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# ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA QUALITY ASSESSMENTS



***INVESTING IN THE INFORMATION THAT COUNTS MOST***



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## ABOUT THIS RELEASE

This publication presents the first ever holistic assessment of Australia's Essential Statistical Assets (ESA). Following from the identification of the 74 essential statistics on the 2013 ESA list, the quality assessments of ESA presents quality assessment results for the statistics, which have been developed in partnership with each data custodian.

The quality assessment results show that for most of the 74 identified statistics which are critical to decision making in Australia, the essential statistical assets met an acceptable level quality. For example, it was found that 98% of the datasets provided information to help users understand the data and almost all had confidentiality protections in place.

However, there were still areas for improvement identified across most statistics, as well as three essential statistics which were identified as data gaps. For example the quality assessment found that 41% of datasets did not meet the critical frequency required by users and 62% of datasets did not use the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) for spatial disaggregation.

It is important to note that the quality assessments have been made for the purpose of ESA and do not take into account how existing quality may already meet current needs for other purposes. Addressing quality gaps found through ESA quality assessment process is the responsibility of data custodians of the datasets which underpin the statistics on the list.

This publication builds on the work completed in the first phase of ESA which identified the list of 74 essential statistics, published in March 2013. Future phases include identifying the statistical infrastructure which supports the official statistical system and opportunities for further collaboration between government agencies.

The ABS would like to thank everyone who has participated in the ESA for Australia process. The support and assistance of ESA data custodians was of critical importance to the success of the quality assessment process and the statistic assessment results could not have been achieved without their collaboration.

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# OVERVIEW OF THE ESA FOR AUSTRALIA INITIATIVE

## What is ESA?

The Essential Statistical Assets (ESA) for Australia initiative identifies statistics which are critical to decision making in Australia. In doing so, it also identifies data gaps so they can be addressed, helps ensure that essential statistics are of sufficient quality, and enhances the effectiveness of the national statistical system by helping to identify areas of underutilisation and potential duplication.

Essential Statistical Assets are a core subset of official statistical assets that, due to their application and importance, should be given priority in order to provide a high quality and trusted statistical service. They are critical for understanding the state of the nation and for high-level decision making.

Further information about the background of the ESA for Australia initiative is available in the publication *Essential Statistical Assets (ESA) for Australia, 2013* (Cat. No. 1395.0).

## Why are we doing this?

The ESA initiative arose from the need to deal with concerns around underutilisation and duplication of statistical information. In 2004 the Allen Consulting Group's strategic review of the ABS recommended that the ABS 'identify, in a highly consultative way, the key national datasets that are the essential indicators of the state of the nation, regardless of which organisations produce them'.<sup>1</sup> In 2010 Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)<sup>2</sup> endorsed the ABS to undertake identification of the list of ESA for Australia.

The purpose of the ESA for Australia initiative is to allow for effective prioritisation of investment, focus and effort within the National Statistical Service (NSS)<sup>3</sup>, by identifying those essential statistical assets which are critical to decision-making in a complex and sometimes fragmented information environment across Australia. Ultimately, the ESA for Australia initiative aims to enhance the quality and value of the Australian statistical system to ensure providers and users of statistics have the confidence to trust the statistics produced within it.

## The phases of the ESA for Australia initiative

The ESA for Australia initiative has a broad scope with four distinct phases:

- Phase 1 – Developing the 2013 list of Essential Statistical Assets for Australia
- Phase 2 – Assessing the quality of the assets present on the list of Essential Statistical Assets for Australia
- Phase 3 – Developing a list of Essential Statistical Infrastructure
- Phase 4 – Identifying and pursuing future investment priorities

While this paper focuses primarily on the outcomes of Phase 2 of the initiative – the quality assessments of the 2013 list of ESA for Australia – further information on Phases 1, 3 and 4 of the initiative are available in the following sections, The 2013 ESA List and Next Phases of ESA.

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1 Allen Consulting Group 2004 'The Australian Bureau of Statistics in the 21st Century'

2 ASAC was established by the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975* to be the key advisory body to the Minister and the ABS on statistical services. It provides valuable input to the directions and priorities of the ABS work program and reports annually to Parliament. All state and territory governments are represented on ASAC. The other Council members are chosen to represent a broad cross-section of perspectives, covering government, business, academic and community interests. ([www.asac.gov.au](http://www.asac.gov.au))

3 The National Statistical Service is the community of government agencies, led by the ABS as Australia's national statistical office, building a rich statistical picture for a better informed Australia. It aims to develop and improve a statistical system that ensures providers and users of statistics have the confidence to trust the statistics produced within it. ([www.nss.gov.au](http://www.nss.gov.au))

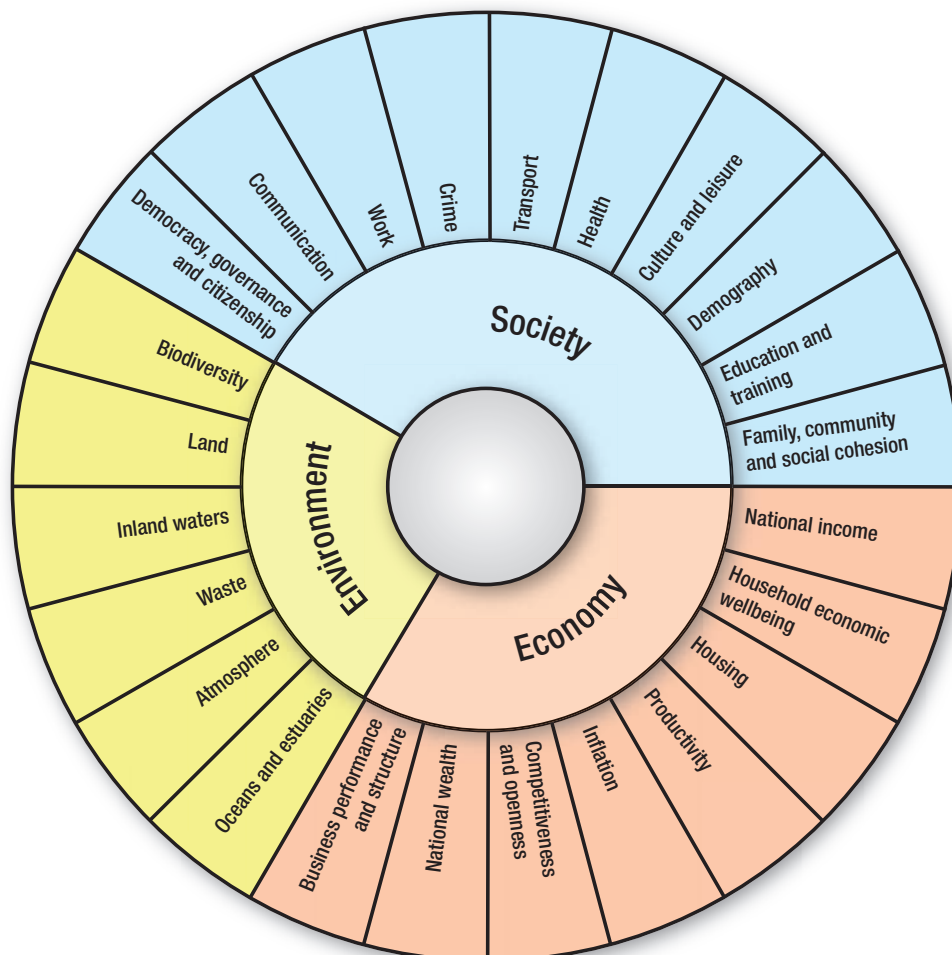
## The story so far

The 2013 list of ESA for Australia was published in March 2013. Information on the development of this list is available in the publication *Essential Statistical Assets (ESA) for Australia, 2013* (Cat. No. 1395.0).

## The 2013 ESA list

The 2013 list of ESA for Australia was organised around three pillars: Economy, Environment and Society. The dimensions were not considered mutually exclusive, as statistics may be used to inform multiple pillars and dimensions, reflecting their ability to inform a range of policy domains and decision-making purposes. The publication *Essential Statistical Assets (ESA) for Australia, 2013* (Cat. No. 1395.0) provides a summary of the 2013 list of ESA for Australia, and how the statistics inform each dimension and pillar of the organising framework. The ESA dimensions and pillars can also be found in Figure 1 and the Revised 2013 ESA List in Appendix 2.

**Figure 1. ESA for Australia organising framework**



The 74 essential statistics identified for the 2013 ESA list were supported by a total of 178 distinct datasets.



## Revisions to the 2013 ESA list

While the original 2013 ESA list identified 178 datasets, this was revised to 239 datasets (which includes each state and territory dataset where there is no national collection for those listed with state and territory custodians) during the quality assessment process. The quality assessment process uncovered information about some individual datasets on the 2013 list which consisted of multiple datasets and also a small number of datasets which were removed as they were duplicates or did not exist.

Of the 239 datasets, 199 datasets were able to be included in the quality assessment process. For those included in the quality assessment process, more were administrative datasets (44%) than survey datasets (37%), census datasets (4%) or other types of datasets (16%) such as accounts datasets. Of the 239 datasets included in the list, 89 (37%) were held by the ABS, whilst 86 (36%) were held by other Commonwealth government custodians. There were 64 state and territory datasets (27%) (representing every state and territory for 8 distinct datasets). While no datasets were the custody of local government agencies, some resulted from data collected by local governments.

The change of federal government in September 2013 brought about the administrative rearrangement of Australian Public Service agencies and departments which resulted in amendments to a number of data custodian names, and in some cases, changes to custodianship of datasets on the 2013 ESA list. These are reflected in the revised ESA list.

Revisions to the list are summarised below (a revised version of the 2013 ESA list is included in Appendix 2):

- Different data custodian or updated data custodian name, where this was previously incorrectly assigned.
- Minor changes to the names of datasets, where this was previously incorrect or if the name had subsequently changed.
- Datasets were removed where there was no data collection.
- Datasets were removed where they were incorrectly listed as contributing to a statistic, based on subsequent information received from ABS subject matter areas and data custodians.
- Two datasets were removed and instead were recategorised as infrastructure (which will be included on the list of Essential Statistical Infrastructure as part of Phase 3 of ESA), as they did not produce statistics independently. The National Death Index (AIHW) was not accessible as a dataset in its own right and was only used for data linkage. Similarly, the Travel and Immigration Processing System (DIBP) was only available to organisations for official use and as an input for other datasets already on the list.
- Some critical disaggregations and critical frequencies were revised based on subsequent information received from ABS subject matter areas and data custodians.

## Progress in achieving ESA objectives

The identification of the ESA list (Phase 1) and quality assessment of the list (Phase 2) are now complete. Work has commenced on identification of the essential statistical infrastructure (Phase 3) and determining priorities for future investment (Phase 4). While the achievement of ESA objectives is still underway, there have already been benefits and progress made towards achieving the ultimate aim of the initiative: to enhance the quality and value of the Australian statistical system.

The 2013 ESA list identified data gaps for several essential statistical assets. The quality assessment process led to improvements in information relating to dataset gaps, particularly at the state and territory level where there is no national collection. For example, it was discovered through the quality assessment process that for the State and Territory Household Travel Surveys, there were data gaps for SA, WA, NT and ACT. These gaps are further outlined in the Revised 2013 ESA List (Appendix 2) and the individual Statistic Assessment Summaries (Appendix 6). The results of the quality assessment process also provided valuable insight into the quality of the essential statistics to help guide investment. These results are further outlined in the Overview of the Statistic Assessment Results (Appendix 1) and the Statistic Assessment Summaries (Appendix 6). The next phase of ESA, Essential Statistical Infrastructure, will assist

in making more efficient use of government resources by identifying essential statistical infrastructure. Work on this phase is currently underway.

In addition to the direct aims of the initiative, an increasing number of by-product outcomes and secondary projects were generated. These outcomes and projects include similar initiatives aimed at a jurisdictional level in several states, engagement on quality assessment matters in particular subject domains as well as across jurisdictions, and application of elements of ESA for Australia for other objectives, such as applying the quality information produced from the quality assessment process to other projects. There have also been additional benefits from the quality assessment process in raising awareness of data quality across the national statistical system.

One specific example of a project leveraging the work of ESA is the National Agricultural Statistics Review (NASR), a joint project between the ABS and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES). The NASR has examined opportunities to improve the National Agricultural Statistical Information System, building on outcomes of recent internal program reviews, as well as the ESA for Australia initiative.

# QUALITY ASSESSMENT APPROACH

## What was the approach?

The quality assessment process synthesised information about the quality of the datasets listed as contributing to each essential statistic, to provide statistic assessment results for 71 of the 74 essential statistical assets identified on the 2013 ESA list (three statistics were data gaps and an assessment could not be produced). This information was gathered by the ABS in a standardised approach through a quality assessment tool, but was undertaken in collaboration with ESA data custodian agencies and departments.

## Collaborative Assessment of Quality Information

The quality assessment process was led by the ABS. The provision of quality information by ESA data custodians to the ABS was voluntary and done in a collaborative manner. The ABS worked with data custodians to populate quality assessment tools for ESA datasets and these remain the property of data custodians. Data custodians were encouraged to use the dataset quality assessment tools and results for their own planning purposes. Quality assessment tools were signed off by data custodians before the information was incorporated into the statistic assessment results. A high-level consultation process was used by the ABS to validate statistic assessment results. The consultation process compared the results for each statistic with the expectations of an expert community of ESA data custodians.

## Data Quality Framework

The ESA quality assessment process was based on the ABS Data Quality Framework. The ABS Data Quality Framework provides standards for assessing and reporting on the quality of statistical information. Data quality is generally accepted as a 'fitness for purpose' concept, where data is assessed with reference to its intended objectives or aims. Data quality is therefore also a multidimensional concept which does not only include the accuracy of statistics, but also stretches to include other aspects such as relevance and interpretability. The ABS Data Quality Framework is comprised of seven dimensions of quality, which are:

1. Institutional Environment,
2. Relevance,
3. Timeliness,
4. Accuracy,
5. Coherence,
6. Interpretability, and
7. Accessibility.

The ABS Data Quality Framework is internationally recognised and is based on the Statistics Canada Quality Assurance Framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice. Further information on how the ABS Data Quality Framework was used during the quality assessment phase of ESA is outlined in the section Quality Indicators for ESA.

The quality indicators chosen for the quality assessment process, which inform each of the seven dimensions of the ABS Data Quality Framework, were largely drawn from the NSS Data Quality Online Tool. These were supplemented with additional indicators to suit the needs of the ESA quality assessment phase and to better reflect the elements of the datasets and statistics within the ESA initiative. The standards which were set for these quality indicators were for the purposes of the ESA initiative and it is acknowledged that assessing the quality of these indicators for different purposes could possibly produce different quality outcomes.

## What happens after the quality assessments are complete?

At a broad level the ABS anticipates that the ESA for Australia initiative will facilitate more collaborative initiatives across governments, at both the Australian Government and state and territory levels, to help strengthen our national statistical system.

The quality assessments have been made as a snapshot for the purposes of ESA as part of a national, statistical initiative. Quality is a fitness for purpose concept and quality standards and needs vary depending on the purpose for which the data is being used. Accordingly, the quality assessment does not necessitate any action from data custodians. It is intended as a tool for data custodians, should they decide, to help guide investment. Data custodians retain responsibility and ownership for their dataset(s) and any decisions around the need for improvement or investment. Where the ESA quality assessment process has identified specific quality gaps for an essential statistical asset, the ABS, through its statistical leadership role in advancing the NSS, will work collaboratively with relevant stakeholders including data custodians to determine appropriate ways to address them.

Resource permitting, the ABS is planning to support other users and data custodians to undertake their own quality assessments for statistics not contained on the list of ESA for Australia, including non-official statistics. This will support other tools currently available including the Data Quality Online Tool, on the NSS website, which is designed to assist users in generating data quality statements.

The focus of the ESA for Australia initiative has always been to inform discussion and debate on how to most effectively and efficiently prioritise investments in the official statistical system. Nevertheless, there has been increasing interest in improving accessibility to the nation's most important statistics through a single repository. The ABS is investigating options to make the ESA datasets available in one centralised place for users to access, with permission from data custodians.

Now the quality assessment phase has been completed, in addition to the information being used for the purposes of the ESA for Australia initiative, there may also be merit in seeking to publicly recognise statistics that meet the quality standards to a certain level. Some countries have an accreditation process, such as the National Statistics Accreditation currently employed in the UK. This has not been the focus of the ESA quality assessment phase but will be discussed with stakeholders as a potential future direction to gauge the level of support in future iterations of the ESA for Australia initiative.

## Quality Assessment Scoring

### Producing statistic level assessments

The statistic level quality assessments were produced from responses supplied by data custodians in the quality assessment tools about individual datasets which contribute to each essential statistic. The dataset quality assessment tool allowed quality information to be assessed against standards set for the purpose of ESA for each dimension of the ABS Data Quality Framework.

Dataset quality assessment tools were assessed according to the statistic that they contributed to on the 2013 ESA list. For example, the relevance section focused on the degree to which datasets produced information relevant to the essential statistics to which they contributed. This was assessed based on responses to questions generated from the description for the statistic. Where multiple datasets existed for an essential statistic, only one dataset needed to provide information on each aspect of that statistic, in recognition of the fact that not all aspects of a statistic can necessarily be derived from a single dataset source.

The quality assessment tool also measured how and if datasets captured the critical elements of each essential statistic to which they contribute. This included whether they met specific critical spatial levels, critical disaggregations and the critical frequency of release identified in the 2013 list of ESA.

## Quality indicators for ESA

Quality was assessed against the seven dimensions of the ABS Data Quality Framework. Under each dimension, a number of quality indicators were assessed for the purpose of ESA. The quality indicators were mainly selected from the NSS Data Quality Online Tool, but as this tool is designed to describe rather than assess quality, indicators were supplemented in consultation with the ABS Methodology Division. An example of the types of ESA quality indicators included under each of the quality dimensions is included in Table 1.

**Table 1: Example of quality indicators for the purpose of ESA**

Dimension	Examples of Indicators
Institutional Environment	Quality and risk management processes
	Staff training
	Protections for confidentiality
Relevance	Key information for statistic
	Critical spatial levels/disaggregations available
	Standard wording and classifications uses
Timeliness	Release of data meets critical frequency of the statistic
	Users access data when expected
	Delay between reference period and release is timely
Accuracy	Scope and under/over counts or under/over representation
	Consistency of administrative data
	Adjustment for non-response/missing values
	Representation of sampling error for survey data
Coherence	Information comparable over time
	Source data coherent
	External sources available for confrontation
Interpretability	Information about the data
	Quality information available
	Additional support for users
	Conceptual limitations described
Accessibility	Publicly available
	Data visualisation
	Manipulable formats
	Mostly free

The quality indicators were assessed against a set of standards set for the purpose of ESA. These standards for datasets are outlined in Quality Standards for ESA Reference Guide document available in the Downloads tab of this publication.

## Traffic light scores by dimension

Based on the assessment of the quality indicators against the standards set for ESA, a score was produced for each dimension of quality for the statistic. Traffic light indicators for each dimension for the statistic were based on these percentage scores.

The thresholds for the traffic light indicators were as follows:

- Green traffic light = 75% to 100%
- Yellow traffic light = 50% to less than 75%
- Red traffic light = Less than 50%

## Weighting the datasets

Not all datasets contributed equally to the essential statistics and this was addressed by weighting the datasets to produce the statistic assessment for each quality dimension. These weightings were applied consistently across all quality dimensions for each dataset. Initial weightings for the datasets were set by responses provided in the relevance dimension of the quality assessment tools. Subject matter experts with knowledge of the compilation of the statistics were consulted to determine the most appropriate weighting.

## The overall statistic assessment

All quality dimensions were treated as equally contributing to the overall statistic assessment. While some quality dimensions may be of more importance for the purposes of ESA, users may have different priorities. This approach does not assume what those may be.

An overall traffic light indicator was produced from the dimension traffic lights for each statistic. The overall traffic light for the statistic was assessed as follows:

- **Green:** The overall quality of this statistic met an acceptable standard for the purpose of ESA for the quality indicators selected and the appropriate quality practices and processes were in place.
- **Amber:** The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable for the purpose of ESA, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was some investment needed to improve the quality.
- **Red:** There were significant gaps in the quality of the statistic for the purpose of ESA for the quality indicators selected and there was significant investment needed to improve the quality.

The following scoring rules were applied to the overall statistic assessment:

1. **Overall traffic light is Green if:**
  - four or more dimensions were Green and
  - there were no Red dimensions
2. **Overall traffic light is Red if:**
  - two or more dimensions were Red (regardless of whether the other indicators were Green or Amber)
3. **If none of the above conditions apply then overall traffic light is Amber**

This approach is based on the Canadian Institute of Health Information's Data Quality Reports<sup>4</sup>.

## Treatment of dataset gaps

During the quality assessment process it was determined that some datasets listed for a statistic were actually data gaps. For example, where state and territory datasets were not complete for all jurisdictions, this was considered a data gap.

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<sup>4</sup> Canadian Institute for Health Information 2012 '2011 Provincial/Territorial Data Quality Reports for Deputy Ministers of Health' Information Request From Australian Bureau of Statistics, p.31

Where quality information could not be collected for datasets on the ESA list, the statistic quality assessment was still produced using quality information from the other datasets contributing to that essential statistic. However, a data gap may have an unknown impact on the quality assessment outcome of a statistic. It is noted in the statistic assessment summaries where specific datasets were not taken into account for that assessment.

## Lessons Learned

The quality assessment phase of ESA was the first time a national assessment of data quality was undertaken in Australia. As this was the first iteration of the process, there were many lessons learned about both the development of the ESA list and the quality assessment processes which will be addressed in future versions of the ESA initiative.

As a result of knowledge gained from the quality assessment process there were a number of revisions made to the ESA dataset list, as further outlined in the section Revision to the 2013 ESA List and the Revised 2013 ESA List (Appendix 2). There was also feedback received from data custodians that some statistics did not have a full suite of datasets identified during the development of the ESA list or the statistics identified did not best reflect the information required. As the ESA list was developed through an extensive consultation process in the first phase of ESA, these issues were not amended during the quality assessment phase. However, this feedback has been acknowledged and it is intended that the ESA list will be redressed in 2016.

Assessing quality is a complex and multifaceted endeavour. While the quality assessment process was based on a transparent and consistent method developed by the ABS in partnership with data custodians, there is still an element of subjectivity inevitable within the process. Quality can be a nebulous concept as quality dimensions are not mutually exclusive and there are no definitive definitions for categorising or allocating quality indicators within those dimensions. Quality is also a fit for purpose concept where different uses of data and different contexts can change quality priorities and standards. Different users may have a wide range of views about what standards and indicators are appropriate to assess quality, as well as which dimensions they fit within, even when considering data for similar purposes.

For example, one quality indicator, used within the institutional environment dimension, was whether organisations receiving or producing administrative data for statistical purposes provided training for staff on the statistical purpose of the administrative records they entered into the systems. This particular indicator was included on the basis that if staff are trained on the statistical purpose of the administrative records, the quality of information more important to the business of the organisation would not be prioritised over the quality of information important to the statistical purpose. Some users may question the importance of this indicator of quality in comparison with other indicators. Similarly, others may argue it is more relevant to the accuracy dimensions, rather than institutional environment. There is no one approach that satisfies every perspective on issues such as these, but the quality assessment process required concrete standards for all quality indicators, including those which may not be so black and white. More detail about the quality indicators and the standards used for the purpose of the ESA quality assessments at the dataset level are available in the Quality Standards for ESA Reference Guide document in the Downloads tab of this publication.

The quality standards were set for the purpose of ESA. On review of the statistic assessment results and after feedback from data custodians, the standards were generally agreed to be acceptable for this purpose. However, there were some concerns raised, for example, with the accessibility and timeliness dimensions. For accessibility, the benchmark to reach an acceptable level of quality was considered too low and indicators for discoverability were missing. For timeliness, some statistics had components which changed at a different rate to other components, so it was suggested that an allpurpose approach for the timeliness dimension was not always an appropriate measure of quality. The quality indicators and standards used for the assessment process will be reviewed for the next iteration of the ESA quality assessment process.

## WHAT'S NEXT?

### Next phases of ESA

The ABS is proposing to review the 2013 list of ESA for Australia after three years, with future reviews to occur every three to five years to ensure that the list remains relevant. The timing of the initial review is intended to allow for advancements in other complementary whole of government initiatives to be incorporated, to allow for refinements to be applied based on the outcomes of the subsequent phases of the initiative, and to allow for changes in the demand for statistical information that inevitably occurs over time.

There are some emerging fields of statistics that are currently under conceptual development, nationally and internationally, which have the potential to be considered for inclusion once their uses are further established. Some specific examples that arose during the consultation process, which are expected to still be relevant when the next review of the list of ESA for Australia is undertaken, include statistics relating to governance, subjective wellbeing and the impact of the evolving digital economy on all aspects of Australian society. In the meantime, ABS will work with stakeholders to continue to progress the next phases of ESA.

### Phase 3 – Essential Statistical Infrastructure (ESI)

The purpose of Phase 3 is to identify the Essential Statistical Infrastructure owned, developed and used by governments to produce, disseminate and access essential statistical assets. The scope of ESI focuses on statistical infrastructure used by government departments and agencies.

ESI represents a critical component of Australia's statistical system, and a potential area for government investment in order to improve the overall quality of the statistics produced within it. In including this phase as part of the overall initiative, the significant investment required to maintain these infrastructure assets, which is often unrecognised and/or undervalued, is also able to be highlighted for decision makers. Advances in technology provide opportunities to reinvest in infrastructure to improve the productivity, cost, timeliness and access to statistical services.

The objectives sought from this phase include:

- Identification of those public infrastructure assets that are essential for supporting Australia's statistical system, and an assessment of their fitness for purpose (including current gaps),
- A continued focus on whole of government approaches to official standards and classifications which would optimise the statistical coordination of the essential statistical evidence base utilising common statistical infrastructure, enhancing productivity across the public sector, and
- A broader understanding and recognition that investment in statistical information extends beyond those activities directly related to the production and use of data, and the need for ongoing ESI investment.

In order to achieve these objectives, consultation with external stakeholders has commenced to identify a draft list and ensure agreed understanding of concepts. A process to assess their fitness for purpose will be undertaken to support the objectives for optimising the use of these assets in the statistical system.



#### **Phase 4 – Determining priorities for investment**

The last phase of the initiative involves determining priorities for investment. Given the critical role that statistics play in influencing government policy development, it is intended that this initiative will be used to guide government decision making on further priority investments in our statistical system. The ABS anticipates that the ESA for Australia initiative will also facilitate more collaborative initiatives with other agencies at both the Australian Government and state and territory levels, to help strengthen our statistical system.

The Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) has been working closely with the ABS to progress the ESA initiative and consider priorities for investment in the statistical system. ASAC has also recognised the importance of reforming the national statistical system in order to better identify areas for investment. ASAC is continuing to work with the ABS and other relevant stakeholders to determine possible solutions to address existing barriers to an efficient and effective Australian statistical system. The ABS and ASAC will work with other organisations involved in producing official statistics, as well as with other relevant stakeholders, to develop proposals to improve the national statistical system.

It should be recognised that the allocation of resources to support investments in response to the identification of priorities remains with the respective data custodian agencies. Given the limited resources generally available, the ability of an agency to invest in the priorities identified will rely on the respective agency's prioritising of investment in statistical assets and infrastructure against their other obligations, and also against the investment priorities of government more broadly. Improvements for statistical fitness for purpose may not always be an appropriate course of action for administrative data custodians. As such, decisions related to quality improvements identified for the purposes of ESA remain the responsibility of the data custodians who are best placed to judge their necessity.

# ESA QUALITY ASSESSMENTS

## Overall statistic assessment results

The quality assessment process of ESA produced statistic quality assessment results for 71 essential statistics on the 2013 list. While there were 74 essential statistics on the 2013 ESA list, only 71 essential statistics were assessed as three essential statistics were identified as data gaps.

An overall traffic light was produced for each statistic, which indicated the general, overarching quality of the statistic. Of the 71 quality assessments, there were:

- 63 statistics with a green overall traffic light,
- 7 statistics with an amber overall traffic light, and
- 1 statistic with a red overall traffic light.

An overview of the quality assessment traffic light results for each quality dimension for the statistics is available in Appendix 1.

**The quality assessment results are explored further by dimension later within the section Statistic Assessment Results by Quality Dimension**

## What the results mean

The quality assessment results reflect an assessment of the quality of the statistics for the purpose of ESA. The standards and quality indicators used for the assessment were set specifically for how the available information met the level set as essential for decision making during the development of the ESA list. Quality is a fit for purpose concept and it is acknowledged that assessments for other purposes would likely produce different results.

The overall traffic light for the statistic was assessed as follows:

- Green: The overall quality of this statistic met an acceptable standard for the purpose of ESA for the quality indicators selected and the appropriate quality practices and processes were in place.
- Amber: The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable for the purpose of ESA, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was some investment needed to improve the quality.
- Red: There were significant gaps in the quality of the statistic for the purpose of ESA for the quality indicators selected and there was significant investment needed to improve the quality.

The statistic assessment results are relative to each statistic and cannot be compared between statistics. The overall traffic light provides an important single indicator of how the statistic is faring for the purpose of ESA, however, it is critical to consider these in tandem with the traffic light results for the seven quality dimensions for the statistics.

It is important to note that a green traffic light does not mean the quality outcomes were perfect and there were still areas for improvement identified within most essential statistics. Similarly, while an amber or red traffic light indicates gaps in the quality of the statistic for the purpose of ESA, it does not necessarily imply that there are quality issues for all of the datasets which underpin the statistics. For instance, there were four datasets which contributed in varying ways to the amber traffic light for the timeliness dimension for ESA 587 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Statistics; for example, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey met the critical frequency, but the other datasets did not.

The quality assessment results were point in time assessments which took place from November 2013 to October 2014. All assessments underwent a sign off process which checked the currency of the information from July 2014. For some statistics, improvements had already been made or were in process since the quality assessments were completed. These plans for improvement, or actions already in place post assessment, have not been taken into account for the current assessments.

## Changes to the ESA for Australia List

Some statistic assessments included dataset gaps which were likely to impact the outcome of the quality assessment. The assessments were still produced using the available datasets given that the assessment clearly identifies which datasets were included and that some indication of quality for those statistics can still be useful. Similarly, throughout the quality assessment process it was discovered that some statistics did not have a full suite of datasets identified in the original ESA list.

While the original 2013 ESA list identified 178 datasets, this was revised to 239 during the quality assessment process. This was due to additional information becoming available about some individual datasets on the 2013 list, such as single listings which were separated into multiple datasets and also a small number of datasets which were removed as they were duplicates or did not exist. The Revised 2013 ESA for Australia List is included in Appendix 2.

As assessments were a point in time assessment of the 2013 list as it stood, the 74 statistics that were originally identified were not updated. It is intended that the ESA list will be revised formally in 2016, which will incorporate feedback from the quality assessment process.

## Statistic assessment summaries

The main results for the quality assessments of the essential statistics are contained in the Statistic Assessment Summaries, in Appendix 6.

The statistic assessment summaries include descriptions and the traffic light results for the seven dimensions of quality. The summaries list the datasets which contribute to the essential statistic and provide a brief explanation if there were any data gaps identified. The final section outlines key areas for improvement for the statistic, for the purpose of ESA.

The areas for improvement section of the summaries show that regardless of the quality assessment outcome, there still was, in most cases, possible improvement identified for the statistic. Generally the top three areas of improvement were selected, but more than three points does not necessarily signify more need for improvement, rather that there was no clear boundary between the top quality indicators with the greatest need for improvement for that statistic. This section is also relative for each statistic where the main areas for improvement within one statistic may not equate to the same magnitude of issue for another statistic. Similar to the quality assessment results, the areas for improvement section does not necessitate any action from data custodians. It is intended as a guide for investment at the statistic level. The ABS, through its statistical leadership role in advancing the NSS, will work collaboratively with relevant stakeholders including data custodians to determine appropriate ways to address the areas for improvement.

The assessments have been produced for the purpose of ESA and as quality is a fit for purpose concept, the standards applied may not be relevant for every use of the data which underpins the statistics. This is especially in the case of administrative datasets where the data has two purposes: administrative and statistical. There were also quality indicators which may have been assessed as a quality issue, but cannot be improved by individual data custodians. For example, in the coherence dimension, there are quality indicators which assess the comparability of the statistic over time. Changes in population and characteristic definitions or collection procedures impact on comparability over time but are difficult aspects of the quality process to improve. For this reason, these types of quality indicators were not typically included in the areas for improvement section of the summaries.

## Statistic assessment results by pillar and ESA dimension

The ESA list is organised into three pillars: society, economy and environment statistics. Proportionally, there were more statistics with amber or red traffic lights which informed the environment pillar than the economy or society pillar.

- 27% of statistics informing the environment pillar had an amber or red overall traffic light (one statistic with a red overall traffic light and two statistics with an amber overall traffic light),
- 10% of statistics informing the economy pillar had an amber overall traffic light (four statistics with an amber overall traffic light), and
- 6% of statistics informing the society pillar had an amber overall traffic light (two statistics with an amber overall traffic light).

One statistic with an amber traffic light informed both the economy and society dimensions.

The pillars of the ESA list are further divided into ESA dimensions (not to be confused with quality dimensions) which focus on a particular topic. Of the ten ESA dimensions informed by the eight statistics with red and amber overall traffic lights, there were three ESA dimensions which were represented more than once:

- household economic wellbeing (three statistics with an amber overall traffic light),
- housing (two statistics with an amber overall traffic light), and
- inflation (two statistics with an amber overall traffic light).

The other ESA dimensions informed by statistics with red or amber over traffic lights included: atmosphere, waste, productivity, family, social cohesion, transport and land.

## Statistic assessment results by quality dimension

Quality is a multidimensional concept and the quality dimension traffic lights provide an overview of the state of the multifaceted nature of the quality for the statistic. The importance of each quality dimension may also vary depending on use of the statistic and context. The results for each quality dimension can help inform where investment needs to be focussed at the dimension level across the statistical system, as seen in Table 2. An overview of the statistic assessment traffic light results for each quality dimension for the statistics is also available in Appendix 1.

**Table 2: Number of statistics by traffic light results by quality dimension**

Quality Dimensions	Traffic Light Results		
	Green	Amber	Red
<b>Institutional Environment</b>	70	1	0
<b>Relevance</b>	61	10	0
<b>Timeliness</b>	45	20	6
<b>Accuracy</b>	51	18	2
<b>Coherence</b>	60	10	1
<b>Interpretability</b>	69	1	1
<b>Accessibility</b>	71	0	0

The accessibility dimension produced all green traffic lights for every statistic (71 statistics) and the institutional environment and interpretability dimensions produced green traffic lights for nearly every statistic (70 and 69 statistics respectively). This signified nearly all the datasets within the statistics were meeting the standards set for nearly all of the quality aspects for these dimensions. For example, most key information within statistics was publicly available within the accessibility dimension, most data

had confidentiality protections in place in the institutional environment dimension, and most data was available with additional information to help users interpret the data within the interpretability dimension.

The timeliness and accuracy dimensions produced a high number of red and amber traffic lights (20 statistics with amber traffic lights and 6 statistics with red traffic lights for timeliness; and 18 statistics with amber traffic lights and 2 statistics with red traffic lights for accuracy). Within the timeliness dimension, the red and amber traffic lights usually indicated datasets which did not meet the critical frequency of the statistic, identified on the ESA list. The critical frequency was set during the extensive consultation period for the development of the list and represents the demand of users. Also within the timeliness dimension was the issue of some datasets not meeting the standard set for the duration between collection and release of data. Within the accuracy dimension, the red and amber traffic lights were the result of a range of factors, such as:

- some datasets did not cover the full scope of the statistic, for example, remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities or non-private dwellings may not be enumerated,
- some datasets not adjusting for missing values, and
- for administrative datasets, there were inconsistencies across some datasets, for example, where some fields of information may suffer from accuracy issues, but others may not.

The relevance and coherence dimensions produced a relatively high number of amber traffic lights (10 statistics each) compared to the other dimensions. Within the relevance dimension, the amber traffic lights were largely due to some datasets not producing key information identified in either the description of the statistic on the ESA list, critical disaggregations, or spatial disaggregations. The information identified on the ESA list was set during the extensive Phase 1 consultation period and represents the demand of users. Within the coherence dimension the amber traffic lights can generally be explained by some datasets not maintaining full comparability over time. This may have been where questions or topics changed within a survey, or, for administrative datasets, where there were coherence issues with data from multiple sources (for example, different states and territories using different forms to collect data).

## Quality metrics

The metadata collected in the quality assessment tools about the individual datasets can be aggregated to provide useful, additional quality metrics. The metrics are not only based on the information the datasets were assessed on, but also contextual information provided by data custodians to supplement the assessment information.

While there were 239 datasets on the revised ESA list, 199 datasets were included in the statistic assessment results which underpin the essential statistics. The remaining 40 datasets were either gaps, mostly at the state and territory level, or were not available for assessment. These datasets were a range of different types of collections, but there were more administrative datasets than sample survey or census datasets, as seen in Table 3. Other types of collections were largely account type collections, such as National Accounts, which included both survey and administrative data.

**Table 3: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Type of Collection**

Type of Collection		
Administrative	88	44%
Sample survey	73	37%
Census	7	4%
Other	31	16%
<i>Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>100%*</i>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Institutional Environment

The type of authority under which the data was collected also varied, but was legislation based in most cases, as seen in Table 4.

**Table 4: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Collection Authority**

Collection Authority		
Legislation	142	71%
Legislation and MoU/Agreement/Other	19	10%
Agreement	15	8%
Voluntary	13	7%
MoU	3	2%
None	7	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

Most datasets had confidentiality protections in place, as seen in Table 5. Where they did not, there were legislated exemptions or the dataset did not require confidentiality protection, for example, geographic databases.

**Table 5: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Confidentiality Protection**

Confidentiality Protection		
Yes - legislated	183	92%
Partially - legislation exemptions	8	4%
Did not require confidentiality protection	8	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Relevance

While many of the critical spatial levels identified on the ESA list for the essential statistics were Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) levels, a number of datasets did not use ASGS, as seen in Table 6.

**Table 6: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Whether ASGS is Used in Collection**

ASGS Used in Collection		
Does not use ASGS	124	62%
Uses ASGS	71	36%
Uses ASGS, but not able to output	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

The lowest geographic levels available for the datasets which underpin the essential statistics can be seen in Table 7. Around two in five datasets did not contain data lower than the state/territory level.

**Table 7: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Lowest Geographic Level Available for Output**

Lowest Geographic Level Available for Output		
Meshblock	20	10%
Address	4	2%
SA1 or 2	28	14%
Postcode	10	5%
Local Government Areas	3	2%
SA3 or 4	15	8%
Remoteness Areas	12	6%
Labour force regions	8	4%
Capital city/balance of state	10	5%
State/territory	68	34%
National	16	8%
Other	5	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

Most datasets did not have geocoded data, as seen in Table 8. Partially geocoded data may include situations where only the some of the data is geocoded or where there are quality issues with the geocoding of the data.

**Table 8: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Whether Data was Geocoded**

Data Geocoded		
No	135	68%
Yes	53	27%
Partially	11	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

The ESA list identified a number of standard disaggregations as critical to certain essential statistics. Age and Sex were provided in nearly all cases where they were required. Of all the standard disaggregations, institutional sector was the least likely to be obtained and the least likely to be collected using a standard classification, as seen in Table 9.

**Table 9: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Standard Disaggregations**

<b>Standard Disaggregations</b>		
<b>Age</b>		
Collected using single year	156	97%
Collected using aggregate	1	1%
Other	2	1%
Not obtained	2	1%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100% **</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Collected male/female	153	96%
Collected male/female/other	4	3%
Other	1	1%
Not obtained	1	1%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100% **</b>
<b>Indigenous status</b>		
Collected self-identified, using standard question wording	94	70%
Collected self-identified, using non-standard question wording	6	4%
Collected self-identified, using standard question wording - not available for output	8	6%
Collected in another manner	5	4%
Observed	5	4%
Not available for output	2	1%
Not obtained	15	11%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100% **</b>
<b>Labour force status</b>		
Collected using standard classification	38	62%
Collected using non-standard classification	8	13%
Not obtained	15	25%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100% **</b>
<b>Industry</b>		
Collected using standard classification	60	72%
Collected using non-standard classification	8	10%
Not obtained	15	18%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100% **</b>
<b>Institutional Sector</b>		
Collected using standard classification	17	55%
Collected using non-standard classification	5	16%
Not obtained	9	29%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100% **</b>

\* The total is the number of datasets identified in the 2013 list as requiring the specified critical standard disaggregations

\*\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding



## Timeliness

The ESA list identified critical frequencies for which each essential statistic should be produced, as determined by user demand. Over half of the datasets contributing to the essential statistics did not meet the critical frequency, as seen in Table 10.

**Table 10: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Critical Frequency**

Critical Frequency		
Meets critical frequency	164	59%
Does not meet critical frequency	115	41%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>100% **</b>

\* Some datasets are counted more than once if they contributed to multiple statistics. Whether or not they meet the critical frequency may differ by statistic.

\*\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Coherence

While most collections had been run multiple times, including administrative databases which were updated as often as daily or in real-time, there were a number of datasets which had only been run once or twice, as seen in Table 11.

**Table 11: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Number of Collection Periods**

Number of Collection Periods		
One	12	6%
Two	12	6%
Multiple	175	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100% *</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Accuracy

For survey datasets and some accounts datasets with a survey component, sampling error was largely represented by relative standard error (RSE) and for individual figures, as seen in Table 12.

**Table 12: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Representation of Sampling Error**

Representation of Sampling Error		
RSE	61	73%
SE	9	11%
Confidence Intervals	2	2%
Other	2	2%
Not provided	9	11%
For individual figures	61	73%
In another form	2	2%
Not provided	15	18%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100% *</b>

\*The total is the number of datasets where it was appropriate to provide a representation of sampling error.

\*\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Interpretability

Information to help users interpret and understand the data which underpins the ESA list was available for most datasets. Information about dataset quality was least likely to be available, as seen in Table 13.

**Table 13: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Availability of Interpretability Information**

<b>Information about Dataset Quality</b>		
Provided	185	93%
Not provided	14	7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>100%*</i>
<b>Information to Understand the Data</b>		
Provided	195	98%
Not provided	4	2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>100%*</i>
<b>Additional Help for Users</b>		
Provided	195	98%
Not provided	4	2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>100%*</i>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Accessibility

Datasets were accessible in a range of formats. Non-manipulable formats such as html and pdf were the most common formats, followed by Microsoft Excel. Around half of all datasets were available in a format which could be used in a statistical program, as seen in Table 14.

**Table 14: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Available Format**

<b>Formats</b>		
Formats for statistical programs	103	52%
Excel	179	90%
Word/pdf/html	191	96%
Hard copy	59	30%
<i>Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>100%*</i>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

Nearly all key information was available for free, in some cases with additional data available at a cost on request, as seen in Table 15.































































































**Table 15: Number and Proportion of Datasets by Cost of Data**

<b>Cost of data</b>		
All data available for free	57	29%
Most data available for free, some charged	136	68%
Some data available for free, most charged	2	1%
No data available for free	3	2%
Not available	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%*</b>

\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding



## APPENDIX 1 – OVERVIEW OF STATISTIC ASSESSMENT RESULTS

ESA ID	ESA Name	Overall Traffic Light	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
ESA - 088	Access to Suitable and Safe Housing	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 985	Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 730	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 457	Business Demography	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 235	Business Performance Indicators	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green
ESA - 940	Capital Formation Indicators	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 057	Central Bank Financial Information	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 976	Consumer Inflation	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 802	Employee Earnings and Hours Worked	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 174	Energy Supply and Use	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 325	Expenditure on Research and Development	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Red	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green
ESA - 905	Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green

ESA ID	ESA Name	Overall Traffic Light	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
ESA - 373	Financial Flow Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 012	Financial Price Indicators	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 563	Government Sector Financial Information	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 625	Gross Domestic Product and Component Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 044	Gross State Product and Component Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 891	Household Income, Wealth and Expenditure Statistics	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Red	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 381	Housing Activity Indicators	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green
ESA - 357	Housing Affordability	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Red	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 126	Housing Utilisation	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 438	Income, Labour and Family Dynamics	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Red	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 642	Input - Output Tables	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 948	International Trade Inflation and Terms of Trade	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green

ESA ID	ESA Name	Overall Traffic Light	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
ESA - 195	IT Use and Innovation by Businesses	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 307	Job Vacancies	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 602	National Balance Sheet	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 112	Petroleum and Mineral Resources Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 840	Producer Inflation	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 848	Productivity Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 811	Retail Trade Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 458	Taxation Revenue and Transfers	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 330	Wage Inflation	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 774	Ambient Air Quality	● Red	● Amber	● Green	● Red	● Red	● Amber	● Red	● Green
ESA - 135	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health <sup>1</sup>								
ESA - 820	Climate Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 584	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green

<sup>1</sup> Statistic was a data gap and no quality assessment was produced

ESA ID	ESA Name	Overall Traffic Light	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
ESA - 180	Land Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 102	Pollution and Accumulation of Waste	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Red	● Amber	● Green	● Green
ESA - 511	Size and Location of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Parks	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Red	● Green	● Green
ESA - 391	Water Quality of Natural Systems <sup>1</sup>								
ESA - 387	Water Supply and Use	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 587	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green
ESA - 789	Access to Essential Social Services <sup>1</sup>								
ESA - 627	Ageing and Aged Care Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 207	Birth Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 232	Crime Incidence Rates	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 306	Cultural and Sport Participation and Attendance	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 843	Disability Related Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 343	Disease Prevalence and Incidence	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green

<sup>1</sup> Statistic was a data gap and no quality assessment was produced



ESA ID	ESA Name	Overall Traffic Light	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
ESA - 133	Early Childhood Development	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 124	Education Outcomes and the Transition to Work	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 889	Employment Arrangements, Superannuation and Retirement Incomes	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 561	Enrolment and Attainment in Tertiary and Vocational Education and Training	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 132	Freight Movement Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 814	Health Risk Factor Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green
ESA - 360	Hospital Services Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 980	Domestic Household Travel (Time, Distance and Mode)	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Red	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 799	Labour Market Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 645	Literacy and Numeracy	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 404	Migrant Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 890	Mortality and Life Expectancy Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green

ESA ID	ESA Name	Overall Traffic Light	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
ESA - 927	Motor Vehicle Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 676	Multidimensional Social Disadvantage	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 567	Participation and Attainment in Schooling	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green
ESA - 739	Personal Experiences of Violence	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 866	Personal Internet Access and Usage	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 572	Population Estimates	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 879	Population Structure and Household Composition	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 888	Preventative Health Statistics	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Amber	● Green	● Green
ESA - 078	Primary Health Care Services and Performance	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Amber	● Amber	● Green
ESA - 384	Recorded Criminal Offender Rates	● Green	● Green	● Amber	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 378	Transport Related Crashes and Fatalities	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green
ESA - 755	Volunteering Data	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green	● Green

## APPENDIX 2 – REVISED 2013 ESA LIST

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ES088	Economy; Society	Housing; Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Access to Suitable and Safe Housing	Includes indicators of access to housing for all Australians. It includes a specific focus on the demand and supply for housing assistance, facilities to support disadvantaged sub-population groups and indicators relating to the population of homeless Australians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Government Housing Dataset (DSS)<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Indigenous Community Housing (AIHW)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Mainstream Community Housing (AIHW)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Public Housing and State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (AIHW)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Specialist Homeless Services Collection (AIHW)</li> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are critical for supporting public policy and service delivery models that aim to help disadvantaged people secure a place of residence, be it providing low cost social housing, assisting first home buyers to purchase a dwelling, assisting households with rent payments, or providing funding to support groups involved in providing long term community housing or crisis accommodation for people at risk of homelessness. They provide important measures of societal progress. They are used in Measures of Australia's Progress and in National Agreement / Partnerships on Housing Affordability and Homelessness, as well as in the Social Inclusion Board's "How Australia is Faring" and in the Report on Government Services. Monitoring progress in tackling homelessness is critical because of the impact of homelessness on a range of outcomes— including health, education and employment.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, SA4, SA2	Household Composition, Program Type, Disability Status, Income Source, Indigenous Status, Accommodation Type
ES985	Economy; Environment	National Income; Inland Waters; Land; Oceans and Estuaries	Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Includes both physical and value-based estimates for bio-physical assets within Australian territorial borders. This encompasses production and stock estimates of naturally occurring and man-managed resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Census (ABS)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Agricultural Land and Water Ownership Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Farm Surveys (ABARES)</li> <li>• Australian Fisheries Statistics Database (ABARES)</li> <li>• Australian Fisheries Survey (ABARES)</li> <li>• Australian Forest and Wood Products Statistics (ABARES)</li> <li>• Fishery Status Reports (ABARES)</li> <li>• National Forest Inventory (ABARES)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• National Plantation Inventory (ABARES)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Rural Environment and Agriculture Commodity Survey (ABS)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced Collection (ABS)<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	Agricultural commodity, land and water management statistics inform decision-making by government, industry bodies and agricultural businesses regarding agriculture production and associated environmental and social issues. They are critical in understanding and monitoring the sustainability of fishing stocks, in policy development for fishing restrictions and are required for international reporting purposes. They are also used in measuring development and performance of key national strategies such as the National Forests policy Statement and National Plantations Strategy – Vision 2020, and to support monitoring, reporting and compliance under legislation currently going through Parliament such as the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 to assess whether the legislation is meeting its policy objectives. They support national reporting criteria under the agreed national forest monitoring reporting framework that is used to provide sustainability reporting on Australia's forests. They underpin state/territory and Australian Government bilateral agreements and legislation, including the Regional Forests Agreements Act. They are reported to international bodies including the UNFAO; and are published in accordance with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and national environmental accounts and SEEA reporting.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Regional (NRM), Fishery, Agricultural Region, FMA, LGA	Industry, Commodity, Species, Gear Type, Plantation Type

<sup>1</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>2</sup> Datasets replaced single listing of 'National Housing Assistance Data Repository (AIHW)' which was separated into three distinct datasets

<sup>3</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>4</sup> Datasets replaced single listing of 'National Forest Inventory, including the National Plantation Inventory (ABARES)' which was separated into two distinct datasets

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-730	Economy	National Income; Competitiveness and Openness	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position	Includes statistics such as the current account balance, balance on goods and services trade, net overseas income flows and international investment flows in and out of Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are a key input for the formation of fiscal and monetary policy, as a measure of the global integration and exposure of the Australian economy to the world. They are an integral input into Australia's national accounts. Understanding a country's financial obligations to other countries is essential to its financial viability, and also provides an indication of the openness of the Australian economy to the rest of the world. They are reported to international bodies including the UN, OECD and World Bank; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Quarterly	National	Industry, Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities, Instrument, Maturity, Domicility, Partner Country
ESA-457	Economy	Business Performance and Structure	Business Demography	Includes indicators on the size and location of businesses, as well as exit, entry and survival rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Business Register (ABR)<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Business Characteristics Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used to inform analysis on barriers to competition, industries, and sizes of businesses. A number of government support programs target small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and therefore, it is essential to have up to date information on the size distribution of firms in various industries. The statistics are also used for regional and local planning and governance.	Annually	National, State/Territory, SA4	Industry, Business Size
ESA-235	Economy	Business Performance and Structure	Business Performance Indicators	Includes indicators for profits, inventories, sales, investment expenditure and wages and salaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business Activity Statement Data (ATO)</li> <li>Business Income Tax Data (ATO)</li> <li>Quarterly Business Indicators Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used to benchmark and assess the performance of various economic policies and supporting forecasting of future economic conditions. They provide an insight into the competitiveness of Australian businesses, which is important from an economic sustainability perspective. They are reported to international bodies including the OECD and UN, and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS. They are also an essential input into the quarterly national accounts.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry
ESA-940	Economy	National Income	Capital Formation Indicators	Includes statistical information on private sector investment and medium-term investment intentions, including petroleum and mineral exploration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Dataset (ABS)</li> <li>Private New Capital Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> <li><sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	The capital expenditure expectations are a key forward looking indicator for business investment and have been particularly useful for monitoring mining investment intentions during the resources boom. They are also indicative of the future productive capacity of the economy. They are particularly valuable at present, when business investment is responsible for a larger than average part of Australia's growth.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities
ESA-057	Economy	National Wealth	Central Bank Financial Information	Includes the financial assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Australia held with counter-party financial institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets, Liabilities and Reserves of Reserve Bank (RBA)</li> </ul>	These statistics support the supervision of the financial system and are used in the formulation of fiscal and monetary policy. They are also reported to international bodies including the OECD, UN, Bank of International Settlements and the World Bank; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Monthly	National	Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities

<sup>5</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>6</sup> 'Capital Expenditure Survey (ABS)' removed as does not exist as distinct dataset

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-976	Economy	Inflation	Consumer Inflation	Includes the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and sub-aggregates and Living Cost Indexes (LCI's).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer Price Index Dataset (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are critical to the management of price inflation in Australia, which is a key monetary and fiscal economic policy objective. They are also extensively used in contractual agreements. Inflation is an important aspect of progress as it affects economic stability. Large or unanticipated changes in prices can distort the behaviour of consumers and businesses, which may find it more difficult to predict the effects of their saving and investment decisions. The CPI and related indexes are required for the purposes of indexation of government payments and charges and are referenced in numerous Australian Government and state/territory legislation. They are required for understanding purchasing power parities internationally. They are also reported to international bodies including the ILO; and are published in accordance with the IMF SDDS.	Monthly	National, State/Territory, Met/Ex-Met	Household Expenditure Category, Household Type
ESA-802	Economy	Household Economic Wellbeing	Employee Earnings and Hours Worked	Includes statistics and distribution of individual hours worked, and hourly and weekly earnings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average Weekly Earnings Survey (ABS)</li> <li>LFSS - Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (ABS)</li> <li>Personal Income Tax Data (ATO)</li> <li>Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics support policy formulation and associated legislative responses, including supporting annual minimum wage case, wages and labour market policies. They are used as the community standard adjustment benchmark for pensions in Australia, as well as to measure the gender wage gap.	Biannually	National, State/Territory, LGA, SA2	Age, Sex, Industry, Institutional Sector, Occupation
ESA-174	Economy	Business Performance and Structure	Energy Supply and Use	Includes statistics on the monetary and physical supply, use, efficiency and intensity of energy in Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Energy Projections (BREE)</li> <li>Australian Energy Statistics (BREE)</li> <li>Energy Accounts (ABS)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Energy, Water and Environment Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Household Energy Consumption Survey (ABS)</li> <li>MPS - Energy Use and Conservation (ABS)</li> <li>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System (CER)<sup>8</sup></li> <li>Taxation Statistics (ATO)<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are vital importance to policy makers for environmental, economic and planning purposes. They are important to the measurement of environmental outcomes. Climate change, energy use and energy production are likely to remain key environmental and economic issues for many decades to come. They are also reported to international bodies including UNFCCC; and published in accordance with the United Nations System for Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA).	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry, Renewable/ Non-Renewable, Energy Source <sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Dataset replaced 'Business Survey of Residential Energy Distribution (ABS)' which was only intended as a one-off collection

<sup>8</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>9</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>10</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Institutional Sector' removed to better reflect critical information for the statistic

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-2013-25	Economy	Productivity	Expenditure on Research and Development	Includes statistical estimates of the value of expenditure on research and development activities by a range of sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of Research and Experimental Development - Businesses (ABS)</li> <li>Survey of Research and Experimental Development - Government and Private Non-Profit (ABS)</li> <li>Survey of Research and Experimental Development - Higher Education (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics enable the nature and distribution of research and development (R&D) activity to be monitored and analysed for policy formulation, allocation of government funding and determination of research priorities. Measuring and understanding innovation (and its enabler, R&D) are considered important for understanding Australia's future productivity and wellbeing. They are also reported to international bodies including the OECD and UN.	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector, Field of Research, Type of Activity
ESA-2013-05	Economy	National Income; Competitiveness and Openness	Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Includes detailed statistical information on the international trade of goods and services between Australia and the rest of the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customs Data (ACBPS)</li> <li>Merchandise Trade Statistics (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used for the monitoring of a range of government policies such as, industry assistance, border protection, agriculture, and anti-dumping. They are essential for the development of trade agreements. They are reported to international bodies including the UN and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS. Various international obligations also require specific commodities to be monitored.	Monthly	National, State/Territory <sup>11</sup>	Partner Country, Commodity, Industry, Institutional Sector
ESA-2013-373	Economy	National income	Financial Flow Statistics	Includes statistics measuring the net flow of financial transactions through the Australian economy between sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APRA Collections - ADI 320 Series (APRA)<sup>12</sup></li> <li>APRA Collections - ADI 330 Series (APRA)<sup>12</sup></li> <li>APRA Collections - General Insurance (APRA)<sup>12</sup></li> <li>APRA Collections - Life Insurance and Friendly Societies (APRA)<sup>12</sup></li> <li>APRA Collections - RFC 320 Series (APRA)<sup>12</sup></li> <li>APRA Collections - Superannuation (APRA)<sup>12</sup></li> <li>Financial Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used to monitor the flow of financial assets and liabilities through the Australian economy, including the state of funding for the banking system, the nature of super fund activities and stability and efficiency of the financial system. They are important for monetary policy formulation and monitoring the stability of the financial system. They are published in accordance with the IMF's SDDS.	Quarterly	National	Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities
ESA-2013-122	Economy	National Income	Financial Price Indicators	Includes official financial indicators include exchange rates, short and long-term bond rates and the statistics on changes in the size and value of financial debt and equity markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official Record of Financial Markets Information - Domestic (RBA)<sup>13</sup></li> <li>Official Record of Financial Markets Information - International (RBA)<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics provide critical indicators for monetary policy. They are also reported to international bodies including the OECD, UN, Bank of International Settlements and the World Bank; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Daily	National	International Currencies, Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities
ESA-2013-563	Economy	National Wealth	Government Sector Financial Information	Includes statistics on the fiscal position (actual and forecasted) by Australian governments and government participation in debt markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Government Debt (AOFM)</li> <li>Government Finance Statistics (ABS)<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are a key input to the formation of fiscal policy, and distribution of GST to the states. They are required to fulfil a number of legislative requirements including the Charter of Budget Honesty Act. They are reported to international bodies including the World Bank, and OECD; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities, Level of Government

<sup>11</sup> Critical spatial levels refined, 'Port' removed to better reflect critical information for the statistic

<sup>12</sup> Datasets replaced single 'APRA Collections (APRA)' listing which was separated into six distinct datasets

<sup>13</sup> Datasets replaced single 'Official Record of Financial Markets Information (RBA)' listing which was separated into two distinct datasets

<sup>14</sup> Data custodian revised

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-625	Economy	National Income	Gross Domestic Product and Component Statistics	Includes statistics such as GDP as well as its components such as sources and uses of income, expenditure on consumption, capital and imports, gross value added and national savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (ABS)</li> <li>Economic Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Government Finance Statistics (ABS)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>National Accounts (ABS)</li> <li>Private New Capital Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Quarterly Business Indicators Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are critical for macroeconomic policy formulation. They are a major input to budget formulation, industry policy decisions and for understanding productivity. They are important measures of economic well-being. They are required to fulfil a number of legislative requirements including the Charter of Budget Honesty Act. They are reported to international bodies including the UN and OECD; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Quarterly	National	Industry, Institutional Sector, Expenditure Category
ESA-044	Economy	National Income	Gross State Product and Component Statistics	Includes statistics such as GSP as well as its components such as sources and uses of income, expenditure on consumption, capital and imports, gross value added, and state savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are a critical input to state and territory economic policy and budget formulation. They are a major input to state and territory industry policy decisions and for understanding productivity.	Annually	State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector
ESA-891	Economy	Household Economic Wellbeing; Housing; Inflation	Household Income, Wealth and Expenditure Statistics	Includes comprehensive information on the levels, distribution and sources of income and wealth for households as well as levels, distribution and patterns of expenditure for households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>Household Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Pensions Data (DSS)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Personal Income Tax Data (ATO)</li> <li>Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are important in modelling participation policy, and critical to COAG performance reporting. These statistics support the analysis and monitoring of the social and economic welfare of Australians. The major uses for these data are for planning and evaluating income support and taxation policies, labour market analysis, and comparing the economic well-being of individuals and groups of individuals, including poverty studies. They also provide essential information on the tax and transfer system, including how it changes over time. These statistics are important measures of progress as they measure the acquisition of goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual or collective wants and needs. They are included in Social Inclusion Board's "How Australia is Faring". They are critical to COAG performance reporting. They are also reported to international bodies including the OECD and UN and are critical for making international comparisons to understand the effect of different policy and institutional environments on economic wellbeing.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, LGA, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Labour Force Status, Household Expenditure Category, Household Composition, Tenure Type, Income Source, Wealth Distribution, Income Distribution, Assets/ Liabilities, Lifecycle Group
ESA-381	Economy	Housing	Housing Activity Indicators	Includes approvals, financing, (commencements and completions), housing stock, and building demolitions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Building Approvals Collection (ABS)</li> <li>Housing Finance Dataset ADIs (APRA)<sup>17</sup></li> <li>Housing Finance Dataset RFCs (APRA)<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics support housing policy formulation and in particular are a major input into housing supply forecasts and land release policy work undertaken by the National Housing Supply Council and COAG's National Affordable Housing Agreement. They provide information on the accessibility of appropriate housing for Australians, which is important in determining whether life in Australia is getting better.	Monthly	National, State/Territory, LGA	Industry, Institutional Sector, Dwelling Structure, Investment Type, Purchaser Characteristics

<sup>15</sup> Dataset replaced 'Annual Integrated Collection (ABS)' which was separated into three distinct datasets; one of these datasets contributes to the statistic

<sup>16</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>17</sup> Dataset replaced single 'Housing Finance Dataset (APRA)' listing which was separated into two distinct datasets

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-357	Economy	Household Economic Wellbeing; Housing; Inflation	Housing Affordability	Includes statistics on value of residential properties for purchase and rent, and ability of householders to meet these costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential Property Sales Dataset/Valuers General Datasets (ABS and State/Territory Valuers General Depts.)<sup>18</sup></li> <li>Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics provide information on affordable housing, which is a focus for all levels of government. Access to appropriate and affordable accommodation is a fundamental requirement for the community. Inadequate housing can have significant implications, including poor health outcomes and, as such, housing is a key element of social well-being. These data are also used to report under COAG' National Affordable Housing Agreement.	Quarterly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, LGA	Age, Sex, Income, Income Source, Household Composition, Lifecycle Group, Tenure Type, Dwelling Structure, Number Of Bedrooms
ESA-126	Economy	Housing	Housing Utilisation	Includes statistics on housing supply and use, including density and location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are required to understand trends and develop policy responses in how the housing stock is utilised within Australia; understand population and housing density; planning for future population change; and delivery of government services. Housing utilisation provides a measure of progress with regard to overcrowding, and ability to house the community. They are used in government performance reporting in the Report on Government Services and the National Affordable Housing Agreement and are required for international comparability reporting.	5 yearly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, LGA, SA2	Income, Tenure Type, Household Composition, Dwelling Structure
ESA-438	Economy; Society	Household Economic Wellbeing; Family, Community and Social Cohesion; Work	Income, Labour and Family Dynamics	Includes integrated statistics linking factors such as changes in family dynamics and structure with access to income sources, including employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child Support Data (DSS)<sup>19</sup></li> <li>Family Tax Benefit Data (DSS)<sup>19</sup></li> <li>Household Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (DSS)<sup>19</sup></li> <li>Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are required to help understand how households respond to policy changes aimed at improving financial incentives. It is also essential that the changes to family formation, wellbeing and separation, along with post-separation arrangements for children and links between income support and family formation and dissolution are understood in order to develop policy responses. They are also used for making international comparisons on different transitions and pathways arising in different policy and institutional environments.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, LGA, SA2	Household Composition, Labour Force Status, Sex, Age

<sup>18</sup> Dataset combined from ABS and Valuers General Datasets into one listing

<sup>19</sup> Data custodian revised



## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ES-642	Economy	National Income	Input - Output Tables	Includes information about the supply and use of products in the Australian economy, and the structure of and inter-relationships between Australian industries.	• Input - Output Tables (ABS)	Input-Output Tables are fundamental for economic policy formulation and evaluation. They are essential for reporting on the impact of COAG reforms and other economic changes of national significance requiring quantification of national economic, employment and income effects and, as required, the fiscal, regional and distributional effects of change. They were an essential input in developing the GST and the Carbon Tax / Emissions Trading Scheme. They have also been a key element for informing international carbon emission negotiations e.g. the Kyoto and UNFCCC protocols. Input-Output tables allow for the examination of the human, natural and produced resource requirements of an economy. This includes the analysis of international demand induced effects such as footprint analysis, as well as other consumption based measures. Input-Output tables feed into various international reporting obligations including OECD and UNSD data requests and to meet the data requirements of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) consortium.	Annually	National	Industry, Commodity
ES-948	Economy	Inflation; Competitiveness and Openness	International Trade Inflation and Terms of Trade	Includes statistical price indexes measuring the value of imports and exports in the Australian economy.	• Producer Price Indexes Dataset (ABS) <sup>20</sup>	These statistics are used in multiple macroeconomic policy domains. Changes in the relative prices of our exports and imports (the terms of trade) influence the capacity of Australia and Australians to buy goods and services and, as such, these statistics provide important indicators of economic well-being and our international competitiveness. They are reported to international bodies including UN and OECD; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS. They are also an essential input into the quarterly national accounts.	Quarterly	National	Standard International Trade Classification
ES-195	Economy	Productivity; Business Performance and Structure	IT Use and Innovation By Businesses	Includes statistics on the application of information technology by businesses and the effectiveness of its role in changing business operations through innovation.	• Business Characteristics Survey (ABS)	These statistics are used for evaluating impacts of industry policy in the areas of innovation and competitiveness. Innovation in policy development and program design is enhanced by these data identifying the impact of interventions on firms and their growth. These statistics are used to analyse online innovation by businesses with the growth of e-commerce. With rapid structural change taking place in some sectors (particularly retail), it is anticipated that these statistics will become increasingly useful to assess how retail businesses are adapting to change and increased competition.	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry, Business Demographics <sup>21</sup>
ES-307	Economy; Society	Business Performance and Structure; Work	Job Vacancies	Indicators of labour demand and actual vacant job positions.	• Job Vacancies Survey (ABS)	Job vacancies statistics provide a leading indicator of employment growth, used when forecasting labour market conditions and detecting potential turning points. They are critical for understanding labour demand dynamics and in the development of policy to support employment outcomes for specific industries and the economy in general.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry, Occupation <sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>21</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Institutional Sector' removed to better reflect critical information for the statistic

<sup>22</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Age', 'Sex' and 'Labour Force Status' removed for the statistic

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA602	Economy	National Wealth	National Balance Sheet	Includes estimates of the value of Australia's produced, non-produced and financial assets; its liabilities to the rest of the world; and the net worth of the total economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are critical for the development of policy and analysis of wealth. A nation's wealth has a major effect on its capacity to generate income. Produced assets (such as machinery and equipment) are used in income-generating economic activity and as such are critical aspects of economic well-being. They are also reported to international bodies including the UN, Bank of International Settlements, OECD, and World Bank; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Annually	National	Industry, Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities
ESA112	Economy; Environment	National Wealth; Land	Petroleum and Mineral Resources Statistics	Includes economic demonstrated resources, sub-economic demonstrated resources, extraction rates, and discoveries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Dataset (ABS)</li> <li>Minerals Resources Database (GA)</li> <li>Petroleum Reserves and Resources (GA)</li> <li><sup>23</sup></li> </ul>	Given the current and future national and international reliance on resources as energy sources, these statistics are relied upon to support enduring government policies and service delivery. Used in national economic and national environmental accounts. Resources generate income at the time of their extraction or harvest, increasing the nation's wealth, and its ability to increase income, which are critical aspects of economic well-being. Uranium resources are reported at an international level to the OECD NEA-IAEA.	Annually	State/Territory	Resource
ESA840	Economy	Inflation	Producer Inflation	Includes statistical indexes measuring the change in prices faced during the production process in the Australian economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Producer Price Indexes Dataset (ABS)<sup>24</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are used in multiple macroeconomic policy domains, particularly with regard to understanding price inflation. They are also reported to international bodies including the UN and OECD; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS. They are an essential input into the quarterly national accounts.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry
ESA848	Economy	Productivity; Competitiveness and Openness	Productivity Statistics	Includes productivity statistics including multifactor productivity and its sub-aggregate measures (labour and capital productivity).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used by policy makers to assess Australia's economic performance, including in an international context, and formulate economic policies accordingly. When a nation achieves productivity growth, it is able to produce more goods and services from the same quantity of labour, capital, land, energy and other resources. In turn, improved production efficiency can generate higher real incomes and lead to long-term improvements in Australia's living standards.	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry
ESA811	Economy	National Income	Retail Trade Statistics	Includes household sector's purchases of products and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retail Trade (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are important indicators of the health of the economy for fiscal and monetary policy formulation and for the retail and service industries. Consumption expenditure is directly relevant to an assessment of progress as it provides an aggregate measure of societal living standards.	Monthly	State/Territory	Industry, Commodity, Mode of Transaction

<sup>23</sup> Dataset 'Petroleum and Mineral Resources (GA)' removed as does not exist as distinct dataset

<sup>24</sup> Dataset name revised

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-458	Economy	National Income	Taxation Revenue and Transfers	Includes taxation (including income tax, GST and fringe benefits tax); excise and fuel schemes; superannuation; the Higher Education Loan Program; and payments and transfers through the Australian taxation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxation Statistics (ATO)</li> </ul>	These statistics describe key information extracted from tax returns and other documents provided to the ATO. They are used in wide range of academic and policy settings, from estimating the revenue impacts of proposed changes to tax laws to informing discussions about income distribution across Australia. They provide information on how Australia funds a range of programs and community services.	Annually	National, State/Territory	Age, Sex, Income
ESA-330	Economy	Inflation	Wage Inflation	Includes statistics measuring the change in the value of labour over time through the Wage Price Index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wage Price Index Dataset (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics provide an indicator of wage cost pressures on inflation and for many areas of policy including managing inflation and understanding labour markets. They are also reported to international bodies including the OECD, UN, and ILO; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector
ESA-774	Environment	Atmosphere	Ambient Air Quality	Includes information on the quality of air in key locations in urban environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Air Quality Database (BoM)</li> </ul>	These statistics support air quality policy. Ambient air quality is an important input for ecosystem health as it impacts on the health and sustainability of humans, flora and fauna. Measuring the state of the atmosphere is required under the Meteorology Act 1955. These statistics are also required under the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Act.	Annually	Air Sheds	Pollutant Type
ESA-135	Environment	Biodiversity	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health	Includes integrated information regarding individual ecosystem regions, and their health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Gap (-)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used to measure the impact of the Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010–2030. Biodiversity is essential to the wellbeing of Australia and Australians. Native plants, animals and other organisms contribute to a healthy environment through the maintenance of clean air and water, and healthy soils. They also provide significant economic benefits, for example through tourism, agriculture and a range of cultural and recreational services.	Annually	National, Ecosystem Region	Ecosystem Type
ESA-820	Environment	Atmosphere	Climate Statistics	Includes information on temperature (ambient air and sea surface), rainfall, sea levels, including extremes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Climate Observation Reference Network (BoM)</li> <li>Australian Water Availability Analyses (BoM)</li> <li>Regional Sea Surface Temperature Analyses (BoM)</li> </ul>	Climate statistics and historical weather data inform decision-making by government, industry bodies and agricultural businesses regarding agricultural production and associated environmental and social issues. Change in average ambient temperature has been identified as a key issue for measuring sustainability. They are a critical measure of the change in the Australian climate, and particularly the prevalence of extreme climatic conditions, likely to be exacerbated by global warming. They support international reporting to the World Meteorological Organization.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Key Regions (E.G. MDB), Individual Locations as Necessary	

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-584	Environment	Atmosphere	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Includes information on the sources of emissions and sinks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Greenhouse Accounts (Dept of the Environment)<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics support climate change policies and programs designed to reduce Australia's greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions are an important indicator of sustainability, reducing the loss of heat from the earth's atmosphere and thus contributing to global warming and climate change, which affect the temperatures necessary to support life. These statistics are required under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. They are reported to international bodies including: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry, Source
ESA-180	Environment; Economy	Land; National Wealth	Land Statistics	Includes statistical information regarding land use, and management practices, as well as land accounting. Land quality indicators are also included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Census (ABS)<sup>26</sup></li> <li>Agricultural Land and Water Ownership Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Annual Land Cover Maps (GA)</li> <li>Australian Collaborative Land Use and Management Program (ABARES)</li> <li>Land Accounts (ABS)</li> <li>Land Management Practices Survey (ABS)<sup>27</sup></li> <li>NRM and Irrigation/Water Use Collections (ABARES)</li> <li>Valuers General Administrative Files (State/Territory Valuers General Depts.)</li> </ul>	These statistics support policy around sustainable development, including the environmental and economic management of land. They are used to analyse sustainable land use, with land providing the foundation for animals and plants to flourish and deliver essential ecosystem services such as clean air and water; production of healthy, nutritious food and natural fibre; and support for Australia's unique biodiversity. As agricultural activity accounts for more than half the total land use in Australia, statistics on the land management practices of Australian farms are vital to understanding their impact on the wider economy, environment and society.	Annually	National, Regional (NRM)	Industry <sup>28</sup>
ESA-102	Environment	Waste	Pollution and Accumulation of Waste	Includes information on the supply and use of waste and recycled products in the economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Pollutant Inventory (Dept of the Environment)<sup>29</sup></li> <li>Waste Account (ABS)</li> <li><sup>30</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are used to help inform and assess the National Waste Policy. They are critical measures of sustainability and environmental well-being. They support the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989. They also support reporting obligations according to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.	Annually	National	Industry, Products
ESA-511	Environment	Land	Size and Location of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Parks <sup>31</sup>	Includes statistical information on the size and location of protected land and marine areas managed for biodiversity conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative Australia Protected Area Database (Dept of the Environment)<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are used as an indicator for the State of the Environment report and as an outcome measure for the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act. Protected areas help preserve habitat and natural population levels for the species that live in these environments and, as such, are an important measure of environmental sustainability. The statistics are required to meet international obligations from the United Nations Environment Programme on the status of protected areas.	Annually	National, Regional (NRM)	Protected Areas

<sup>25</sup> Dataset and data custodian name revised

<sup>26</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>27</sup> Dataset name and data custodian revised

<sup>28</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Institutional Sector' removed to better reflect critical information for the statistic

<sup>29</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>30</sup> Dataset 'Annual Integrated Collection (ABS)' removed to better reflect the statistic

<sup>31</sup> ESA title refined to include 'location' to better reflect the statistic

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-391	Environment	Inland Waters; Oceans and Estuaries	Water Quality of Natural Systems	Includes use of water in the environment (i.e. not used for human consumption and production).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Gap (-)</li> </ul>	These statistics are an important input for river and wetland policy, as well as the National Water Quality Management Strategy. Water quality has been identified as a key issue for measuring sustainability, and is highlighted within SEWPaC's Sustainability Indicators. Managing water quality including sediment and nutrient loads and applying water quality standards is a key aspect of environmental progress indicators. The statistics are required for the National Environment Protection Council Act 1994.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Regional (NRM)	
ESA-387	Environment; Economy	Inland Waters; Oceans and Estuaries; National Wealth	Water Supply and Use	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Census (ABS)<sup>32</sup></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>Energy, Water and Environment Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Environmental Indicators Survey (ABS)<sup>33</sup></li> <li>National Performance Report (NWC)<sup>34</sup></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)<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are required to inform public debate and government decision making and to understand how water is shared between the economy, people and the environment. In addition, data on land and water resource ownership inform decision making by policy-makers in this arena. The condition of Australia's water systems is an important indicator of whether life in Australia is getting better. Water is fundamental to the survival of people, other organisms and the economy (e.g. agriculture, industry). The Water Act 2007 has requirements for an annual National water account by BoM. The statistics support international reporting in line with the United Nations System for Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA).	Annually	National, State/Territory, Regional (NRM)	Industry, Reuse/Non-Reuse Water <sup>35</sup>
ESA-587	Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Statistics	Includes integrated statistics examining factors affecting Indigenous social and economic wellbeing such as income; employment; access to housing; education; health; and mobility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)<sup>36</sup></li> <li>Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>36</sup></li> <li>Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>36</sup></li> <li>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics provide rich data sets which enable analysis of the relationships between factors affecting social and economic wellbeing of Indigenous persons. Linkages between income, employment, education, health and mobility make cross-cutting policy analysis possible. They are for the National Education Agreement, National Indigenous Reform Agreement (2009 - 2010), Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework.	6 yearly	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status

<sup>32</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>33</sup> Dataset replaced 'Annual Integrated Collection (ABS)' which was separated into three distinct datasets; two of these datasets contribute to the statistic

<sup>34</sup> The National Water Commission closed in October 2014; a replacement data custodian was yet to be determined at the time of publishing

<sup>35</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Institutional Sector' removed to better reflect critical information for the statistic

<sup>36</sup> Dataset 'National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health survey (ABS)' was separated into three distinct datasets

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-789	Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Access to Essential Social Services	Includes statistics on population coverage of, or proximity/access to emergency services providers, shelters and other public services deemed essential (e.g. hospitals, schools, public transport, communication services).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Gap (-)</li> </ul>	Statistics on access to essential social services are critical to the development and delivery of services, urban planning and infrastructure planning and delivery. Robust statistics on access to essential social services are relevant to Australians' aspirations for a fair society that enables everyone to meet their needs; to have an equal opportunity to establish, improve and maintain their wellbeing; and access to the services and opportunities that support this. Statistics on access to essential social services may grow in international importance as countries, such as Australia, contribute to the developing post-2015 Human Development and Rio+20 Sustainable Development agendas.	Annually	National, State/Territory, LGA, SA2	Service Type, Socioeconomic Status
ESA-627	Society	Health	Ageing and Aged Care Statistics	Includes statistics on the health and wellbeing of the ageing population, as well as caring and utilisation of aged care services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Health Survey (ABS)<sup>37</sup></li> <li>National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>37</sup></li> <li>National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>37</sup></li> <li>Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)<sup>37</sup></li> <li>Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>37</sup></li> <li>Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>37</sup></li> <li>Aged Care Payments System (DSS)<sup>38</sup></li> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>National Hospital Morbidity Database (AIHW)<sup>38</sup></li> <li>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics inform policy addressing the provision of a range of services to support Australia's population as they age. The provision of services to Ageing Australians can become more complex over time involving a range of service providers. The availability of these statistics forms a critical component to the key themes emerging from the Inter-generational report. They are reported to international bodies including the WHO, ILO, OECD and UN.	Annually	National, State/Territory, LGA	Age, Sex, Socioeconomic Status, Service Type
ESA-207	Society	Demography	Birth Statistics	Includes statistics such as the number and sex of live births registered; total fertility rates; replacement and completed fertility; nuptiality; plurality; age of parents; and Indigenous status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>39</sup></li> <li>Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>39</sup></li> <li>National Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW)<sup>40</sup></li> </ul>	Birth statistics are critical to the formation of government policy related to maternal health, health policy planning and service delivery. These statistics are relevant to measuring the well-being, progress and sustainability of the past, current and projected Australian population. Birth statistics are a vital component of population statistics. They are also reported to international bodies (e.g. UN Demographic Yearbook, UN World Population Prospects).	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, GCCSA, LGA, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status

<sup>37</sup> Dataset 'Australian Health Survey (ABS)' was separated into six distinct datasets

<sup>38</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>39</sup> Dataset replaced 'Births and Deaths Registrations (RBDMs/ABS)' which was separated into three distinct datasets; two of these datasets contribute to the statistic

<sup>40</sup> Dataset 'Midwives Collections (State/Territory Health Depts.)' removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

I D #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
E S A - 2 3 2	Society	Crime	Crime Incidence Rates	Includes indicators of prevalence of crime not reported to the criminal justice system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPHS - Crime Victimisation (ABS)</li> <li>• National Recorded Crime Victims Collection (ABS)<sup>41</sup></li> <li>• Personal Safety Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Personal Fraud Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are required to compare recorded crime data held by policing agencies with prevalence rates and reporting rates for key offences. They are essential for developing crime policy. Crime can have a major impact on the wellbeing of victims, their families and friends, and the wider community. The statistics provide an insight into levels of crime not otherwise known to the criminal justice system which is integral to understanding the effectiveness of the system. They contribute to the annual UN Survey of Crime Trends run by UNODC.	Annually	State/ Territory	Age, Sex, Offence Type, Indigenous Status, Relationship of Victim to Offender
E S A - 3 0 6	Society	Culture and Leisure	Cultural and Sport Participation and Attendance	Includes statistics on how the Australian population engages in the range of activities, both cultural and sporting, as participants, volunteers, and attendees and the time commitments involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Social Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• MPHS - Attendance at Selected Cultural/Leisure Venues and Activities (ABS)</li> <li>• MPHS - Participation in Cultural Activities (ABS)</li> <li>• MPHS - Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation (ABS)</li> </ul>	Cultural participation and attendance data are critical in developing the National Cultural Policy, which sets a framework for Australian Government support of arts, cultural and creativity. Sports participation data is a fundamental building block to inform governments and sporting organisations about policy and program directions and for strengthening the capability of Australia's high performance sporting system. Sport participation data is also critical to the National Physical Activity Guidelines which underpin moving toward a 'healthy Australia' as well as informing the National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework, which has been agreed to by all governments at Australian Government and state/ territory level. Cultural and sport participation and attendance are important elements of societal well-being. Cultural activities are seen as a means of fostering the creativity, innovation, and dialogue necessary for economic development. Participation in sport and physical activities provides opportunities for social interaction and opportunities for improving health and physical fitness. These statistics are reported to international bodies including the UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.	2 yearly	National, State/ Territory, Met/Ex-Met, LGA	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Cultural Activity Type, Sporting Activity Type, <sup>42</sup> Frequency

<sup>41</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>42</sup> The critical disaggregation 'Activity Type' was separated into 'Cultural Activity Type' and 'Sporting Activity Type'

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

I D #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
E S A - 8 4 3	Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Disability Related Statistics	Includes statistics on the prevalence of disability; information about long-term health conditions; need for and receipt of assistance; use of aids and equipment; participation in community activities; income support and disability support services used; and people who care for persons with a disability and older people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability and Carers Payments (DSS)<sup>43</sup></li> <li>• Disability Services National Minimum Dataset (AIHW)</li> <li>• National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS)<sup>44</sup></li> </ul>	The statistics are used to inform disability policy formulation and service delivery, including major national investments in disability support (NDIS and National Disability Strategy). They are used to report on COAG's National Disability Agreement. They are also reported to international bodies, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Disability Status, Carer Status, Labour Force Status
E S A - 3 4 3	Society	Health	Disease Prevalence and Incidence <sup>45</sup>	Includes statistics focusing on disease prevalence and incidence; severity; impact and outcomes; as well as treatment and services used to support people with these diseases <sup>46</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry (ANZDATA)</li> <li>• Australian Cancer Database (AIHW)</li> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)<sup>47</sup></li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>47</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)<sup>47</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>47</sup></li> <li>• Clinical Cancer Databases (State/Territory Cancer Registries and Health Depts.)</li> <li>• National Mortality Database (AIHW)<sup>48</sup></li> <li>• National (Insulin-Treated) Diabetes Register (AIHW)<sup>48</sup></li> <li>• National Hospital Morbidity Database (AIHW)<sup>48</sup></li> <li>• Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (ABS)<sup>49</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are essential for health performance reporting, service planning and evaluation. They are included in various national reporting obligations (e.g. COAG, NHPA-PAF, Closing the Gap, NHPF). Data informing health status are an important component of societal well-being.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Medicare Local	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disease

<sup>43</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>44</sup> Dataset 'Disability Services Data (State/Territory Disability Services)' removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset

<sup>45</sup> ESA title refined to include 'incidence', to better reflect the statistic

<sup>46</sup> Description revised to better reflect the statistic

<sup>47</sup> Dataset 'Australian Health Survey (ABS)' was separated into six distinct datasets; four of these datasets contribute to the statistic

<sup>48</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>49</sup> Dataset 'National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (DOHA)' removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset



## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-133	Society	Education and Training; Family, Community and Social Cohesion; Health	Early Childhood Development	Includes statistics on childhood wellbeing development indicators, including childcare and pre-school enrolment and attendance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Early Development Census (Dept of Education)<sup>50</sup></li> <li>• Child Care Management System (Dept of Education)<sup>51</sup></li> <li>• Childhood Education and Care Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (ABS)<sup>51</sup></li> <li>• National Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW)</li> <li>• The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (DSS)<sup>50</sup></li> <li>•<sup>52</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are critical for identifying policy opportunities to improve support for children and their families and for early intervention prevention strategies. Research demonstrates the importance of early childhood development for individual efficacy and social functioning in later life. Developments in utero, as well as in the early childhood years, are critical for brain development.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, LGA, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, School Characteristics
ESA-124	Society	Education and Training	Education Outcomes and the Transition to Work	Includes statistics on the relationship between the attainment of educational outcomes and participation in the labour market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth (Dept of Education)<sup>51</sup></li> <li>• MPHS - Learning and Work History (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Education and Work (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics measure education outcomes and demand for skills to support policy development. They are embedded in COAG National Agreements and in legislation governing the provision of education and training funding such as the Higher Education Support Act 2003.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Labour Force Status, Occupation
ESA-889	Society; Economy	Family, Community and Social Cohesion; Household Economic Wellbeing; Work	Employment Arrangements, Superannuation and Retirement Incomes	Includes statistics on retirement income; superannuation account balances of households; employment arrangements within households; and time use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LFSS - Forms of Employment (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS - Labour Force Experience (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS - Persons Not in the Labour Force (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS - Underemployed Workers (ABS)</li> <li>• MPHS - Retirement and Retirement Intentions (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (ABS)<sup>53</sup></li> <li>• Time Use Survey (ABS)<sup>53</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics inform the access to and distribution of employment arrangements. They enable analysis of work/life balance; workforce participation policies; changes in demand for labour and skills; changes in participation rates; transition to retirement; and trends in carer roles in an ageing Australian population.	5 yearly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Educational Attainment, Labour Force Status, Income, Industry, Occupation, Assets/ Liabilities, Household Type, Household Income
ESA-561	Society	Education and Training	Enrolment and Attainment In Tertiary and Vocational Education and Training	Includes participation in further education and attainment of post-school qualifications by individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher Education Information Management System (Dept of Education)<sup>51</sup></li> <li>• VET Provider Collection (NCVER)</li> </ul>	This group of statistics assists in the development of policy, service delivery and evaluation of the higher education sector. They are important for understanding how the supply of vocational training participants will meet future labour market demands and the need for policy responses. They are used to report on COAG's National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development. They also assist in monitoring policy objective that by 2020, 20% of higher education undergraduate enrolments are from low SES backgrounds.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, LGA, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Institution, Mode of Delivery

<sup>50</sup> Data set name and data custodian revised

<sup>51</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>52</sup> Dataset 'Preschool Enrolments and Attendance Data (State/Territory Education Depts.)' removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset

<sup>53</sup> Dataset replaced 'Work, Life and Family Survey (ABS)' which has not been collected as anticipated

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-132	Society; Economy	Transport; Business Performance and Structure	Freight Movement Statistics	Includes an integrated set of statistics informing how freight is transported into and across Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian International and Domestic Airline Activity (BITRE)</li> <li>• Australian Sea Freight (BITRE)</li> <li>• Forecasted/Modelled Data on Road Freight (State/Territory Transport Bureaus)</li> <li>• Rail Freight Performance (BITRE/ARA)</li> </ul>	These statistics are required to support infrastructure investment decisions across transport, land planning and urban design.	3 yearly	National, State/Territory, Port, SA4	Transport Mode, Commodity
ESA-184	Society	Health	Health Risk Factor Statistics	Includes statistics that measure a range of health related risk factors, including those that are related to personal actions and those that are environmental. These include substance use (alcohol, drugs); birth-related indicators; self-assessed condition; and bio-physical risk indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)<sup>54</sup></li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>54</sup></li> <li>• National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>54</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)<sup>54</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>54</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>54</sup></li> <li>• National Drug Strategy Household Survey (AIHW)</li> <li>• National Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW)</li> <li>• State/Territory CATI Health Surveys (State/Territory Health Depts.)<sup>55</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are essential for health performance reporting, service planning and evaluation. They are included in various national reporting (COAG, NHPA-PAF, Closing the Gap). They are critical for understanding the health of the population, which is an important aspect of societal well-being.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disability Status, Labour Force Status
ESA-360	Society	Health	Hospital Services Statistics	Includes statistics on all aspects of hospital related activity (admitted and non-admitted patients), hospital finance and infrastructure, safety and quality and patient experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Hospital Morbidity Database (AIHW)<sup>56</sup></li> <li>• Patient Experience Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Private Hospitals Collection (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics inform hospital planning and performance management, including eHealth infrastructure. They also assist in developing disaster relief arrangements. They are used in various national reporting obligations (e.g. COAG, NHPF).	Annually <sup>57</sup>	National, State/Territory, LGA, Remoteness, Hospital Network	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Hospital Type <sup>58</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Dataset 'Australian Health Survey (ABS)' was separated into six distinct datasets

<sup>55</sup> Dataset 'Midwives Collections (State/Territory Health Depts.)' removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset

<sup>56</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>57</sup> Critical frequency revised to annually to better reflect critical information for the statistic

<sup>58</sup> Critical disaggregation 'Hospital' clarified as 'Hospital Type'

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-980	Society	Transport	Domestic Household Travel (Time, Distance and Mode) <sup>59</sup>	Includes broad household travel patterns and trends for specific metropolitan areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian International and Domestic Airline Activity (BITRE)</li> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>Household Travel Surveys (State/Territory Transport Bureaus/Departments)<sup>60</sup></li> <li>State Transport Bureaus' Administrative Information (State/Territory Transport Bureaus)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used to monitor the peak demand for transport by location and mode; to inform city shaping transport and land use decision making; assisting urban planning policy development; and investment in infrastructure. Public transport use and access have been identified as key issues for environmental sustainability. Transport statistics also inform childhood health, safety and obesity measures.	Annually	National, State/Territory, LGA, SA4, SA2	Age, Sex, Labour Force Status, Socioeconomic Status, Transport Mode
ESA-799	Society; Economy	Work; Household Economic Wellbeing; Productivity	Labour Market Statistics	Includes statistics encompassing labour force status; hours worked; and indicators of underemployment; labour mobility; and characteristics of employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labour Force Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Unemployment Benefits Data (DSS)<sup>60</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics provide insight into the economy and the effects of labour market policy settings, through measures of labour market supply (unemployment, underemployment, labour force participation). They are used in the formulation of monetary policy. Having paid work contributes to a person's sense of identity and self-esteem, while people's involvement in paid work also contributes to economic growth and development. As such, these statistics provide important indicators of both economic and societal well-being. They are reported to international bodies including the ILO; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Monthly	National, State/Territory, LGA, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Labour Force Status, Industry, Educational Status
ESA-645	Society	Education and Training	Literacy and Numeracy	Includes statistics on the attainment of literacy and numeracy skills by various sub-groups of the population (including children and adults).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Assessment Program - Literacy and Numeracy (ACARA)</li> <li>Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (ABS)</li> <li>Programme for International Student Assessment (ACER)</li> </ul>	These statistics enable education and labour market policy development in an increasingly knowledge-based economy. They are used to report on COAG's National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development agreements. They support the COAG mission for all Australian school students to acquire the knowledge and skills to participate effectively in society and employment in a globalised economy. They provide critical information on disadvantaged groups, such as Indigenous persons.	Annually	National, State/Territory, LGA, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, School Characteristics, School Year Level, Socioeconomic Status
ESA-404	Society	Demography	Migrant Statistics	Includes statistics on the temporary and permanent relocation of people across international borders and the transition of migrants into the Australian population through a range of social and economic indicators including employment, education, housing and household income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants (DIBP)<sup>60</sup></li> <li>Migrant Settlement Database (DSS)<sup>60</sup></li> <li>MPS - Characteristics of Recent Migrants (ABS)</li> <li>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS)<sup>60</sup></li> <li><sup>61 62</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are required for making policy about migration numbers, migrant skills, workforce experiences, and education. They are also used for population and immigration policy, and reported on 'Economic impact of Migration and Population growth', as well as Access and Equity reports by DIAC.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, LGA	Age, Sex, Visa Groups, Country of Birth, Year of Arrival, English Language Proficiency <sup>63</sup>

<sup>59</sup> ESA title refined to include 'domestic' to better reflect the statistic

<sup>60</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>61</sup> Datasets 'Commonwealth Electoral Roll (AEC)' and 'Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)' removed to better reflect the statistic

<sup>62</sup> Dataset 'Travel and Immigration Processing System (DIBP)' removed as instead considered infrastructure

<sup>63</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Indigenous Status' removed to better reflect critical information for the statistic

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

I D #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
E S A - 8 9 0	Society	Demography; Health	Mortality and Life Expectancy Statistics	Includes statistics such as perinatal and infant mortality, causes of death information, coronial information, death rates and derived life expectancy estimates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Births (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>64</sup></li> <li>• Causes of Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>64</sup></li> <li>• Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>64</sup></li> <li>• National Coronial Information System (Vic DoJ)<sup>65</sup></li> <li>• National Mortality Database (AIHW)</li> <li>•<sup>66</sup></li> </ul>	Mortality and life expectancy statistics are critical for government policy related to health policy planning and service delivery. They also underpin chronic disease monitoring and assist research. They support national and state/territory health performance reporting, including COAG, NHPF, NHPA-PAF, and Closing the Gap. Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life rather than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. They are also reported to international bodies including the UN, OECD and IMF.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, GCCSA, LGA, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Country of Birth
E S A - 9 2 7	Society; Economy	Transport; National Income	Motor Vehicle Statistics	Includes statistics encompassing the number of vehicle sales; vehicles registered and available for us; and statistical information detailing usage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor Vehicle Census (ABS)</li> <li>• New Motor Vehicle Sales (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are used for transport planning and to allocate Australian Government road grants. Motor vehicles are Australians' primary means of transportation, with car ownership being an important indicator of peoples' mobility. As such, these statistics provide important measures of societal well-being. The National Transport Commission (NTC) uses results from the SMVU required under legislation to produce heavy vehicle charging on an annual basis (Model Heavy Vehicle Charges Act 2008).	Annually	National, State/ Territory, SA4	Vehicle Type
E S A - 6 7 6	Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Multidimensional Social Disadvantage	Includes integrated statistics on social issues such as experiences of homelessness, social deprivation, access to services and social capital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Disability and Carers Payments (DSS)<sup>67</sup></li> <li>• Family Tax Benefit Data (DSS)<sup>67</sup></li> <li>• General Social Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Pensions Data (DSS)<sup>67</sup></li> <li>• Unemployment Benefits Data (DSS)<sup>67</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics enable analysis of the interrelationships in social circumstances and outcomes, including the exploration of multi-dimensional advantage/disadvantage experienced by that individual. They support cross-cutting policy and service responses and are critical for the Social Inclusion Board's indicator report on "How Australia is Faring". They are also used in the National Education Agreement reporting.	3 yearly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, SA4, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Educational Attainment, Labour Force Status, Disability Status, Pension Type, Household Income, Tenure Type, Assets/ Liabilities

<sup>64</sup> Datasets replaced 'Births and Deaths Registrations (RBDMs/ABS)' which was separated into three distinct datasets for this statistic

<sup>65</sup> Dataset name and data custodian revised

<sup>66</sup> Dataset 'National Death Index (AIHW)' removed as instead considered infrastructure

<sup>67</sup> Data custodian revised

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-567	Society	Education and Training	Participation and Attainment In Schooling <sup>68</sup>	Includes statistics covering a range of aspects relating to student participation as they progress through the primary and secondary school education system; and attainment of senior secondary certification. <sup>69</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Schools Statistics Collection (ABS)<sup>70</sup></li> <li>State and Territory Year 12 Attainment Administrative Records (State/Territory Boards of Studies)<sup>71</sup></li> <li><sup>72</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics profile and describe participation in the school education system across the government and non-government sectors and for various student groups such as Indigenous students. They are used to monitor key school education outcomes and targets agreed to under COAG's National Education Agreement - for example, lifting the Year 12 or equivalent attainment rates to 90 per cent by 2020.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, LGA, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, School Year Level, School Characteristics
ESA-739	Society	Crime	Personal Experiences of Violence	Includes indicators on the prevalence, characteristics and experiences of people exposed specifically to violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal Safety Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics are critical for domestic violence and sexual assault monitoring and policy formulation. Crimes committed against individuals impact both directly and indirectly on the wellbeing of the victim, as well as the people around them and, as such, these statistics are important measures of societal wellbeing. They are also used to measure COAG's National Plan to reduce violence against women and children 2011-2021.	5 yearly	National, State/Territory, LGA, Indigenous Region	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Offence Type, Relationship of Victim to Offender

<sup>68</sup> ESA title refined to remove '(primary and secondary)' to better reflect the statistic

<sup>69</sup> Description revised to better reflect the statistic

<sup>70</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>71</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>72</sup> Dataset 'Year 12 Completion Data (DEEWR)' removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-866	Society	Communication	Personal Internet Access and Usage	Includes indicators on individual and household access to internet services and usage of the internet for different purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>Internet Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>MPHS - Household Use of Information Technology (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics measure the progress and impacts of the National Digital Economy Strategy underpinned by the infrastructure from the NBN roll-out. Access to the Internet at home improves the ability of individuals to stay in contact with family and friends, to belong to and communicate with like-minded groups, irrespective of their physical location. It allows access to a vast variety of up-to-date news, information, education, entertainment and government and business services that might not be available in another format. As such indicators of internet access are an important measure of societal well-being. These statistics are reported to international bodies including the OECD and UN ITU.	Annually	National, State/Territory, LGA, SA1, SA2	Age, Sex, Household Income
ESA-572	Society	Demography	Population Estimates <sup>73</sup>	Includes official population estimates, by location and other variables. Also includes changes to the population resulting from births, deaths, interstate and international migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>74</sup></li> <li>Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)<sup>74</sup></li> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>Commonwealth Electoral Roll (AEC)<sup>75</sup></li> <li>Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)<sup>76</sup></li> <li>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS)<sup>76</sup></li> <li>Post Enumeration Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Travellers' Characteristics Database (ABS)<sup>76</sup></li> <li><sup>77</sup></li> </ul>	Official population statistics are used in the formation of most policies that are developed to support the effective delivery of services, and in effective evaluation of outcomes - at Australian Government, state/territory and local levels. They are essential for electoral apportionment and GST distribution. Official population statistics are critical for a range of national progress measurements, most importantly as the denominator for many of the key indicators. The ABS is required by legislation to produce quarterly official population statistics, given their critically important role in the framework of social and economic statistics. They are also reported to international bodies including the UN and OECD; and are published in accordance with IMF's SDDS.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, GCCSA, LGA, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Country of Birth
ESA-879	Society	Demography	Population Structure and Household Composition	Includes detailed statistics on population demographics by location, population density, and household and family structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>	Statistics on the structure and composition of households are used in policy development; delivery of services; and evaluation at Australian Government, state/territory and local levels. Compositional population information is critical for a range of national progress measurements (e.g. Indigenous population indicators). They are reported to international bodies including the UN and OECD.	5 yearly	National, State/Territory, GCCSA, LGA, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Country of Birth

<sup>73</sup> ESA title refined to replace 'counts' with 'estimates', to better reflect the statistic

<sup>74</sup> Dataset replaced 'Births and Deaths Registrations (RBDMs/ABS)' which was separated into three distinct datasets; two of these datasets contribute to the statistic

<sup>75</sup> Dataset name revised

<sup>76</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>77</sup> Dataset 'Travel and Immigration Processing System (DIBP)' removed as instead considered infrastructure

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESAS-888	Society	Health	Preventative Health Statistics	Includes key information relating to programs and personal activities that seek to minimise health risks and health impacts for the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)<sup>78</sup></li> <li>• Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (Dept of Health)<sup>79</sup></li> <li>• Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)<sup>80</sup></li> <li>• BreastScreen Australia (AIHW)<sup>81</sup></li> <li>• National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (AIHW)<sup>81</sup></li> <li>• National Cervical Screening Program (AIHW)<sup>81</sup></li> <li>• <sup>82</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are essential for health performance reporting; service planning and evaluation; and informing policy makers about the prevalence of disease resulting from preventable health conditions. They are included in various national reporting (COAG, NHPA-PAF, Closing the Gap).	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disease
ESAO-788	Society	Health	Primary Health Care Services and Performance	Includes indicators encompassing access and utilisation of primary care services, as well as barriers and unmet need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)<sup>80</sup></li> <li>• Patient Experience Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)<sup>80</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics define the access to primary care services, barriers and unmet need and are also used for performance reporting and service planning/evaluation. The statistics are used for national reporting (COAG, NHPA-PAF, Closing the Gap).	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Medicare Local	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disability Status, Labour Force Status, Facility, Hospital Type <sup>83</sup> , Mode of Delivery
ESAS-384	Society	Crime	Recorded Criminal Offender Rates	Includes indicators on criminal offenders and their characteristics identified by police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Recorded Crime – Offenders Collection (ABS)<sup>80</sup></li> </ul>	These statistics are a critical input into criminal policy and delivery of services in the crime and justice sector. They are reported to international bodies including UNODC.	Annually	National, State/Territory, LGA, Indigenous Region	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Offence Type, Recidivism

<sup>78</sup> Dataset 'Australian Health Survey (ABS)' was separated into six distinct datasets

<sup>79</sup> Data set name and data custodian revised

<sup>80</sup> Data custodian revised

<sup>81</sup> Datasets replaced single listing of 'Breast, Cervical and Bowel Screening Databases (AIHW)' which was separated into three distinct datasets

<sup>82</sup> Dataset 'State/Territory Preventative Health Checks Data (State/Territory Health Depts.)' was removed as does not exist as a distinct dataset

<sup>83</sup> Critical disaggregations refined, 'Institutional Sector' removed and replaced with 'Hospital Type' to better reflect critical information for the statistic

## Revised 2013 ESA List *continued*

ID #	Pillar	Dimension	Essential statistics	Description	Datasets and Data custodians	Justification	Critical frequency	Critical spatial	Critical disaggregation
ESA-378	Society	Transport	Transport Related Crashes and Fatalities	Includes statistics on the number and location of transport related crashes and their impacts on individuals involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Road Deaths Database (BITRE)</li> <li>Transport Safety Occurrence Data (ATSB)</li> </ul>	These statistics are required to monitor the effectiveness of transport safety policy and support infrastructure investment decisions to improve transport safety. Road safety is an important indicator of societal well-being.	Monthly	National, State/Territory	Transport Mode, Road User Type, Crash Type, Vehicle Type
ESA-755	Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Volunteering Data	Includes measures of support and involvement with community activities, personal time contribution without payment and measures of social engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>General Social Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	These statistics inform the potential supply of 'labour' to meet social service delivery obligations that would otherwise be required to be supplied by other sectors. Willingly giving time to do work for an organisation or community group on an unpaid basis can be rewarding for individuals, and it can extend and enhance their social networks. As such, these statistics provide important indicators of societal well-being. They also provide insight to social cohesion and social inclusion and are included in the Social Inclusion Board's indicator report on "How Australia is Faring".	4 yearly	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Labour Force Status



## APPENDIX 3 – LIST OF ESA DATA CUSTODIANS

Organisation
Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
Australian Business Register
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Australian Council for Educational Research
Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority
Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
Australian Electoral Commission
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Australian Office of Financial Management
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
Australian Railway Association
Australian Taxation Office
Australian Transport Safety Bureau
Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
Bureau of Meteorology
Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics
Clean Energy Regulator
Department of Education
Department of Health
Department of Immigration and Border Protection
Department of the Environment
Department of Social Services
Geoscience Australia
National Centre for Vocational Education Research
National Water Commission
Reserve Bank of Australia
State/Territory Boards of Studies
State/Territory Cancer Registries
State/Territory Health Departments
State/Territory Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages
State/Territory Transport Bureaus/Departments
State/Territory Valuers General Departments
State/Territory Water Departments
Victorian Department of Justice

## APPENDIX 4 – GLOSSARY

### **ABS Act**

*Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975.*

### **Accommodation Type**

The type of supported accommodation that is provided to a client, based on length of stay and level of service, as represented by a code.

### **Administrative Data**

Administrative data is collected as part of the day to day processes and record keeping of organisations.

### **Age**

The critical disaggregation 'Age' is defined as the measure of time elapsed from date of live birth to a specific point in time (for example, the date of a particular survey or collection), measured in complete years.

### **Air Sheds**

An air shed is a part of the atmosphere that behaves in a coherent way with respect to the dispersion of emissions. It typically forms an analytical or management unit. Also: A geographic boundary for air quality standards.

### **Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)**

ASAC was established by the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975 to be the key advisory body to the Minister and the ABS on statistical services. It provides valuable input to the directions and priorities of the ABS work program and reports annually to Parliament. All state and territory governments are represented on ASAC.

### **Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)**

The ASGS defines all the regions for which the ABS publishes statistics within the one framework and is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics from 1 July 2011. It is the current framework for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of statistics released by the ABS.

### **Census**

A census is a study of every unit, everyone or everything, in a population.

### **Classifications**

Classifications are used to collect and organise information into categories with other similar pieces of information.

### **Country of Birth**

The country of birth of a person is defined as the country in which a person was born.

### **Data Custodian**

The government body/bodies responsible for maintaining each existing dataset identified in the ESA for Australia list.

### **Data Gap**

This refers to where a dataset, or multiple datasets, were not available for the quality assessment process.

### **Datasets**

Datasets are the data from which statistics are generated. In the ESA for Australia list, these do not include source information that is used to produce collated datasets from which statistics are generated)

**Disaggregation**

A disaggregation refers to different constituent parts of the statistic it is listed under. A 'critical disaggregation' in the context of ESA reflects a component of the statistic which is considered an essential output of this information.

**Dimension**

A dimension forms part of the ESA for Australia organising framework and divides the pillars into further subjects (see figure 2 in the main body of the paper for the full list of dimensions). Dimensions are not considered mutually exclusive, and it is possible that statistics may be used to inform multiple pillars and/or multiple dimensions.

**Domicility**

Domicility forms the place where one maintains one's primary residence for tax purposes.

**Dwelling Structure**

Dwelling structure describes the structure of private dwellings, including: separate house; semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse; flat, unit or apartment; caravan, cabin, houseboat; improvised home, tent, sleepers-out; house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

**Ecosystem Region**

An ecosystem region is a region of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

**Educational Attainment**

Educational Attainment is the highest level of education achieved by a person in relation to completed education.

**Educational Status**

Education status describes a person's participation status in a course of study at an educational institution including schools, higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education, for example, hospitals.

**Essential Statistical Assets**

Essential statistical assets are defined as a set of official statistical assets that, due to their application and importance, should be given priority in order to provide a high quality and trusted statistical service. Recognising those statistics (and their datasets) considered to be most critical to Australia will help ensure their level of quality is maintained and enhanced over time.

**Geocoding**

Geocoding is the process of enriching a description of a location, most typically a postal address or place name, with geographic co-ordinates from spatial reference data such as building polygons, land parcels, street addresses, postal codes and so on. It facilitates spatial analysis using Geographic Information Systems and Enterprise Location Intelligence systems.

**Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)**

The GCCSAs represent the socioeconomic extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. This provides a stable and relevant geographic definition for the release of socioeconomic survey data collected only within capital cities as well as other survey data requiring large population output regions. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a rest of state region.

### **Hospital Network**

The boundaries for 137 Local Hospital Networks have been agreed to date across all states and territories. There are 124 geographically based networks and 13 state-wide networks which will deliver specialised hospital services across some jurisdictions.

The networks will help Australians by improving access to better coordinated health care and promoting more efficient use of resources and navigation between service providers and health services.

Boundaries were decided through consultation with the Prime Minister and state and territory Premiers and Chief Ministers, as agreed under the National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement.

### **Hospital Type**

Hospital type is the type of hospital according to the sector (public, private, community, etc)

#### Household Composition

Household composition describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household composition indicates how many families are in a dwelling and their relationship status.

### **Household Type**

Household type is the categorisation of households based on the principal source of household income, used primarily in the construction of analytical living cost indexes.

### **ID Number**

Each statistic has a random ID number allocated to support identification and discussion of specific statistics.

### **Indigenous Region**

Indigenous Regions (IREGs) are large geographical units loosely based on the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission boundaries. They are created by aggregating one or more Indigenous Areas (IAREs). The greater population of IREGs enables the highest level of granularity of attribute data through greater cross classification of variables compared with IAREs and Indigenous Locations (ILOCs). For the 2011 Census 57 IREGs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. IREGs do not cross state/territory borders.

### **Indigenous Status**

The definition of Indigenous status is operationalised as whether or not a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

The term 'origin', when used in the context of the operational definition, is considered to relate to a person's Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent and for some, but not all, their cultural identity

### **Industry**

Industry refers to the category of business units carrying out similar productive activities that have been grouped together. It covers the full range of economic activities undertaken to produce both goods and services. The standard classification is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006.

### **Institutional Sector**

These are sector group units which have similar economic functions and share similar structural characteristics. An institutional unit is one that is able to:

- own or exchange goods and assets in its own right;
- make economic decisions and engage in economic activities for which it is held directly responsible and accountable at law;
- enter into contracts and incur liabilities on its own behalf; and
- compile a complete set of accounts, including a statement of financial position.

There are four types of institutional units:

- Corporations;
- Government units;
- Non-profit institutions; and
- Households.

The Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA) provides a framework for dividing the Australian economy into institutional sectors.

### **Justification**

The justification in the ESA list is a short, concise statement that sets out how each statistic relates to the criteria.

### **Labour Force Status**

Refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force. The labour force consists of persons who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the System of National Accounts production boundary.

### **Lifecycle Group**

Lifecycle group refers to the period of life in which the primary residents of the household find themselves.

### **Maturity**

Maturity is the date on which the principal amount of a note, draft, acceptance bond or other debt instrument becomes due and is repaid to the investor and interest payments stop. It is also the termination or due date on which an instalment loan must be paid in full.

### **Medicare Local**

There are 61 Medicare Local areas across Australia, which contain primary health care organisations established to coordinate primary health care delivery and identify local health care needs and service gaps. These were replaced by Primary Health Network boundaries in October 2014, however, as this was after the point of assessment Medicare Local boundaries were still included the statistic assessment

### **Met/Ex-Met**

Met/Ex-Met is the geographical division between capital city and the rest of state.

### **Mode of Delivery**

Mode of Delivery is the manner in which a service is delivered. This includes physical “in person” or online.

### **Mode of Transaction**

Mode of Transaction describes the mode by which a transaction takes place, including whether it was transacted in person, or via the internet.

### **National Statistical Service (NSS)**

The National Statistical Service is the community of government agencies, led by the ABS as Australia's national statistical organisation, building a rich statistical picture for a better informed Australia. It aims to develop and improve a statistical system that ensures providers and users of statistics have the confidence to trust the statistics produced within it.

### **Occupation**

An occupation is a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical sets of tasks. A job in any given workplace is a set of tasks designed to be performed by one individual in return for a wage or salary. The standard classification is ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations.

### **Pillar**

The pillars form the ESA for Australia organising framework and include the following: economy, environment and society. Any pillar coloured purple in the ESA list indicates that it contains statistics that are relevant to multiple dimensions and pillars.

### **Quality Assessment**

The quality assessment is the process whereby a quality assessment tool, based on the ABS Data Quality Framework, was used to assess the quality of a dataset on the ESA for Australia list, specifically for the purpose of ESA.

### **Recidivism**

Recidivism is the measurement of repeated contact with the criminal justice system (e.g. Police as an offender).

### **Regional (NRM)**

Natural Resource Management (NRM) is the long-term care and use of our soil, water and vegetation and the ecosystems they make up. This has to be done in a way that also supports the economic and social needs of the community.

### **Remoteness**

The ASGC Remoteness Structure is one of the seven structures that compose the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC).

It is measured according to the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+), which is widely used within the Australian community and has become a recognised as a nationally consistent measure of geographic remoteness. ARIA+ is published as a 1 kilometre grid or matrix that covers the whole of Australia.

### **Sampling Error**

Sampling error occurs solely as a result of using a sample from a population, rather than conducting a census (complete enumeration) of the population. It refers to the difference between an estimate for a population based on data from a sample and the 'true' value for that population which would result if a census were taken. Sampling errors do not occur in a census, as the census values are based on the entire population.

### **SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4**

These correspond to the different Statistical Areal Levels, as contained within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

- SA1 - Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) - 54,805 regions with populations in the range 200 - 800
- SA2 - Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) - 2,214 regions with populations in the range 3,000 - 25,000
- SA3 - Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) - 351 regions with populations in the range 30,000 - 130,000
- SA4 - Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) - 106 regions with populations in the range 100,000 - 500,000

### **Sex**

Sex is defined as the biological distinction between male and female. Where there is an inconsistency between anatomical and chromosomal characteristics, sex is based on anatomical characteristics.

### **Socioeconomic status**

Socioeconomic status refers to the social and economic position of a given individual, or group of individuals, within the larger society. Socioeconomic status is usually, but not always, conceived of as a relative concept and can be measured for the individual, family, household or community/area.

### **Statistical Assets**

Statistical assets are the statistics, as well as the datasets that they are drawn from (where they exist).

### **Statistical standard**

A statistical standard is a set of rules used to standardise the way data are collected and statistics are produced

### **Survey**

A survey involves collecting information from every unit in the population (a census), or from a subset of units (a sample) from the population.

## APPENDIX 5 – ABBREVIATIONS

ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Sciences
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABR	Australian Business Register
ACARA	Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority
ACBPS	Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADI	Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZDATA	Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry
AOFM	Australian Office of Financial Management
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
ARA	Australasian Railway Association
ASAC	Australian Statistics Advisory Council
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATSB	Australian Transport Safety Bureau
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
BREE	Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics
CER	Clean Energy Regulator
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPI	Consumer Price Index
Dept	Department
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DSS	Department of Social Services
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
GA	Geoscience Australia
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Gross State Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LFSS	Labour Force Supplementary Surveys
LGA	Local Government Area
MDB	Murray Darling Basin
Met/Ex-Met	Metropolitan/Ex-Metropolitan













MPHS	Monthly Population Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NHPF	National Health Policy Forum
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NWC	National Water Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPI	Producer Price Indexes
QLD	Queensland
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RBDM	Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages
RFC	Registered Financial Corporation
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SA	South Australia
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SE	Standard Error
SEARS	Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirements and Superannuation
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
Tas.	Tasmania
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic.	Victoria
VIC DoJ	Victorian Department of Justice
WA	Western Australia



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 088 ACCESS TO SUITABLE AND SAFE HOUSING

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Government Housing dataset (DSS)</li> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Indigenous Community Housing (AIHW)</li> <li>• Mainstream Community Housing (AIHW)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Housing and State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (AIHW)</li> <li>• Specialist Homeless Services Collection (AIHW)</li> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	Housing; Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Includes indicators of access to housing for all Australians. It includes a specific focus on the demand and supply for housing assistance, facilities to support disadvantaged subpopulation groups and indicators relating to the population of homeless Australians.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, SA4, SA2	Household Composition, Program Type, Disability Status, Income Source, Indigenous Status, Accommodation Type

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 088 Access to Suitable and Safe Housing was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 088 ACCESS TO SUITABLE AND SAFE HOUSING

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 4 (SA4) and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not available for some information, but could be concoded from postcode in most instances. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical disaggregations Program Type and Income Source were not available for some information. Indigenous Status was not always collected using standard question wording.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely and the critical frequency for the statistic was not met in some cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented in the statistic. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic were managed in most cases and generally there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for some information collected within administrative datasets, in some cases.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as there were minimal changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remained largely consistent. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html and hard copy. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement

- The critical disaggregations Program Type and Income Source were not available for some key information and Indigenous Status was not always collected using standard question wording.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not met in some cases.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 985 AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

### 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 Farm Surveys (ABARES)</li> <li>• Australian Fisheries Statistics Database (ABARES)</li> <li>• Australian Fisheries Survey (ABARES)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Forest and Wood Products Statistics (ABARES)</li> <li>• Fishery Status Reports (ABARES)</li> <li>• National Forest Inventory (ABARES)</li> <li>• National Plantation Inventory (ABARES)</li> <li>• Rural Environment and Agriculture Commodity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced Collection (ABS)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment; Economy	National Income; Inland Waters; Land; Oceans and Estuaries	Includes both physical and value based estimates for biophysical assets within Australian territorial borders. This encompasses production and stock estimates of naturally occurring and man-managed resources.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Regional (Natural Resource Management), Fishery, Agricultural Region, Fisheries Management Area, Local Government Area	Industry, Commodity, Species, Gear Type, Plantation Type

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 985 Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 985 AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 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.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels Local Government Area and Regional (Natural Resource Management) were not produced for some information. In some cases the critical disaggregations Industry, Commodity, Gear Type and Plantation type were not available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic met the critical frequency in some cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic. Known under and overcounts or under and overrepresentation were managed in most cases. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within administrative datasets. In some cases sampling error was not represented for survey data.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time and one collection of data in some cases. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements and information for users to better understand the data were available. Users were able to access additional support if needed. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not 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 or other formats such as html. Some data was accessible in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for improvement









- In some cases the critical disaggregations Industry, Commodity, Gear Type and Plantation type were not available.
- In some cases sampling error was not represented for survey data.
- Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available in most cases.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 730 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

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>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income; Competitiveness and Openness	Includes statistics such as the current account balance, balance on goods and services trade, net overseas income flows and international investment flows in and out of Australia.	Quarterly	National	Industry, Institutional Sector, Assets/ Liabilities, Instrument, Maturity, Domicility, Partner Country

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 730 Balance of Payments and International Investment Position was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 730 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were no known under or overcounts and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic.

### **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 consistent. Information compiled from multiple sources was coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









There were no areas identified for improvement.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 457 BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Business Register (ABR)</li> <li>• Business Characteristics Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Business Performance and Structure	Includes indicators on the size and location of businesses, as well as exit, entry and survival rates.	Annually	National, State/Territory, SA4	Industry, Business Size

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 457 Business Demography was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 457 BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY

## 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 there were procedures for identifying errors. Training on the statistical purpose of the administrative records and methods for acknowledging and correcting errors in publically released data were lacking.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, State/Territory and Statistical Area 4 (SA4), were not available for some information. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. In most cases the critical disaggregation Business Size was not available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between the collection and release of most data was timely.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic. There were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic, or they were managed. Sufficient measures to adjust for missing values or non-response were not always in place. The accuracy varied for information collected within the administrative dataset, in some cases.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent, however collection procedures changed over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. Key information, including visualisations such as graphs or maps, was publicly available or available to other organisations for official purposes where it was not publicly available. Users could access data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. Key information was accessible for free with some customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- Training on the statistical purpose of the administrative records and methods for acknowledging and correcting errors in publically released data were lacking.
- In most cases, the critical disaggregation Business Size was not available.
- Sufficient measures to adjust for missing values or non-response were not always in place.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 235 BUSINESS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- Business Activity Statement Data (ATO)
- Business Income Tax Data (ATO)
- Quarterly Business Indicators Survey (ABS)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Business Performance and Structure	Includes indicators for profits, inventories, sales, investment expenditure and wages and salaries.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 235 Business Performance Indicators was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 235 BUSINESS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 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 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. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available. The critical spatial level, State/Territory, was not available for some information.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in most cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic, or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within administrative datasets. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as entities that fail to lodge a tax return.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while population characteristic definitions remained consistent, population definitions were not always consistent and there were some changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were not always available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements and information for users to better understand the data were available. Users were able to access additional support if needed. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for all information.

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available, including some information with visualisations such as graphs or maps. Users could access data in Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial level, State/Territory, was not available for some information.
- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in most cases.
- Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for all information.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 940 CAPITAL FORMATION INDICATORS

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>• Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Dataset (ABS)</li> <li>• Private New Capital Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes statistical information on private sector investment and medium-term investment intentions, including petroleum and mineral exploration.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 940 Capital Formation Indicators was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 940 CAPITAL FORMATION INDICATORS

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; the critical disaggregation, Assets/Liabilities, was not available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently, and there were no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. For survey data, sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.

### **Coherence**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









- The critical disaggregation, Assets/Liabilities, was not available.
- For survey data, sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 057 CENTRAL BANK FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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>Assets, Liabilities and Reserves of Reserve Bank (RBA)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes the financial assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Australia held with counter-party financial institutions.	Monthly	National	Institutional Sector, Assets/ Liabilities

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 057 Central Bank Financial Information was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA– 057 CENTRAL BANK FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### **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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and there were no known under or overcounts. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within the dataset.

### **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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









There were no areas identified for improvement.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 976 CONSUMER INFLATION

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer Price Index Dataset (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Inflation	Includes the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and sub-aggregates and Living Cost Indexes (LCI's).	Monthly	National, State/Territory, Metropolitan/Ex-Metropolitan	Household Expenditure Category, Household Type

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 976 Consumer Inflation was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 976 CONSUMER INFLATION

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the dataset. The critical spatial level Metropolitan/Ex-Metropolitan identified for the statistic was only available for metropolitan areas. The critical disaggregation Household Expenditure Category was not available and the critical disaggregation Household Type could only be produced for various sub-population groups which represent household types, such as, employee households and self-funded retiree households.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, there were no known under or overcounts and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within the dataset.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent and no changes to collection procedures over time. Information compiled from multiple sources was coherent and external sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information and all other data were accessible for free.

## Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial level Metropolitan/Ex-Metropolitan identified for the statistic was only available for metropolitan areas.
- The critical disaggregation Household Expenditure Category was not available.
- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 802 EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average Weekly Earnings Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS – Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (ABS)</li> <li>• Personal Income Tax Data (ATO)</li> <li>• Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Household Economic Wellbeing	Includes statistics and distribution of individual hours worked, and hourly and weekly earnings.	Biannually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA2	Age, Sex, Industry, Institutional Sector, Occupation

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 802 Employee Earnings and Hours Worked was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 802 EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 2 (SA2) and Local Government Area, were not produced in most cases. The critical disaggregations, Age and Institutional Sector, were available for some information; Institutional Sector was generally not collected using the standard classification.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was generally timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

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

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were mostly available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## Accessibility

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

## Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 2 (SA2) and Local Government Area, were not produced in most cases.
- The critical disaggregation, Age, was not available for some information.
- The critical disaggregation, Institutional Sector, was not collected using the standard classification in most cases.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 174 ENERGY SUPPLY AND USE

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Energy Projections (BREE)</li> <li>• Australian Energy Statistics (BREE)</li> <li>• Energy Accounts (ABS)</li> <li>• Energy, Water and Environment Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Household Energy Consumption Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPS – Energy Use and Conservation (ABS)</li> <li>• National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System (CER)</li> <li>• Taxation Statistics (ATO)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Business Performance and Structure	Includes statistics on the monetary and physical supply, use, efficiency and intensity of energy in Australia	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry, Renewable/Non-Renewable, Energy Source

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 174 Energy Supply and Use was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 174 ENERGY 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 in most cases, protections for confidentiality and archiving processes. Staff were trained in data collation and on 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. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, State/Territory, was not produced for some information. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available in most cases, but information about the critical disaggregations Renewable/Non-Renewable and Energy Source was limited for some situations.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. Some release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency and in some cases the duration between collection and release of data was not timely.

## Accuracy

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

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## 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 the conceptual limitations were available for most information.

## 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 formats such as html and most data in Excel. Some data was also accessible in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- The release of data did not meet the critical frequency in all cases.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely in some cases.
- The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 325 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Red	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- Survey of Research and Experimental Development – Businesses (ABS)
- Survey of Research and Experimental Development – Government and Private Non-Profit (ABS)
- Survey of Research and Experimental Development – Higher Education (ABS)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Productivity	Includes statistical estimates of the value of expenditure on research and development activities by a range of sectors.	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector, Field of Research, Type of Activity

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 325 Expenditure on Research and Development was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. This statistic quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.



## ESA – 325 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a red traffic light for timeliness. Although users were able to access the release of new data when expected, the critical frequency for the statistic was not met and the duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic, and there was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Where applicable, sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent, however there were changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- Where applicable, sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 905 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

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>• Customs Data (ACBPS)</li> <li>• Merchandise Trade Statistics (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income; Competitiveness and Openness	Includes detailed statistical information on the international trade of goods and services between Australia and the rest of the world.	Monthly	National, State/Territory,	Partner Country, Commodity, Industry, Institutional Sector

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 905 Exports and Imports of Goods and Services 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 quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 905 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

## 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, in most cases, archiving processes. Staff were trained in data collation and in most cases, for 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. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations were present; however, Partner Country was not available for all countries and Industry was not always collected using the standard classification. The critical disaggregation, Institutional Sector, was not available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most known under or overcounts in the statistic were managed and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within datasets in most cases. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, as international trade information was not collected below a certain threshold.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most 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. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements and information for users to better understand the data were available. Users were able to access additional support if needed. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for all information.

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available and users could access data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost. Data visualisation, such as graphs and maps, were not available.

## Areas for Improvement









- The critical disaggregation, Institutional Sector was not available.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, as international trade information was not collected below a certain threshold.
- Data visualisation, such as graphs and maps, were not available.





## ESA – 373 FINANCIAL FLOW STATISTICS

### 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>• APRA Collections – ADI 320 Series (APRA)</li> <li>• APRA Collections – ADI 330 Series (APRA)</li> <li>• APRA Collections – General Insurance (APRA)</li> <li>• APRA Collections – Life Insurance and Friendly Societies (APRA)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APRA Collections – RFC 320 Series (APRA)</li> <li>• APRA Collections – Superannuation (APRA)</li> <li>• Financial Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes statistics measuring the net flow of financial transactions through the Australian economy between sectors.	Quarterly	National	Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 373 Financial Flow Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.



## ESA – 373 FINANCIAL FLOW STATISTICS

### 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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available. The critical disaggregation, Institutional Sector, was not always collected using the standard classification.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently, and there were either no known under or overcounts in the statistic, or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy varied for information collected within the datasets, in some cases.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was generally able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources. External sources were not always available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- Institutional Sector was not always collected using the standard classification.
- The accuracy varied for information collected within the datasets, in some cases.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources, affecting coherence.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 012 FINANCIAL PRICE INDICATORS

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>• Official Record of Financial Markets Information – Domestic (RBA)</li> <li>• Official Record of Financial Markets Information – International (RBA)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes official financial indicators include exchange rates, short and long-term bond rates and the statistics on changes in the size and value of financial debt and equity markets.	Daily	National	International Currencies, Institutional Sector, Assets/ Liabilities

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 012 Financial Price Indicators was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment is based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 012 FINANCIAL PRICE INDICATORS

### **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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently, and there were no known under or overcounts in the statistic. There were no known accounts of missing values. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within the datasets.

### **Coherence**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









There were no areas identified for improvement.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 563 GOVERNMENT SECTOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Government. Debt (AOFM)</li> <li>• Government Finance Statistics (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Wealth	Includes statistics on the fiscal position (actual and forecasted) by Australian governments and government participation in debt markets.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Institutional Sector, Assets/Liabilities, Level of Government

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 563 Government Sector Financial Information was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 563 GOVERNMENT SECTOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### **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 in most cases and archiving processes. Staff were trained in data collation and 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. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were present, however, the critical spatial level, State and Territory was not available for some Information.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. In most cases the duration between collection and release of data was not timely.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and there were either no known under or overcounts in the statistic, or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

### **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 the conceptual limitations of the data were available in most cases.

### **Accessibility**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available, including most information with visualisations such as graphs or maps. Users could access data in Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**

- In most cases the duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- The accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets, in some cases.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources which affected coherence.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 625 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND COMPONENT STATISTICS

### 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

- Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (ABS)
- Economic Activity Survey (ABS)
- Government Finance Statistics (ABS)
- National Accounts (ABS)
- Private New Capital Expenditure Survey (ABS)
- Quarterly Business Indicators Survey (ABS)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes statistics such as GDP as well as its components such as sources and uses of income, expenditure on consumption, capital and imports, gross value added and national savings.	Quarterly	National	Industry, Institutional Sector, Expenditure Category

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 625 Gross Domestic Product and Component Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 625 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND COMPONENT STATISTICS

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; however in some cases the critical disaggregation Expenditure Category was not available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. In most cases the critical frequency for the statistic was met and the duration between collection and release of data was timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. 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. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. For survey data, sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.

### 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 some data in a machine readable format and all data in Excel (and other formats such as pdf). The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- The critical disaggregation, Expenditure Category, was not available in some cases.
- Sampling error was represented for survey data but was not published against individual figures.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 044 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND COMPONENT STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes statistics such as GSP as well as its components such as sources and uses of income, expenditure on consumption, capital and imports, gross value added, and state savings.	Annually	State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 044 Gross State Product and Component Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 044 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND COMPONENT STATISTICS

## 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.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information identified in the description of the statistic was available; however information about state savings was lacking. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and known under or overcounts were managed where possible. Most of the target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic. The accuracy varied for information collected within the dataset.

## 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 consistent. Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The data was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing dataset; however information about state savings was lacking.
- The accuracy varied for information collected within the dataset.
- Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent, but could be improved further.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 891 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, WEALTH AND EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Household Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Pensions Data (DSS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Income Tax Data (ATO)</li> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Household Economic Wellbeing; Housing; Inflation	Includes comprehensive information on the levels, distribution and sources of income and wealth for households as well as levels, distribution and patterns of expenditure for households.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Local Government Area, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Labour Force Status, Household Expenditure Category, Household Composition, Tenure Type, Income Source, Wealth Distribution, Income Distribution, Assets/Liabilities, Lifecycle Group

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 891 Household Income, Wealth and Expenditure Statistics was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. This statistic quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 891 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, WEALTH AND EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

### 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 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. The critical spatial levels, Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not always available. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; however Indigenous Status and Household Expenditure Category were not always available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a red traffic light for timeliness. Although users were generally able to access the release of new data when expected, there were some delays. The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely and the critical frequency for the statistic was not met in most cases.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. 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 and the accuracy was consistent for information collected within administrative datasets. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as very remote areas.

### Coherence

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

### Interpretability

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

### Accessibility

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









### Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not always available.
- The critical disaggregation, Indigenous Status and Household Expenditure Category were not always available.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not met in most cases.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 381 HOUSING ACTIVITY INDICATORS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Building Approvals Collection (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Finance Dataset ADIs (APRA)</li> <li>• Housing Finance Dataset RFCs (APRA)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Housing	Includes approvals, financing, (commencements and completions), housing stock, and building demolitions.	Monthly	National, State/ Territory, Local Government Area	Industry, Institutional Sector, Dwelling Structure, Investment Type, Purchaser Characteristics

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 381 Housing Activity was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 381 HOUSING ACTIVITY INDICATORS

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available however information on building demolitions and housing stock was generally not available. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not available in most cases. The critical disaggregations, Investment Type and Purchaser Type, were available for some information. The critical disaggregation, Industry, was not collected using the standard classification.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in some cases.

## Accuracy

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

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while changes to the way in which data was collected were minimal, population and characteristic definitions were not always consistent over time. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









## Areas for Improvement

- Information about building demolitions and housing stock was lacking.
- The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not available in most cases.
- The critical disaggregation, Industry, was not collected using the standard classification.
- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in some cases.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 357 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential Property Sales Dataset/Valuers General Datasets (ABS and State/Territory Valuers General Depts.)</li> <li>Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Household Economic Wellbeing; Housing; Inflation	Includes statistics on value of residential properties for purchase and rent, and ability of householders to meet these costs.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Income, Income Source, Household Composition, Lifecycle Group, Tenure Type, Dwelling Structure, Number of Bedrooms

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 357 Housing Affordability was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. This statistic quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 357 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

## 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. Most key information identified in the description of the statistic was available; information about the value of residential property for purchase and rent was not always available. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; however in some cases the critical disaggregation, Number of Bedrooms, was not available. The critical spatial level, Local Government Area, was not available for some information.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a red traffic light for timeliness. Although users were generally able to access the release of new data when expected, there were some delays. The critical frequency for the statistic was not always met and the duration between collection and release of data was not timely.

## Accuracy

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

## 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## Interpretability

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

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. Most 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 and microdata available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial level, Local Government Area, was not available for some information.
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not always met.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 126 HOUSING UTILISATION

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>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Housing	Includes statistics on housing supply and use, including density and location.	Five yearly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, Local Government Area, SA2	Income, Tenure Type, Household Composition, Dwelling Structure

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 126 Housing Utilisation was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 126 HOUSING UTILISATION

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available, however the critical spatial levels Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not available for some information. The critical spatial level Remoteness was available but excluded very remote areas for some information.

### Timeliness

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

### Accuracy

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

### 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 largely consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

### Areas for improvement:









- The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2) were not available for some information.
- In some cases, the duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- There were some delays which meant that users were not always able to access the release of new data when expected.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 438 INCOME, LABOUR AND FAMILY DYNAMICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Child Support Data (DSS)*</i></li> <li>• Family Tax Benefit Data (DSS)</li> <li>• Household Expenditure Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (DSS)</li> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>

\*Dataset not available for the quality assessment process

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	Household Economic Wellbeing; Family, Community and Social Cohesion; Work	Includes integrated statistics linking factors such as changes in family dynamics and structure with access to income sources, including employment.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Local Government Area, SA2	Age, Sex, Labour Force Status, Household Composition

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 438 Income, Labour and Family Dynamics was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. This statistic quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. However, the dataset, Child Support Data (DSS), was unable to be assessed for the quality assessment process as the data was not publicly available and the Child Support System was undergoing development to enhance its operation (including data quality and availability). 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.



# ESA – 438 INCOME, LABOUR AND FAMILY DYNAMICS

### 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 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 spatial disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The spatial disaggregations, Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not available for some information and Remoteness did not include very remote areas in most cases. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were generally present; the critical disaggregations Labour Force Status and Household Composition were available in most cases.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a red traffic light for timeliness. Although users were able to access the release of most new data when expected, there were some delays. Some release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency. The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures in most cases. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as remote and very remote areas.

### 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 consistent. External sources were generally available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in Excel or other formats such as html. Most data was also available to users in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- The spatial disaggregations, Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not available for some information and Remoteness did not include very remote areas in most cases.
- Some release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency and the duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as remote and very remote areas.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 642 INPUT – OUTPUT TABLES

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input-Output Tables (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes information about the supply and use of products in the Australian economy, and the structure of and inter-relationships between Australian industries.	Annually	National	Industry, Commodity

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 642 Input – Output Tables was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 642 INPUT – OUTPUT TABLES

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The release of data for the statistic met the critical frequency and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. There were some known under or overcounts and the accuracy varied for administrative information collected within the dataset.

### **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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **Accessibility**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available and users could access data in formats such as Excel and html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









### **Areas for Improvement**

- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- There were some known under or overcounts and the accuracy varied for administrative information collected within the dataset.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.





## ESA – 948 INTERNATIONAL TRADE INFLATION AND TERMS OF TRADE

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>• Producer Price Indexes Dataset (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Inflation; Competitiveness and Openness	Includes statistical price indexes measuring the value of imports and exports in the Australian economy.	Quarterly	National	Standard International Trade Classification

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 948 International Trade Inflation and Terms of Trade was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.







## ESA – 948 INTERNATIONAL TRADE INFLATION AND TERMS OF TRADE

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available from the dataset. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the dataset.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no change to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining mostly consistent. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent and external sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information and other data were accessible for free.

### Areas for Improvement









- The accuracy varied for some information collected within the dataset.
- Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were lacking.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 195 IT USE AND INNOVATION BY BUSINESSES

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Characteristics Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Productivity; Business Performance and Structure	Includes statistics on the application of information technology by businesses and the effectiveness of its role in changing business operations through innovation.	Annually	National, State/ Territory	Industry, Business Demographics

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 195 IT Use and Innovation by Businesses was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 195 IT USE AND INNOVATION BY BUSINESSES

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical spatial level, State/Territory, was not available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently and there was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent. External sources were not available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 or other formats such as html. Some data was also available in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, State/Territory, was not available.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- Sampling error was not published against individual figures.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 307 JOB VACANCIES

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>• Job Vacancies Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	Business Performance and Structure; Work	Indicators of labour demand and actual vacant job positions.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry, Occupation

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality for ESA – 307 Job Vacancies was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 307 JOB VACANCIES

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical disaggregation, Occupation, was not available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently and there was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for individual figures.

### **Coherence**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while population and characteristic definitions remained consistent, there were changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









The critical disaggregation, Occupation, was not available.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 602 NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Wealth	Includes estimates of the value of Australia's produced, non-produced and financial assets; its liabilities to the rest of the world; and the net worth of the total economy.	Annually	National	Industry, Institutional Sector, Assets/ Liabilities

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 602 National Balance Sheet was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 602 NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available from the dataset listed. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic. There were some known under or overcounts and the accuracy varied for administrative information collected within the dataset.

### **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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple sources was largely coherent.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









- The accuracy varied for information collected within the dataset.





## ESA – 112 PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES STATISTICS

### 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

- Mineral and Petroleum Exploration dataset (ABS)
- Minerals Resources Database (GA)
- Petroleum Reserves and Resources (GA)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Environment	National Wealth; Land	Includes economic demonstrated resources, sub-economic demonstrated resources, extraction rates, and discoveries.	Annually	State/Territory	Resource

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 112 Petroleum and Mineral Resources Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







## ESA – 112 PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES STATISTICS

### 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records. There were procedures for identifying errors however methods for acknowledging corrected errors in publically released data were not always in place.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely. Users were generally able to access the release of new data when expected, with some delays.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as discoveries in exploration permits and vacant acreage not reported.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as there were no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remained consistent. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent. There were not always external sources available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements were available and users were able to access additional support if needed. Information for users to better understand the data and descriptions of conceptual limitations were not available in all 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 in some cases.









### Areas for Improvement

- There were some delays which meant that users were not always able to access the release of new data when expected.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as discoveries in exploration permits and vacant acreage not reported.
- Information for users to better understand the data and descriptions of conceptual limitations were not available in all cases.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 840 PRODUCER INFLATION

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>• Producer Price Indexes Dataset (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Inflation	Includes statistical indexes measuring the change in prices faced during the production process in the Australian economy.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 840 Producer Inflation was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 840 PRODUCER INFLATION

## 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.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available and the critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical spatial level, State/Territory, was not available for all information.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the dataset.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no change to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining mostly consistent. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent and external sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information and other data were accessible for free.









## Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial level, State/Territory, was not available for all information.
- The accuracy varied for some information collected within the dataset.
- Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were lacking.





## ESA – 848 PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Accounts (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Competitiveness and Openness; Productivity	Includes productivity statistics including multifactor productivity and its sub-aggregate measures (labour and capital productivity).	Annually	National, State/Territory	Industry

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 848 Productivity Statistics scored a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 848 PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available from the dataset listed. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. Most of the target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic. There were some known under or overcounts and the accuracy varied for administrative information collected within the dataset.

### **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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **Accessibility**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available and users could access data in Excel and other formats such as html. The data was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost. Data visualisation, such as graphs and maps, was not available.

### **Areas for Improvement**









The accuracy varied for information collected within the dataset.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 811 RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retail Trade (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes household sector's purchases of products and services.	Monthly	State/Territory	Industry, Commodity, Mode of Transaction

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 811 Retail Trade Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 811 RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. Most key information in the description of the statistic was available; information about the household sector's purchases of services was only available for some services, such as cafés, restaurants and take away food. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. The critical disaggregation Commodity was not available. Preliminary estimates derived from online retail sales were available for the critical disaggregation Mode of Transaction.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently and there was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for key indicators, but was not published against individual figures.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The data was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









### Areas for Improvement

- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing dataset; however information about the household sector's purchases of services was only available for some services, such as cafés, restaurants and take away food.
- The critical disaggregation identified for the statistic, Commodity, was not available.
- Sampling error was not published against individual figures.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 458 TAXATION REVENUE AND TRANSFERS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxation Statistics (ATO)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	National Income	Includes taxation (including income tax, GST and fringe benefits tax); excise and fuel schemes; superannuation; the Higher Education Loan Program; and payments and transfers through the Australian taxation system.	Annually	National, State/Territory	Age, Sex, Income

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 458 Taxation Revenue and Transfers was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.







## ESA – 458 TAXATION REVENUE AND TRANSFERS

### 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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were no known under or overcounts. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within the dataset. Some of the target population were not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as entities that fail to lodge tax returns.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with population and characteristic definitions remaining mostly consistent and minimal changes to collection procedures. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### Accessibility









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

### Areas for Improvement

- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, such as entities that fail to lodge tax returns.
- Only some information was accessible in a visual format, such as graphs or maps.



## ESA – 330 WAGE INFLATION

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>Wage Price Index Dataset (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy	Inflation	Includes statistics measuring the change in the value of labour over time through the Wage Price Index.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory	Industry, Institutional Sector

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 330 Wage Inflation was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 330 WAGE INFLATION

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All of the key information in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available, however Institutional Sector was not always collected using the standard classification.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were only able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently and there was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response.

### **Coherence**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained largely consistent and there were no changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









- The critical disaggregation, Institutional Sector, was not always available using the standard classification.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 774 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Air Quality Database (BoM)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Atmosphere	Includes information on the quality of air in key locations in urban environments.	Annually	Air Sheds	Pollutant Type

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 774 Ambient Air Quality was assessed as a red traffic light for the purpose of ESA. There were significant gaps in the quality of the statistic for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for significant investment to improve the quality. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 774 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

## Institutional Environment

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for institutional environment. There were sufficient quality and risk management processes in place and archiving processes. There was not always training for staff on data collation and the statistical purpose of the administrative records. Methods for acknowledging and correcting errors in publically released data were not in place.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a red traffic light for timeliness. Although the critical frequency for the statistic was met, the duration between collection and release of data was not timely and users were not able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a red traffic light for accuracy. Not all of the target population was represented for the statistic, such as spatial coverage of air outside cities. Known under or overcounts were not managed and there was no adjustment for missing values. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the dataset.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as there were no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. There was variation between data compiled from multiple sources.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a red traffic light for interpretability. Although there was information available for users to better understand the data, no data quality statements were produced. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for all information and users were not able to access additional support if needed.

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available on request and users could access data in a machine readable format and Excel. The key information and all other data was accessible for free. Data visualisations, such as graphs and maps, were not available.

## Areas for Improvement

- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely.
- Users were not able to access the release of new data when expected.
- There were known under and overcounts which were not managed.
- There were no data quality statements available.
- Users were not able to access additional support if needed.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 135 BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- *No existing dataset identified*

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Biodiversity	Includes integrated information regarding individual ecosystem regions, and their health.	Annually	National, Ecosystem Region	Ecosystem Type

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 135 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health was considered a data gap for the quality assessment process and was unable to be assessed as there were no contributing datasets identified through the development of the ESA list to support this essential statistic.













## ESA – 135 BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

This statistic was a data gap and no quality assessment was produced



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 820 CLIMATE STATISTICS

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>• Australian Climate Observation Reference Network (BoM)</li> <li>• Australian Water Availability Analyses (BoM)</li> <li>• Regional Sea Surface Temperature Analyses (BoM)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Atmosphere	Includes information on temperature (ambient air and sea surface), rainfall, sea levels, including extremes.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Key Regions (e.g. Murray Darling Basin), Individual Locations as Necessary	

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 820 Climate Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 820 CLIMATE STATISTICS

### Institutional Environment

The statistic scored a green traffic light for institutional environment. There were sufficient quality and risk management processes in place in most cases, protections for confidentiality and archiving processes. Staff were trained in the statistical purpose of the administrative records and in most cases data collation. While there were procedures for identifying errors, methods for acknowledging corrected errors in publically released data were not always in place.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information identified in the description of the statistic was available; information about sea levels was lacking. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were available and there were no critical disaggregations identified for the statistic.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently and there were either no known under or overcounts in the statistic or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within the datasets in most cases.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent; however, collection procedures changed over time. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 a machine readable format, most data in Excel and some data in other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









### Areas for Improvement

- Key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about sea levels was lacking.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.
- Data quality statements and descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for some information.





## ESA – 584 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Greenhouse Accounts (Department of the Environment)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Atmosphere	Includes information on the sources of emissions and sinks.	Annually	National, State/ Territory	Industry, Source

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 584 Greenhouse Gas Emissions was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 584 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently, and there were no known under or overcounts in the statistic. There were no known accounts of missing values and the accuracy was consistent for information collected within the dataset.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. There was variation between data compiled from multiple sources.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements, information to help users to understand the data and descriptions of conceptual limitations of the data were available. However, additional support was not available to help users understand the data.

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information and all other data were accessible for free.

## Areas for Improvement









- There was variation between data compiled from multiple sources.
- Additional support was not available to help users understand the data.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 180 LAND STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Census (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Collaborative Land Use and Management Program (ABARES)</li> <li>• Agricultural Land and Water Ownership Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Annual Land Cover Maps (GA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Accounts (ABS)</li> <li>• Land and Management Practices Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• NRM and Irrigation/Water Use Collections (ABARES)</li> <li>• Valuers General Administrative Files (State/Territory Valuers General Depts.)*</li> </ul>

\* Data gap (Valuers General Administrative Files for NT and ACT were not available for the quality assessment process)

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment; Economy	Land; National Wealth	Includes statistical information regarding land use, and management practices, as well as land accounting. Land quality indicators are also included.	Annually	National, Regional (Natural Resource Management)	Industry

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA 180 – Land Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. However, the datasets NT and ACT Valuers General Administrative Files (State/Territory Valuers General Depts.) were unable to be assessed as these were considered data gaps 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.





# ESA – 180 LAND STATISTICS

## 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available. In some cases, the critical disaggregation, Industry, was not available or not collected using the standard classification.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. However, the duration between collection and release of data was not timely in some cases and the release of data for the statistic did not always meet the critical frequency.

## Accuracy

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

## 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Information for users to better understand the data was available. Users were able to access additional support if needed and data quality statements were available in most cases. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not always available.

## Accessibility

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

## Areas for improvement









- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- The release of data did not always meet the critical frequency for the statistic.
- Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not always available.
- There was a data gap for Valuers General Administrative Files for NT and ACT.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 102 POLLUTION AND ACCUMULATION OF WASTE

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Pollutant Inventory (Dept of the Environment)</li> <li>• Waste Account (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Waste	Includes information on the supply and use of waste and recycled products in the economy.	Annually	National	Industry, Products

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 102 Pollution and Accumulation of Waste was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. This quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 102 POLLUTION AND ACCUMULATION OF WASTE

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

## Timeliness

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

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a red traffic light for accuracy. Although the target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, known under or overcounts were not managed in most cases. There was no adjustment where missing values were identified, and the accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, collection procedures changed over time. Some external sources were available for data confrontation. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Information for users to better understand the data was available and users were able to access additional support if needed. Data quality statements were mostly available. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not always available.

## Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information, including some visualisations such as graphs or maps, was publicly available and users could access all data in Excel and some data in a machine readable format. The key information and all other data were accessible for free.

## Areas for improvement:

- The release of data for the statistic did not always meet the critical frequency.
- There was no adjustment where missing values were identified.
- The accuracy varied for information within administrative datasets.
- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources affecting coherence.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 511 SIZE AND LOCATION OF PROTECTED TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE PARKS

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Amber	 Red	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- Collaborative Australia Protected Area Database (Dept of the Environment)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Land	Includes statistical information on the size and location of protected land and marine areas managed for biodiversity conservation.	Annually	National, Regional (Natural Resource Management)	Protected Areas

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 511 Size and Location of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Parks was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.







## ESA – 511 SIZE AND LOCATION OF PROTECTED TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE PARKS

### Institutional Environment

The statistic scored a green traffic light for institutional environment. There were sufficient quality and risk management processes in place and archiving processes. Staff were trained in data collation. Training on the statistical purpose of the administrative records could be improved.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The critical frequency for the statistic was not met.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic. Most known under or overcounts were being managed and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values in most cases. The accuracy varied for information collected within the dataset.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a red traffic light for coherence. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, collection procedures changed over time. There was variation between data compiled from multiple sources. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information and other data was accessible for free.

### Areas for Improvement

- The critical frequency for the statistic was not met.
- The accuracy varied for information collected within the dataset.
- There was variation between data compiled from multiple sources which affected coherence.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 391 WATER QUALITY OF NATURAL SYSTEMS

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- *No existing dataset identified*

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Environment	Inland Waters; Oceans and Estuaries	Includes use of water in the environment (i.e. not used for human consumption and production).	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Regional (Natural Resource Management)	

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 391 Water Quality of Natural Systems was considered a data gap for the quality assessment process and was unable to be assessed as there were no contributing datasets identified through the development of the ESA list to support this essential statistic.





## **ESA – 391 WATER QUALITY OF NATURAL SYSTEMS**

This statistic was a data gap and no quality assessment was produced





## 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.





# 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.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 587 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOCIAL STATISTICS

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- Australian Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)
- Australian Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)
- Australian Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition & Physical Activity Survey (ABS)
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (ABS)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Includes integrated statistics examining factors affecting Indigenous social and economic wellbeing such as income; employment; access to housing; education; health; and mobility.	Six yearly	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 587 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 587 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOCIAL STATISTICS

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most key information identified in the description of the statistic was available; information about access to housing was lacking. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available.

### Timeliness

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

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic; there was some undercoverage of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population which was not enumerated, however this represented a small proportion of the population for the statistic. There was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for individual figures.

### Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while there were no changes to collection procedures, population and characteristic definitions did not always remain consistent over time and there was only one collection of data in some cases. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement

- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about access to housing was lacking.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- There was only one collection of data over time in some cases.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 789 ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing dataset identified</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Includes statistics on population coverage of, or proximity/access to emergency services providers, shelters and other public services deemed essential (e.g. hospitals, schools, public transport, communication services).	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA2	Socioeconomic Status, Service Type

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 789 Access to Essential Social Services was considered a data gap for the quality assessment process and was unable to be assessed as there were no contributing datasets identified through the development of the ESA list to support this essential statistic.







## **ESA – 789 ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES**

This statistic was a data gap and no quality assessment was produced













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 627 AGEING AND AGED CARE STATISTICS

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Aged Care Payments System (DSS)</li> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• National Hospital Morbidity Database (AIHW)</li> <li>• Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Health	Includes statistics on the health and wellbeing of the ageing population, as well as caring and utilisation of aged care services.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area	Age, Sex, Socioeconomic Status, Service Type

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 627 Ageing and Aged Care Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.



# ESA – 627 AGEING AND AGED CARE STATISTICS

### 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 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 disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; Service Type was not available for some information. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not always produced.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. In most cases, the duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not always meet the critical frequency.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic, or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response in most cases. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within administrative datasets and sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for in the statistic, such as very remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent; however there were some changes to collection procedures over time and only one collection of data in some cases. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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. Most data was also available in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.









### Areas for Improvement

- The critical disaggregation identified for the statistic, Service Type was not available for some information.
- The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not always produced.
- The release of data did not always meet the critical frequency identified for the statistic.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 207 BIRTH STATISTICS

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>• Births (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> <li>• Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> <li>• National Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Demography	Includes statistics such as the number and sex of live births registered; total fertility rates; replacement and completed fertility; nuptiality; plurality; age of parents; and Indigenous status.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 207 Birth Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light. 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 207 BIRTH STATISTICS

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was generally timely and the critical frequency was met in most cases. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and known under or overcounts were managed in most cases. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets.

## 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 administrative sources was coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- The accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets.
- The duration between collection and release was not timely in some instances and the critical frequency was not met in some cases.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 232 CRIME INCIDENCE RATES

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPHS – Crime Victimization (ABS)</li> <li>• National Recorded Crime Victims Collection (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Safety Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Personal Fraud Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Crime	Includes indicators of prevalence of crime not reported to the criminal justice system.	Annually	State/Territory	Age, Sex, Indigenous status, Offence type, Relationship of Victim to Offender

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 232 Crime Incidence 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.



# ESA – 232 CRIME INCIDENCE RATES

## 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 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 and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and in most cases users were able to access the release of new data when expected, with some delays. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in some cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed and overall there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the administrative dataset. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas.

## 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 consistent. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was mostly coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 or html. Most data was also available in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement

- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in some cases.
- The accuracy varied for some information collected within the administrative dataset.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 306 CULTURAL AND SPORT PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- General Social Survey (ABS)
- MPHS – Attendance at Selected Cultural/Leisure Venues and Activities (ABS)
- MPHS – Participation in Cultural Activities (ABS)
- MPHS – Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation (ABS)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Culture and Leisure	Includes statistics on how the Australian population engages in the range of activities, both cultural and sporting, as participants, volunteers, and attendees and the time commitments involved.	2 yearly	National, State/Territory, Metropolitan/Ex-Metropolitan, Local Government Area	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Cultural Activity Type, Sporting Activity Type, Frequency

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 306 Cultural and Sport Participation and Attendance was assessed as a green traffic light. 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 306 CULTURAL AND SPORT PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial level, Local Government Area, was not available, nor the critical disaggregation Indigenous Status. The critical disaggregations, Cultural Activity Type, Sporting Activity Type and Frequency were not available in some cases.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overrepresentation were managed and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for individual figures. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as very remote areas.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with minimal changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent; however, there was only one collection for some data. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### Accessibility

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

### Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial level Local Government Area was not available.
- The critical disaggregation Indigenous Status was not available.
- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 843 DISABILITY RELATED STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disability and Carers Payments (DSS)</li> <li>Disability Services National Minimum dataset (AIHW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (ABS)</li> <li>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Includes statistics on the prevalence of disability; information about long term health conditions; need for and receipt of assistance; use of aids and equipment; participation in community activities; income support and disability support services used; and people who care for persons with a disability and older people.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Labour Force Status, Disability Status, Carer Status

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 843 Disability Related Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 843 DISABILITY RELATED STATISTICS

## 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 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. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 4 (SA4), was mostly available or could be concoded from postcode. The critical spatial level Remoteness was available, but for some information remote areas were aggregated with outer regional areas. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; in some cases the critical disaggregations Labour Force Status and Carer Status were not available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not always meet the critical frequency and the duration between collection and release of data was not timely in some cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed and sufficient measures were mostly in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets in some cases. Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining mostly consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was mostly coherent.

## Interpretability

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

## Accessibility

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









## Areas for Improvement

- Most release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 343 DISEASE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Register (ANZDATA)</li> <li>• Australian Cancer Database (AIHW)</li> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Cancer Databases (State/Territory Cancer Registries and Health Depts.)*</li> <li>• National Mortality Database (AIHW)</li> <li>• National (Insulin-Treated) Diabetes Register (AIHW)</li> <li>• National Hospital Morbidity Database (AIHW)</li> <li>• Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (ABS)</li> </ul>

\* Data gap, (not all state/territory datasets were available for the quality assessment process, only NSW is included)

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Health	Includes statistics focusing on disease prevalence and incidence; severity; impact and outcomes; as well as treatment and services used to support people with these diseases.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Medicare Local	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disease

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 343 Disease Prevalence and Incidence was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment is based on quality information about the contributing datasets. However, the Vic, Qld, SA, WA, Tas, NT and ACT Clinical Cancer Databases (State/Territory Cancer Registries and Health Depts.), were unable to be assessed as these were all considered data gaps 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.





# ESA – 343 DISEASE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were mostly produced. In some cases the administrative boundary, Medicare Local, which was identified as a critical spatial level for the statistic, was not available. It should be noted that Medicare Local boundaries were replaced by Primary Health Network boundaries in October 2014, however as this was after the point of assessment Medicare Local boundaries have still been included in the statistic assessment. Critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present in most cases. In some cases Indigenous status was not available or not collected using the standard wording.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were mostly able to access the release of new data when expected. Some release of data did not meet the critical frequency for the statistic as a whole due to the breadth of the statistic and different rates of change for individual components. The duration between collection and release of data was not timely in most cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets in some cases. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, very remote and some rural areas. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were not managed in some cases.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was mostly coherent. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while there were minimal changes to the way in which data was collected, there was only one collection for some datasets and population and characteristic definitions were not always consistent.

## Interpretability

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

## Accessibility

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









## Areas for Improvement

- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely in most cases.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, very remote and some rural areas.
- Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were not managed in some cases.
- There was a data gap for Clinical Cancer Databases for all states and territories, except NSW.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 133 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Early Development Census (Dept of Education)</li> <li>• Child Care Management System (Dept of Education)</li> <li>• Childhood Education and Care Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (DSS)</li> <li>• National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (ABS)</li> <li>• National Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Education and Training; Family, Community and Social Cohesion; Health	Includes statistics on childhood wellbeing development indicators, including childcare and pre-school enrolment and attendance.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, School Characteristics

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 133 Early Childhood Development was assessed as a green traffic light. 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 133 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

### 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. Procedures for identifying errors were mostly in place.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Local Government Area and Statistical Area 4 (SA4), were not available for all information. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. In some cases, the critical disaggregation Indigenous Status was not available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data was not timely in some cases and the critical frequency for the statistic was not always met.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed and there were measures to adjust for missing values or non-response in most cases. Sampling error was represented for survey data but not always for individual figures. The accuracy varied for some information collected within administrative datasets. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as schools that chose not to participate or students in very remote areas who were excluded from enumeration.

### 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 consistent. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was coherent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 pdf and html. Some data was accessible in a machine readable format and Excel. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement

- In some cases, the critical disaggregation Indigenous Status was not available.
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not always met.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as schools that chose not to participate or students in very remote areas who were excluded from enumeration.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 124 EDUCATION OUTCOMES AND THE TRANSITION TO WORK

### 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

- Longitudinal Study of Australian Youth (Dept of Education)
- MPHS – Learning and Work History (ABS)
- Survey of Education and Work (ABS)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Education and Training	Includes statistics on the relationship between the attainment of educational outcomes and participation in the labour market.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Labour Force Status, Socioeconomic Status, Occupation

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA 124 – Education Outcomes and the Transition to Work was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 124 EDUCATION OUTCOMES AND THE TRANSITION TO WORK

## 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.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. Most critical spatial disaggregations for the statistic were produced; in some cases the critical spatial level, Remoteness, was not available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic met the critical frequency in most cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for individual figures. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent; however, there were some changes to collection procedures and only one collection of data in some cases.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 accessible in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Remoteness, was not always available.
- The release of data did not always meet the critical frequency.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 889 EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS, SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT INCOMES

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>• LFSS – Forms of Employment (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS – Labour Force Experience (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS – Persons Not in the Labour Force (ABS)</li> <li>• LFSS – Underemployed Workers (ABS)</li> <li>• MPHS – Retirement and Retirement Intentions (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of Income and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (ABS) *</li> <li>• Time Use Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

\*Dataset was not available for the quality assessment process

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	Household Economic Wellbeing; Family, Community and Social Cohesion; Work	Includes statistics on retirement income; superannuation account balances of households; employment arrangements within households; and time use.	Five yearly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Industry, Labour Force Status, Educational Attainment, Income, Occupation, Assets/ Liabilities, Household Type, Household Income

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 889 Employment Arrangements, Superannuation and Retirement Incomes 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. The dataset, Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (ABS), was unable to be assessed for the quality assessment process. The survey was added at a late stage in the quality assessment process to replace elements of the Work, Life and Family Survey (ABS) on the ESA list. 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.





## ESA – 889 EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS, SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT INCOMES

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; however the critical disaggregations Industry, Educational Attainment, Personal Income, Household Type, Assets/Liabilities and Household Income were not available for some information. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Remoteness, was not always available and often excluded very remote areas.

### Timeliness

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

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There was no under or overrepresentation and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for individual figures. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for in the statistic, such as very remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and residents of non-private dwellings.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Remoteness, was not always available and when available often excluded very remote areas.
- The critical disaggregations Industry, Educational Attainment, Personal Income, Household Type, Assets/Liabilities and Household Income were not available for some information.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as very remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and residents of non-private dwellings.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 561 ENROLMENT AND ATTAINMENT IN TERTIARY AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- Higher Education Information Management System (Dept of Education)
- VET Provider Collection (NCVER)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Education and training	Includes participation in further education and attainment of post-school qualifications by individuals.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Institution, Mode of Delivery

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 561 Enrolment and Attainment in Tertiary and Vocational Education and Training was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.



## ESA – 561 ENROLMENT AND ATTAINMENT IN TERTIARY AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### 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 there were procedures for identifying errors. Training on the statistical purpose of the administrative records and methods for acknowledging and correcting errors in publically released data were lacking in some cases.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic and the critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available. All critical spatial levels were present however in some cases Local Government Area and Statistical Area 4 (SA4) could only be produced using a postcode or suburb concordance.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed and sufficient measures were in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, such as those in the fee for service market and students attending institutions that delivered higher education courses which do not submit data. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets.

### Coherence

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

### Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Information to help users to understand the data and descriptions of conceptual limitations of the data were available. Data quality statements were mostly available and users were able to access additional support if needed.

### Accessibility

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accessibility. The key information was publicly available and users could access data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost. Data visualisations, such as graphs and maps, were not accessible.

### Areas for Improvement









- Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, such as those in the fee for service market and students attending institutions that delivered higher education courses that did not submit data.
- The accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets.
- Data visualisations, such as graphs and maps, were not accessible.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA– 132 FREIGHT MOVEMENT STATISTICS

### 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

- Australian International and Domestic Airline Activity (BITRE)
- Australian Sea Freight (BITRE)
- *Forecasted/Modelled Data on Road Freight (State Transport Bureaus) \**
- Rail Freight Performance (BITRE/ARA)

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

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	Business Performance and Structure; Transport	Includes an integrated set of statistics informing how freight is transported into and across Australia.	3-Yearly	National, State/ Territory, Port, SA4	Transport Mode, Commodity

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 132 Freight Movement Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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, Forecasted/Modelled Data on Road Freight (State Transport Bureaus), 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.





# ESA– 132 FREIGHT MOVEMENT STATISTICS

## Institutional Environment

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

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 4 (SA4), was not produced; however some information for this critical disaggregation was available as capital city was collected in some cases. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. In some cases the critical disaggregation, Commodity, was not available.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected in most cases.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented, and known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. The accuracy varied for some information collected within administrative datasets and sampling error was not provided for survey data.

## 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation in most cases. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 some data in a machine readable format and Excel. All data was accessible in pdf. The key information was accessible for free with some customised data available at a cost.









## Areas for improvement

- There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources affecting coherence.
- Sampling error was not provided for survey data.
- Most data was not available in Excel or machine readable formats.
- There was a data gap for information about road freight.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 814 HEALTH RISK FACTOR STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Drug Strategy Household Survey (AIHW)</li> <li>• National Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW)</li> <li>• State/Territory CATI Health Surveys (State/Territory Health Depts)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Health	Includes statistics that measure a range of health related risk factors, including those that are related to personal actions and those that are environmental. These include substance use (alcohol, drugs); birthrelated indicators; selfassessed condition; and biophysical risk indicators.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disability Status, Labour Force Status

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 814 Health Risk Factor Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 814 HEALTH RISK FACTOR STATISTICS

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. In some cases the critical disaggregation Disability Status and was not available and while the critical disaggregation Labour Force Status was generally available it was not always collected using the standard classification.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. Most release of data did not meet the critical frequency due to the breadth of the statistic and different rates of change for individual components. The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic, and measures were in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. In most cases sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. There were some known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation that were not managed.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while there were minimal changes to the way in which data was collected, there was only one collection for some datasets and population and characteristic definitions were not always consistent over time.

## Interpretability

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

## 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. Most data was also accessible in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.









## Areas for Improvement

- In some cases the critical disaggregation Disability Status and was not available.
- While the critical disaggregation Labour Force Status was generally available it was not always collected using the standard classification.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.





## ESA – 360 HOSPITAL SERVICES STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Hospital Morbidity Database (AIHW)</li> <li>• Patient Experience Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Private Hospitals Collection (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Health	Includes statistics on all aspects of hospital related activity (admitted and non-admitted patients), hospital finance and infrastructure, safety and quality and patient experience.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Remoteness, Hospital Network	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Hospital Type

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 360 Hospital Services Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 360 HOSPITAL SERVICES STATISTICS

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available; information about hospital quality was lacking. The critical spatial level, Local Government Area, was either not available or produced using a concordance from other spatial levels, and Hospital Network was not available in most cases. The critical disaggregations, Indigenous Status and Hospital Type, were available for some information.

## Timeliness

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

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic, and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets in some cases. Some known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were not managed.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time; while there were minimal changes to collection procedures, there were some changes to population and characteristic definitions over time. There was some variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements, 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 mostly available.

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. Some data was accessible in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









## Areas for improvement:

- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about hospital quality was lacking.
- The critical spatial level, Local Government Area, was either not available or produced using a concordance from other spatial levels, and Hospital Network was not available in most cases.
- Some known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were not managed.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 980 DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL (TIME, DISTANCE AND MODE)

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian International and Domestic Airline Activity (BITRE)</li> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Household Travel Surveys (State/Territory Transport Bureaus/Departments)*</li> <li>• <i>State Transport Bureaus' Administrative Information (State/Territory Transport Bureaus) **</i></li> </ul>

\* Household Travel Surveys for SA, WA, NT and ACT were not included in this assessment

\*\* No cohesive data collection across all states and territories

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Transport	Includes broad household travel patterns and trends for specific metropolitan areas.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA4, SA2	Age, Sex, Labour Force Status, Socioeconomic Status, Transport Mode

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 980 Domestic Household Travel (Time, Distance and Mode) was assessed as an amber traffic light for the purpose of ESA. The overall quality of this statistic was reasonable, but lacked in some areas for the quality indicators selected and there was a need identified for some investment to improve the quality. This quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. However, the datasets, SA, WA, NT and ACT Household Travel Surveys (State/Territory Transport Bureaus/Departments) and State Transport Bureaus' Administrative Information (State/Territory Transport Bureaus), were unable to be assessed as these were all considered data gaps 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.





# ESA – 980 DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL (TIME, DISTANCE AND MODE)

### Institutional Environment

The statistic scored a green traffic light for institutional environment. There were sufficient quality management processes in place, protections for confidentiality and archiving processes. Staff were trained in data collation. In some cases there were not sufficient risk management processes in place.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical disaggregation, Socioeconomic Status was available in most cases or could be derived from geographic levels. Labour Force Status was also available in most cases but was not always collected using the standard classification. For some information, Transport Mode was only produced for journey to work.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a red traffic light for timeliness. In some cases users were not able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data did not always meet the critical frequency and the duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response in most cases. Some of the target population not sufficiently represented for in the statistic, such as remote areas, CBD apartments and gated communities. Sampling error was not represented adequately for most survey data.

### 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 most data in a machine readable format and Excel and all data in other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

### Areas for improvement:

- Labour Force Status was available in most cases but was not always collected using the standard classification.
- The release of data did not always meet the critical frequency and the duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- Sampling error was not represented adequately for most survey data.
- There was a data gap for Household Travel Surveys for SA, WA, NT and ACT. There was also a data gap for administrative information collected by state and territory transport bureaus.



## ESA – 799 LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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>• Labour Force Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Unemployment Benefits Data (DSS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	Household Economic Wellbeing; Productivity; Work	Includes statistics encompassing labour force status; hours worked; and indicators of underemployment; labour mobility; and characteristics of employment.	Monthly	National, State/ Territory, Local Government Area, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Labour Force Status, Industry, Educational Status

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 799 Labour Market Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 799 LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information identified in the description of the statistic was available; information about labour mobility was lacking. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not available in most cases, nor was the critical disaggregation, Indigenous Status.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic met the critical frequency in most cases.

## Accuracy

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

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as there were no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements and descriptions of conceptual limitations of the data were available and users were able to access additional support if needed. Information to help users understand the data was provided 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









## Areas for Improvement

- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about labour mobility was lacking.
- The critical spatial level, Local Government Area, was not available for all information.
- The critical disaggregation, Indigenous Status, was not available for all information.





## ESA – 645 LITERACY AND NUMERACY

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (ACARA)</li> <li>• Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (ABS)</li> <li>• Programme for International Student Assessment (ACER)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Education and Training	Includes statistics on the attainment of literacy and numeracy skills by various sub-groups of the population (including children and adults).	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA4	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, School Characteristics, School Year Level

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 645 Literacy and Numeracy was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 645 LITERACY AND NUMERACY

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 4 (SA4) and Local Government Area, were not available for all information. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; in some cases the critical disaggregation, Indigenous Status, was not available.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was mostly timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not always meet the critical frequency.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overrepresentation in the statistic were managed and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for key indicators and was published against individual figures in most cases. Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, such as very remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

### 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 most data in a machine readable format and all data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### Areas for Improvement









- The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 4 (SA4) and Local Government Area, were not available for all information.
- In some cases the critical disaggregation, Indigenous Status, was not available.
- The release of data did not always meet the critical frequency identified for the statistic.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 404 MIGRANT STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous Survey of Australia’s Migrants (DIBP)</li> <li>• Migrant Settlement Database (DSS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPS – Characteristics of Recent Migrants (ABS)</li> <li>• Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Demography	Includes statistics on the temporary and permanent relocation of people across international borders and the transition of migrants into the Australian population through a range of social and economic indicators including employment, education, housing and household income.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area	Age, Sex, Visa Groups, Country of Birth, Year of Arrival, English Language Proficiency

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 404 Migrant Statistics was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 404 MIGRANT STATISTICS

## 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, for the statistical purpose of the administrative records. Methods for acknowledging and correcting errors in publically released data were in place in most situations.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. In most cases, the critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not available. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were generally present. In some cases the critical disaggregation English Language Proficiency was not available.

## Timeliness

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

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. 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. Sufficient measures were mostly in place to adjust for missing values or non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, in most cases, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for some information collected within administrative datasets.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most 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. Most information compiled from multiple sources was coherent and external sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Information to help users to understand the data and descriptions of conceptual limitations of the data were available. Users were able to access additional support if needed. Data quality statements were not available in some 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html and pdf. The key information was accessible for free with some customised data available at a cost.









## Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Local Government Area, was not available in most cases.
- In some cases, the release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.
- Data quality statements were not available in some cases.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 890 MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Births (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> <li>• Causes of Death (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> <li>• Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Coronial Information System (Vic DoJ)</li> <li>• National Mortality Database (AIHW)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Demography; Health	Includes statistics such as perinatal and infant mortality, causes of death information, coronial information, death rates and derived life expectancy estimates.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Country of Birth

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 890 Mortality and Life Expectancy Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 890 MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY STATISTICS

### 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 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. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available. Indigenous Status was not always collected from family or next of kin using standard question wording.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met and in most cases users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data for the statistic was not always timely.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed in most cases and there was some adjustment for missing values and non-response. Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, as there were inconsistencies in recording of deaths, due to varying jurisdictional legislation. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets in some cases.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained consistent overall, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was mostly coherent.

### Interpretability

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

### Accessibility

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

### Areas for Improvement









- Indigenous Status was not always collected from family or next of kin using standard question wording.
- The duration between collection and release of data for the statistic was not always timely.
- Some of the target population was not represented sufficiently for the statistic, as there were inconsistencies in recording of deaths, due to varying jurisdictional legislation.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 927 MOTOR VEHICLE STATISTICS

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>• Motor Vehicle Census (ABS)</li> <li>• New Motor Vehicle Sales (ABS)</li> <li>• Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Economy; Society	National Income; Transport	Includes statistics encompassing the number of vehicle sales; vehicles registered and available for use; and statistical information detailing usage.	Annually	National, State/Territory, SA4	Vehicle Type

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 927 Motor Vehicle Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 927 MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

### 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. Training on the statistical purpose of the administrative records was lacking in some areas.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available, however for information about the number of vehicle sales, specifically used car sales, was lacking. The critical disaggregation identified for the statistic was available. The critical spatial level identified for the statistic, Statistical Area 4 (SA4), was not available but could be concurred from postcode information in some situations or information was also available about capital cities in other cases.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in some cases.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic, or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures. The accuracy varied for some information collected within administrative datasets. Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as the use of unregistered vehicles, and sales of used vehicles and motorcycles.

### 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 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

- Key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about number of used car sales was lacking.
- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in some cases.
- Some of the target population was not sufficiently represented for the statistic, such as unregistered and used vehicles and motorcycles.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 676 MULTIDIMENSIONAL SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Amber	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Disability and Carers Payments (DSS)</li> <li>• Family Tax Benefit Data (DSS)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Social Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Pensions Data (DSS)</li> <li>• Unemployment Benefits Data (DSS)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Includes integrated statistics on social issues such as experiences of homelessness, social deprivation, access to services and social capital.	Three yearly	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, SA4, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Educational Attainment, Labour Force Status, Disability Status, Pension Type, Household Income, Tenure Type, Assets/Liabilities

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 676 Multidimensional Social Disadvantage was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 676 MULTIDIMENSIONAL SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available, although only some aspects of social deprivation could be produced. The critical spatial levels, Statistical Area 4 (SA4) and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not available in some cases. Very remote areas were not always available for the critical spatial level Remoteness. The critical disaggregations Indigenous Status, Educational Attainment, Labour Force Status, Disability Status, Pension Type, Household Income, Tenure Type, Assets/Liabilities were not available for some information.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The duration between collection and release of data was not timely in some cases. The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in most cases.

## Accuracy

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

## 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. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## Accessibility

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









## Areas for Improvement

- Only some aspects of key information identified for the statistic, social deprivation, were available.
- The critical spatial levels Statistical Area 4 (SA4) and Statistical Area 2 (SA2) were not available in some cases.
- The critical disaggregations Indigenous Status, Educational Attainment, Labour Force Status, Disability Status, Pension Type, Household Income, Tenure Type, Assets/Liabilities were not available for some information.
- The release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency in most cases.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 567 PARTICIPATION AND ATTAINMENT IN SCHOOLING

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Schools Statistics Collection (ABS)</li> <li>• State and Territory Year 12 Attainment Administrative Records (State/Territory Boards of Studies)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Education and Training	Includes statistics covering a range of aspects relating to student participation as they progress through the primary and secondary school education system; and attainment of senior secondary certification.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Remoteness, Local Government Area, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, School Year Level, School Characteristics

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 567 Participation and Attainment in Schooling was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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 quality assessment was based on quality information about the contributing datasets. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 567 PARTICIPATION AND ATTAINMENT IN SCHOOLING

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All the key information in the description of the statistic was available. Most spatial disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The spatial disaggregations Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2) were not always available. The critical disaggregation, Socioeconomic Status, was not produced in most cases but could be derived from geographic levels for some information. The critical disaggregation, School Year Level was available for all information, however it was not always reported using a consistent definition or standard. Indigenous Status was not always collected using standard question wording.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic. In most cases, missing values were not adjusted, however, these missing values represented a small proportion of data for the statistic. Known under or overcounts were not always managed and the accuracy varied for some information collected within the datasets.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Most Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time but there were some changes to the way in which data was collected and population and characteristic definitions were not always consistent over time. There was variation between data compiled from multiple administrative sources in some cases.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Information to help users to understand the data was available. Users were able to access additional support if needed. In some cases, data quality statements and descriptions of the conceptual limitations of the data were not available.

## Accessibility

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









## Areas for Improvement

- The spatial disaggregations Local Government Area and Statistical Area 2 (SA2) were not always available.
- Known under or overcounts were not always managed.
- In some cases, data quality statements and descriptions of the conceptual limitations of the data were not available.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 739 PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal Safety Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Crime	Includes indicators on the prevalence, characteristics and experiences of people exposed specifically to violence.	Five yearly	National, State/ Territory, Local Government Area, Indigenous Region	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Offence Type, Relationship of Victim to Offender

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 739 Personal Experiences of Violence was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 739 PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical spatial levels, Local Government Area and Indigenous Region, were not available and State/Territory was only available for some information.

### Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met and the duration between collection and release of data was timely. Users were not able to access the release of new data when expected due to delays in release of data.

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There was no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response. Sampling error was represented for individual figures. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic, however very remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities were not enumerated.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

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

### 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.









### Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial levels, Local Government Area and Indigenous Region, were not available.
- The critical spatial level State/Territory was only available for some information.
- Users were not able to access the release of new data when expected due to delays in release of data.





## ESA – 866 PERSONAL INTERNET ACCESS AND USAGE

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Internet Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• MPHS – Household Use of Information Technology (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Communication	Includes indicators on individual and household access to internet services and usage of the internet for different purposes.	Annually	National, State/Territory, Local Government Area, SA1, SA2	Age, Sex, Household Income

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 866 Personal Internet Access and Usage 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 866 PERSONAL INTERNET ACCESS AND USAGE

### 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.

### Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available. The critical spatial levels, Local Government Area, Statistical Area 2 (SA2) and Statistical Area 1 (SA1), were not available in most cases.

### Timeliness

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

### Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic and there was either no known under or overrepresentation in the statistic or it was being managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response in most cases. Sampling error was represented for survey data, for individual figures.

### Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Most information for the statistic was able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions remained mostly consistent, however there were some changes to collection procedures over time. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements, 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised and microdata data available at a cost.









### Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial levels, Local Government Area, Statistical Area 2 (SA2) and Statistical Area 1 (SA1), were not available in most cases
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not met in most cases.
- Descriptions of conceptual limitations of the data were not available for some information.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 572 POPULATION ESTIMATES

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>• Births (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> <li>• Deaths (ABS and State/Territory RBDMs)</li> <li>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• Commonwealth Electoral Roll (AEC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)</li> <li>• Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS)</li> <li>• Post Enumeration Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Travellers' Characteristics Database (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Demography	Includes official population estimates, by location and other variables. Also includes changes to the population resulting from births, deaths, interstate and international migration.	Quarterly	National, State/Territory, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Country of Birth

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 572 Population Estimates was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 572 POPULATION ESTIMATES

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, Statistical Area 4 (SA4), Statistical Area 3 (SA3) and Statistical Area 2 (SA2), were not available for all information. Most critical disaggregations were present; in some cases, Indigenous Status was either not available or not collected using the standard question wording.

## Timeliness

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

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented, and there were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic or they were managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values and non-response in most cases. For survey data, sampling error was represented for individual figures. The accuracy varied for some 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. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple sources was coherent.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. Most data was also 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 spatial levels Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, Statistical Area 4 (SA4), Statistical Area 3 (SA3) and Statistical Area 2 (SA2) were not available for all information.
- In some cases, the critical disaggregation Indigenous Status was either not available or not collected using the standard question wording.
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not met in some cases.



## ESA – 879 POPULATION STRUCTURE AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

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>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Demography	Includes detailed statistics on population demographics by location, population density, and household and family structures	Five yearly	National, State/ Territory, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, SA4, SA3, SA2	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Country of Birth

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 879 Population Structure and Household Composition was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.





## ESA – 879 POPULATION STRUCTURE AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

### **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.

### **Relevance**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were also available.

### **Timeliness**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

### **Accuracy**

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently, and known under or overrepresentation in the statistic was managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for non-response.

### **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. External sources were available for data confrontation.

### **Interpretability**

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

### **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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

### **Areas for Improvement**









There were no areas identified for improvement.





## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

### ESA – 888 PREVENTATIVE HEALTH STATISTICS

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Health Measures Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Aboriginal &amp; Torres Strait Islander National Nutrition &amp; Physical Activity Survey (ABS)</li> <li>• Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (Dept of Health)</li> <li>• Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)</li> <li>• BreastScreen Australia (AIHW)</li> <li>• National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (AIHW)</li> <li>• National Cervical Screening Program (AIHW)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Health	Includes key information relating to programs and personal activities that seek to minimise health risks and health impacts for the population.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disease

#### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 888 Preventative Health Statistics 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 888 PREVENTATIVE HEALTH STATISTICS

## 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 mostly in 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 and the critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; the critical disaggregation, Socioeconomic Status was mostly available or could be derived from geographic levels. In some cases Indigenous Status was either not available or was not collected using standard question wording.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for timeliness. Users were able to access the release of new data when expected. The critical frequency for the statistic was not always met and the duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. Most of the target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and there were either no known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation in the statistic or they were being managed in most cases. Sampling error was represented, for survey data for individual figures. The accuracy varied for information collected within administrative datasets in some cases. Sufficient measures were not always in place to adjust for missing values or non response.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time; while there were minimal changes to the way in which data was collected, there was only one collection for some datasets and population and characteristic definitions were not always consistent over time. Information compiled from multiple administrative sources was mostly coherent.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored a green traffic light for interpretability. Data quality statements, 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. Most data was also available to users in a machine readable format. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement









- In some cases Indigenous Status was either not available or not collected using standard question wording.
- The critical frequency for the statistic was not always met.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not always timely.
- Sufficient measures were not always in place to adjust for missing values or non response.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 078 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

### Summary of Quality Assessment Results

Overall ESA Assessment	Institutional Environment	Relevance	Timeliness	Accuracy	Coherence	Interpretability	Accessibility
 Green	 Green	 Green	 Green	 Amber	 Amber	 Amber	 Green

### List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians

- Medicare Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)
- Patient Experience Survey (ABS)
- Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (Dept of Health)

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Health	Includes indicators encompassing access and utilisation of primary care services, as well as barriers and unmet need.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness, Medicare Local	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Socioeconomic Status, Disability Status, Labour Force Status, Facility, Hospital Type, Mode of Delivery

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 078 Primary Health Care Services and Performance was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.



# ESA – 078 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

## 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 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. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced. The administrative boundary, Medicare Local, which was identified as a critical spatial level for the statistic at the time of assessment, was available. It should be noted that Medicare Local boundaries were replaced by Primary Health Network boundaries in October 2014. However, as this was after the point of assessment Medicare Local boundaries have still been included in the statistic assessment. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present; however Indigenous Status, Hospital Type, Mode of Delivery and Facility were only available in some cases and Disability Status was not produced. The critical disaggregation Socioeconomic Status was available or could be derived from geographic levels. The critical disaggregation Labour Force Status was not available for some information and in some cases was not collected using the standard classification.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely in most cases and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for accuracy. In most cases, known under or overcounts or under or overrepresentation were managed, and there was adjustment for missing values or non-response. Sampling error was represented for survey data for individual figures. The accuracy was consistent for information collected within administrative datasets. Some of the target population not sufficiently represented in the statistic, such as public hospital patients, services paid by insurers and discreet Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

## Coherence

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for coherence. External sources were available for data confrontation. Some information for the statistic was not able to be compared over time as population and characteristic definitions did not always remain consistent and collection procedures changed over time.

## Interpretability

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for interpretability. Information for users to better understand the data was available. In some cases, data quality statements were not available and users were not always able to access additional support to help them understand the data. Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for all information.

## 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 accessible 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, Disability Status, identified for the statistic, was not produced.
- There were aspects of the target population not represented sufficiently in the statistic, such as public hospital patients, services paid by insurers and discreet Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.
- Descriptions of the conceptual limitations were not available for all information.
- The critical spatial level for the new Primary Health Network boundaries has not yet been assessed.



## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 384 RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENDER RATES

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

List of Contributing Datasets and Custodians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Recorded Crime – Offenders Collection (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Crime	Includes indicators on criminal offenders and their characteristics identified by police.	Annually	National, State/ Territory, Local Government Area, Indigenous Region	Age, Sex, Indigenous Status, Offence Type, Recidivism

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 384 Recorded Criminal Offender Rates was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. The data custodian can be contacted for further information about the quality of the dataset which contributed to the statistic.







# ESA – 384 RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENDER RATES

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored an amber traffic light for relevance. All key information identified in the description of the statistic was available. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic, Local Government Area and Indigenous Region, were not available. Most critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present. The critical disaggregation Indigenous Status was only available for jurisdictions that used standard question wording and met set quality standards. The critical disaggregation, Recidivism, was only available as a count of the number of times proceeded against during the reference period.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. The target population was represented sufficiently for the statistic, and known under or overcounts were being managed. There were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy varied for some information collected within the dataset.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple sources was coherent in most cases.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement

- The critical spatial levels, Local Government Area and Indigenous Region, identified for the statistic were not available.
- The critical disaggregation Indigenous Status was only available for certain jurisdictions, those that used standard question wording and met set quality standards.
- The critical disaggregation, Recidivism, was only available as a count of the number of times proceeded against during the reference period.













## ESSENTIAL STATISTICAL ASSETS FOR AUSTRALIA

# ESA – 378 TRANSPORT RELATED CRASHES AND FATALITIES

### 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

- Australian Road Deaths Database (BITRE)
- Transport Safety Occurrence Data (ATSB)\*

\*Quality assessment related to aviation data only. There was no cohesive national information for rail and marine data within the dataset.

### ESA Elements

Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Transport	Includes statistics on the number and location of transport related crashes and their impacts on individuals involved.	Monthly	National, State/ Territory	Transport Mode, Road User Type, Crash Type, Vehicle Type

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 378 Transport Related Crashes and Fatalities 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 Transport Safety Occurrence Data (ATSB) quality assessment only related to aviation data; rail and marine related crashes and fatalities were unable to be assessed as there was no cohesive national information for rail and marine data within the dataset. 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.





# ESA – 378 TRANSPORT RELATED CRASHES AND FATALITIES

## 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 the statistical purpose of the administrative records.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available information about impacts of transport crashes on the individuals involved was lacking. The critical spatial levels and critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were available; however only heavy vehicle involvement was identified for the critical disaggregation Road Vehicle Type and standards for collecting the critical disaggregation Crash Type varied between jurisdictions.

## Timeliness

The statistic scored a green traffic light for timeliness. The critical frequency for the statistic was met. The duration between collection and release of data was timely and users were able to access the release of new data when expected.

## Accuracy

The statistic scored a green traffic light for accuracy. There were either no known under or overcounts in the statistic or they were managed. Most of the target population was sufficiently represented for the statistic, and there were sufficient measures in place to adjust for missing values. The accuracy was consistent for most information collected within the datasets.

## Coherence

The statistic scored a green traffic light for coherence. Information for the statistic was able to be compared over time with no changes to collection procedures and population and characteristic definitions remaining mostly consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation. Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as pdf. The key information and all other data was accessible for free.

## Areas for Improvement

- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about impacts of transport crashes on the individuals involved was lacking.
- Only heavy vehicle involvement was identified for the critical disaggregation Road Vehicle Type and standards for collecting the critical disaggregation Crash Type varied between jurisdictions.
- Information compiled from multiple sources was mostly coherent but could be further improved.
- There was a data gap for information about rail and marine transport safety.



## ESA – 755 VOLUNTEERING DATA

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>• Census of Population and Housing (ABS)</li> <li>• General Social Survey (ABS)</li> </ul>

ESA Elements					
Pillar	Dimension	Description	Critical Frequency	Critical Spatial	Critical Disaggregation
Society	Family, Community and Social Cohesion	Includes measures of support and involvement with community activities, personal time contribution without payment and measures of social engagement.	Four yearly	National, State/ Territory, Remoteness	Age, Sex, Labour Force Status

### Overall ESA Assessment

The quality of ESA – 755 Volunteering Data was assessed as a green traffic light for the purpose 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. Data custodians can be contacted for further information about the quality of the datasets which contributed to the statistic.





# ESA – 755 VOLUNTEERING DATA

## 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.

## Relevance

The statistic scored a green traffic light for relevance. Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available; however information on the personal time contribution for support and involvement with community activities without payment was lacking. The critical spatial levels identified for the statistic were produced; information about very remote areas was not always available for the critical spatial level Remoteness. All critical disaggregations identified for the statistic were present.

## Timeliness

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

## Accuracy

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

## 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 consistent. External sources were available for data confrontation.

## Interpretability

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

## 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 data in a machine readable format, Excel and other formats such as html. The key information was accessible for free with customised data and microdata available at a cost.

## Areas for Improvement

- Most of the key information in the description of the statistic was available from the contributing datasets; however information about the personal time contribution for support and involvement with community activities without payment was lacking.
- In some cases the release of data for the statistic did not meet the critical frequency.
- The duration between collection and release of data was not timely in some cases.



*INVESTING IN THE INFORMATION THAT COUNTS MOST*

