

# **SUPERANNUATION — ASSESSMENT RESULTS**

- 1 This working paper describes the expenses assessment for Superannuation and provides information on its impact on GST revenue distribution for the 2007 Update. The development of the assessment method in the 2004 Review is discussed in Volume 6 of the 2004 Review Working Papers.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE CATEGORY**

- 2 The Superannuation category comprised:
- Superannuation expenses accrued under funded or unfunded schemes for services provided by employees and holders of public office whose salaries are included in the Commission's adjusted budget in the current period;
  - associated administrative expenses;
  - a share of unfunded superannuation liabilities as at 1 July 1998; and
  - imputed interest accrued during the period on unfunded superannuation liabilities.
- 3 Interest earnings from superannuation investments were offset against expenses in this category.
- 4 No specific purpose payments were associated with the Superannuation category.
- 5 Table 1 shows average expenses (net of interest earnings) for the last six financial years. In 2005-06, the average expense of \$688.97 per capita represented 11.41 per cent of total average expenses.

**Table 1 Superannuation, average expenses, 2000-01 to 2005-06**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Average expenses (\$pc)	577.01	586.82	618.16	663.61	676.27	688.97
% of total State average expenses	11.81	11.38	11.58	12.19	11.88	11.41

## ASSESSMENT METHOD

### Description of the assessment

- 6 The Superannuation assessment for the 2007 Update was carried out using four components: accrued expenses, nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities, nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities and outstanding liabilities.
- 7 The assessment recognises outstanding liabilities at the time of the move from cash to accrual accounting. These outstanding liabilities would not have been equalised unless special transitional arrangements were introduced. In the 2001 Update, the Commission decided to bring unfunded liabilities (as at 1997-98) and nominal interest on those liabilities into the assessment. To smooth its introduction, the unfunded liability was spread equally over ten years, commencing in 1997-98. At the end of this transitional period (2006-07), the category will comprise only two components: accrued expenses (assessed differentially) and nominal interest on unfunded liabilities (assessed equal per capita).
- 8 The 2007 Update assessment method is the same as for the 2006 Update:
  - *Accrued expenses* recognised the expenses accrued in a year and was assessed using an accrued expenses factor. The factor measured differences between the States in their need to accrue superannuation liabilities. It was derived by calculating disabilities related to wages and salary expenses across most expense categories. This approach provided a policy neutral measure of the level of wages each State was required to finance. An adjustment was made for the higher costs incurred by the ACT and the Northern Territory because their employees were on the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS) at self-government.
  - *Nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities* recognised disabilities that had already been equalised. This component was assessed equal per capita (EPC).
  - *Nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities* recognised a State's requirement to finance borrowings to fund superannuation liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting. It was based on historical superannuation disabilities and differences in the costs of borrowing. The historical superannuation disabilities were measured using the average of the superannuation category factors from 1948-49 to 1997-98. The cost of borrowing factor recognised the higher borrowing costs faced by States with smaller budgets.

- *Outstanding liabilities* recognised each State's requirement to finance superannuation expenses that were accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting. It was based on historical superannuation disabilities, discussed above.

### Assessment structure

Table 2 summarises the assessment structure for the 2007 Update.

**Table 2 Superannuation, assessment structure for the 2007 Update, 2005-06**

Expense component	Component weight	Factors	Basis of calculation
	%		
Accrued expenses	39.67	Accrued expenses	Based on the level of assessed wages which each State was required to finance and on which it incurred a superannuation liability. It included an adjustment for the higher costs incurred by the ACT and the Northern Territory as a result of their CSS responsibilities.
Nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities	19.87	None	EPC.
Nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities	5.32	Historical	Based on the average of the superannuation category factors for the period 1948-49 to 1997-98.
		Cost of borrowing	Based on bond rates.
Outstanding liabilities	35.14	Historical	Based on the average of the superannuation category factors for the period 1948-49 to 1997-98.

- 9 The proportion of expenses affected by each component was based on GFS data and one tenth of the outstanding liabilities (as at 1997-98).

### Calculating the category factor

- 10 Table 3 summarises the components, component weights and factors assessed for the last year of the 2007 Update. It shows the calculation of the category factor for 2005-06.

**Table 3 Superannuation, derivation of category factor, 2007 Update, 2005-06**

Factors	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Accrued expenses (component weight = 39.67 %)</b>								
Expenditure relativities	0.98527	0.92808	0.99594	1.03862	0.98085	1.07054	1.28491	2.48108
Component factor	0.98527	0.92808	0.99594	1.03862	0.98085	1.07054	1.28491	2.48108
<b>A Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.39086</b>	<b>0.36817</b>	<b>0.39509</b>	<b>0.41202</b>	<b>0.38911</b>	<b>0.42469</b>	<b>0.50973</b>	<b>0.98425</b>
<b>Nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities (component weight = 19.87 %)</b>								
EPC	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
Component factor	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
<b>B Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>	<b>0.19869</b>
<b>Nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities (component weight = 5.32 %)</b>								
Historical	0.99358	0.97486	1.00722	1.06061	1.03814	1.12497	0.54832	1.22741
Cost of borrowing factor	0.98916	0.98916	0.98916	1.01603	1.03365	1.05536	1.11354	1.11354
Component factor	0.98280	0.96429	0.99630	1.07761	1.07307	1.18725	0.61058	1.36677
<b>C Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.05228</b>	<b>0.05129</b>	<b>0.05300</b>	<b>0.05732</b>	<b>0.05708</b>	<b>0.06315</b>	<b>0.03248</b>	<b>0.07270</b>
<b>Outstanding liabilities (component weight = 35.14 %)</b>								
Historical	0.99358	0.97486	1.00722	1.06061	1.03814	1.12497	0.54832	1.22741
Component factor	0.99358	0.97486	1.00722	1.06061	1.03814	1.12497	0.54832	1.22741
<b>D Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.34916</b>	<b>0.34259</b>	<b>0.35396</b>	<b>0.37272</b>	<b>0.36483</b>	<b>0.39534</b>	<b>0.19269</b>	<b>0.43134</b>
<b>Category factor (a)</b>	<b>0.99099</b>	<b>0.96074</b>	<b>1.00073</b>	<b>1.04075</b>	<b>1.00970</b>	<b>1.08187</b>	<b>0.93359</b>	<b>1.68698</b>

Notes: For each component, the component factor is calculated using the formula in the following paragraph. The weighted component factor is the component factor multiplied by the component weight. This is then population weighted to ensure that the sum of assessed expenses equals average expenses.

(a) Category factor is the sum of the weighted component factors. It equals A + B + C + D.

11 The category factor was calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{category factor} &= \text{accrued expenses} + \\
 &\quad \text{nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities} + \\
 &\quad \text{nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities} + \\
 &\quad \text{outstanding liabilities} \\
 \text{accrued expenses} &= 0.3967 \text{ [accrued expenses]} \\
 \text{nominal interest on} &= 0.1987 \text{ [equal per capita]} \\
 \text{equalised unfunded} & \\
 \text{liabilities} & \\
 \text{nominal interest on} &= 0.0532 \text{ [historical * cost of borrowing]} \\
 \text{unequalised unfunded} & \\
 \text{liabilities} & \\
 \text{outstanding liabilities} &= 0.3514 \text{ [historical]}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 12 In each case, the contribution to the category factor was calculated as the component weight (the percentages in the table) multiplied by the component factor (the bracketed terms in the formulas). Each component's contribution to the category factor was scaled to ensure the sum of assessed expenses equalled average expenses.

**RESULTS FOR 2005-06**

- 13 Table 4 shows, for 2005-06, the actual, average and assessed expenses per capita and the assessed cost of providing services ratios. The assessed cost of providing services ratio is equivalent to the category factor shown in Table 3.

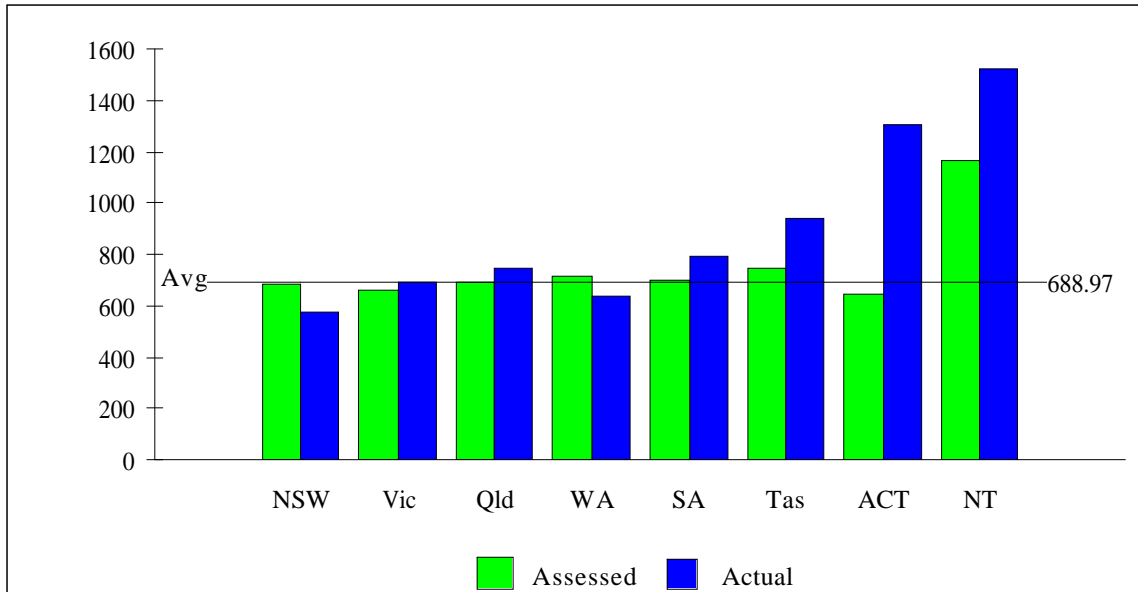
**Table 4 Superannuation, assessment results, 2005-06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Avg
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Actual expenses	577.03	687.59	745.12	636.96	789.57	938.10	301.33	521.69	688.97
Assessed expenses	682.77	661.93	689.48	717.05	695.66	745.38	643.22	162.29	688.97
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assessed cost of providing services ratio (a)	99.10	96.07	100.07	104.08	100.97	108.19	93.36	168.70	100.00

(a) The assessed cost of providing services ratio is the ratio of assessed to average net expenses per capita.

- 14 Table 9 at the end of this working paper summarises the results of the assessment. It shows the actual, average and assessed expenses for each State for all years of the 2007 Update.
- 15 Figure 1 illustrates the actual, average and assessed expenses per capita for Superannuation for 2005-06.

**Figure 1 Superannuation, net expenses per capita — assessed, actual and average, 2005-06**



**CONTRIBUTION TO GST REVENUE DISTRIBUTION**

16 Table 5 shows the category’s contribution to the distribution of GST revenue and health care grants (hereafter GST revenue) implied by the 2007 Update. It also shows the contribution of each factor and component.

**Table 5 Superannuation, contribution of assessment to GST revenue distribution, 2007 Update**

Factor	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Accrued expenses</b>									
Accrued expenses	-22.8	-105.8	-5.1	21.1	-10.5	9.9	28.5	84.7	144.2
Component factor	-22.8	-105.8	-5.1	21.1	-10.5	9.9	28.5	84.7	144.2
<b>Nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities</b>									
EPC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Component factor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities</b>									
Historical	-3.2	-9.2	2.1	9.0	4.3	4.4	-10.7	3.4	23.1
Cost of borrowing	-8.5	-6.3	-5.0	3.8	6.0	3.1	4.3	2.7	19.9
Component factor	-8.4	-13.1	-1.1	11.5	8.2	6.6	-9.2	5.5	31.8
<b>Outstanding liabilities</b>									
Historical	-12.3	-35.8	8.1	34.7	16.5	17.0	-41.3	13.2	89.4
Component factor	-12.3	-35.8	8.1	34.7	16.5	17.0	-41.3	13.2	89.4
<b>Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2007 Update assessment</b>									
	-43.6	-154.6	1.9	67.3	14.2	33.5	-22.0	103.3	220.2

Note: The redistribution due to the component factors includes the effect of interactions between factors. Therefore the component factor figure may not equal the sum of its factors' redistribution.

### Differences from an equal per capita assessment

- 17 Table 5 indicates that the disabilities which had the biggest impact on the assessment were:
- accrued expenses factor — which recognised differences in the per capita level of assessed wages each State was required to finance and on which it accrued a superannuation liability; and
  - historical factor — which recognised interstate differences in the quantity of unfunded liabilities States accrued at the time accrual accounting was introduced.
- 18 The historical factor was a weighted average of the category disability factors for the period 1948-49 to 1997-98. The factors were weighted by the historical average expenses for the same period. The historical factor is not updated. New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT were assessed to have an historical factor below one and the other States an historical factor above one.
- 19 The category factor reflected the following on a State by State basis:
- *New South Wales* had a negative GST revenue distribution due to both its below average per capita level of assessed wages and its below average quantity of unfunded

liabilities accrued at the time accrual accounting was introduced in the Superannuation assessment in 2001.

- *Victoria* had the largest negative GST revenue distribution. This was due to it having the lowest per capita level of assessed wages and a below average unfunded liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting.
- *Queensland's* GST revenue distribution was almost neutral. Its lower per capita level of assessed wages was offset by its above average unfunded liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting.
- *Western Australia* had a positive GST revenue distribution. This was due to both its above average per capita level of assessed wages and its above average unfunded liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting.
- *South Australia's* above average historical factor was partially offset by its below average per capita level of assessed wages, leaving it with an overall positive impact on its GST revenue distribution.
- *Tasmania* had a positive GST revenue distribution due to both its above average per capita level of assessed wages and its above average unfunded liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting.
- *The ACT* had a negative GST revenue distribution due to its above average per capita level of assessed wages offset by its below average historical factor. The historical factor which measured unfunded liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting, reflected the ACT's inheritance of employees on the CSS scheme at self-government and the shorter period (since self-government) over which it incurred liabilities.
- *The Northern Territory* had the largest positive GST revenue distribution. It had the largest per capita unfunded liabilities that accrued prior to the introduction of accrual accounting. (even though it had self-government for only 14 of the 20 years) and the highest per capita level of assessed wages.

## **CHANGES SINCE THE 2006 UPDATE**

### **Effect of assessment on the distribution of GST revenue**

- 20 Table 6 shows the redistribution of GST revenue resulting from the assessments in the 2006 Update and the 2007 Update. It also shows the sources of the changes.
- 21 Changes in distribution of GST revenue shares between the 2006 Update and the 2007 Update were brought about because the Commission:
- used revised average expenses data and other revised data in updating factor calculations for the years 2000-01 to 2004-05; and

- replaced 2000-01 average expenses and factors with those of 2005-06 to move forward the five year period on which GST revenue distribution was based. Moving the five year period forward in this way ensures the assessments reflect recent trends in State priorities on the services provided and recent trends in State demographic and economic circumstances which affect the relative costs of the services.

22 Compared to an equal per capita assessment, the 2007 Update redistributed \$220.2 million away from New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT.

**Table 6 Superannuation, effect of assessment on GST revenue distribution, 2006 Update to 2007 Update**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2006 Update assessment (a)</b>	-39.8	-147.8	-1.4	69.8	15.5	34.5	-26.5	95.6	215.4
<b>Effect of revising category averages and factors for 2000-01 to 2004-05</b>									
Category average	-2.4	-9.9	-0.2	4.4	0.7	2.1	-1.2	6.6	13.8
Category factors	-2.9	-3.6	2.6	-0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.4	6.7
Interactions	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8
Total	-5.8	-13.7	2.7	4.0	1.2	2.4	-0.1	9.3	19.6
<b>Effect of replacing 2000-01 category averages and factors with those for 2005-06</b>									
Category average	1.2	4.1	0.0	-2.1	-0.5	-1.1	0.9	-2.5	6.3
Category factors	0.8	3.2	0.7	-4.9	-2.3	-2.7	4.1	1.0	9.9
Interactions	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.1
Total	2.0	6.9	0.7	-6.5	-2.6	-3.4	4.5	-1.6	14.1
<b>Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2007 Update assessment (a)</b>	-43.6	-154.6	1.9	67.3	14.2	33.5	-22.0	103.3	220.2
<b>Total effect of revisions and updating (b)</b>	-3.8	-6.8	3.3	-2.5	-1.3	-1.0	4.4	7.7	15.4

- (a) Using the same pool and populations that were used to calculate the 2007 Update redistribution.  
 (b) This figure shows the change in the amount redistributed among the States between the 2006 Update and the 2007 Update. It does not necessarily equal the difference in the total redistribution from EPC between the two inquiries.

23 Table 7 shows the changes in GST revenue distribution attributable to changes in each factor arising from both revising data for 2000-01 to 2004-05 and replacing 2000-01 data with 2005-06 data.

**Table 7 Superannuation, effect of assessment on GST revenue distribution by factor, 2006 Update to 2007 Update**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Accrued expenses</b>									
Accrued expenses	-6.3	-10.6	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	10.0	16.9
<b>Nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities</b>									
EPC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Nominal interest on unequalised unfunded liabilities</b>									
Historical	0.7	2.1	-0.5	-2.2	-1.1	-1.2	3.2	-1.0	6.0
Cost of borrowing	2.9	2.1	1.7	-1.4	-2.2	-1.2	-0.8	-1.1	6.8
<b>Outstanding liabilities</b>									
Historical	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	1.4

24 The main reasons for the changes in GST revenue distribution were as follows.

#### **Changes due to revising average expenses and factors for years 2000-01 to 2004-05**

25 **Revising average expenses.** Upward revisions were made to average expenses, producing a increase in the redistribution of GST revenue between the States (\$13.8 million). This change resulted from a Commission decision for the 2007 Update to net off all interest earnings against the Debt Charges category thus revising upwards average expenses for Superannuation from 2000-01 to 2004-05. These changes decreased the GST revenue shares of the States assessed to have category factors below one (New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland and the ACT).

26 **Revising category factors.** The category factor changed as a result of revisions to the accrued expenses factor. The revisions resulted from changes to primitive data and average expenses of other categories flowing through to the accrued expenses factor. The changes had a negative impact on New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia.

#### **Changes in State circumstances – replacing 2000-01 with 2005-06 data**

27 **Replacing average expenses.** Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, per capita average expenses increased by 19.6 per cent. The increase in average expenses however was less than the increase in the per capita GST pool (43.3 per cent). The category was less important to the calculation of relativities, resulting in a lower redistribution of GST revenue. This change increased the GST revenue shares of the States assessed to have category factors below one (New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT).

28 **Replacing category factors.** Table 8 shows the actual expenses and implied assessed cost of providing services for 2000-01, the year that drops out of the assessment period, and 2005-06, the year that comes into the assessment period. It shows that for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, the ACT and the Northern Territory, the 2005-06 costs of providing services

were higher than the 2000-01 costs. Replacing the category factors increased their shares of GST revenue (\$9.9 million). The shares of the other States decreased when their factors were replaced.

**Table 8 Superannuation, actual and assessed expenses and cost of providing services ratio, 2000-01 and 2005-06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Avg
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Actual expenses									
2000-01	443.59	639.90	566.06	627.62	650.37	818.38	895.52	1 540.98	577.01
2005-06	577.03	687.59	745.12	636.96	789.57	938.10	1 301.33	1 521.69	688.97
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Change between 2000-01 and 2005-06	30.08	7.45	31.63	1.49	21.40	14.63	45.32	- 1.25	19.40
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Assessed expenses									
2000-01	571.36	552.09	576.77	609.08	587.91	643.98	493.78	956.00	577.01
2005-06	682.77	661.93	689.48	717.05	695.66	745.38	643.22	1 162.29	688.97
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assessed cost of providing services ratio									
2000-01	99.02	95.68	99.96	105.56	101.89	111.61	85.58	165.68	100.00
2005-06	99.10	96.07	100.07	104.08	100.97	108.19	93.36	168.70	100.00

- 29 The observed changes were largely driven by changes to accrued expenses factors and changes in the category composition.
- 30 Changes to the accrued expenses factor were due to variations in assessed wages for superannuation calculated in the contributing expenses categories. The changes in the accrued expenses factors reflected changes to wages. This had a positive impact for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory.
- 31 Changes to the category component weights increased the weight given to the accrued expenses component and nominal interest on equalised unfunded liabilities components. This increased the importance of these assessments, which had a positive impact New South Wales, Victoria, the ACT and the Northern Territory.
- 32 For the 2007 Update all interest earnings were netted off debt charges. This had the effect of increasing the assessed expenses of Superannuation for all years of the Update. The effect decreased GST revenue distribution for States with factors below one (New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT).
- 33 The combined effect of changes to wages, component weights and deriving average expenses increased GST revenue distribution to Queensland, the ACT and the Northern Territory and away from New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania.

This working paper was prepared by the Expense — Transport section of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. If you have any questions about its content please contact Stephen Tregea-Collett on (02) 6229 8838 or [stephen.tregea-collett@cgc.gov.au](mailto:stephen.tregea-collett@cgc.gov.au).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Tregea-Collett". The signature is written in a cursive style with some loops and flourishes.

Date: 23 February 2007

**Table 9 Assessment of expenses, Superannuation**

	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
<b>Average Expenses</b>		586.820		618.155		663.605		676.271		688.974
New South Wales										
Assessed difference	- 30.939	- 4.682	- 34.256	- 5.144	- 35.947	- 5.363	- 39.801	- 5.901	- 42.214	- 6.207
Expenses - Assessed	3 846.901	582.138	4 082.362	613.011	4 412.003	658.242	4 521.699	670.370	4 643.320	682.767
Actual	3 038.880	459.863	3 348.184	502.766	3 507.517	523.299	3 636.228	539.094	3 924.228	577.030
Victoria										
Assessed difference	- 119.426	- 24.715	- 121.093	- 24.788	- 133.679	- 27.068	- 135.245	- 27.078	- 136.820	- 27.048
Expenses - Assessed	2 716.158	562.105	2 898.713	593.367	3 143.689	636.538	3 242.487	649.193	3 348.297	661.926
Actual	3 047.194	630.612	3 367.311	689.290	3 418.146	692.110	3 389.082	678.543	3 478.116	687.590
Queensland										
Assessed difference	2.046	0.558	1.330	0.354	1.423	0.370	2.343	0.596	2.033	0.506
Expenses - Assessed	2 155.123	587.378	2 324.207	618.509	2 553.526	663.975	2 661.248	676.867	2 768.575	689.481
Actual	2 281.300	621.767	2 307.300	614.010	2 843.300	739.323	2 938.300	747.333	2 992.008	745.124
Western Australia										
Assessed difference	54.972	28.725	53.950	27.860	56.947	28.988	54.540	27.345	57.036	28.078
Expenses - Assessed	1 177.993	615.545	1 250.986	646.015	1 360.623	692.593	1 403.379	703.616	1 456.581	717.052
Actual	1 150.090	600.965	1 209.227	624.450	1 236.068	629.191	1 309.642	656.618	1 293.882	636.958
South Australia										
Assessed difference	13.816	9.118	11.762	7.725	13.033	8.519	11.141	7.247	10.349	6.684
Expenses - Assessed	903.001	595.938	952.930	625.880	1 028.217	672.125	1 050.819	683.517	1 077.134	695.658
Actual	960.902	634.150	1 086.186	713.403	1 155.896	755.586	1 280.963	833.218	1 222.543	789.569
Tasmania										
Assessed difference	28.919	61.245	28.475	59.981	28.432	59.212	28.153	58.155	27.501	56.404
Expenses - Assessed	306.003	648.065	321.936	678.137	347.078	722.817	355.531	734.426	363.422	745.378
Actual	395.900	838.453	395.900	833.937	410.900	855.731	419.900	867.395	457.386	938.099
Australian Capital Territory										
Assessed difference	- 24.302	- 75.853	- 20.287	- 62.895	- 17.421	- 53.848	- 14.519	- 44.710	- 14.979	- 45.757
Expenses - Assessed	163.703	510.967	179.103	555.260	197.273	609.757	205.097	631.561	210.562	643.217
Actual	305.000	952.000	226.000	700.651	415.000	1 282.737	398.000	1 225.573	426.000	1 301.332
Northern Territory										
Assessed difference	74.913	378.084	80.120	404.126	87.214	438.437	93.389	463.476	97.094	473.314
Expenses - Assessed	191.185	964.904	202.671	1 022.281	219.217	1 102.043	229.656	1 139.747	238.427	1 162.288
Actual	280.800	1 417.187	272.800	1 376.013	274.800	1 381.467	297.800	1 477.938	312.154	1 521.694

Note: ACT expenses may include municipal expenses. Refer to Attachment A of the 2007 Update, *Relative Fiscal Capacity of States* for how these figures are compiled.