927</b>	<b>687 724</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.51</b>			
Communications (GPC 1290)	39 886	11 724	-	51 610	457 610	509 220	10.1	95	22	23	4.38			
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 173</b>	<b>183 808</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223 981</b>	<b>6 717 518</b>	<b>6 941 499</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1.30</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



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# I Safe and supportive communities — Statistical tables

This appendix provides detailed data to support the discussion presented in chapter 7 ‘Safe and supportive communities’ of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

These data are estimates based on the method outlined in appendix A and documented in detail in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual<sup>1</sup> and 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.<sup>2</sup> Information on how these data should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

This appendix contains the following tables:

Table I.1	Safe and supportive communities, 2008-09
Table I.2	Public order and safety, 2008-09
Table I.3	Community support and welfare, 2008-09
Table I.4	Recreation and culture, 2008-09

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

<sup>2</sup> Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table I.1

Table I.1 Safe and supportive communities, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Public order and safety (table I.2)	358 844	2 220 191	71 008	2 650 043	18 142 843	20 792 886	12.7	4 861	857	957	5.67			
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	1 113 988	1 919 326	90 654	3 123 968	33 423 682	36 547 651	8.5	5 730	1 578	1 682	3.63			
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	147 748	218 921	–	366 669	6 996 417	7 363 087	5.0	673	330	339	2.04			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 620 580</b>	<b>4 358 438</b>	<b>161 663</b>	<b>6 140 681</b>	<b>58 562 942</b>	<b>64 703 623</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11 263</b>	<b>2 765</b>	<b>2 979</b>	<b>4.07</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Public order and safety (table I.2)	157 645	2 144 769	71 197	2 373 611	15 106 822	17 480 433	13.6	4 354	713	805	6.10			
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	118 388	1 229 348	57 052	1 404 788	10 184 930	11 589 718	12.1	2 577	481	534	5.36			
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	70 545	143 819	–	214 364	4 064 078	4 278 442	5.0	393	192	197	2.05			
<b>Total</b>	<b>346 579</b>	<b>3 517 935</b>	<b>128 249</b>	<b>3 992 763</b>	<b>29 355 831</b>	<b>33 348 594</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7 323</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>5.28</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Public order and safety (table I.2)	24 719	587 380	–	612 099	4 760 959	5 373 058	11.4	3 817	688	759	5.54			
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	10 947	350 968	–	361 915	3 108 090	3 470 005	10.4	2 257	449	490	5.02			
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	17 108	27 690	–	44 798	1 208 411	1 253 209	3.6	279	175	177	1.60			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 774</b>	<b>966 037</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 018 811</b>	<b>9 077 461</b>	<b>10 096 272</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6 353</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>1 427</b>	<b>4.84</b>			
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Public order and safety (table I.2)	20 586	155 446	–	176 032	4 076 700	4 252 732	4.1	4 959	763	790	6.50			
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	27 706	123 493	–	151 199	2 932 122	3 083 321	4.9	4 260	548	573	7.77			
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	3 045	5 243	–	8 288	796 734	805 022	1.0	233	149	150	1.57			
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 337</b>	<b>284 182</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>335 519</b>	<b>7 805 557</b>	<b>8 141 075</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9 452</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 513</b>	<b>6.47</b>			

Table I.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>								
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio					
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio									
											Mainstream	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																			
Public order and safety (table I.2)	53 262	424 975	32 559	510 796	2 714 187	3 224 983	15.8	3 306	644	739	5.13								
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	24 386	338 808	23 680	386 874	1 850 102	2 236 976	17.3	2 504	439	512	5.70								
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	22 095	30 184	–	52 278	822 070	874 348	6.0	338	195	200	1.73								
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 742</b>	<b>793 967</b>	<b>56 239</b>	<b>949 949</b>	<b>5 386 359</b>	<b>6 336 308</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>6 148</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>4.81</b>								
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																			
Public order and safety (table I.2)	17 525	497 137	30 479	545 140	1 641 535	2 186 675	24.9	7 346	768	989	9.56								
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	11 088	201 796	13 107	225 991	944 706	1 170 697	19.3	3 045	442	529	6.89								
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	15 605	21 050	–	36 656	589 819	626 475	5.9	494	276	283	1.79								
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 218</b>	<b>719 983</b>	<b>43 586</b>	<b>807 787</b>	<b>3 176 060</b>	<b>3 983 847</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>10 885</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>7.33</b>								
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																			
Public order and safety (table I.2)	17 680	135 751	93	153 523	1 139 577	1 293 100	11.9	5 206	720	802	7.23								
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	20 997	69 998	607	91 602	805 915	897 517	10.2	3 107	509	557	6.10								
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	3 668	3 181	–	6 849	277 233	284 082	2.4	232	175	176	1.33								
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 344</b>	<b>208 930</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>251 974</b>	<b>2 222 725</b>	<b>2 474 699</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8 545</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>6.09</b>								
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																			
Public order and safety (table I.2)	–	40 238	–	40 238	341 671	381 909	10.5	2 070	710	762	2.92								
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	416	16 837	1 231	18 484	280 366	298 850	6.2	951	582	597	1.63								
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	1 106	5 560	–	6 666	142 362	149 028	4.5	343	296	297	1.16								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>62 635</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>65 388</b>	<b>764 399</b>	<b>829 787</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3 364</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>2.12</b>								

Table I.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig.	Share	Indig.					Non-Indig.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Public order and safety (table I.2)	1 558	23 115	–	24 673	287 262	311 935	7.9	5 428	835	895	6.50				
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	4 647	10 701	–	15 348	208 425	223 773	6.9	3 377	606	642	5.57				
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	217	1 483	–	1 700	114 218	115 918	1.5	374	332	333	1.13				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 422</b>	<b>35 299</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>41 721</b>	<b>609 905</b>	<b>651 626</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9 179</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>5.18</b>				
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Public order and safety (table I.2)	22 316	280 726	8 067	311 110	144 931	456 041	68.2	4 651	930	2 047	5.00				
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	18 202	116 747	18 426	153 375	55 204	208 579	73.5	2 293	354	936	6.48				
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	7 701	49 428	–	57 129	113 230	170 360	33.5	854	726	765	1.18				
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 219</b>	<b>446 902</b>	<b>26 493</b>	<b>521 614</b>	<b>313 365</b>	<b>834 980</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>7 798</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>3 748</b>	<b>3.88</b>				
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Public order and safety (table I.2)	280 255	82 327	–	362 582	3 195 763	3 558 345	10.2	665	151	164	4.41				
Community support and welfare (table I.3)	1 007 875	775 275	33 615	1 816 765	25 334 338	27 151 102	6.7	3 332	1 196	1 250	2.79				
Recreation and culture (table I.4)	77 334	75 675	–	153 008	2 953 679	3 106 688	4.9	281	139	143	2.01				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 365 464</b>	<b>933 276</b>	<b>33 615</b>	<b>2 332 355</b>	<b>31 483 780</b>	<b>33 816 135</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4 278</b>	<b>1 487</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>2.88</b>				

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



Table I.2

Table I.2 Public order and safety, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>										
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio							
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.					Total	Ratio					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio										
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>																					
Police services (GPC 0311)	88 997	881 568	28 714	999 279	8 461 714	9 460 993	10.6	1 833	400	436	4.59										
Justice services (GPC 0320)																					
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	21 591	346 263	12 656	380 510	1 847 627	2 228 137	17.1	698	87	103	8.00										
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	191 602	66 039	1 971	259 612	2 485 786	2 745 399	9.5	476	117	126	4.06										
<b>Total</b>	<b>213 193</b>	<b>412 302</b>	<b>14 628</b>	<b>640 122</b>	<b>4 333 413</b>	<b>4 973 535</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5.74</b>										
Corrective services (GPC 0330)																					
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	9 160	208 221	3 550	220 931	231 483	452 414	48.8	405	11	21	37.07										
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	27 269	652 620	22 747	702 637	2 044 682	2 747 319	25.6	1 289	97	126	13.35										
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 430</b>	<b>860 842</b>	<b>26 297</b>	<b>923 568</b>	<b>2 276 165</b>	<b>3 199 733</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>1 694</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15.76</b>										
Other public order																					
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	19 512	10 679	390	30 582	477 556	508 138	6.0	56	23	23	2.49										
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	713	54 800	978	56 491	2 593 995	2 650 487	2.1	104	122	122	0.85										
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 225</b>	<b>65 479</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>87 073</b>	<b>3 071 551</b>	<b>3 158 624</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1.10</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>358 844</b>	<b>2 220 191</b>	<b>71 008</b>	<b>2 650 043</b>	<b>18 142 843</b>	<b>20 792 886</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>5.67</b>										
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>																					
Police services (GPC 0311)	67 881	821 444	28 874	918 200	6 032 070	6 950 270	13.2	1 684	285	320	5.91										
Justice services (GPC 0320)																					
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	21 640	346 341	12 677	380 658	1 849 437	2 230 096	17.1	698	87	103	7.99										
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	20 921	50 609	1 976	73 506	1 883 307	1 956 813	3.8	135	89	90	1.52										
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 561</b>	<b>396 949</b>	<b>14 654</b>	<b>454 164</b>	<b>3 732 745</b>	<b>4 186 909</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4.73</b>										

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
Corrective services (GPC 0330)														
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	9 163	208 274	3 551	220 988	231 573	452 561	48.8	405	11	21	37.07			
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	27 284	652 827	22 750	702 860	2 045 654	2 748 514	25.6	1 289	97	127	13.35			
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 447</b>	<b>861 101</b>	<b>26 300</b>	<b>923 849</b>	<b>2 277 227</b>	<b>3 201 076</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15.76</b>			
Other public order														
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	10 044	10 448	390	20 883	468 586	489 468	4.3	38	22	23	1.73			
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	713	54 825	978	56 517	2 596 194	2 652 711	2.1	104	123	122	0.85			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 757</b>	<b>65 274</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>77 399</b>	<b>3 064 780</b>	<b>3 142 179</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0.98</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>157 645</b>	<b>2 144 769</b>	<b>71 197</b>	<b>2 373 611</b>	<b>15 106 822</b>	<b>17 480 433</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>6.10</b>			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>														
Police services (GPC 0311)	3 680	213 238	-	216 918	2 014 105	2 231 024	9.7	1 353	291	315	4.64			
Justice services (GPC 0320)														
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	5 965	72 174	-	78 139	528 362	606 501	12.9	487	76	86	6.38			
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	182	15 456	-	15 638	674 523	690 161	2.3	98	98	98	1.00			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 147</b>	<b>87 630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93 777</b>	<b>1 202 885</b>	<b>1 296 661</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3.36</b>			
Corrective services (GPC 0330)														
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	6 892	77 420	-	84 312	93 686	177 998	47.4	526	14	25	38.81			
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	8 000	191 196	-	199 196	689 795	888 991	22.4	1 242	100	126	12.45			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 892</b>	<b>268 616</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>283 508</b>	<b>783 481</b>	<b>1 066 989</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>15.60</b>			

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio										
Other public order																				
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	-	1 428	-	1 428	62 299	63 727	2.2	9	9	9	0.99									
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	-	16 469	-	16 469	698 188	714 657	2.3	103	101	101	1.02									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>17 896</b>	-	<b>17 896</b>	<b>760 488</b>	<b>778 384</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1.01</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 719</b>	<b>587 380</b>	-	<b>612 099</b>	<b>4 760 959</b>	<b>5 373 058</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3 817</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>5.54</b>									
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Police services (GPC 0311)	1 889	64 710	-	66 598	1 300 983	1 367 581	4.9	1 876	243	254	7.71									
Justice services (GPC 0320)																				
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 924	40 225	-	43 148	619 229	662 378	6.5	1 216	116	123	10.50									
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	645	2 826	-	3 471	429 403	432 874	0.8	98	80	80	1.22									
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 569</b>	<b>43 051</b>	-	<b>46 620</b>	<b>1 048 632</b>	<b>1 095 252</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>6.70</b>									
Corrective services (GPC 0330)																				
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	7 202	-	7 202	42 230	49 432	14.6	203	8	9	25.69									
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	5 626	28 298	-	33 924	458 438	492 362	6.9	956	86	91	11.15									
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 626</b>	<b>35 500</b>	-	<b>41 126</b>	<b>500 667</b>	<b>541 793</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>12.37</b>									
Other public order																				
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	9 502	1 503	-	11 006	228 417	239 422	4.6	310	43	44	7.26									
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	-	10 683	-	10 683	998 001	1 008 684	1.1	301	187	187	1.61									
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 502</b>	<b>12 186</b>	-	<b>21 688</b>	<b>1 226 418</b>	<b>1 248 106</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2.66</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 586</b>	<b>155 446</b>	-	<b>176 032</b>	<b>4 076 700</b>	<b>4 252 732</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>6.50</b>									

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
Police services (GPC 0311)	34 208	187 579	15 347	237 133	1 249 170	1 486 303	16.0	1 535	297	340	5.17			
Justice services (GPC 0320)														
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	7 583	58 592	4 739	70 913	267 863	338 776	20.9	459	64	78	7.22			
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	6 282	11 530	1 108	18 920	312 915	331 835	5.7	122	74	76	1.65			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 865</b>	<b>70 121</b>	<b>5 847</b>	<b>89 833</b>	<b>580 778</b>	<b>670 611</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>4.22</b>			
Corrective services (GPC 0330)														
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	39 631	1 776	41 407	34 252	75 659	54.7	268	8	17	32.95			
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	4 459	114 243	8 307	127 008	384 189	511 198	24.8	822	91	117	9.01			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 459</b>	<b>153 874</b>	<b>10 083</b>	<b>168 416</b>	<b>418 442</b>	<b>586 857</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>10.97</b>			
Other public order														
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	113	3 164	304	3 581	85 863	89 443	4.0	23	20	20	1.14			
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	617	10 237	978	11 833	379 936	391 769	3.0	77	90	90	0.85			
<b>Total</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>13 401</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>15 414</b>	<b>465 798</b>	<b>481 212</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.90</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 262</b>	<b>424 975</b>	<b>32 559</b>	<b>510 796</b>	<b>2 714 187</b>	<b>3 224 983</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>5.13</b>			
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Police services (GPC 0311)	6 952	135 778	10 046	152 775	592 176	744 951	20.5	2 059	277	337	7.43			
Justice services (GPC 0320)														
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	1 519	89 047	6 502	97 067	258 517	355 584	27.3	1 308	121	161	10.81			
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	4 797	9 023	868	14 688	251 944	266 632	5.5	198	118	121	1.68			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 316</b>	<b>98 069</b>	<b>7 370</b>	<b>111 755</b>	<b>510 461</b>	<b>622 216</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>6.31</b>			

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>										
	Indigenous expenditure					Total expenditure					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio							
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	%	\$/per					\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
Corrective services (GPC 0330)																					
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	465	52 878	1 467	54 810	21 111	75 921	72.2	739	10	34	74.78										
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	3 711	202 078	11 509	217 298	284 352	501 650	43.3	2 928	133	227	22.01										
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>254 955</b>	<b>12 976</b>	<b>272 108</b>	<b>305 463</b>	<b>577 571</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>3 667</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>25.66</b>										
Other public order																					
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	–	897	86	983	25 049	26 032	3.8	13	12	12	1.13										
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	81	7 437	–	7 519	208 386	215 905	3.5	101	97	98	1.04										
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>8 334</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8 502</b>	<b>233 435</b>	<b>241 937</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1.05</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 525</b>	<b>497 137</b>	<b>30 479</b>	<b>545 140</b>	<b>1 641 535</b>	<b>2 186 675</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>9.56</b>										
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																					
Police services (GPC 0311)	5 380	64 995	–	70 375	531 789	602 164	11.7	2 387	336	373	7.11										
Justice services (GPC 0320)																					
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	1 074	11 144	–	12 218	68 885	81 103	15.1	414	44	50	9.52										
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	6 668	2 765	–	9 433	151 779	161 212	5.9	320	96	100	3.34										
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 742</b>	<b>13 909</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21 651</b>	<b>220 664</b>	<b>242 315</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5.27</b>										
Corrective services (GPC 0330)																					
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	1 806	13 876	93	15 774	27 955	43 729	36.1	535	18	27	30.30										
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 738	38 613	–	41 351	140 369	181 720	22.8	1 402	89	113	15.82										
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 544</b>	<b>52 489</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57 125</b>	<b>168 324</b>	<b>225 449</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1 937</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>18.22</b>										

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Indig. Share	Total	\$/per	\$/per				
											\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other public order	-	831	-	831	45 624	46 455	1.8	28	29	29	0.98			
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	-	831	-	831	45 624	46 455	1.8	28	29	29	0.98			
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	14	3 527	-	3 540	173 177	176 717	2.0	120	109	110	1.10			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4 358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 372</b>	<b>218 800</b>	<b>223 172</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1.07</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 680</b>	<b>135 751</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>153 523</b>	<b>1 139 577</b>	<b>1 293 100</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5 206</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>7.23</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
Police services (GPC 0311)	-	20 346	-	20 346	162 570	182 916	11.1	1 047	338	365	3.10			
Justice services (GPC 0320)	-	20 346	-	20 346	162 570	182 916	11.1	1 047	338	365	3.10			
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	5 507	-	5 507	35 053	40 560	13.6	283	73	81	3.89			
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	1 407	-	1 407	36 033	37 440	3.8	72	75	75	0.97			
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 914</b>	<b>71 086</b>	<b>78 000</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2.41</b>			
Corrective services (GPC 0330)	-	4 345	-	4 345	4 655	9 000	48.3	224	10	18	23.12			
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	4 345	-	4 345	4 655	9 000	48.3	224	10	18	23.12			
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	6 577	-	6 577	44 093	50 670	13.0	338	92	101	3.69			
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 921</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 921</b>	<b>48 749</b>	<b>59 670</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>5.55</b>			
Other public order	-	146	-	146	3 746	3 892	3.8	8	8	8	0.97			
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	-	146	-	146	3 746	3 892	3.8	8	8	8	0.97			
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	-	1 910	-	1 910	55 521	57 431	3.3	98	115	115	0.85			
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 056</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 056</b>	<b>59 267</b>	<b>61 323</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.86</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40 238</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40 238</b>	<b>341 671</b>	<b>381 909</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>2.92</b>			

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Police services (GPC 0311)	517	8 058	–	8 575	115 698	124 273	6.9	1 886	336	357	5.61			
Justice services (GPC 0320)														
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	148	4 738	–	4 886	52 664	57 550	8.5	1 075	153	165	7.02			
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	25	124	–	149	9 583	9 732	1.5	33	28	28	1.18			
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4 863</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5 036</b>	<b>62 246</b>	<b>67 282</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>6.12</b>			
Corrective services (GPC 0330)														
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	4 371	–	4 371	6 868	11 239	38.9	962	20	32	48.15			
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	439	4 915	–	5 354	32 444	37 798	14.2	1 178	94	108	12.49			
<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>9 286</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9 725</b>	<b>39 312</b>	<b>49 037</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2 139</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>18.72</b>			
Other public order														
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	429	159	–	588	12 275	12 863	4.6	129	36	37	3.63			
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	–	749	–	749	57 731	58 480	1.3	165	168	168	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>70 005</b>	<b>71 343</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1.45</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>23 115</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24 673</b>	<b>287 262</b>	<b>311 935</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5 428</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>6.50</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
Police services (GPC 0311)	15 256	126 741	3 481	145 478	65 580	211 058	68.9	2 175	421	947	5.17			
Justice services (GPC 0320)														
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 427	64 915	1 437	68 779	18 865	87 644	78.5	1 028	121	393	8.50			
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 322	7 477	–	9 799	17 129	26 927	36.4	146	110	121	1.33			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 749</b>	<b>72 392</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>78 578</b>	<b>35 993</b>	<b>114 572</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>5.09</b>			

Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	Share					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
Corrective services (GPC 0330)															
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	8 552	215	8 767	816	9 583	91.5	131	5	43	25.05				
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 311	66 908	2 934	72 153	11 973	84 126	85.8	1 079	77	378	14.04				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 311</b>	<b>75 460</b>	<b>3 149</b>	<b>80 920</b>	<b>12 789</b>	<b>93 709</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>14.75</b>				
Other public order															
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	–	2 320	–	2 320	5 314	7 634	30.4	35	34	34	1.02				
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	–	3 813	–	3 813	25 255	29 068	13.1	57	162	130	0.35				
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6 133</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6 133</b>	<b>30 569</b>	<b>36 702</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0.47</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 316</b>	<b>280 726</b>	<b>8 067</b>	<b>311 110</b>	<b>144 931</b>	<b>456 041</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>4 651</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>5.00</b>				
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Police services (GPC 0311)	44 065	62 799	–	106 864	2 451 142	2 558 006	4.2	196	116	118	1.69				
Justice services (GPC 0320)															
Criminal court services (GPC 0320.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	510	–	510	2 366	2 876	17.7	1	–	–	8.38				
Oth court & legal serv (GPC 0320.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	226 715	18 765	–	245 480	732 420	977 900	25.1	450	35	45	13.02				
<b>Total</b>	<b>226 715</b>	<b>19 275</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>245 990</b>	<b>734 785</b>	<b>980 776</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13.00</b>				
Corrective services (GPC 0330)															
Juvenile corr services (GPC 0330.1) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..				
Oth prison & corr serv (GPC 0330.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..				
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>				



Table I.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per					\$/per	Ratio				
Other public order																				
Other public order & safety (GPC 0390)	9 475	252	–	–	9 727	9 836	19 563	49.7	18	–	1	38.41								
Fire protection services (GPC 0312)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..								
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 475</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9 727</b>	<b>9 836</b>	<b>19 563</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38.41</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>280 255</b>	<b>82 327</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>362 582</b>	<b>3 195 763</b>	<b>3 558 345</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>4.41</b>									

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) The expenditures included in this category is a sub-category of one of the ABS Government Purpose Classification categories. A detailed description of these types of expenditure included is provided in chapter 4 of the Expenditure Data Manual which can be downloaded from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table I.3

Table I.3 Community support and welfare, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
Aged care services														
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	3 316	1 726	124	5 167	748 750	753 917	0.7	9	35	35	0.27			
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	23 253	146 857	4 446	174 557	9 767 311	9 941 869	1.8	320	461	458	0.69			
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 570</b>	<b>148 584</b>	<b>4 570</b>	<b>179 724</b>	<b>10 516 061</b>	<b>10 695 785</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>0.66</b>			
Disability services (GPC 0623)														
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	3 998	271 659	12 903	288 560	5 423 107	5 711 667	5.1	529	256	263	2.07			
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	11 774	655 676	23 143	690 593	1 630 221	2 320 814	29.8	1 267	77	107	16.45			
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 743</b>	<b>427 889</b>	<b>10 890</b>	<b>504 522</b>	<b>2 815 279</b>	<b>3 319 801</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6.96</b>			
Other welfare														
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	839 422	273 275	5 458	1 118 154	9 804 345	10 922 499	10.2	2 051	463	503	4.43			
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	166 482	142 243	33 691	342 415	3 234 669	3 577 084	9.6	628	153	165	4.11			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 005 903</b>	<b>415 518</b>	<b>39 148</b>	<b>1 460 569</b>	<b>13 039 014</b>	<b>14 499 584</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2 679</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>4.35</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 113 988</b>	<b>1 919 326</b>	<b>90 654</b>	<b>3 123 968</b>	<b>33 423 682</b>	<b>36 547 651</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5 730</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>3.63</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
Aged care services														
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	3 320	1 735	125	5 180	750 021	755 201	0.7	10	35	35	0.27			
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	372	50 335	4 450	55 157	1 696 713	1 751 870	3.1	101	80	81	1.26			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 691</b>	<b>52 070</b>	<b>4 575</b>	<b>60 337</b>	<b>2 446 734</b>	<b>2 507 071</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.96</b>			
Disability services (GPC 0623)														
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	3 542	235 479	12 906	251 928	4 494 176	4 746 104	5.3	462	212	218	2.18			
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	11 779	655 991	23 145	690 914	1 631 264	2 322 177	29.8	1 267	77	107	16.45			
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 011</b>	<b>187 596</b>	<b>10 891</b>	<b>239 497</b>	<b>586 982</b>	<b>826 479</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15.85</b>			

Table I.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per					Ratio					
Other welfare																				
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	57 523	87 410	5 459	150 393	745 109	895 502	16.8	276	35	41	7.84									
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	843	10 801	75	11 719	280 665	292 385	4.0	21	13	13	1.62									
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 366</b>	<b>98 211</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>162 112</b>	<b>1 025 774</b>	<b>1 187 886</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6.14</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>118 388</b>	<b>1 229 348</b>	<b>57 052</b>	<b>1 404 788</b>	<b>10 184 930</b>	<b>11 589 718</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>5.36</b>									
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Aged care services																				
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	-	318	-	318	91 675	91 993	0.3	2	13	13	0.15									
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	-	7 854	-	7 854	205 337	213 191	3.7	49	30	30	1.65									
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 172</b>	<b>297 012</b>	<b>305 184</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1.19</b>									
Disability services (GPC 0623)	-	68 473	-	68 473	1 772 784	1 841 257	3.7	427	256	260	1.67									
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	228 622	-	228 622	586 688	815 310	28.0	1 426	85	115	16.80									
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	22 461	-	22 461	71 791	94 252	23.8	140	10	13	13.49									
Other welfare																				
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	10 947	16 951	-	27 898	217 939	245 837	11.3	174	32	35	5.52									
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	-	6 290	-	6 290	161 875	168 165	3.7	39	23	24	1.68									
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 947</b>	<b>23 241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34 188</b>	<b>379 814</b>	<b>414 002</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3.88</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 947</b>	<b>350 968</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>361 915</b>	<b>3 108 090</b>	<b>3 470 005</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>5.02</b>									

Table I.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
												\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Aged care services															
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	557	-	-	557	295 512	296 070	0.2	0.2	16	55	55	0.28			
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	372	6 642	-	7 013	691 664	698 677	1.0	1.0	198	129	130	1.53			
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>6 642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 570</b>	<b>987 176</b>	<b>994 747</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1.16</b>			
Disability services (GPC 0623)	-	43 820	-	43 820	1 140 004	1 183 825	3.7	3.7	1 234	213	220	5.79			
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	5 133	50 061	-	55 194	363 104	418 299	13.2	13.2	1 555	68	78	22.89			
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	17 590	13 106	-	30 696	179 325	210 021	14.6	14.6	865	34	39	25.78			
Other welfare															
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	4 054	9 863	-	13 918	262 512	276 430	5.0	5.0	392	49	51	7.99			
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 054</b>	<b>9 863</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13 918</b>	<b>262 512</b>	<b>276 430</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.99</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 706</b>	<b>123 493</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>151 199</b>	<b>2 932 122</b>	<b>3 083 321</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>7.77</b>			
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>															
Aged care services															
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	2 763	-	-	2 763	205 288	208 051	1.3	1.3	18	49	48	0.37			
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	-	10 292	997	11 289	350 789	362 079	3.1	3.1	73	83	83	0.88			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 763</b>	<b>10 292</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>14 052</b>	<b>556 078</b>	<b>570 130</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.69</b>			
Disability services (GPC 0623)	-	45 984	4 276	50 260	688 092	738 352	6.8	6.8	325	163	169	1.99			
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	176 572	11 440	188 011	346 877	534 888	35.1	35.1	1 217	82	123	14.77			
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 515	101 186	6 613	110 314	203 400	313 714	35.2	35.2	714	48	72	14.78			

Table I.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio					
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Total	Share	%	\$/per						\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
Other welfare																				
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	19 108	4 775	354	24 237	55 656	79 893	30.3	157	13	18	11.87									
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..									
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 108</b>	<b>4 775</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>24 237</b>	<b>55 656</b>	<b>79 893</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.87</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 386</b>	<b>338 808</b>	<b>23 680</b>	<b>386 874</b>	<b>1 850 102</b>	<b>2 236 976</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>5.70</b>									
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																				
Aged care services																				
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	–	1 123	125	1 248	62 264	63 512	2.0	17	29	29	0.58									
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	–	9 906	948	10 855	245 286	256 141	4.2	146	115	116	1.27									
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11 030</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>12 103</b>	<b>307 550</b>	<b>319 653</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1.13</b>									
Disability services (GPC 0623)	85	29 839	2 735	32 659	381 322	413 981	7.9	440	178	187	2.47									
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	–	100 951	5 621	106 572	134 038	240 610	44.3	1 436	63	109	22.90									
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	10 274	25 719	1 418	37 411	33 328	70 739	52.9	504	16	32	32.33									
Other welfare																				
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	729	34 257	2 261	37 246	88 468	125 714	29.6	502	41	57	12.13									
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	..									
<b>Total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>34 257</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>37 246</b>	<b>88 468</b>	<b>125 714</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12.13</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 088</b>	<b>201 796</b>	<b>13 107</b>	<b>225 991</b>	<b>944 706</b>	<b>1 170 697</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>6.89</b>									

Table I.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000											
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Aged care services																	
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	-	294	-	294	95 281	95 575	0.3	10	60	59	0.17						
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	-	3 447	-	3 447	131 710	135 157	2.6	117	83	84	1.41						
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3 741</b>	-	<b>3 741</b>	<b>226 991</b>	<b>230 732</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>0.88</b>						
Disability services (GPC 0623)	3 457	11 858	-	15 315	297 336	312 651	4.9	519	188	194	2.77						
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	2 879	47 054	599	50 532	123 542	174 074	29.0	1 714	78	108	21.96						
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e), (f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..						
Other welfare																	
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	14 661	3 394	8	18 063	39 490	57 553	31.4	613	25	36	24.56						
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	-	3 951	-	3 951	118 556	122 507	3.2	134	75	76	1.79						
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 661</b>	<b>7 345</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22 014</b>	<b>158 046</b>	<b>180 060</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>7.48</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 997</b>	<b>69 998</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>91 602</b>	<b>805 915</b>	<b>897 517</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3 107</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>6.10</b>						
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Aged care services																	
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..						
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	-	707	69	776	36 224	37 000	2.1	40	75	74	0.53						
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>707</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>36 224</b>	<b>37 000</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.53</b>						
Disability services (GPC 0623)	-	2 974	-	2 974	115 026	118 000	2.5	153	239	236	0.64						
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	6 722	569	7 290	40 710	48 000	15.2	375	85	96	4.44						
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	416	4 181	387	4 983	56 017	61 000	8.2	256	116	122	2.20						

Table I.3

	Total expenditure											
	Indigenous expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Mainstream			Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	\$'000									
Other welfare												
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	-	2 254	207	2 460	32 390	34 850	7.1	127	67	70	1.88	
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2 254</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2 460</b>	<b>32 390</b>	<b>34 850</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.88</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>16 837</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>18 484</b>	<b>280 366</b>	<b>298 850</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1.63</b>	
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>												
Aged care services												
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	-	286	-	286	25 204	25 490	1.1	63	73	73	0.86	
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>286</b>	-	<b>286</b>	<b>25 204</b>	<b>25 490</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.86</b>	
Disability services (GPC 0623)	-	807	-	807	77 083	77 890	1.0	177	224	223	0.79	
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	7 535	-	7 535	29 830	37 365	20.2	1 658	87	107	19.11	
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	3 190	851	-	4 041	39 955	43 996	9.2	889	116	126	7.65	
Other welfare												
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	1 457	1 222	-	2 679	36 353	39 032	6.9	589	106	112	5.58	
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 457</b>	<b>1 222</b>	-	<b>2 679</b>	<b>36 353</b>	<b>39 032</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5.58</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>10 701</b>	-	<b>15 348</b>	<b>208 425</b>	<b>223 773</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3 377</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>5.57</b>	

Table I.3

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.		Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
		\$'000	\$'000									\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
Aged care services															
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-		
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	-	11 201	2 436	13 636	10 499	24 135	56.5	56.5	204	67	108	3.03			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>11 201</b>	<b>2 436</b>	<b>13 636</b>	<b>10 499</b>	<b>24 135</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3.03</b>			
Disability services (GPC 0623)	-	31 725	5 896	37 621	22 528	60 149	62.5	62.5	562	145	270	3.89			
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	3 766	38 474	4 916	47 157	6 475	53 631	87.9	87.9	705	42	241	16.97			
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	7 026	20 092	2 473	29 591	3 167	32 758	90.3	90.3	442	20	147	21.78			
Other welfare															
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	6 567	14 695	2 630	23 893	12 301	36 193	66.0	66.0	357	79	162	4.53			
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	843	560	75	1 478	234	1 713	86.3	86.3	22	2	8	14.72			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>15 255</b>	<b>2 706</b>	<b>25 371</b>	<b>12 535</b>	<b>37 906</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4.72</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 202</b>	<b>116 747</b>	<b>18 426</b>	<b>153 375</b>	<b>55 204</b>	<b>208 579</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>6.48</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
Aged care services															
Nurs. homes for the aged (GPC 0530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-			
Welf. services for the aged (GPC 0622)	22 882	128 838	-	151 720	9 226 599	9 378 319	1.6	1.6	278	436	432	0.64			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 882</b>	<b>128 838</b>	-	<b>151 720</b>	<b>9 226 599</b>	<b>9 378 319</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>0.64</b>			
Disability services (GPC 0623)	456	68 560	-	69 016	1 759 606	1 828 622	3.8	3.8	127	83	84	1.52			
Protection & support serv (GPC 0621.2) <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-			
Fam & youth support (GPC 0621.3) <sup>(e)</sup>	36 981	259 774	-	296 756	2 304 652	2 601 407	11.4	11.4	544	109	120	5.00			



Table I.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Total	Ratio	Ratio						
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	\$/per					\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
Other welfare <sup>(g)</sup>																				
Welfare services nec (GPC 0629)	781 916	186 646	–	968 562	9 089 185	10 057 747	9.6	1 777	429	463	4.14									
Social security & welf. nec (GPC 0690)	165 639	131 457	33 615	330 712	2 954 296	3 285 008	10.1	607	140	151	4.35									
<b>Total</b>	<b>947 555</b>	<b>318 103</b>	<b>33 615</b>	<b>1 299 273</b>	<b>12 043 481</b>	<b>13 342 754</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2 383</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>4.19</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 007 875</b>	<b>775 275</b>	<b>33 615</b>	<b>1 816 765</b>	<b>25 334 338</b>	<b>27 151 102</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3 332</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>2.79</b>									

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) The expenditures included in this category is a sub-category of one of the ABS Government Purpose Classification categories. A detailed description of these types of expenditure included is provided in chapter 4 of the Expenditure Data Manual which can be downloaded from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(f) SA expenditure on family and youth support services was not separately identified and is included under 'protection and support services' (GPC0621.2).

(g) Approximately 70 per cent of Australian Government expenditure on other community support and welfare services represents one-off payments related to Australian Government global financial crisis stimulus tax bonus for working families package.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table I.4

Table I.4 Recreation and culture, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure											
	Indigenous expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Mainstream			Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.									
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>												
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	23 690	39 186	-	62 876	1 099 548	1 162 424	5.4	115	52	54	2.22	
Recreation services												
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	28 041	60 454	-	88 494	1 616 508	1 705 002	5.2	162	76	78	2.13	
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	3 414	-	3 414	93 590	97 005	3.5	6	4	4	1.42	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 041</b>	<b>63 868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91 909</b>	<b>1 710 098</b>	<b>1 802 007</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2.09</b>	
Cultural and broadcasting services												
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	90 447	77 634	-	168 080	2 706 561	2 874 642	5.8	308	128	132	2.41	
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	5 571	38 233	-	43 804	1 480 210	1 524 014	2.9	80	70	70	1.15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 018</b>	<b>115 867</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211 885</b>	<b>4 186 771</b>	<b>4 398 656</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1.97</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 748</b>	<b>218 921</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366 669</b>	<b>6 996 417</b>	<b>7 363 087</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2.04</b>	
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>												
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	22 150	34 735	-	56 886	925 874	982 760	5.8	104	44	45	2.39	
Recreation services												
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	12 120	52 882	-	65 002	1 319 318	1 384 320	4.7	119	62	64	1.91	
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	3 414	-	3 414	93 590	97 005	3.5	6	4	4	1.42	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 120</b>	<b>56 296</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68 416</b>	<b>1 412 908</b>	<b>1 481 325</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1.88</b>	

Table I.4

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure						Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio							
											Indig.	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	
Cultural and broadcasting services																	
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	35 515	51 770	-	87 285	1 697 724	1 785 009	4.9	160	80	82	2.00						
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	761	1 017	-	1 777	27 571	29 348	6.1	3	1	1	2.50						
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 275</b>	<b>52 787</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89 062</b>	<b>1 725 295</b>	<b>1 814 358</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2.01</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 545</b>	<b>143 819</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214 364</b>	<b>4 064 078</b>	<b>4 278 442</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2.05</b>						
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																	
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	5 399	8 033	-	13 432	350 587	364 019	3.7	84	51	51	1.65						
Recreation services																	
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	-	7 599	-	7 599	331 641	339 240	2.2	47	48	48	0.99						
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	-	-	-	19	19	0.0	-	-	-	0.99						
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 600</b>	<b>331 659</b>	<b>339 259</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.99</b>						
Cultural and broadcasting services																	
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	11 709	11 868	-	23 577	517 930	541 507	4.4	147	75	77	1.96						
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	-	189	-	189	8 235	8 424	2.2	1	1	1	0.99						
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 709</b>	<b>12 057</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23 766</b>	<b>526 165</b>	<b>549 931</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1.95</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 108</b>	<b>27 690</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 798</b>	<b>1 208 411</b>	<b>1 253 209</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1.60</b>						
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	2 465	478	-	2 943	72 593	75 537	3.9	83	14	14	6.11						

Table I.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>Recreation services</b>														
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	420	1 627	-	2 048	247 298	249 346	0.8	58	46	46	1.25			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1 627</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>247 298</b>	<b>249 346</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.25</b>			
<b>Cultural and broadcasting services</b>														
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	159	3 138	-	3 297	476 843	480 140	0.7	93	89	89	1.04			
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3 138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 297</b>	<b>476 843</b>	<b>480 140</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1.04</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>5 243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 288</b>	<b>796 734</b>	<b>805 022</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1.57</b>			
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
<b>National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)</b>														
Recreation services	5 458	6 187	-	11 644	168 499	180 144	6.5	75	40	41	1.88			
<b>Recreation services</b>														
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	5 808	14 281	-	20 089	388 961	409 050	4.9	130	92	94	1.41			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	1	-	1	41	42	2.4	-	-	-	1.00			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 808</b>	<b>14 283</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20 091</b>	<b>389 001</b>	<b>409 092</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1.41</b>			
<b>Cultural and broadcasting services</b>														
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	10 829	9 714	-	20 543	264 569	285 113	7.2	133	63	65	2.12			
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 829</b>	<b>9 714</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20 543</b>	<b>264 569</b>	<b>285 113</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.12</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 095</b>	<b>30 184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 278</b>	<b>822 070</b>	<b>874 348</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.73</b>			

Table I.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	4 209	7 004	–	11 213	196 249	207 462	5.4	151	92	94	1.65			
Recreation services														
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	2 171	5 304	–	7 475	148 602	156 077	4.8	101	70	71	1.45			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	–	2 684	–	2 684	75 195	77 879	3.4	36	35	35	1.03			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 171</b>	<b>7 987</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>10 159</b>	<b>223 797</b>	<b>233 956</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1.31</b>			
Cultural and broadcasting services														
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	8 528	5 682	–	14 211	159 209	173 420	8.2	191	74	78	2.57			
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	696	377	–	1 073	10 564	11 637	9.2	14	5	5	2.93			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 225</b>	<b>6 059</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>15 284</b>	<b>169 773</b>	<b>185 057</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2.59</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 605</b>	<b>21 050</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>36 656</b>	<b>589 819</b>	<b>626 475</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1.79</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	1 277	676	–	1 953	37 092	39 045	5.0	66	23	24	2.83			
Recreation services														
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	504	1 384	–	1 888	75 983	77 871	2.4	64	48	48	1.33			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	–	127	–	127	6 965	7 092	1.8	4	4	4	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2 015</b>	<b>82 948</b>	<b>84 963</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.30</b>			

Table I.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>Cultural and broadcasting services</b>														
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	1 887	877	-	-	2 764	150 755	153 519	1.8	94	95	95	0.98		
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	-	117	-	-	117	6 438	6 555	1.8	4	4	4	0.98		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 887</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>157 193</b>	<b>160 074</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.98</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>3 181</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 849</b>	<b>277 233</b>	<b>284 082</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1.33</b>		
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	-	1 878	-	-	1 878	48 087	49 965	3.8	97	100	100	0.97		
<b>Recreation services</b>														
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	56	1 181	-	-	1 237	30 241	31 478	3.9	64	63	63	1.01		
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	429	-	-	429	10 974	11 403	3.8	22	23	23	0.97		
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>41 215</b>	<b>42 881</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1.00</b>		
<b>Cultural and broadcasting services</b>														
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	1 050	2 005	-	-	3 055	51 336	54 391	5.6	157	107	109	1.47		
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	-	67	-	-	67	1 724	1 791	3.7	3	4	4	0.97		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>2 072</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 122</b>	<b>53 060</b>	<b>56 182</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1.46</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>5 560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 666</b>	<b>142 362</b>	<b>149 028</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1.16</b>		
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>														
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	130	385	-	-	515	29 642	30 157	1.7	113	86	87	1.31		

Table I.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Indig.	Non-Indig.	\$'000	Total	Ind.					Non-Indig.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>Recreation services</b>															
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	-	633	-	633	49 413	48 780	1.3	49 413	139	142	142	0.98			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>633</b>	-	<b>633</b>	<b>49 413</b>	<b>48 780</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>49 413</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0.98</b>			
<b>Cultural and broadcasting services</b>															
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	87	465	-	552	36 348	35 796	1.5	36 348	121	104	104	1.17			
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>465</b>	-	<b>552</b>	<b>36 348</b>	<b>35 796</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>36 348</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1.17</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1 483</b>	-	<b>1 700</b>	<b>115 918</b>	<b>114 218</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>115 918</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1.13</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	3 212	10 095	-	13 307	36 432	23 125	36.5	36 432	199	148	164	1.34			
<b>Recreation services</b>															
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	3 160	20 872	-	24 032	71 845	47 813	33.4	71 845	359	307	322	1.17			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	173	-	173	570	397	30.4	570	3	3	3	1.02			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>21 045</b>	-	<b>24 205</b>	<b>72 415</b>	<b>48 210</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>72 415</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1.17</b>			
<b>Cultural and broadcasting services</b>															
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	1 265	18 022	-	19 287	60 572	41 285	31.8	60 572	288	265	272	1.09			
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	64	266	-	331	941	610	35.2	941	5	4	4	1.26			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>18 289</b>	-	<b>19 618</b>	<b>61 513</b>	<b>41 895</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>61 513</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1.09</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 701</b>	<b>49 428</b>	-	<b>57 129</b>	<b>170 360</b>	<b>113 230</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>170 360</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1.18</b>			

Table I.4

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Total	Share	%	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
National parks and wildlife (GPC 0811)	1 552	4 462	-	6 014	174 156	180 170	3.3	11	8	8	1.34			
Recreation services														
Rec. facilities & serv. nec (GPC 0819)	15 994	8 079	-	24 073	315 337	339 410	7.1	44	15	16	2.97			
Recreation and culture nec (GPC 0890)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 994</b>	<b>8 079</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24 073</b>	<b>315 337</b>	<b>339 410</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.97</b>			
Cultural and broadcasting services														
Cultural facilities & serv. (GPC 0820)	54 978	25 914	-	80 892	1 011 448	1 092 340	7.4	148	48	50	3.11			
Broadcast. & film product. (GPC 0830)	4 810	37 220	-	42 030	1 452 738	1 494 768	2.8	77	69	69	1.12			
<b>Total</b>	<b>59 788</b>	<b>63 134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122 922</b>	<b>2 464 186</b>	<b>2 587 108</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1.94</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 334</b>	<b>75 675</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>153 008</b>	<b>2 953 679</b>	<b>3 106 688</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2.01</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.



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## J Other government expenditure — Statistical tables

This appendix provides detailed data to support the discussion presented in chapter 8 ‘Other government expenditure’ of the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report.

These data are estimates based on the method outlined in appendix A and documented in detail in the 2010 Report Expenditure Data Manual<sup>1</sup> and 2010 Report Service Use Measure Definitions Manual.<sup>2</sup> Information on how these data should be interpreted is provided in chapter 2.

This appendix contains the following tables:

- Table J.1 Other government expenditure, 2008-09
- Table J.2 General government services and defence, 2008-09
- Table J.3 Industry regulation and support, 2008-09

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

<sup>2</sup> Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee 2010, *Service Use Measure Definitions Manual: 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table J.1

Table J.1 Other government expenditure, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio				
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	120 614	1 613 587	9 642	1 743 843	58 480 521	60 224 363	2.9	3 199	2 761	2 772	1.16				
Support to industry (table J.3)	10 226	251 112	–	261 338	8 043 983	8 305 321	3.1	479	380	382	1.26				
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 840</b>	<b>1 864 699</b>	<b>9 642</b>	<b>2 005 181</b>	<b>66 524 504</b>	<b>68 529 685</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3 678</b>	<b>3 141</b>	<b>3 155</b>	<b>1.17</b>				
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	112 236	457 469	9 642	579 346	13 431 564	14 010 910	4.1	1 063	634	645	1.68				
Support to industry (table J.3)	8 795	147 695	–	156 490	4 001 091	4 157 581	3.8	287	189	191	1.52				
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 031</b>	<b>605 164</b>	<b>9 642</b>	<b>735 836</b>	<b>17 432 655</b>	<b>18 168 491</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1.64</b>				
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	–	92 019	–	92 019	4 015 864	4 107 883	2.2	574	581	581	0.99				
Support to industry (table J.3)	–	22 554	–	22 554	984 290	1 006 844	2.2	141	142	142	0.99				
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>114 573</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>114 573</b>	<b>5 000 154</b>	<b>5 114 727</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>0.99</b>				
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	–	12 651	–	12 651	1 922 392	1 935 043	0.7	356	360	360	0.99				
Support to industry (table J.3)	–	4 192	–	4 192	637 032	641 224	0.7	118	119	119	0.99				
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16 843</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16 843</b>	<b>2 559 423</b>	<b>2 576 267</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>0.99</b>				
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	82 211	132 556	–	214 767	3 665 223	3 879 990	5.5	1 390	870	889	1.60				
Support to industry (table J.3)	2 422	38 028	–	40 449	1 035 701	1 076 150	3.8	262	246	246	1.06				
<b>Total</b>	<b>84 633</b>	<b>170 583</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>255 216</b>	<b>4 700 924</b>	<b>4 956 140</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1.48</b>				

Table J.1

	Total expenditure											Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure						Total					Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.		Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
		\$'000	\$'000									\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	15 329	37 300	-	52 629	1 045 109	1 097 738	4.8	4.8	709	489	496	1.45			
Support to industry (table J.3)	4 769	25 563	-	30 332	716 266	746 598	4.1	4.1	409	335	338	1.22			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 098</b>	<b>62 863</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82 961</b>	<b>1 761 375</b>	<b>1 844 336</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1.36</b>			
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	10 298	21 823	-	32 121	1 197 766	1 229 887	2.6	2.6	1 089	757	763	1.44			
Support to industry (table J.3)	-	6 420	-	6 420	352 367	358 787	1.8	1.8	218	223	222	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 298</b>	<b>28 243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38 541</b>	<b>1 550 133</b>	<b>1 588 674</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1.33</b>			
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	902	23 031	-	23 933	589 744	613 677	3.9	3.9	1 231	1 225	1 225	1.01			
Support to industry (table J.3)	-	6 358	-	6 358	162 805	169 163	3.8	3.8	327	338	338	0.97			
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>29 389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30 292</b>	<b>752 548</b>	<b>782 840</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>1.00</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	103	9 216	-	9 319	709 888	719 207	1.3	1.3	2 050	2 064	2 064	0.99			
Support to industry (table J.3)	-	141	-	141	10 829	10 970	1.3	1.3	31	31	31	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>9 356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9 459</b>	<b>720 718</b>	<b>730 177</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>0.99</b>			
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT<sup>(e)</sup></b>															
General government & defence (table J.2)	3 392	128 873	9 642	141 906	285 579	427 485	33.2	33.2	2 122	1 832	1 919	1.16			
Support to industry (table J.3)	1 604	44 440	-	46 044	101 802	147 846	31.1	31.1	688	653	664	1.05			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 996</b>	<b>173 312</b>	<b>9 642</b>	<b>187 950</b>	<b>387 380</b>	<b>575 331</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>2 485</b>	<b>2 582</b>	<b>1.13</b>			

Table J.1

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	\$/per	\$/per				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
General government & defence (table J.2)	11 735	2 313 088	-	2 324 823	90 282 731	92 607 554	2.5	4 264	4 263	4 263	1.00			
Support to industry (table J.3)	1 527	120 517	-	122 045	4 703 942	4 825 987	2.5	224	222	222	1.01			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 262</b>	<b>2 433 605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 446 868</b>	<b>94 986 673</b>	<b>97 433 541</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4 488</b>	<b>4 485</b>	<b>4 485</b>	<b>1.00</b>			

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ter>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) As an *interim* approach, the Steering Committee has estimated the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure on the basis of Indigenous share of the population for all jurisdictions. The NT government's position is that the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure would be more appropriately estimated on the basis of the Indigenous share of all other expenditure. If this were the case, the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure would increase from \$75.8 million to \$138.3 million. The Steering Committee will undertake further development in this area for the 2012 Report.

Source : Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table J.2

Table J.2 General government services and defence, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Ind.	Non-Indig.				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>														
General public services (GPC 01)														
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	1 050	66 262	-	67 312	2 588 627	2 655 939	2.5	123	122	122	1.01			
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	34 409	517 714	-	552 122	18 876 071	19 428 193	2.8	1 013	891	894	1.14			
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 459</b>	<b>583 976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>619 434</b>	<b>21 464 698</b>	<b>22 084 132</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>1.12</b>			
Defence (GPC 0200)	3 302	479 294	-	482 596	18 707 435	19 190 031	2.5	885	883	883	1.00			
Other purposes														
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	481 254	-	481 254	16 441 522	16 922 776	2.8	883	776	779	1.14			
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	20 010	12 993	-	33 003	330 787	363 790	9.1	61	16	17	3.88			
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	12	6 613	-	6 625	262 677	269 303	2.5	12	12	12	0.98			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 022</b>	<b>500 861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>520 883</b>	<b>17 034 986</b>	<b>17 555 869</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1.19</b>			
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	61 831	49 457	9 642	120 930	1 273 401	1 394 331	8.7	222	60	64	3.69			
<b>Total</b>	<b>120 614</b>	<b>1 613 587</b>	<b>9 642</b>	<b>1 743 843</b>	<b>58 480 521</b>	<b>60 224 363</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3 199</b>	<b>2 761</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>1.16</b>			
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>														
General public services (GPC 01)														
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	1 050	12 758	-	13 808	500 318	514 126	2.7	25	24	24	1.07			
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	29 296	158 091	-	187 387	4 893 276	5 080 663	3.7	344	231	234	1.49			
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 346</b>	<b>170 850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201 196</b>	<b>5 393 594</b>	<b>5 594 789</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1.45</b>			
Defence (GPC 0200)														

Table J.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio					
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	Share	%						\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
Other purposes																				
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	217 982	-	217 982	6 153 793	6 371 774	3.4	400	291	293	1.38									
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	20 010	12 504	-	32 514	311 691	344 205	9.4	60	15	16	4.05									
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	48	8 758	-	8 806	380 347	389 153	2.3	16	18	18	0.90									
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 058</b>	<b>239 243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259 302</b>	<b>6 845 831</b>	<b>7 105 132</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.47</b>									
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	61 831	47 376	9 642	118 848	1 192 140	1 310 988	9.1	218	56	60	3.87									
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 236</b>	<b>457 469</b>	<b>9 642</b>	<b>579 346</b>	<b>13 431 564</b>	<b>14 010 910</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1.68</b>									
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>																				
General public services (GPC 01)																				
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	-	2 280	-	2 280	99 505	101 785	2.2	14	14	14	0.99									
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	-	37 424	-	37 424	1 633 236	1 670 660	2.2	233	236	236	0.99									
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39 704</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39 704</b>	<b>1 732 741</b>	<b>1 772 445</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0.99</b>									
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Other purposes																				
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	49 418	-	49 418	2 156 691	2 206 109	2.2	308	312	312	0.99									
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	1 776	-	1 776	77 502	79 278	2.2	11	11	11	0.99									
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	1 121	-	1 121	48 930	50 051	2.2	7	7	7	0.99									
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 315</b>	<b>2 283 123</b>	<b>2 335 438</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>0.99</b>									
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92 019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92 019</b>	<b>4 015 864</b>	<b>4 107 883</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>0.99</b>									

Table J.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Total	Ratio	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	\$'000	Total	Non-Indig.	\$'000	Ind. Share	%				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>														
General public services (GPC 01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	-	4 635	-	4 635	704 318	708 953	0.7	131	132	132	132	0.99		
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	-	4 635	-	4 635	704 318	708 953	0.7	131	132	132	132	0.99		
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other purposes	-	7 808	-	7 808	1 186 492	1 194 300	0.7	220	222	222	222	0.99		
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..		
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	208	-	208	31 582	31 790	0.7	6	6	6	6	0.99		
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	8 016	-	8 016	1 218 074	1 226 090	0.7	226	228	228	228	0.99		
<b>Total</b>	-	12 651	-	12 651	1 922 392	1 935 043	0.7	356	360	360	360	0.99		
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..		
<b>Total</b>	-	12 651	-	12 651	1 922 392	1 935 043	0.7	356	360	360	360	0.99		
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>														
General public services (GPC 01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..		
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	1 944	54 615	-	56 559	1 487 467	1 544 026	3.7	366	353	354	354	1.04		
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	1 944	54 615	-	56 559	1 487 467	1 544 026	3.7	366	353	354	354	1.04		
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Table J.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio					
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	Share						%	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
Other purposes																				
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	51 148	-	51 148	1 393 039	1 444 187	3.5	331	331	331	1.00									
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	20 010	5 037	-	25 047	144 127	169 174	14.8	162	34	39	4.74									
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	2	-	2	58	60	3.3	-	-	-	1.00									
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 010</b>	<b>56 186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76 197</b>	<b>1 537 224</b>	<b>1 613 421</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1.35</b>									
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	60 257	21 754	-	82 012	640 532	722 544	11.4	531	152	165	3.49									
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 211</b>	<b>132 556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214 767</b>	<b>3 665 223</b>	<b>3 879 990</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1.60</b>									
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																				
General public services (GPC 01)																				
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	1 050	7 051	-	8 101	197 565	205 666	3.9	109	92	93	1.18									
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	14 279	10 172	-	24 451	285 007	309 458	7.9	329	133	140	2.47									
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 329</b>	<b>17 223</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32 552</b>	<b>482 572</b>	<b>515 124</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1.94</b>									
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Other purposes																				
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	15 465	-	15 465	433 321	448 786	3.4	208	203	203	1.03									
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	69	-	69	1 937	2 006	3.4	1	1	1	1.03									
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15 534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15 534</b>	<b>435 258</b>	<b>450 792</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1.03</b>									
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	4 543	-	4 543	127 279	131 822	3.4	61	60	60	1.03									
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 329</b>	<b>37 300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 629</b>	<b>1 045 109</b>	<b>1 097 738</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1.45</b>									



Table J.2

	Total expenditure											
	Indigenous expenditure					Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>						
	Mainstream		Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	\$'000										
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
General public services (GPC 01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	8 676	4 797	-	13 473	263 293	276 766	4.9	457	166	172	2.75	
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	<b>8 676</b>	<b>4 797</b>	-	<b>13 473</b>	<b>263 293</b>	<b>276 766</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2.75</b>	
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other purposes	-	10 079	-	10 079	553 226	563 305	1.8	342	349	349	0.98	
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	1 295	-	1 295	71 064	72 359	1.8	44	45	45	0.98	
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	48	2 870	-	2 918	157 542	160 460	1.8	99	100	100	0.99	
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	<b>48</b>	<b>14 245</b>	-	<b>14 293</b>	<b>781 831</b>	<b>796 124</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>0.98</b>	
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	1 574	2 781	-	4 355	152 642	156 997	2.8	148	96	97	1.53	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 298</b>	<b>21 823</b>	-	<b>32 121</b>	<b>1 197 766</b>	<b>1 229 887</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1.44</b>	
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
General public services (GPC 01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	902	10 672	-	11 574	273 275	284 849	4.1	595	568	569	1.05	
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	<b>902</b>	<b>10 672</b>	-	<b>11 574</b>	<b>273 275</b>	<b>284 849</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1.05</b>	
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table J.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>									
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio					
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000	%						\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
Other purposes																				
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	7 415	-	7 415	189 857	197 272	3.8	381	394	394	0.97									
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	307	-	307	7 849	8 156	3.8	16	16	16	0.97									
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	1 399	-	1 399	35 814	37 213	3.8	72	74	74	0.97									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>9 120</b>	-	<b>9 120</b>	<b>233 521</b>	<b>242 641</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>0.97</b>									
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	3 239	-	3 239	82 948	86 187	3.8	167	172	172	0.97									
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>23 031</b>	-	<b>23 933</b>	<b>589 744</b>	<b>613 677</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>1.01</b>									
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																				
General public services (GPC 01)																				
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	-	2 614	-	2 614	201 386	204 000	1.3	575	585	585	0.98									
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	103	2 204	-	2 307	169 774	172 081	1.3	508	494	494	1.03									
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4 818</b>	-	<b>4 921</b>	<b>371 160</b>	<b>376 081</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1.00</b>									
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Other purposes																				
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	877	-	877	67 593	68 470	1.3	193	197	196	0.98									
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..									
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	1 327	-	1 327	102 228	103 555	1.3	292	297	297	0.98									
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2 205</b>	-	<b>2 205</b>	<b>169 820</b>	<b>172 025</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>0.98</b>									
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	2 193	-	2 193	168 908	171 101	1.3	482	491	491	0.98									
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>9 216</b>	-	<b>9 319</b>	<b>709 888</b>	<b>719 207</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>0.99</b>									

Table J.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>				
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	\$'000	Total	\$'000	Non-Indig.	Total	\$'000					
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT<sup>(e)</sup></b>															
General public services (GPC 01)															
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	-	813	-	-	813	1 862	2 675	30.4	12	12	12	1.02			
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	3 392	33 572	-	-	36 964	76 907	113 871	32.5	553	493	511	1.12			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>34 385</b>	-	-	<b>37 777</b>	<b>78 769</b>	<b>116 546</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1.12</b>			
Defence (GPC 0200)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Other purposes															
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	75 771	-	-	75 771	173 575	249 345	30.4	1 133	1 113	1 119	1.02			
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	4 021	-	-	4 021	9 211	13 232	30.4	60	59	59	1.02			
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	1 831	-	-	1 831	4 193	6 024	30.4	27	27	27	1.02			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>81 622</b>	-	-	<b>81 622</b>	<b>186 979</b>	<b>268 602</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>1.02</b>			
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	12 865	9 642	-	22 507	19 830	42 337	53.2	336	127	190	2.65			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>128 873</b>	<b>9 642</b>	-	<b>141 906</b>	<b>285 579</b>	<b>427 485</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>1.16</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>															
General public services (GPC 01)															
Gov. superann. benefits (GPC 0110)	-	53 505	-	-	53 505	2 088 374	2 141 879	2.5	98	99	99	1.00			
Other general public serv. (GPC 0190)	8 433	375 847	-	-	384 280	14 669 773	15 054 053	2.6	705	693	693	1.02			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 433</b>	<b>429 352</b>	-	-	<b>437 785</b>	<b>16 758 147</b>	<b>17 195 932</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1.01</b>			
Defence (GPC 0200)	3 302	479 294	-	-	482 596	18 707 435	19 190 031	2.5	885	883	883	1.00			

Table J.2

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>						
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	\$'000	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%						\$/per	\$/per
Other purposes																	
Public debt transactions (GPC 1410)	-	266 328	-	266 328	10 395 130	10 661 458	2.5	488	491	491	1.00						
Natural disaster relief (GPC 1430)	-	7 788	-	7 788	303 966	311 754	2.5	14	14	14	1.00						
Other purposes nec (GPC 1490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..						
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>274 116</b>	-	<b>274 116</b>	<b>10 699 096</b>	<b>10 973 212</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1.00</b>						
General purp inter-gov grants (GPC 1420)	-	1 130 326	-	1 130 326	44 118 053	45 248 380	2.5	2 073	2 083	2 083	1.00						
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 735</b>	<b>2 313 088</b>	-	<b>2 324 823</b>	<b>90 282 731</b>	<b>92 607 554</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4 264</b>	<b>4 263</b>	<b>4 263</b>	<b>1.00</b>						

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ter>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.

(e) As an *interim* approach, the Steering Committee has estimated the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure on the basis of Indigenous share of the population for all jurisdictions. The NT government's position is that the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure would be more appropriately estimated on the basis of the Indigenous share of all other expenditure. If this were the case, the Indigenous share of public debt transaction expenditure would increase from \$75.8 million to \$138.3 million. The Steering Committee will undertake further development in this area for the 2012 Report.

Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.

Table J.3

Table J.3 Industry regulation and support, 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup>

	Total expenditure											
	Indigenous expenditure						Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Mainstream			Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	%	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.									
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$/per	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio	
<b>ALL GOVERNMENTS<sup>(d)</sup></b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	5 187	144 164	-	149 351	4 898 898	5 048 249	3.0	274	231	232	1.18	
Mining, manufact, and contract. (GPC 11)	3 418	73 618	-	77 036	2 478 187	2 555 224	3.0	141	117	118	1.21	
Tourism and other	-	125	-	125	2 070	2 195	5.7	-	-	-	2.34	
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	125	-	125	2 070	2 195	5.7	-	-	-	2.34	
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	1 621	33 205	-	34 826	664 828	699 654	5.0	64	31	32	2.03	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>33 329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34 950</b>	<b>666 898</b>	<b>701 849</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.04</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 226</b>	<b>251 112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261 338</b>	<b>8 043 983</b>	<b>8 305 321</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1.26</b>	
<b>ALL STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	5 020	92 925	-	97 945	2 895 738	2 993 683	3.3	180	137	138	1.31	
Mining, manufact, and contract. (GPC 11)	2 934	26 145	-	29 079	622 672	651 751	4.5	53	29	30	1.81	
Tourism and other	-	125	-	125	2 070	2 195	5.7	-	-	-	2.34	
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	125	-	125	2 070	2 195	5.7	-	-	-	2.34	
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	841	28 501	-	29 342	480 611	509 953	5.8	54	23	23	2.37	
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>28 626</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29 467</b>	<b>482 681</b>	<b>512 148</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2.37</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 795</b>	<b>147 695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156 490</b>	<b>4 001 091</b>	<b>4 157 581</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1.52</b>	
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	-	18 834	-	18 834	821 945	840 779	2.2	117	119	119	0.99	
Mining, manufact, and contract. (GPC 11)	-	2 682	-	2 682	117 058	119 740	2.2	17	17	17	0.99	

Table J.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>						
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Total	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	\$'000	Cost diff. comp.	Total	\$'000	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per						\$/per	\$/per
Tourism and other																	
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	1 038	-	1 038	1 038	45 287	46 325	2.2	2.2	6	7	7	7	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 038</b>	-	<b>1 038</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>45 287</b>	<b>46 325</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>22 554</b>	-	<b>22 554</b>	<b>1 006 844</b>	<b>984 290</b>	<b>1 006 844</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	-	3 313	-	3 313	3 313	503 413	506 726	0.7	0.7	93	94	94	94	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Mining, manufact, and contract. (GPC 11)	-	133	-	133	133	20 223	20 356	0.7	0.7	4	4	4	4	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Tourism and other																	
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	746	-	746	746	113 395	114 141	0.7	0.7	21	21	21	21	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>746</b>	-	<b>746</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>113 395</b>	<b>114 141</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4 192</b>	-	<b>4 192</b>	<b>641 224</b>	<b>637 032</b>	<b>641 224</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT</b>																	
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	1 630	28 122	-	29 752	29 752	765 917	795 669	3.7	3.7	193	182	182	182	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Mining, manufact, and contract. (GPC 11)	792	7 077	-	7 869	7 869	192 743	200 612	3.9	3.9	51	46	46	46	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Tourism and other																	
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	2 829	-	2 829	2 829	77 040	79 869	3.5	3.5	18	18	18	18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2 829</b>	-	<b>2 829</b>	<b>79 869</b>	<b>77 040</b>	<b>79 869</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>38 028</b>	-	<b>40 449</b>	<b>1 076 150</b>	<b>1 035 701</b>	<b>1 076 150</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>

Table J.3

	Total expenditure											
	Indigenous expenditure						Total expenditure					
	Mainstream			Non-Indig.			Total	Ind. Share	Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>			
	Indig. specific use comp.	Service comp.	Cost diff. comp.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			\$'000	%	Ind. \$/per	Non-Indig. \$/per
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	1 786	14 340	-	16 126	401 797	417 923	3.9	217	188	189	1.16	
Mining, manufact, and construct. (GPC 11)	2 142	7 691	-	9 834	215 503	225 337	4.4	133	101	102	1.31	
Tourism and other												
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	69	-	69	1 944	2 013	3.4	1	1	1	1.03	
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	841	3 463	-	4 303	97 022	101 325	4.2	58	45	46	1.28	
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>3 532</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 373</b>	<b>98 965</b>	<b>103 338</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.27</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>25 563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30 332</b>	<b>716 266</b>	<b>746 598</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1.22</b>	
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	-	4 350	-	4 350	238 774	243 124	1.8	148	151	151	0.98	
Mining, manufact, and construct. (GPC 11)	-	863	-	863	47 360	48 223	1.8	29	30	30	0.98	
Tourism and other												
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	1 207	-	1 207	66 233	67 440	1.8	41	42	42	0.98	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>66 233</b>	<b>67 440</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.98</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 420</b>	<b>352 367</b>	<b>358 787</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>0.98</b>	
<b>TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	-	4 658	-	4 658	119 270	123 928	3.8	240	248	247	0.97	
Mining, manufact, and construct. (GPC 11)	-	298	-	298	7 623	7 921	3.8	15	16	16	0.97	

Table J.3

	Total expenditure										Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>					
	Indigenous expenditure					Non-Indig.					Total	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio		
	Indig. specific	Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	\$/per	\$/per	Ratio						
											Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ind.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	
Tourism and other																
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	1 402	-	1 402	35 912	37 314	3.8	72	75	74	0.97					
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 402</b>	-	<b>1 402</b>	<b>35 912</b>	<b>37 314</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.97</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>6 358</b>	-	<b>6 358</b>	<b>162 805</b>	<b>169 163</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>0.97</b>					
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	-	5	-	5	404	409	1.2	1	1	1	0.98					
Mining, manufacture, and contract. (GPC 11)	-	70	-	70	5 367	5 437	1.3	15	16	16	0.98					
Tourism and other																
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	66	-	66	5 058	5 124	1.3	14	15	15	0.98					
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>66</b>	-	<b>66</b>	<b>5 058</b>	<b>5 124</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.98</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>141</b>	-	<b>141</b>	<b>10 829</b>	<b>10 970</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.98</b>					
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT</b>																
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	1 604	19 303	-	20 907	44 218	65 125	32.1	313	284	292	1.10					
Mining, manufacture, and contract. (GPC 11)	-	7 331	-	7 331	16 794	24 124	30.4	110	108	108	1.02					
Tourism and other																
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	-	55	-	55	127	182	30.2	1	1	1	1.02					
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	-	17 751	-	17 751	40 664	58 415	30.4	265	261	262	1.02					
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>17 806</b>	-	<b>17 806</b>	<b>40 790</b>	<b>58 596</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1.02</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>44 440</b>	-	<b>46 044</b>	<b>101 802</b>	<b>147 846</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>1.05</b>					



Table J.3

	Total expenditure									
	Indigenous expenditure					Total expenditure				
	Mainstream		Service use comp.	Cost diff. comp.	Total	Non-Indig.	Total	Ind. Share	Expenditure per head of population <sup>(b), (c)</sup>	
Indig. specific	\$'000	\$'000							\$'000	\$'000
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT</b>										
Agriculture, forestry, fish & hunt (GPC 10)	179	68 024	-	68 203	2 655 079	2 723 282	2.5	125	125	1.00
Mining, manufact, and construct. (GPC 11)	556	47 725	-	48 281	1 862 754	1 911 034	2.5	89	88	1.01
Tourism and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
Storage, saleyards & mkts (GPC 1310)	792	4 768	-	5 560	186 109	191 670	2.9	10	9	1.16
Tourism & area promotion (GPC 1320)	792	4 768	-	5 560	186 109	191 670	2.9	10	9	1.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>120 517</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122 045</b>	<b>4 703 942</b>	<b>4 825 987</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1.01</b>

(a) A detailed description of the method and data sources underlying the estimates presented in this table are available from the Expenditure Data Manual and the Service Use Measure Definitions Manual for the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report. These manuals are available for download from <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>.

(b) Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to Indigenous people divided by the Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous expenditure per person is the expenditure related to service to non-Indigenous people divided by the non-Indigenous population. Total expenditure per person is total expenditure divided by the total population. The population data used for these calculations is provided in Appendix D, table D.1.

(c) The ratio of total Indigenous expenditure per person to total non-Indigenous expenditure per person. This reflects the combined effects of differential use patterns and costs between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (subject to the limitation of the data and methodology).

(d) All Governments is the total expenditure by all jurisdictions net of inter-governmental transactions.  
Source: Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee estimates.