



New
Issue

4700.0

ABS Directions in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics

Australia

March 2000

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**Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUE 7 MAR 2000



**DIRECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA'S
ABORIGINAL AND
TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
STATISTICS**

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DIRECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA'S ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STATISTICS

SUMMARY

- 1 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recognises the need for a range of statistics to monitor the social well-being of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population. There is also a continuing need for statistics on this population group to inform public policy and support government programs in, for example, the important areas of health, housing arrangements and access to and use made of government services. To assist in meeting these needs, ABS is implementing a broad strategy for providing regular statistical information on the Indigenous population across all areas of social concern.
- 2 The broad strategy and key directions for statistics about Australia's Indigenous population are based on extensive contact with users in 1998 and 1999 (see Attachment B and Attachment C). This occurred mainly through discussion of the proposed household survey strategy, and ongoing consultation with the Indigenous community. The initiatives that are planned recognise the differing needs of various users for improvements in the range, frequency, comparability and quality of statistics, as well as the need to contain provider load and ensure appropriate involvement of the Indigenous community.
- 3 ABS priorities for Indigenous statistics over the next few years will be reflected in the following statistical programs:
 - the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, next conducted in 2001;
 - population estimates and population projections;
 - the program of work, in partnership with other agencies, to improve the availability and quality of data from administrative collections; and
 - the program of surveys which collects data from Indigenous persons and communities.
- 4 The ABS has committed to a series of initiatives which will significantly increase the quality and availability of statistics about the Indigenous population. The central focus of the Indigenous statistics program is the Census and ABS is working towards improving the quality of Indigenous data collected in the 2001 Census. Also, ABS will extend and give higher priority to its program which aims to develop and improve the quality of Indigenous data that is available from administrative collections. The ABS also recognises the important role of other

organisations in data development and collection and will seek to form partnerships to improve the availability of Indigenous statistics. Finally, it will introduce an expanded program of household surveys to provide more extensive, regular and timely statistics about the Indigenous population. This will include regular Indigenous General Social Surveys, Indigenous sample supplementation in regular health surveys, and annual Indigenous estimates from the labour force survey.

INTRODUCTION

- 5 This paper provides an overview of what the ABS is doing, and plans to do, to meet the need for statistics on the Indigenous population. The paper presents an update on the paper issued in October 1998. It incorporates the results of extensive discussions with a wide range of users on ABS directions and priorities for Indigenous statistics, the proposed ABS Indigenous survey strategy, the broader ABS Household Survey Program Review, improvements in administrative data, and development of the 2001 ABS Population Census.
- 6 Users have indicated that, in a number of key social and economic areas, more up-to-date, comprehensive and reliable data about the Indigenous population are required to underpin policy development. Data are needed to support regular comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people over time and across a range of areas of social concern. Data are required at the national level and, also, for each State/Territory, for finer geographical areas, and for specific communities. The recent moves to benchmark government activities and develop national indicators to monitor and evaluate performance over time and across jurisdictions, have heightened interest in measures that are focused on outcomes as well as needs.
- 7 Users' demands fall mostly into four main types:
 - . population estimates;
 - . statistics on access and equity in respect of the provision and use of government and community services;
 - . measures of personal need and outcomes; and
 - . estimates for small areas and discrete communities.
- 8 There are three main sources from which this information can or could be drawn:
 - . the five-yearly ABS Population Census (population estimates and a range of socio-economic statistics from national down to small geographic areas);

- the administrative records of Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies (access and equity in respect of service provision and use, some general indicators of well-being, outcome measures and estimates for small geographic areas - many of these data sets could be made available annually); and
- ABS surveys and other data collections (measures of personal need and outcomes, estimates for discrete communities).

POPULATION CENSUS

- 9 The Population Census is the backbone of the ABS data collection strategy for Indigenous statistics. The Census provides the basis for State/Territory estimates of the Indigenous population. It also provides a range of socio-economic statistics, such as housing, income, employment, education and language, for persons, families and households at five yearly intervals and at all levels of geography.
- 10 ABS will continue its efforts to achieve an accurate count of all Indigenous people. The two major issues confronting users of Census data are the changing level of identification in the Census, associated with self-perception as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, and the possible underenumeration of the Indigenous population because some people are not counted in the Census.

2001 Population Census

- 11 As with previous Censuses, there will be a special Indigenous enumeration strategy for the 2001 Census to help improve the count of Indigenous people. The strategy consists of collection procedures and awareness activities to address potential cultural barriers to effective enumeration of Indigenous people and to encourage them to participate in the Census. It builds on the achievements of the enumeration strategy for the 1996 Census, and recognises the important role of consultation and liaison with Indigenous organisations and communities at the regional and local level.
- 12 The ABS is planning to use the same Indigenous status question for the 2001 Census. Continuity in questioning is important for understanding changes over time and the current question has been used almost unchanged for 20 years. However, ABS is undertaking some qualitative focus group discussions to explore the different understanding and attitudes held by people with different cultural and social backgrounds, to the concepts underlying the Indigenous definition and question. The aim is to improve understanding of the issues surrounding the current question and, thereby, improve understanding of the statistics derived from the current approach.

- 13 ABS will produce a wide range of publications and other products to disseminate the detailed statistics for Indigenous people from the 2001 Census. The first information about the Indigenous population from the 2001 Census is expected to be available through the Basic Community Profiles, and as customised matrices, from July 2002. This will be followed in September 2002 by the publication, *Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians* (Cat. no. 4705.0), which will contain data on the number of Indigenous people counted according to where they were enumerated on Census night, as well as usual residence figures and some experimental Indigenous estimated resident population data. This will be followed, once all the data has been released, by a series of publications, *Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People*, (Cat. no. 2034.0-8), one for each State and Territory and one for Australia as a whole. These publications will present a range of detailed social and economic statistics from the Census, similar to those produced for the 1996 Census. Indigenous Profiles (Cat. No. 2020.0) will provide information for finer geographic areas. As with the 1996 Census results, ABS will produce Occasional Papers analysing and discussing Census Indigenous data, including an update of *Population Issues, Indigenous Australians* (Cat. no. 4708.0).

Population estimates and projections

- 14 ABS will continue to produce age by sex estimates and projections of the Indigenous population for Australia and for each State/Territory. Estimates at the ATSI Region level will be produced for Census years. These estimates are important in determining the distribution of government resources and are essential in calculating a range of key Indigenous social indicators. However, due to continuing data quality problems these estimates will continue to be 'experimental' for some time. 'Experimental' estimates of the Indigenous population for smaller geographic regions ('Statistical Local Areas') have also been developed for 1996 and subsequent Census years. ABS also plans to produce periodically 'experimental' estimates of the Torres Strait Islander population for a small number of geographic regions for 1996 and subsequent Census years.

ADMINISTRATIVE COLLECTIONS

- 15 Data generated as a by-product of the administrative processes of government are an important and, at times, crucial source of data, not just about the performance of the program being administered, but often about the general social well-being of the Australian population. They can provide information on levels of access by particular target groups to programs, their consumption of the services provided and, where appropriate, longitudinal data on program participation. Importantly,

the data can be made available for communities and small geographic areas, and at regular intervals.

Improved data quality

- 16 ABS is giving priority to undertaking and co-ordinating a range of activities designed to bring about improved Indigenous identification in administrative collections and, thereby, improve the quality of the Indigenous data that could be made available from those collections. A number of important service use and outcome measures could be obtained from such collections if the basic data quality was improved and the data were more readily accessible (eg hospitalisations, schooling, fertility, causes of death). Administrative data sets could provide Indigenous data for detailed regions and in some cases for communities within each State and Territory, and regularly over time.
- 17 ABS sees this initiative as a long term venture which will require continuing co-operation and action by various government agencies, as well as by Indigenous people and organisations. There has been encouraging progress to date, reflecting the co-operative approaches that are being developed with the relevant government agencies and other stakeholders in each State and Territory.
- 18 Work is underway to support better identification of Indigenous people in the administrative systems for births, deaths, hospital separations, education and training, social security, housing and community services. For each area, the work program has the following components:
 - . researching collection methods, and developing networks of key agencies and persons;
 - . defining best-practice data collection procedures and obtaining commitment from agencies to their implementation;
 - . defining and implementing methods for assessing the completeness with which Indigenous people are identified in collections and adjusting data for under-reporting;
 - . developing and implementing broad-based routine data quality audits; and
 - . publishing statistics, or otherwise making statistics available to users.
- 19 Priority is continuing to be given to improving the statistics on Indigenous births, deaths and hospital separations. This approach has yielded early gains in data quality.

- 20 ABS is also providing statistical support for the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Review of Government Service Provision. The COAG Review is taking an active role in monitoring and reporting on the performance of agencies in delivering services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. ABS is assisting agencies in responding to this by providing training and other support in improving the quality of administrative data on access to service use and outcome measures for Indigenous people.

Data dissemination and use

- 21 ABS is actively promoting and exploring opportunities for wider and more effective dissemination and use of Indigenous administrative data for statistical purposes. This also offers possibilities for complementing Indigenous data obtained through household surveys.

ABS SURVEYS

Recent Activities

- 22 ABS has undertaken several surveys in recent years that have obtained data about the Indigenous population. A major initiative was the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS) which obtained a wide range of data related to the well-being and living conditions of Indigenous people. Results have been released in a series of ABS publications and occasional papers.
- 23 ABS has included an Indigenous identifier and has supplemented the Indigenous samples in selected surveys in its regular household survey program. Specifically, the 1995 National Health Survey (NHS) sample was supplemented to produce Indigenous estimates on a range of health topics. Results from this work were published in *1995 National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results* (ABS Catalogue No. 4806.0). ABS also increased the sample of Indigenous households (in non-sparsely settled areas) in the 1999 Australian Housing Survey (AHS) to provide Indigenous housing statistics. This was funded primarily by the Department of Family and Community Services.
- 24 An Indigenous identifier has been included in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for one month each year since 1994. A report on that experiment is expected to be published later in 2000.
- 25 ABS conducted a Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) in 1999 on behalf of, and funded by, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). This collection obtained information on housing and infrastructure in Indigenous communities across Australia to support an

assessment of infrastructure needs. The results are expected to be released from April 2000.

Future Survey Strategy

- 26 ABS has developed an Indigenous Survey Strategy, in parallel with the Household Survey Program Review, to generate a broad range of socio-economic data. This has followed an extensive process of consultation with key users and has included a series of discussion papers setting out the proposed survey strategy for Indigenous statistics and user views on the strategy. The ABS Indigenous Survey Strategy will see the more regular collection of Indigenous statistics, including regular Indigenous General Social Surveys, Indigenous sample supplementation in regular health surveys and possibly other surveys, annual Indigenous estimates from the labour force survey, and possibly further CHINS collections.
- 27 The table in the Attachment outlines current ABS activity and plans for Indigenous data collections. In addition, as ABS firms up plans for its survey program beyond 2003/04 as part of its annual planning process, it will assess user priorities for Indigenous data on other topics and possibly incorporate them into the program.

(i) *Indigenous General Social Survey*

- 28 The central focus of the Indigenous Survey Strategy is a general social survey of the Indigenous population across Australia. ABS will conduct an Indigenous General Social Survey (IGSS) in 2002 and at 6 yearly intervals after that. The Indigenous General Social Survey will be conducted in conjunction with the general social survey (GSS) of all Australians, which the ABS will conduct 3 yearly as part of its Household Survey Program.
- 29 The IGSS will provide broad information across all areas of social concern for the Indigenous population, including health, housing, work, education, and income. The survey will allow for inter-relationships between different areas of social concern to be explored and provide insight into the extent to which some people face multiple social disadvantage.
- 30 The IGSS will be run in the same year as the GSS (in every sixth year) so comparisons can be made between the Indigenous population and the general population. The survey will have a sample of about 11,000 Indigenous people in all areas, designed to produce estimates at State/Territory level (but not lower) and broad regional data (eg metropolitan, urban, other) at Australia level.
- 31 The content and methodology are expected to be largely the same as for the GSS conducted for the general population. However, in the remote and sparsely settled areas, the survey will initially be limited to a methodology and a set of

questions, drawn mainly from the general GSS, that have been shown to produce data of acceptable quality. ABS is researching better collection methods to improve data quality and allow the data set to be extended over time.

ii) *Indigenous Sample Supplementation in National Health Surveys*

- 32 ABS is currently working with key users of health statistics to develop a future program of regular health surveys. To this end the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care has entered a partnership with ABS to fund a program of triennial national health surveys, the first of which will be conducted in 2001. The program will allow for supplementation of the Indigenous sample at regular intervals for the first two surveys and every six years thereafter. The supplementation of the first health survey in the new program reflects ABS' desire to move as quickly as possible to address gaps in Indigenous statistics, recognising the substantial priority placed upon Indigenous health statistics.
- 33 The 2001 health survey will include an Indigenous component in both sparsely settled and non-sparsely settled areas. In addition to the Indigenous people enumerated in the main sample, it is proposed to enumerate a further sample of about 2,800 adults and children, sufficient to produce national outputs. The decision to limit the sample to that sufficient to support national level estimates is largely based on the need to manage the load on respondents to its Indigenous surveys, given that it is proposed to run an IGSS of 11,000 persons in 2002.
- 34 The data content and methodology for the 2,000 persons in the non-sparsely settled Indigenous sample are expected to be similar to those for the main sample. For the sample of 800 from the Indigenous population in remote and sparsely settled areas, a subset of the content collected in other areas will be obtained. Analysis of data collected from these areas in the 1995 National Health Survey raised a number of data quality concerns. In the light of these concerns, work is currently underway to identify those topics and items which will be subject to testing and validation prior to a decision about their suitability for inclusion in the 2001 national health survey. This will take account of identified priorities in Indigenous health as well as data collection issues. The testing program will be undertaken from January to September 2000, with a final decision regarding the content in remote and sparsely settled areas expected around November 2000. The testing program will also examine appropriate procedures for the collection of data in these areas.
- 35 The 2004-05 and 2010-11 national health surveys will have a significantly larger Indigenous sample. At this stage, the Indigenous supplement is planned to have about 11,000 adults and children (3,000 in remote and sparsely settled areas and 8,000 elsewhere) to allow for production of state/territory estimates. Considerable

development work is required before the survey content and survey methodology can be finalised for the 2004-05 survey.

(iii) Indigenous Sample Supplementation in other selected Household Surveys

- 36 More detailed or extensive data for the Indigenous population may be needed about a particular topic than is available in the broad level data from the general social survey. This may require ABS to supplement the sample size of Indigenous households in its special household surveys on selected topics. Although not usually designed to produce statistics about Indigenous people, special household surveys are designed to collect the highest priority data relating to a particular topic. For those topics where information about the Indigenous population is a key data requirement, the survey methodology could be adapted, where feasible, to collect relevant Indigenous information.
- 37 The new Indigenous survey strategy already provides for Indigenous sample supplementation in future health and general social surveys. As plans firm up for other household surveys, ABS will assess user priorities for Indigenous data on other topics and possibly incorporate them into the program.
- 38 Indigenous sample supplementation may not be appropriate for certain types of surveys and topics, as it may substantially raise the cost of a survey, impose too heavy a provider load on the relatively small Indigenous population, or seek data or use concepts and methods that are not culturally applicable, especially in remote and sparsely settled areas.

(iv) Indigenous Identification in the Labour Force Survey

- 39 There is a high priority need for annual labour force data about the Indigenous population. This reflects the significance of employment and unemployment statistics as key economic indicators. In addition, the employment opportunities and levels of unemployment of Indigenous people are issues of considerable political and social concern.
- 40 In March 1994 a question was added to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) form to identify people of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In this way, information could be collected about the labour force characteristics of Indigenous people. The same question has been included in subsequent years (in each February survey) so that data are now available for six successive years. The aim of this experiment was to examine whether a national estimate of Indigenous participation in the labour force could be made on an annual basis. The data from this experiment are currently being analysed and results are expected to be released later this year.

- 41 ABS plans to continue to seek data about the Indigenous status of persons in the LFS, with the aim of producing broad annual measures of employment and unemployment. While the sample size of the LFS is sufficient to support annual estimates of Indigenous employment and unemployment rates at the national level and for the larger states, it is not sufficient to support such estimates for all States/Territories.
- 42 There are also some significant statistical issues which need to be taken into consideration when using LFS estimates to describe Indigenous labour force characteristics. These statistical issues arise because the LFS is not designed specifically to overcome the many difficulties associated with measuring labour force and other characteristics of Indigenous people. These difficulties largely reflect the small Indigenous population numbers, their wide geographic dispersion, and the high proportion of Indigenous persons who live in sparsely settled areas and who experience different labour market circumstances to the general population.

(v) *Community Housing and Infrastructure Collections*

- 43 ABS may conduct further user funded community level collections of information on housing and infrastructure in Indigenous communities. Discussions are underway with ATSIC on a proposal for ABS to conduct, at around the time of the 2001 Population Census, a repeat of the 1999 CHINS. The longer term objective is to meet data needs of this kind through improved administrative data from Indigenous communities.

Provider load

- 44 ABS recognises the high demand placed on Indigenous people for information (particularly by government) and the need to manage the load on respondents to its Indigenous surveys. To facilitate this, ABS will be further developing the Indigenous community frame used in the CHINS for use in sample selection of future Indigenous surveys. Every attempt will be made to manage respondent load by avoiding the situation where the same community or household is repeatedly selected in ABS surveys. In parallel with this work, it is also proposed to examine the areas where tailored procedures are required to collect data of acceptable quality. For the 2001 national health survey, and possibly the 2002 IGSS, these areas will be defined on the basis of dwelling density, with special procedures employed in areas defined as remote and sparsely settled. For the 2004 national health survey, these areas may be redefined to better take account of Indigenous cultural issues.

Geographic detail

- 45 The ABS Population Census provides a range of information about the Indigenous population for small geographic areas. ABS social surveys, on the other hand, provide more detailed information but at much broader geographic levels. The level of geographic detail available from a household survey is limited mainly by the survey sample size, which in turn is constrained by the survey's budget and the need to manage the provider load placed on households. The IGSS, and those health surveys which have significant Indigenous sample supplementation (ie in 2004-05 and 2010-11), will provide information for the Indigenous population at the State/Territory level and at the broad regional level (metropolitan, other urban, sparsely settled areas). Annual estimates of Indigenous employment and unemployment based on the LFS will be available at the national level and for the larger states. Information from the 1999 CHINS will be available for small geographic areas.
- 46 The Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC) has been developed by ABS to allow the production of useful regional and local area statistics for Indigenous people. The classification is available as a user-friendly electronic reference product on CDROM. The AIGC was first used to disseminate statistics from the 1996 Census. It is intended that the AIGC will continue to provide the reporting basis for future collections of Indigenous statistics, including from the 2001 Census. It is also planned to expand the classification to include an indicator of remoteness.

STATISTICAL LEADERSHIP

- 47 The ABS aims to provide a broad range of statistics for monitoring the health and well-being of Indigenous people. The priority for these statistics is reflected in ABS decisions to provide additional funding for them in implementing the broad strategy to improve Indigenous statistics from the 2001 Population Census and from survey and administrative data sources.
- 48 While many areas within the ABS contribute to developing, collecting and disseminating Indigenous statistics, the ABS will continue to provide a focus for this work through its National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics (NCATSIS). The Centre was established by ABS several years ago to provide statistical leadership and coordination in statistics and statistical issues concerning Indigenous people; to inform Indigenous people and their organisations, as well as the wider Australian community, about the Indigenous data that are available; and to facilitate the collection, reporting and use of statistics about Indigenous people. The Centre has developed an extensive

network of stakeholders and works actively with Indigenous people and organisations, and government agencies in health, community services, education and other areas.

- 49 The Centre also undertakes analyses and reporting on Indigenous health and welfare through an agreed work program and funding partnership with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. This work program includes a detailed biennial report "The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples". The second edition of the report was published in August 1999. As part of the Indigenous statistics dissemination strategy, ABS is considering the development of a periodic complementary report that brings together data on a wider range of Indigenous social issues.
- 50 In partnership with a range of stakeholders, ABS has had extensive involvement in the development of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information Plan and is actively engaged in the implementation of the Plan's recommendations. ABS is now developing partnerships with agencies in other sectors, such as community services and housing, to help develop National Information Plans in those sectors. Implementation of these plans will improve the quality and availability of information about Australia's Indigenous people, their access to services and the appropriateness of services and programs provided to Indigenous people.

CONCLUSION

- 51 The ABS has committed itself to a series of initiatives which will significantly increase the quality and availability of statistics about the Indigenous population. The central focus of the Indigenous statistics program is the Census and ABS is working towards improving the quality of Indigenous data collected in the 2001 Census. ABS is also giving a higher priority to developing and improving the quality of Indigenous data from administrative collections and it will introduce an expanded program of household surveys. This expanded survey program will provide more extensive, regular and timely statistics about the Indigenous population, including regular Indigenous General Social Surveys, Indigenous sample supplementation in regular health surveys, and annual Indigenous estimates from the labour force survey.
- 52 ABS will continue to work closely with key government agencies and with Indigenous people and organisations to develop better statistics about this population group. ABS directions in Indigenous statistics are designed to meet the highest priority needs of key users within the overall budget and forward work program of the ABS. The directions will continue to be assessed regularly against emerging needs and contemporary priorities, through discussions with key stakeholders, and as part of the ABS annual planning process.

ATTACHMENT A

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Surveys, 1999 - 2011

Year	Collection	Indigenous sample	Level of geography supported
1999	Housing Survey (a)	850 - 900 households	National
1999	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (possibly to be repeated in 2001) (b)	All Indigenous communities (approx 1300)	Community level
2001	Health Survey	2,800 persons	National
2001	Population Census	All persons	Small geographic regions
2002	Indigenous General Social Survey	11,000 persons	State/NT
2004/5	Health Survey	11,000 persons	State/NT
2006	Population Census	All persons	Small geographic regions
2008	Indigenous General Social Survey	11,000 persons	State/NT
2010/11	Health Survey	11,000 persons	State/NT
2011	Population Census	All persons	Small geographic regions

(a) With funding from the Department of Family and Community Services

(b) With funding from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission

Organisations which responded to the Indigenous Survey Strategy Paper in Writing

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing (Qld)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Welfare Information Unit Advisory Committee
ATSIC Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Batchelor College
Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Canberra
Department of Employment, Training and Industrial Relations, Queensland
Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business, Canberra
Department of Family and Community Services, Canberra
Department of Health and Aged Care (Queensland)
Department of Health and Aged Care, Canberra
Department of Health and Community Care, Canberra
Department of Human Resources, Victoria
Department of Human Services, Tasmania
Department of Human Services, Victoria
Department of Industrial Relations, NSW
Department of Treasury and Finance, Tasmania
Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Canberra
Environmental Protection Agency, Queensland
Health Information Centre, Health Department, WA
Joint Commonwealth Agencies
Mineral Resources, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Tasmania
National Food and Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance Project
National Indigenous Housing Data Management Group
New South Wales Aboriginal Housing Office
New South Wales Department of Education and Training
New South Wales Department of State and Regional Development
New South Wales Health Department
New South Wales Ministry for the Arts
New South Wales Police (Audit and Evaluation)
Northern Territory Government
NSW Health Department
Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
Office of Aboriginal Development, Darwin
Office of the Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury
Premier's Department, NSW

Organisations which responded to the Indigenous Survey Strategy Paper in Writing

Queensland and Victorian National Health Information Management Groups
Queensland Corrective Services Commission
Queensland Department of Correctional Services
Queensland Department of Primary Industry
Queensland Government Statistician's Office
Queensland Health Department
Queensland Health (Environmental Health Unit)
Queensland Police Service
Queensland Transport
South Australian Aboriginal Health Council
South Australian Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs (Division of State Aboriginal Affairs)
Tasmanian Department of Health and Community Services
Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance
Territory Health Services
University of Western Australia
VicHealth Koori Health Research and Community Development Council
Western Australian Department of Education
Western Australian Ministry of Justice
Western Australian Police

Organisations which responded to *Future Directions in ABS Household Surveys* and incorporated comments relevant to Indigenous Statistics.

Attorney General's Department
Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business
Department of Family and Community Services
Department of Health and Aged Care
Health Department of Western Australia
National Indigenous Housing Data Management Group
NATSEM
New South Wales Government Departments
Prime Minister and Cabinet
Queensland State Government
South Australian Government Agencies Response
Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet
Treasury
University of New South Wales
Victorian Department of Human Services
Victorian Department of State Development
Victorian Government Submission
Western Australian Disability Services Commission
Western Australian Government
Western Australian Ministry for Planning

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<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
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