

# NON-URBAN TRANSPORT — ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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- 1 This working paper describes the expenses assessment for the Non-urban Transport category and provides information on its impact on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue distribution for the 2008 Update. The assessment method is discussed in Volume 5 of the 2004 Review Working Papers.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CATEGORY

- 2 The Non-urban Transport category comprised costs to the State general government sector of payments made to providers of, or on behalf of undertakings to provide non-urban passenger transport services and freight services. It included all costs associated with the reimbursement of concessions, subsidies and payments for community service obligations. Payments made by government on behalf of Public Trading Enterprises (PTEs) for depreciation are also included. Where the service operated as part of the general government sector, and did so at a loss, that loss was included.
- 3 The category excluded the Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs) for the Upgrade to the Eyre Peninsula Rail System, the Petroleum Products Freight Subsidy Scheme and the Tasmanian Wheat Freight Subsidy.
- 4 Table 1 shows the average expenses for the last six financial years. In 2006-07, the category average of \$58.72 per capita represented 0.91 per cent of the total State average expenses.

**Table 1 Non-urban Transport, average expenses, 2001-02 to 2006-07**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Average expenses (\$pc)	49.59	49.92	51.23	46.61	61.77	58.72
% of total State average expenses	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.82	1.03	0.91

## **DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE 2007 UPDATE**

- 5 New population data from the 2006 census was introduced in the 2008 Update. The new census data was used for years 2004-05 onwards as it is a better indicator of population characteristics in this period.

## **ASSESSMENT METHOD**

### **Description of the assessment**

- 6 The Non-urban Transport assessment for the 2008 Update was undertaken using five components: fixed costs, regulation, concessions, general subsidies and economic development.
- 7 The expenses assessment method for the 2008 Update was the same as for the 2007 Update:
- the expenses for fixed costs were assessed using the general method;
  - the expenses for regulation were assessed using economic environment, input cost and dispersion factors;
  - the expenses for concessions were assessed on the basis of the population eligible for concessions living in centres of populations equal to or greater than 50 000 people weighted by 1; the very remote concession-eligible populations weighted by 4; and the other non-urban concession-eligible population weighted by 2;
  - the expenses for general subsidies were assessed on the basis of population living in centres equal to or greater than 50 000 people weighted by 1; the very remote populations weighted by 5; and the other non-urban population weighted by 2.5; and
  - the expenses for economic development were assessed on an equal per capita basis.

### **Assessment structure**

- 8 Table 2 summarises the assessment structure for the 2008 Update.

**Table 2 Non-urban Transport, assessment structure, 2008 Update, 2006-07**

Component	Component weight	Factors	Basis of calculation
	%		
Fixed costs	0.47	Administrative scale	General method.
		Input costs	General method with weights of 80% for wages, 2% for accommodation and 0.5% for electricity.
Regulation	12.80	Economic environment	Based on the non-urban population per capita.
		Input costs	General method with weights of 80% for wages, 2% for accommodation and 0.5% for electricity.
		Dispersion	General method.
Concessions	6.72	Socio-demographic composition	Based on the concessional population living in centres equal to or greater than 50 000 people weighted by 1; the very remote concessional populations weighted by 4; and the other non urban concessional population weighted by 2.
General subsidies	30.00	Socio-demographic composition	Based on the population living in centres equal to or greater than 50 000 people weighted by 1; the very remote populations weighted by 5; and the other non-urban population weighted by 2.5.
Economic development	50.00	None	Equal per capita.

- 9 The proportions of expenses affected by fixed costs were calculated using the general method.
- 10 The component weights for the regulation and concessions components were derived from State data on regulation and concession expenses, while the component weights for general subsidies and economic development were based on State budget data and GFS data.

**Calculating the category factor**

- 11 Table 3 summarises the components, component weights and factors assessed for this category for the last year of the 2008 Update. It shows the calculation of the category factor for 2006-07.

**Table 3 Non-urban Transport, derivation of category factor, 2008 Update, 2006-07**

Factors	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Fixed Costs (component weight = 0.47 %)</b>								
Administrative scale	0.42589	0.56503	0.70601	1.40237	1.85191	5.93880	1.24795	13.72073
Input costs	1.02528	0.99212	0.98387	0.99199	0.97579	0.95664	1.01939	1.01769
Component factor	0.43665	0.56058	0.69462	1.39113	1.80707	5.68131	1.27215	13.96342
<b>A Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.00209</b>	<b>0.00268</b>	<b>0.00332</b>	<b>0.00666</b>	<b>0.00865</b>	<b>0.02718</b>	<b>0.00609</b>	<b>0.06681</b>
<b>Regulation (component weight = 12.8 %)</b>								
Economic environment	1.06040	0.88576	1.08234	0.87878	0.93529	1.69621	0.01019	1.85095
Dispersion	1.00055	0.99422	1.00626	1.00108	0.99733	0.99960	0.98334	1.03776
Input costs	1.02528	0.99212	0.98387	0.99199	0.97579	0.95664	1.01939	1.01769
Component factor	1.08779	0.87366	1.07165	0.87268	0.91014	1.62198	0.01022	1.95357
<b>B Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.13916</b>	<b>0.11177</b>	<b>0.13710</b>	<b>0.11164</b>	<b>0.11643</b>	<b>0.20750</b>	<b>0.00131</b>	<b>0.24992</b>
<b>Concessions (component weight = 6.72 %)</b>								
Socio-demographic composition	1.09137	0.98718	0.95783	0.87401	1.04878	1.26170	0.00000	1.03631
Component factor	1.09137	0.98718	0.95783	0.87401	1.04878	1.26170	0.00000	1.03631
<b>C Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.07338</b>	<b>0.06637</b>	<b>0.06440</b>	<b>0.05876</b>	<b>0.07052</b>	<b>0.08483</b>	<b>0.00000</b>	<b>0.06968</b>
<b>General Subsidies (component weight = 30 %)</b>								
Socio-demographic composition	1.04033	0.95214	1.02797	1.01347	0.97322	1.19782	0.00000	1.51096
Component factor	1.04033	0.95214	1.02797	1.01347	0.97322	1.19782	0.00000	1.51096
<b>D Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.31210</b>	<b>0.28564</b>	<b>0.30839</b>	<b>0.30404</b>	<b>0.29197</b>	<b>0.35935</b>	<b>0.00000</b>	<b>0.45329</b>
<b>Economic Development (component weight = 50 %)</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>E Wgtd comp factor</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>	<b>0.50000</b>
<b>Category factor</b>	<b>1.02673</b>	<b>0.96646</b>	<b>1.01321</b>	<b>0.98110</b>	<b>0.98756</b>	<b>1.17886</b>	<b>0.50739</b>	<b>1.33969</b>

Note: 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.

Note: Category factor = (A + B + C + D +E).

12 The category factor was calculated as follows:

category factor = fixed costs + regulation + concessions + general subsidies + economic development

where:

fixed costs = 0.0047 \* [admin scale \* fixed costs input costs factor]

regulation = 0.1280 \* [economic environment \* (dispersion + input costs -1)]

concessions = 0.0672 \* [socio-demographic composition concessions]

general subsidies = 0.3000 \* [socio-demographic composition general subsidies]

economic development = 0.5000 \* [equal per capita]

13 In each case, the contribution to the category factor was calculated as the expenses component weight (the percentages in the table) multiplied by the component factor (the bracketed terms in the formulas). Each contribution to the category factor was then rescaled to ensure that the sum of assessed expenses equalled the sum of actual expenses.

## RESULTS FOR 2006-07

14 Table 11 at the end of this working paper shows the average, actual and assessed expenses for each State for all years of the 2008 Update. Table 4 shows actual, average and assessed expenses per capita and the cost of service provision ratio for the assessment in 2006-07. The cost of service provision ratio is equivalent to the category factor shown in Table 3.

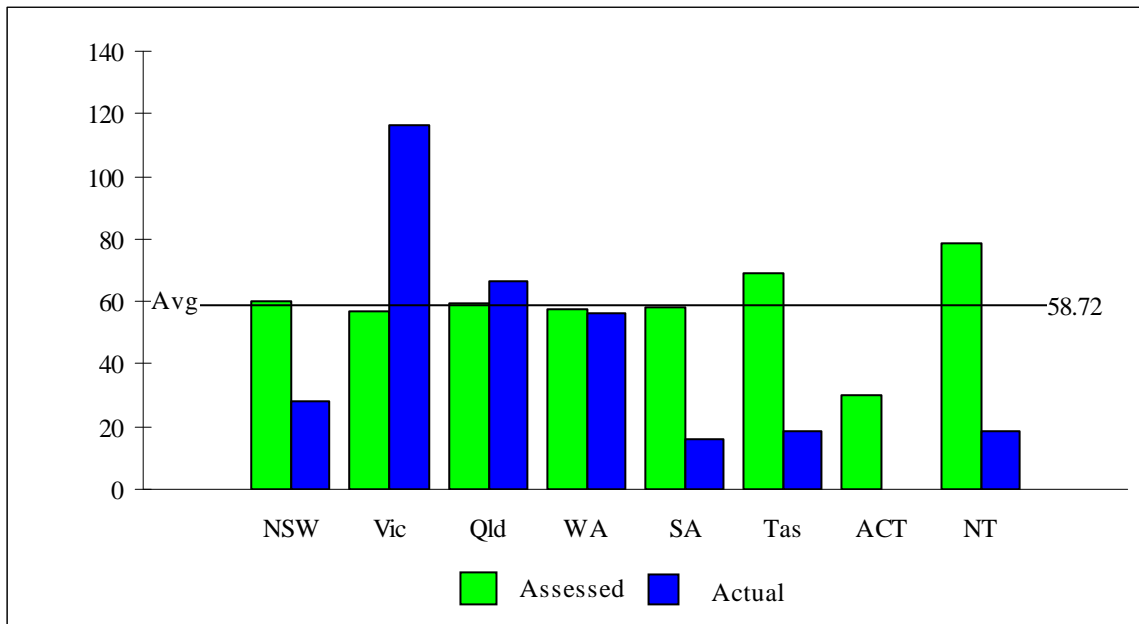
**Table 4 Non-urban Transport, assessment results, 2006-07**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Avg
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Actual expenses	27.86	116.61	66.63	56.40	15.91	18.85	0.00	18.45	58.72
Assessed expenses	60.29	56.75	59.50	57.61	57.99	69.22	29.79	78.67	58.72
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assessed cost of providing services ratio <sup>(a)</sup>	102.67	96.65	101.32	98.11	98.76	117.89	50.74	133.97	100.00

(a) The assessed cost of service provision ratio is the ratio of assessed expenses to average expenses per capita.

15 Figure 1 illustrates the assessed, actual and average expenses for Non-urban Transport for 2006-07.

**Figure 1** Non-urban Transport, net expenses per capita — average, actual and assessed, 2006-07



**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 2008 Update. It also shows the contribution of each factor and component to the GST revenue distribution.

**Table 5 Non-urban Transport, contribution of assessment to GST revenue distribution, 2008 Update**

Factor	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Fixed costs</b>									
Administrative scale	-1.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.3
Input costs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Component factor	-1.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.2
<b>Regulation</b>									
Economic environment	2.3	-3.7	2.3	-1.3	-0.6	2.1	-2.1	1.1	7.8
Dispersion	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Input costs	1.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Component factor	3.6	-4.1	1.8	-1.5	-0.9	1.8	-2.1	1.3	8.6
<b>Concessions</b>									
Socio-demographic composition	3.0	-1.0	-0.3	-1.0	0.5	0.7	-2.0	0.1	4.3
Component factor	3.0	-1.0	-0.3	-1.0	0.5	0.7	-2.0	0.1	4.3
<b>General subsidies</b>									
Socio-demographic composition	4.7	-4.8	2.4	1.0	-0.8	1.7	-6.2	2.0	11.8
Component factor	4.7	-4.8	2.4	1.0	-0.8	1.7	-6.2	2.0	11.8
<b>Economic development</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>Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2008 Update assessment</b>									
	10.2	-10.6	3.5	-1.3	-0.8	5.0	-10.3	4.2	23.0

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 main drivers of this assessment were:

- socio-demographic composition, which recognised the impact of differences in the size of the non-urban and concession-eligible populations on the services being provided; and
- economic environment, which recognised the impact on administration, planning, regulation and subsidisation due to differences in the size of the non-urban population being serviced.

18 Table 6 shows the distribution of State population by region as a percentage of total population in 2001 and 2006 respectively. These proportions directly affect the general subsidy socio-demographic composition factor and partly explain the redistribution shown in Table 5.

**Table 6** Distribution of State population by region as a proportion of total population, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Urban	2001	69.03	73.90	67.18	72.08	72.29	51.12	100.00	44.11	70.22
	2006	69.13	74.21	68.49	74.42	72.77	50.62	99.70	46.11	70.88
	Change	0.10	0.31	1.31	2.34	0.48	-0.51	-0.30	2.00	0.66
Other non-urban	2001	30.83	26.10	31.71	23.54	27.18	48.70	0.00	41.99	28.89
	2006	30.75	25.79	30.53	21.89	26.87	49.23	0.30	38.19	28.32
	Change	-0.08	-0.31	-1.19	-1.65	-0.32	0.52	0.30	-3.80	-0.57
Very remote	2001	0.14	0.00	1.11	4.38	0.53	0.17	0.00	13.90	0.88
	2006	0.12	0.00	0.98	3.69	0.36	0.16	0.00	15.70	0.79
	Change	-0.02	0.00	-0.12	-0.69	-0.16	-0.02	0.00	1.80	-0.09

Source: Special data extracts for CGC from Census 2001 and 2006.

19 The redistribution shown in Table 5 reflected the following on a State by State basis:

- *New South Wales* had a greater than average proportion of the population living in non-urban areas (as shown in Table 6) and a higher than average proportion of its population that is eligible for concessions and so had a GST revenue redistribution towards it.
- *Victoria* had a negative GST revenue redistribution, reflecting the lower than average proportion of the population living in non-urban areas and the lower than average proportion of its population that is eligible for concessions.
- *Queensland* had a positive GST revenue redistribution, reflecting the greater than average proportion of the population living in non-urban areas.
- *Western Australia* had a negative GST revenue distribution. Even though it had an above average proportion of its population living in very remote areas, the population in other non-urban areas was below average as was its concession population.
- *South Australia* had a higher than average proportion of its population that were eligible for concessions (which increased its needs), but this was more than offset by the lower proportion of people in non-urban areas, which reduced its assessed needs resulting in a negative GST revenue distribution.
- *Tasmania* had a positive GST revenue redistribution which reflected the fact that it had the highest proportion of the population that were eligible for concessions and the highest proportion of the population in non-urban areas.
- *ACT* had a large negative redistribution, reflecting the near absence of people in non-urban areas.
- *Northern Territory* had a higher than average proportion of both non-urban population and people living in very remote areas, as well as an above average concession population. This resulted in a GST revenue distribution to it.

**CHANGES SINCE THE 2007 UPDATE**

- 20 The change in GST distribution between the 2007 and 2008 Updates was \$2.9 million. The main reason for the change was the introduction of data from the 2006 Census. The new Census data changed the relative size of the non-urban populations and concession populations in each State that uses non-urban public transport — but only by a small amount.
- 21 The main changes in this update were:
- New South Wales — Population growth was lower in New South Wales than in some other States but the growth that did occur was skewed to the non-urban populations which have a higher influence on the redistribution in this category. Overall, this resulted in a small relative increase in the GST share for New South Wales.
  - Western Australia — Population growth was strong in Western Australia, however, much of this growth was in urban populations which has a much smaller effect on the redistribution caused by this category. Overall this resulted in a small decline between the Updates in the GST share for Western Australia.

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

- 22 Table 7 shows the distribution of GST revenue resulting from the assessments in the 2007 Update and the 2008 Update. It also shows the sources of the changes.
- 23 Changes in the distribution of GST revenue between the 2007 Update and the 2008 Update were brought about because the Commission:
- used revised financial data in the average expenses and other revised data in factor calculations for the years 2001-02 to 2005-06; and
  - replaced 2001-02 average expenses and factors with those of 2006-07 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 demographics, and economic circumstances on the relative costs of those services.

**Table 7 Non-urban Transport, effect of assessment on GST revenue distribution, 2007 Update to 2008 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 2007 Update assessment (a)</b>	8.5	-11.1	4.4	0.4	-0.6	4.7	-10.3	4.0	22.1
<b>Effect of revising category averages and factors for 2001-02 to 2005-06</b>									
Category average	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Category factors	1.1	0.6	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
Interactions	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	1.4	0.4	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	2.1
<b>Effect of replacing 2001-02 category averages and factors with those for 2006-07</b>									
Category average	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.6
Category factors	0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2
Interactions	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0
<b>Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2008 Update assessment (a)</b>	10.2	-10.6	3.5	-1.3	-0.8	5.0	-10.3	4.2	23.0
<b>Total effect of revisions and updating (b)</b>	1.7	0.6	-0.9	-1.7	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.9

(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 2007 Update and the 2008 Update. It does not necessarily equal the difference in the total redistribution from EPC between the two inquiries.

24 Compared with an equal per capita assessment, the 2008 Update redistributed \$23 million away from Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia and the ACT to the other States.

25 Table 8 shows the changes in GST revenue attributable to changes in each factor arising from both revisions over the period 2001-02 to 2005-06 and replacing 2001-02 data with 2006-07 data.

**Table 8 Non-urban Transport, effect of assessment on GST revenue distribution by factor, 2007 Update to 2008 Update**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Fixed costs</b>									
Administrative scale	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Input costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>General subsidies</b>									
Socio-demographic composition	0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
<b>Concessions</b>									
Socio-demographic composition	0.0	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4
<b>Regulation</b>									
Economic environment	1.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.2	1.9
Dispersion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Input costs	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Economic development</b>									
EPC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

26 The main reasons for the changes in GST revenue distribution between the two updates are explained in more detail in the following sections.

**Changes due to revising average expenses and factors for years 2001-02 to 2005-06**

27 **Revising average expenses.** For this category, upward revisions were made to average expenses for 2001-02 to 2005-06 as shown in Table 9. This increased the importance of the category to GST distribution and increased the amount of GST it redistributed by \$0.4 million. Revenue shares increased for States assessed to have above average disabilities (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory) and the reverse for other States — although the effect for Western Australia was too small to observe.

**Table 9 Non-urban Transport, Average expenses used in the 2007 and 2008 Updates**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
2008 Update		49.59	49.92	51.23	46.61	61.77	58.72
2007 Update	59.02	49.27	49.78	51.23	46.54	57.54	
Difference		-	0.31	0.14	0.00	0.07	4.23

28 **Revising category factors.** The changes resulting from revisions to category factors are mainly attributable to the introduction of 2006 census data. The new census data were used from 2004-05 onwards. Data for earlier years were left unchanged since the 2001 Census better reflected population characteristics in the period 2001-02 to 2003-04. Census data are used to

assess the non-urban and concession populations that use State subsidised public transport outside larger cities and towns. The new Census data showed a relative increase in non-urban populations in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the Northern Territory, although their impact on GST distribution was negligible for the three less populous States.

**Changes in State circumstances — replacing 2001-02 with 2006-07 data**

- 29 Table 10 shows the actual expenses and implied costs of service provision for 2001-02, the year that drops out of the assessment period, and 2006-07, the year that comes in, for the 2008 Update assessment.
- 30 **Replacing average expenses.** Since 2001-02, State spending on this function has increased (28.7 per cent), but it has not kept pace with the growth in the GST pool (43.9 per cent). So, replacing the 2001-02 average expenses with 2006-07 average expenses has led to a reduction in the importance of the category to GST redistribution. The difference between States in GST distribution has therefore shrunk (\$0.6 million). States with above average requirement for GST are now assessed as needing slightly less and those with below average needs do not lose as much GST. In net terms, between the updates this has reduced the GST distribution to States assessed to have above average cost of providing services ratios (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory). It has increased the GST distribution to the other States.

**Table 10 Non-urban Transport, actual expenses and assessed cost of providing services, 2001-02 and 2006-07**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Avg
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Actual expenses									
2001-02	51.74	33.09	73.37	67.42	27.61	7.33	0.00	116.59	49.59
2006-07	27.86	116.61	66.63	56.40	15.91	18.85	0.00	18.45	58.72
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Change between 2000-01 and 2005-06									
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
	-46.16	252.41	-9.18	-16.35	-42.39	157.21	0.00	-84.18	18.42
Assessed expenses									
2001-02	50.56	48.03	50.29	49.82	49.59	56.54	25.12	62.80	49.59
2006-07	60.29	56.75	59.50	57.61	57.99	69.22	29.79	78.67	58.72
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assessed cost of providing services ratio									
2001-02	101.97	96.87	101.41	100.48	100.00	114.02	50.65	126.65	100.00
2006-07	102.67	96.65	101.32	98.11	98.76	117.89	50.74	133.97	100.00

- 31 **Replacing category factors.** The assessed cost of providing services increased between 2001-02 and 2006-07 in New South Wales, Tasmania and the Northern Territory (Table 10). As a result, replacing the 2001-02 factors with 2006-07 factors increased the GST shares of those

States by a total of \$1.2 million. Queensland and the ACT saw almost no change. The shares of the other States were reduced.

- 32 The observed changes were largely due to a growth in the importance of the regulation component in the category (it affected 4 per cent of expenses in 2001-02 and 13 per cent in 2006-07). The proportion of people living in non-urban areas is a major influence on the regulation component. States with above average populations in non-urban areas (New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory) received a greater GST distribution — in Queensland's case though the effect was offset by a declining concession population.

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**Table 11 Assessment of expenses, Non-urban Transport**

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
<b>Average Expenses</b>		49.92		51.23		46.61		61.77		58.72
New South Wales										
Assessed difference	6.527	0.98	7.071	1.06	8.388	1.25	11.492	1.69	10.760	1.57
Expenses - Assessed	338.657	50.90	349.931	52.29	322.215	47.86	430.852	63.46	413.333	60.29
Actual	351.952	52.90	396.004	59.17	268.840	39.93	412.641	60.78	190.974	27.86
Victoria										
Assessed difference	- 7.645	- 1.56	- 9.290	- 1.87	- 7.324	- 1.46	- 10.158	- 2.00	- 10.176	- 1.97
Expenses - Assessed	236.743	48.36	244.612	49.36	226.642	45.15	304.315	59.78	293.260	56.75
Actual	133.000	27.17	206.000	41.56	236.982	47.21	452.000	88.78	602.581	116.61
Queensland										
Assessed difference	2.667	0.71	3.642	0.94	1.745	0.44	2.836	0.70	3.208	0.78
Expenses - Assessed	190.746	50.63	201.529	52.17	186.162	47.05	252.936	62.47	246.051	59.50
Actual	264.429	70.19	235.087	60.86	275.682	69.68	235.149	58.08	275.572	66.63
Western Australia										
Assessed difference	0.464	0.24	0.225	0.11	- 1.805	- 0.90	- 2.497	- 1.23	- 2.310	- 1.11
Expenses - Assessed	97.238	50.16	101.058	51.34	91.419	45.71	123.429	60.55	119.947	57.61
Actual	134.967	69.62	140.983	71.63	118.000	59.00	114.000	55.92	117.421	56.40
South Australia										
Assessed difference	0.013	0.01	- 0.802	- 0.52	- 0.656	- 0.42	- 1.106	- 0.71	- 1.151	- 0.73
Expenses - Assessed	76.211	49.93	77.903	50.71	71.436	46.19	95.285	61.06	91.429	57.99
Actual	87.089	57.06	31.881	20.75	25.825	16.70	44.832	28.73	25.082	15.91
Tasmania										
Assessed difference	3.321	6.99	4.021	8.37	3.968	8.19	5.288	10.83	5.164	10.50
Expenses - Assessed	27.036	56.91	28.647	59.60	26.566	54.80	35.461	72.60	34.033	69.22
Actual	7.716	16.24	5.830	12.13	8.117	16.74	8.221	16.83	9.269	18.85
Australian Capital Territory										
Assessed difference	- 7.988	- 24.64	- 8.249	- 25.29	- 7.529	- 22.92	- 10.120	- 30.46	- 9.739	- 28.93
Expenses - Assessed	8.194	25.28	8.463	25.94	7.785	23.70	10.402	31.31	10.031	29.79
Actual	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
Northern Territory										
Assessed difference	2.641	13.24	3.380	16.82	3.212	15.72	4.266	20.44	4.245	19.95
Expenses - Assessed	12.598	63.16	13.673	68.05	12.734	62.34	17.159	82.21	16.740	78.67
Actual	8.270	41.47	10.030	49.92	11.514	56.37	2.996	14.35	3.926	18.45

Note: Refer to Attachment A of the 2008 Update, Relative Fiscal Capacity of States for how these figures are compiled.