



2021-22 South Australian
**Indigenous
Expenditure
Report**





Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge Aboriginal people as the state's first peoples, nations and Traditional Owners of South Australian land and waters. We recognise that their unique cultural heritage, customs, spiritual beliefs and relationship with the land are of ongoing importance today, and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging leaders of the future.

Featured Artist: The artwork used throughout this publication was created by Karen Briggs, a children's book illustrator, graphic and digital designer and contemporary First Nations artist. Karen is a Yorta Yorta woman from Northeast Victoria.

Contents

Treasurer's Foreword	2
Minister's Foreword	3
SAACCON Foreword	3
Introduction and Context	5
South Australian Aboriginal context	5
Purpose	5
Methodology	6
Whole of Government Expenditure	10
Targeted Expenditure	11
Non-Targeted Expenditure	17
Cluster 1: Education	18
Targeted Expenditure	20
Non-Targeted Expenditure	20
Key Agency - Department for Education	21
Cluster 2: Stronger and Safer Families and Communities	30
Targeted Expenditure	31
Non-Targeted Expenditure	33
Key Agency - Department for Child Protection	34
Key Agency - Department of Human Services	40
Key Agency - Department for Correctional Services	46
Cluster 3: Health and Wellbeing	52
Methodology	54
Targeted Expenditure	55
Non-Targeted Expenditure	56
Cluster 4: Industry, Governance, Economy, and Environment	58
Targeted Expenditure	59
Non-Targeted Expenditure	63
Observations and next steps	64
2023-24 State Budget Measures	65
Glossary of Terms	66
Appendix 1: National Agreement on Closing the Gap - Target Groupings	67
Appendix 2: COFOG-A Expenditure Categories	68
Appendix 3: Agency Clusters	72



Treasurer's Foreword

On behalf of the Government of South Australia, I am pleased to present the 2021-22 South Australian Indigenous Expenditure Report in response to Clause 113 of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

The Government of South Australia is committed to improving the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people including through supporting the ambitions of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

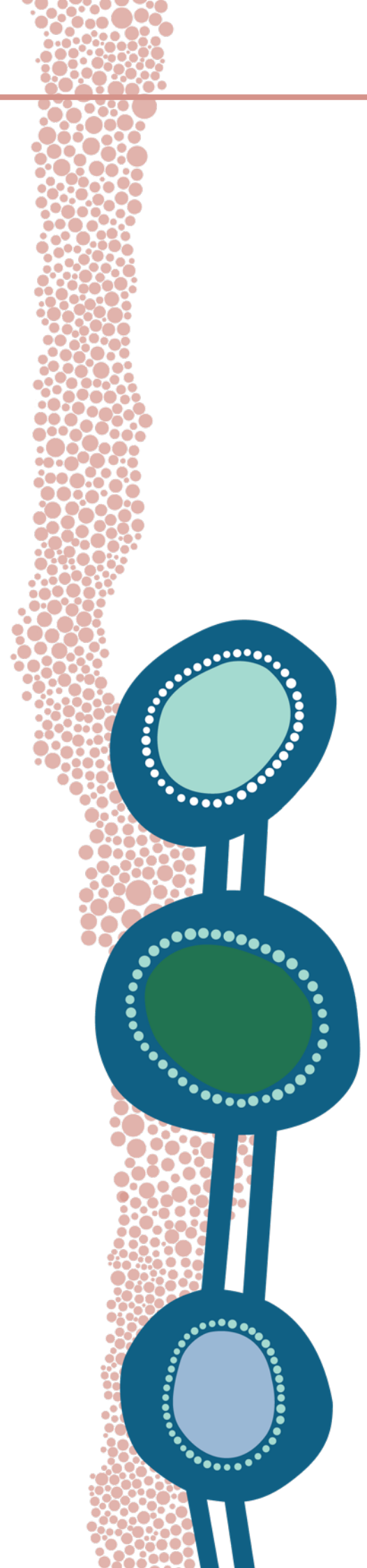
Partnership is at the heart of the Closing the Gap Agreement and the Department of Treasury and Finance has undertaken this work with a view to providing meaningful data that can be accessed and used by South Australian Aboriginal Controlled Organisations, communities, and people.

This report provides comprehensive data regarding the amount and types of expenditure for Aboriginal people by the Government of South Australia. Understanding where and how services and programs are being funded is a step in identifying new ways that Aboriginal people, communities, and businesses can contribute to the design and delivery of services.

This is the first time data has been captured and presented this way in a South Australian context and I appreciate the contributions made across government and from the South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Network (SAACCON) in helping to prepare this report.

I look forward to continuing to work in partnership with South Australia's Aboriginal people and communities to improve outcomes and enhance self-determination.

Hon Stephen Mullighan MP
Treasurer





Minister's Foreword

For South Australia, 2023 has already proven to be an historic year in the implementation of the Uluru Statement from the Heart in South Australia. The passing of the First Nations Voice Bill 2023 by our Parliament is a critical step in ensuring that our First Nations peoples are given the opportunity to speak and be heard, to be part of decision making and to have their recognition as the state's First Peoples acknowledged.

The National Agreement on Closing the Gap acknowledges that Aboriginal people want and need to have a greater say in how programs and services are delivered to their people and on their own country. It acknowledges that Aboriginal community-controlled services are better for Aboriginal people, achieve better results, employ more Aboriginal people and are often preferred over mainstream services.

This Indigenous Expenditure Report is the first time that the Government of South Australia has undertaken and published a whole of government consideration of investment in the delivery of programs and services for our Aboriginal people and communities. We must now, in genuine partnership with the South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network, use this data to inform the identification of opportunities for Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations to increase their share of service provision.

Kyam Maher MLC
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs



SAACCON Foreword

The South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network supports our members to provide effective and culturally responsive services and to increase opportunities for our people within South Australia. This report is a necessary step in the process of undertaking Priority Reform 2: *"... building formal Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sectors to deliver services to support Closing the Gap"*.

Having a strong and sustainable Aboriginal community controlled sector is an important part of making sure that Aboriginal people are central to decision-making and service design of programs and services for our communities.

We look forward to progressing the important work that must be done, in partnership with the Government of South Australia, to increase the capacity of the Aboriginal community controlled sector so that it can provide more of the programs and services that are necessary for meeting the targets of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

Scott Wilson
Lead Convenor
SAACCON



Introduction and Context

Introduction and Context

South Australian Aboriginal context

South Australia is home to more than 30 Aboriginal nations, with distinct beliefs, cultural practices and languages.

In the 2021 Census, approximately 42 500 South Australian people identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin - 2.4 per cent of the total population of the state. The vast majority of these (95.4 per cent) identify as Aboriginal, with 2.3 per cent identifying as Torres Strait Islander and 2.3 per cent identifying as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

Just over half of South Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Aboriginal) people live in the Adelaide metropolitan area, primarily in the northern and southern council districts of Playford, Salisbury, Onkaparinga, and Port Adelaide Enfield.

In regional areas, the largest community groups are located in Port Augusta and Anangu Pitjantjara Yunkunytjara (APY Lands). In these council areas, Aboriginal people represent a much larger proportion of the total population with 20.5 per cent of Port Augusta's community and 88.2 per cent of those living in the APY Lands identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

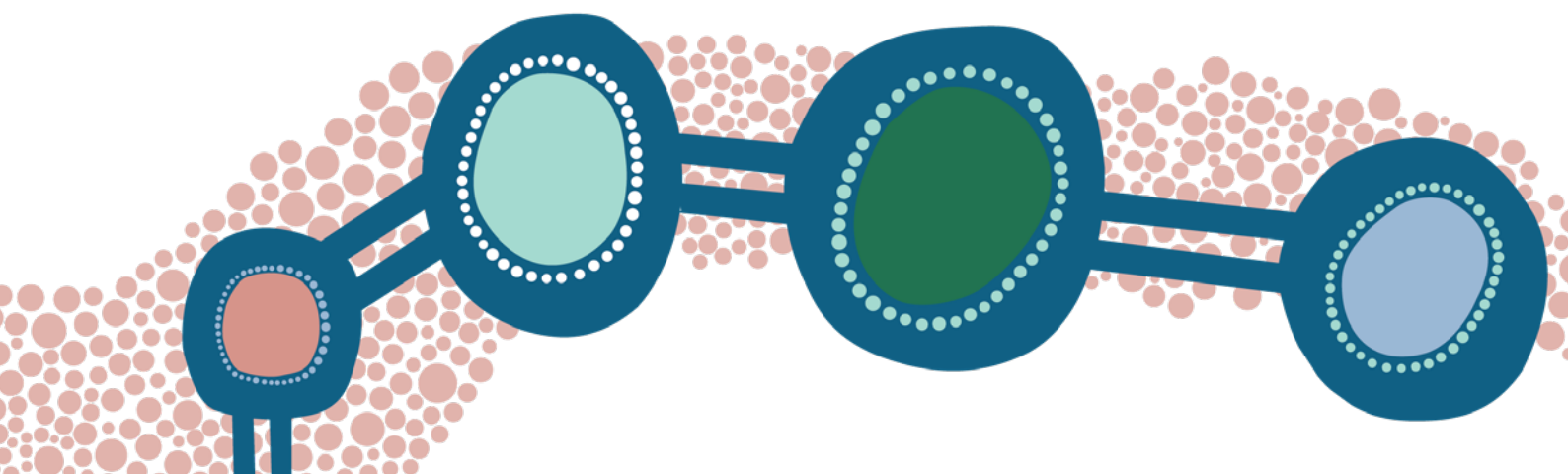
Purpose

Clause 113 of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the National Agreement) commits Australian governments:

'to review and identify current spending on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander programs and services to identify reprioritisation opportunities to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, particularly to community-controlled organisations'

The review undertaken and the data presented in this report address the requirements of this clause by:

- identifying the total amount of **targeted expenditure** made by the Government of South Australia for programs and services that are delivered exclusively to Aboriginal people and communities
- estimating the amount of **non-targeted expenditure** that is spent on providing key mainstream services to Aboriginal people
- providing meaningful data to inform a future process that will identify opportunities for Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) to deliver a greater proportion of services and programs to Aboriginal people and communities.



Methodology

Collection and scope of data

Information in this form has not previously been prepared by the Government of South Australia. The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) led the work, in partnership with the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR) directorate of the Attorney-General's Department (AGD).

Government agencies allocate spending in a manner that best reflects their agency requirements. Consequently, there is not a standard approach to capturing data on Indigenous expenditure across government. Identifying appropriate data required manual collection of information from each agency and comprehensive review to ensure the published data accurately reflects expenditure incurred during the year.

During the data collection process, expenditure made by government agencies was categorised as one of the following:

This report presents government expenditure made in the 2021-22 financial year. For the purpose of this report, capital expenditure has been excluded. Figures included in this report refer only to operating expenditure.

The report does not consider the funding source of the expenditure. For example, relevant Commonwealth funded programs have been included to the extent that the expenditure was incurred by the state.

DTF undertook a multi-stage collection and analysis process in close consultation with relevant agencies.

	Description	Agencies considered	Example
TARGETED	Type 1 Expenditure		
	Expenditure made by government agencies to deliver programs and services exclusively to Aboriginal people and communities.	All government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Family Birthing Program, <i>SA Health</i> Tauondi Aboriginal College, <i>Department for Education</i> Tika Tirka student accommodation, <i>South Australian Housing Authority</i>
NON-TARGETED	Type 2 Expenditure: Identifiable service user		
	Expenditure made by government agencies for mainstream programs and services where the Aboriginal status of the program/service users is identifiable.	All government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary education costs, <i>Department for Education</i> Private rental assistance program, <i>South Australian Housing Authority</i>
	Type 3 Expenditure: No identifiable service user		
	All remaining agency expenditure allocated between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people based on knowledge of the service activities of the agencies.	Selected key agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental management and overheads Mainstream programs and services with Aboriginal service users where demographic data is not collected

Additional analysis for key agencies – Type 3 expenditure

When considering government expenditure for Aboriginal people, it is acknowledged that administrative and corporate costs within agencies also contribute to the development of policy and delivery of programs and services that directly impact outcomes for Aboriginal people. In addition, there are some mainstream programs and services included within Type 3 expenditure which had Aboriginal clients but where demographic data was not collected by the agency or service provider.

To quantify this, analysis of Type 3 expenditure (non-targeted expenditure without identifiable service user) was undertaken for the five key agencies identified below that are responsible for a greater portion of the policies, actions and, therefore, outcomes under the National Agreement.

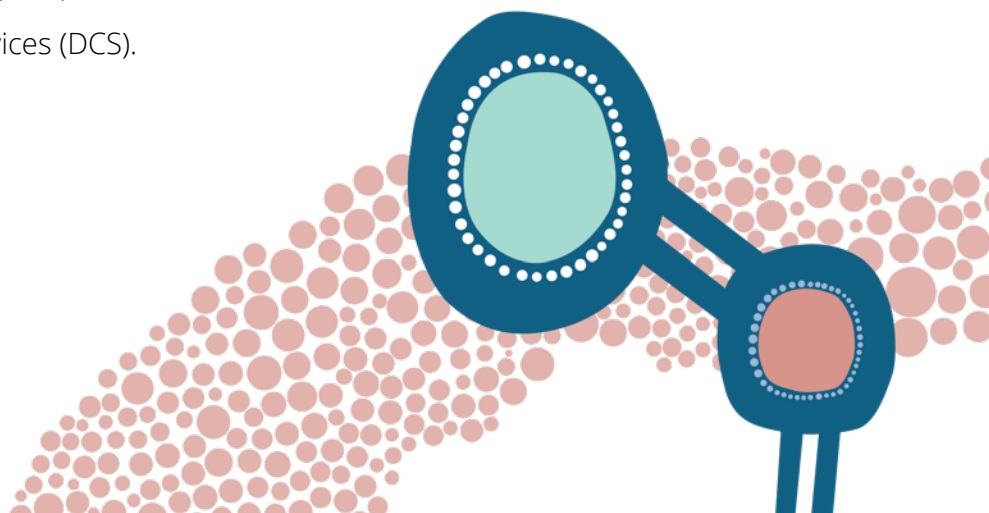
These key agencies are:

- SA Health¹
- Department for Education (DfE)
- Department for Child Protection (DCP)
- Department for Human Services (DHS)
- Department for Correctional Services (DCS).

DTF has worked with these agencies to identify and allocate each agency's total 2021-22 expenditure between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people and communities. This provided insight into the total range and type of services that are being provided to Aboriginal people and better inform the scope of services that could be delivered by a strong, supported ACCO sector in the future.

With each of the key agencies, DTF developed an approach to allocation of this expenditure in partnership with the agency, derived from agency service characteristics and composition.

In selecting the agencies only general government sector agencies were considered. The South Australian Housing Authority (SAHA), while a significant contributor to expenditure for Aboriginal people, was not included in Type 3 analysis as a significant amount of its expenditure is cost-recovered through rents. The Type 1 and Type 2 expenditure made by SAHA is included in the total expenditure reported.



1. Any references to SA Health throughout this document refer to the full health portfolio of agencies, including the Department for Health and Wellbeing, Local Health Networks, SA Ambulance Service, Wellbeing SA and the Commission on Excellence and Innovation in Health.

Limitations to approach and data

Clause 113 of the National Agreement does not specify a methodology, scope, or approach for determining what is Aboriginal expenditure and how to collect it.

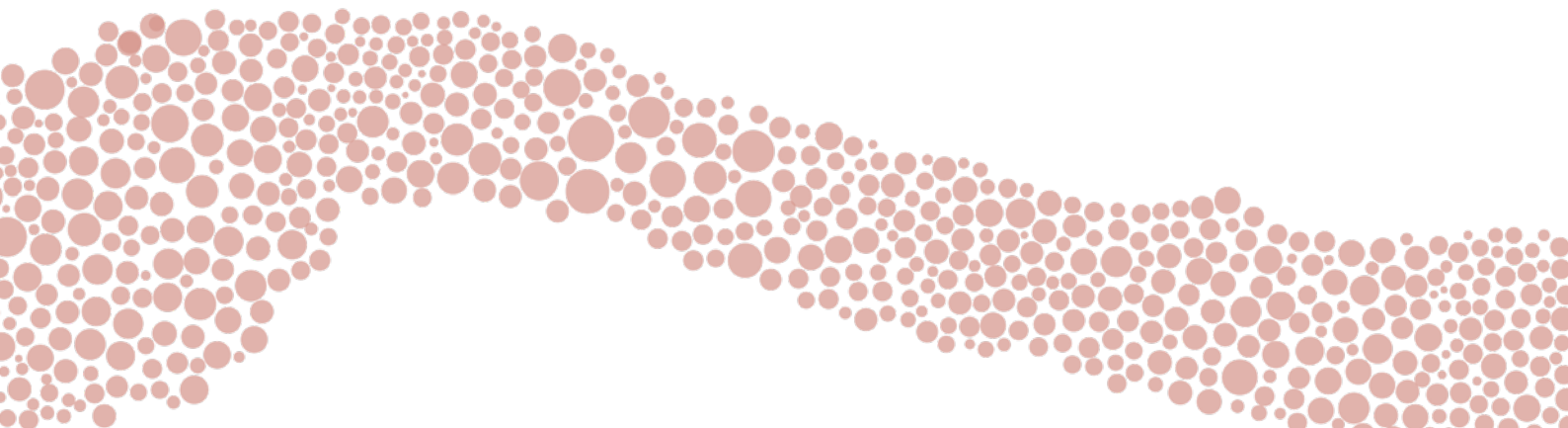
DTF reviewed and considered reports produced by other governments and organisations when forming a proposed scope and approach for collecting and analysing data to form the best estimate of Aboriginal expenditure. The systems that are operated by government agencies do not currently have the functionality to automatically extract the required data. The process therefore required manual data collection, with significant agency resources required to extract and review the data.

The estimates of non-targeted expenditure included in this report have been made based on an agreed allocation method for each agency. These methodologies have been developed by using knowledge of the agency's service user base and an estimate of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population groups.

A number of assumptions have been made regarding the proportion of expenditure that related to Aboriginal people, particularly to identify an appropriate allocation rate for the cost of management and other corporate overheads. Primarily, the allocations assume that management and other corporate overhead costs were expended in a way that is broadly proportional to the expenditure incurred to deliver programs and services to Aboriginal people and communities.

The data presented in this report is an estimate and not all government expenditure has been allocated between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people and communities. No implications can be drawn from this report on the effectiveness and outcomes of the expenditure or likely future funding of programs and services.

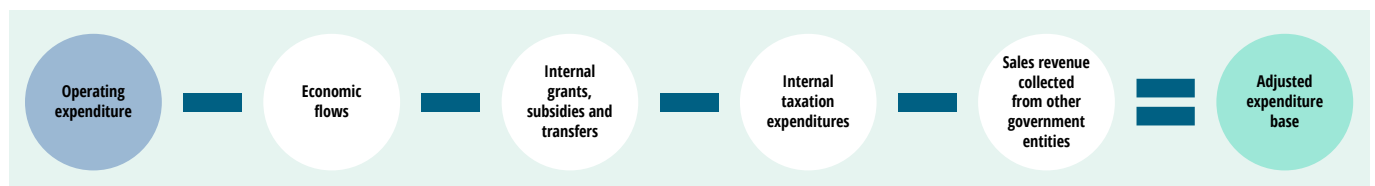
As discussed above, DTF has only allocated the entire 2021-22 expenditure between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups for five key agencies. As such, it is not possible to compare total expenditure outlined in this report with the total government expenditure published in the 2021-22 Final Budget Outcome.



Classification of the Functions of Government - Australia (COFOG-A) adjustments

COFOG-A is a system adopted by Australian governments and local councils that provides consistent and detailed classification of the various kinds of expenditure that governments make.

For the purpose of this report, total expenditure of the five key agencies refers to an adjusted expenditure base as defined by the below formula.



The adjusted expenditure base excludes economic flows, such as asset revaluations, and internal taxation expenditures such as payroll tax and removes any expenditure or revenue relating to intra-government supplies and services transactions to avoid double counting. This approach is consistent with COFOG-A and adjusts expenditure to identify only the components that are spent outside of government.

The COFOG-A exclusions methodology was not applied to SA Health due to difficulties in apportioning the specific exclusions across the various entities within SA Health. The total 2021-22 actual expenditure as reported in the 2021-22 Final Budget Outcome was used as the base for apportioning expenditure. Applying the exclusions does not result in a material difference to the final results.

Productivity Commission adjustment factors

It is noted that in previous Commonwealth Productivity Commission Indigenous Expenditure Reports (which ceased in 2017) some adjustments to data were considered. These adjustments attempted to capture known issues that can arise when allocating non-targeted or mainstream expenditure to Aboriginal people and communities. The potential adjustments were to accommodate the following factors:

- under-identification as Aboriginal by service users
- a cost differential between the cost of providing a mainstream service to Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people, particularly in regional and remote communities
- the substitution effect that arises when a targeted service diverts Aboriginal people from utilising a mainstream service.

This report does not make adjustments for any of the Productivity Commission's potential bias factors. Where possible, the methodologies adopted in the report sought to mitigate these factors. Examples of this include addressing the under-identification of SA Ambulance Service patients, and the potential substitution effect in DCS (further details on the approach adopted can be found in relevant agency sections in this report).



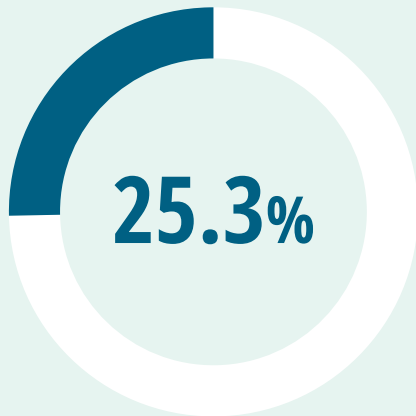
Whole of Government Expenditure

Whole of Government Expenditure

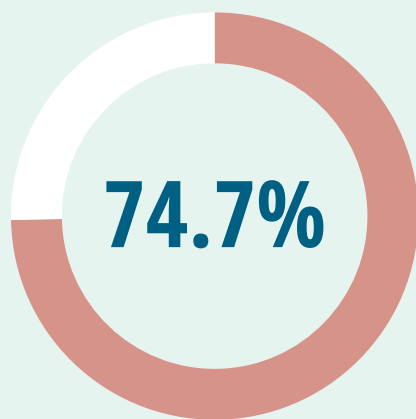
In 2021-22 approximately \$1.3 billion of operating expenditure was directed towards delivering programs and services for Aboriginal people and communities.

Total Aboriginal expenditure

\$1.3 billion



Targeted



Non-targeted

This estimate does not incorporate an allocation of all government expenditure between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people for non-key agencies. Any comparison of this total with the state's total 2021-22 expenditure is not appropriate or meaningful.

Targeted Expenditure

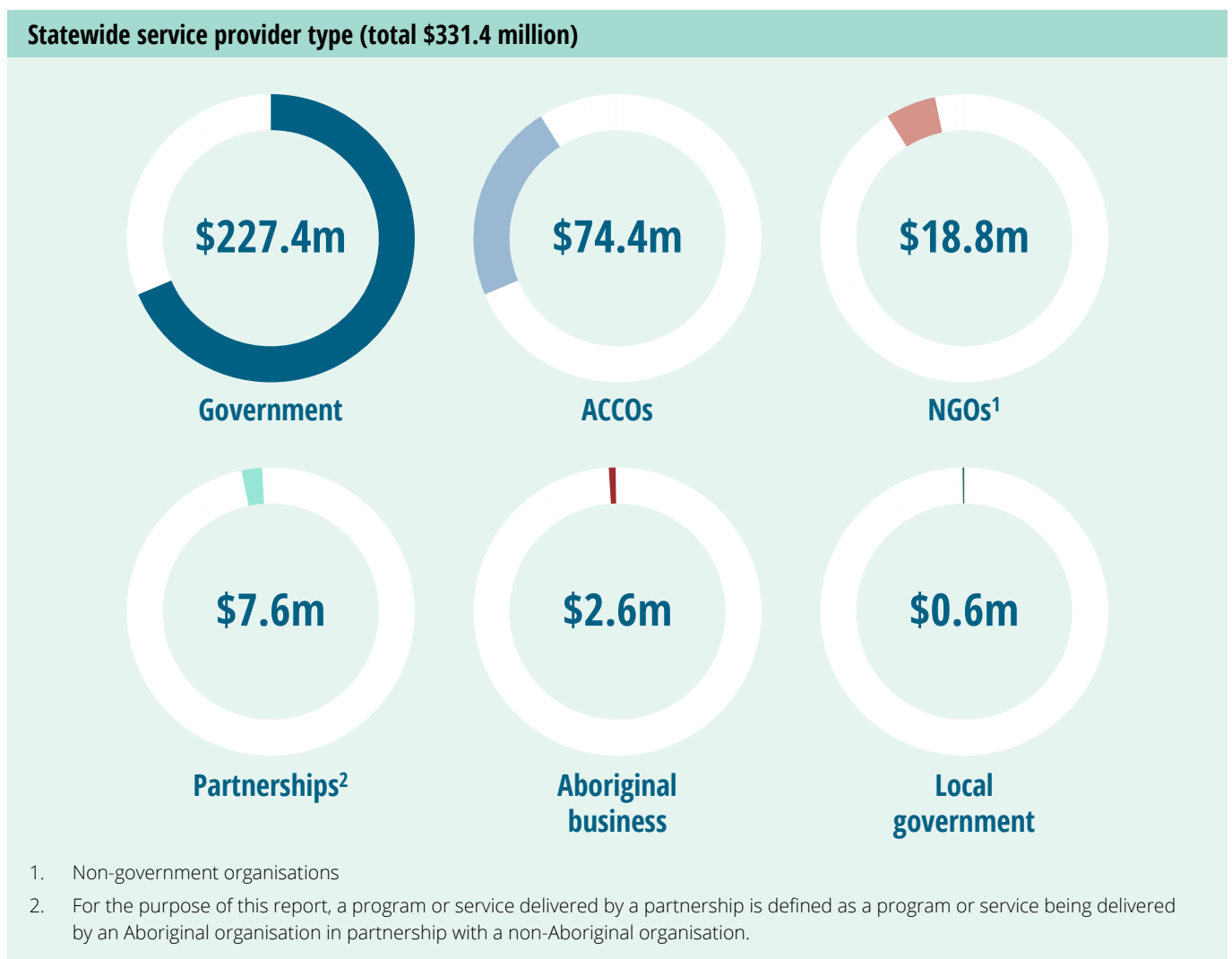
Targeted expenditure is operating expenditure made for the purpose of providing programs and services that are exclusively for Aboriginal people and communities.

The estimated total amount of targeted expenditure in 2021-22 was \$331.4 million, 25.3 per cent of the total Aboriginal expenditure identified in the review.

Service provider

The government expended the largest amount (68.6 per cent) of targeted expenditure directly, providing programs and services through government agencies.

The second largest provider of targeted programs and services was ACCOs with 22.4 per cent, or \$74.4 million.



Of the agencies that fund large amounts of targeted expenditure (>\$10 million), DCP, DHS and AGD each provided over 40 per cent of its expenditure to ACCOs to deliver programs and services.

\$21.4m
Eyre and Western

\$35.0m
Far North

\$234.7m
Across all regions
(statewide)

\$3.1m
Yorke &
Mid North

\$2.9m
Murray
& Mallee

\$32.5m
Metropolitan

\$1.0m
Limestone
Coast

Regional allocation

70.8 per cent of targeted expenditure was expended to deliver programs and services that are available for Aboriginal people and communities across the state.

Expenditure on targeted programs and services with an identifiable region was more highly concentrated in the Adelaide metropolitan and Far North regions.

The prevalence of service provision by ACCOs was higher in a few regions across South Australia. In the Far North region, for example, ACCOs delivered services equivalent to 45.1 per cent of the total targeted expenditure. This expenditure was concentrated in health services, land management services and funding provided for administration of the APY Lands. In the Metropolitan region the proportion delivered by ACCOs was substantially less, at 10 per cent.

The table below shows the variation in service provision across regions including the proportion of programs and services provided by non-government organisations (NGOs) that are not ACCOs.

Service provision by region

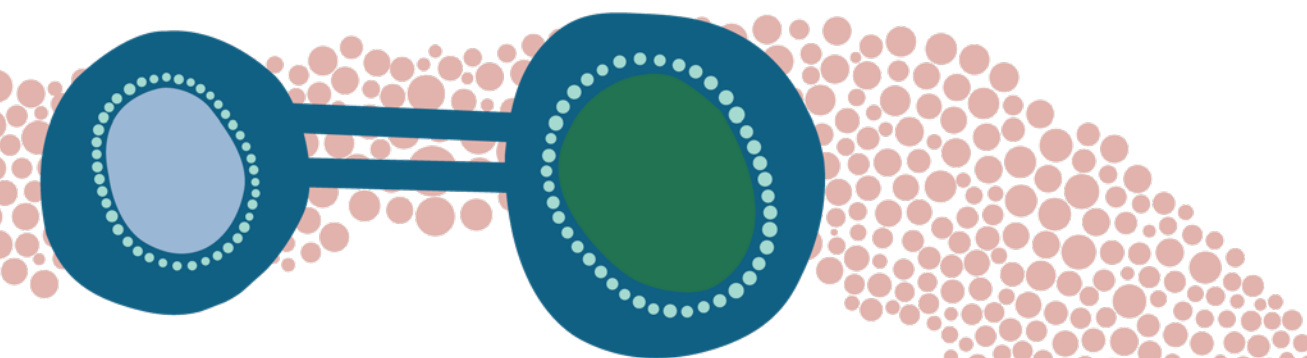
	Government (%)	ACCOs (%)	NGOs (%)	Other (%)
Across all regions (statewide)	70.9	21.1	4.4	3.6
Metropolitan	84.0	10.0	2.8	3.2
Far North	32.7	45.1	20.1	2.2
Eyre and Western	81.9	17.7	0.0	0.4
Other regional	61.2	26.0	6.4	6.5

The type of targeted service or program that were provided by ACCOs varies across regions. The predominant purpose of ACCO delivered programs and services in each region is shown in the table below.

Largest ACCO expenditure category by region

	Expenditure type (COFOG-A classification) with highest ACCO spend	Percentage of total ACCO spend ¹
Across all regions (statewide)	Social protection ²	67.2
Metropolitan	Social protection ²	51.0
Far North	Health	53.8
Eyre and Western	Housing and community amenities	51.4
Other regional	Environmental protection	46.2

1. This percentage is the amount of all ACCO expenditure that was incurred in delivering programs and services that are of the expenditure type listed.
2. Social protection includes expenditure related to sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, housing, and social exclusion. At the state level, this expenditure is predominantly made by DCP, SAHA and DHS.



Allocation to Closing the Gap Target Groups

The National Agreement identifies Closing the Gap priority reforms and targets that direct and drive the efforts of all Australian governments and Aboriginal representatives to achieve better life opportunities and physical, mental, cultural, and spiritual wellbeing for all Aboriginal people.

To align targeted expenditure with Closing the Gap activities, the review first classified the priority reforms and targets into one of five key Closing the Gap target groups. A list of each Closing the Gap target and priority by allocated grouping is provided at Appendix 1.

It is noted that some programs and services relate to multiple Closing the Gap target groups and some expenditure is not clearly aligned with any single Closing the Gap target group. Where this occurred, expenditure was allocated to the Closing the Gap target group with the strongest relationship.

South Australia's Partnership Agreement on Closing the Gap (CTG)

The Government of South Australia and the South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network (SAACCON) entered into a formal Partnership Agreement in November 2022 that expresses the agreed arrangements for a formal partnership for implementation of the National Agreement.

The objectives of the Partnership Agreement are to:

1. Enhance outcomes for Aboriginal peoples as a result of the implementation of the National Agreement in South Australia by ensuring their full involvement in its implementation.
2. Share ownership of, and responsibility for, the ongoing implementation of the National Agreement in South Australia and monitoring of efforts to close the gap in outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Indigenous South Australians in line with each Party's responsibilities.
3. Advance Aboriginal involvement, engagement and autonomy through equitable participation, shared authority and decision making in relation to implementation of the National Agreement in South Australia.

Whole of government targeted expenditure by Closing the Gap targets

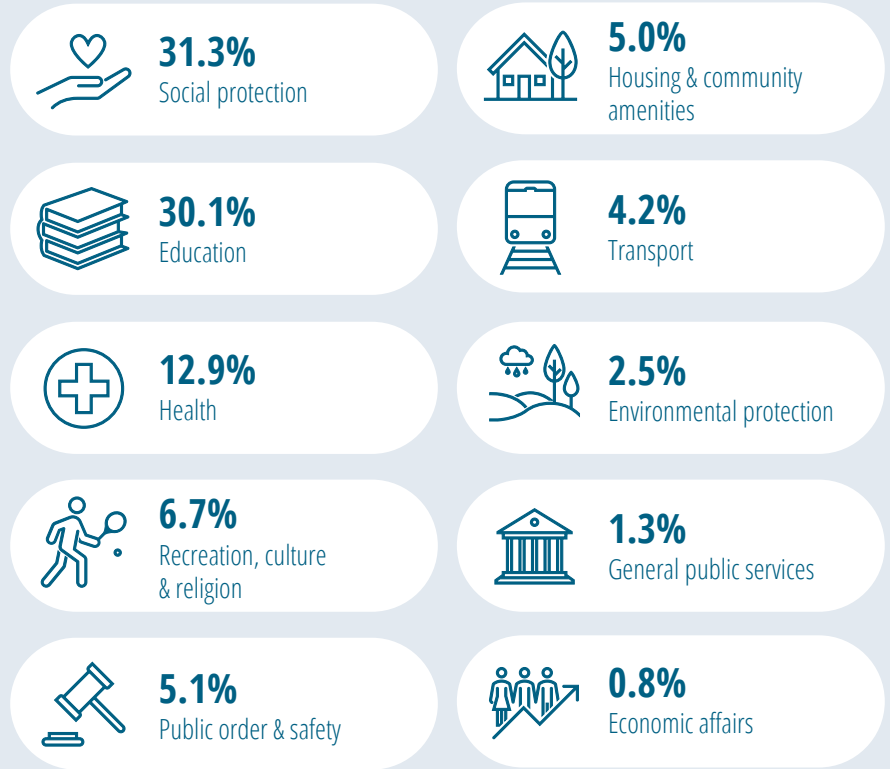
	Health and Wellbeing	Education & Employment	Culture and Community	Strong Families	Priority Reforms	Total
CTG Target Numbers	1, 2, 4, 14	3, 5 - 8	15, 16, 17	9 - 13	n.a.	All
Expenditure purpose (%)	15.3	37.4	2.8	36.7	7.7	100
Total value (\$m)	50.9	123.8	9.4	121.7	25.6	331.4
Delivered by ACCOs (%)	28.9	2.4	2.9	36.9	44.8	22.4

Classification of the Functions of Government - Australia (COFOG-A)

COFOG-A is a system adopted by Australian governments and local councils that provides consistent and detailed classification of the various kinds of expenditure that governments make. All targeted programs have been allocated into one of the 11 broad classification types of COFOG-A¹.

Using the COFOG-A classification system, the government's largest targeted expenditure group was social protection followed by education.

A definition of each expenditure category can be found in Appendix 2.



1. There was no relevant expenditure relating to defence.

Agency clusters

To provide greater insight into the key areas of expenditure made by the government, agencies have been allocated into one of four groups that address a set of core service types.

The allocation of agency to cluster can be found in Appendix 3.

Total targeted expenditure by cluster



Cluster 1: Education

\$98.4m



Cluster 2: Stronger and Safer Families and Communities

\$141.4m



Cluster 3: Health and Wellbeing

\$43.8m



Cluster 4: Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment

\$47.8m

Non-Targeted Expenditure

The estimate of identifiable non-targeted expenditure on programs and services to Aboriginal people was \$976.2 million.

This estimate was formed by allocating:

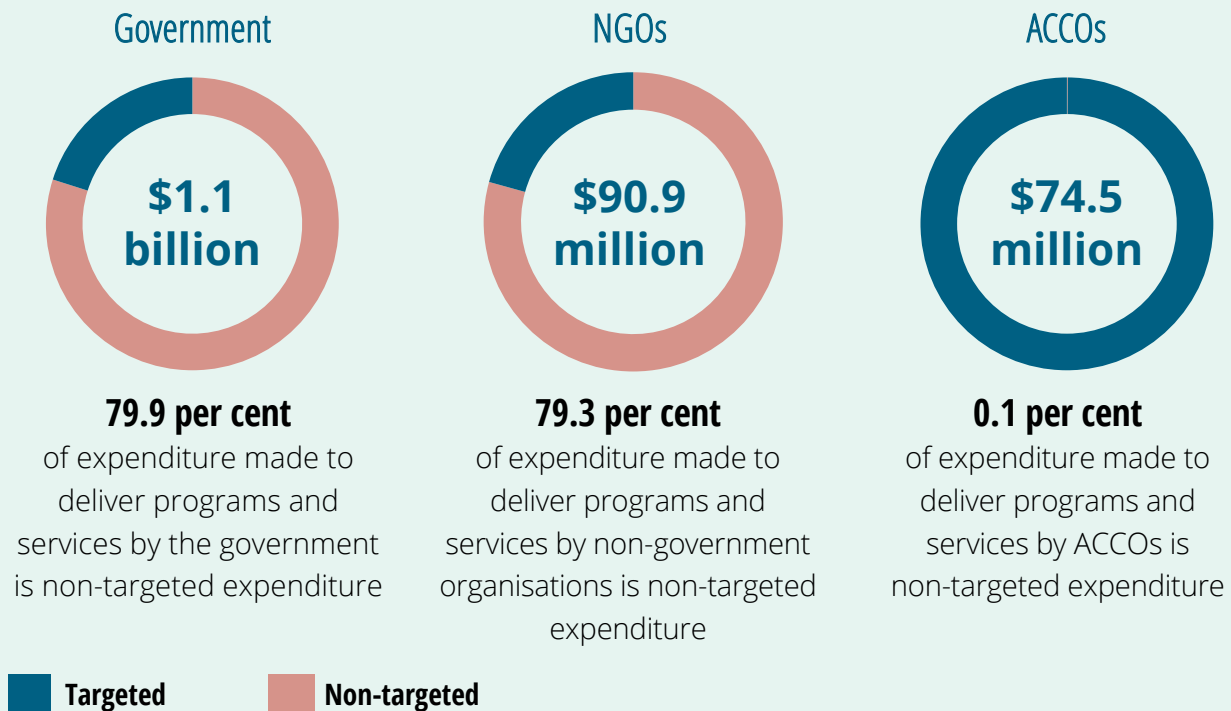
- expenditure based on known service user data
- remaining expenditure incurred by five key agencies using an allocation rate formed by consideration of expenditure type and agency knowledge.

Service provider

The vast majority of non-targeted expenditure was for programs and services delivered by the government. NGOs delivered services with expenditure equivalent to approximately 7.4 per cent of the total non-targeted spend, with ACCOs delivering only 0.01 per cent.

Service provision by targeted/non-targeted split

ACCOs are not currently delivering non-targeted services to Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal people



Regional allocation

98.4 per cent of non-targeted expenditure was incurred to deliver programs and services across the state.

Department for Education

TAFE SA

Cluster 1: Education



Cluster 1: Education

The Education cluster includes the operations of two agencies - the Department for Education (DfE) and TAFE SA.

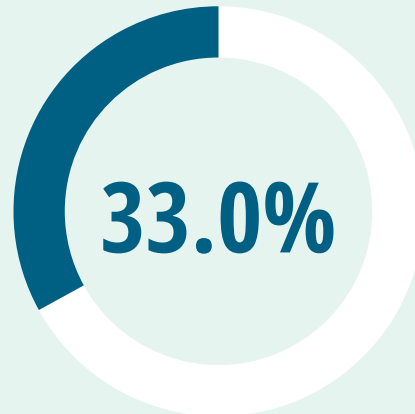
Education plays an important role in educating children and young people, keeping them connected to learning and school, with flow on effects for positive wellbeing and learning outcomes.

This cluster directly contributes to Closing the Gap targets relating to enrolment in early childhood and Reception to Year 10 education, as well as vocational educational outcomes. The agencies within this cluster also play an indirect but important role in achieving the Closing the Gap targets that relate to participation by Aboriginal people in the labour market.

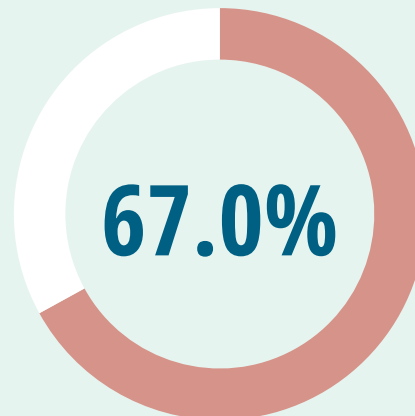
The teaching and learning of Aboriginal languages in educational settings contributes to Closing the Gap Target 16 (Aboriginal languages are strong, supported and flourishing).

Total cluster expenditure

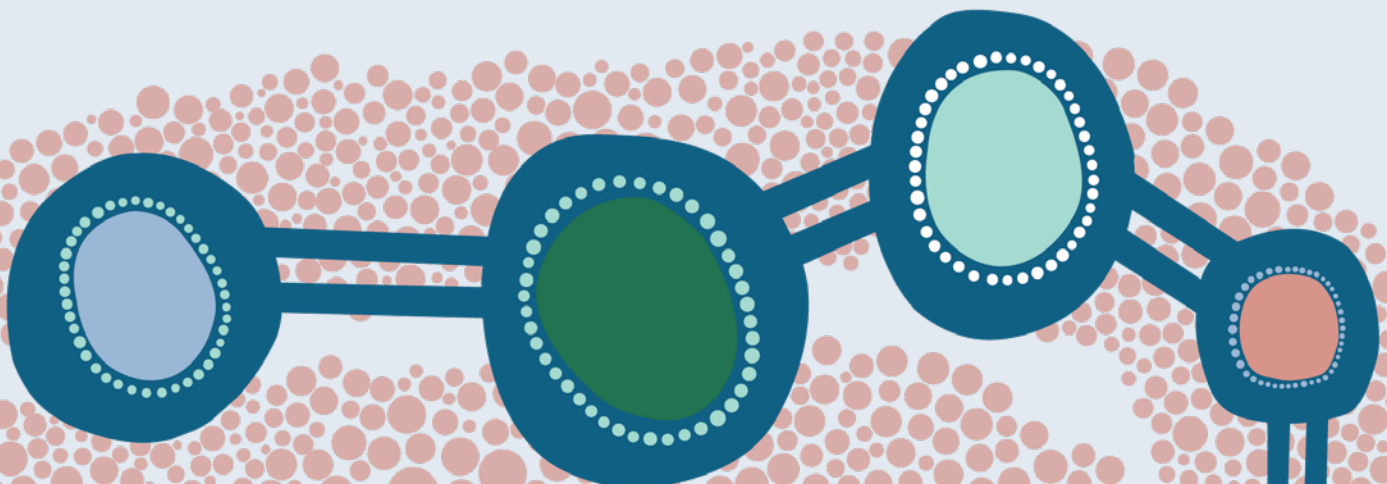
\$298.2 million



Targeted



Non-targeted



Targeted Expenditure

Targeted expenditure made within the Education cluster was \$98.4 million.

This total was primarily associated with DfE, with a large component of targeted expenditure being made to provide incremental programs and services within government schools.

As the state's largest vocational education and training provider, TAFE SA's programs and services contributed to the educational achievements and employment prospects of Aboriginal people. TAFE SA delivers qualifications across a range of sectors at locations across the state. Of the total targeted expenditure for this cluster, \$4.5 million was expended by TAFE SA. This included the cost of the Aboriginal Access Centre, of training provided in the APY Lands and initiatives under the Reconciliation Action Plan.

Service provider

The majority of expenditure made in the Education cluster related to the payment of salaries for teachers employed in public education. As such, 94.9 per cent of the targeted expenditure was spent directly by the government.

Regional allocation

Expenditure related to the delivery of public education services was not able to be easily split across regions, and as such, targeted expenditure made within this cluster is almost entirely identified as being provided across all regions of the state.

TAFE SA expenditure on vocational education and training in the APY Lands (\$1.4 million) was allocated to the Far North region.

Allocation to Closing the Gap targets

There is clear alignment between this agency cluster and the Closing the Gap targets included in the Education and Employment target group. These are the targets that relate to early childhood services, education, languages, further educational pathways, and employment. Small amounts of expenditure (<1.0 per cent) related to the Closing the Gap target groups of Culture and Community and Priority Reforms.

Non-Targeted Expenditure

Non-targeted expenditure for this cluster was entirely related to DfE and is considered in the following section.

Aboriginal Access Centre

TAFE SA's Aboriginal Access Centre (AAC) provides support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, offering a variety of programs through many TAFE SA sites, including regional and remote locations. The AAC can also assist with enrolments into a wider range of other programs in TAFE SA, provide access to a training support officer, and assign students with tutors. The AAC also provides tutorial assistance and fee assistance grants for Aboriginal students studying at Certificate 3 level and above.

Key Agency - Department for Education

DfE provides a range of integrated education, training, and child development services to benefit children, young people and families. These services improve education and developmental outcomes for children through to transition to adulthood, reflecting the commitment to support every child towards their aspirations.

A shared vision and principles for Aboriginal children and young people, co-designed with community, guides DfE's 10-year Aboriginal Education Strategy. Released in 2019, the Aboriginal Education Strategy's vision is that:

"Each Aboriginal child and young person is a proud and confident learner, achieving at their highest potential."

The Aboriginal Education Strategy is focused on working in partnership with Aboriginal families and communities, building a confident, culturally responsive, and inclusive workforce, and the development of engagement and governance structures that enable families and communities to be active participants in their child's learning journey.

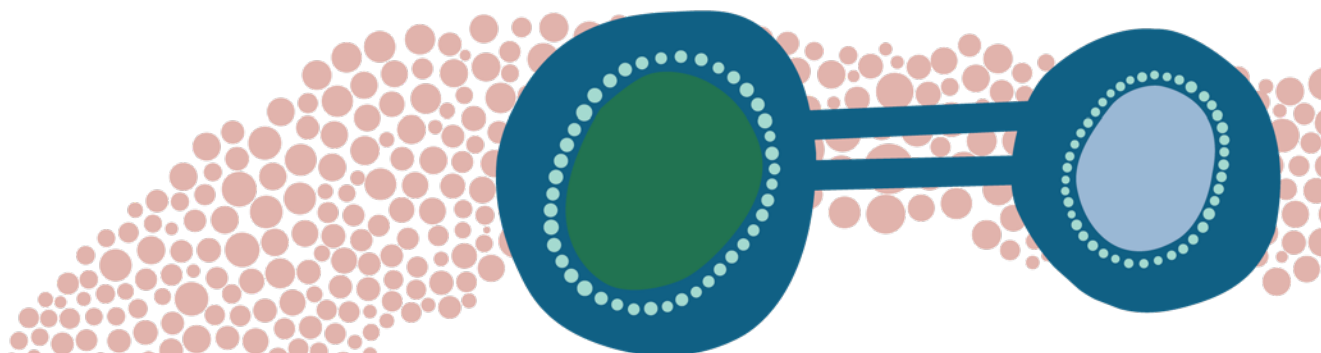
Current strategies (2022 to 2025) are targeted towards raising achievement for Aboriginal children, students and young people and are being delivered alongside targeted and universal programs provided by the department focused on engagement, attendance and wellbeing.

Approximately 16 500 children and young people identify as Aboriginal across the state's early years services and schools. More specifically, the number of Aboriginal students enrolled in government and non-government schools are provided in the table below.

Number of Aboriginal students, Term 3, 2022¹

Preschool ²	Primary years ³	Secondary years ³	Special options ⁴	Aboriginal and Anangu schools	Non-government schools
1 918	6 148	4 807	595	915	2 170

1. Figures are rounded full time equivalent (FTE) numbers, not exact headcount.
2. Preschool figures do not include children accessing services through a department childcare provision or through occasional care.
3. Primary and secondary years figures are reported, excluding enrolments related to special options and Aboriginal and Anangu schools. Special options and Aboriginal schools figures include both primary and secondary year level students.
4. 'Special options' includes special schools as well as disability units and special classes in mainstream schools.



Methodology

In developing a methodology for estimating expenditure made by DfE for Aboriginal students, allocation of the following expenditure streams were considered:

- funding provided to government schools for the purpose of providing educational services to the enrolled cohort
- expenditure on programs, both within preschools, schools and communities, that were funded outside of government school's site budget
- expenditure incurred for the wider delivery of education services including cost of agency management, research and training.

School funding approach - government schools

Funding entitlements for government schools are largely based on student enrolment numbers and the profile of the enrolled population to access additional, needs-based funding. The output from this funding arrangement has been used as a proxy to estimate the actual levels of expenditure incurred for Aboriginal students enrolled in government schools.

The resulting estimate consisted of both targeted and non-targeted expenditure for Aboriginal students. The following types of expenditure were included within the targeted expenditure total:

- the allocated expenditure for Aboriginal and Anangu schools
- the allocations provided to schools based on the number of Aboriginal students enrolled to be used for the purpose of improving educational outcomes for Aboriginal students.

The allocation of the remaining funding for schools has been allocated between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students using the proportion of students who identify as Aboriginal.

The allocation rate for preschools has been assumed to be equivalent to the Aboriginal student population proportion across the entire mainstream school system.

The allocation rate for a small number of other funding programs, such as funding for improved outcomes for students with an additional language or dialect, have been adjusted up or down where a more accurate understanding of the appropriate Aboriginal allocation is available.

Targeted programs and services

DfE worked across its multiple areas to identify programs that were provided exclusively to Aboriginal students and that were not required to be funded through the calculated school entitlement.

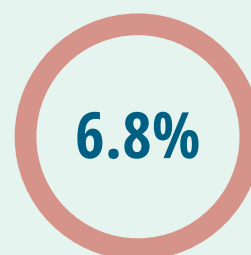
Aboriginal students as a proportion of total students, by school type



Primary schools



Secondary schools



Preschools



Special schools



Workabout Centre

The Workabout Centre offers a range of programs and services to support Aboriginal students to make a successful transition from school to work, higher education or further training.

Student-centred learning empowers students to make positive choices, set high expectations and plan achievable training and employment goals. Each student's individual training plan will focus on how they will 'play the job game', access training and ultimately achieve their goals.

The Workabout Centre model engages Aboriginal young people in educational and employment pathways and builds relationships between education providers, industry, Aboriginal communities and other organisations.

Additional agency expenditure

DfE provides other non-school based education services. These costs were estimated using the average enrolment rate of Aboriginal students in non-Aboriginal government schools, unless the nature of the cost required in a more appropriate apportionment method.

The government contributes funding to the non-government school sector, with the amount determined pursuant to a formula prescribed in the *Australian Education Act 2013*. For the purposes of this report, the total funding has been attributed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students using the proportion of non-government school enrolments that identify as Aboriginal. This funding has been included in the estimate of non-targeted expenditure.

DfE's portfolio includes Skills SA, which has separately identified expenditure for services (primarily for the provision of vocational education and training) accessed by Aboriginal students. This expenditure was included in DfE's overall targeted and non-targeted figures.

Findings

Targeted expenditure

Targeted expenditure incurred by DfE to provide programs and services exclusively for Aboriginal students in 2021-22 was \$94.0 million. This was made up of targeted expenditure within Aboriginal and Anangu schools, mainstream schools, and other programs and services, as detailed below.

Mainstream schools

Mainstream government preschool, primary and secondary schools within South Australia were provided with \$41.7 million in additional targeted funding to be spent on improving educational outcomes for Aboriginal students.

This funding was used for the provision of training and employment of dedicated staff within mainstream schools (such as Aboriginal Education Teachers).

Other programs and services

\$22.2 million in funding was provided for the provision of other specialist education and training services for Aboriginal students, including but not limited to:

- \$4.9 million in funding to schools for various programs such as the employment of tutors to work with identified Aboriginal students in literacy and numeracy under the Aboriginal Program Assistance Scheme
- \$3.1 million to fund the South Australian Aboriginal Secondary Training Academy
- \$2.9 million to provide boarding and teaching and learning programs delivered for Aboriginal students attending the Witlja Secondary College
- \$1.2 million of funding for the EAL/D¹ Hub online professional development resources to help teachers provide high quality education to Aboriginal students who have first languages other than English.

Service provider

The vast majority (94.6 per cent) of targeted expenditure was delivered directly by DfE. This is partly explained by the main use of targeted funding being the employment of additional staff to provide incremental support and programs that aim to improve outcomes for Aboriginal students.

Regional allocation

The majority of targeted expenditure has not been broken down by region, as such, there is limited observations that can be made.

1. English as a second language and/or dialect.



Aboriginal and Anangu schools

DfE's portfolio of Aboriginal and Anangu schools consists of 31 schools, preschools and child and parent centres across the state that provide education and family services to Aboriginal students and their families.

Total expenditure incurred on Aboriginal and Anangu schools was \$30.1 million. This expenditure was primarily used to employ staff.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Pipalyatjara Anangu School and Preschool | 10. Maree Aboriginal School and Preschool |
| 2. Murputja School & Child and Parent Centre | 11. Oak Valley Aboriginal School & Child and Parent Centre |
| 3. Amata Anangu School and Preschool | 12. Yatala Anangu School & Child and Parent Centre |
| 4. Ernabella Anangu School & Child and Parent Centre | 13. Kooniba Aboriginal School & Child and Parent Centre |
| 5. Kenmore Park School & Child and Parent Centre | 14. Carlton School |
| 6. Fregon Anangu School & Child and Parent Centre | 15. Point Pearce Child and Parent Centre |
| 7. Mimili Anangu School & Child and Parent Centre | 16. Central York School |
| 8. Indulkana School & Child and Parent Centre | 17. Kurna Plains School |
| 9. Oodnadatta Aboriginal School & Child and Parent Centre | 18. Raukkan Aboriginal School & Child and Parent Centre |



Investing in Aboriginal education¹

In addition to the operating costs of delivering education to Aboriginal students, the government is investing \$19.5 million in the redevelopment of the Fregon Anangu School, located in the APY Lands.

Key features of the upgrade include:

- the construction of new facilities to accommodate junior primary, primary and secondary students, including indoor and covered outdoor general learning areas, withdrawal spaces, breakout spaces and other amenities
- the construction of a new administration building
- the construction of new art, home economics, and canteen buildings including covered outdoor areas
- the replacement and upgrade of roofing over the existing basketball court and playground equipment

- the construction of new toilets
- additional outdoor learning areas and increased external landscaping including associated paved areas and appropriate disability access to the new facilities
- the demolition of ageing infrastructure.

The government is also investing \$4.5 million into infrastructure upgrades to support the expansion of the Clontarf Foundation which helps young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men to attend school, finish Year 12 and enter employment.

The funding will allow the Foundation to expand its programs across various sites in South Australia.

1. Investing expenditure is not included in total expenditure in this report.

Non-targeted expenditure

Total non-targeted expenditure made by DfE for Aboriginal students was estimated to be \$199.8 million. As noted, an allocation methodology was applied to derive this estimate based on the number of Aboriginal students as a proportion of total students and should only be considered approximate.

The largest identifiable component of non-targeted expenditure relates to per student school funding allocated to Aboriginal students enrolled in government schools and pre-schools.

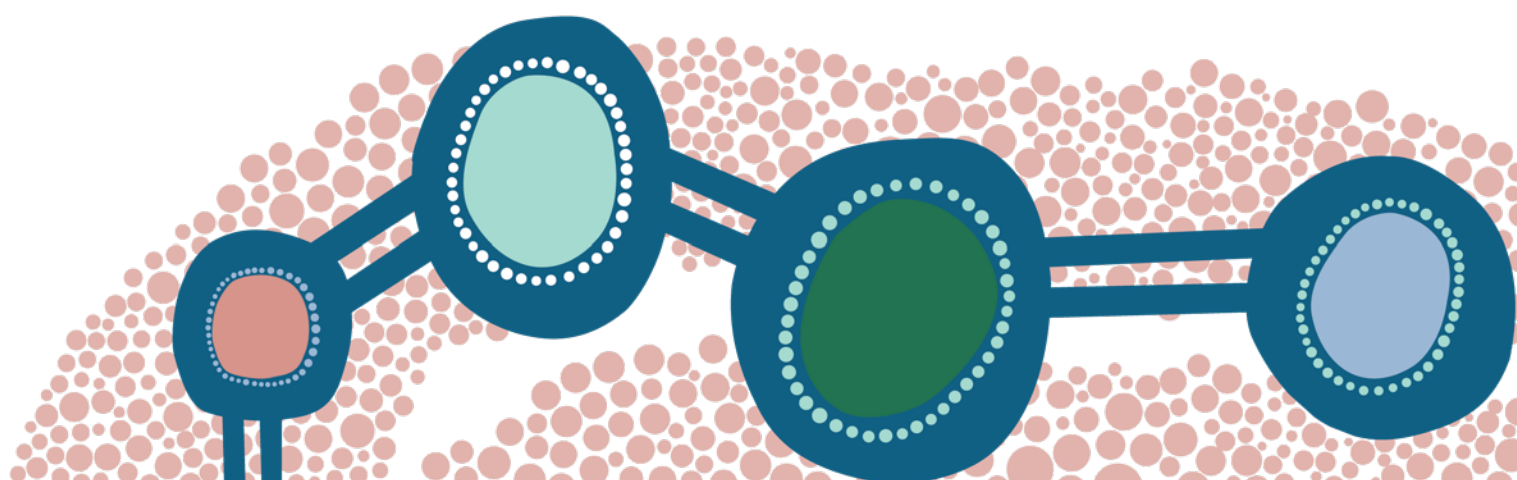
Government schools are provided with base funding largely determined on a per student basis, varying by student year level. \$105.5 million was the amount of base funding estimated to have been provided for Aboriginal students using the government school and preschool enrolment proportions.

In addition to base funding, government schools are provided with Tier 2 funding. This funding is calculated and provided to schools based on the enrolment of individual students, groups of students or as discretionary funding to address specific service costs.

Tier 2 funding is used by government schools to provide a broad range of programs and services such as literacy and numeracy programs. Tier 2 funding provided to government schools has been estimated using the enrolment proportions and is estimated to be \$27.5 million.

During 2021-22, Skills SA spent \$1.7 million on up to 500 identified Aboriginal students in 15 training and skills projects. For example, the Australian Nursing & Midwifery Federation (SA Branch) Higher Apprenticeship pathways to nursing project supported 10 Indigenous staff who completed the Certificate III in Individual Support to pathway to the Diploma of Nursing. Skills SA also spent \$2.3 million to fund courses for identified Aboriginal students by non-government training providers.

As outlined in the methodology, the remaining budget for DfE has been allocated using the average enrolment ratio of Aboriginal students, not including the Aboriginal and Anangu schools, or a reduced rate where additional information about the applicable cohort was available. This allocation resulted in \$36.8 million being allocated to Aboriginal expenditure.





The South Australian Aboriginal Secondary Training Academy

The South Australian Aboriginal Secondary Training Academy (SAASTA) works with schools to provide unique educational program support to secondary Aboriginal leaders. It works with school leaders and local communities to enable government schools across South Australia to access culturally safe and responsible education programs where curriculum is connected to culture, and gives students the skills, opportunities and confidence to dream, believe and achieve in the areas of sport, education, employment, healthy living and connection with their culture.

SAASTA supports students throughout secondary school and helps set them up for successful post-school transitions to further education, training or employment. Every SAASTA student is encouraged to aim high in the areas of attendance, participation, educational performance, and behaviour. As role models for their schools, families and communities, students support each other to achieve these expectations.



Tauondi Aboriginal Community College

Tauondi Aboriginal College is an independent college governed by the Aboriginal community, with a proud history of leadership in Aboriginal vocational education and training since 1973. The College provides education and training for the whole person, upholding Aboriginal cultural and identities in ways that respect Aboriginal lore and custom and the diversity of students' experiences and ambitions.

Tauondi also provides a diverse and wide range of services to meet the ever-changing needs of the Aboriginal communities of South Australia and is increasingly regarded as a leading provider of community-based education, training and employment services to Aboriginal people in South Australia.

Department for Child Protection

Department for Human Services

Department for Correctional Services

SA Housing Authority

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SA Police

Office for Recreation and Sport

State Emergency Services

SA Metropolitan Fire Service

Country Fire Service

Courts Administration Authority

Adelaide Cemeteries Authorities

SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission

Cluster 2: Stronger and Safer Families and Communities



Cluster 2: Stronger and Safer Families and Communities

The Stronger and Safer Families and Communities cluster includes those agencies that provide programs, subsidies and services that enhance safety, address social inequity and help South Australians live meaningful, connected lives.

With regards to Aboriginal people and communities, this cluster is particularly important in addressing the Closing the Gap targets that relate to:

- appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and needs (Target 9)
- overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system (Targets 10-11)
- overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in the child protection system (Target 12)
- safety for Aboriginal families and households (Target 13).

Three of the selected key agencies, DCP, DHS and DCS, are included in this cluster.

Other significant agencies in this cluster include:

- SAHA which provides public housing and homelessness services to Aboriginal people and communities, including state owned and managed Indigenous housing
- SA Police which provides policing services to the community. In Aboriginal communities, these services are enhanced by community constables who are employed to support and assist police officers by providing a liaison role in Aboriginal communities across the state

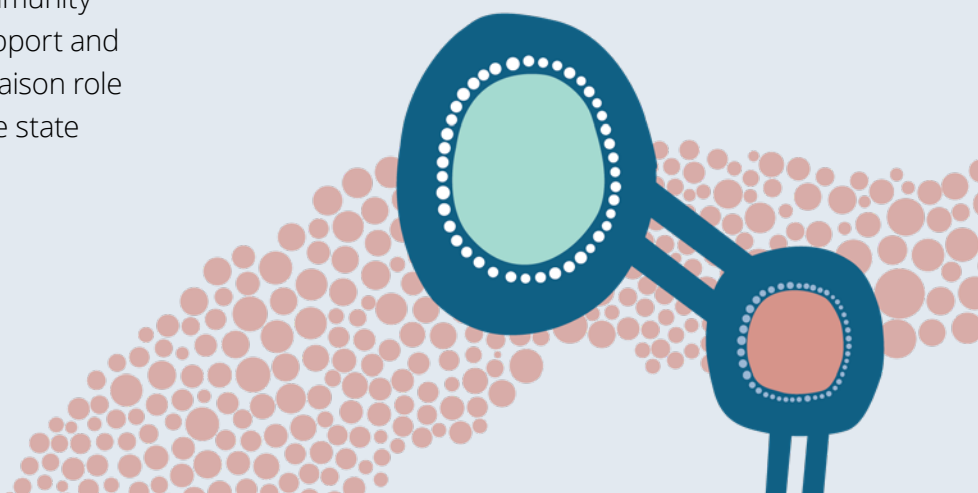
- the Department for Infrastructure and Transport which works as part of the community to deliver effective planning policy, efficient transport, and valuable social and economic infrastructure. As part of its functions, the department provides road network maintenance and upgrades in the APY Lands, engages Aboriginal contractors on various major infrastructure projects across the state, and provides grants to Aboriginal communities, corporations and councils for municipal services in all communities outside the APY Lands.

Targeted Expenditure

Total targeted expenditure made within the Stronger and Safer Families and Communities cluster was \$141.4 million.

The largest contributions to this total were:

- \$30.0 million to manage SAHA's Indigenous Housing portfolio and deliver on the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing
- \$25.7 million for the cost of out of home care for Aboriginal children in the child protection system whose placements are managed by ACCOs
- \$12.8 million for maintenance of and upgrades to road networks in the APY Lands.





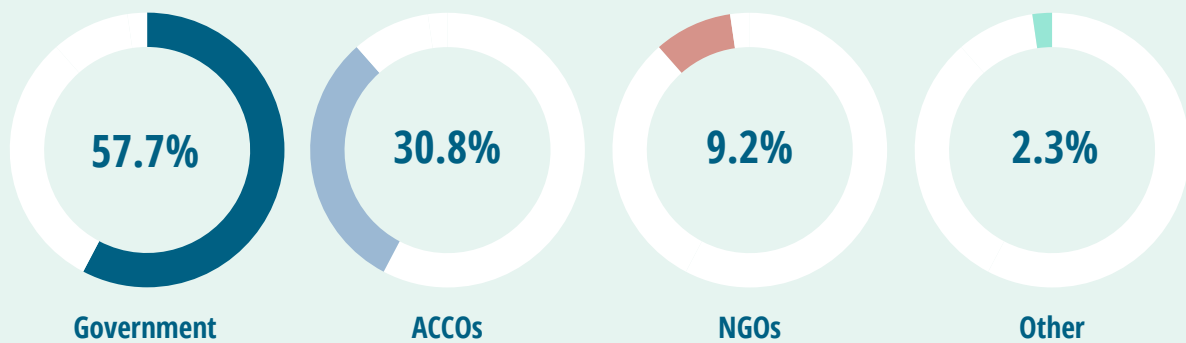
Service provider

The government was the largest service provider of targeted expenditure within this cluster, with ACCOs providing programs and services with the next largest expenditure total.

Programs and services that ACCOs provided include:

- out of home care services for Aboriginal children
- various support services for Aboriginal families, including family group conferencing and family reunification services
- provision of a variety of services in Aboriginal communities, including municipal services, youth services, and domestic and family violence support.

Statewide service provider type



Regional allocation

The majority of this cluster's targeted expenditure was for delivering programs and services that were available across the state.

Within regions, the Eyre and Western and the Far North regions were the major areas in which targeted expenditure was directed.

In keeping with other clusters, the proportion of services delivered by ACCOs varied across regions.

Service provision by region

	Government (%)	ACCOs (%)	NGOs (%)	Other (%)
Across all regions (statewide)	56.2	36.1	5.7	2.0
Metropolitan	59.6	26.2	9.3	4.9
Eyre and Western & Far North	60.2	19.0	18.6	2.2
Other regional	80.2	11.7	0.0	8.0

Allocation to Closing the Gap targets

Targeted expenditure in this cluster was predominantly related to the Strong Families Closing the Gap targets. These are the targets that aim to reduce the over representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice and child protection systems, as well as aiming to ensure access to appropriate and safe housing.



80.6% Strong families



11.4% Education and employment



6.9% Priority reforms



0.7% Health and wellbeing



0.4% Culture and community

Non-Targeted Expenditure

The estimated total of non-targeted expenditure made by agencies included in the Stronger and Safer Families Communities cluster was \$383.6 million.

The largest components of this were:

- the estimated allocation of expenditures related to DCS
- out of home care services for Aboriginal children and young people provided directly by the state or non-Aboriginal providers
- the estimated cost of managing public housing tenancies and assets provided for Aboriginal people accessing non-Aboriginal specific public housing.



Key Agency - Department for Child Protection

DCP's primary objective is to protect children and young people from abuse and neglect, and to provide alternative care when living at home is no longer an option, through the administration of the state's child protection statutory framework. This includes:

- the receipt of child protection notifications
- investigation and assessment
- placement in out of home care when unable to live safely with their families
- supporting young people in care through the transition into adulthood
- referring children and young people, together with their families, to appropriate intensive family support services within the broader child protection service sector
- supporting the reunification of children and young people with their families where it is safe to do so.

DCP, in partnership with the Commonwealth, the SNAICC¹ and the Aboriginal Leadership Group, is working to develop a clear plan to improve outcomes for and address the over-representation of Aboriginal families in the child protection system. This work is being driven by the first Aboriginal action plan under the Safe and Supported: the National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2021-31, and the implementation of Target 12 under the National Agreement.



1. Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care.

Methodology

For the purposes of this report, expenditure made by DCP fell into one of the following categories, with the treatment of each outlined below.

1. Expenditure made to provide targeted services and programs for Aboriginal children, young people and families that are NOT directly associated with the provision of out of home care.

DCP identified programs and services that were targeted towards Aboriginal children, families and/or groups or where the recipient of the expenditure was an Aboriginal business or ACCO.

This expenditure was classified as targeted for the purposes of this report. The estimate of this expenditure was formed through consultation with DCP and a manual exercise to identify those programs that were offered.

2. Expenditure made to provide out of home care for Aboriginal children.

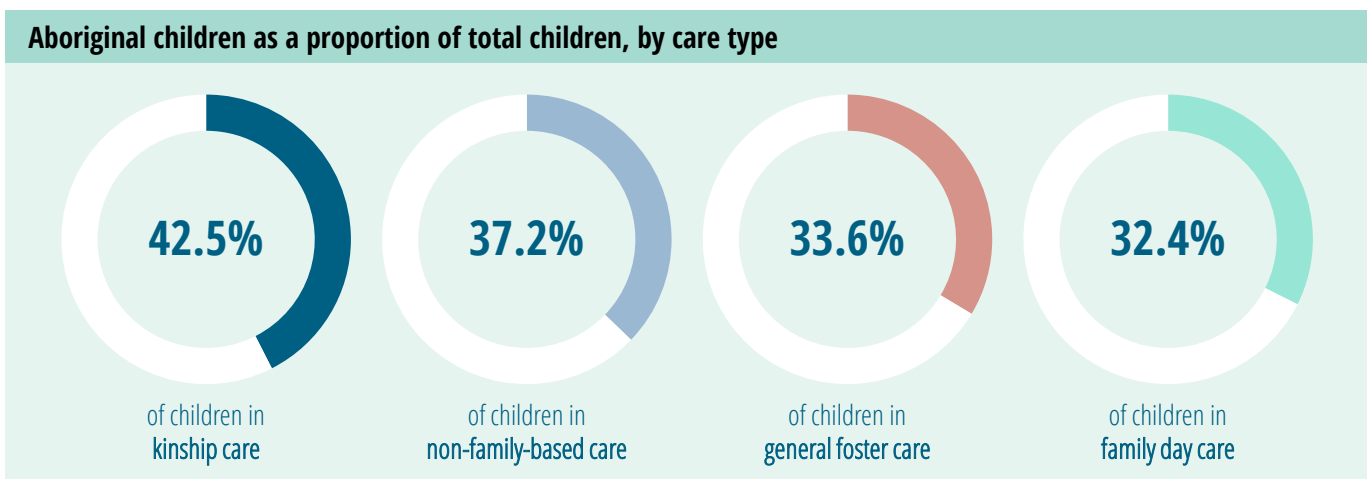
The cost of providing out of home care represents the largest component of DCP’s budget generally. This expenditure was able to be broken down into care type, and was allocated using the proportions shown below, derived from the Productivity Commission’s Report on Government Services (RoGS) as at 30 June 2022.

Once these care types were applied, a further differentiation was made as to whether the expenditure was targeted or non-targeted. Where the family based care service was provided under contract with an ACCO or through a direct payment made to an Aboriginal provider, the expenditure was included in the targeted total expenditure. All other care expenditure that was estimated to have been made to provide care for Aboriginal children and young people has been included in the non-targeted total expenditure.

3. Expenditure made to provide support services and administrative costs.

Other non-targeted expenditure, such as support services and remaining general departmental costs, have been allocated based on the RoGS proportion of children and young people in out of home care who identify as Aboriginal, 38.6%, as at 30 June 2022.

This allocation was made after subtracting any targeted expenditure made to provide enable programs and services to be delivered by an ACCO.



Findings

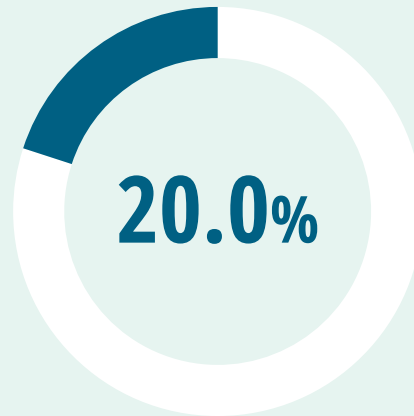
In 2021-22, DCP spent an estimated \$258.8 million on providing services, programs and care for Aboriginal children, young people and families across the total range of services that the agency provides.

Of this expenditure, approximately 20.0 per cent or \$51.8 million, could be classified as targeted, or incurred exclusively for Aboriginal people.

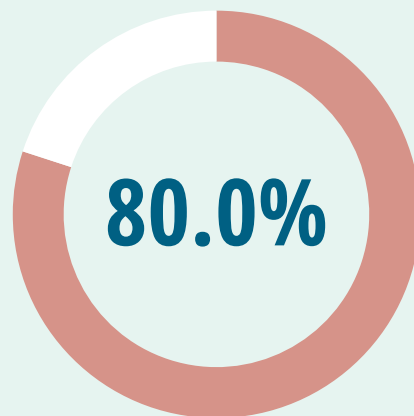
The remaining 80.0 per cent related to the provision of services for Aboriginal children and young people, predominantly out of home care services that were not provided by an Aboriginal foster carer or ACCO.

Total DCP expenditure

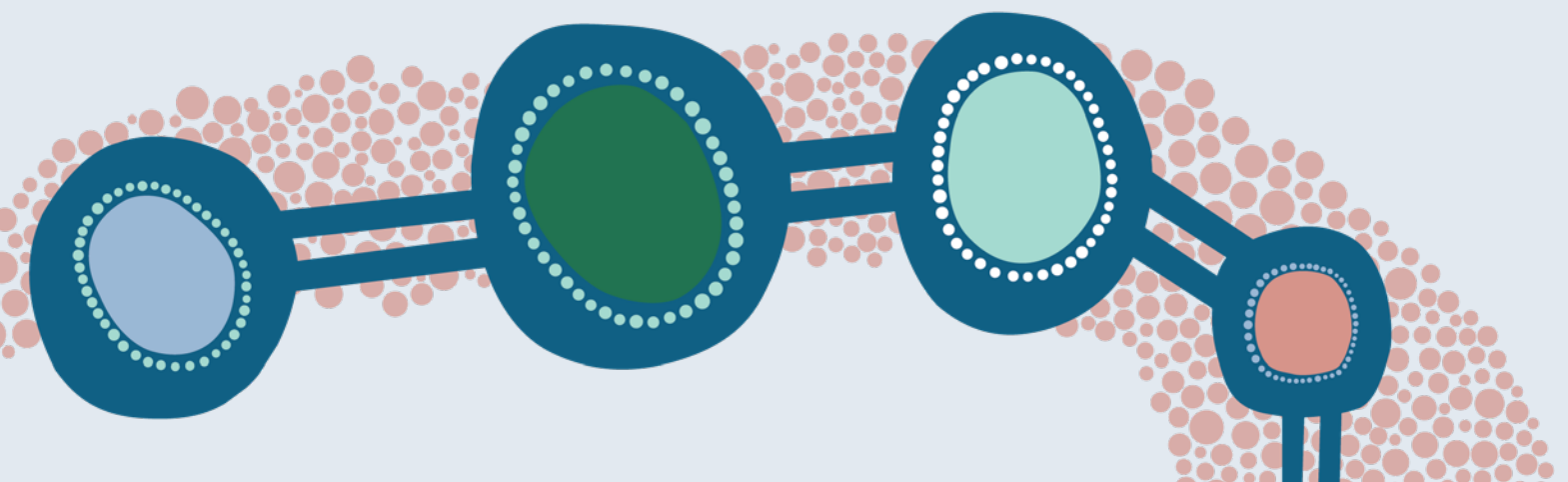
\$258.8 million



Targeted



Non-targeted





Family Group Conferencing

DCP has continued to grow its Family Group Conferencing (FGC) program with a focus on expanding ACCO led services targeted to Aboriginal families. Within a broader Aboriginal family led decision-making framework, the FGC model is culturally inclusive and has a strong focus on enabling Aboriginal family and community members to identify strategies to keep children and young people safe with family and kin.

Building on the initial program of FGC and a pilot of FGC for Unborn Child Concerns, each with a focus on Aboriginal families, Aboriginal Family Support Services (AFSS) has also been engaged to deliver an Aboriginal-specific FGC program.

AFSS works in partnership with Aboriginal families, children and young people, including unborn children, to deliver Aboriginal-specific FGC services in the North Region and has been accepting referrals since August 2021.

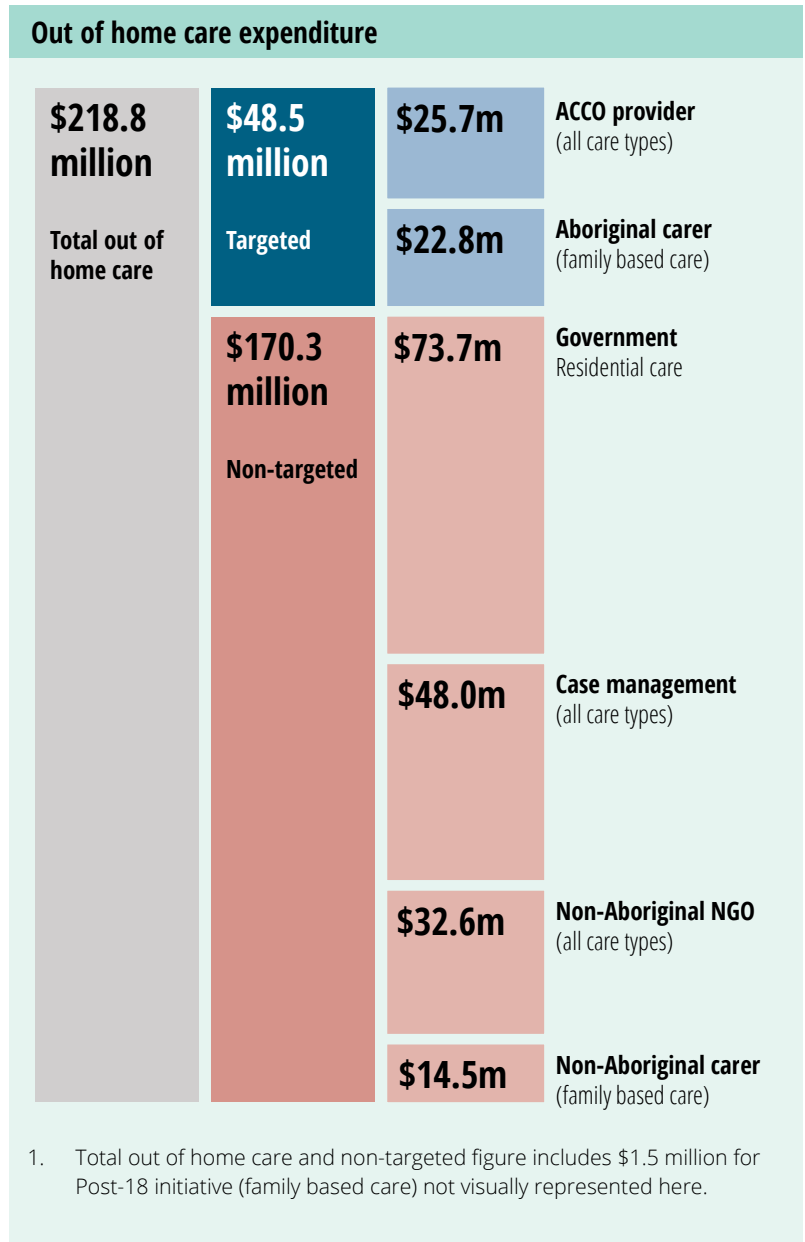
Out of home care

The majority of DCP’s expenditure on Aboriginal people is for the provision of out of home care services to children and young people that are unable to live safely with their family. Expenditure to provide out of home care includes carer payments as well as costs associated with case management, accommodation and support services.

In 2021-22, the government spent an estimated \$218.8 million on the provision of out of home care services for Aboriginal children and young people. This constituted approximately 84.6 per cent of the total expenditure made to provide programs and services to Aboriginal children.

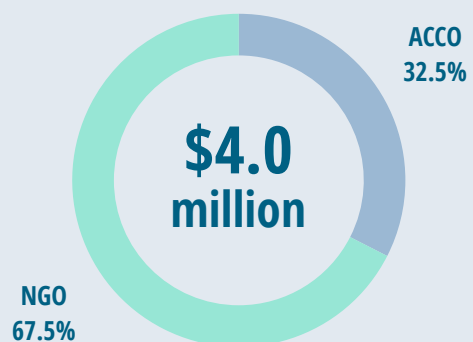
Of the \$218.8 million spent providing out of home care for Aboriginal children, \$48.5 million was classified for the purposes of this report as targeted expenditure, where Aboriginal children are placed with Aboriginal carers or care was delivered through contract to an ACCO.

Of payments made to carers of Aboriginal children in family based out of home care, 61.2 per cent were made to Aboriginal carers.



Support services - non-government provision

In 2021-22 DCP spent approximately \$4.0 million on external provision of support services for Aboriginal children, cultural consultation and advice, family group conferencing, and reunification. Of this expenditure 32.5 per cent was provided to ACCOs.





Kinship care support programs

Kinship carer programs around Australia have demonstrated better outcomes are achieved when Aboriginal children are placed with Aboriginal kin, and when ACCOs provide supports to kinship carers of Aboriginal children (in terms of placement stability, outcomes for children and carers).

In 2020, DCP successfully advocated for the transfer of support for kinship carers of Aboriginal children and young people to ACCOs as part of a broader contract reform agenda, and policy agenda to transition to Aboriginal led service delivery and decision making across the sector.

DCP initially invested \$3.0 million over two years in three ACCOs to deliver services to provide support, information and training for kinship carers and to better support kinship carers to connect with services such as trauma specialists, education and health. Previously, all carer support was provided through an internal DCP program. The program is now ongoing.

Drawing on the success of this initiative, in July 2021 DCP partnered with the Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (NPY) Women's Council to implement an APY Lands kinship carer support program. This \$500 000 program, employs a full time team leader and full time lands based kinship care worker as well as a number of casual staff including a Malpa (friends on the journey) Aboriginal worker in Pukatja (Ernabella).

Key Agency - Department of Human Services

DHS brings together a range of services, funding and policy responsibilities which together support fairness, opportunity, and choice for all South Australians.

DHS has lead responsibility on behalf of the government in the areas of:

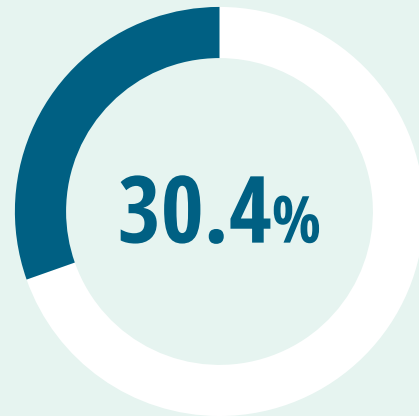
- early intervention to support children and their families
- disability support
- prevention of domestic and family violence
- community connection and investment
- screening services to support child safety
- youth justice.

DHS also provides a wide range of concessions, grants to community organisations, and has lead policy responsibility in relation to women, young people and volunteers.

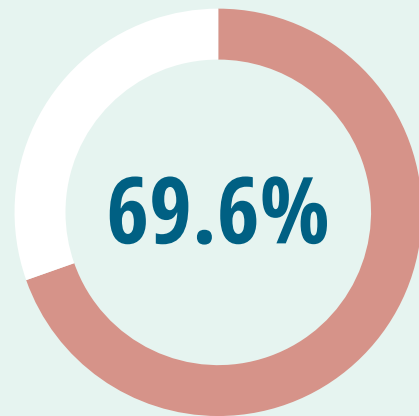
The majority of DHS expenditure relates to general services and support which are not targeted specifically or exclusively towards Aboriginal people. In 2021-22, DHS was estimated to have spent a total of approximately \$56.4 million for Aboriginal people.

Total DHS expenditure

\$56.4 million



Targeted



Non-targeted

Methodology

Due to the breadth of services delivered by DHS, it was necessary to consider each division separately to determine what expenditure could reasonably be allocated to Aboriginal people. DHS was able to provide data on the proportion of Aboriginal clients across a significant number of its programs, including both targeted and non-targeted expenditure. There was significant variation in the proportion of expenditure on Aboriginal clients across different divisions.

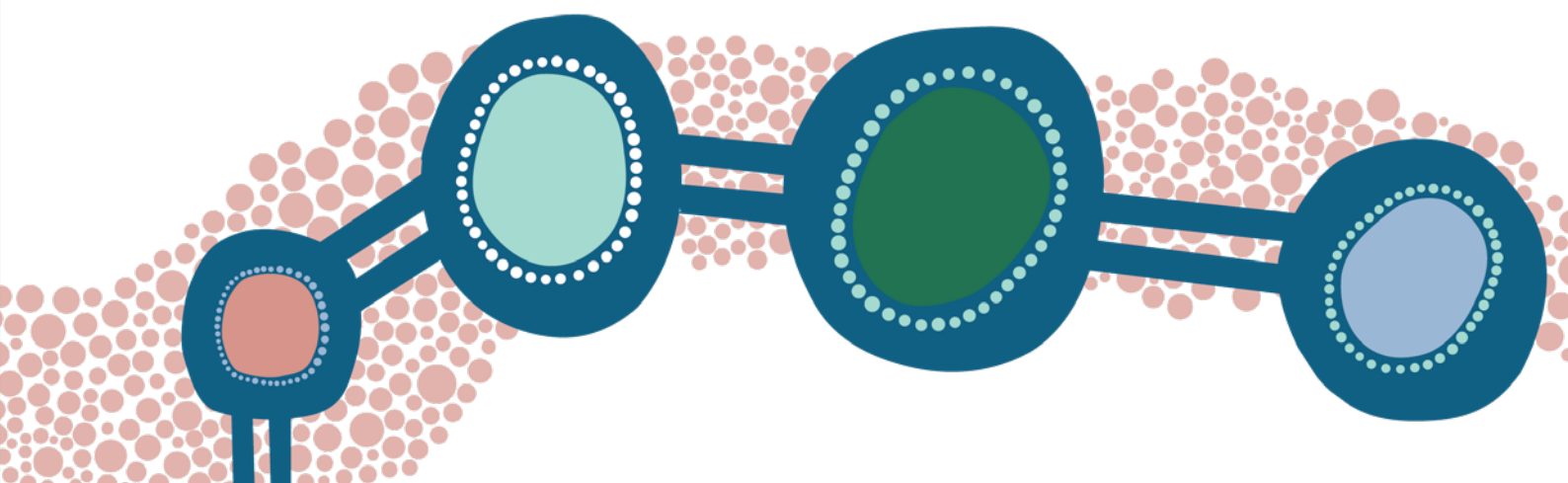
For divisions where there was no clearly identifiable data to enable apportionment of expenditure, a weighted average was determined based on other divisions performing similar functions within the same directorate. For corporate departmental functions, a weighted average of expenditure across the whole department was used to apportion these expenses.

Findings

Targeted expenditure

Targeted expenditure made by DHS was \$17.1 million. The largest contributions to this total were:

- \$4.5 million for targeted intensive family support services to support Aboriginal families with high level safety concerns
- \$2.9 million towards supported independent living for Aboriginal people living with a disability
- \$1.7 million for the Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth and Family Services (MAYFS) program
- \$1.4 million for the APY Lands Youth Service program.





Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth and Family Services (MAYFS)

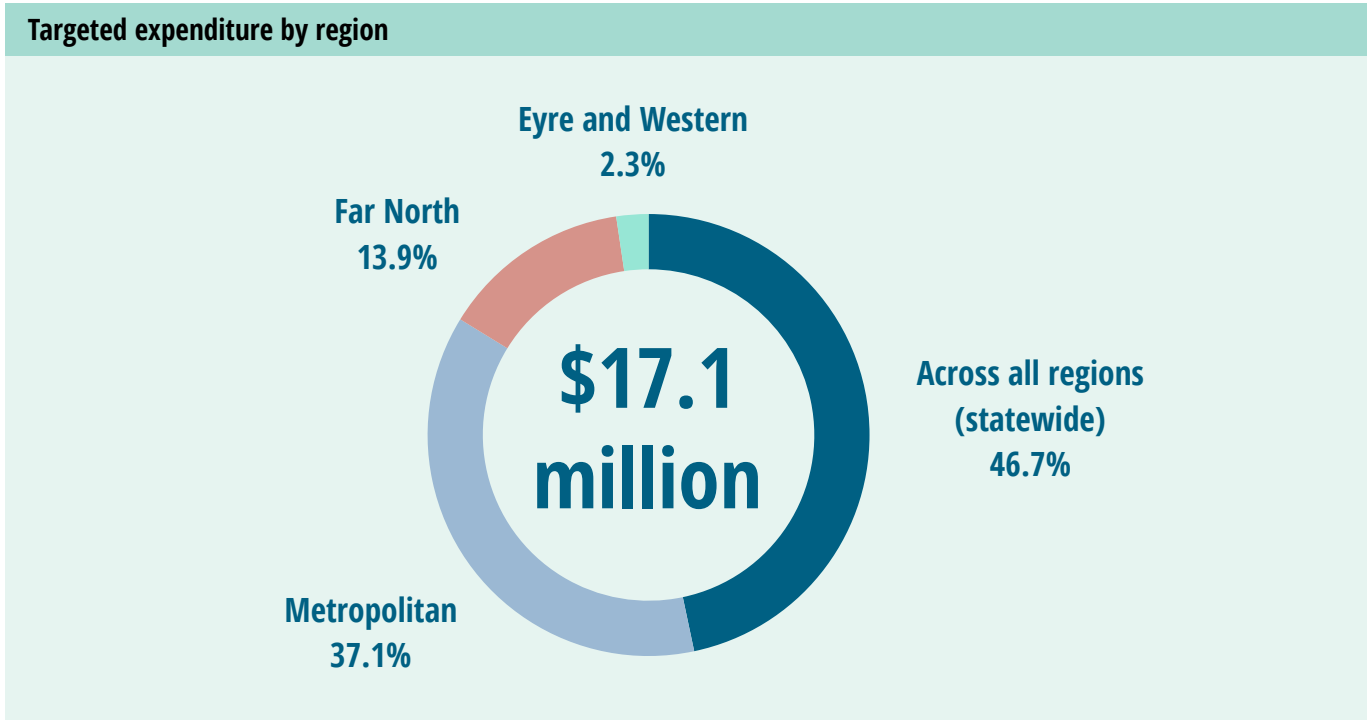
MAYFS is a dedicated Aboriginal service with a focus on diverting young people away from the justice system and toward improved life outcomes.

MAYFS takes a restorative and family inclusive approach by strengthening Aboriginal young people's connection to family, community and culture. It is recognised that young people are more likely to make positive changes in their lives if they have a say in decisions made, are supported by their community, and have access to positive opportunities for learning and social connection.

MAYFS works closely with other agencies, including SA Police, courts, schools, non-government and community service organisations to facilitate access to a range of services and programs to get better outcomes for Aboriginal young people.

Regional allocation

The largest component of targeted expenditure made by DHS was for programs and services delivered across the state. The remaining expenditure was predominantly made in the Adelaide metro area.

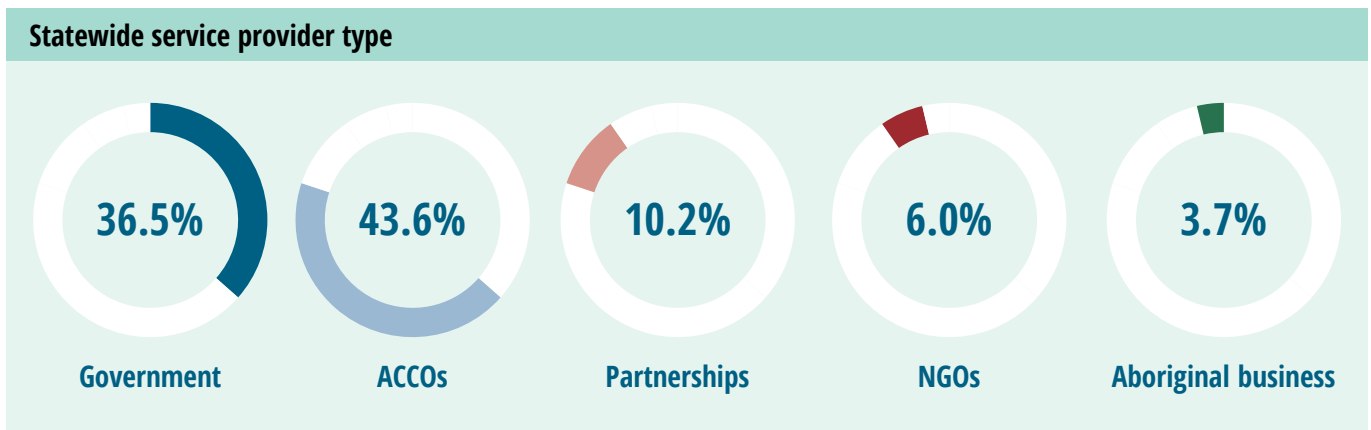


Service provider

ACCOs were the largest service providers of targeted expenditure identified, with the government being the next largest.

Programs and services that ACCOs provided include:

- intensive family support services
- youth services
- alcohol and other drug services
- various cultural outreach programs.



Aboriginal Language Interpreting Service (ALIS)

ALIS provides interpreting services to help establish clear and accurate spoken communications with Aboriginal language speakers in South Australia across a range of different settings. These include:

- in health centres and hospitals
- in court
- when dealing with police
- other situations where the language used is quite different to typical conversational language.

ALIS interpreters are highly trained and qualified, and interpret with context and empathy, while keeping the accuracy of the message.

Allocation to Closing the Gap targets

Targeted expenditure within DHS was predominantly related to the Strong Families Closing the Gap targets. These are the targets that aim to close the gap in life expectancy and ensure children have a healthy start to life.



68.4% Strong families



11.4% Priority reforms



10.6% Education and employment



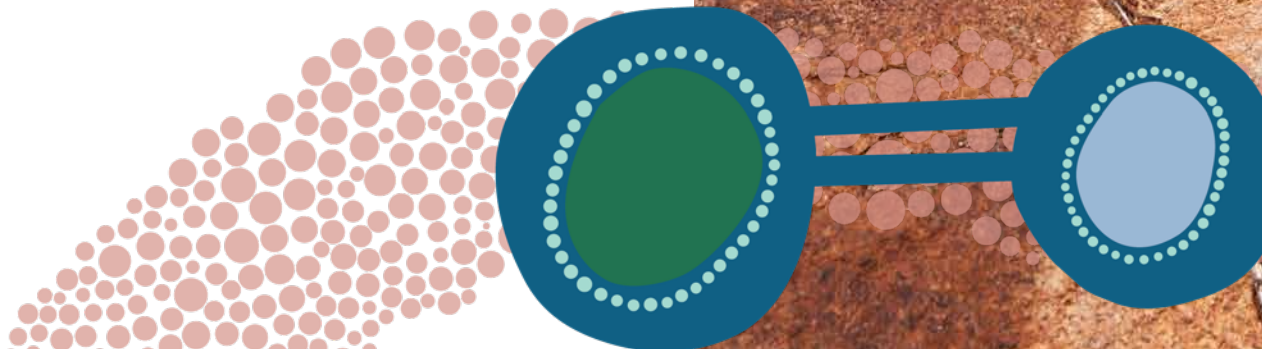
6.1% Health and wellbeing



3.5% Culture and community

Non-targeted expenditure

The total non-targeted expenditure made by DHS was estimated to be \$39.3 million.



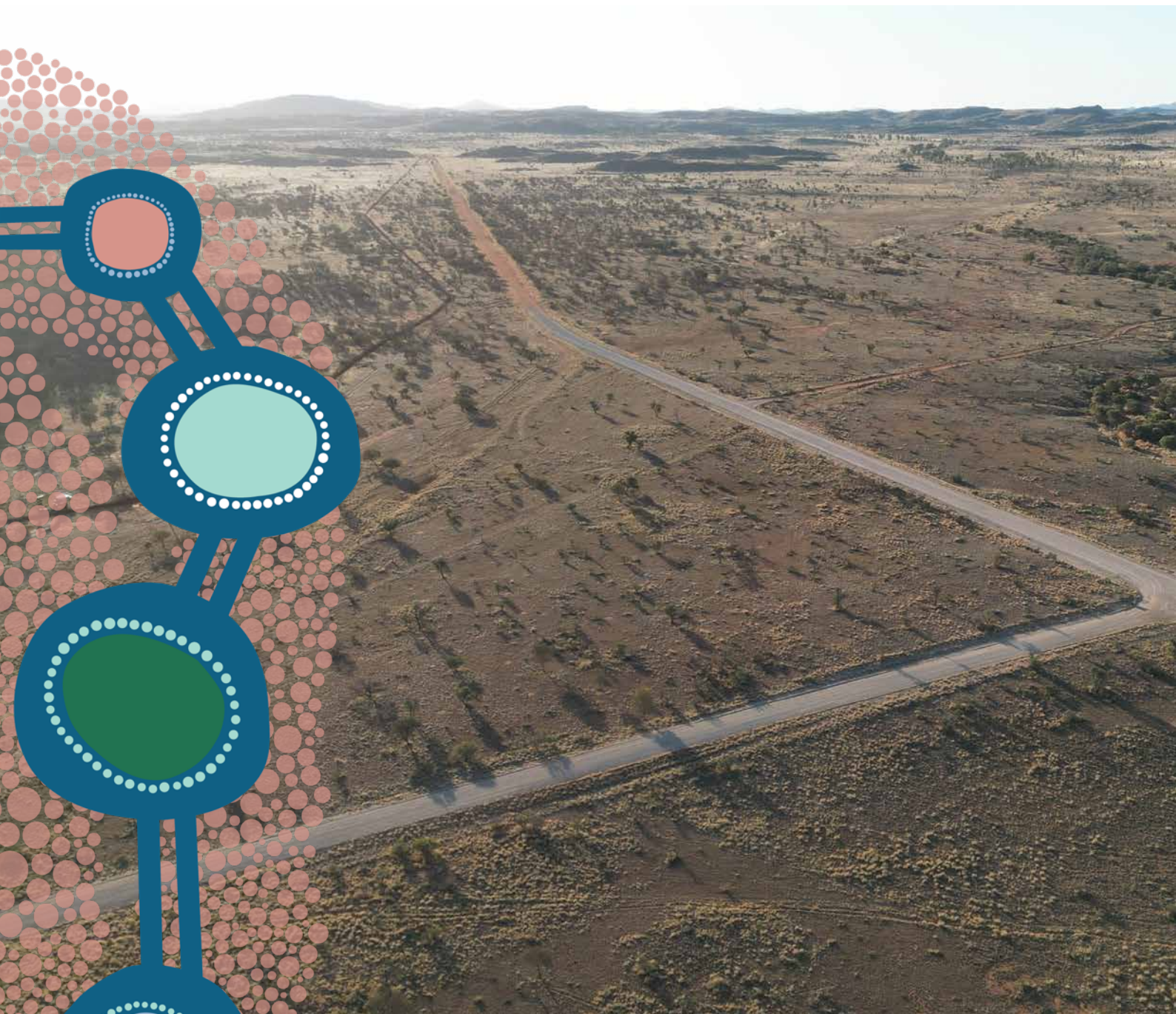
Key Agency - Department of Correctional Services

DCS contributes to making South Australia a better, safer place by protecting the public from those who can cause harm and by reducing re-offending.

DCS has an important role in the criminal justice system in South Australia by maintaining safe and secure facilities for prisoners and supervising offenders in the community.

Closing the Gap Targets 10 and 11 relate directly to overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system and, as such, DCS policies and actions contribute to the state's success in reaching the Closing the Gap targets.

DCS established an Aboriginal Services Unit in 1995 (now known as the Aboriginal Services Directorate) and in 2020 released its Aboriginal Strategic Framework that seeks to provide a culturally informed approach to addressing the needs of Aboriginal prisoners and offenders, including increasing participation in rehabilitation programs by Aboriginal people to reduce reoffending.



Methodology

For the purposes of this report, expenditure made by DCS falls into one of two categories, with the treatment of each outlined below.

1. Expenditure made to provide targeted programs for Aboriginal people.

DCS identified programs and services that were targeted towards Aboriginal people and/or groups or where the recipient of the expenditure was an Aboriginal business or ACCO.

This expenditure has been included as targeted expenditure for the purposes of this report. The estimate of this expenditure was formed through consultation with DCS and a manual exercise to identify those programs that were offered.

2. Expenditure made to provide programs and services to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Non-targeted expenditure was classified by DCS into one of three streams:

1. Custodial services

Expenditure for the purpose of providing safe accommodation and supervision for those in custody

2. Community-based services

Expenditure for the purpose of managing and supervising those under community supervision

3. Rehabilitation and reparation services

Expenditure to provide a range of offender related and offence specific programs to address offending behaviours and social disadvantage

To estimate how much non-targeted expenditure was incurred to provide services to Aboriginal people, the report used the Aboriginal prisoner population proportion of 23.9 per cent, measured as the number of prisoners per day, on average, for 2022. As this allocation rate is based on a custodial services population rate over a period of time, it may not be reflective of the actual expenditure incurred directly for Aboriginal people.

It is noted that this allocation rate was determined by considering the service user demographics of only one of the above streams of non-targeted expenditure (custodial services). This allocation rate may not be as reliable for allocating the remaining two streams of non-targeted expenditure, being community-based services and rehabilitation and reparation services. Without additional knowledge of the service user for those expenditure streams, the service user data for custodial services was the best available proxy for allocation purposes.

It is noted that the risk of misrepresenting the amount of non-targeted expenditure that was allocated to Aboriginal people due to using this allocation rate is mitigated somewhat by the fact that custodial services was the largest of the three programs, representing over 70 per cent of total expenditure.

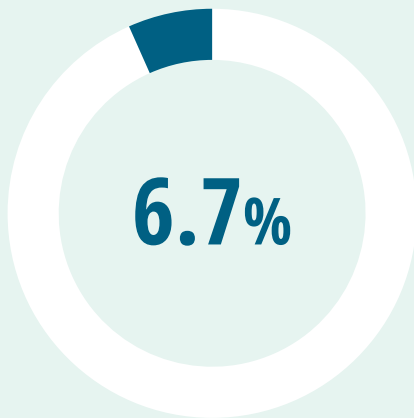
To address the likely substitution of non-targeted programs by the targeted programs, the allocation rate was applied to the total rehabilitation and reparation services program expenditure and the resulting amount was reduced by the targeted program expenditure. This, in essence, assumed that the targeted expenditure formed part of the overall 23.9 per cent allocation of program expenditure.

Findings

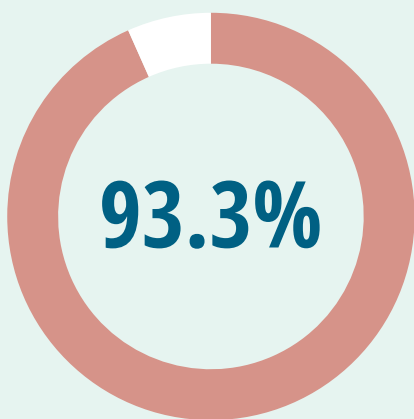
DCS' estimated expenditure in 2021-22 that related to programs and services delivered to Aboriginal people, both targeted and non-targeted, was \$86.5 million.

Total DCS expenditure

\$86.5 million



Targeted



Non-targeted

Targeted expenditure

DCS incurred an estimated \$5.8 million in expenditure for targeted programs and services.

Key targeted programs included:

- \$2.3 million for the employment of Aboriginal Liaison Officers and to fund the Aboriginal Services Directorate
- \$2.3 million for violence prevention programs for Aboriginal men.

Lemongrass Place

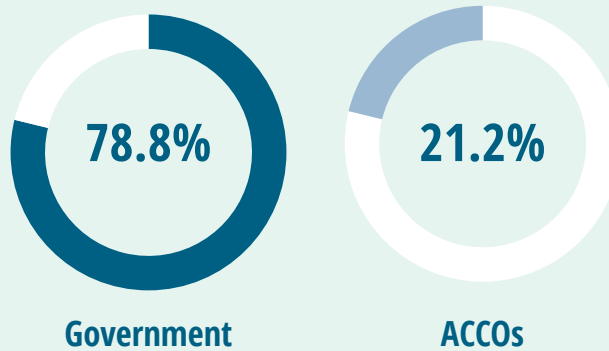
Lemongrass Place, previously known as the Community Transitions and Learning Centre, was launched in Port Augusta Prison in January 2022. Participants are Aboriginal men from regional and remote areas who have chosen to take part while under DCS community supervisions. This initiative aims to assist in transitioning successfully to community.

Lemongrass Place was initiated as a trial and has recently been extended with a contract entered into with an ACCO to provide services for the next three years.

Service provider

While the government delivered the majority (78.8 per cent) of targeted expenditure directly, it is noted that this was primarily the cost of operating the Aboriginal Services Directorate and the direct employment of staff who were employed as Aboriginal Liaison Officers. ACCOs provided a number of key programs that are critical to the rehabilitation of Aboriginal people such as drug and alcohol programs and family violence programs.

Statewide service provider type



Non-targeted expenditure

Using the allocation rate identified in the methodology outlined, it was estimated that the non-targeted expenditure incurred by DCS to provide programs and services for Aboriginal people was \$80.7 million.

Aboriginal Liaison Officers

Aboriginal Liaison Officers contribute to the implementation of the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. They work at designated prison and community corrections centres to provide assistance to Aboriginal prisoners and offenders, and act as a point of contact and a resource for families of Aboriginal prisoners and offenders.

Aboriginal Liaison Officers maintain close working relationship with many of DCS' other staff, as well as the community groups and support agencies who promote the welfare of Aboriginal prisoners and offenders, and can also provide advice, support and follow-up services. They are also active in the training and professional development of DCS staff and in promoting awareness of issues affecting Aboriginal people, in particular Aboriginal offenders.

Other critical agencies

SA Police

SA Police plays an important role in addressing the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system.

This is a key aim of Closing the Gap (Targets 10-11).

The Justice Policy Partnership arrangement, established under Priority Reform One of the National Agreement, seeks to establish a joined-up approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander justice policy. SA Police and Aboriginal communities, organisations and peoples are currently assessing the large number of existing relationships as a basis to strengthening key partnerships under these arrangements.

SA Police has commenced a project to develop an organisational First Nations Strategy and redefine its Reconciliation Action Plan. This work will be complimentary to the Connections Program that drives SA Police's cultural awareness across the organisation.

Given the breadth and complexity of the types and nature of SA Police services across the State, no attempt has been made to estimate non-targeted expenditure more broadly across the agency however some key data has been estimated.

SA Police's targeted expenditure primarily relates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community constables, whose role is to support and assist police officers by providing a liaison role with their communities.

SA Police has estimated the proportion of policing costs attributable to Aboriginal people in a select group of regions with a high proportion of the population identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, including the APY Lands, Port Augusta, Ceduna, and Maralinga Tjarutja. This expenditure is estimated to be around \$9.4 million and was allocated between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups using the population share of Aboriginal people in each of these communities.



SA Housing Authority

The SA Housing Authority (SAHA) plays a critical role in improving housing outcomes for Aboriginal South Australians.

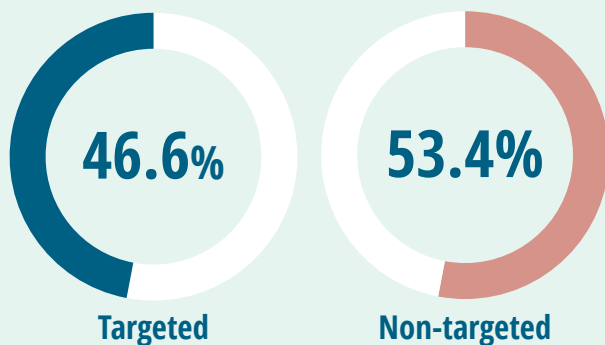
Closing the Gap Target 9 seeks to ensure that Aboriginal people secure appropriate and affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and needs.

It is widely understood that housing is also a key factor in the health and life expectancy gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. It provides a stable place from which to access health services, access and maintain employment, attend school and generally increase inclusion.

Whilst SAHA policies, programs, and services are clearly both directly and indirectly linked to the achievement of the Closing the Gap targets, Type 3 expenditure analysis has not been estimated as a significant proportion of SAHA expenditure is cost-recovered through rent.

Total SAHA expenditure

\$88.5 million



In addition to operating expenditure presented in this report, SAHA invests in the construction and upgrade of housing in the APY Lands under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Housing, as well as its annual program for the construction and capital maintenance of new and existing Aboriginal housing across the state.



Tika Tirka (Kaurna for stay and learn)

Tika Tirka is an innovative and culturally safe accommodation service for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tertiary students from remote and outer regional communities studying in the Adelaide CBD.

Opened in 2019, the 20-bed apartment style facility and service is based on a model that provides students with the best opportunity to be successful in their education and learning, allowing young Aboriginal people to independently live and study in a metropolitan environment whilst fulfilling their cultural and heritage needs.

The Tika Tirka accommodation service is contracted by SAHA to an Aboriginal community housing provider, Aboriginal Community Housing Ltd with a one hundred per cent Aboriginal business supply chain for site-based services such as cleaning, gardening and student support services. All on-site staff identify as Aboriginal.



Cluster 3: Health and Wellbeing

Cluster 3: Health and Wellbeing

SA Health is working to address the health inequities faced by Aboriginal people, reducing the gap in health outcomes between South Australia's Aboriginal people and the rest of South Australia's population.

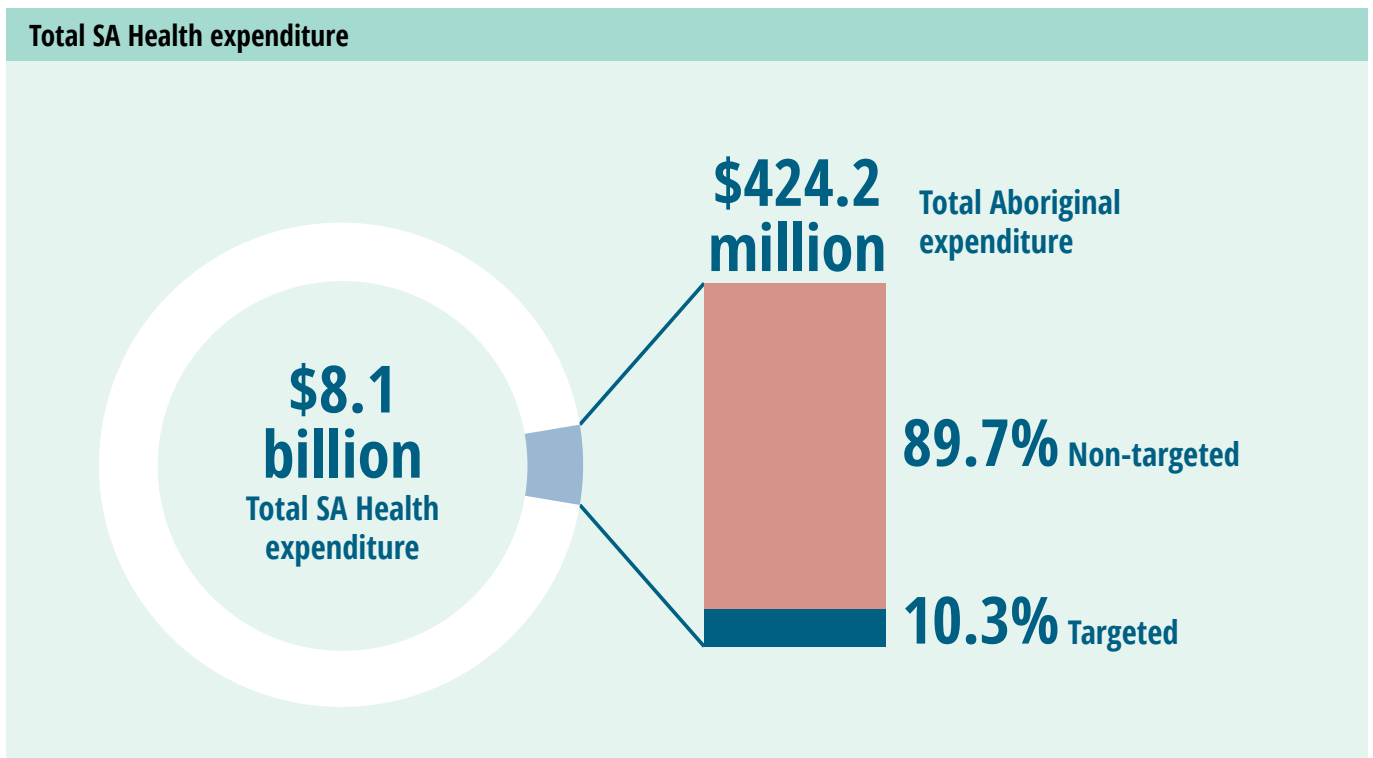
Some of SA Health's key objectives in improving the health of Aboriginal people include:

- improving the health and wellbeing of Aboriginal people
- developing a culturally-responsive health system
- improving the performance of the health system in relation to continuity of care
- promoting Aboriginal community health and wellbeing.

The Health and Wellbeing cluster consists entirely of SA Health, which is comprised of distinct agencies, including:

- Department for Health and Wellbeing (DHW)
- Local Health Networks (LHNs)
- SA Ambulance Service (SAAS)
- Wellbeing SA
- Commission on Excellence and Innovation in Health (CEIH).

SA Health expenditure includes services provided by hospitals and community clinics, and population and public health programs that are accessed by Aboriginal people¹ and other South Australians. In 2021-22, around \$424.2 million (5.3 per cent) of total SA Health operating expenditure was on services and programs for Aboriginal people. Of this \$424.4 million, around 10.3 per cent was expenditure for programs targeted specifically to Aboriginal people.



1. Aboriginal people who use services funded by SA Health are typically identified in activity data in terms of their response to the following or similar question: "Do you identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person?". Not all Aboriginal people who use SA Health services are identified, as not all Aboriginal people are necessarily asked this question, and not all Aboriginal people choose to identify with this question.

Methodology

SA Health identified a variety of targeted expenditures made to provide programs and services that were delivered exclusively to Aboriginal people and communities.

In addition to the identified targeted programs, a broad estimate of the amount of non-targeted expenditure incurred for services that SA Health delivered for Aboriginal people was developed. SA Health delivers a wide variety of services to the community, including those provided by public hospitals and community clinics, communicable disease control, pathology services, drug and alcohol services, and emergency and ambulance services.

As such, apportioning expenditure attributable to Aboriginal patients was a complex exercise and required separate consideration of each entity within SA Health.

Local Health Networks

To estimate the share of expenditure in the LHNs that related to services and programs (and associated overheads) for Aboriginal patients, SA Health recommended the use of costing data for services funded through Activity Based Funding (ABF) as the most accurate option. This is an appropriate methodology as it factors in varying relative costs for different health services, patients and across LHNs, and is based on patient level data rather than averages.

The costing data indicated that across the state, around 5.0 per cent of costs of ABF funded activity pertained to services provided to Aboriginal people.

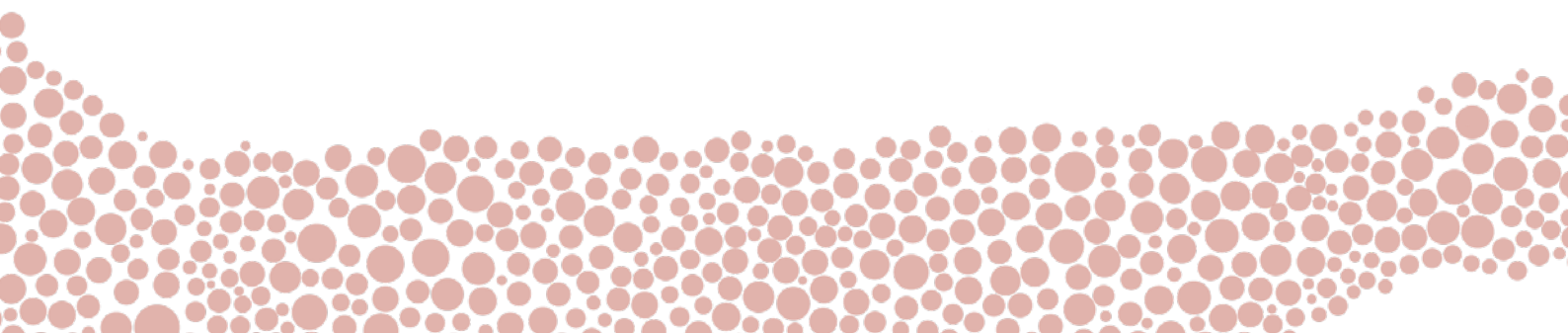
The costing percentage calculated for each LHN's expenditure on ABF funded services was then applied to all remaining expenditure within that LHN, including any block funded programs and corporate overheads. This methodology assumes the proportion of all expenditure directly or indirectly relating to Aboriginal patients is the same across all programs within each LHN. Further analysis would be required to refine this methodology and assess the validity of this assumption.

Emergency services (SAAS and MedSTAR)

Expenditure on ambulance services for Aboriginal people was estimated using Emergency Department (ED) data rather than SAAS data, due to Aboriginal patients being more comprehensively identified in the former. The proportion of ED attendances transported by ambulance that were identified in the ED data as Aboriginal patients was used as a proxy for the proportion of total SAAS expenditure that related to Aboriginal patients. The estimate was improved by considering MedSTAR retrievals separately from other emergency SAAS transport, to account for the different costs of transports to hospitals.

DHW, CEIH and Wellbeing SA

Remaining SA Health expenditure was apportioned using the average hospital activity rate of 5.0 per cent, except for a number of divisions within DHW that were known to have programs with a proportionately greater number of service users who were Aboriginal people, compared to services funded through ABF.



Targeted Expenditure

Targeted expenditure made within the Health and Wellbeing cluster was \$43.8 million in 2021-22.

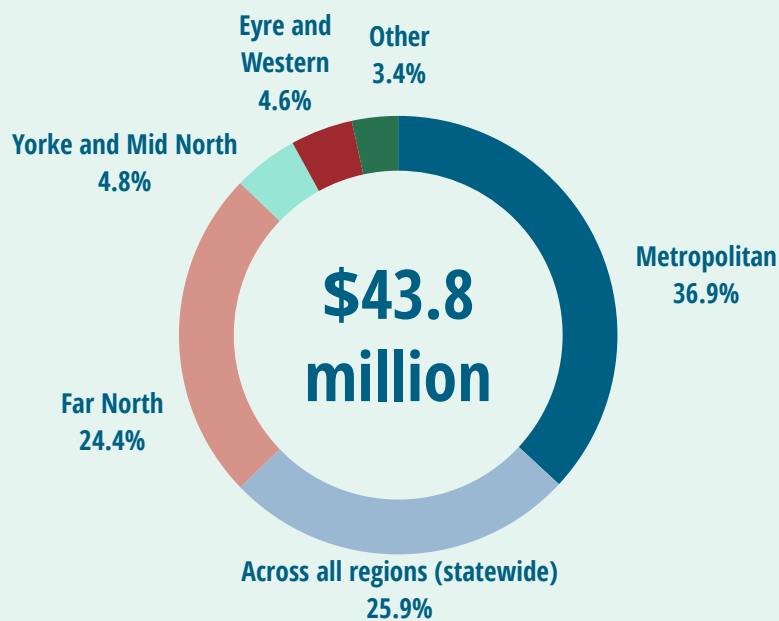
The largest contributions to this total were:

- \$11.1 million in expenditure across the Aboriginal Health and Public Health branches within DHW, of which \$6.0 million (53.8 per cent) was for Aboriginal Controlled Health Organisations (ACCHOs), including the Peak Body Partnership Agreement with the Aboriginal Health Council of South Australia. Child and maternal health was the focus of the majority of grants funded by DHW
- \$10.4 million in the Northern Adelaide Local Health Network (NALHN), including \$9.7 million of targeted expenditure within its Aboriginal Health Division
- \$7.3 million in the Eyre and Far North Local Health Network (EFHLHN) of which \$5.2 million (71.4 per cent) is funding ACCHOs, including \$2.5 million for primary care services provided by Nganampa Health Services, and \$1.2 million for the Aboriginal Family Birthing Program (jointly funded with the Commonwealth).

Regional allocation

Around a quarter of targeted expenditure in the Health and Wellbeing cluster was for programs and services delivered across the state. The two largest regions where targeted expenditure was directed were Adelaide metro (36.9 per cent) and Far North (24.4 per cent).

Targeted expenditure by region

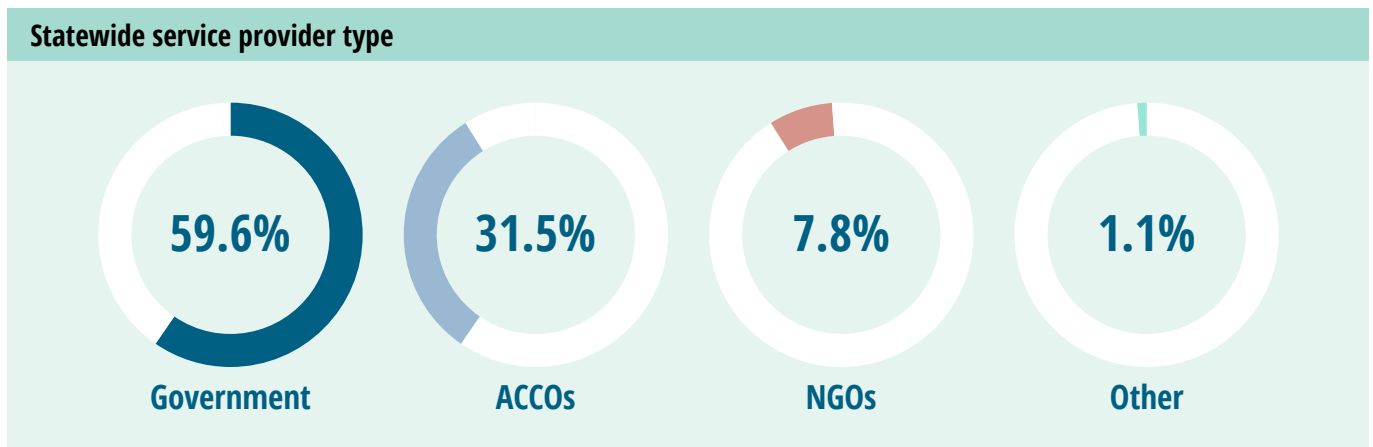


Service provider

The government was the largest provider of programs and services within this cluster, with ACCOs providing programs and services having the next largest expenditure total.

Around \$13.8 million (31.5 per cent) of total targeted expenditure was provided to ACCOs for the provision of services including:

- primary health care services in Aboriginal communities
- Aboriginal maternal and child health services
- elimination of trachoma in Indigenous communities.



Allocation to Closing the Gap targets

Expenditure in this cluster was predominantly related to the Health and Wellbeing Closing the Gap outcomes and targets. These are the outcomes and targets that aim to close the gap in life expectancy and ensure children have a healthy start to life. SA Health, however, has a strong focus on embedding the Priority Reforms under the National Agreement across all of its programs and therefore the alignment between the Targets and Priority Reforms is not always straightforward. Future analysis could consider developing a distinct alignment of expenditure between the two.

Non-Targeted Expenditure

Total non-targeted expenditure for SA Health has been estimated as \$380.4 million, the majority of which was delivered by LHNs through the operation of public hospitals.

Aboriginal Family Birthing Program (WCHN)

The Aboriginal Family Birthing Program at the Women's and Children's Hospital provides antenatal and postnatal care in a purpose built, culturally sensitive environment, with the support of midwives, doctors, Aboriginal Maternal Infant Care (AMIC) workers, social workers and family support workers.

The facility includes a dedicated waiting room for Aboriginal families, private meeting areas, integration of Aboriginal artwork throughout, natural light and views of country, and a floor layout that supports better access and flow. There are currently 11 Aboriginal women working with other staff in the program.



Aboriginal Health Scholarship Program

The Aboriginal Health Scholarship Program aims to increase the number of professionally qualified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people working in the South Australian health sector, providing up to \$5 000 per year to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students undertaking study in medicine, nursing, midwifery, dentistry, pathology, allied health, and health promotion.

Attorney-General's Department

Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Department for Industry, Innovation and Science

SA Water

Department for Environment and Water

Electoral Commission of SA

Department for Energy and Mining

Department of Treasury and Finance

Green Industries SA

HomeStart Finance

Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA

Renewal SA

SA Tourism Commission

Cluster 4: Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment

Cluster 4: Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment

The Industry, Governance, Economy, and Environment cluster consists of agencies that are focused on providing services related to the economy and the environment, the financial position of the state, and the business of providing government.

While there are no key agencies included in this cluster, the activities of AGD, as the agency in which the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR) directorate sits, is a critical contributor to achievement of our Closing the Gap targets. AGD also funds legal assistance services and is responsible for legal settlements of native title.

Targeted Expenditure

Targeted expenditure in the Industry, Governance, Economy, and Environment cluster was \$47.8 million in 2021-22.

The largest contributions to this total were:

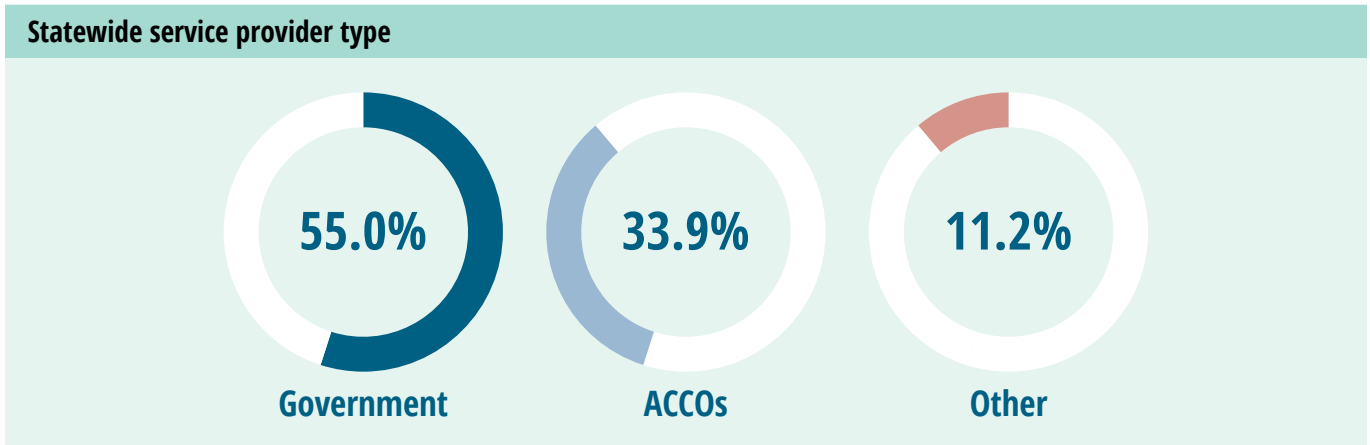
- \$10.6 million to fund the functions within AGD related to AAR and native title
- \$6.9 million to provide legal assistance services to vulnerable people
- \$6.2 million for the provision of water to remote Aboriginal communities by SA Water.

Service provider

The government directly delivered the highest proportion of targeted expenditure in this cluster (55.0 per cent), with ACCOs providing the next largest proportion (33.9 per cent).

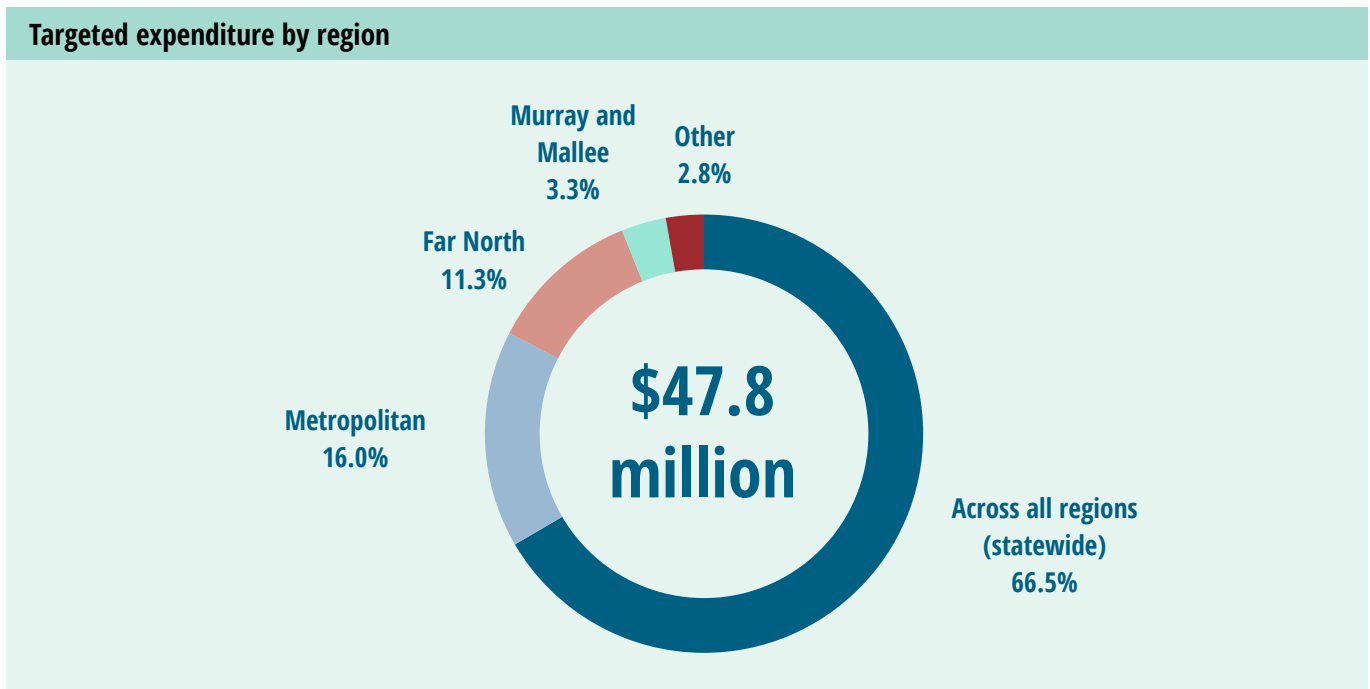
\$16.2 million of targeted expenditure was provided to ACCOs for the purpose of delivering a varied range of programs and services. Some areas in which ACCOs were delivering programs and services include:

- administration of land right Acts
- provision of legal assistance and advocacy services for Aboriginal people
- delivery of arts and culture services.



Regional allocation

Expenditure made in this cluster largely related to services that were offered across the state, followed by the Adelaide metropolitan area and the Far North.





Opportunities for Aboriginal fisheries officers (PIRSA)

Aboriginal traditional fishing is an opportunity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to connect to Country and is considered an important aspect of culture and identity. Aquatic resources caught not only provide food for their family and community, but some are even used for medical and ceremonial purposes. Many South Australian Aboriginal communities have strong connection and a long history of fishing in both marine and inland waters.

The Aboriginal Fisheries Officer Career Pathway Program was established in 2016 to provide employment opportunities in Fisheries and Aquaculture for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from their respective communities. The pathway program provides support and mentorship to trainees with the aim of transitioning trainees into qualified fisheries officer roles.

Aboriginal rangers (DEW)

The government introduced co-managed parks in 2004. This initiative draws on Aboriginal people's expertise and knowledge in caring for Country, and plays an important role in maintaining, promoting and sustaining cultural sites and practices within parks. Employing Aboriginal rangers helps to support culture, story-telling and language, and provides a much richer experience for people visiting national parks. In 2022, the government committed to employing 15 new Aboriginal rangers. The first five rangers commenced in 2023.



First Nations Entrepreneur Hub (DPC)

The Circle - First National Entrepreneur Hub was established to assist the South Australian First Nations Business Sector with support to start, sustain and grow businesses through increased connections, capacity, capability and confidence. The Circle team works with First Nations businesses and entrepreneurs, providing tailored business supports, solutions and referrals to a range of experts and opportunities to meet business needs.



the circle
First Nations Entrepreneur Hub

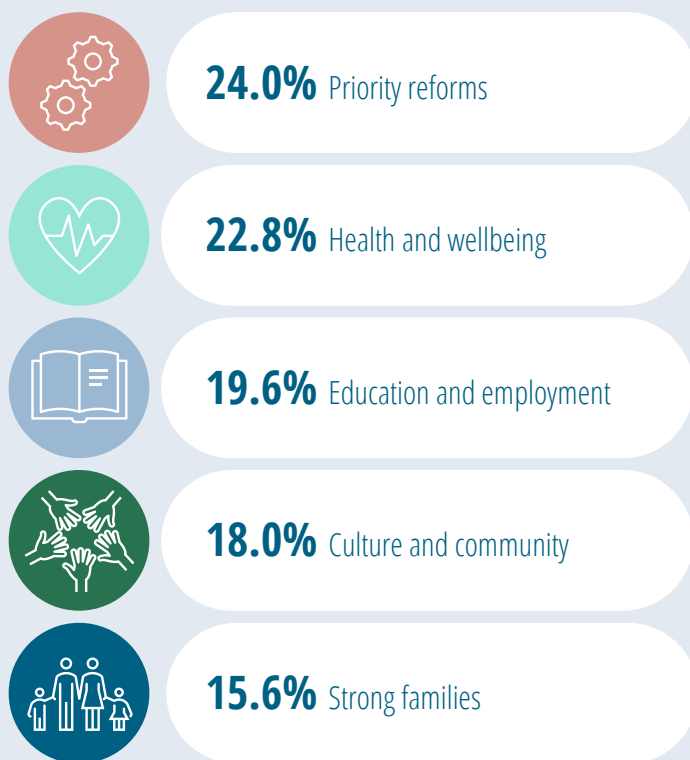
Proudly Supporting
**First Nations
Businesses in
South Australia**



Allocation to Closing the Gap targets

No single Closing the Gap target group dominated the purpose of this cluster's expenditure.

A high proportion of targeted expenditure was made for the purpose of addressing the priority reforms under the National Agreement, and this primarily consisted of expenditure incurred by the state to support the operations of ACCOs.



Non-Targeted Expenditure

As there are no key agencies identified in this cluster, non-targeted expenditure of \$12.4 million consisted entirely of expenditure where the Aboriginal status of services users was known.

The largest non-targeted expenditure within this cluster was the provision of electricity generation, distribution and retail services to Aboriginal communities in remote areas of the state.

All other non-targeted expenditure related to small grants and programs offered by a wide range of agencies for amounts less than \$250 000.

Observations and next steps

This report responds to a requirement under the National Agreement and the methodology used was designed specifically for this purpose. To the extent that similar estimates may be required to be made in the future to measure progress against the National Agreement ambitions, the following observations can be made.

Data collection improvements

The identification and extraction of expenditure data was a highly manual process. It required knowledge of the range of programs and services funded by an agency or knowledge of where that information could be sought. Increasing awareness across government of the importance of accurate classification of information and the development of systems to record spending and contracts could contribute to ease of collection.

Evaluation of programs

As noted, this report does not comment on the effectiveness or outcomes of Aboriginal expenditure. Any prioritisation of current expenditure to ACCOs should consider effectiveness as a key consideration.

Usefulness of data

The data collected provides information about the amount of expenditure made in a set time period (2021-22). The ability to use this data to inform decision making, design programs and services and undertake evaluation is limited. Any future data collection exercises could consider other applications when determining the scope.

Next steps

The National Agreement identifies that Aboriginal community-controlled services deliver better outcomes for Aboriginal people. They achieve better results, employ more Aboriginal people, and are often preferred over mainstream services. They are an act of self-determination and empowerment for Aboriginal people, protecting Aboriginal identity and cultures for the long term.

Priority Reform 2 of the National Agreement, Building the Community-Controlled Sector, seeks to build the Aboriginal community-controlled sector to deliver services to support Closing the Gap.

In 2021, the government signed the South Australian Implementation Plan for the National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the Implementation Plan) with SAACCON. This Implementation Plan sets out how government and SAACCON will together take action to achieve our responsibilities under the National Agreement.

Increasing the amount of funding, both new and existing, that is directed to ACCOs for delivering programs and services is one part of addressing Priority Reform 2. This will include not only programs and services that are delivered exclusively to Aboriginal people and communities but also mainstream services.

Additional actions are necessary to ensure that ACCOs can deliver the increased levels of programs and services in an efficient and effective manner while also investing in the future capacity of the ACCO sector. Following publication of this report, a plan will be developed which outlines the process and supports that will be implemented to achieve this.

2023-24 State Budget Measures

\$10.3 million OVER FOUR YEARS

FIRST NATIONS VOICE TO PARLIAMENT

The Voice will be a connected, direct and independent line of communication for First Nations people to South Australia's Parliament and the government.

\$6.1 million is provided to establish and support the ongoing operations of the First Nations Voice to Parliament.

A further \$4.2 million is allocated to conduct the first two elections for members of the First Nations Voice to Parliament.

Remote Aboriginal visitors - community safety and wellbeing response

\$11.2 million over four years to continue the multi-agency response to support the safety and wellbeing of remote Aboriginal visitors and reduce anti-social behaviour in Adelaide and regional South Australia.

Yalakiana Tappa - reducing Aboriginal incarceration

\$11.2 million over four years to deliver a range of community-led programs, that will assist Aboriginal people to transition from remand to bail, reducing rates of incarceration.

Supporting Tauondi College

\$5.6 million over four years to support its strong role within the community and achievement of goals for sustainability and growth.

Closing the Gap

\$4.7 million over four years to ensure South Australia meets its commitments under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, including additional resources for the South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network (SAACCON).

Peak body for Aboriginal children and young people

\$3.2 million over five years to establish a peak body for Aboriginal children and young people to partner with government to reduce the over representation of Aboriginal children and young people across the child protection system, including those in care.

Repatriation and exhumation of Aboriginal remains

\$1.5 million over four years to support the reburial, exhumation and reinternment of Aboriginal remains in a culturally appropriate manner.

Child diversion program

\$1.0 million over two years to continue the Child Diversion Program, diverting Aboriginal children away from a custodial environment.

Aboriginal justice agreement

\$737 000 over two years to develop and implement an Aboriginal Justice Agreement to improve justice outcomes.



Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal community-controlled organisations (ACCOs)

Aboriginal community control is an act of self-determination. Under the National Agreement, an Aboriginal Community-Controlled Organisation delivers services, including land and resource management, that builds the strength and empowerment of Aboriginal communities and people and is:

- a) incorporated under relevant legislation and not-for-profit
- b) controlled and operated by Aboriginal people
- c) connected to the community, or communities, in which they deliver the services
- d) governed by a majority Aboriginal governing body.

Aboriginal people

Please note that in this document, the term Aboriginal, refers to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and that this term is used as First Nations peoples in South Australia are predominantly Aboriginal people. We acknowledge and respect that it is preferable to identify Aboriginal people, where possible, by their specific language group or nation.

Agency Clusters

Groups of agencies whose expenditure is 'clustered' together on the basis of common themes.

APY Lands

The APY Lands is a reference to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands in the Far North West of South Australia.

Closing the Gap Target Groups

Groups of Closing the Gap targets, as outlined in the National Agreement, that have a common theme.

National Agreement on Closing the Gap

The national agreement entered into by Australian governments and the Coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak Organisations.

Non-targeted expenditure

Expenditure made by agencies for mainstream programs and services where the Aboriginal status of the program/service users is clear, and data is able to be used to allocate expenditure between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people and communities.

For five selected agencies which make a significant contribution to addressing Closing the Gap targets, non-targeted expenditure also includes the allocation of all remaining expenditure based on agency specific allocation methodology.

SA Partnership Agreement on Closing the Gap

The SA Partnership Agreement, between the Government of South Australia and SAACCON, that outlines the agreed arrangements for implementation of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

Service provider

For the purpose of this report, service provider refers to the entity which is expending funding and includes the delivery of programs, services and policy functions.






















South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network (SAACCON)

A representative body made up of South Australian ACCOs and peak bodies.

Targeted expenditure

Expenditure made by agencies for programs and services that are delivered exclusively to Aboriginal people and communities.

Appendix 1: National Agreement on Closing the Gap - Target Groupings

Closing the Gap Targets	Closing the Gap Target Group
Priority Reforms	
1. Formal Partnerships and Shared Decision Making	 Priority Reforms
2. Building the Community-Controlled Sector	 Priority Reforms
3. Transforming Government Organisations	 Priority Reforms
4. Shared Access to Data and Information at a Regional Level	 Priority Reforms
Targets	
1. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy long and healthy lives	 Health and Wellbeing
2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are born healthy and strong	 Health and Wellbeing
3. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years	 Education and Employment
4. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children thrive in their early years	 Health and Wellbeing
5. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students achieve their full potential	 Education and Employment
6. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students reach their full potential through education pathways	 Education and Employment
7. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are engaged in employment of education	 Education and Employment
8. Strong economic participation and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities	 Education and Employment
9. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and needs	 Strong Families
10. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system	 Strong Families
11. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system	 Strong Families
12. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are not overrepresented in the child protection system	 Strong Families
13. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and households are safe	 Strong Families
14. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy high levels of social and emotion wellbeing	 Health and Wellbeing
15. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationship with their land and waters	 Culture and Community
16. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and languages are strong, supported and flourishing	 Culture and Community
17. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have access to information and services enabling participation in informed decision making regarding their own lives	 Culture and Community

Appendix 2: COFOG-A Expenditure Categories




























Expenditure Categories	Description
General public services	<p>Consists of government expenditure on general public services.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs (COFOG-A 011); • foreign economic aid (COFOG-A 012); • general services (COFOG-A 013); • basic research (COFOG-A 014); • research and development - general public services (COFOG-A 015); • public debt transactions (COFOG-A 016); • transfers of a general character between different levels of government (COFOG-A 017); and • general public services not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 019).
Defence	<p>Consists of government expenditure on defence.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military and civil defence (COFOG-A 021); • foreign military aid (COFOG-A 022); • research and development - defence (COFOG-A 023); and • defence not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 029).
Public order and safety	<p>Consists of government expenditure on public order and safety.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • police services (COFOG-A 031); • civil and fire protection services (COFOG-A 032); • law courts (COFOG-A 033); • prisons (COFOG-A 034); • research and development - public order and safety (COFOG-A 035); and • public order and safety not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 039).

Expenditure Categories	Description
Environmental protection	<p>Consists of government expenditure on environmental protection.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste management (COFOG-A 051); • waste water management (COFOG-A 052); • pollution abatement (COFOG-A 053); • protection of biodiversity and landscape (COFOG-A 054); • research and development - environmental protection (COFOG-A 055); and • environmental protection not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 059).
Housing and community amenities	<p>Consists of government expenditure on housing and community amenities.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing development (COFOG-A 061); • community development (COFOG-A 062); • water supply (COFOG-A 063); • street lighting (COFOG-A 064); • research and development - housing and community amenities (COFOG-A 065); and • housing and community amenities not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 069).
Health	<p>Consists of government expenditure on health. Government expenditure on health includes expenditures on services provided to individual persons and services provided on a collective basis. Expenditures on individual services are allocated to COFOG-A 071 through COFOG-A 076; expenditures on collective services are assigned to COFOG-A 077 and COFOG-A 079. Collective health services are concerned with matters such as formulation and administration of government policy; setting and enforcement of standards for medical and paramedical personnel and for hospitals, clinics and surgeries, etc.; regulation and licensing of providers of health services; and applied research and experimental development into medical and health related matters. However, overhead expenses connected with administration or functioning of a group of hospitals, clinics, surgeries, etc. are considered to be individual expenditures and are classified to COFOG-A 071 through COFOG-A 076 as appropriate.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical products, appliances and equipment (COFOG-A 071); • outpatient services (COFOG-A 072); • hospital services (COFOG-A 073); • mental health institutions (COFOG-A 074); • community health services (COFOG-A 075); • public health services (COFOG-A 076); • research and development - health (COFOG-A 077); and • health not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 079).

Expenditure Categories	Description
Recreation, culture and religion	<p>Consists of government expenditure on recreation, culture and religion. It includes expenditure on services provided to individual persons and households and expenditure on services provided on a collective basis. Individual expenditures are allocated to COFOG-A 081 and COFOG-A 082; expenditures on collective services are assigned to COFOG-A 083 through COFOG-A 089. Collective services are provided to the community as a whole. They include activities such as formulation and administration of government policy, formulation and enforcement of legislation and standards for providing recreational and cultural services, and applied research and experimental development into recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreational and sporting services (COFOG-A 081); • cultural services (COFOG-A 082); • broadcasting and publishing services (COFOG-A 083); • religious and other community services (COFOG-A 084); • research and development - recreation, culture and religion (COFOG-A 085); and • recreation, culture and religion not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 089).
Education	<p>Consists of government expenditure on education. Government expenditure on education includes expenditure on services provided to individual pupils and students and expenditure on services provided on a collective basis. Expenditure on individual services are allocated to COFOG-A 091 through COFOG-A 095; expenditures on collective services are assigned to COFOG-A 096 and COFOG-A 099. Collective educational services are concerned with matters such are formulation and administration of government policy; setting and enforcement of standards; regulation, licensing and supervision of educational establishments; and applied research and experimental development into education affairs and services. However, overheard expenses connected with administration or functioning of a group of schools, colleges, etc. are considered to be individual expenditures and are classified to COFOG-A 091 through COFOG-A 095 as appropriate. This division includes military schools and colleges where the curriculum resembles those of civilian institutions, police colleges offering general education in addition to police training and the provision of education by radio of television broadcasting. Expenditures so incurred are classified to COFOG-A 091 to COFOG-A 094 as appropriate.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-primary and primary education (COFOG-A 091); • secondary education (COFOG-A 092); • tertiary education (COFOG-A 093); • education not definable by level (COFOG-A 094); • subsidiary services to education (COFOG-A 095); • research and development - education (COFOG-A 096) and; • education not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 099).

Expenditure Categories	Description
Social protection	<p>Consists of government expenditure on social protection. Government expenditure on social protection includes expenditure on services and transfers provided to individual persons and households and expenditure on services provided on a collective basis. Expenditures on individual services and transfers are assigned to COFOG-A 100 through COFOG-A 106; expenditures on collective services are assigned to COFOG-A 107 to COFOG-A 109. Collective social protection services are concerned with matters such as formulation and administration of government policy; formulation and enforcement of legislation and standards for providing social protection; and applied research and experimental development into social protection affairs and services.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sickness and disability (COFOG-A 100); • old age (COFOG- A 101); • survivors (COFOG-A 102); • family and children (COFOG-A 103); • unemployment (COFOG-104); • housing (COFOG-105); • social exclusion not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 106); • research and development - social protection (COFOG-A 107) ; and • social protection not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 109).
Transport	<p>Consists of government expenditure on transport. Urban areas in each state/ territory include the capital city and the commuter population areas for the capital city. Non-urban areas in each state/territory are residual to the urban areas.</p> <p>This category is further classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • road transport (COFOG-A 111); • bus transport (COFOG-A 112); • water transport (COFOG-A 113); • railway transport (COFOG0A 114); • air transport (COFOG-A 115); • multi-mode urban transport (COFOG-A 116); • pipeline and other transport (COFOG-A 117); • research and development - transport (COFOG-A 118); and • transport not elsewhere classified (COFOG-A 119).

Appendix 3: Agency Clusters

Agency	Cluster
Attorney-General's Department (AGD)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Courts Administration Authority (CAA)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
Commission on Excellence and Innovation in Health (CEIH)	 Health and Wellbeing
Department for Child Protection (DCP)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
Department for Correctional Services (DCS)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
Department for Education (DE)	 Education and Training
Department for Energy and Mining (DEM)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Department for Environment and Water (DEW)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Department of Human Services (DHS)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
Department for Health and Wellbeing (DHW)	 Health and Wellbeing
Department for Industry, Innovation and Science (DIIS)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Department for Trade and Investment (DTI)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Electoral Commission of SA (ECSA)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Green Industries SA (GISA)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
HomeStart Finance	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Local Health Networks (LHNs)	 Health and Wellbeing
Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing (ORSR)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
Renewal SA	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
SA Water	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
SA Ambulance Service (SAAS)	 Health and Wellbeing
South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
SA Housing Authority (SAHA)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
South Australia Police (SAPOL)	 Stronger and Safer Families and Communities
South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC)	 Industry, Governance, Economy and Environment
TAFE SA	 Education and Training
Wellbeing SA	Health and Wellbeing

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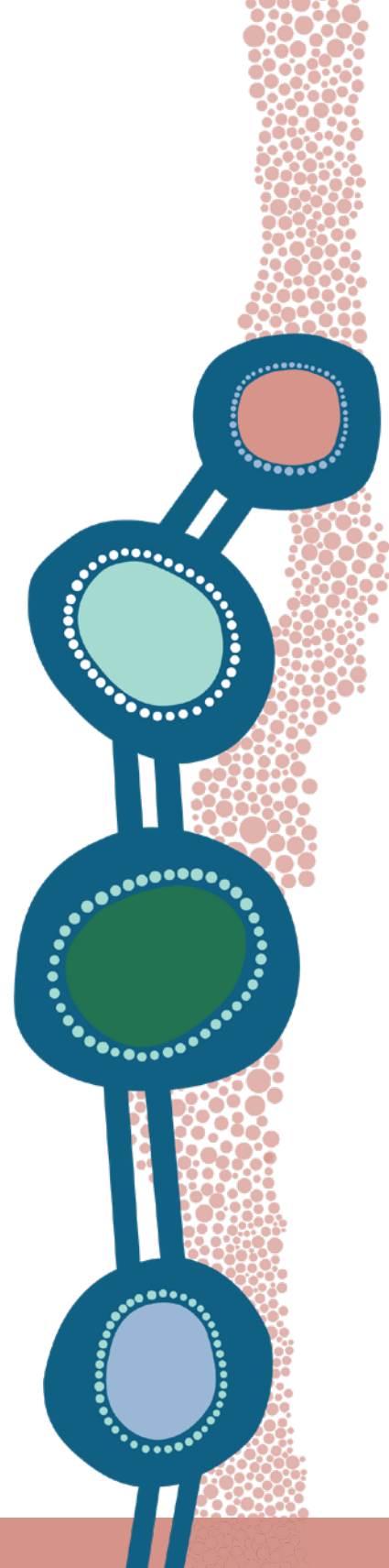
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