



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 387 WATER SUPPLY AND USE

Summary of Quality Assessment Results							
Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Census (ABS)</li> <li>• Agricultural Land and Water Ownership Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Water Resource Information System (BoM)</li> <li>• <i>Environmental Indicators Survey (ABS) *</i></li> <li>• Energy, Water and Environment Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Performance Report (NWC))</li> <li>• NRM and Irrigation/ Water Use Collections (ABARES)</li> <li>• State/Territory Water Corporations Reports (State/Territory Water Depts.) **</li> <li>• Water Accounts, Australia (ABS)</li> <li>• Water Supply and Sewerage Services Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

\* Collection was not released in time for quality assessment

\*\* Data gap (no cohesive data collection across all states and territories)

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment; Economy	Inland Waters; Oceans and Estuaries; National Wealth	Includes statistics on water resource ownership; supply (including flows of streams and rivers); use between the economy, population (people) and the environment in Australia; and indicators on the efficiency of usage.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Regional (Natural Resource Management)	Industry, Reuse/ Non-Reuse Water

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA 387 – Water Supply and Use was assessed as a green traffic light for the purposes of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic met an acceptable standard for the quality indicators selected and the appropriate quality practices and processes were in place. This statistic quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. However, the dataset, Environmental Indicators Survey (ABS), was unable to be assessed as the collection was not released in time for the quality assessment process. The dataset, State/Territory Water Corporations Reports (State/Territory Water Depts.) was unable to be assessed as it was considered a data gap for the purpose of the quality assessment process. The missing information may have impacted on the overall outcome of the quality assessment for the statistic. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.

For more detailed quality information about each dimension, see over page





# ESA – 387 WATER SUPPLY AND USE

## Institutional Environment

The statistic scored a green traffic light for institutional environment. There were sufficient quality and risk management processes in place, protections for confidentiality and archiving processes. Staff were trained in data collation and, in most cases, the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. Most critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were available; Regional (Natural Resource Management), was not available in some cases. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic, Industry and Reuse/Non-Reuse Water, were mostly available. Industry was not collected using the standard classification in some cases.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected and the duration between collection and release of data was mostly timely. In some cases, the critical frequency for the statistic was not met.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic, and there were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic, or they were managed. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets, in some cases.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with minimal changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining mostly consistent. Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements and information to help users to understand the data were available. Users were able to access additional support if needed. Descriptions of conceptual limitations of the data were available in most cases.

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information, including visualisations such as graphs or maps, was publicly available and users could access all data in Excel and other formats such as html. Some data was available to users in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement

- The critical disaggregation, Industry, was not collected using the standard classification in some cases.
- In some cases, the critical frequency for the statistic was not met.
- The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets, in some cases.
- There was a data gap for information about water corporation reports.