# Appendix 1

## Population data supporting the assessments

* 1. This attachment provides details of the main population data used in Commission calculations. It also explains how we have used them.

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

* 1. For all its assessments, and its overall relativities, the Commission requires population level estimates. For its capital assessments it requires population growth estimates (derived from changes in population level estimates). For many assessments it requires population data on a range of population groups disaggregated by various characteristics related to differential use or cost of services, for example, age, gender, Indigenous status, socio‑economic status (SES) and remoteness.
	2. All estimated resident population (ERP) data we use come from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Most of these data are received through a special data request.

#### Population level estimates

* 1. For assessments that require estimates of the size of total State populations, we use estimates as at 31 December. This is the middle of the financial year. This is the population series used for calculating:
* EPC distributions
* factors
* per capita relativities.
	1. All States that commented (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT) expressed their support for this approach.
	2. Table 1 shows the State ERPs for each assessment year.

Table 1 Estimated resident populations, by State, at 31 December

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 2009-10 | 7 102 | 5 419 | 4 367 | 2 264 | 1 619 | 506 | 358 | 228 | 21 863 |
| 2010-11 | 7 180 | 5 496 | 4 437 | 2 319 | 1 632 | 510 | 365 | 230 | 22 169 |
| 2011-12 | 7 262 | 5 583 | 4 519 | 2 392 | 1 647 | 512 | 371 | 233 | 22 517 |
| 2012-13 | 7 356 | 5 684 | 4 613 | 2 478 | 1 662 | 512 | 378 | 238 | 22 922 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 2009-10 | 32.5 | 24.8 | 20.0 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 2010-11 | 32.4 | 24.8 | 20.0 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 2011-12 | 32.2 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 2012-13 | 32.1 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. ABS Cat. No. 3010.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Table 4 Estimated Resident Population States and territories.

#### Disaggregated data

* 1. The Commission receives administrative data on the use and cost of services from States and other third parties. These data are used to identify the characteristics of higher (or lower) cost population groups in the provision of State services. Population data are required so that national costs for these population groups can be distributed across States on the basis of their share of that population group.
	2. For disaggregating ERPs, conceptually we require populations as at 31 December, being the mid-point of the financial year. However, these populations are not available, so we use 30 June population data at the end of the period (so that the population as at 30 June 2014 is used as the proxy for the population over the 2013‑14 year). The ABS provides these data annually, disaggregated by age, gender, and geography (providing remoteness and SES).
	3. However, apart from the Census year, the ABS does not provide these data disaggregated by Indigenous status. As a result, Indigenous disaggregations are imputed by the Commission for subsequent years. This is done by applying the Indigenous proportion of the total population within each disaggregated population group (in the Census year) then adjusting to match the ABS estimated Indigenous population projections at 30 June each year, by age and State. The resulting estimated numbers of Indigenous people in each disaggregated group are subtracted from the group’s total to give the number of non-Indigenous people in the group.

##### Use of SA1 based classifications

* 1. The most accurate disaggregation of population by remoteness and SES is that based on classifications at Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) geography. While it would be ideal if administrative data could also be provided at the SA1 level, this is rarely possible. In practice, the Commission receives administrative data on the use and cost of services from States and other third parties reflecting varying geographies.
	2. National use and cost rates calculated from these geographies are generally applied to State populations based on SA1 classifications. Utilising SA1 classifications for disaggregated ERP is important, as this approach ensures diversity is recognised in the distribution of use and costs. It avoids instances where pockets of relative advantage, or disadvantage, are subsumed into broader geographical classifications. Details of the administrative data used and the populations to which they are applied are contained in each expense category attachment.

#### Population growth estimates

* 1. For capital assessments, conceptually, we require population growth across financial years; that is, from 30 June to 30 June. In the 2010 Review we used calendar year growth as a proxy for financial year growth. In this review, we considered changing to financial year growth to better reflect the conceptual need in capital assessments.
	2. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT expressed their support for this approach. Queensland and Tasmania noted this approach is a better conceptual fit with the structure of the capital assessments than calendar year growth.
	3. Western Australia said using June populations instead of December populations would add complexity, without being likely to have a material impact over time. It also considered that growth between December and June in the year the switch occurs would not be recognised. It considered that if this were an atypical year for population growth there could be a material transitional impact. However, we consider transitional effects are inevitable, and accepted aspects of the review process when assessment methods and data sources change.
	4. Given the GST distribution is based on a three year average, we are not, at this stage, convinced changing to financial year population growth would materially improve the equalisation outcomes. We have, therefore, continued to measure population growth on the basis of December to December movements. Those growth rates are in Table 2.

Table State population growth rates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Average |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 2010-11 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 2011-12 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 2012-13 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 |

Source: Commission calculations.

#### Reliability and timeliness of population estimates

* 1. The Northern Territory said the Commission should commit to using only the latest available final Census derived population figures. This view is in response to the Commission’s use of preliminary Indigenous population estimates in the 2013 Update. The Commission’s approach to deriving Indigenous population estimates for that Update is addressed in Chapter 4 of the Commission’s *2013 Update Report on GST Revenue Sharing Relativities*.
	2. We intend to use the most recently available data that are reliable. While in the 2013 Update we carefully considered the advice provided by the ABS to general users of the preliminary Indigenous population estimates to use the 2006 based estimates for time series comparisons, we placed greater weight on the ABS advice provided to the Commission that the best estimate of Indigenous populations in 2011 was the preliminary estimate based on the 2011 Census.
	3. We will continue to give careful consideration to such issues and to the advice available if similar circumstances arise in the future, possibly in the lead up to the 2018 Update. The dramatic increase in the estimated Indigenous population following the 2011 Census was due to an unprecedented increase in the propensity to identify as Indigenous. The Commission took this into consideration when making a decision. We cannot yet anticipate the issues that may be relevant in making a similar decision during the life of the 2015 Review.
	4. Table 3 provides details of current ABS estimates of Indigenous population in June 2011.

Table Indigenous population estimates, by State

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| June 2011 | 208 | 47 | 189 | 88 | 37 | 24 | 6 | 69 | 670 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| June 2011 | 31.1 | 7.1 | 28.2 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. ABS Cat. No. 3238.0.55.001 - *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011*.

#### Service populations

* 1. We again intend to use ERP data (that is, populations reflecting place of usual residence rather than place of enumeration) as the basis of our estimates of potential service use. Tourists, itinerant and fly in fly out (FIFO) worker populations, and mobile Indigenous populations, may affect service delivery requirements differently for different States and services. However we were not able to identify, or measure, any such effects.
	2. The ABS says that no reliable method of estimating service populations has been developed nationally, or internationally, because service populations are not discrete or mutually exclusive. States have not been able to provide data on how different service populations affect State service provision requirements and State budgets.
	3. As addressed in the discussion of mining expenditure in Chapter 5 – Priority issues, we do not consider that a measure of the population distribution that reflects service populations will produce a better equalisation outcome, because we have no data on the service use patterns of transient populations.
	4. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT expressed their support for this approach. South Australia and Tasmania said that where people reside is a better measure for service use than anything else available, and that there remains no reliable national data on the population distribution other than ERP.
	5. Victoria noted some associated issues, such as people in regional areas receiving more complex medical treatments in capital cities, but it does not support the use of population data based on place of enumeration. It said it has not been demonstrated that this would provide a better indication of the location of service delivery.
	6. Queensland and Western Australia raised issues with their FIFO populations. Queensland observed that while FIFO workers will not be measured through place of residence, alternatives may not be reliable or practical. The possible effects of FIFO populations are discussed in more detail in Chapter 5 – Priority issues.
	7. There remains no reliable national data on the population distribution other than the ABS’s Estimated Resident Population. As such, we intend to use ERP as our measure of all populations.

### population characteristics used in assessments

* 1. The main population characteristics used in our assessments are age, remoteness and socio‑economic status. We consider that, to the extent consistent with achieving HFE, having a common structure to the classification of population characteristics, for example age, will assist in undertaking more transparent analysis. For example, if all categories involve a split of the under 65 and the 65 and over populations, it will be possible to quantify the impact that a State’s above average share of the 65 and over population has on its GST share.
	2. We consider having a common structure, with fewer unique categories, will also reduce the size of the datasets required, thus simplifying assessments and reducing the risk of errors.

#### Age

* 1. The principle that we intend to have common structures to our classifications is best demonstrated with age, but is valid in other classifications. As our primary focus is on the difference in the distribution of populations between States, we have been guided in selecting common structures by the patterns in Figure 1. South Australia and Tasmania have considerably below average shares of 15-44 year olds, and above average shares of 45-64 year olds, because the younger populations leave these States.

Figure 1 Age structure of State populations, 2009-10



Source: Commission calculations

* 1. New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT expressed their support for this approach to age group breakdowns. New South Wales agreed this breakdown minimises the number of datasets required, simplifies the assessments and reduces the likelihood of errors. Victoria considered that the choice of age structure that is used in each particular case should be that which is most appropriate to the available data. The starting point should be the highest level of disaggregation appropriate and further aggregation tested against the materiality of the result.
	2. Queensland stated that it supported the breakdown in principle, provided it does not interfere with using the optimum age groups in category assessments.
	3. Tasmania expressed conditional support for this proposal, subject to materiality testing across the totality of assessments and that age standardisation, demonstrably for each category, does not prioritise administrative convenience over the achievement of equalisation.
	4. South Australia and the Northern Territory do not support this approach as they consider age group selection should continue to be based on the assessment in question and the best available data should be used. South Australia does not accept having a common age structure with fewer unique categories would reduce the size of data sets required, thus simplifying the assessments and reducing the prospect of errors. It said modern computing facilities allow for the use of large data sets and ensure more robust statistical analyses can be undertaken with ease.
	5. Western Australia noted that it did not believe that materiality should be used in a mechanistic manner. It said disabilities should be calculated as accurately as possible, based on conceptual grounds and available data, to ensure transparency.
	6. In the 2015 Review, the major age groups will be 0-14, 15-64 and 65+. This structure reflects how this classification is used in a range of social and economic statistics, and has been generally adopted within our classifications. Within these major groups, further disaggregation has been applied where there is a conceptual case and it has been material to do so. Table 4 shows the details of State estimated resident populations for June 2011 dissected by the three major age groups.

Table Estimated resident population by Age and State, June 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 0 - 14 years | 1 367 | 1 015 | 892 | 453 | 291 | 96 | 67 | 53 | 4 233 |
| 15 - 64 years | 4 802 | 3 746 | 3 005 | 1 614 | 1 087 | 333 | 262 | 166 | 15 016 |
| 65+ years | 1 049 | 777 | 580 | 286 | 262 | 82 | 39 | 13 | 3 088 |
| Total | 7 219 | 5 538 | 4 477 | 2 353 | 1 640 | 511 | 368 | 231 | 22 337 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 0 - 14 years | 32.3 | 24.0 | 21.1 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 64 years | 32.0 | 24.9 | 20.0 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 65+ years | 34.0 | 25.2 | 18.8 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 32.3 | 24.8 | 20.0 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Source: ABS data request.

* 1. Due to data reliability concerns and materiality, no breakdown to a single year of age, including 0 years of age, will be used in the 2015 Review.
	2. Where State population shares of any particular age group are very similar, there must be either a large number of people in the group, or a large per capita cost difference to the adjacent age group, for splitting the age group out to be material. For example, while people aged 85 and over do have higher health costs per capita than less old people, based primarily on the very small numbers involved, we have not considered a breakdown of the 85 and over population is warranted in any category.
	3. We will be performing materiality testing across the totality of assessments to determine whether further breakdowns are appropriate. We do not consider that our approach interferes with using the optimum age groups in category assessments. The best available data will continue to be used. The age disaggregation used for each expense category assessment is addressed in the relevant chapters.
	4. Tasmania noted that Schools education was excluded from the discussion surrounding age groups. This is because the Schools education assessment will be applied to actual enrolments and therefore age range groups will not apply to this assessment.

#### Remoteness

* 1. An attribute used throughout many assessments is a measure of the population living in areas of varying remoteness.
	2. The ABS remoteness areas will be used as the standard classification of remoteness.[[1]](#footnote-1) States were consulted on this proposed move to the ABS remoteness areas from May through to July 2013. State views relating to this decision are discussed in more detail in Attachment 23 — Regional costs.
	3. The ABS remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA).[[2]](#footnote-2) The ABS has utilised this index to allocate one of the five remoteness categories to each SA1. Table 5 provides details of State estimated resident populations for June 2011 dissected by these five categories.

Table Estimated Resident Population by location and State, 30 June 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Major cities | 5 333 | 4 215 | 2 770 | 1 799 | 1 200 | 0 | 367 | 0 | 15 685 |
| Inner regional | 1 403 | 1 073 | 910 | 211 | 177 | 335 | 1 | 0 | 4 111 |
| Outer regional | 443 | 245 | 660 | 182 | 202 | 165 | 0 | 129 | 2 026 |
| Remote | 31 | 5 | 78 | 99 | 45 | 8 | 0 | 49 | 315 |
| Very remote | 8 | 0 | 58 | 63 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 53 | 201 |
| Total | 7 219 | 5 538 | 4 477 | 2 353 | 1 640 | 511 | 368 | 231 | 22 337 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Major cities | 34.0 | 26.9 | 17.7 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Inner regional | 34.1 | 26.1 | 22.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Outer regional | 21.9 | 12.1 | 32.6 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 9.7 | 1.5 | 24.8 | 31.4 | 14.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 100.0 |
| Very remote | 4.2 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 31.4 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 32.3 | 24.8 | 20.0 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Notes: (a) Under the ASGS, Tasmania and the Northern Territory are considered to have no major cities, as neither have cities with a population of more than 250 000 people.

Source: ABS data request: ERP by SA1.

* 1. Category assessments use either the five remoteness areas, or an aggregation of these into two groups (remote and non-remote).

#### Socio-economic status

* 1. One of the attributes of the population that we use in our assessments is SES. In this review we intend to utilise a separate measure of SES for the Indigenous and non‑Indigenous populations. The Non-Indigenous Socio-Economic Index for Areas (NISEIFA) was developed for the Commission by the ABS. This index uses the same indicators as the Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of relative socio‑economic disadvantage.[[3]](#footnote-3) We will use this index to classify the non-Indigenous population into SA1 based SES quintiles, ranging from least disadvantaged to most disadvantaged. The Indigenous Relative Socio-economic Outcome (IRSEO) index was developed at the Australian National University.[[4]](#footnote-4) We will use this index to classify the SA1 based Indigenous population into SES quintiles, ranging from least disadvantaged to most disadvantaged.
	2. These indexes remain area based measures and are similar to SEIFA. The indexes and their use are discussed in more detail in Attachment 26 — Indigeneity.
	3. Table 6 and Table 7 provide details of State Indigenous and non-Indigenous ERPs for June 2011 respectively, dissected by socio‑economic quintiles.

Table Indigenous ERP by IRSEO quintiles and State, June 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Least disadvantaged |  46 |  24 |  40 |  3 |  3 | 9 | 6 | 4 |  136 |
| 2nd least disadvantaged |  57 |  6 | 36 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 7 |  136 |
| Middle quintile | 32 | 12 | 53 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 6 |  131 |
| 2nd most disadvantaged | 52 | 5 | 37 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 132 |
| Most disadvantaged | 23 | 0 | 23 | 29 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 134 |
| Total |  208 |  47 |  189 |  88 |  37 | 24 | 6 | 69 |  669 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Least disadvantaged | 33.6 | 17.8 | 29.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| 2nd least disadvantaged | 41.5 | 4.5 | 26.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Middle quintile | 24.3 | 8.8 | 40.3 | 17.8 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| 2nd most disadvantaged | 39.0 | 4.1 | 27.9 | 18.3 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Most disadvantaged | 17.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 21.6 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 31.1 | 7.1 | 28.2 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Commission calculation using ABS data request and IRSEO index.

Table Non-Indigenous ERP by NISEIFA quintiles and State, June 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Least disadvantaged | 1 511 | 1 072 | 730 | 559 | 197 | 35 | 186 | 43 | 4 333 |
| 2nd least disadvantaged | 1 202 | 1 188 | 880 | 547 | 292 | 65 | 101 | 57 | 4 334 |
| Middle quintile | 1 236 | 1 161 | 963 | 474 | 314 | 106 | 44 | 37 | 4 336 |
| 2nd most disadvantaged | 1 409 | 1 025 | 925 | 424 | 393 | 119 | 23 | 19 | 4 337 |
| Most disadvantaged | 1 652 | 1 043 | 790 | 261 | 405 | 162 | 8 | 6 | 4 328 |
| Total | 7 010 | 5 490 | 4 288 | 2 265 | 1 602 | 487 | 362 | 162 | 21 667 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Least disadvantaged | 34.9 | 24.7 | 16.8 | 12.9 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 2nd least disadvantaged | 27.7 | 27.4 | 20.3 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Middle quintile | 28.5 | 26.8 | 22.2 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 2nd most disadvantaged | 32.5 | 23.6 | 21.3 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Most disadvantaged | 38.2 | 24.1 | 18.3 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 32.4 | 25.3 | 19.8 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Commission calculation using ABS data request and NISEIFA index.

#### Urban centres/localities (UCLs)

* 1. Throughout the 2015 Review, UCLs will be used as the primary geography measure in assessments that relate to urban form. However, in certain instances we need to make adjustments to better reflect what States do.
* Urban transport is often provided as an integrated network across closely neighbouring UCLs. Therefore, in the Transport category all UCLs within a Significant Urban Area (SUA) will be aggregated and treated as a single UCL. We consider that this generally better reflects how States deliver this service.
* In the Services to communities category, we consider that electricity subsidies are provided in remote and very remote towns of 50 to 1 000 people. Because UCLs are not defined for towns of below 200, we have defined these using aggregations of mesh blocks using similar criteria to the ABS in defining these as urban.
	1. These adjustments and the other category specific criteria to how UCLs are used in each category are discussed in the relevant attachments:
* Roads
* Transport
* Services to communities.
	1. Where we have made adjustments to the standard ABS classifications, we have done so on a systematic basis. We no longer:
* manually determine groupings of UCLs in Hobart and Darwin in the Transport assessment
* use different definitions of urban areas for different aspects of the Roads assessment.
	1. Victoria, Queensland, the ACT and the Northern Territory expressed their support for this approach or expressed support in principle. No State said they did not support this approach.
	2. Table 8 shows the differences between States in where their populations are located in terms of various UCL size cut-offs applied in different categories.

Table Estimated resident population by urban centre/locality and State, June 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 50 - 1 000 remote and very remote communities | 6 | 2 | 30 | 28 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 107 |
| UCLs of 40 000+ | 5 849 | 4 684 | 3 731 | 1 962 | 1 279 | 352 | 367 | 110 | 18 336 |
| UCLs within SUAs > 20 000 | 5 896 | 4 584 | 3 528 | 1 965 | 1 290 | 328 | 367 | 139 | 18 098 |
|  | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 50 - 1 000 remote and very remote communities | 5.5 | 1.8 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 13.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| UCLs of 40 000+ | 31.9 | 25.5 | 20.3 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| UCLs within SUAs > 20 000 | 32.6 | 25.3 | 19.5 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 |

Source: Commission calculation based on ERP from ABS data request.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

* 1. Background material in support of this chapter is published on the Commission’s website. That material includes the following documents, released for comment in the development of population data supporting the assessments, together with State submissions responding to these documents.
* Staff Discussion Paper 2013‑01S *Remoteness classification*
* Staff discussion paper 2013‑07S *Proposed assessments*

# APPENDIX 2

## Treatment of Commonwealth payments

* 1. The terms of reference provide guidance to the Commission on the treatment of Commonwealth payments. They ask the Commission:
* to ensure that some specified payments (usually referred to as quarantined payments), including all reward payments, have no impact on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) distribution
* to treat national specific purpose payments (SPPs), national health reform funding, national partnership project payments and general revenue assistance (GRA), other than the GST, so that they would affect GST shares, but treat national partnership facilitation payments so that they would not.
* However, the Commission is given discretion to vary the treatment of the second group of payments where it is appropriate, reflecting the nature of the payment and the role of State governments in providing services.
	1. These instructions, which are consistent with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (as amended) (IGA), make it clear that where it has discretion, the Commission should exercise that discretion in deciding if and how payments should affect the GST distribution.
	2. The Commission has been guided by the horizontal equalisation objective and has adopted a single guideline to decide the treatment of all payments on a case by case basis:

payments which support State services, and for which expenditure needs are assessed, will impact the relativities.

* 1. Assessed expenditure needs are differences among the States which affect the cost of delivering services. In some cases, on conceptual grounds, we conclude that there are no differences in per capita service delivery costs and assess expenditure equal per capita. Spending reflects population shares alone (a deliberative equal per capita assessment). Where such an assessment is made, related payments would affect the GST distribution. However, where needs have not been assessed because they are not material, this is not a deliberative equal per capita assessment and any associated payments should not affect the GST distribution.
	2. Adopting the guideline and applying it on a case by case basis to Commonwealth payments will therefore result in some payments having an impact on the relativities and others not. The decision is made purely on the basis of whether the payment is available to support State services and whether needs have been assessed.
	3. The terms of reference also require the Commission to treat some payments so they have no direct impact on the relativities. They include payments nominated in previous terms of reference. Those payments which relate to the assessment years of this review are:
* reward payments made under National Partnership Agreements
* payments for Stronger Futures and Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory
* Assisting preparation towards the launch of the National disability insurance scheme
* payments relating to the 2013 Tasmanian Forests Intergovernmental Agreement
* Centenary of Canberra 2013 — A gift to the national capital
* payments relating to project agreements to assist with preparation towards the launch of the National Disability Insurance Scheme
* assistance for Tasmania to implement national policy reforms
* South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program
* forgiveness of South Australian housing debt on 30 June 2013
* Health care grants for the Torres Strait
* Improving health services in Tasmania
* Royal Darwin Hospital – equipped, prepared and ready
* Victorian cytology service
* Macquarie Point Railyards precinct remediation
* Caring for our Country
* Pilot of drought reform measures in Western Australia
* Sinking fund on State debt.
	1. These payments are marked with an asterisk in Table 1.
	2. Table 1 shows all payments made in 2011-12 and 2012-13 (it will include payments made in 2013-14 in the final report) and the Commission’s decision on the treatment of each payment. Table 2 provides a summary of the Commonwealth own-purpose expenses (COPEs) the Commission considered might have an impact on State fiscal capacities and their treatment.
	3. The treatment of some payments has changed. These are also marked in the table and include:
* changed roles and responsibilities – adjustment to achieve budget neutrality —exclude the Commonwealth payment, include States’ reimbursement to Commonwealth for the notional costs of delivering Community Packages Care and Residential Care services to younger people (it was excluded in the 2014 Update)
* Basic community care maintenance and support services — payment to all States changed from impact to no impact
* Aged care assessment — payment to all States changed from impact to no impact
* remote Indigenous housing – treatment changed from no impact for 2011-12 and 2012-13 to impact for 2013-14
* Preventive health — healthy communities — treatment changed from no impact to impact
* COPE for National Emergency Management projects — treatment changed from impact to no impact.
	1. Final decisions on the treatment of some payments, such as Water for the Future and new payments in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3 2014-15* have not yet been made. There is also the question of how ceasing payments, or payments which have been abolished in the last budget, should be treated. While individually they may not constitute a major change in Commonwealth-State financial relations, in aggregate, they may have a material impact in the year in which the relativities will be applied. States will be consulted on the treatment of these payments in a New Issues paper to be sent to States in August.

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| **GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE** |  |  |  |  |
| GST payments |  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Pool for relativities |  |  |
| ACT municipal services | Payments to assist the ACT to meet the additional municipal costs which arise from Canberra’s role as the national capital, and to compensate the ACT for additional costs resulting from the national capital planning influences on the provision of water and sewerage services.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
| Reduced royalties  | Payment to Western Australia for the loss of shared offshore petroleum royalty revenue resulting from imposing the crude oil excise on condensate. This arises because crude oil excise payments are a deductible expense for calculating the offshore petroleum royalty. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Mining revenue and assessed APC |  |  |
| Royalties | Includes the transfer of two-thirds of Commonwealth Government’s petroleum royalties from North Shelf Project to Western Australia; and payment to the Northern Territory in lieu of uranium royalties. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Mining revenue and assessed APC |  |  |
| Snowy Hydro Ltd — company tax compensation | To compensate Victoria and New South Wales for company tax payments by Snowy Hydro Ltd.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Other revenue and assessed EPC |  |  |
| **HEALTH** |  |  |  |  |
| National healthcare SPP | Funding to support State healthcare services.  | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| National health reform funding | This funding replaces the National Healthcare SPP. The majority of the Commonwealth funding for public hospital services is provided as activity based funding, based on an efficient price for hospital services determined by the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority. The Reform also includes an explicit component for public health.  | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National Partnership Payments** |  |  |  |  |
| ***National Health Reform*** |  |  |  |  |
| Improving public hospital services (IPHS) - Flexible funding for emergency departments, elective surgery and subacute care | Funding to increase hospital capacity and improve services to patients through a flexible funding pool. The funding pool gives the States additional capacity to respond to capital and recurrent cost needs in the public hospital system in relation to emergency departments, elective surgery and subacute care. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| IPHS – National emergency access target | Funding to reduce the time taken to treat, admit or discharge patients in public hospital emergency departments as part of a reform to introduce a four hour national emergency access target for emergency department treatment.Capital funding — funding for the expansion of emergency departments and associated facilities. Facilitation funding — funding to achieve the national emergency access target.Reward funding — funding to reward jurisdictions based on their achievement against the national emergency access target as assessed by the COAG Reform Council. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Capital and facilitation funding — impact; Reward payment — no impact |  | Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference |
| IPHS – National elective surgery target | Funding to ensure elective surgery patients are seen within clinically recommended times.Capital funding — funding for the expansion of elective surgery facilities to ensure that, by the end of 2016, 100% of public hospital elective surgery patients in all urgent categories are treated within the clinically recommended times. Facilitation funding — funding to achieve the national elective surgery targets.Reward funding — funding to reward jurisdictions based on their achievement against the national target as assed by the COAG Reform Council. | 2011-12 | Capital and facilitation funding — impact; Reward payment — no impact |  | Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IPHS – New subacute beds guarantee funding | Funding for over 1300 additional beds for subacute services. The States will deliver an agreed number of new subacute beds or equivalent services each year in public hospitals or in community settings. Funding will provide beds and services for palliative care, rehabilitation, psychogeriatric care, geriatric evaluation and management, and subacute mental health care. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Financial assistance for long stay older patients | Funding over three years to care for people aged 65 or over in public hospitals, who have finished acute and post-acute care and are waiting for Commonwealth aged care placement. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| ***Health infrastructure*** |  |  |  |  |
| Health and Hospitals Fund (HHF) — Hospital infrastructure and other projects of national significance | Funding to expand and modernise key public hospitals across Australia to improve hospital care. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| HHF — National cancer system | Funding to support infrastructure to deliver a world class cancer care system in Australia.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| HHF — Regional priority round | The Commonwealth is delivering the $1.8 billion commitment to Health and Hospitals Fund investment in Regional Australia. Regional Priority funding will improve access to essential health services for Australians living in rural, regional and remote areas.The Commonwealth will also work in partnership with the States to expand and modernise key health infrastructure, including hospitals, across Australia.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Health infrastructure projects | Funding for following infrastructure projects: * PET scanners for Royal Hobart Hospital
* Westmead Hospital, Sydney
* Children’s cancer centre, Adelaide
* Cairns Base Hospital chemotherapy cancer initiative
* Cairns integrated cancer centre
* Women’s and Children’s Hospital in Hobart
* Grafton Hospital
* radiation oncology services in north/north-west Tasmania.
 | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| ***Health services (HS)*** |  |  |  |  |
| HS — Early intervention pilot program | Funding under the National Binge Drinking Strategy. The program is implemented by the New South Wales Police Force based on their existing *Your Choice* model. It provides early intervention and diversion programs for people under 18 who are at risk of developing alcohol-related problems. Funding was made directly from Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing to individual States, other than New South Wales. In 2010-11, a National Partnership payment was introduced for New South Wales because they were late in signing up to the program. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | We would usually treat the payments to all States as impacting on relativities. We could bring these payments in for all States. However, because they are relatively small, it is simpler to treat the payment to New South Wales as having no impact on relativities. |
| HS — National antimicrobial utilisation surveillance program (NAUSP) | The NAUSP collects, analyses and reports on the inpatient antimicrobial usage data in Australian hospitals to support the development of strategies to minimise antimicrobial resistance. Since its inception in 2004 the program has been fully funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) directly from its own discretionary funds on a contract basis with SA Health. In 2010‑11 an NPP was **introduced to replace the funding provided directly by DoHA.**  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HS — Improving health services in Tasmania | To address pressures on the Tasmania health system and improve healthcare outcomes for Tasmanians. Includes the following components:* Better access to community based palliative care services
* Cradle Coast connected care clinical repository
* Innovative flexible funding for mental health
* Reducing elective surgery waiting list
* Walk-in centres in Hobart and Launceston.
 | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| HS — Other health services  | Consist of payments for: * BreastScreen Australia radiography workforce initiatives
* COAG long stay older patients initiative
* Healthcare grants for the Torres Strait\*
* Healthy kids health checks#
* Northern Territory medical school — funding contribution
* National bowel cancer screening program
* National perinatal depression initiative
* OzFoodNet
* Royal Darwin Hospital — equipped, prepared and ready\*
* Torres Strait Islander health protection strategy — mosquito control
* Vaccine-preventable diseases surveillance
* Victorian cytology service\*.
 | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Healthcare grants for the Torres Strait, Royal Darwin Hospital — equipped, prepared and ready and Victorian cytology services — no impact.Others – Impact. |  | No impact for Healthcare grants for the Torres Strait, Royal Darwin Hospital — equipped, prepared and ready and Victorian cytology services as required by terms of reference |
| ***Indigenous health (IH)*** |  |  |  |  |
| IH — Closing the Gap in the NT — Indigenous health and related services\* | Funding to improve access to effective primary health care services in partnership with the NT Government, Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance NT, and through consultation with other key stakeholders. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IH — Stronger futures in the Northern Territory — health components\* | Payments include:* Hearing health services — for integrated hearing health services with the capacity to reach children in remote communities in the NT.
* Mobile Outreach service plus — to ensure Aboriginal children and their families living in remote areas of the NT who are affected by trauma associated with child abuse and neglect are provided with counselling and support.
* Oral health services — for integrated oral health program for Aboriginal children in communities in the NT.
 | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| IH — Health infrastructure — Indigenous mobile dental program | Payments under Indigenous mobile dental program in remote NT communities | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| IH — Health services — sexual assault counselling in remote NT areas | Funding as part of the Mobile Outreach Service Plus.This program provides culturally safe counselling and other support to Aboriginal children and their families and communities in remote areas of the NT, who are experiencing trauma related to any form of child abuse, including sexual assault. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| IH — Improving ear health services for Indigenous children | Funding to support the delivery of additional surgical services, clinical leadership programs and ear health services for some States. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| IH — Improving trachoma control services for Indigenous Australians | Funding for the continued expansion of trachoma control activities in jurisdictions where trachoma, an infectious disease which can lead to blindness, is endemic. Funding is also being provided to jurisdictions where trachoma has been funded previously, to determine whether full trachoma control programs are required for those jurisdictions. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IH — Indigenous early childhood development — antenatal and reproductive health | Funding to improve antenatal care, teenage sexual and reproductive health, and pre-pregnancy care, as well as building linkage with existing child and maternal health programs to increase the uptake of these services. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| IH —Reducing acute rheumatic heart fever among Indigenous children | Funding to support register and control programs for acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in Indigenous children. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| IH — Renal dialysis services in Central Australia | To contribute to the delivery of renal dialysis and support service in Central Australia to improve access to renal services to Indigenous Australians. | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| IH —Satellite renal dialysis facilities in remote Northern Territory communities | Funding for satellite renal dialysis facilities in remote NT communities. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| IH — Torres Strait health protection strategy — Saibai Island health clinic | Funding to provide additional staff for the treatment of communicable diseases at the health care clinic on Saibai Island, and development and implementation of a culturally appropriate sexual health education campaign for people in the Torres Strait. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| ***Mental health (MH)*** |  |  |  |  |
| MH — Supporting national mental health reform | Funding to deliver improved health, social, economic and housing outcome for people with severe and persistent mental illness by addressing service gaps and preventing ongoing cycling through State mental health systems. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Preventive health (PH)*** |  |  |  |  |
| PH — Enabling infrastructure  | Funding is provided for State based surveillance activities covering nutrition and physical activity measures consistent with national protocols. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| PH – Healthy children | Facilitation funding for children under16 to increase levels of physical activity and improve the intake of fruit and vegetables in settings such as child centres, preschools and schools.Reward funding will be provided upon the achievement of agreed performance benchmarks. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Reward payments — no impact; Others — impact |  | Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference |
| PH – healthy communities## | Payment direct to local governments to support 92 local government areas nationally for community‑based healthy life-style programs to improve physical activity and healthy eating and healthy weight activities for people not in the workforce in socially and economically disadvantaged areas, as well as those looking for employment and carers. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact | Change from No impact to Impact because needs are assessed |  |
| PH – healthy workers | Funding to support workplace health programs that focus on decreasing rates of overweight and obesity, increasing levels of physical activity and intake of fruit and vegetables, smoking cessation and reducing harmful levels of alcohol consumption. Reward funding will be provided to States upon the achievement of agreed performance benchmarks. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Reward payments — no impact; Others — impact |  | Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference |
| PH — Social marketing | Funding to develop social marketing campaigns that extend and complement the Australian Better Health Initiative and reinforce local activities on preventive health. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Other health National partnership payments** |  |  |  |  |
| East Kimberley development package – health related projects | Funding for health infrastructure projects. Priorities under the package include primary and preventive health care, drug and alcohol services, short term patient accommodation, housing for health service providers, improvements to remote clinics, aged care facilities and environmental health measures.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Payments for environment health measures and aged care facilities - No impactOthers – Impact |  | Commonwealth— needs not assessed.  |
| Essential vaccines (vaccine purchase) | Funding for the purchase of essential vaccines, which have not yet transitioned to centralised purchasing arrangements, for eligible individuals under the National Immunisation Program.Reward funding will be provided to the States for achieving performance benchmarks that maintain or increase vaccine coverage amongst Indigenous Australians and four year olds as well as in low coverage areas, and maintain or decrease vaccine wastage and leakage. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Hospital and health workforce reform — activity based funding | Funding to support the implementation of activity based funding for Australia’s public hospital system, enhance health workforce capability and supply, increase the volume and quality of subacute care services, and improve the operations of emergency departments. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| National coronial information system | Funding to support the ongoing administration, maintenance and improvement of Australia’s national database of coronial data. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Treating more public dental patients | Funding to assist in the treatment of up to 400,000 people on public dental waiting lists, with a particular focus on Indigenous patients, high risk patients and those from rural areas. | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EDUCATION** |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Schools SPP | Funding to support government and non-government schools education. The SPP will finish in December 2013 and be replaced by the Student First program from January 2014. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |
| **National Partnership Payments** |  |  |  |  |
| Closing the Gap in the NT - Indigenous education \* | Funding to support the construction of up to 22 additional teacher houses in NT Emergency Responses (NTER) communities, improve teacher quality and foster better outcomes and support remote schools. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| Stronger futures in the Northern Territory —education components\* | Payments include:* Building a quality school workforce — supports urgent improvement of schooling outcomes to Indigenous children and comprises three components: additional teachers, quality teaching and teacher housing.
* Expansion of the school enrolment and attendance measure — to use the income support payment system as a way to connect schools and families where children are not enrolled in or attending school.
 | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| Digital Education Revolution | Funding to prepare students for education, training and to live and work in a digital world. The National Secondary School Computer Fund (NSSCF) and associated on-costs are the major funding elements under the NP. The NSSCF helps schools to provide new computers and other information and communication technology (ICT) equipment for students in Years 9 to 12, as well as the necessary infrastructure to support the installation and maintenance of the additional ICT. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Early childhood education – universal access to early education# | Funding with the objective that children have access to affordable, quality early childhood education in the year before formal schooling, with a focus on Indigenous communities. This program is delivered by a degree qualified early childhood teachers for at least 600 hours a year. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| East Kimberley development package – education related payments | Payment for education and training infrastructure projects. Priorities include early childhood development, primary and secondary schooling, post-secondary education and training, and community meeting facilities in remote locations. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  | . |
| Empowering local schools | Funding to empower participating schools to make decisions at a local level to better respond to the needs of students and the local school community.The program will cease on 31 December 2013 and be redirected to the Commonwealth’s needs-based funding model for schools. | 2011-12 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |
| Fort Street High school – noise insulation | Payment to New South Wales to provide aircraft noise insulation works at the Fort Street High School in the State. The work is managed by New South Wales and will be done in conjunction with on-campus works associated with Building the Education Revolution Program. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Helping our kids understand finances – professional learning and MoneySmartSchool MoneySmart teaching | Funding to support the delivery of face-to-face professional learning to teachers in primary and secondary schools and the development of teacher support materials, to improve financial literacy in schools. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Improving literacy and numeracy | Funding to improve literacy and numeracy, with a priority focus on primary-aged students at risk of falling behind, including Indigenous students and students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The NP aims to sustain the momentum of the NP on Smarter Schools – Literacy and Numeracy, which concluded in Dec 2012. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactGovernment reward payments and Non-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed;Reward payments —terms of reference requirement |
| Indigenous early childhood development — education – children and family centres | Funding to reduce the gap in development between Indigenous and non‑Indigenous children by improving access to early childhood education.Includes the establishment of 38 children and family centres across Australia by 2014, which will deliver integrated services, including early learning, children and family support programs. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Investing in focus schools | Funding to support government and non-government education providers to accelerate their implementation of agreed actions in some 200 selected Focus schools that have previously received little or no benefit through other Australian government funded initiatives and reforms. | 2011-12 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and the payment does not affect State needs |
| More support for students with disabilities | Provision of targeted assistance to teachers and schools to support students with disabilities.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
| Nation building and jobs plan — Building the education revolution | Funding to provide economic stimulus through the rapid construction and refurbishment of school infrastructure, and build learning environments to help children, families and communities participate in activities that support achievement, develop learning potential and bring communities together. | 2011-12 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and the payment does not affect State needs |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| National quality agenda for early childhood education and care | Funding to deliver an integrated and unified national regulatory system for early childhood education and care, and reduce the regulatory burden on service providers.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| National solar schools program | Payment to install solar and other renewable power systems, solar hot water systems, rainwater tanks and a range of energy efficiency measures in schools. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – Impact; Non-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |
| Rewards for great teachers | Funding to support education authorities to align their current approaches to performance management with the Australian Teacher Performance and Development Framework and enable the payment of bonuses to teachers who achieve certification at the highest levels of standards. It will cease on 31 December 2013 and be redirected to the Commonwealth’s needs-based funding model for schools. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactReward payments and Non-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessedReward payments —terms of reference requirement |
| School pathways program | Payment to South Australia and Western Australia with a focus on providing a career path for young people wanting to enter the defence industry.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Secure schools program | To assist government and non-government schools at-risk of social, religious or ethnically motivated crimes to meet their particular security needs by providing security-related infrastructure such as fencing, lighting and CCTV. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
| Smarter schools - Improving teacher quality | To facilitate and reward ambitious, national significant and sustainable reforms to attract, train, place, develop and retain quality teachers and leaders in schools. These reforms provide a platform for raising student performance and support other school reforms targeting low socio- economic status school communities and literacy and numeracy outcomes. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Smarter schools - low socio-economic status school communities | Funding to improve education outcomes in low socio‑economic status (SES) communities. The NP contributes to COAG's social inclusion and Indigenous disadvantage agendas through the identification of reforms and models of service delivery that achieve improved educational outcomes for low SES school communities. It will cease on 31 December 2013 and be redirected to the Commonwealth’s needs-based funding model. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |
| Trade training centres in schools | Funding for the provision of facilities to enhance vocational education opportunities for students in years 9 to 12 in every school. Funds are available for major capital works, upgrade or refurbishment of existing facilities and/or industry standard equipment. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Government – ImpactNon-government# – No impact |  | Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed |
| **SKILLS SERVICES** |  |  |  |  |  |
| National skills and workforce development SPP | To work towards increasing the skill levels of all Australians, including Indigenous Australians. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| **National Partnership Payments** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Building Australia’s future workforce (BAFW)*** |  |  |  |  |
| BAFW — Skills reform | Funding for reforms of the vocational education training (VET) sector. Aims to create:* accessible training for working-age Australians and in particular, a more equitable training system, which provides greater opportunities for participating in education and training
* a transparent VET sector, which enables better understanding of the VET activity in each State
* a higher quality VET sector, which delivers learning experience and qualifications that are relevant to individuals, employers and industry
* a more efficient VET sector which is responsive to the needs of students, employers and industry.
 | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BAFW — training places for single and teen parents | Funding for the provision of training places at the Certificate II level or above, for single or teen parents affected by changes to parenting payment that comes in effect on 1 January 2013. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Commonwealth/State and Territory joint group training | To support group training organisations to deliver strategies and initiatives to improve Australian apprenticeship commencements and completions.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Education investment fund | Payments to New South Wales and Western Australia to support the development of infrastructure for higher education, research and VET institutions to improve Australia’s tertiary education, research and skills capacities.VET providers must be a registered training organisation (RTO) to be eligible for the funding. The administrative arrangements in New South Wales and Western Australia are such that the State is a RTO and is eligible to receive funding. In other States, payments go directly to RTOs.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | For the majority of States, payments are made directly to service providers which do not reduce or increase State needs. The administrative arrangements in NSW and WA should not affect their relativities |
| Industry and Indigenous skills centre | To support industry and/or Indigenous community organisations for the purchase, construction, fit out or refurbishment of facilities intended for the delivery of vocational education and training. The funding is not intended to be available to Technical and Further Education institutions. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Industry and/or Indigenous community organisations — needs not assessed |
| Natural Disaster Queensland – community work placements | To provide jobs for local displaced residents for up to six months to assist with the reconstruction of public and community infrastructure. Projects are in flood and cyclone affected areas throughout Queensland with a focus on areas of greatest need. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Productivity places program | To reduce skills shortages and increase the productivity of industry and enterprises. The Commonwealth provides data to Skills Australia to assist in identifying industries, occupations and regions with skill shortages. 50/40/10 cost sharing across Commonwealth, States and private sources. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TAFE fee waivers for childcare qualifications | Funding to remove course fees for child care diplomas and advanced diplomas, delivered by a TAFE institute or other training providers.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Youth attainment and transitions  | Funding to support the achievement of a national Year 12 or equivalent attainment rate of 90 per cent by 2015, and to halve the gap in Indigenous Year 12 or equivalent attainment by 2020.The NP includes two components:* maximising engagement, attainment and successful transitions
* Year 12 attainment and transitions.

Reward payments will be made to the States based on achievement of the participation and attainment targets, as assessed by the COAG Reform Council. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Reward payment — no impact; other — impact |  | No impact for reward payment as required by terms of reference |
| **COMMUNITY SERVICES** |  |  |  |  |
| \*\*National disability SPP\* | Funding associated with the National Disability Agreement, which commits the Commonwealth and the States to strive, through the provision of disability support services, to help people with disabilities and their carers achieve an enhanced quality of life and participate as value members of the community. Disabilities service for ‘Older people’ (people aged 65 years and over (50 years and over for Indigenous Australians)) became a Commonwealth responsibility from July 2011. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact (100%) Treasury advised the SPP is not provided to States on the basis that any proportion of it should be directed towards ‘older people’ |  |  |
| \*\*Changed roles and responsibilities – adjustment to achieve budget neutrality\* | Since 1 July 2011 (through to June 2014), the Commonwealth makes an adjustment to the National Disability SPP payment to ensure that the changes to Commonwealth and State roles and responsibilities for aged care and disability services are budget neutral. No adjustment is made for Victoria and Western Australia because they do not participate in the new arrangements. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Exclude the payment, include State payments to Commonwealth for notional costs of delivering service to younger people |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TRACADS — Specialist disability services | Funding for specialist disability services for people aged 65 years and over (50 years and over for Indigenous Australians), in participating States. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | All States — no impact |  | Disability services for ‘Older people’ are Commonwealth responsibilities and needs are not assessed |
| \*\*TRACADS — Basic community care maintenance and support services\* | This payment commenced in 2010-11 and provides basic community care maintenance and support services for people aged 65 years and over (50 years and over for Indigenous Australians). It replaces the Home and Community Care program for participating States (States other than Victoria and Western Australia). From July 2012, funding for these services for participating States was provided by the Commonwealth directly to service providers. Funding to Victoria and Western Australia will continue under the joint Home and Community Care Program Review Agreement. Arrangements for Victoria will change due to its recent agreement to implement changes to roles and responsibilities in relation to aged care and disability services. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | All States — no impact | Aged care services assessment reviewed as required by terms of reference | Aged care services for ‘Older people’ are Commonwealth responsibilities and needs are not assessed |
| \*\*Aged care assessment\* | To enable Aged Care Assessment Teams to comprehensively assess the care needs of frail older people and to establish their eligibility for appropriate residential aged care, transitional care and community care services. Funding to the States in 2012-13 reflects the final amounts payable for 2011-12. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | All States — no impact | Aged care services assessment reviewed as required by terms of reference | Aged care services for ‘Older people’ are Commonwealth responsibilities and needs are not assessed |
| Assisting preparation towards launch of National Disability Insurance Scheme\* | Funding to assist Tasmania and the ACT in the transition to the new operating environment under DisabilityCare Australia and to support the ACT to expand services ahead of the launch of National Disability Insurance Scheme. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CCPSCH — Certain concessions for pensioners | To assist the States with the cost of funding concessions, for all pension concession card holders without discrimination, in relation to council land and water rates, utilities including energy and sewerage, motor vehicle registration and public transport. In its 2014-15 budget, the Commonwealth announced it will terminate this payment from 1 July 2014. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| CCPSCH — National reciprocal transport concessions | Funding for public transport concessions to enable senior card holders to access public transport concessions when they travel outside their home State.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Home and Community Care — services for veterans | To support Home and Community Care program provision of community care services to veterans. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Pay equity for the social and community services sector | The Commonwealth’s share of the wage increases arising from Fair Work Australia’s decision on 1 February 2012 to grant an Equal Remuneration Order in the Social and Community Services sector. The Commonwealth’s commitment includes providing funding for its share of the wage increases for in-scope programs funded through existing SPPs and NPPs. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed  |
| Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory — community services\* | To continue and strengthen the measures initiated under the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) for community services. Includes payments for community safety – family support, field operations, food security, remote policing and substance abuse. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stronger futures in the Northern Territory\* —community services components | Payments include:* Alice Springs transformation plan — improve delivery, accessibility and coordination of services, facilitate land tenure reforms and improve the safety and wellbeing of Aboriginal people in Alice Springs.
* Child, youth, family and community wellbeing — funding for playgroups, home and parenting support services, youth workers and safe houses; expansion of number of Stronger Communities for Children sites; Remote Aboriginal Family and Community Workers and the continuation of Mobile Child Protection Teams.
* Community safety and justice — funding for remote policing, community night patrols and legal assistance services.
* Municipal and essential services — to support the delivery of municipal and essential services to outstations and homeland, such as access to power, water, sewerage and road maintenance, garbage collection and dog control.
* Remote engagement and coordination — to support more effective engagement with communities through continued support for the NT Aboriginal Interpreter Services and the NT coordination effort of the Stronger Futures in the NT initiative.
* Tackling alcohol abuse — To continue alcohol restrictions, licensing compliance and the development of alcohol management plans in communities.
 | 2012-13 | No impact  |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFFORDABLE HOUSING** |  |  |  |  |
| National Affordable Housing SPP | The Commonwealth and the States have committed to the objective that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing which assist them to participate in the labour force and more broadly in the community. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| **National Partnership payments** |  |  |  |
| Building better regional cities## | To invest in local housing infrastructure projects that is helping to build more affordable homes in high growth regional cities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
| East Kimberley development package – social and transitional housing projects | Funding to Western Australia for Indigenous housing projects as part of the NP on the East Kimberley development package. Investment priorities under the package focus on improving the provision of social and transition housing, where noticeable gaps exist in the region. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| First Home Owners Boost# | As part of the Economic Security Strategy, to stimulate housing activity, support the construction industry and assist first homebuyers to enter the housing market. The Boost has now ceased. The payment in 2012-13 reflects the final 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes. Negative expenditure for some States reflects funds recovered from applicants later found to be ineligible returned to the Commonwealth. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Nation Building and Jobs Plan — Social housing  | To invest in additional public and community housing to meet priority social housing needs. The Commonwealth had committed funding of $6.4 billion over the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 to build around 20,000 additional social housing dwellings and to refurbish around 2,500 existing public housing dwellings. Funding is allocated to states generally on a per capita basis. Payments were mainly for construction. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Homelessness | To support homelessness initiatives consistent with the priorities identified in the Commonwealth Government’s White Paper on *Homelessness: The Road Home*, with a focus on prevention, early intervention and breaking the cycle of homelessness through a better connected service system. Outputs include:* implementation of the A Place Call Home initiative (building new homes for individuals and families experiencing homelessness)
* street to home initiatives for chronic homeless people (rough sleepers)
* support to private and public tenants to help sustain their tenancies, including through tenancy support, advocacy, case management, financial counselling and referred services, and
* assistance for people leaving child protection services, correctional and health facilities, to access and maintain stable, affordable housing.

Funding is allocated between the States based on their shares of the homeless population as estimated by the ABS in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This agreement finished in 2012-13 and a new one-year agreement was signed in 2013-14.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Remote Indigenous Housing  | To facilitate significant reform in the provision of housing for Indigenous people in remote communities and to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and severe housing shortages in remote Indigenous communities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact for 2011-12 and 2012-13, and impact for 2013-14 | States have now greater control over the management of dwellings funded by the payments. Needs are assessed |  |
| Stronger futures in the Northern Territory\*— Housing | To support the provision of safe and healthy houses for Indigenous Australians. This includes funding towards asbestos removal in homes and other buildings. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE** |  |  |  |  |
| **National Partnership Payments** |  |  |  |  |
| Abt Railway | Payment to Tasmania to support capital works on the Abt Railway, including restoring the line to an appropriate safety standard. The funding is contingent on the Tasmanian Government funding an operator for the line and underwriting its ongoing operational costs for the next four years. | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Adelaide Oval redevelopment and precinct works | Payment to South Australia for the construction of two underground car parks and the creation of new wetlands and other enhancements around the Riverbank precinct. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| Centenary of Canberra 2013 – a gift to the national capital\* | Payment to the ACT to commemorate the Centenary of Canberra in 2013. Payments are for the redevelopment of Constitution Avenue and the development of the National Arboretum Canberra. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| Cloncurry community precinct## | Payment to local government in Queensland to help establish a multi-use community hub in Cloncurry. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Local— needs not assessed |
| Community Infrastructure Grants — Glenbrook precinct upgrade | Payment to New South Wales to improve facilities for visitors in the Glenbrook precinct of the Blue Mountains National Park, which is a major gateway to the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
| East Kimberley Development Package – Other infrastructure projects## (partial paid direct to LG) | Funding for investment in transport and community infrastructure projects to help building a ‘sense of place’ within the community as well as improving liveability and economic growth in the East Kimberly region. Part of the payments is made direct to local government. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Payments to States – ImpactPayments to local government – No impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interstate road transport | Payments of funds received through the Federal Interstate Registration Scheme that provides an alternative to State registration for vehicles engaged in interstate trade.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Assessed as motor tax revenue |  |  |
| King George V sports and community precinct## | One-off payment to local government to support the redevelopment of the King George V sports and community precinct in Glenorchy, Tasmania.  | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Local— needs not assessed |
| Livable cities## (partial paid direct to LG) | To help improve the planning and design of capital cities and major regional centres that are experiencing population growth pressures and housing and transport affordability cost pressures. | 2012-13 | Payments to States – ImpactPayments to local government – No impact |  | Local— needs not assessed |
| Local Government and Regional Development —infrastructure employment projects## (partial paid direct to LG) | Funding to generate jobs and increase skills by supporting key infrastructure projects in areas of need in local communities.. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Payments to States – ImpactPayments to local government – No impact |  | Local— needs not assessed |
| Macquarie Point Railyards precinct remediation\* | Payment to Tasmania to support the remediation of the Macquarie Point Railyards site to allow for residential and/or commercial development, and the redevelopment of Brooke Street Pier infrastructure to support vessel berthing and accommodate construction of commercial development to cater for the continued operation of local ferry and cruise services. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| Managed motorways | Funding over four years for smart infrastructure technologies to reduce congestion and improve both traffic demand management and the overall efficiency of the transport network in major cities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Manuka Oval lighting upgrade | Payment to the ACT for the installation of lighting at Manuka Oval (a municipal asset) to meet high-definition broadcast standards to provide Canberra with an appropriate facility to host AFL matches and elite and international cricket matches.  | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
| Mission Beach safe anchorage | Funding for a scoping study for a safe harbour at Mission Beach for community consideration and if funds are left construct the harbour.  | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| Nation building plan for the future | Funding to support future economic growth by improving the quality and efficiency of Australia’s transport networks. There are three components. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Building Australia Fund — rail | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
|  | Building Australia Fund — National network road (NNR) investment | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | 50% impact; 50% no impact |  | 50% NNR investment —assessment may not capture all non-policy influences  |
|  | Major Cities — rail | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Nation building program  | To assist national and regional economic and social development by the provision of funding aimed at improving the performance of land and rail infrastructure. It has several components. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Black spot projects — To improve the safety of road sites which have been identified as high risk areas for serious crashes.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact  |  |  |  |
|  | Heavy vehicle and productivity — To address the safety of drivers of heavy vehicles through the construction of rest stops and parking bays, upgrading the capacity of roads (including bridges) and technology trials which will improve heavy vehicle productivity.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact  |  |  |
|  | Improving local roads — To supplement the Roads to Recovery program. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Supplements the Roads to Recovery payment which is quarantined by terms of reference. |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
|  | Improving the national network — A one-off supplementary payment of $1.8 billion was made in 2005-06 to the States to complete major works packages.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | NNRs – 50% impact; 50% no impact |  | 50% NNR investment —assessment may not capture all non-policy influences  |
|  | Investment —Targets nationally significant projects that will improve the efficiency and safety of the national land transport network. Funding is provided for road and rail construction projects and network maintenance, including transport development, innovation projects and grants to land transport research entities. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Investment – rail | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact  |  |  |
|  | Investment – road | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | NNRs – 50% impact; 50% no impact |  | 50% NNR investment —assessment may not capture all non-policy influences  |
|  | Off-network projects — To improve rail and road infrastructure not included on the national land and transport network. It improves safety, assists industry development and supports job creation in local communities. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Off-network projects – rail (some payments were made to local government) | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | States – Impact; local government — no impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
|  | Off-network projects – road investment (some payments were made to local government) | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | States – Impact; local government — no impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
|  | Off-network projects – supplementary (road investment) (some payments were made to local government) | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | States – Impact; local government — no impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
|  | Roads to recovery#,##( paid either through the States or direct to LG) | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| National transport regulator reforms  | In August 2011, COAG committed to the implementation of national safety regulatory systems through the signing of new Intergovernmental Agreement on heavy vehicles, rail and maritime safety. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Transitional assistance— Funding to Tasmania, ACT and the NT to assist them with the implementation of national transport regulation reforms for heavy vehicles, rail and maritime safety. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
|  | National Heavy Vehicles Regulator – Funding for the establishment of the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator established in Queensland in January 2013 and the project implementation team. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
|  | National Rail Transport Safety Regulator — Funding for the establishment of the National Rail Safety Regulator established in South Australia and the project implementation team. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| North Penrith Thornton Park Car Park## | Funding made direct to the local government towards construction and landscaping costs associated with the construction of a multi-level car park in the North Penrith Thornton Park. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |
| Parliament House Walk | Funding to the ACT for the construction of the Parliament House Walk between the Civic Centre and Parliament House in Canberra. The Walk will become an Australian Government asset on completion. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Program## | Payment direct to local governments to build and modernise community infrastructure. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Local — needs not assessed |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Regional Infrastructure Fund | Funding to support the infrastructure needs of Australia’s regions through the Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF), which runs for 11 years to 2020-21.Projects from RIF are delivered in three streams. Streams 1 and 2 are payments to the States. Stream 3 provides funding for the Regional Development Australia Fund, which is made direct to eligible local governments and not-for-profit organisations for local projects. Stream 3 is a Commonwealth own-purpose expense.Streams 1 — To support projects committed in 2010 infrastructure and transport portfolio.Stream 2 — To support ongoing investment in economic infrastructure. Eligible infrastructure includes rail, roads, ports, airports, energy, communication, water and other critical infrastructure and development work. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | NNRs – 50% impact and 50% no impact;Other projects – Impact  |  | 50% NNR investment —assessment may not capture all non-policy influences  |
| Sydney Cricket Ground redevelopment | Funding to replace the Noble, Bradman and Dally Messenger stands in the Sydney Cricket Ground. This project will be jointly funded by the Commonwealth government, the NSW government and the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust (a Government trading enterprise) and the work was due for completion in 2013-14. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| Upgrade of Parramatta Stadium | Funding for the upgrade of Parramatta Stadium, which includes upgrades to the Eastern Grandstand, modernised food and beverage outlets and new player facilities. Parramatta Stadium is run by Venues NSW, a government owned entity that reports to the Minister for Sport and Recreation. | 2012-13 | Impact  |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| **ENVIRONMENT** |  |  |  |  |
| **National Partnership Payments** |  |  |  |  |
| Caring for our Country\* | Funding to integrate delivery of previous natural resource management programs: Natural Heritage Trust; National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality; National Landcare; Environmental Stewardship and Working on Country Indigenous land and environment. Payments are made to regional bodies through the States. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact  |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| Coal seam gas and large coal mining development | Funding to strengthen the regulation of coal seam gas and large coal mining development by ensuring future decisions are informed by improved science and independent expert advice.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Environmental management of the former Rum Jungle mine site | Payment to the Northern Territory to support the ongoing management of the former Rum Jungle mine site. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact  |  | Needs not assessed |
| Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative | Funding for the repair of uncontrolled artesian bores and the replacement of wasteful open earth bore drains with piped water reticulation systems through the Great Artesian Basin. This initiative is delivered through States and jointly funded by Commonwealth, States and private bore owners. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact  |  |  |
| Implementing water reform in the Murray-Darling Basin | Funding for implementation of the Agreement on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Agreement will ensure continuing progress in restoring the Basin’s rivers to health and securing strong regional communities and sustainable food and fibre production. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
| Natural disaster recovery and rebuilding – donation to Queensland flood appeal# | The Commonwealth contribution to the Queensland Premier’s Disaster Relief Appeal to help people affected by natural disasters. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Commonwealth — needs not assessed |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Natural disaster resilience# | Funding to reduce the impact of the increasing resilience to natural disaster. The Commonwealth and States will work with other parties, such as volunteers, private and non-government sectors and local government to achieve this outcome. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Local and non-government organisations — needs not assessed |
| Northern Australia sustainable futures | Funding to Queensland and the Northern Territory to build the capacity of local government and communities in Northern Australia to effectively manage water infrastructure maintenance and engage communities to appropriately manage community and household demand for water. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| **Pest and disease preparedness and response programs (PDPRP)** |  |  |  |  |
| PDPRP — Animal and plant pest disease eradication | Funding to eradicate exotic animal and plant pests and diseases, which if allowed to establish and spread, would have serious economic and environmental impacts. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Part of the Caring for our Country program which was quarantined by terms of reference |
| PDPRP — Exotic Disease Preparedness | Funding to support the development of technologies and strategies to prevent, control or eradicate disease specifically in wildlife and feral animals, focusing on those that could threaten Australia’s livestock industries.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact  |  | Needs not assessed |
| Renewable Remote Power Generation | To provide a rebate to the States for the installation of renewable energy generation technologies in areas of Australia currently reliant on diesel for electricity generation.  | 2011-12 to 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| Sustainable Australia — sustainable regional development## | Funding to support selected local government authorities for capacity building and other activities associated with the development and/or implementation of regional sustainability planning. This planning will help to ensure that future population change is compatible with the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of Australia. | 2012-13 | No impact  |  | Local — needs not assessed |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Tasmania Forests Inter-governmental Agreement\* | Signed in August 2011, the aim of the agreement is to support the forest industry to progressively transition to a more sustainable and diversified footing, to protect additional areas of high conservation value native forest, and to build regional economic diversity and community resilience.  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Implementation — to support the implementation of the Agreement, and ongoing management of additional native forest reserves. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
|  | Economic diversification projects — funding for regional development projects to support diversification of the Tasmanian economy. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| **Water for the Future (WFF)** |  |  |
| WFF — National Urban Water and Desalination Plan##(partial paid direct to LG) | To fund four specific urban water management projects in large urban centres as part of the National Urban Water and Desalination Plan. These projects will help secure water supplies and reduce reliance on traditional rainfall dependent water sources. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Treatment will be discussed in New Issues paper |  |  |
| WFF — National Water Security Plan for Cities and Towns## (partial paid direct to LG) | To fund six specific urban water management projects and 18 projects, across 17 remote communities to assist implementation of COAG Strategy for Water and Wastewater in remote (including Indigenous) communities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Treatment will be discussed in New Issues paper |  |  |
| WFF — Sustainable Rural Water Use and infrastructure##(partial paid direct to LG) | This funding is provided under numerous arrangements, such as the NP on Water for the Future and Water Management Partnership Agreements relating to the Intergovernmental Agreement on Murray-Darling Basin Reform.Aims to improve the efficiency and productivity of rural water management and usage; delivers substantial and lasting water returns to the environment; and helps secure a long-term sustainable future for irrigated agriculture.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Treatment will be discussed in New Issues paper |  |  |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Exceptional circumstances assistance | The Intergovernmental Agreement on Rural Adjustment provides authority to deliver the Exceptional Circumstances (EC) interest rate subsidy payments to eligible farm and small businesses in EC areas which are viable in the long-term but require short-term support to overcome some of the financial effects of drought.  | 2011-12 | No impact relativities |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Hepatitis C settlement fund | Contribution to the participating States’ schemes for out-of-court settlement costs for eligible individuals who contracted Hepatitis C through the blood supply service between 1985 and 1991. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) | Funding to assist the States with relief and recovery assistance following eligible natural disasters. This includes payments to the States in response to recent and past natural disasters including the January 2013 flood and Tropical Cyclone Oswald, November 2010 to February 2011 floods, bushfires and Tropical Cyclone Yasi.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| **OTHER STATE SERVICES** |  |  |
| **National Partnership payments** |  |  |  |  |
| Australian Capital Territory emergency services | Funding to assist in the operation of the ACT Rural Fire Service, as well as to support the ACT State Emergency Services and the Emergency Management, Risk and Spatial Services program. | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Centenary of Canberra 2013 – joint national program | Funding to the ACT over three years to celebrate the Centenary of Canberra in 2013. These activities include cultural, sporting and civic awareness events and will engage communities across Australia to celebrate the centenary of the role of Canberra as the Nation’s capital. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting 2011 | Payment to Western Australia in relation to security for the Commonwealth Head of Government meeting that was held in Perth in November 2011. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Digital regions initiative# | To co‑fund innovative digital enablement projects to support improved education, health and emergency services in regional, rural and remote communities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Payments to States — Impact; payments to local government and non-government organisations — no impact |  | Local and non-government organisations — needs not assessed |
| Financial assistance grants to local government# | To provide financial contribution through State governments for the provision of local government services to the community. Payment is made up of general purpose assistance and untied local roads grants. General purpose assistance is distributed between the States on a per capita basis, while untiled local roads grants are paid on the basis of 1991-92 interstate road shares. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Local— needs not assessed |
| Supplementary road funding to SA for local roads# | Supplementary funding to South Australia to address the State’s disadvantage under the current distribution of the untied local roads grants. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Local— needs not assessed |
| Legal assistance services | To provide funding to State Legal Aid Commission for the provision of legal assistance to disadvantaged persons in accordance with Commonwealth policy priorities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Local Government and Regional Development – Local Government Reform Fund | Funding to the States for projects that support the implementation of nationally consistent frameworks for local government asset and financial management and/or improve collaboration in the local government sector.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Location-based mobile telephone emergency warning capability | Payment to Victoria to meet the establishment costs incurred in the development of the national emergency warning system that enables the delivery of warnings to mobile telephones based on the location and handset at the time of an emergency. Victoria is responsible for investigating the capability of a system and negotiating with telephone networks on behalf of all jurisdictions. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Pilot of drought reform measures in Western Australia\* | Funding to trial a package of new measures developed in response to the national review of drought policy, including assistance for farm business planning, on farm projects and capacity building and community activities, as well as support for farm households and communities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |
| Protection and promotion of the Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building world heritage property | Payment to Victoria for the conservation of the fabric of the Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building and its world and national heritage values. The State government of Victoria owns the building and Museum Victoria manages it. | 2011-12 | Impact |  |  |
| Provision of fire services | Funding to provide the States with equitable payment arrangements for the fire protection of Commonwealth-owned buildings. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Remote Indigenous public internet access | Funding to improve public internet access facilities and provide related computer training to remote Indigenous communities. Also covers maintenance of facilities installed in previous years under this arrangement. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| Seamless national economy | Reward funding for the delivery by the States of regulatory reforms aimed at reducing inefficient and costly regulation. The Commonwealth has redirected $55.1 million in payments from Victoria’s allocation of reward funding in 2013-14 to provide funding direct to Victorian Local Hospital Networks in 2012-13. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Reward payment —No impact as required by terms of reference. |
| Sinking fund on State debt\* | Contributions to the Debt Retirement Reserve Trust Account on behalf of the six States and the Northern Territory in accordance with the Financial Agreement Act 1994. The Commonwealth Government contributes 0.28% of the net public debt of the States as at the preceding 30 June. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Terms of reference requirement |

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth’s final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Standard business reporting program | Funding to simplify business-to-government reporting by making forms easier to understand, using accounting or record-keeping software to automatically pre-fill government forms and introduce a single secure way to interact online with participating agencies. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Temporary assistance for Tasmanian exporters | Funding to Tasmania to support the delivery of direct shipping transition assistance for exporters, Burnie Port improvements and an industry-led freight logistics coordination team, in response to the cessation of direct international container shipping service to Tasmania.  | 2011-12 | Payments to exporters – no impact;Others – impact  |  | Payments to exporters — Needs not assessed |
| Victorian local hospital networks | Payment directly to Victorian Local Hospital Networks to support the ongoing provision of public hospital services. | 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
| World sailing championships# | Contribution to the staging of the International Sailing Federation World Championships in Western Australia in December 2011. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |

\* Treatment prescribed by the terms of reference.

\*\* Treatment change from 2014 Update

# Payments made through the States.

## Payments (full or partial) made direct to local governments.

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expenses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Attorney-General’s Department —National Emergency Management Projects (NEMP)\*\* | Funding for emergency management projects of national significance. The projects are designed to improve the ability to prevent, prepare, respond to and recover from disasters across social, economic, environmental and governance elements. Organisations eligible to apply for the grants include Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local Governments and non-government agencies responsible for emergency management. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact  | Change from Impact to No impact because information shows the payments are for national programs | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| Department of Health, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet —OATSIH Indigenous health and substance abuse | Funding to improve access for Indigenous people to effective health care services essential to improving health, life expectancy and reducing child mortality. Payments are made to national and State agencies and non-government organisations (NGOs).  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Payment to State general government sector —Impact; payments to NGOs – used for the calculation of the economic environment factor in community health assessment |  |  |
| Attorney-General’s Department —Ministry for the Arts | Indigenous Culture Support — to support the maintenance and continued development of Indigenous culture at the community level.Indigenous Visual Arts Industry Support— funding to Indigenous art centres and allied industry organisations, with the objective of building a stronger Indigenous visual arts industry. Indigenous Language Support — to support the maintenance, transmission and revival of Indigenous languages.Indigenous Repatriation (domestic) — to return Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ancestral remains and secret sacred objects held in major Australian museums to their communities of origin. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government (support Indigenous culture and arts is a Commonwealth responsibility) |

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
| Attorney General’s Department —Social Inclusion Division | Indigenous Justice program— to fund projects that seek to reduce adverse contact of Indigenous Australians with the criminal justice system. The objective is to support safer communities by reducing offending, victimisation and incarceration of Indigenous people.Northern Territory Aboriginal interpreter service — to help Indigenous Australians access basic community services by alleviating language barriers. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Indigenous Justice program — impact; NT Aboriginal interpreter service — no impact |  | NT Aboriginal interpreter service — needs not assessed |
| Payments by Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Social services. former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs for Indigenous purposes |
|  | Family violence partnerships —to develop a sustainable reduction in, and prevention of, Indigenous family violence and child abuse through the enhancement of existing, or establishment of new services/initiatives, in partnership with States and Territories throughout Australia. The program ceased at the end of 2011-12 and was merged with the Family Violence Regional Activities Program to create the Indigenous Family Safety.  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
|  | Aboriginals Benefit Account — An account established under law to receive and distribute royalty equivalent monies generated from mining on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory. The money is used for the benefit of Aboriginal people living in the Territory, such as distribution to traditional land owners who are affected by mining operation and support for the administration of the Northern Territory Land Councils. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
|  | Remote Indigenous Energy Program— to assist remote Indigenous communities to access reliable power through the installation of renewable energy systems. Also to educate community members to help make sure that people don’t waste power and train community members on how to look after the renewable energy systems. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
|  | Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Program — a collaborative partnership with the Australian Army targeting remote Indigenous communities. Aims to improve remote Indigenous communities by providing housing, road upgrades, sewerage systems, community buildings, health services and training to help local Indigenous people get jobs. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
|  | Municipal and essential services — to maintain community power, water and sewerage services, garbage collection, internal road maintenance, dog health and control programs and operation costs associated with the running of organisations that provide these services to communities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
|  | Housing and infrastructure projects — to provide housing for Indigenous people in remote communities and to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and severe housing shortages in these communities. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |
|  | Breaking the cycle of alcohol and drug abuse in Indigenous communities — to assist Indigenous communities to develop and implement Alcohol and substance abuse manage plans (AMP), support community groups and not-for-profit organisations work at a local level in order to drive the AMP and support the community, and provide prevention program to tackle youth substance abuse. | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
|  | Combatting Petrol Sniffing Strategy — Aims to reduce the incidence and impact of petrol sniffing and other forms of substance abuse amongst Indigenous youth and communities in specific areas. | 2012-13 | Impact  |  |  |
|  | Indigenous Boarding Hostel's Partnership — to provide Indigenous secondary school students from remote areas the opportunity to live at boarding facilities in major regional centres in order to access educational opportunities not otherwise available to them. | 2011-12 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
|  | Indigenous Leadership — to develop effective leadership capacity for Indigenous individuals and communities to improve their wellbeing and engagement with government, with a focus on leadership. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
|  | Indigenous Women's Grants — provide funding for activities that respond to the particular needs and circumstances of local Indigenous women, such as to support more women to undertake leadership, representative and management roles; and to increase Indigenous women’s awareness of, access to, and role in local priority setting and Government funding activities. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Needs not assessed |
|  | Indigenous Community Strategic Investment (ICSI) — to provide the opportunity to create sustainable improvements for Indigenous Australians through a range of flexible funding and strategic initiatives in Indigenous communities.  | 2011-12 to2012-13 | No impact  |  | Majority of projects is specific to the communities and needs are not assessed |
|  | Indigenous Remote Service Delivery — to improve the delivery of services to 29 priority remote locations across New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory. | 2011-12 to2012-13 | Impact |  |  |

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
|  | Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) — to strengthen Indigenous communities and support Indigenous people in remote areas through community development and participation opportunities that develop skills, improve capacity, work readiness and employability and link with local priorities.From 1 July 2013, the Australian Government’s new Remote Jobs and Communities Program provides a more streamlines and flexible approach to employment, participation and community-development services in 60 remote regions. The new program builds on the strengths of four existing programs: Job Services Australia, Disability Employment Services, the Indigenous Employment Program and the Community Development Employment Projects program. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government  |
|  | National Job Creation Package (Municipal and Essential Services) —targeted jobs at CDEP participants engaged in activities that delivered municipal and essential services to Indigenous communities. Indigenous Australians employed in the jobs created were expected to receive the full benefits of employment. | 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Payment | Program description | Years paid in R2015 | Treatment in R2015 | Reason for change | Reason for ‘No impact’ |
|  | Public Awareness Program — to fund initiatives that raise public awareness in the wider community of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues and culture. The program has two elements:Public awareness grants — payment to selected activities that are capable of reaching a significant audience of non-Indigenous people.National Aborigines and Islander Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) activities — payment to community-based organisations or other bodies to assist with the cost of their NAIDOC activities (NAIDOC celebrations are held annually).  | 2011-12 to2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |
| All other COPE payments(a) |  | 2011-12 to 2012-13 | No impact |  | Purchase by Commonwealth Government |

(a) The Commission does not have information on all COPE payments and therefore would not be able to consider the treatment of each payment.

\*\* Treatment change from 2014 Update

1. Under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011, the Remoteness Areas comprise major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This index was originally developed by the National Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISCA). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2033.0.55.001 - Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. IRSEO was developed by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic and Policy Research (CAEPR), located at the ANU. The IRSEO data is available for download from: <http://caepr.anu.edu.au/Publications/census-papers/2013CP13.php>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)