

1 Recent national strategic information initiatives and future plans

The collection of information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the efforts to improve Indigenous statistics in the health, community services and housing areas are driven by information governance bodies – national committees that provide advice on national priorities, develop work plans and monitor progress. The priorities are expressed in national information plans and agreements.

National Health Information Agreement

Since its inception in 1993, the National Health Information Agreement has provided the framework for cooperation between government agencies to support the continued development of a comprehensive national health information system. The Agreement, originally between the Australian Government, state and territory agencies with a responsibility for health, the ABS, the AIHW and the Health Insurance Commission, was renewed in 2004 for a further five years, with the Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs as an additional signatory. The objective of the Agreement is to ensure the availability of nationally consistent quality health and health services data to support important policy and program development and improvements in the quality, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of health services provided to individuals or populations. The Agreement provides a framework for supporting the national infrastructure and decision-making processes needed to integrate, plan and coordinate the development of consistent national health information. Under the Agreement, the National Health Information Group (NHIG) and its standing committees have specific responsibilities for the development and management of national health information.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information Plan

In October 1997, AHMAC adopted *The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information Plan – this time, let's make it happen* and asked the National Health Information Management Group (NHIMG) – the peak body for information management in health – to oversee its implementation. The successor group, NHIG, continues this work.

National Advisory Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information and Data

NAGATSIHID was established following a decision taken at an AHMAC meeting in October 2000, in order to provide broad strategic advice to the NHIMG on the improvement of the quality and availability of data and information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and health service delivery, and to draw together the range of existing activities already underway, into a coordinated and strategic process.

With the creation of NHIG in October 2003, Health Ministers agreed that NAGATSIHID would become a standing committee of, and provide broad strategic advice to, NHIG. The importance of NAGATSIHID is reflected in the AHMAC's appointment of an agency chief executive to chair the group.

While the main role of NAGATSIHID is to provide broad strategic advice to NHIG, SCATSIH and AHMAC, the Advisory Group is also responsible for:

- continuing the implementation of the 1997 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information Plan (AIHW 1997). This includes monitoring and improving Indigenous identification in a range of data collections including Censuses, birth registrations, death registrations, hospital separations, cancer registers, community mental health services, alcohol and other drug treatment services and other data collections (see the section on administrative data for further details); the ongoing tasks in the plan are now included in the NAGATSIHID work program
- advising the AIHW and ABS on information and data priorities
- providing advice to SCATSIH on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework.

A vital element of NAGATSIHID operation is having a majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisors are also called upon to represent NAGATSIHID on various project-specific steering groups and advisory committees. NAGATSIHID membership includes three Indigenous advisors on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and welfare, and an epidemiologist with expertise in Indigenous health issues, as well as representatives of the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO), SCATSIH, the AIHW, the ABS, the Department of Health and Ageing, the OIPC, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, the Torres Strait Regional Authority and the Statistical Information Management Committee.

NAGATSIHID develops and manages a work program, based on agreed national priorities linked to the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information Plan, which is endorsed by the NHIG. A new workplan was adopted in 2005.

National Housing Data Agreement

The National Housing Data Agreement (NHDA), which is a subsidiary agreement to the 1999 to 2003 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (CSHA), established a framework for the development and provision of nationally consistent data for the Agreement and related programs. It spells out roles and responsibilities and includes three schedules relating to minimum data sets, national performance indicators and national data definitions and standards. The signatories are the Australian Government, the states and territories, the ABS and the AIHW. In 2004 all parties agreed to extend the current Agreement to 2008.

Responsibility for managing the NHDA rests with the National Housing Data Agreement Management Group (NHDAMG). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing priorities are worked on jointly by the NHDAMG and NIHIIC. A major component of the Indigenous housing work program is to improve the identification of Indigenous households using mainstream housing programs. It is expected that NIHIIC and the NHDAMG will be merged in 2008 to allow for an integrated housing data program.

The AIHW is currently updating the report *Identifying Indigenous households in mainstream CSHA programs* for the NHDAMG. This report examines the quality and coverage of Indigenous status data in the 2003-04 collections for the mainstream Public Rental Housing Program, CSHA Community Housing Program, the Crisis Accommodation Program, the Home Purchase Assistance Program and the Private Rent Assistance Program.

Agreement on National Indigenous Housing Information

The Agreement on National Indigenous Housing Information was an initiative of the Housing Ministers' Reform Agenda for Indigenous housing (1997). Information collected under the Agreement is used to guide the development of strategies to improve Indigenous housing information at the national level and to improve access to quality information by those who are providing or receiving housing assistance.

The original Agreement covered the period from December 1999 to 2004, and in 2004 the Agreement was extended to cover the period from 2004 to 2008. The signatories are state and territory housing authorities, the ABS, the AIHW, FaCSIA and the Torres Strait Regional Authority.

The Agreement provides a framework for the development of nationally consistent Indigenous housing data. The aims of this Agreement are to:

- improve the quality of, and access to, Indigenous housing information at the national level and at the same time maintain and protect the confidentiality of the data for individuals and for the signatories to the Agreement
- ensure that data collected from different sources across the country are consistent and compatible
- improve the compatibility of Indigenous housing data with mainstream housing information and health and community services information
- address in the first instance, through the provision of reliable, consistent data, the acknowledged priority areas, which are:
 1. Indigenous housing need
 2. viability of Indigenous housing organisations
 3. sustainable and healthy housing
 4. delivery of improved housing outcomes.

In May 2001, Housing Ministers endorsed a 10-year statement on directions for Indigenous housing reform to provide better housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people – *Building a better future: Indigenous housing to 2010*. The Standing Committee on Indigenous Housing (SCIH) is responsible for implementing this commitment, and data development is one of the key areas in the standing committee's work plan. The National Indigenous Housing Information Implementation Committee (NIHIIC) is a working group of SCIH. NIHIIC works to improve the quality of, and access to, national Indigenous housing information, including the data required for the National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing. The framework comprises a set of 38 performance indicators and was developed to provide information for assessing the Indigenous housing reforms.

An important part of the NIHIIC work is to assess the extent of Indigenous housing need using a multi-measure needs model. The Housing Ministers' Advisory Council and Housing Ministers have endorsed five dimensions of Indigenous housing needs – affordability, overcrowding, dwelling conditions, connection to services, and homelessness.

National Community Services Information Agreement

Under the auspices of the Community Services Ministers' Advisory Council (CSMAC), the National Community Services Information Agreement (NCSIA) was developed in 1997 between the Australian Government, state and territory agencies with a responsibility for community

services programs, the ABS and the AIHW. After a major review of the Agreement and a comprehensive program of negotiations with government and non-government agencies across the sector, the Agreement was revised and re-signed in 2004 for a further five years. The Agreement provides a framework for supporting the national infrastructure and decision-making processes needed to integrate, plan and coordinate the development of consistent national community services information.

The Agreement establishes the National Community Services Information Management Group (NCSIMG) as a subcommittee of CSMAC and requires the Group to develop, for CSMAC consideration, a national work program, responsive to the needs of both policy makers and the community (AIHW 1999b). NCSIMG members represent the Australian Government, state and territory jurisdictions with responsibility for community services, and representatives of key program groups within the sector. NCSIMG has established a range of standing and ad hoc committees to assist in its work, including the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services Working Group.

NCSIMG has completed the second National Community Services Information Development Strategic Plan 2005–2009. This report was published by the AIHW in December 2005 (AIHW 2005q). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander information is identified as one of the key strategic development areas in the new Plan.

2 Recent and forthcoming statistical reports

A number of national statistical reports on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are published regularly by the AIHW, ABS and other government agencies. Some of these reports provide comprehensive coverage across health and welfare areas, whereas others have a more specific focus, for example, reporting service performance.

The health and welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

This biennial report to the nation provides a comprehensive overview of the health and welfare of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Produced jointly by the AIHW and the ABS, this report draws on a number of surveys and Censuses conducted by the ABS and a range of administrative data held at the AIHW.

The fifth edition of the report was released in August 2005 (ABS & AIHW 2005). It presents the latest information on population, education, housing circumstances, health risk factors, maternal and child health, disability prevalence, health status, mortality, and the availability, resourcing and use of services including health and community services. Disparities in health and welfare between Indigenous and other Australians are explored and, where possible, changes over time in the health and welfare outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are discussed. Linkages between measures of health status and social and economic circumstances are also explored.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)

Summary results from the 2002 NATSISS, conducted by the ABS, were published in 2004 (ABS 2004e). This publication includes information on family and culture, health, education, work, income and housing, law and justice, and transport. Data on the non-Indigenous population from the 2002 ABS General Social Survey (GSS), and selected results from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS), are also presented for comparison. More information from these surveys is available from the ABS web site (www.abs.gov.au).

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)

The first NATSIHS was conducted in 2004–05, with results published by remoteness and at the national and state/territory level in April 2006 (ABS 2006d). The report includes general demographic information as well as data on health-related actions, health risk factors, health status indicators and women's health. Comparisons with selected results from the Indigenous supplement to the 1995 and 2001 National Health Surveys, and with data for non-Indigenous Australians from the 2004–05 National Health Survey (NHS), have also been included. Future surveys are to be conducted every six years (to coincide with every second NHS).

National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander results

This report presents summary results for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from the Indigenous supplement to the NHS conducted by the ABS. The first publication contains results from the 1995 NHS (ABS 1999) and the second, results from the 2001 NHS (ABS 2002b).

The 2002 report includes health status measures, health service use and other actions people had recently taken for their health, health-related aspects of lifestyle and other health risk factors, and a summary of women's health characteristics. Corresponding information for the remainder of the Australian population, and selected results from the 1995 NHS, are also included for comparison. Results for Indigenous Australians living in remote areas are presented for the first time.

Population characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

This ABS publication describes the range of information available from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to provide a general overview of the characteristics of Indigenous Australians. Topics covered include the demographic and geographic distribution of the population and its growth in recent years, living arrangements, language and religion, education and information technology use, work, income, and housing and transport. Information on how to interpret Census data on Indigenous peoples is also included (ABS 2003b). An edition using data from the 2006 Census is planned for release in 2008.

Population distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

This ABS publication presents counts for Indigenous Australians from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, according to their place of enumeration on Census night and their place of usual residence. Information is presented by state/territory, Remoteness Areas, for small areas (both Indigenous Areas and Indigenous Locations) and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regions. Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population and information on data quality are also included (ABS 2002c). An edition using data from the 2006 Census is planned for release in 2007.

Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

This ABS publication contains experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population of Australia based on the Census of Population and Housing and experimental projections of the Indigenous population.

The most recent publication is based on the 2001 Census and includes experimental projections of the Indigenous population for the period 2002–2009. Descriptions of the methods used to produce the estimates and projection assumptions are also included. The experimental projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if the assumptions about future demographic trends were to prevail over the projection period (ABS 2004d). An edition using data from the 2006 Census is planned for release in 2009.

Expenditures on health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

This report on health service expenditures for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is produced every three years at the request of AHMAC, with funding from the Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH). The latest publication covers expenditure for the 2001–02 financial year and is the third report in the series (AIHW 2005k). The first report covered 1995–96 (Deeble et al. 1998) and the second, 1998–99 (AIHW 2001a). The 2001–02 report covers Australian Government, state and territory government and non-government funding of, and expenditure on, health goods and services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; changes in expenditure and funding over time; an analysis of regional health expenditure; and expenditure on health-related welfare services.

National summary of the jurisdictional reports against the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance indicators

In 1996, AHMAC directed state and Australian Government departments to develop a set of national performance indicators for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health. In 1997, the Australian Health Ministers' Conference endorsed an interim set of 58 national performance indicators for all states and territories to report against. Annual reports were prepared for 1998, 1999 and 2000. In October 2000, AHMAC endorsed a refined set of 56 indicators, which included a conceptual framework for the indicators, indicator definitions, potential data sources and reporting responsibilities.

These refined indicators cover government inputs, determinants of health (including social equity, access to services and risk markers), and outcomes for people. The first report using the refined set of health performance indicators was published by the AIHW in 2004 and covered activity in the 2001 and 2002 calendar years and the 2000–01 and 2001–02 financial years (AIHW 2004h). A second report covering the 2003 and 2004 calendar years and 2002–03 and 2003–04 financial years was published in March 2006 (SCATSIH & SIMC 2006). This will be the last report using this set of indicators, and will be replaced by a report using the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (HPF).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (HPF)

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander HPF was developed by the Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (SCATSIH) – a subcommittee of AHMAC which reports to the Australian Health Ministers' Conference (NATSIC 2004a, 2004b).

The HPF has been developed to provide the basis for quantitative measurement of the impact of the National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, a policy framework. It also provides an opportunity to streamline reporting on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and health care delivery.

The HPF adapts the National Health Performance Committee's framework as a model to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health context, and poses policy questions relevant to that context.

The HPF covers the entire health system including Indigenous-specific services and programs and mainstream services across the continuum of care. The HPF includes measures across the

full continuum from inputs, processes, outputs, and intermediate outcomes to outcomes. This enables short to medium-term measures of progress to be included and accommodates the different stages of development of services and systems.

An effective, efficient and equitable health system is an essential component for any whole-of-government effort that seeks to overcome Indigenous disadvantage. However, in addition to a responsive health system, action in areas such as education, employment, transport and nutrition is also required if sustainable health gains are to be achieved. In recognition of this, the HPF includes measures of health outcomes and determinants of health that are outside the health system. This is consistent with the whole-of-government approach recommended by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG).

The HPF comprises the following:

- Tier 1 – ‘Health, Status and Outcomes’ has four domains: health conditions; human function; life expectancy and wellbeing; and deaths.
- Tier 2 – ‘Determinants of Health’ has five domains: environmental factors; socioeconomic factors; community capacity; health behaviours; and person-related factors.
- Tier 3 – ‘Health System Performance’ has nine domains: effectiveness; appropriateness; efficiency; responsiveness; accessibility; safety; continuity; capability; and sustainability.

In addition to these 18 HPF domains, there are two dimensions that apply across multiple domains: quality and equity.

The main relationship between the tiers is that health status and outcomes (Tier 1) are influenced by both determinants of health (Tier 2) and the performance of health systems (Tier 3). The HPF recognises that there is no direct causal relationship between the actions of health systems (Tier 3) and health outcomes (Tier 1) because of the intervening variables associated with Tier 2.

Reports using the performance measures outlined in the HPF will be produced biennially starting in 2006. A number of measures can be reported now, whereas others require varying degrees of development to enable reporting. SCATSIH will establish priorities for data development with the aim of eventually reporting against all the measures.

Data quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification: seven community services data collections

This report examines the quality of identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients in seven data collections. The analyses focus on the extent to which Indigenous status was missing or not stated in each data collection and whether improvements in data quality have occurred over time. Variations in data quality have been explored in relation to demographic characteristics of clients, and by geographic location (AIHW 2004c).

The seven data collections are:

- Commonwealth-State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set
- three aged care data collections: Residential Aged Care Services Data Collection, Home and Community Care MDS, and Community Aged Care Packages Data Collection
- Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection
- National Child Protection data collection, incorporating three data collections: children who are the subject of notifications, investigations and substantiations; children on care and protection orders; and children in out-of-home care

- Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set (ADOTS–NMDS).

As part of the funding for this report, an online resource was established to provide information on the quality and availability of Indigenous statistics and to outline the national standards and processes for recording Indigenous status (www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous/national_standards.cfm).

The web site includes information on:

- the rationale for ascertaining the Indigenous status of clients and patients (i.e. making available accurate information about people receiving services is necessary to plan, promote and deliver appropriate health, housing and community services, to monitor changes in wellbeing and to account for government expenditure)
- the standard question used to identify Indigenous people in health and community services datasets
- the importance of using the standard question for Indigenous identification (for example, it is important that all service providers adopt a consistent way of asking people about their Indigenous status to improve the comparability of data within services and across different types of services)
- the process to follow if a client does not want to answer the question
- the potential barriers to obtaining information about a person's Indigenous status (for example, service providers not wishing to appear to be discriminating against Indigenous people).

Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: key indicators

In April 2002, COAG commissioned the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth–State Service Provision (SCRGSP) to produce a regular report using key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage. The first report, *Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: key indicators*, was published in November 2003 (SCRGSP 2003), and the second was released in July 2005 (SCRGSP 2005).

This report provides information on the impact of changes to policy and service delivery on outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It also provides a way to assess the effect of COAG's commitment to achieving the shared goal for Indigenous Australians 'to enjoy the same standard of living as other Australians – for them to be as healthy, as long-living and as able to participate in the social and economic life of the country' (SCRGSP 2005:iii).

Report on government services: Indigenous compendium

In 1997, the Prime Minister asked the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) to give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in meeting the needs of Indigenous Australians. This was reinforced by COAG in 2000 where heads of government agreed that ministerial councils will develop action plans, performance reporting strategies and benchmarks to facilitate review of the progress made in this area. Improving reporting on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is a key priority for the Steering Committee across all service areas covered in the *Report on government services: Indigenous compendium*. The latest edition of this report was released in May 2006, and covers a range of areas including education, health, justice, emergency management,

community services and housing (SCRGSP 2006). The new HPF provides a policy-relevant basis for further developing and refining the health performance measures for this report.

Australia's health

This AIHW biennial health report provides national information on health status, determinants of health, population health, health resources, health services and national health information development. In the population health chapter, a section is dedicated to the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It includes information on data quality, measures of health status, health risk factors, and housing and living conditions. The latest edition was published in 2004 (AIHW 2004a), with the next edition due for release in June 2006.

Improving the quality of Indigenous identification in hospital separations data

This report presents the outcomes of a project funded by AHMAC and directed at establishing a basis for improving Indigenous identification in hospital separations data. It provides an account of current and past assessments of quality of Indigenous status data; an account of jurisdictional policies and processes for Indigenous identification; the findings of an analysis of Indigenous identification in national separations data; a set of guidelines to support the analysis of information on Indigenous status; and recommendations for improving Indigenous status information in hospital separations data (AIHW 2005m).

Family violence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

This AIHW project was funded by AHMAC. It involves an exploration and assessment of all existing national data sets that could be used to indicate the extent of family violence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Data sources are assessed in terms of the extent to which Indigenous people are identified, whether family and/or partner violence can be distinguished from general violence, and whether other relevant factors are collected. The report will include analyses of the data where possible, an outline of the gaps in data and a number of recommendations for improving data availability and quality to better capture family violence.

Drug use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples: an assessment of data sources

The AIHW has been commissioned by DoHA to undertake a study about the availability and information content of current data on drug and alcohol use and associated harm among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The study will also evaluate the usefulness of existing data sets, and suggest ways of improving data and associated analyses. Key information needs and the availability of relevant data sources will be identified, with reference to contemporary patterns of alcohol and drug use and associated harm, social and contextual factors, and the availability and accessibility of relevant services. The report is scheduled for release in mid-2006.

Indigenous disability data inventory

This AIHW working paper provides a list of publications and other information resources which have led to, or could lead to, improved national disability data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. These sources include data concerning Indigenous people with a disability or discuss Indigenous data development issues, such as Indigenous identification. Some also consider the various ways disability is conceptualised by Indigenous people (AIHW 2005n).

Indigenous housing indicators

An annual report produced by the AIHW on Indigenous housing indicators, which form the national reporting framework for Indigenous housing (AIHW 2005o). This report provides data on 38 indicators that can be used to monitor progress against the seven outcome areas outlined in *Building a better future: Indigenous housing to 2010* (HMAC 2001). These areas are better housing, better housing services, more housing, improved partnerships, greater effectiveness and efficiency, improved performance linked to accountability, and coordination of services. The data come from different sources including national surveys, Censuses and administrative data provided by the states and territories and the Australian Government.

Indigenous housing needs—a multi-measure needs model

This publication provides information on the extent of Indigenous housing needs according to five dimensions of need – homelessness, affordability, overcrowding, dwelling conditions, and connection to essential services such as water, electricity and sewerage – to assess the extent of current and future housing needs. These five dimensions have been endorsed by Housing Ministers and various components of the five have been used in the planning of services and to shape resource allocation, to meet current and future needs. Additional dimensions – such as security of tenure and appropriateness of dwellings – are also reported, and the information on these is used in the provision of better services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The first report produced by the AIHW was released in October 2005 (AIHW 2005p) and a second report is planned for 2008.

Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement national data reports: State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH)

The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) national data reports form part of a series of reports on all forms of housing assistance provided under the CSHA, containing some descriptive data as well as data on the 11 performance indicators in the CSHA National Performance Indicator Framework. The reports are published annually by the AIHW, with the first reports covering the 2000–01 financial year and the latest reports covering the 2003–04 financial year (AIHW 2005e, 2005f, 2005g, 2005h, 2005i, 2005j).

Housing and infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, Australia

The 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) collected selected information on Indigenous communities and Indigenous Housing Organisations, or IHOs, that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This ABS summary publication includes details of the housing stock, management practices and financial arrangements of IHOs; and details of housing and related infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewerage, drainage and solid waste disposal, as well as other facilities available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities such as transport, communication, education, sport and health services. Also included are time series information incorporating selected results from the 1999 CHINS, and maps showing the distribution of Indigenous housing organisations and discrete communities across Australia (ABS 2002a). Results from the 2006 CHINS are planned for release in 2007.

Labour force characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, experimental estimates from the Labour Force Survey

This ABS publication presents information about the labour force characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, compiled from the monthly Labour Force Survey. Monthly data have been pooled to produce annual labour force estimates for 2002–2005 by sex, age, state/territory, and remoteness (ABS 2006c).