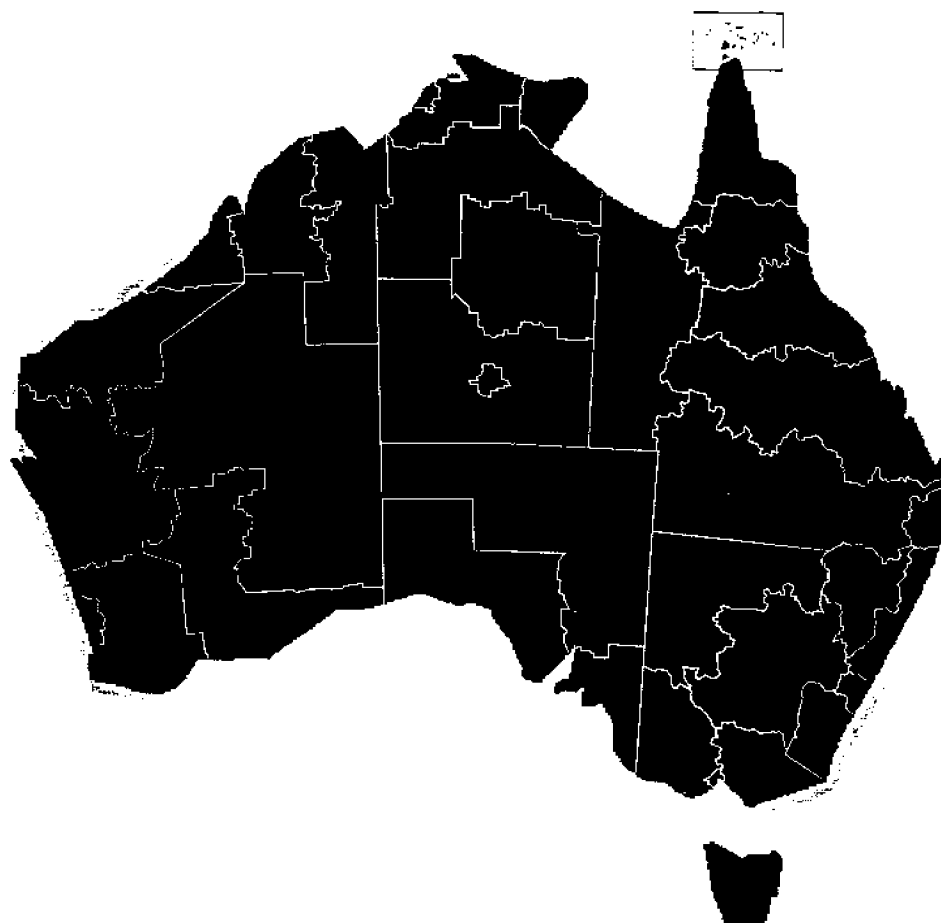




National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey

Social Atlas





NEW ISSUE

**1994 National Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander Survey**

Social Atlas

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 20 MAR 1997

ABS Catalogue No. 4155.0

ISBN 0 642 23206 7

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- For further information about these statistics, contact Joan Cunningham on (08) 8943 2165.

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PREFACE

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS) was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) April to July 1994. The survey was conducted as part of the Government's response to the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody which highlighted the paucity of statistical information about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It was the first national survey of Australia's Indigenous people and the data were collected from over 15,000 Indigenous people living in about 5,000 households across Australia.

This social atlas presents a picture of the key cultural, demographic, economic and other characteristics of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population as reported in the NATSIS and includes some population data based on the 1991 Census as well as estimates of the Indigenous population as at 1994. The series of 45 maps shows the distribution of such characteristics by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions in Australia.

A number of other publications based on the results of the NATSIS have already been released and summarise various subject areas and geography. This social atlas should be seen as a complement to the Regional Statistics series of publications and presents comparative statistics through maps.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician



INTRODUCTION

Characteristics of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as outlined in the NATSIS, are presented in this atlas under the following broad categories: population, family and culture, health, health risk factors, housing, education, employment and income, and law and justice. The statistics are based on several types of data, ranging from stated perceptions and attitudes, to reported conditions and actions, to actual measurements. It is important to be aware of the strengths and limitations of each type of data. For example, perceptions and attitudes can be very useful in determining what people consider to be priorities, but they can be misleading if interpreted as fact and should be interpreted cautiously.

METHODOLOGY

Presentation

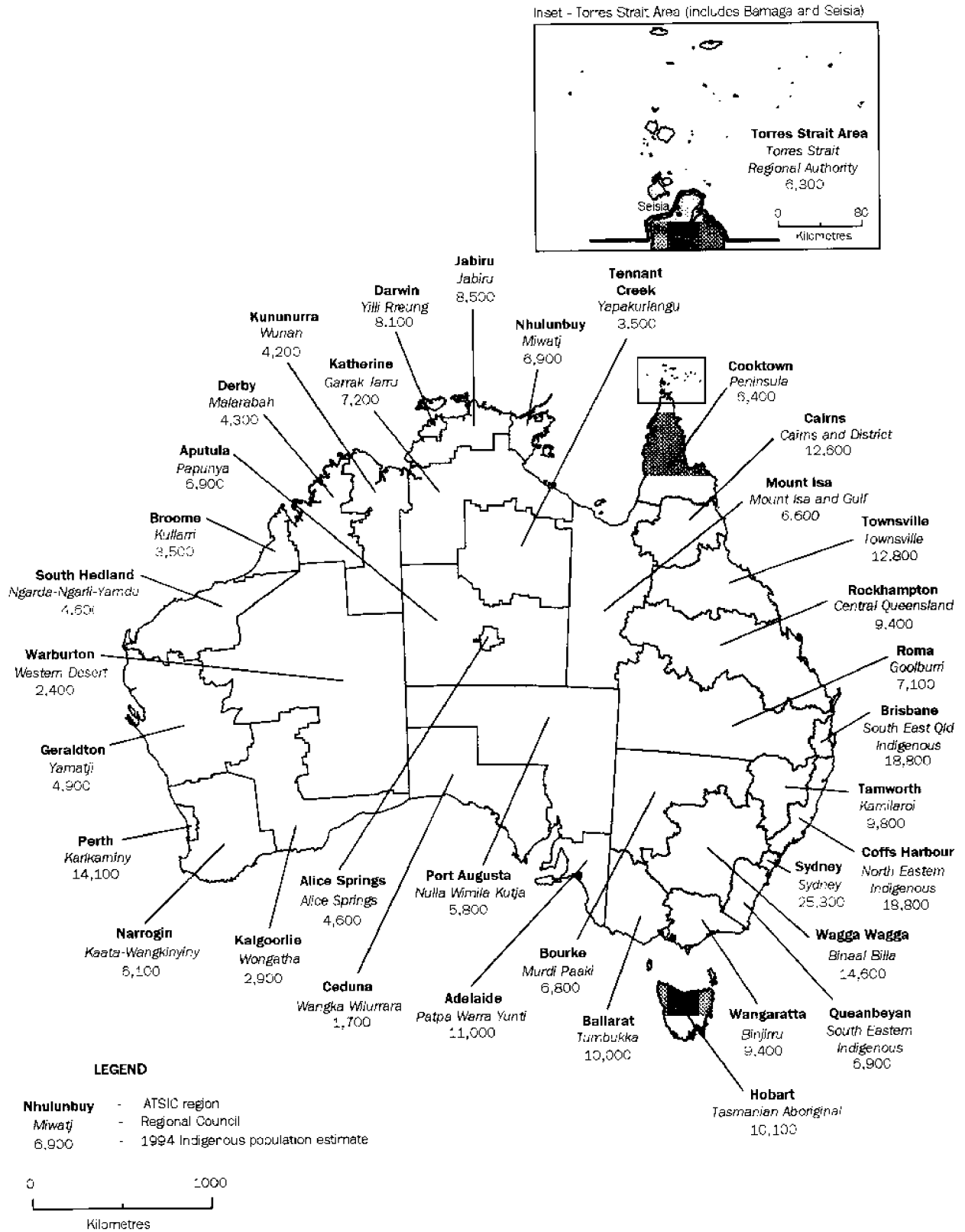
In this atlas topics are mapped at the ATSI region level which is the smallest geographic unit for which reliable data could be obtained from the NATSIS. The ATSI region boundaries presented here refer to those as at 1994.

The commentary which supplements the maps is intended to be descriptive only. No attempt has been made to suggest causal explanations for spatial patterns shown by the data.

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For most maps presented here, the 'natural break' method of data classification has been used. This method applies an algorithm to reflect the shape and distribution of the data and usually results in uneven class range values, e.g. more than 66, 32 to 66, 8 to 32, less than 8.

Choropleth maps, as presented in this atlas, require some caution when viewing. It can be misleading to perceive a large geographic region shaded on a map as being more significant than another region of much smaller area but with a large population. For example, the Warburton ATSI Region of Western Australia covers over 800,000 square kilometres of land and as at 1994 had fewer than 2,500 Indigenous persons. Conversely, the Sydney ATSI Region covers under 10,000 square kilometres and in 1994 had an Indigenous population of about 25,000. Although most maps presented here express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population, users should be familiar with such settlement patterns of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations of Australia when analysing these data. Estimates of population size by region are presented in the map on page 2.

ATSIC regions: Indigenous population estimates 1994

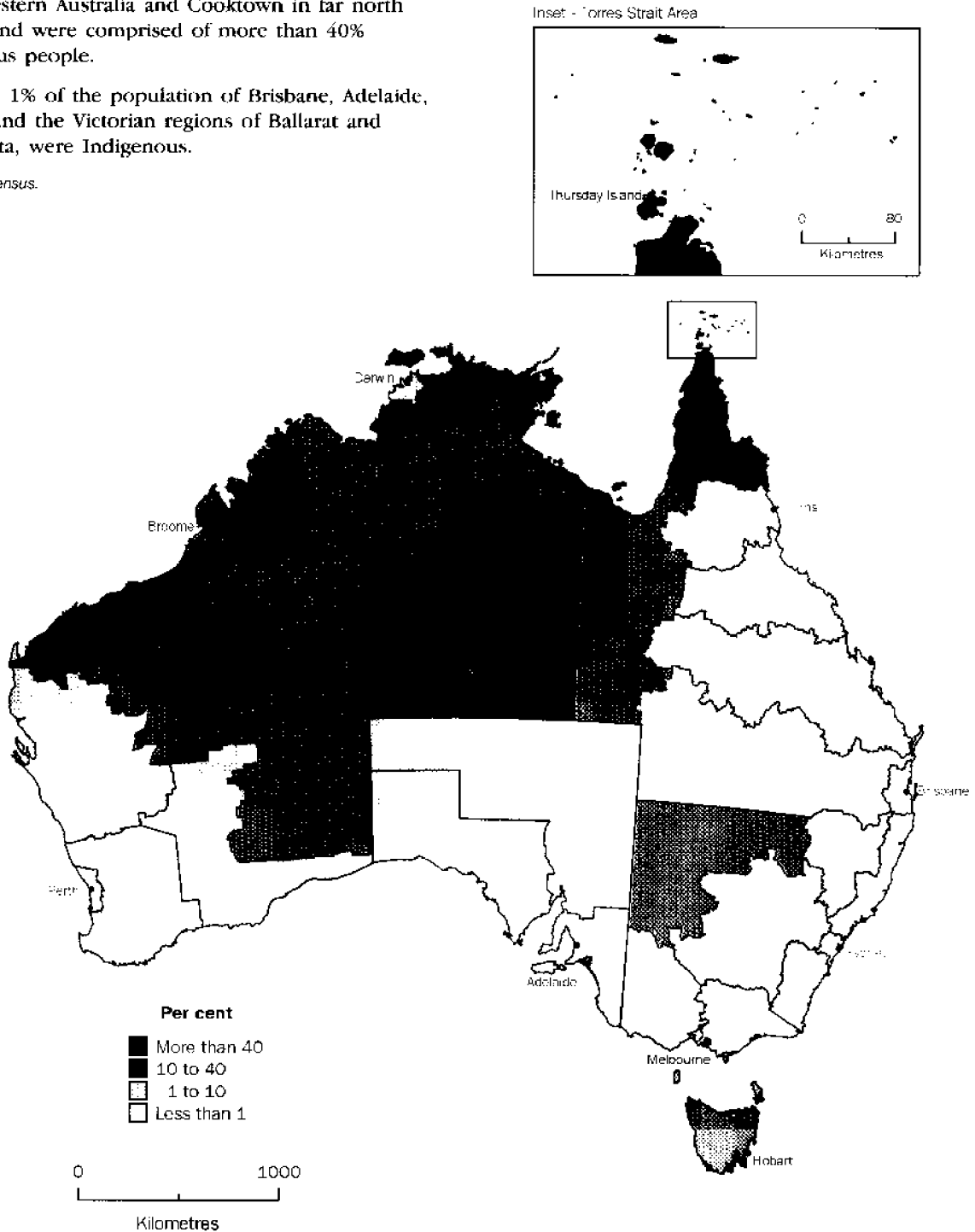


1991 Indigenous population

1991 Indigenous population count as a percentage of total regional population

- Areas with the greatest proportion of Indigenous people were in the northern and central regions of Australia.
- 77% of the Torres Strait Area population were Indigenous.
- The Northern Territory regions of Aputula, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy and Tennant Creek together with Derby in north Western Australia and Cooktown in far north Queensland were comprised of more than 40% Indigenous people.
- Less than 1% of the population of Brisbane, Adelaide, Sydney, and the Victorian regions of Ballarat and Wangaratta, were Indigenous.

Source: 1991 Census.

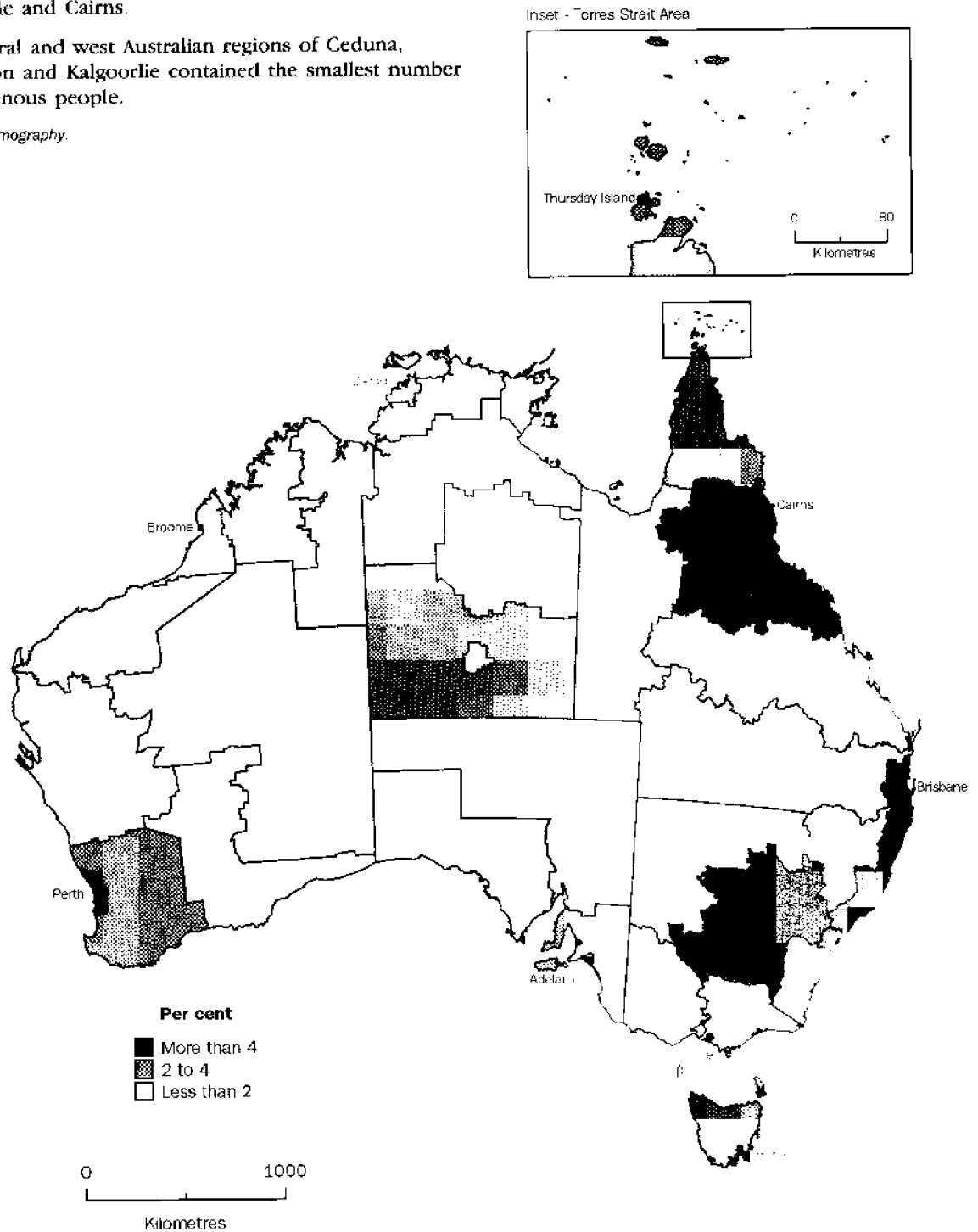


1994 Indigenous population estimates

Percentage of total Australian Indigenous population

- The greatest number of Indigenous people were located in the east coast regions of Sydney, Brisbane and Coffs Harbour which together comprised 21% of the total Australian Indigenous population.
- Other regions containing large numbers of Indigenous people were the central New South Wales region of Wagga Wagga, Perth and the Queensland regions of Townsville and Cairns.
- The central and west Australian regions of Ceduna, Warburton and Kalgoorlie contained the smallest number of Indigenous people.

Source: ABS Demography.

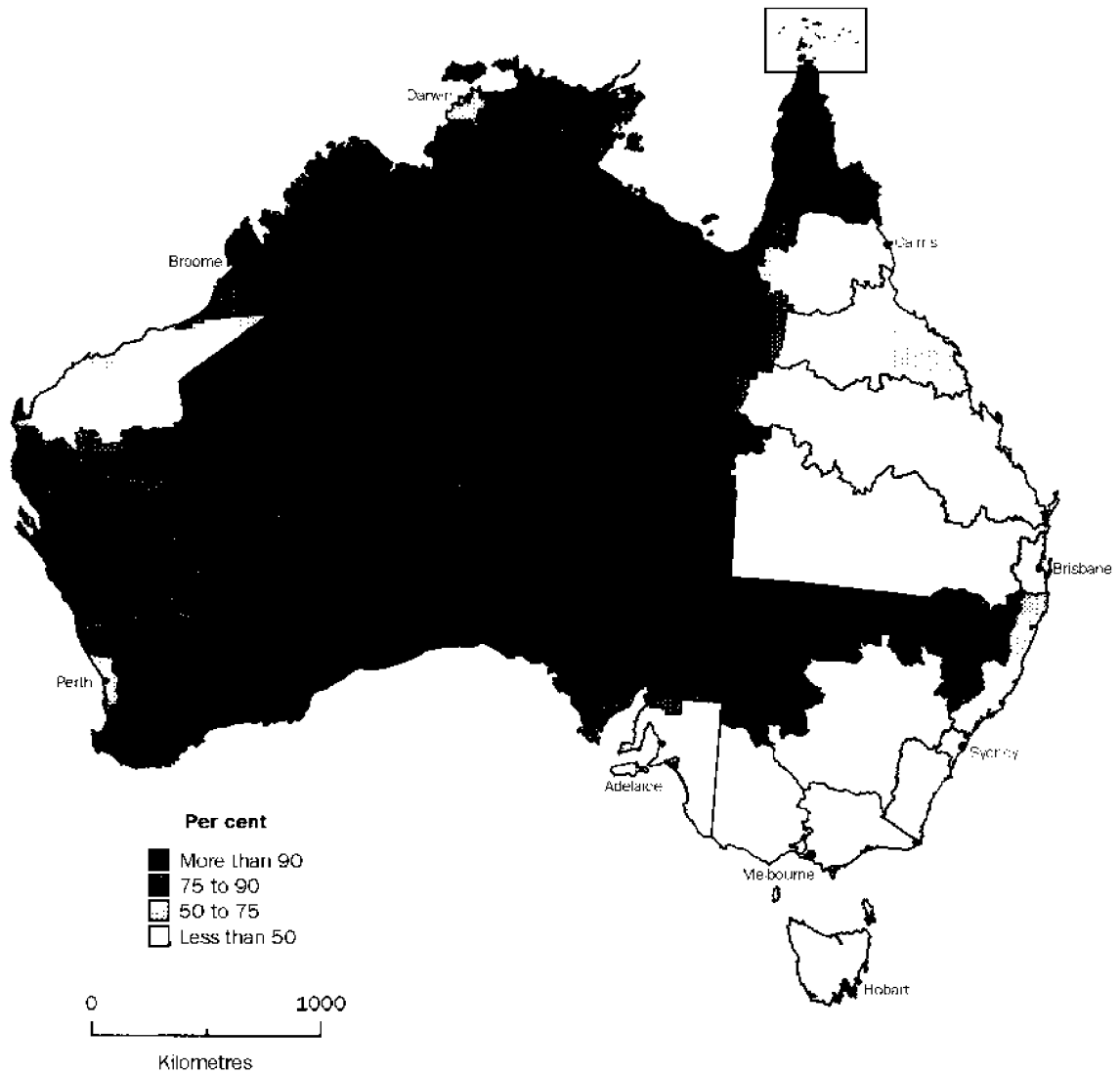
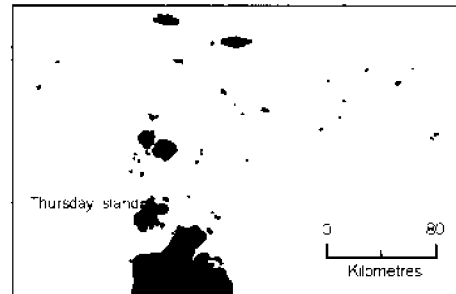


Household composition

Percentage of Indigenous households comprising only Indigenous people (i.e. with no non-Indigenous members)

- Regions in which more than 90% of households had only Indigenous members were primarily in the central and western area of Australia — Tennant Creek, Jabiru and Aputula in the Northern Territory; Warburton and Derby in Western Australia; Cooktown in far north Queensland; Bourke in western New South Wales; and the Torres Strait Area.
- Hobart recorded the lowest proportion of Indigenous only households (23%) with the Victorian regions of Ballarat and Wangaratta together with Brisbane being less than 40%.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

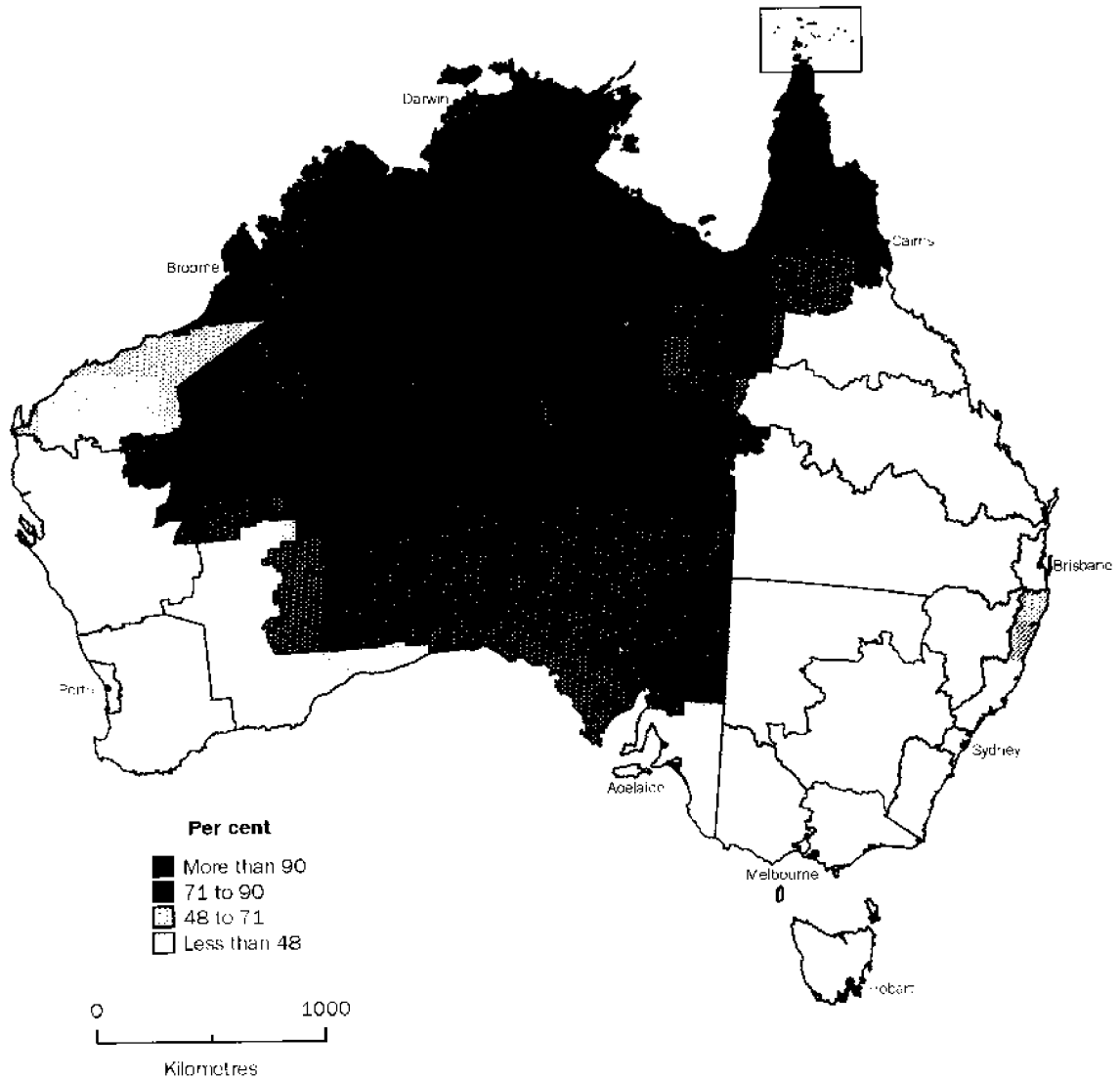
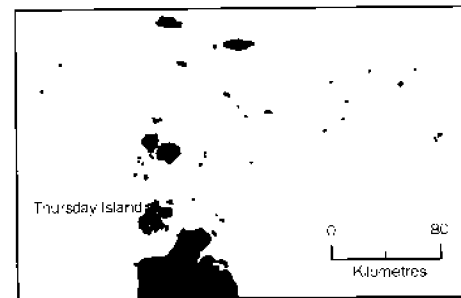


Identification with clans

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who identified with a clan, tribal or language group

- A number of regions in central and north Australia showed a very strong identification with clan, tribal or language groups — Aputula (100%), Jabiru, Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek and Katherine in the Northern Territory; Cooktown in far north Queensland; and Kununurra in north Western Australia were all greater than 90%.
- Regions where less than 50% of persons identified with a clan tribal or language group tended to be located in the eastern areas of Australia — Roma, Rockhampton and Brisbane in Queensland; Tamworth, Sydney and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales; Wangaratta and Ballarat in Victoria; also Geraldton in Western Australia.
- The lowest value was recorded in the Hobart region, with only 18% of persons identifying with a clan, tribal or language group.

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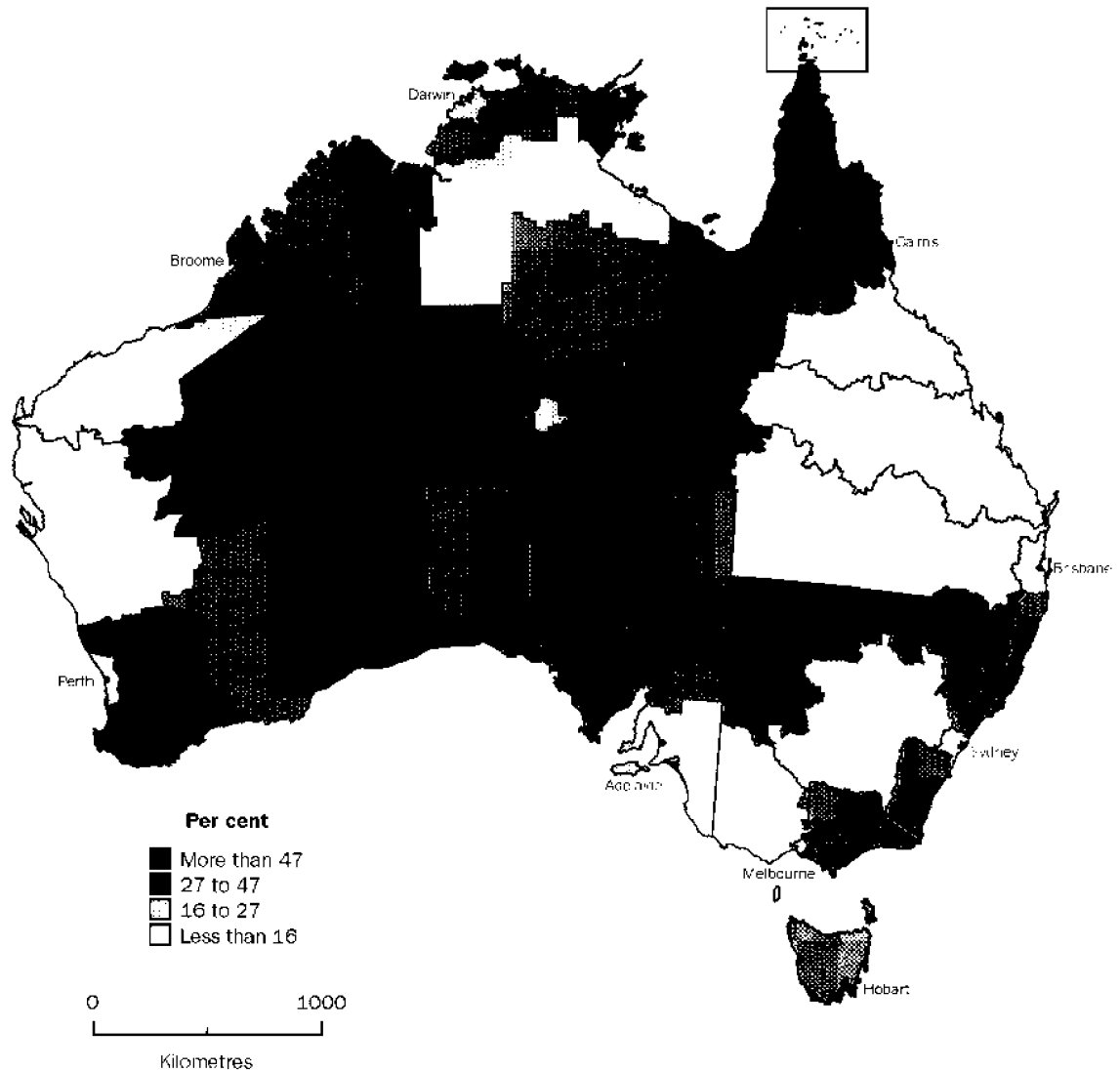
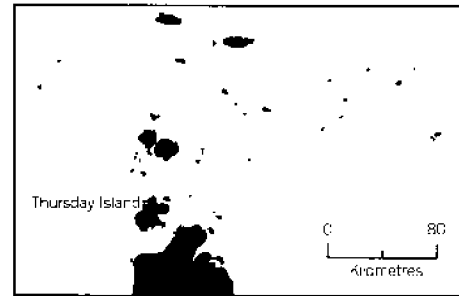


Living in homelands

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who currently live in their homelands or traditional country

- Those regions which contained the largest proportion (greater than 47%) of people currently living in their homelands included Nhulunbuy and Aputula in the Northern Territory; the Torres Strait Area; Bourke and Tamworth in New South Wales; Mount Isa and Cooktown in Queensland; and Warburton, Kununurra and Narrogin in Western Australia.
- Only the Perth and Brisbane regions recorded less than 10% of persons currently living in their homelands.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

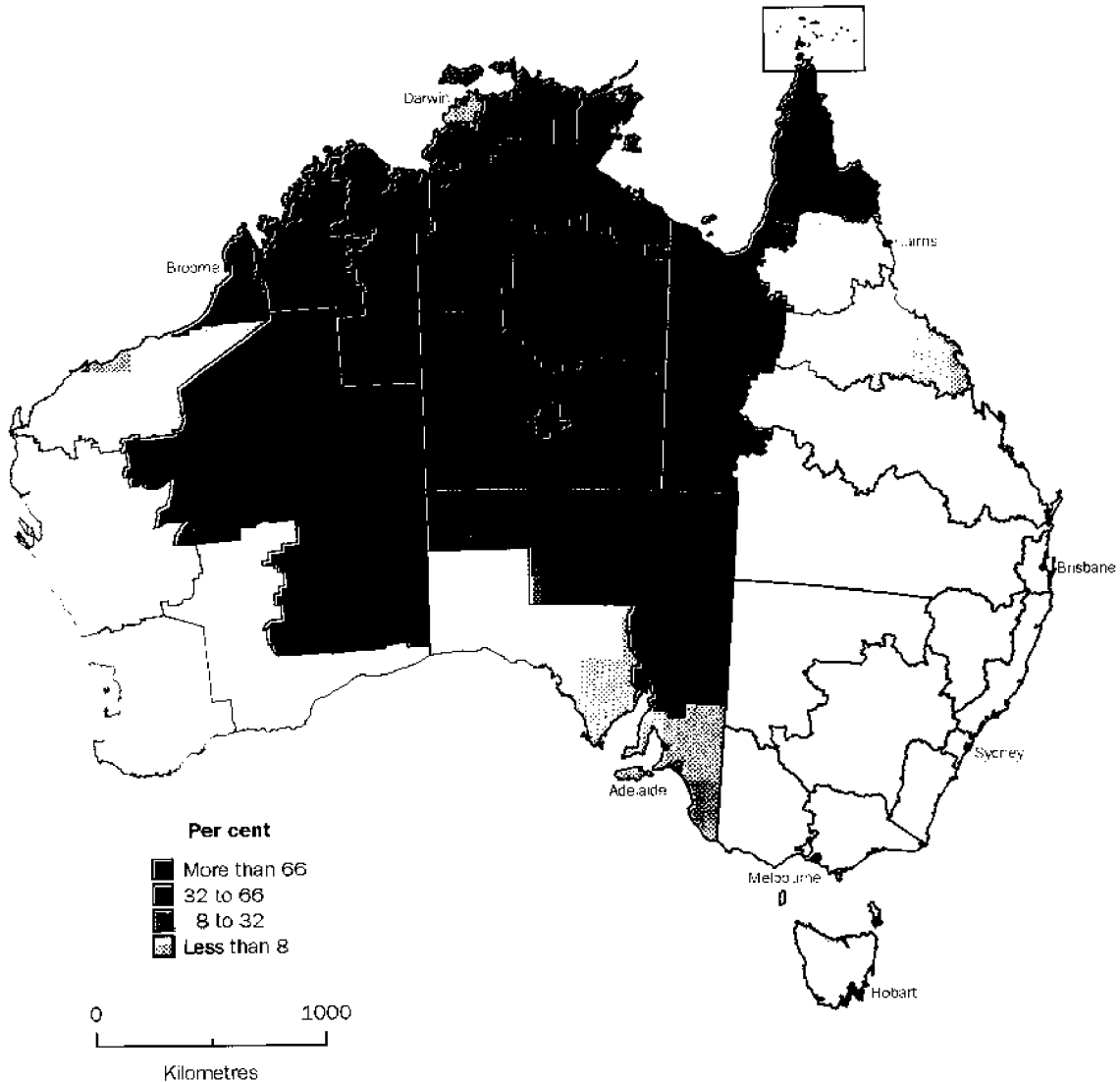
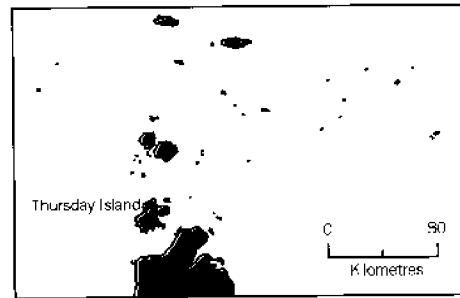


Speaks an Indigenous language

Percentage of persons aged 5 years and over who speak an Indigenous language

- Regions where more than 95% of persons speak an Indigenous language are in the Northern Territory — Aputula, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru.
- Apart from the urban regions of Darwin and Alice Springs, all regions in the Northern Territory contained more than 66% of people who speak an Indigenous language.
- Other regions with high proportions include Warburton in Western Australia (82%) and Cooktown in far north Queensland (53%).
- Rates of 8% or less are found in all eastern regions south from Rockhampton in Queensland together with Perth and Narrogin in south Western Australia.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

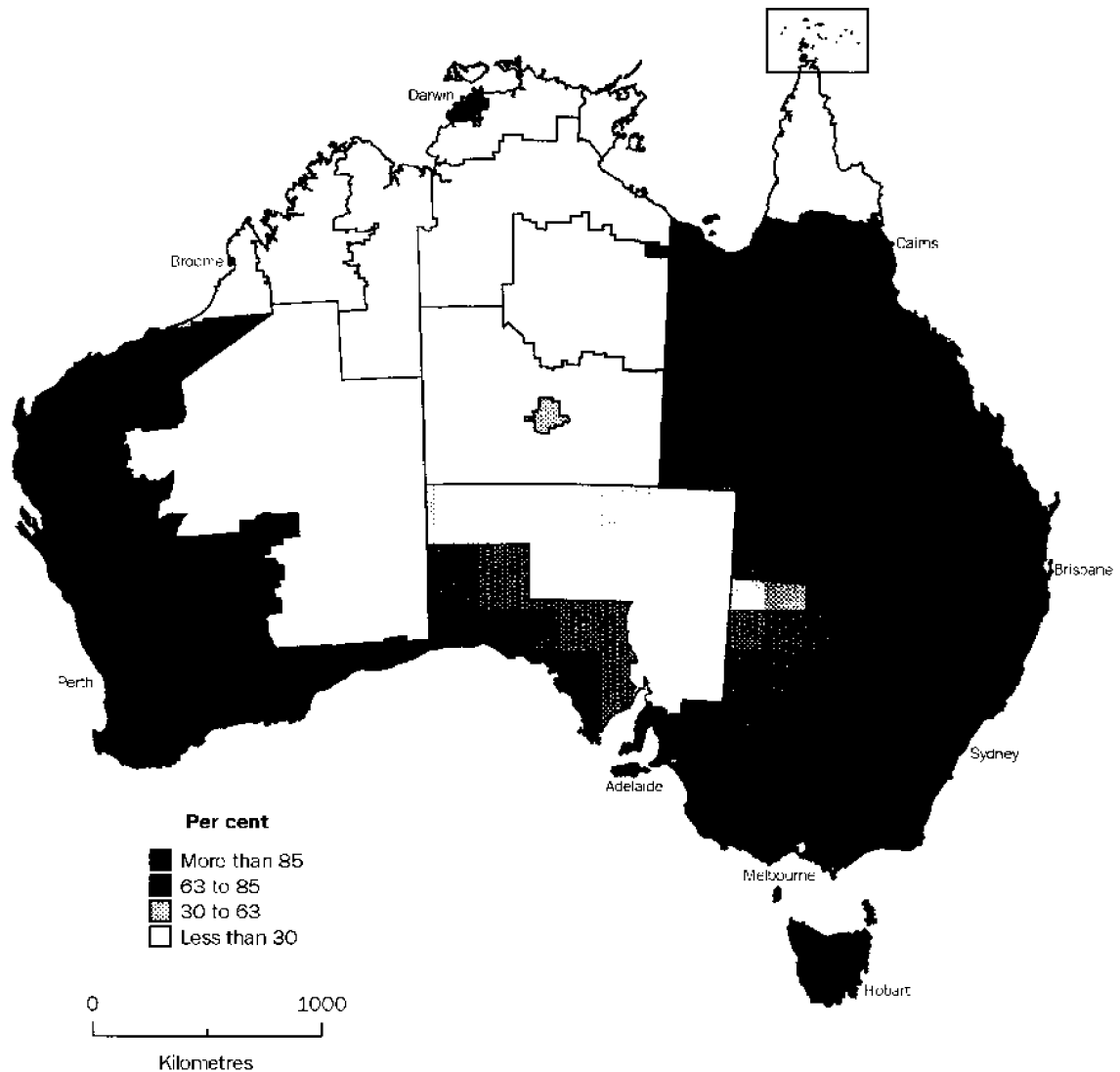
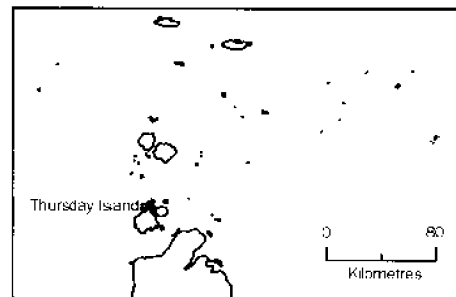


Main language is English

Percentage of persons aged 5 years and over whose main language is English

- A large number of regions in the east of Australia recorded a high proportion (greater than 85%) of people whose main language is English — Rockhampton, Roma and Brisbane in Queensland; Tamworth, Coffs Harbour, Wagga Wagga, Sydney and Queanbeyan in New South Wales; Ballarat and Wangaratta in Victoria; Hobart and Adelaide — together with Perth, Narrogin and South Hedland in Western Australia.
- By contrast, there are regions in north and central Australia where less than 20% of persons stated that their main language is English — Aputula (1.1%), Jabiru (1.2%), Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek and Katherine in the Northern Territory; Cooktown in far north Queensland; the Torres Strait Area; and Warburton in Western Australia.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

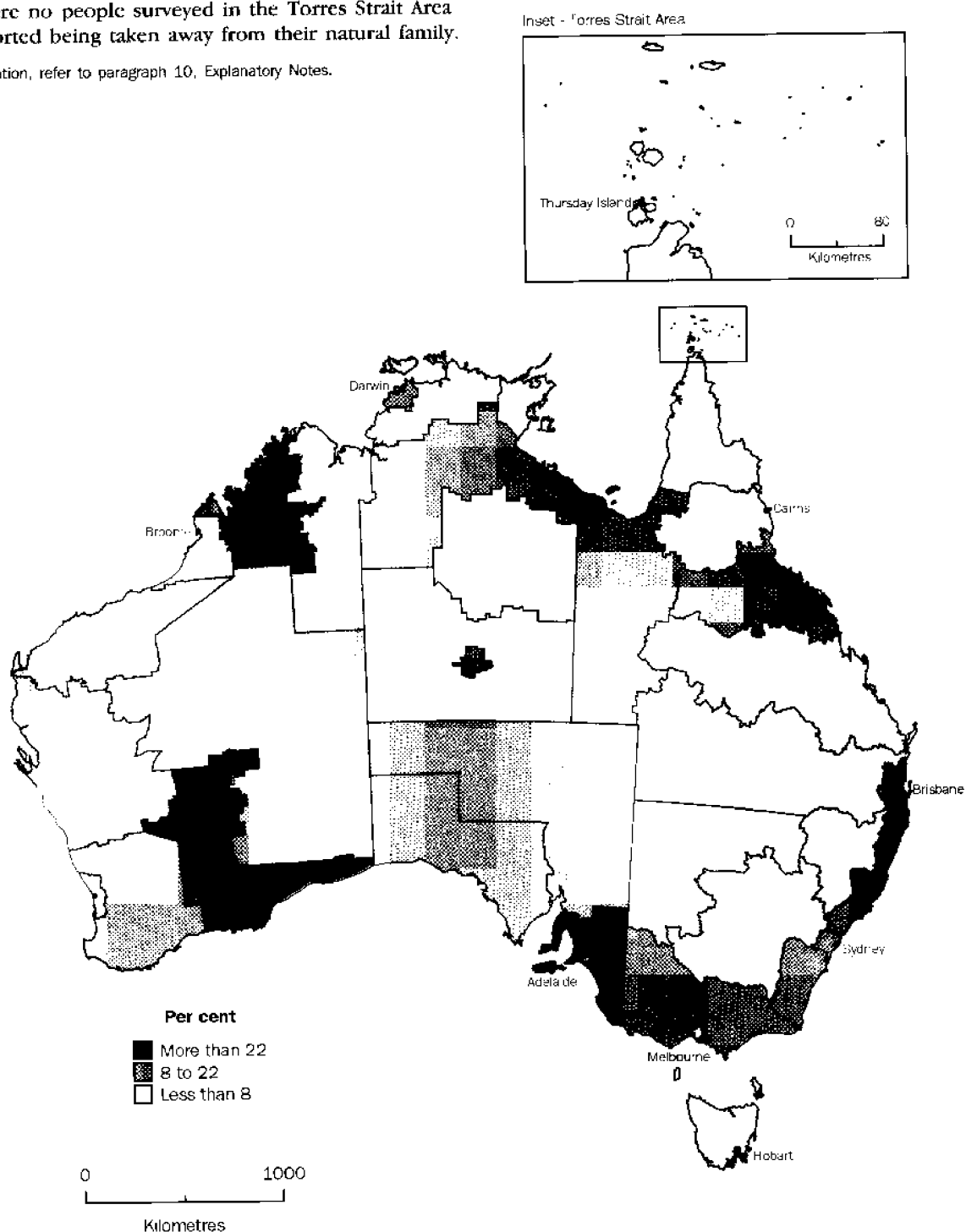


Taken away from natural family

Percentage of persons aged 25 years and over who were taken away from their natural family

- Across Australia, 10% of persons reported being taken away from their natural family as children.
- Regions with the highest proportion (22% and more) of persons who were taken away were Derby and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and Adelaide in South Australia.
- There were no people surveyed in the Torres Strait Area who reported being taken away from their natural family.

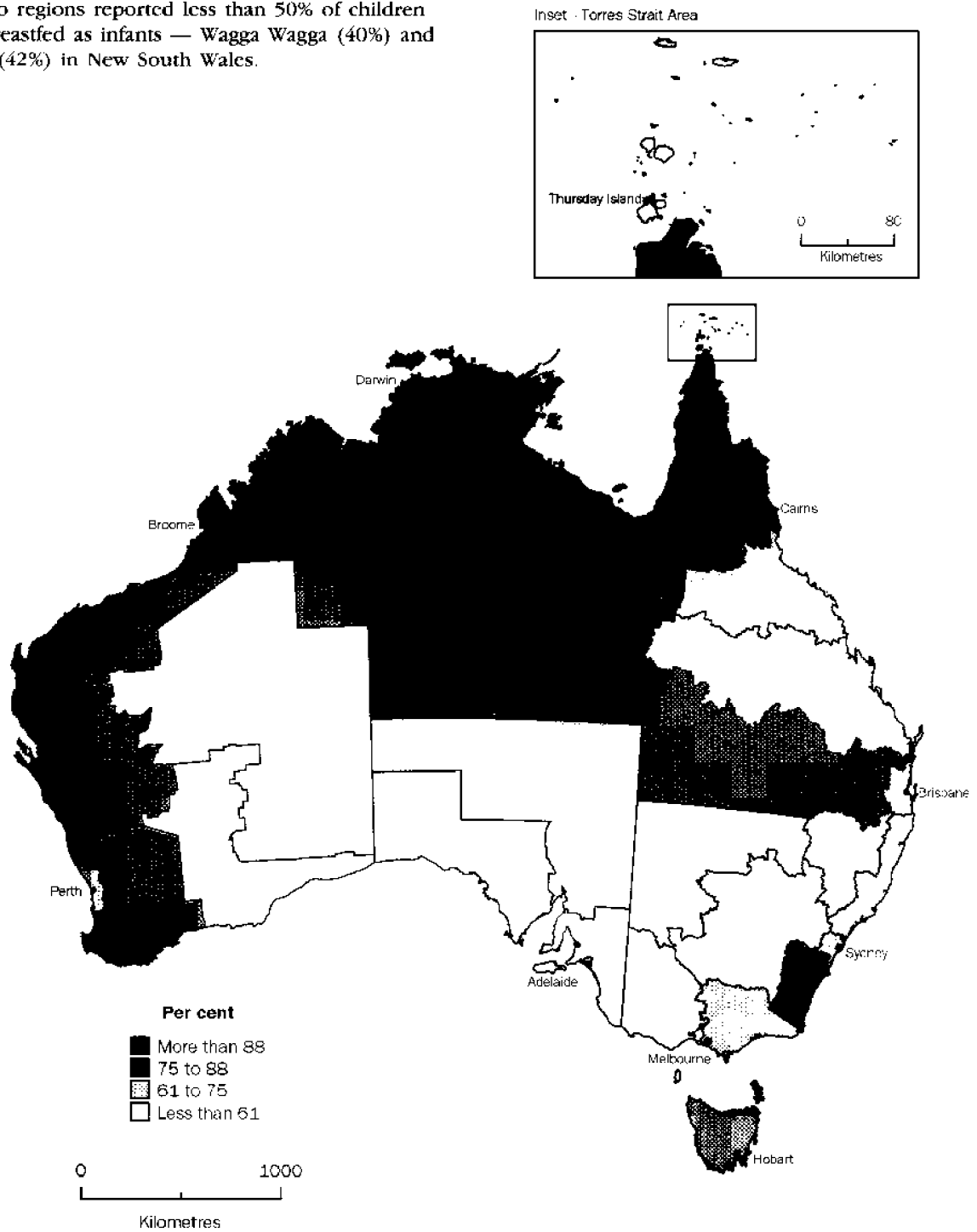
For more information, refer to paragraph 10, Explanatory Notes.



Breastfeeding

Percentage of children aged 12 years and under who were breastfed as infants

- A group of regions in north and central Australia all recorded high proportions (88% or more) of children who were breastfed as infants — Tennant Creek, Aputula, Jabiru, Alice Springs, Katherine and Nhulunbuy in the Northern Territory; Broome and Derby in Western Australia; and Mount Isa in Queensland.
- Only two regions reported less than 50% of children being breastfed as infants — Wagga Wagga (40%) and Bourke (42%) in New South Wales.



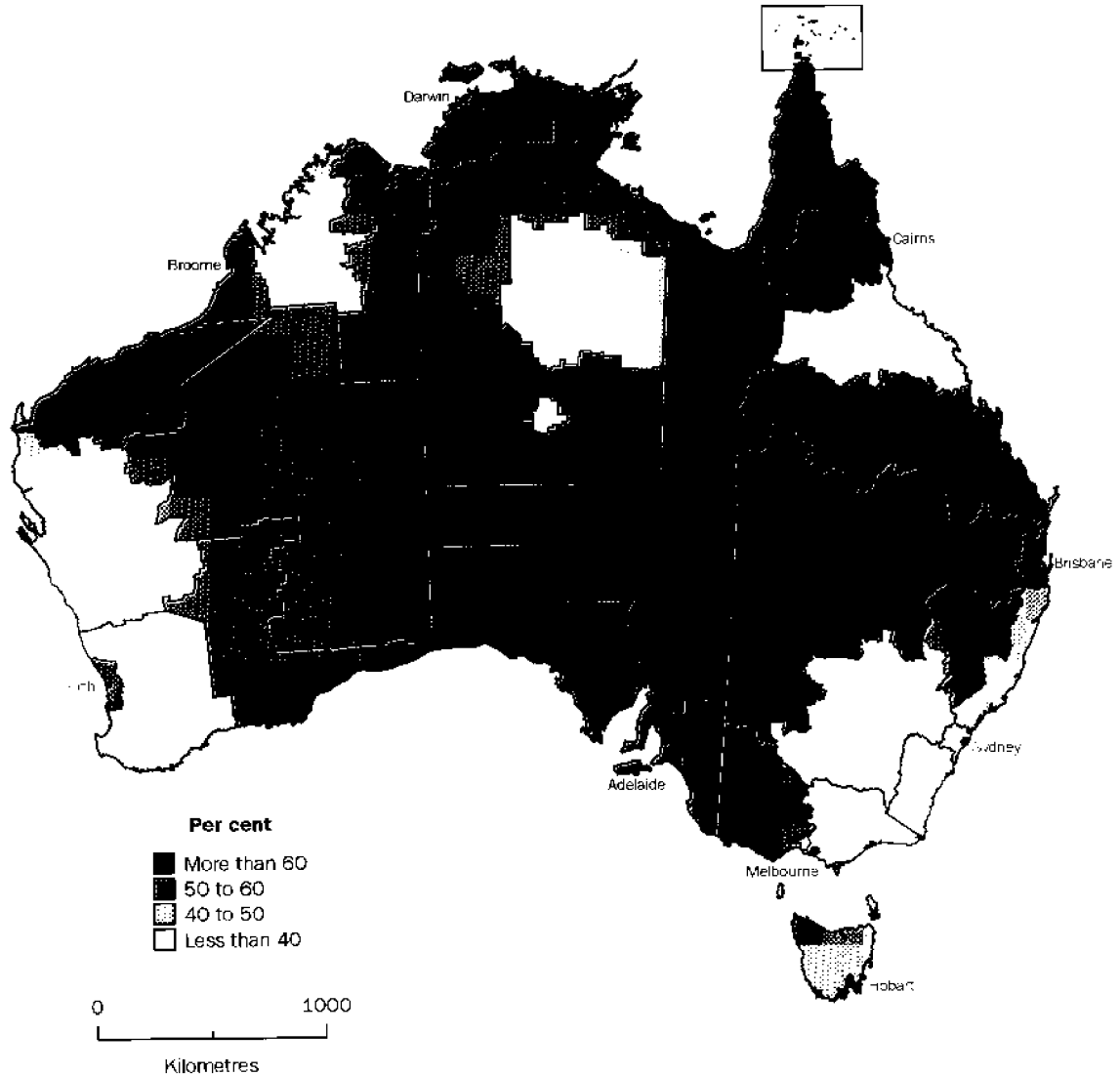
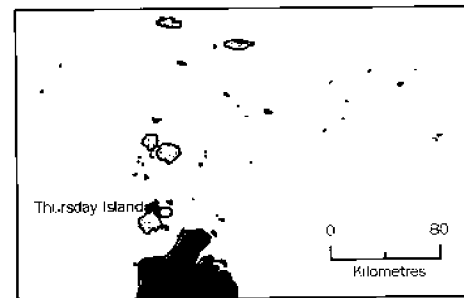
Smokers — males

Percentage of males aged 13 years and over who smoked cigarettes

- About 53% of Indigenous males aged 13 years and over were smokers.
- High proportions (greater than 60%) of male smokers were recorded in the western New South Wales region of Bourke; the north Australian regions of Cooktown, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru; and the central Australian regions of Port Augusta and Aputula.
- The lowest proportion of male smokers (31%) was reported in Alice Springs with Narrogin in south Western Australia and Townsville in Queensland reporting less than 40%.

For more information, refer to paragraph 11, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area



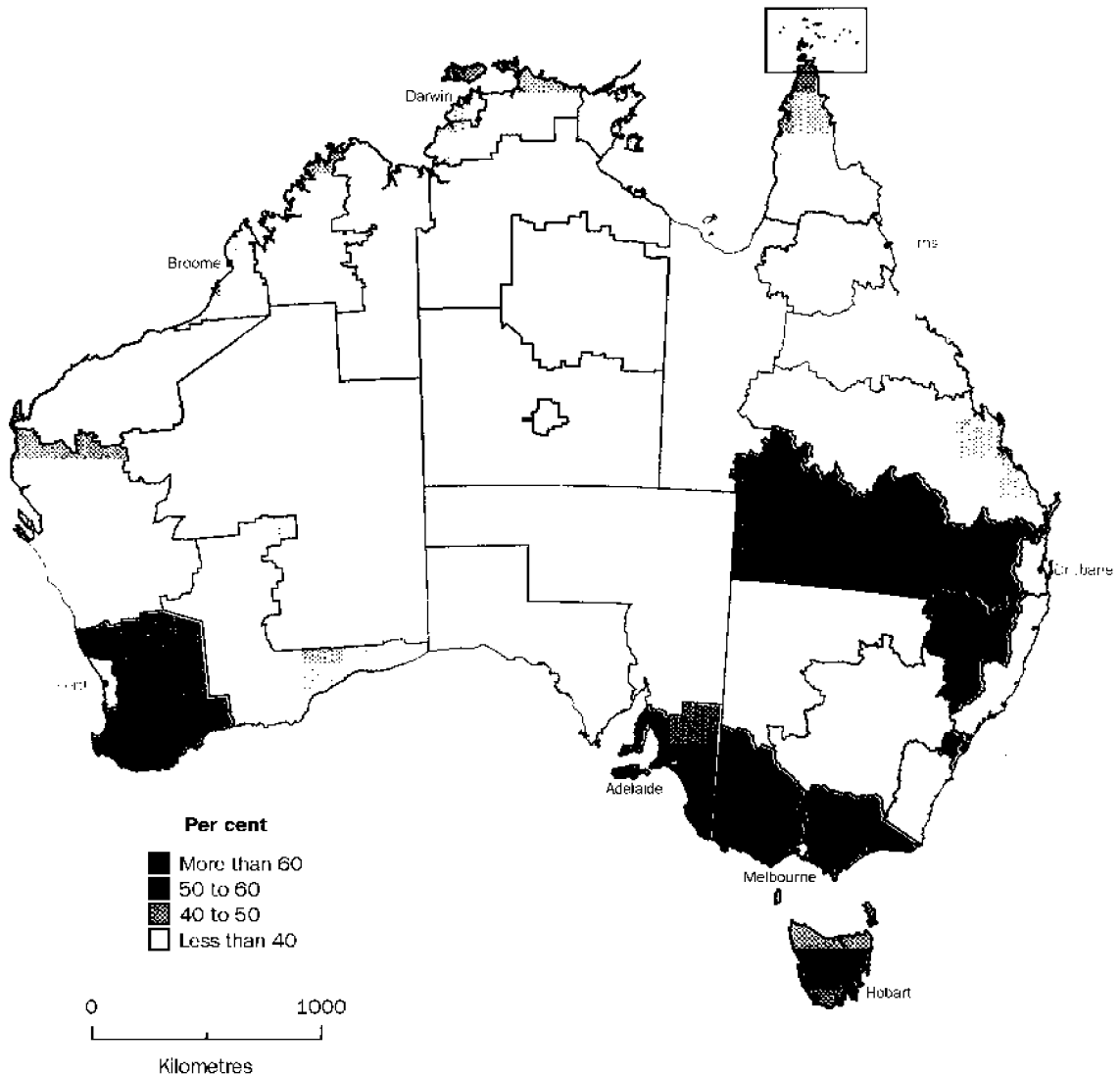
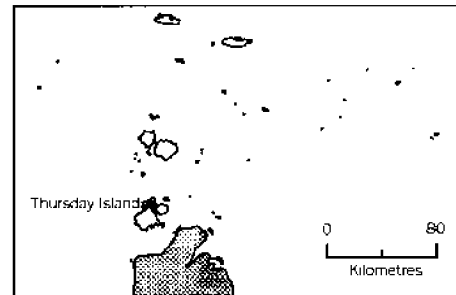
Smokers — females

Percentage of females aged 13 years and over who smoked cigarettes

- About 46% of Indigenous females aged 13 years and over were smokers.
- In contrast to the pattern shown for male smokers, only the Ballarat region of Victoria recorded more than 60% of females as being smokers.
- The lowest proportion of female smokers was reported in Tennant Creek (17%) with other Northern Territory regions of Aputula, Alice Springs and Katherine and the Western Australian region of Warburton all recording values of less than 30%.
- Overall the level of smoking amongst females was lower than for males.

For more information, refer to paragraph 11, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

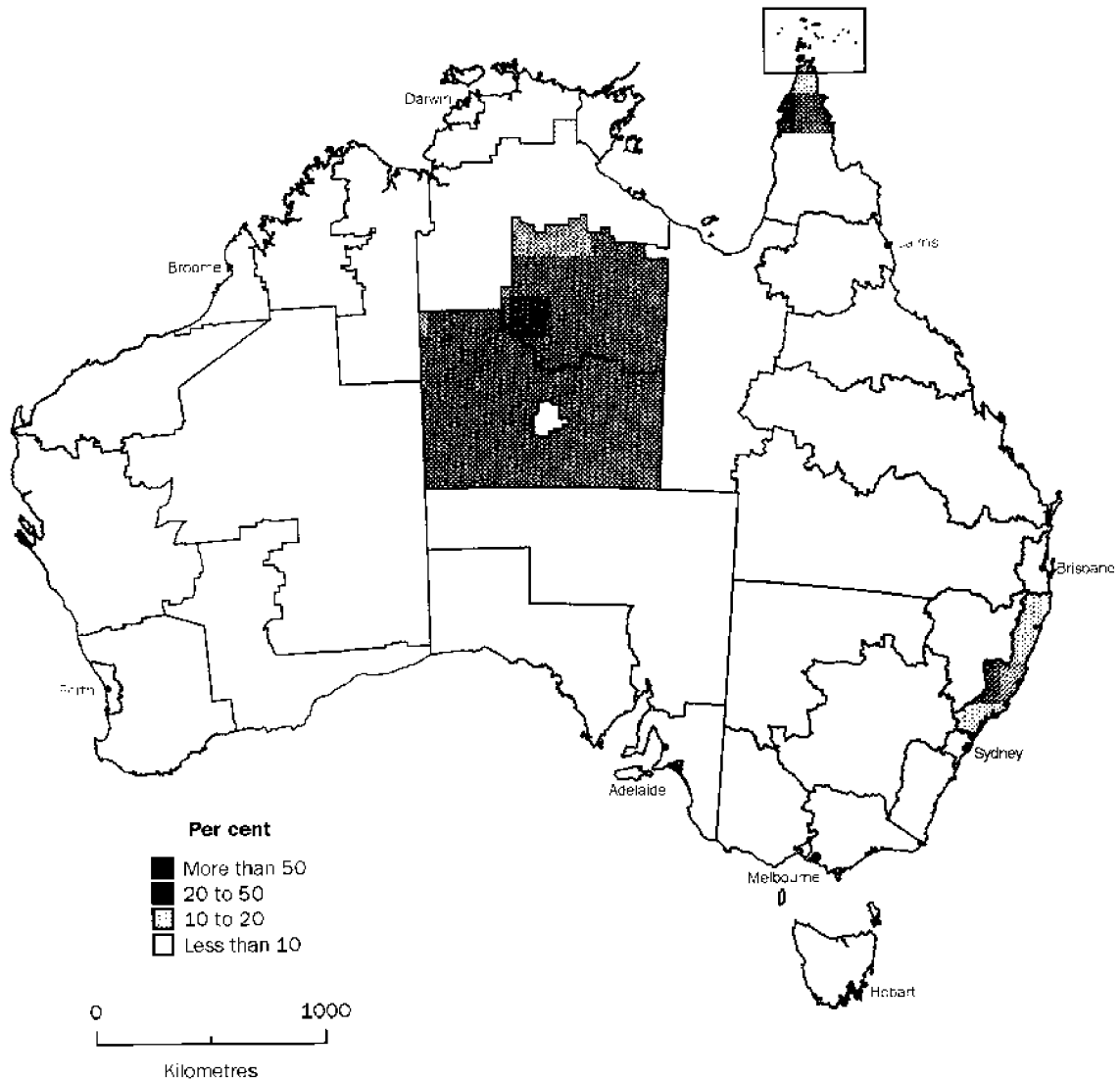
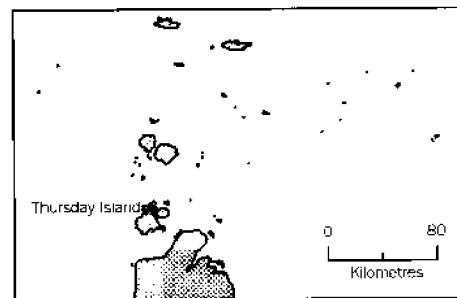


Never drank alcohol — males

Percentage of males aged 18 years and over who never drank alcohol

- Across Australia, 10% of Indigenous males stated that they never drank alcohol.
- The regions with the highest proportion of males who never drank alcohol were Tennant Creek (35%) and Aputula (25%) in the Northern Territory.
- No region recorded more than 50% of males who never drank alcohol.
- The relatively low values of male non-drinkers recorded in most regions contrasts markedly to that of females where in some regions (Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek and Aputula) more than 70% of females were non-drinkers.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

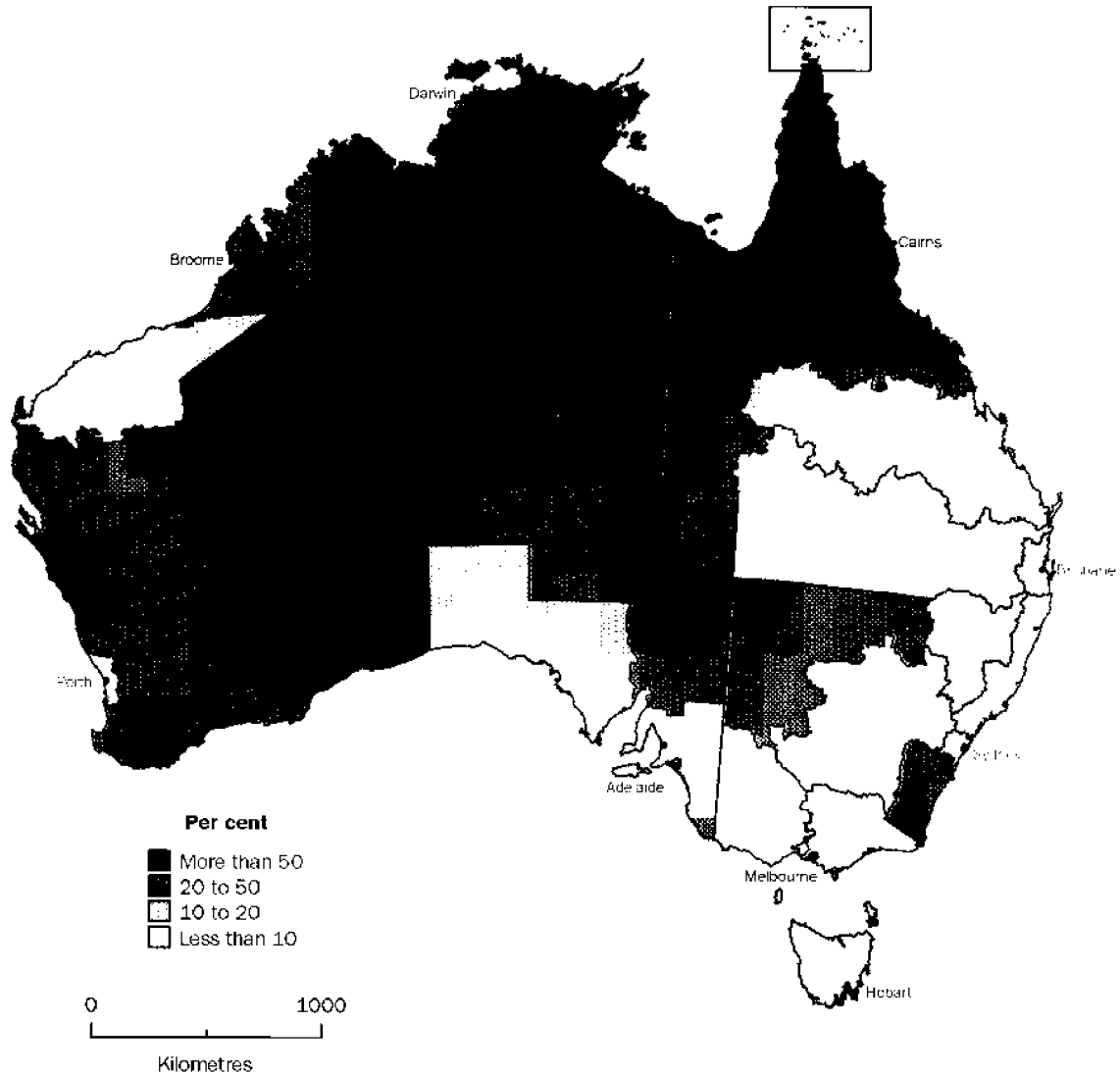
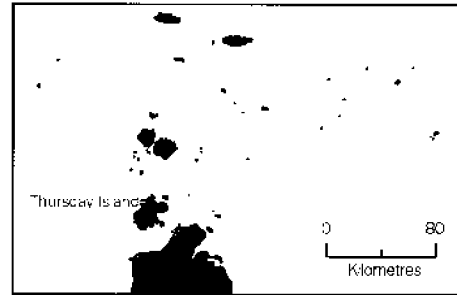


Never drank alcohol — females

Percentage of females aged 18 years and over who never drank alcohol

- Across Australia, 27% of Indigenous females stated that they never drank alcohol.
- The regions with the highest proportion of females who never drank alcohol (greater than 50%) were in the north and central area of Australia — Nhulunbuy (83%), Tennant Creek (71%), Aputula (70%), Jabiru and Katherine in the Northern Territory; Warburton in Western Australia; and the Torres Strait Area.
- The relatively high values of female non-drinkers recorded in some regions contrasts markedly to that of males — in Jabiru, more than 8 times as many females as males were reported as non-drinkers.

Inset - Torres Strait Area



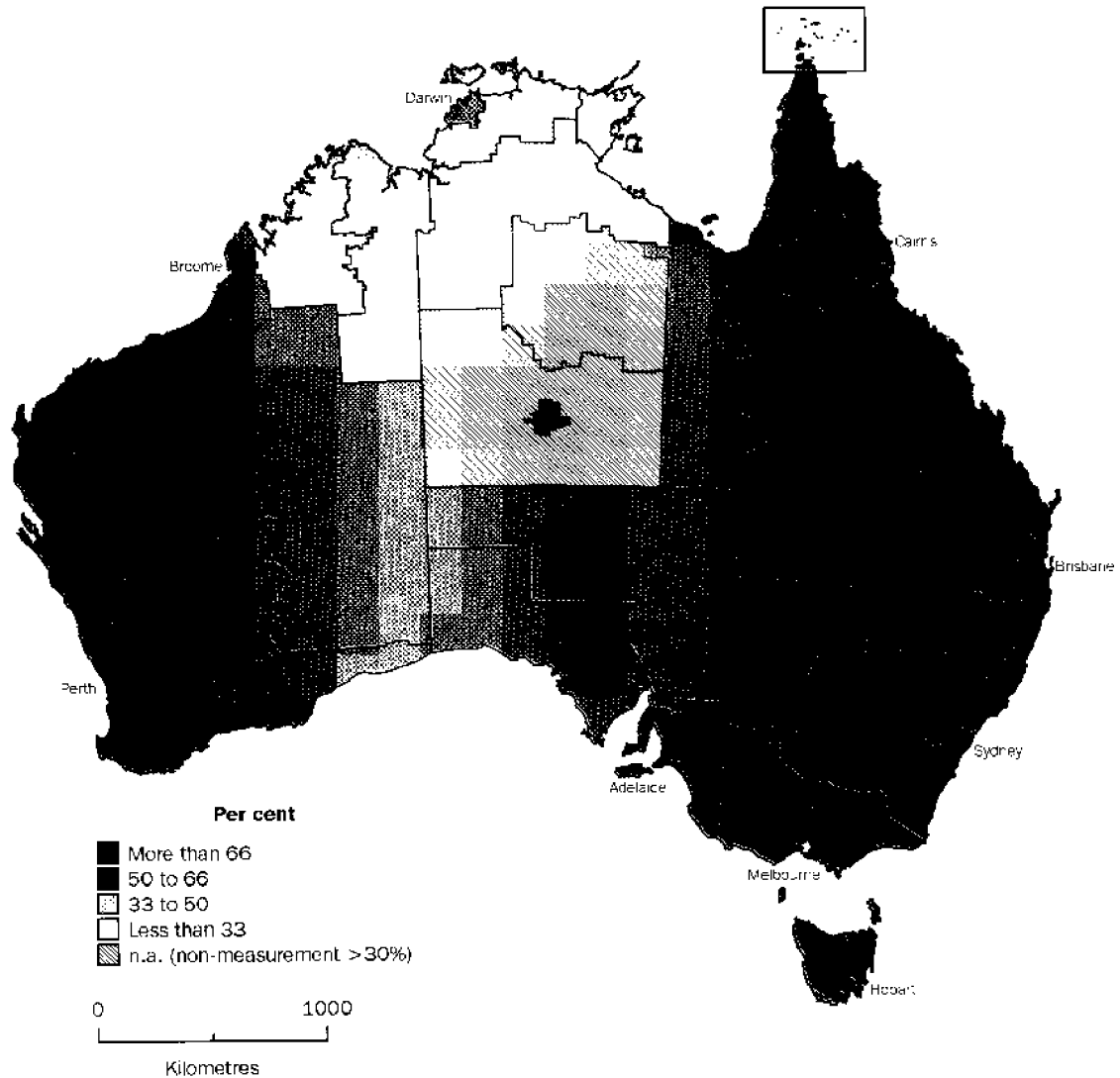
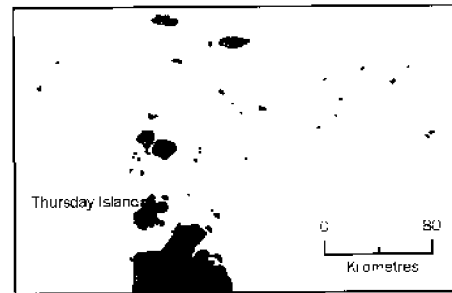
Overweight or obese — males

Percentage of males aged 18 years and over who were measured as being overweight or obese

- A person is classed as overweight if his or her Body Mass Index (BMI) is greater than 25 but less than or equal to 30 and obese if his or her BMI is greater than 30.
- Across all regions an average of 60% of males measured were found to be overweight or obese with urban areas recording a high proportion of overweight and obese males.
- Regions which recorded more than 66% of males measured as being overweight or obese included Rockhampton, Townsville and Brisbane in Queensland; Queanbeyan and Wangaratta in south-east Australia; Adelaide; Perth; Alice Springs in the Northern Territory; and the Torres Strait Area.
- A group of regions in north Australia recorded less than 50% of males as overweight or obese — Nhulunbuy (lowest with 29%), Jabiru and Katherine in the Northern Territory; Derby and Kununurra in Western Australia.

For more information, refer to paragraph 12, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

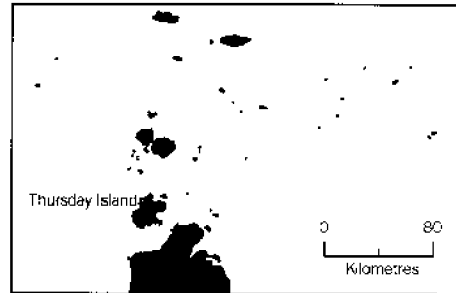


Overweight or obese — females

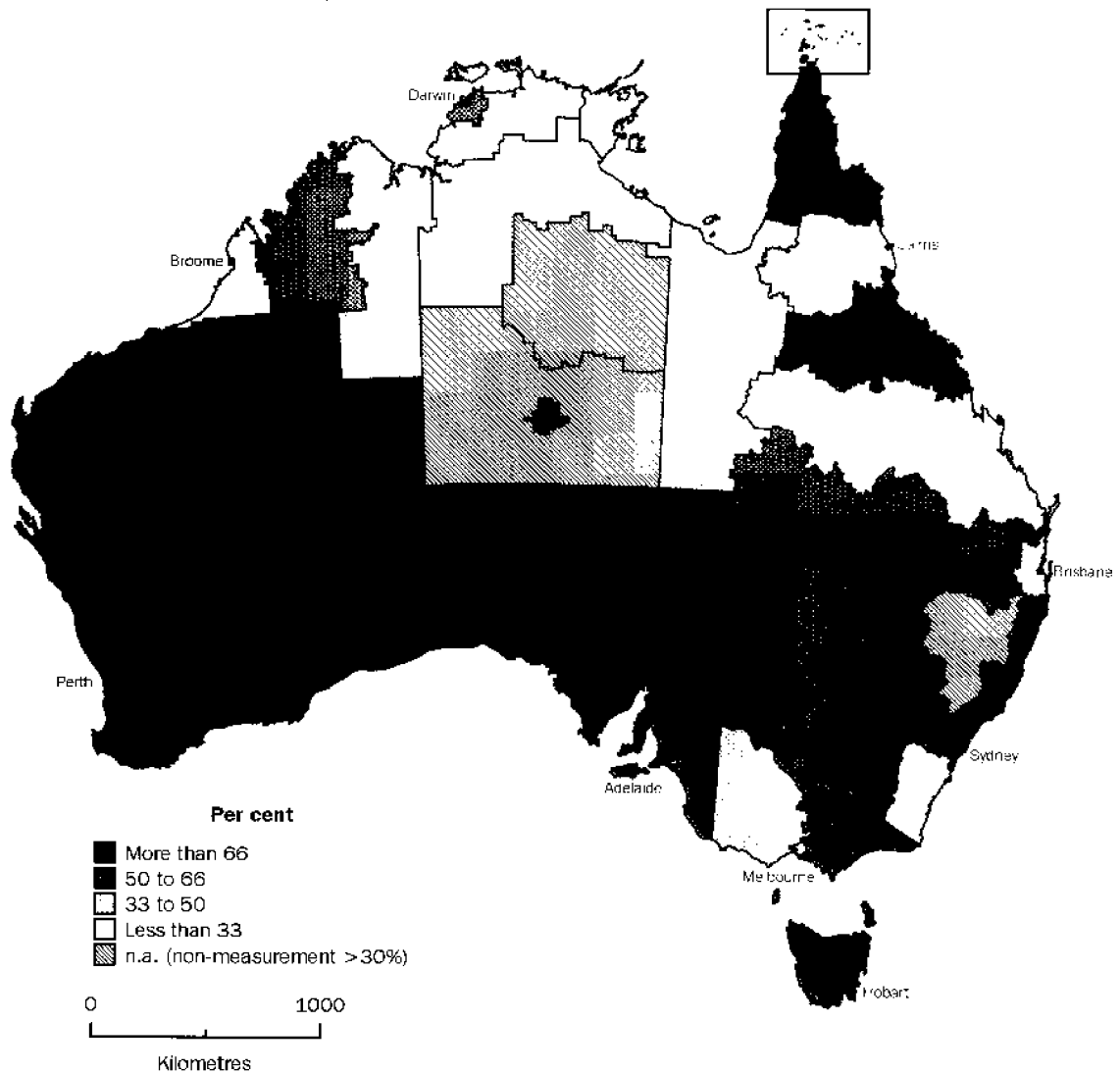
Percentage of females aged 18 years and over who were measured as being overweight or obese

- A person is classed as overweight if his or her Body Mass Index (BMI) is greater than 25 but less than or equal to 30 and obese if his or her BMI is greater than 30.
- Across all regions an average of 57% of females measured were found to be overweight or obese with rural areas recording a high proportion of overweight and obese females.
- Two diverse groupings of regions — the Torres Strait Area, Cooktown and Townsville in north Queensland; and Kalgoorlie, Warburton, Port Augusta, Ceduna and Tennant Creek in south and central Australia — recorded 66% or more females measured as being overweight or obese.
- The Broome and Nhulunbuy regions recorded less than 40% of females measured as being overweight or obese. The zero value recorded in Aputula relates to the small number of females whose height and weight were measured.

Inset - Torres Strait Area



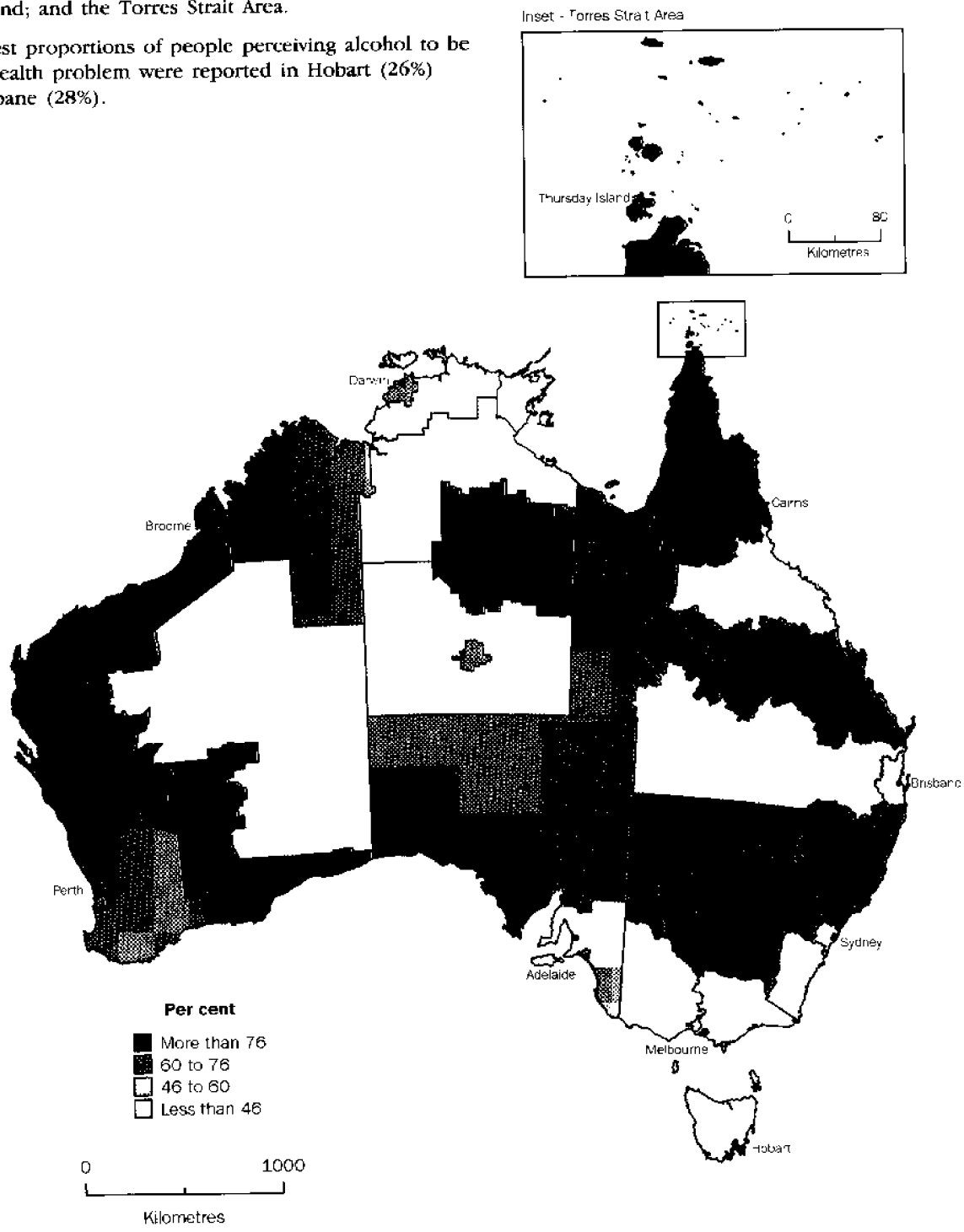
For more information, refer to paragraph 12, Explanatory Notes.



Alcohol seen as a health problem

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who perceived alcohol as a main health problem in the area

- Regions where more than 76% of persons perceived alcohol as being a main health problem included Broome, South Hedland, Derby, Geraldton and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia; Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory; and Cooktown and Cairns in far north Queensland; and the Torres Strait Area.
- The lowest proportions of people perceiving alcohol to be a main health problem were reported in Hobart (26%) and Brisbane (28%).

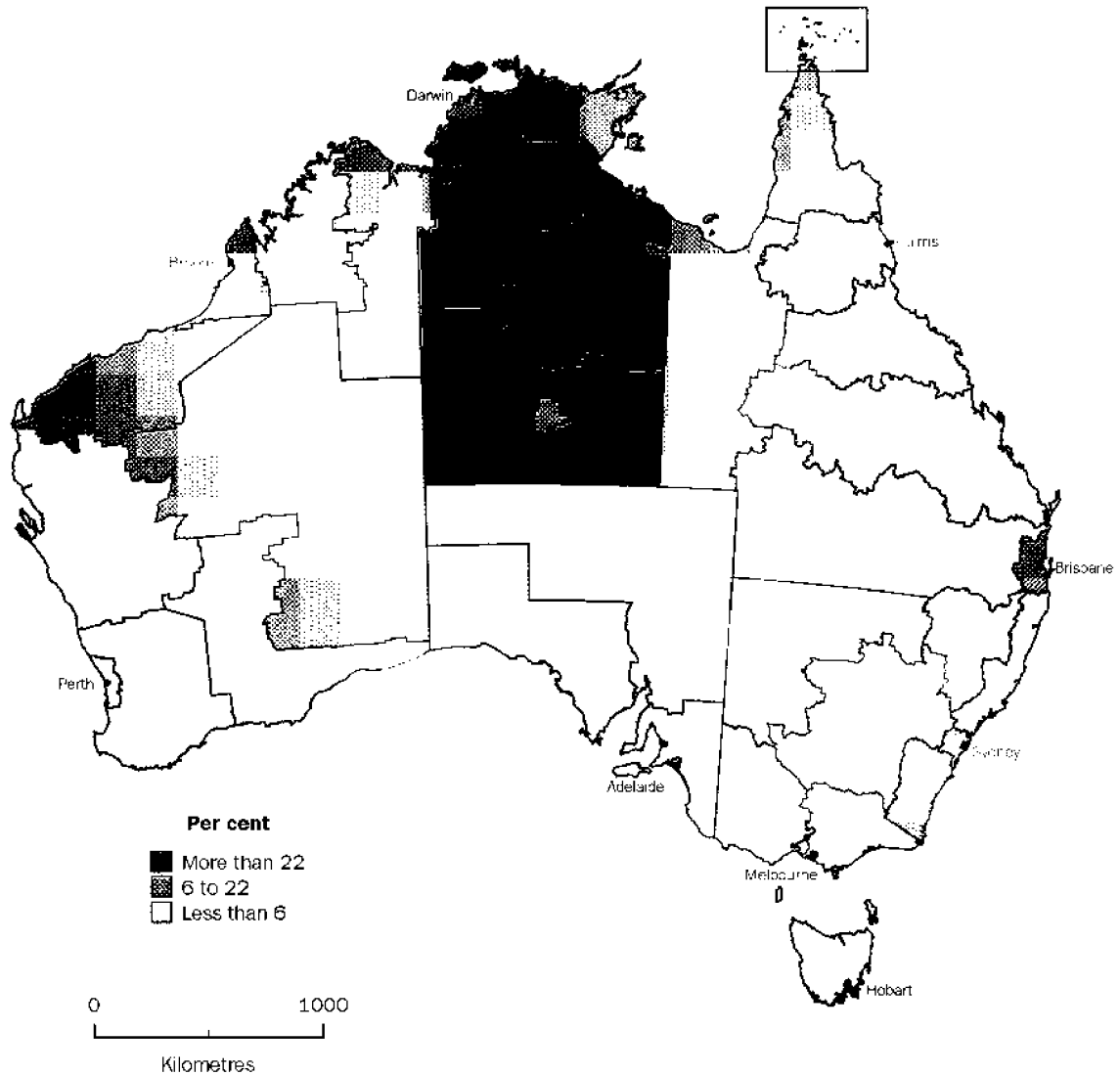
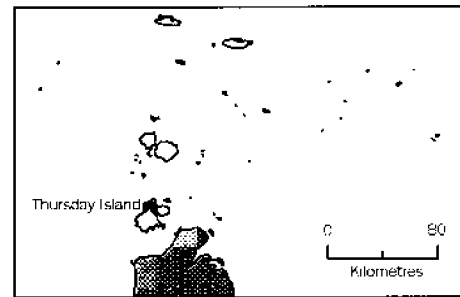


Bush medicine

Percentage of all Indigenous persons who used bush medicine in the last six months

- Only 8% of Indigenous persons used bush medicine in the 6 months prior to the survey.
- Over 30% of persons in the Aputula and Jabiru regions of the Northern Territory used bush medicine.
- Two other regions in the Northern Territory recorded a relatively high proportion (22% or more) of persons using bush medicine — Katherine and Tennant Creek.

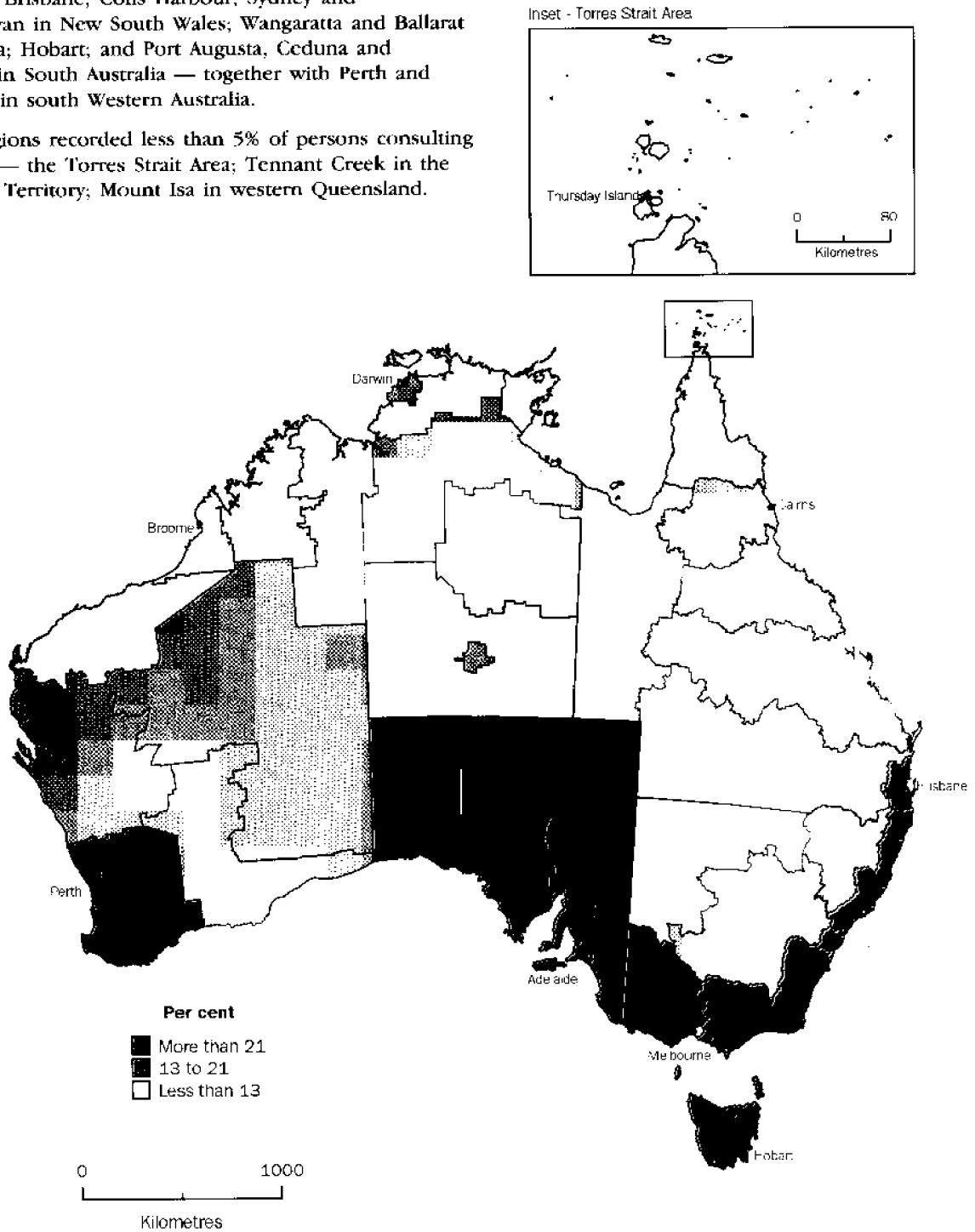
Inset - Torres Strait Area



Consulted a doctor

Percentage of all Indigenous persons who consulted a doctor in the last two weeks

- Across Australia, 19% of persons reported having consulted a doctor within the two weeks prior to the survey.
- A grouping of regions in the southern and eastern areas of Australia recorded the highest proportions (21% or more) — Brisbane; Coffs Harbour, Sydney and Queanbeyan in New South Wales; Wangaratta and Ballarat in Victoria; Hobart; and Port Augusta, Ceduna and Adelaide in South Australia — together with Perth and Narrogin in south Western Australia.
- Three regions recorded less than 5% of persons consulting a doctor — the Torres Strait Area; Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory; Mount Isa in western Queensland.

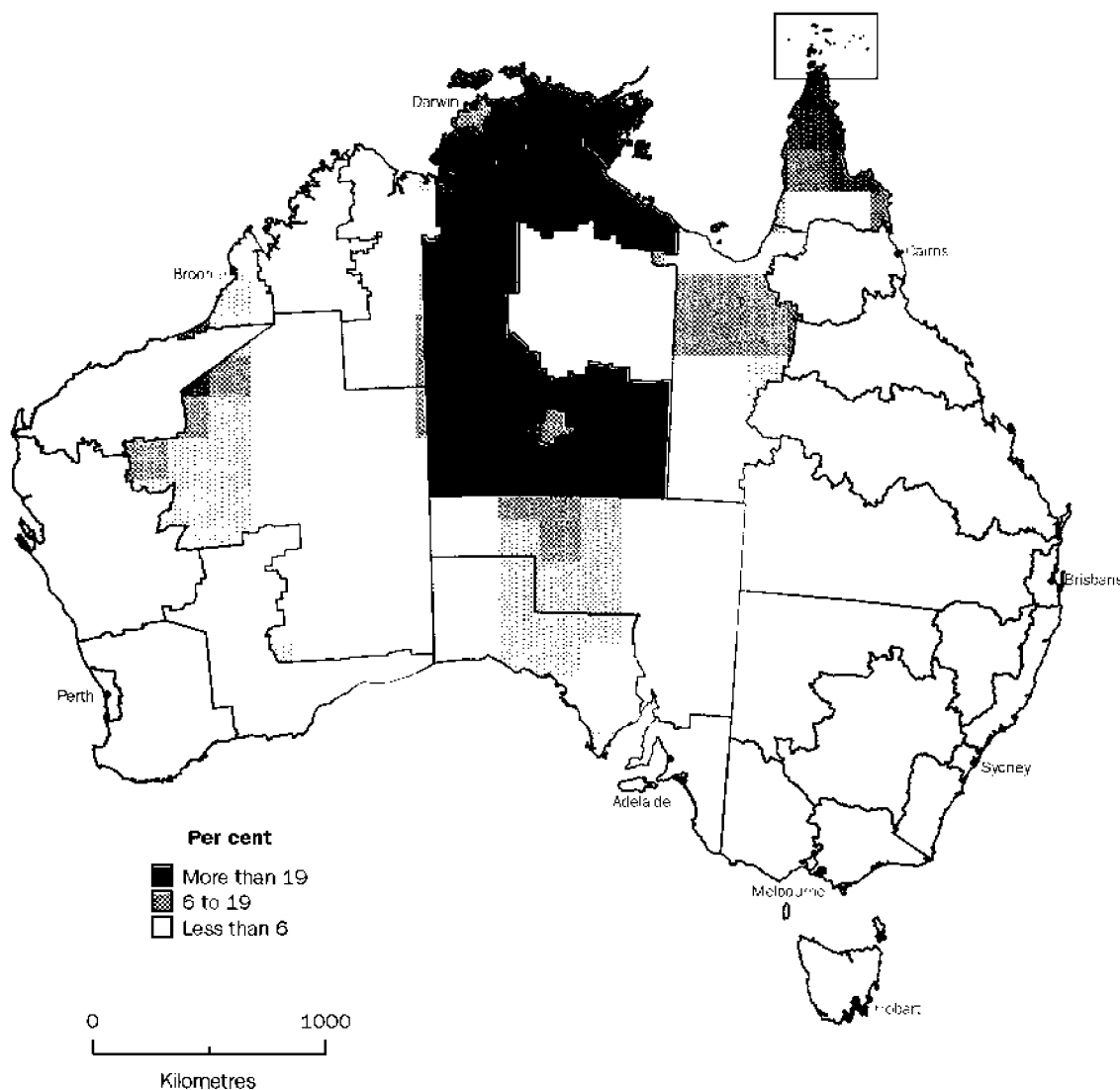
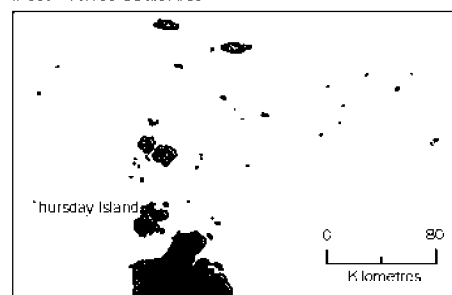


Consulted an Aboriginal health worker

Percentage of all Indigenous persons who consulted an Aboriginal health worker in the last two weeks

- Across all regions in Australia, 6% of persons reported having consulted an Aboriginal health worker within the two weeks prior to the survey.
- A group of regions in the Northern Territory recorded the highest proportions (greater than 19%) and included — Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Aputula and Jabiru.
- There were five regions which recorded less than 1% of persons consulting an Aboriginal health worker — Roma and Brisbane in Queensland; Wagga Wagga in New South Wales; Narrogin and Perth in south Western Australia.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

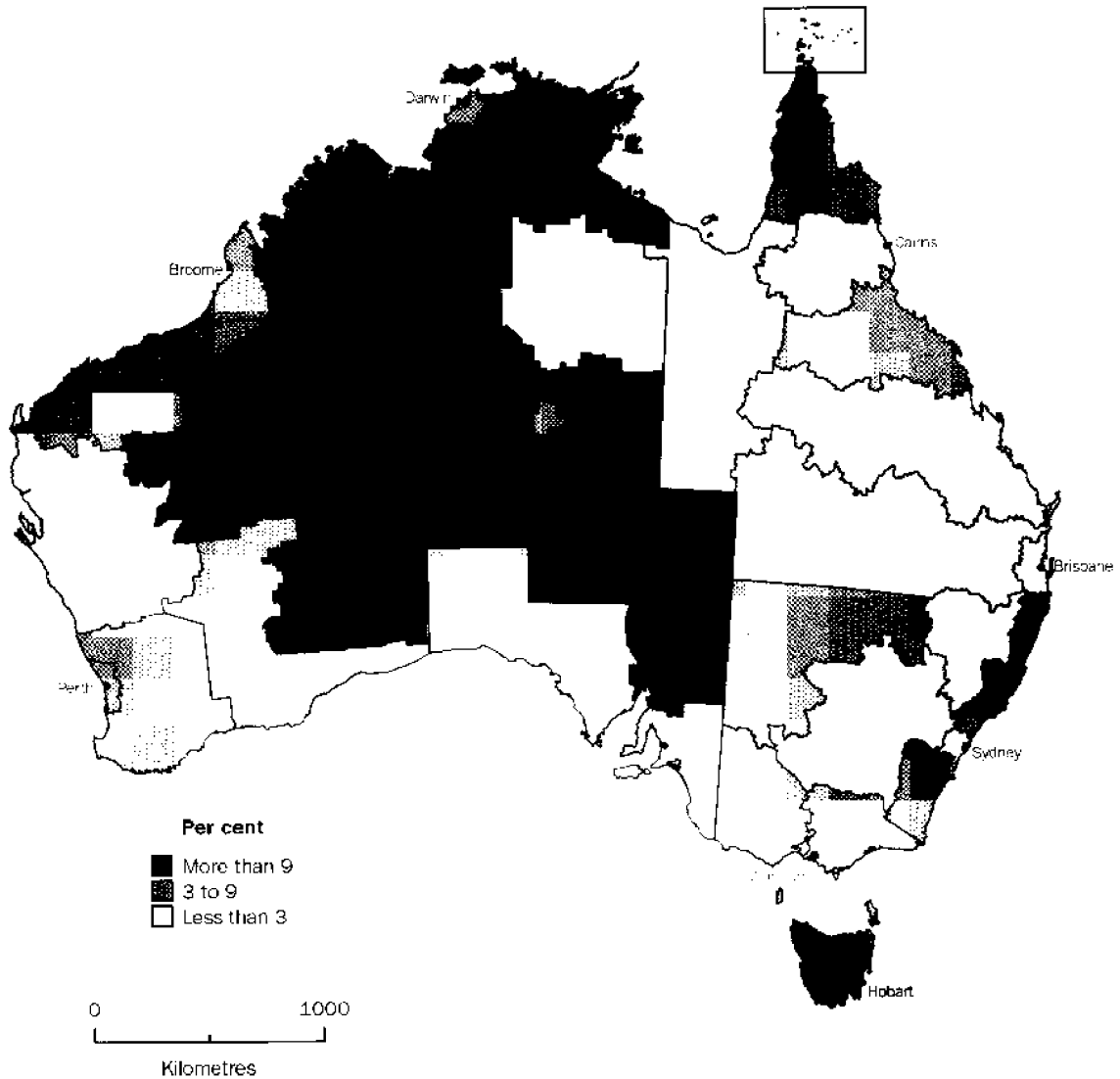
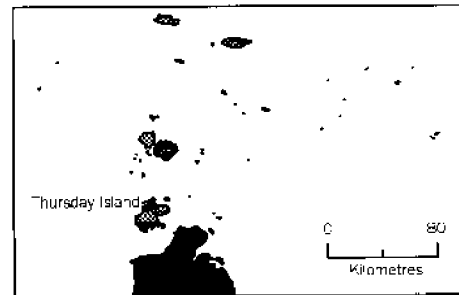


Consulted a nurse

Percentage of all Indigenous persons who consulted a nurse in the last two weeks

- Across all regions in Australia, 5% of persons reported having consulted a nurse within the two weeks prior to the survey.
- A group of regions in the north, central and western areas of Australia recorded the highest proportions (greater than 9%) and included — Katherine, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy and Aputula in the Northern Territory; Kununurra, Derby and Warburton in Western Australia; and Port Augusta in South Australia.
- There were a number of regions in eastern Australia which recorded less than 2% of persons consulting a nurse — Rockhampton, Brisbane and Roma in Queensland; Wagga Wagga, Sydney and Tamworth in New South Wales.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

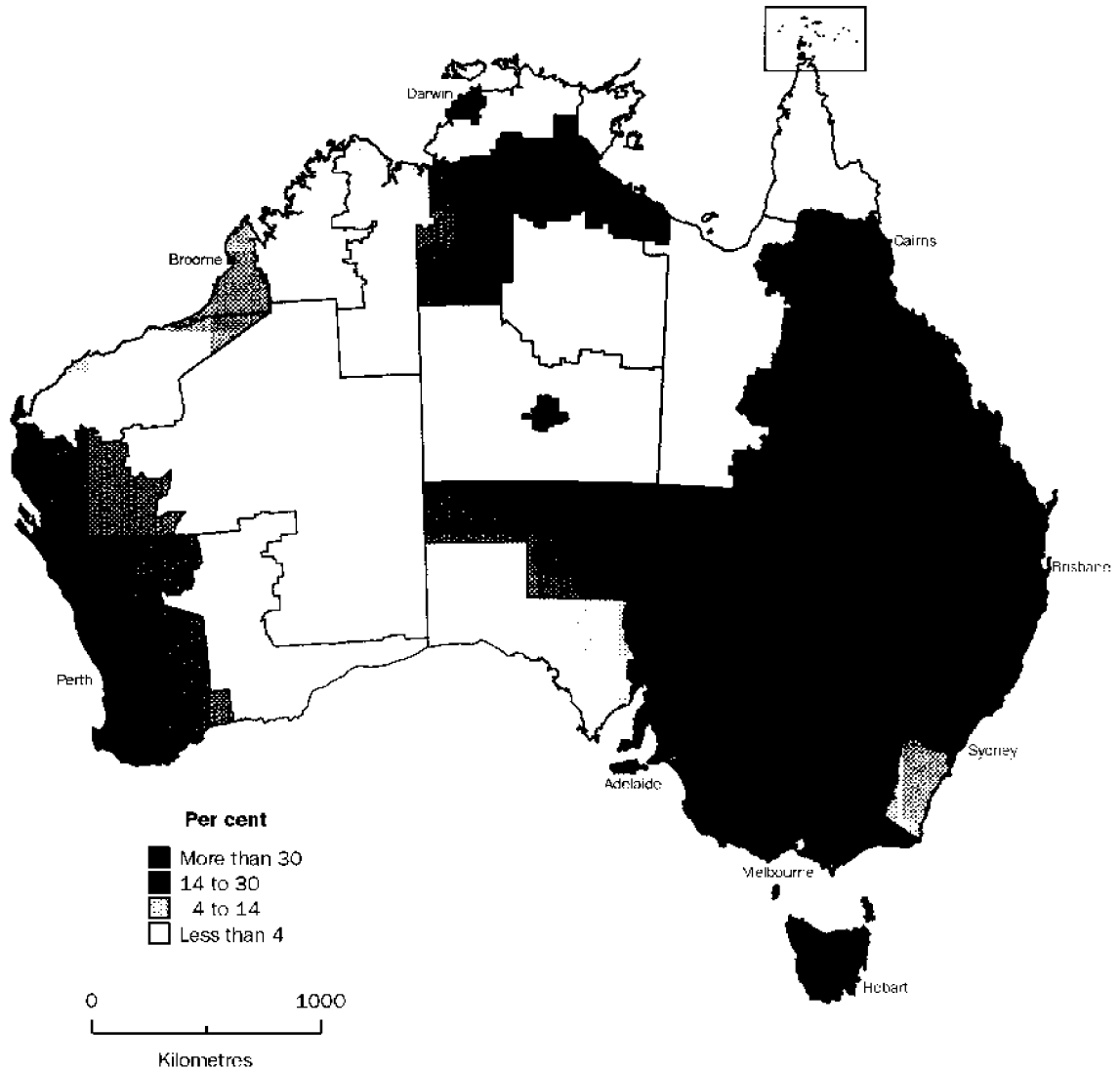
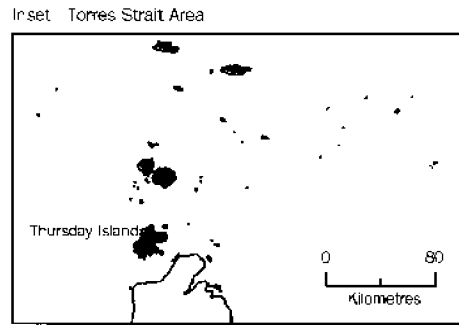


Home ownership

Percentage of households in private dwellings who owned or who were purchasing the dwelling

- Across all regions in Australia, the average rate for Indigenous home ownership was 25% compared to 70% for the total Australian population¹.
- The greatest concentration of regions showing high levels of home ownership (more than 30%) occurred in the south-east of Australia — Hobart (52%); Wangaratta and Ballarat in Victoria; Wagga Wagga, Sydney and Coffs Harbour in New South Wales; Brisbane and Roma in Queensland. Perth also had a relatively high home ownership rate.
- Regions where less than 4% of Indigenous households were home owners were found in the north and central areas of Australia — Warburton and Derby in Western Australia; Aputula, Nhulunbuy, Jabiru and Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory; Cooktown and Mount Isa in Queensland.

¹ ABS 1994 Housing Survey (4182.0).

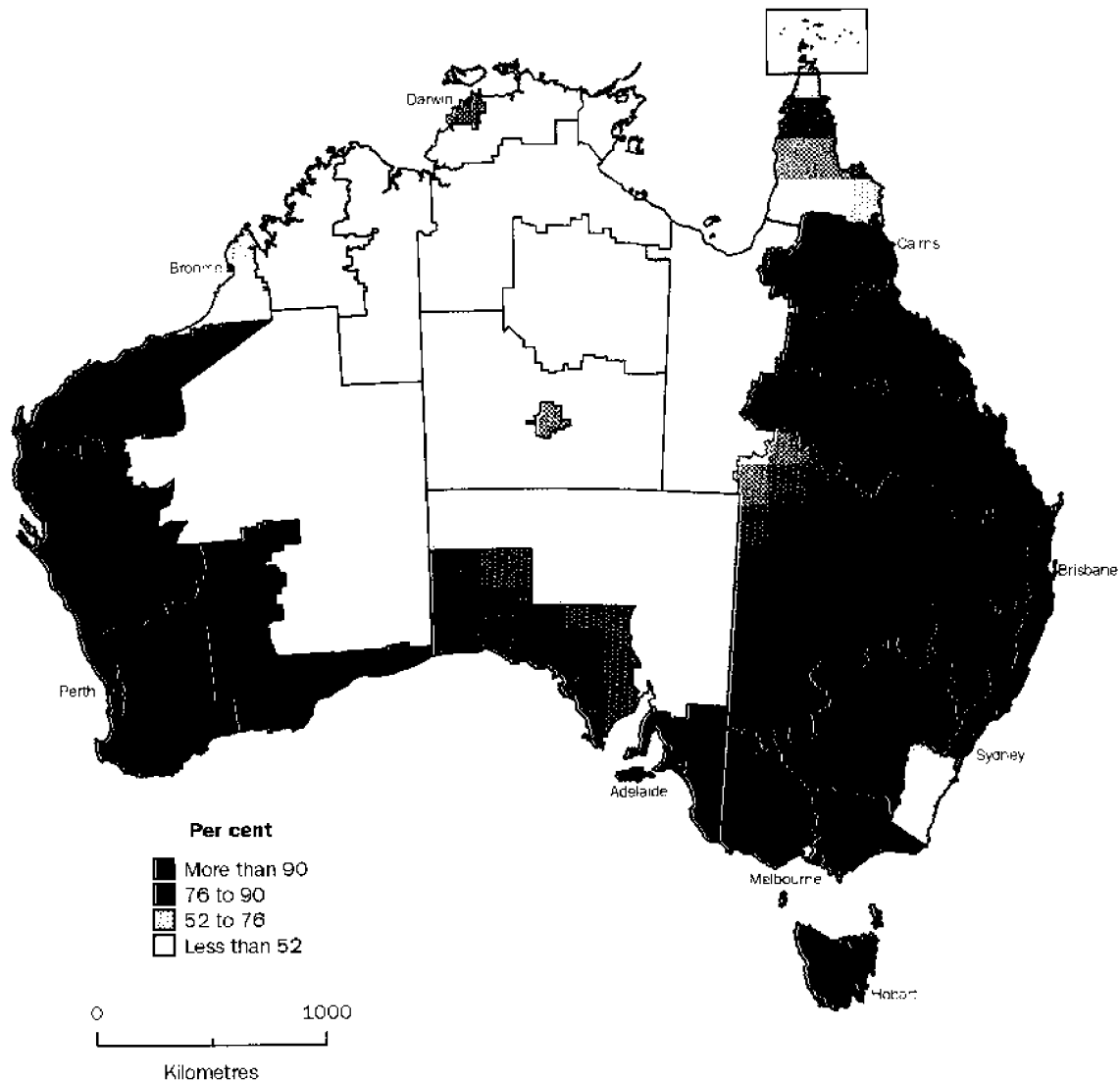
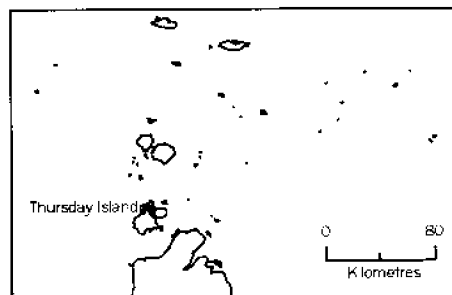


Dwelling situated on a sealed road

Percentage of households whose dwelling was situated on a sealed road

- Dusty conditions caused by roads which are not made of bitumen or concrete can be used as an indicator of health conditions in a community.
- One of the most isolated and sparsely populated regions is Warburton in Western Australia where only 14% of dwellings were situated on sealed roads.
- Other regions where less than 50% of dwellings were situated on sealed roads included Derby and Kununurra in Western Australia; Nhulunbuy and Jabiru in the Northern Territory; Mount Isa in western Queensland; and the Torres Strait Area.
- The vast majority of dwellings in more urban regions were situated on sealed roads.

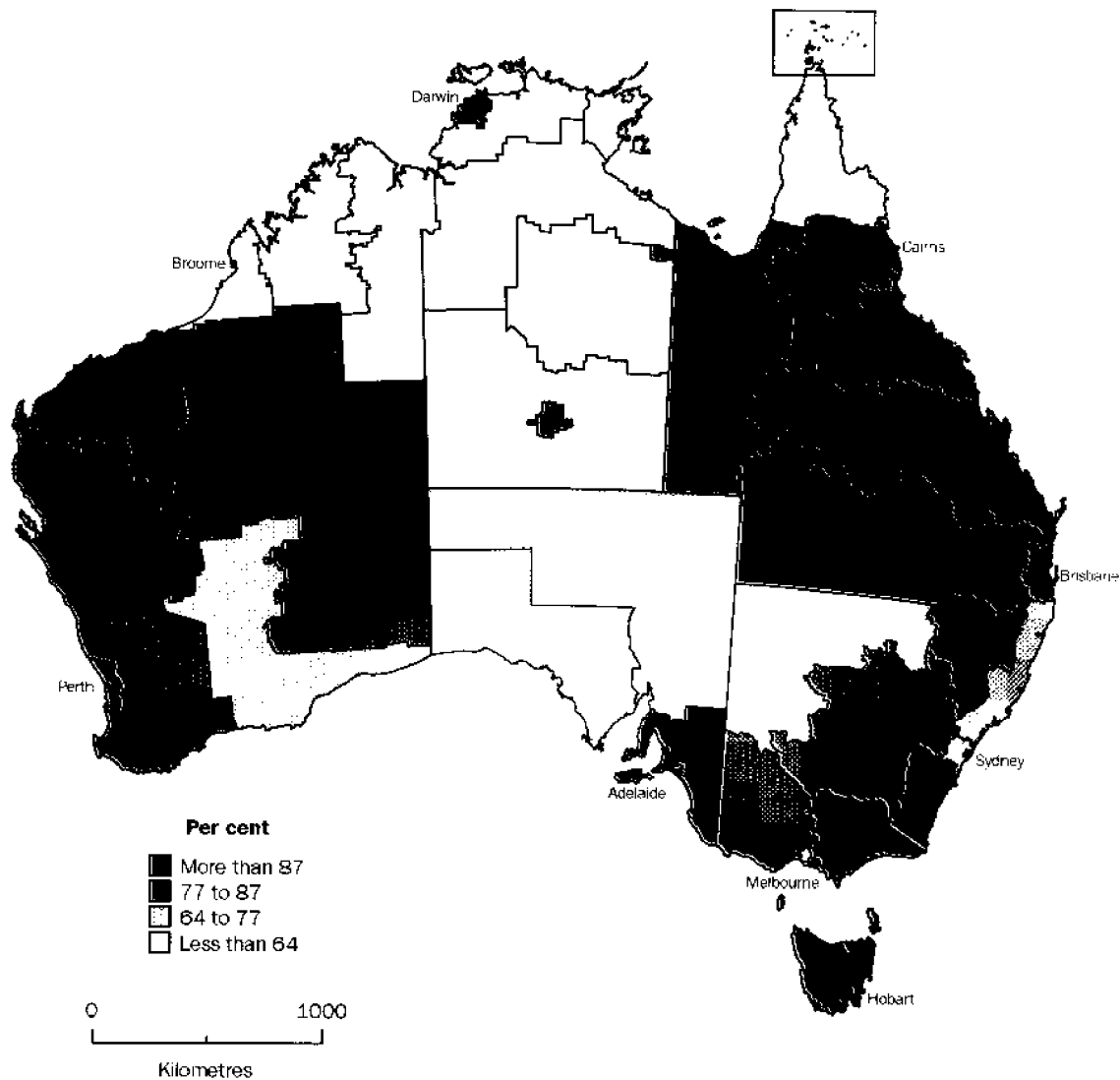
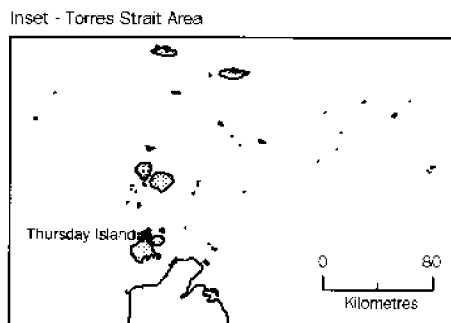
Inset - Torres Strait Area



Satisfaction with dwelling

Percentage of households whose dwelling met the needs of the people living there

- In general, the majority of households were satisfied with the conditions of their dwelling (average of 77% satisfaction).
- Reasons for dissatisfaction included the need for repair, inadequate bathing facilities, and insufficient bedrooms and living area.
- Those regions where less than 50% of households were satisfied with their dwelling were located in the central and northern areas of Australia — Jabiru (lowest with 22%), Aputula, Nhulunbuy and Katherine in the Northern Territory; Derby, Kununurra and Broome in north Western Australia; and Cooktown in far north Queensland.

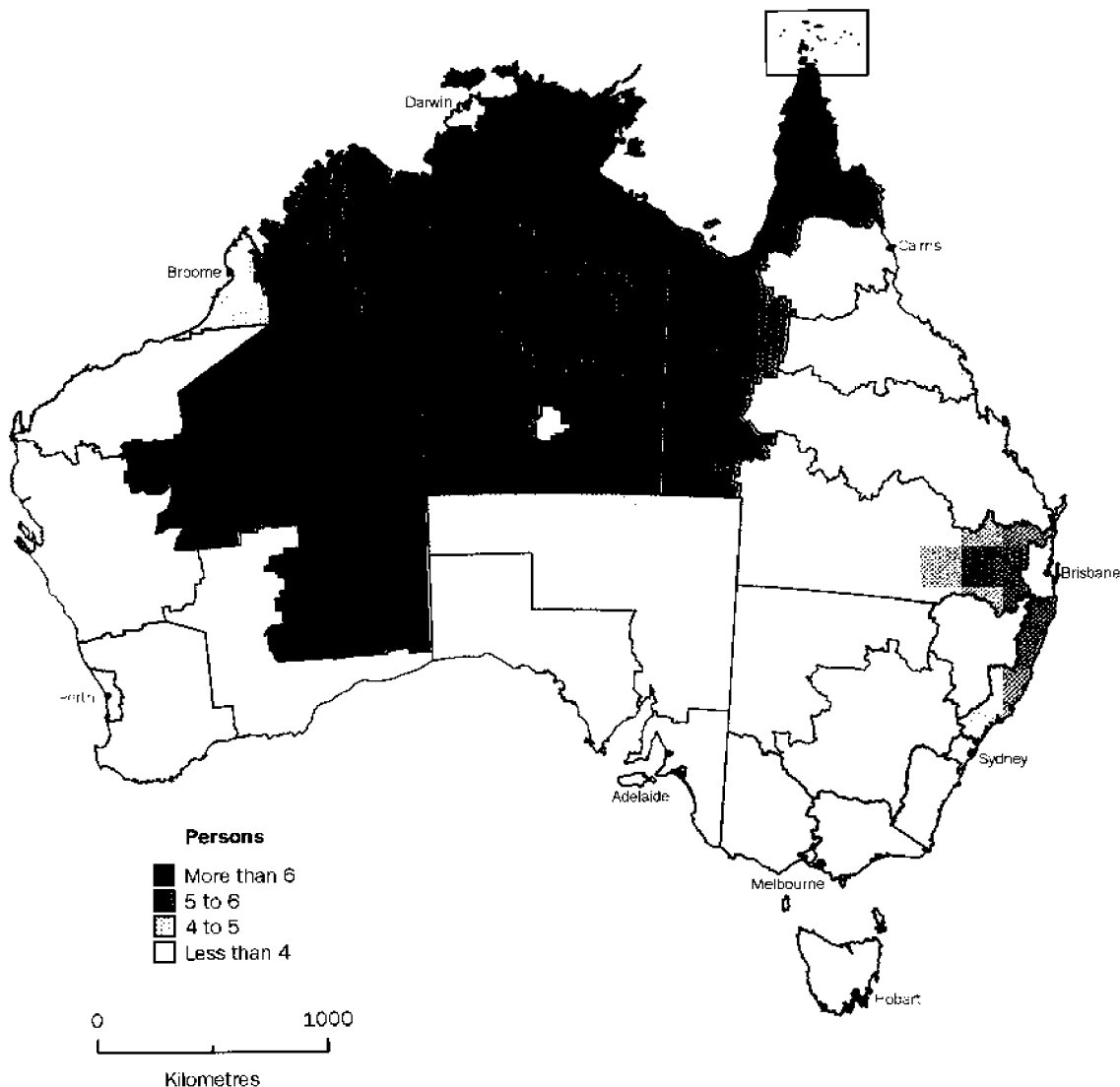
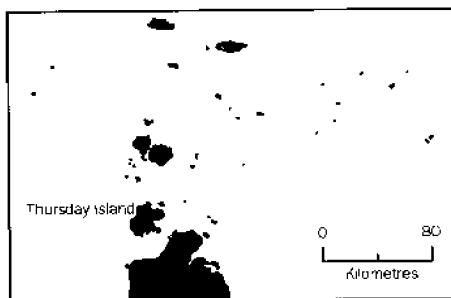


Persons per household

Average number of persons per household

- Regions where the average number of persons per household was 6 or more were found in the north and central areas of Australia — Nhulunbuy (8.5), Jabiru (7.9) and Katherine in the Northern Territory; Warburton and Kununurra in Western Australia.
- These same five regions also recorded the highest average number of persons per bedroom — the highest being Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (2.9).
- In all capital city areas, there were fewer than 4 people per household and between 1 and 1.5 people per bedroom on average.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

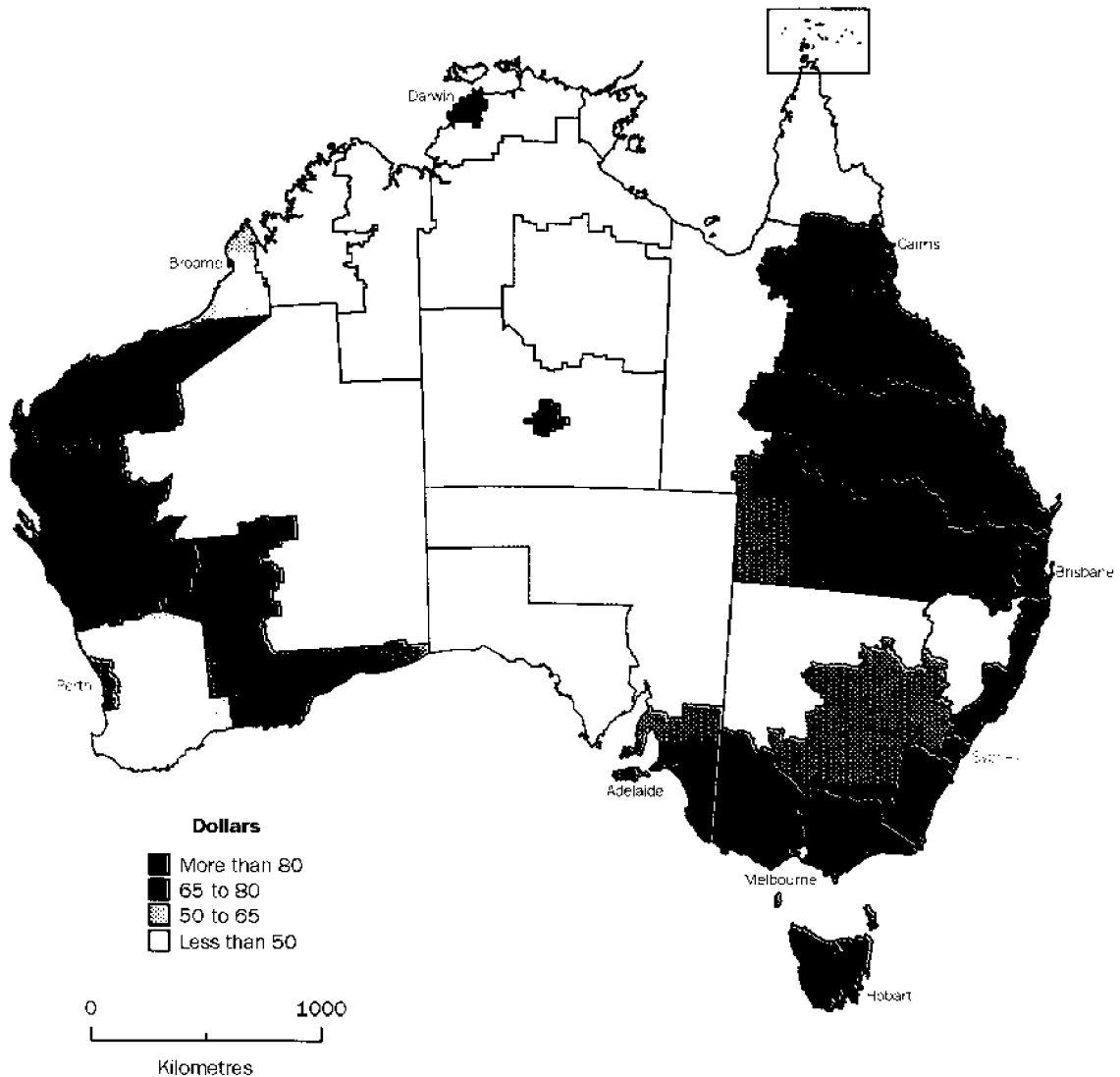
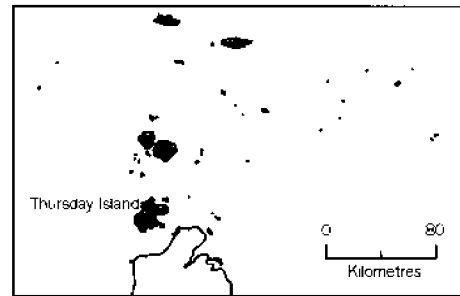


Average weekly rent

Average weekly rent for households in rented dwellings

- The highest average weekly rents were found in the capital cities and larger urban areas.
- Brisbane, Sydney and Queanbeyan (which includes Canberra) recorded average rents of more than \$90 per week while Coffs Harbour, Darwin, Townsville, Alice Springs, and Wangaratta and Ballarat (which cover Melbourne) all had average weekly rents of \$80 or more.
- The more remote regions of north and central Australia recorded average weekly rents of less than \$50 with Aputula (\$14) in the Northern Territory and Warburton (\$20) in Western Australia recording the lowest average weekly rents.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

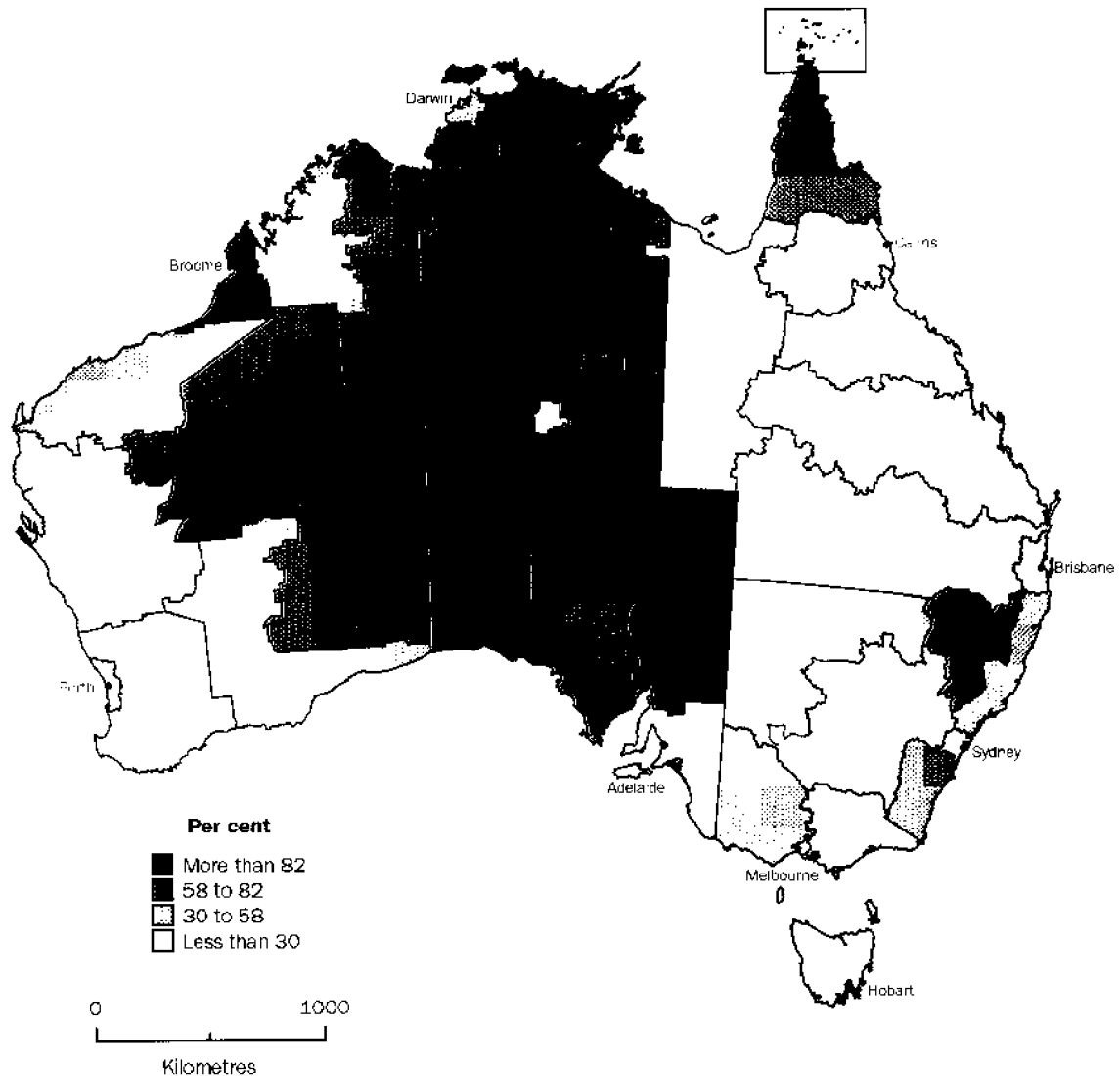
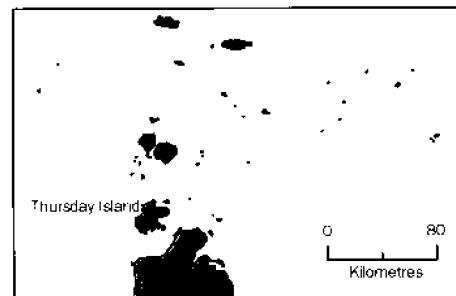


Indigenous teachers

Percentage of primary and secondary school students who were taught by an Indigenous teacher, education worker or community member at least once a month

- Students in three regions of the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of contact with Indigenous teachers (greater than 90%) — Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru.
- A number of other regions were found to have a relatively high incidence of Indigenous teacher involvement (82% or more) — Broome in Western Australia; Aputula in the Northern Territory; Port Augusta in South Australia; and the Torres Strait Area.
- Regions with the lowest rates of Indigenous teacher involvement (less than 10%) were Roma and Brisbane in Queensland and Hobart in Tasmania.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

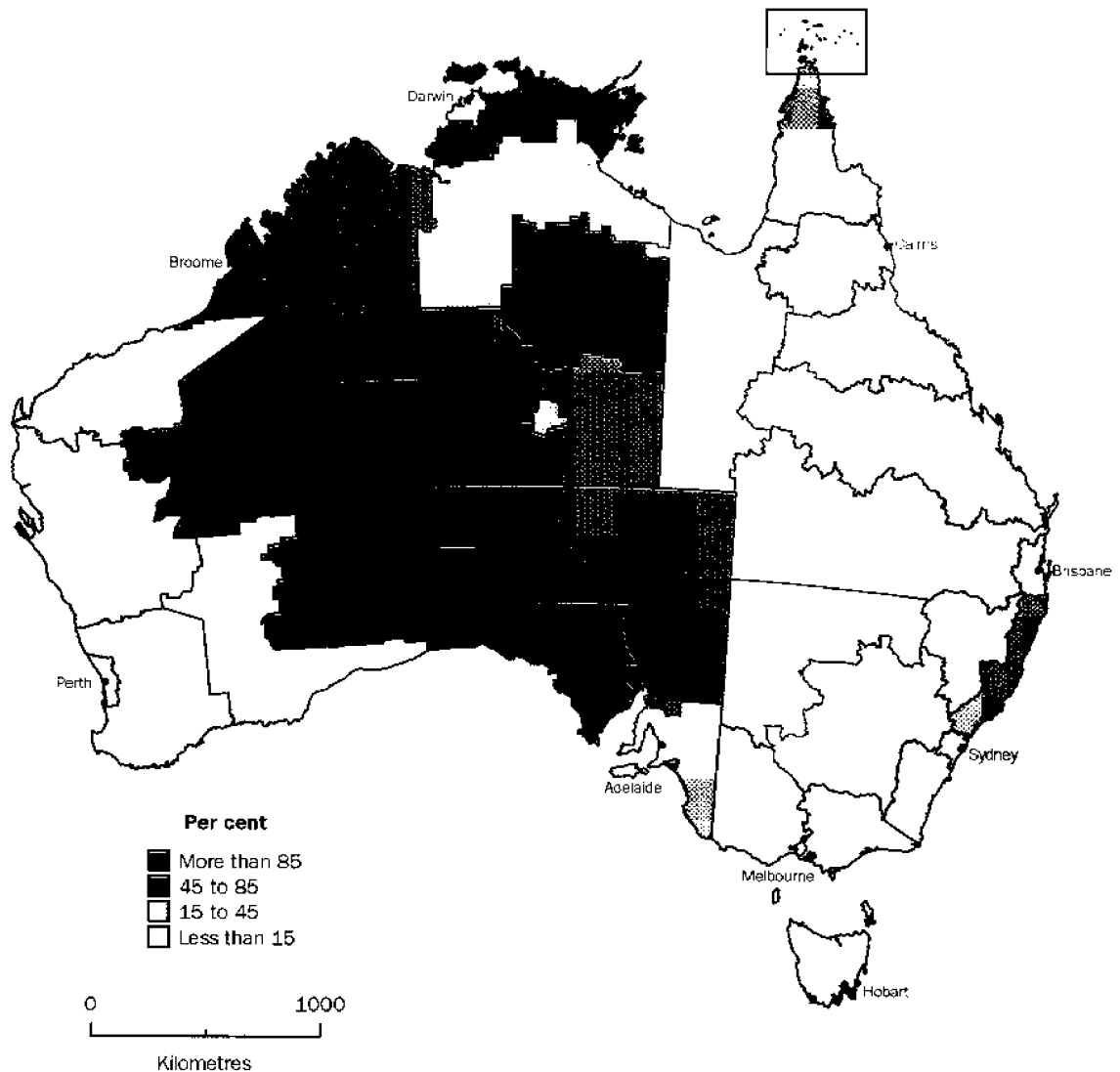
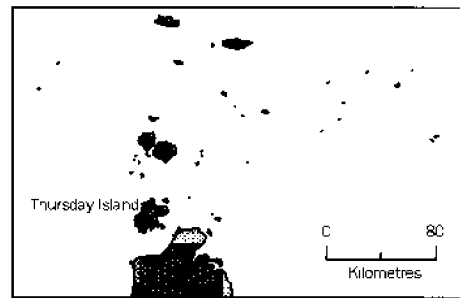


Taught an Indigenous language

Percentage of primary and secondary school students who were taught an Indigenous language

- The ability to speak, read and write an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language is a strong factor in maintaining Indigenous culture.
- The highest proportions of school students taught an Indigenous language (greater than 85%) were found in the Northern Territory regions of Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek and Jabiru.
- Ceduna and Port Augusta in South Australia, Warburton and Kununurra in Western Australia and the Torres Strait Area recorded relatively high values of greater than 50%.
- Less than 2% of students in the Queensland regions of Roma, Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville were taught an Indigenous language at school.

Inset Torres Strait Area

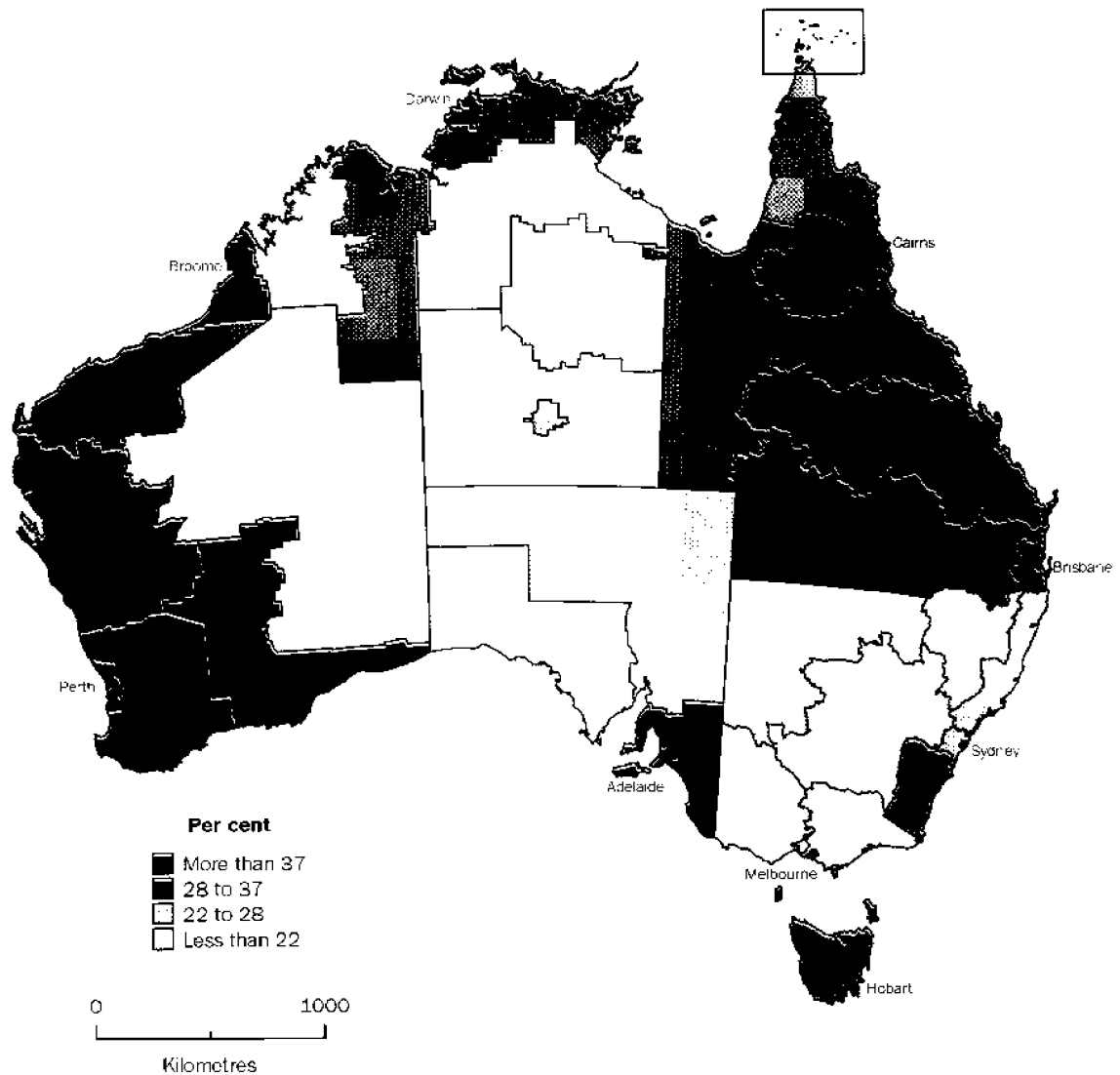
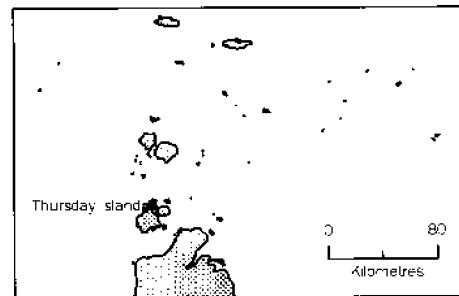


Year 10 certificate

Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had left school who had completed a Year 10 certificate

- Across all regions in Australia, 29% of persons had attained a Year 10 certificate.
- The regions with the highest proportion (greater than 37%) included Kalgoorlie, Broome, Perth and Narrogin in Western Australia; Townsville in Queensland; Adelaide and Hobart.
- The Aputula region of the Northern Territory recorded less than 10% of persons with a Year 10 certificate while Ballarat in Victoria; and Bourke and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales were less than 22%.

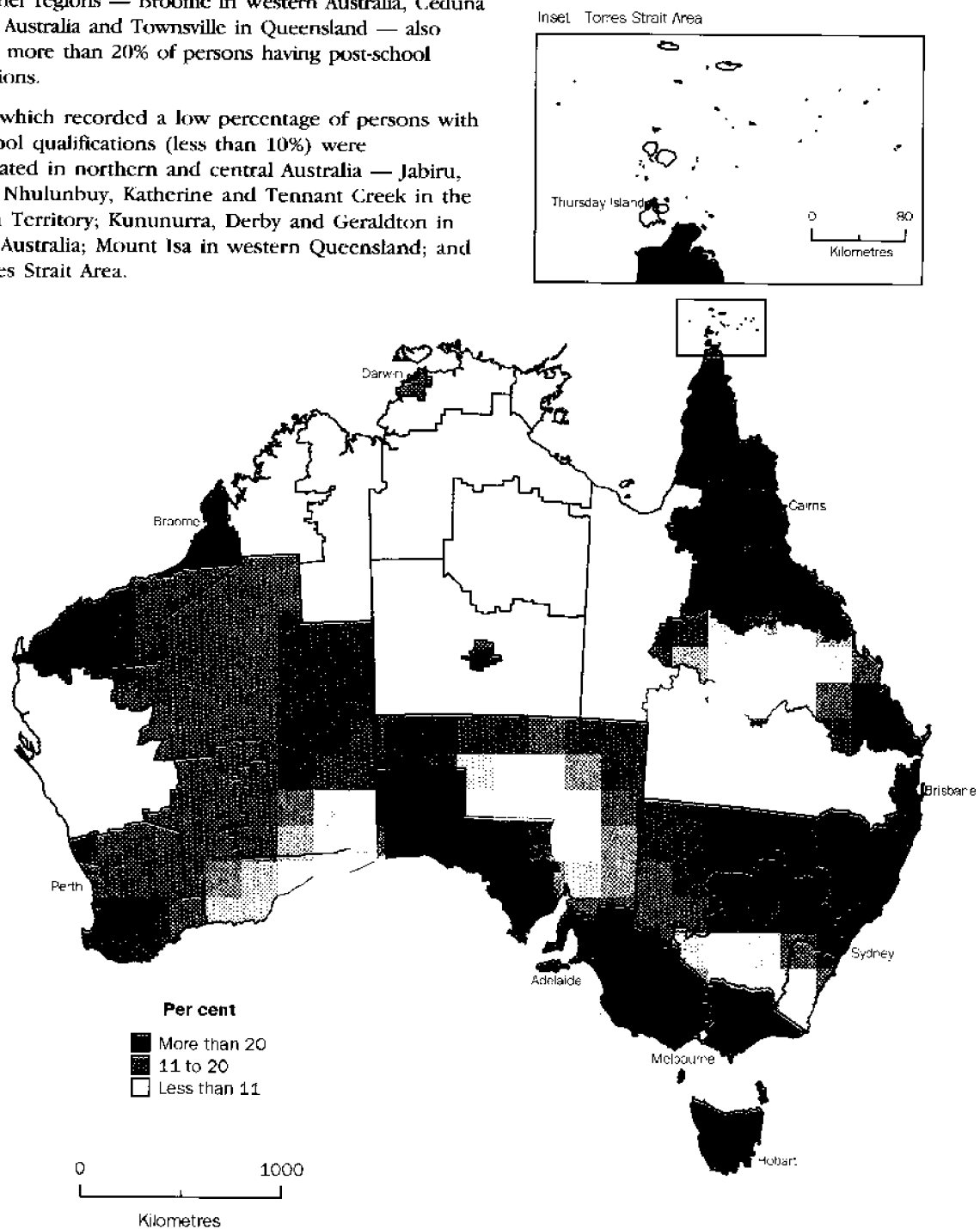
Inset - Torres Strait Area



Post-school qualifications

Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who have left school and have completed a post-school qualification

- The majority of regions where greater than 20% of persons have post-school qualifications were located in the more urbanised areas of south-east Australia including — Brisbane; Adelaide; Coffs Harbour; Sydney; Hobart; and the Victorian regions of Wangaratta and Ballarat (which cover Melbourne).
- Three other regions — Broome in Western Australia, Ceduna in South Australia and Townsville in Queensland — also recorded more than 20% of persons having post-school qualifications.
- Regions which recorded a low percentage of persons with post-school qualifications (less than 10%) were concentrated in northern and central Australia — Jabiru, Aputula, Nhulunbuy, Katherine and Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory; Kununurra, Derby and Geraldton in Western Australia; Mount Isa in western Queensland; and the Torres Strait Area.

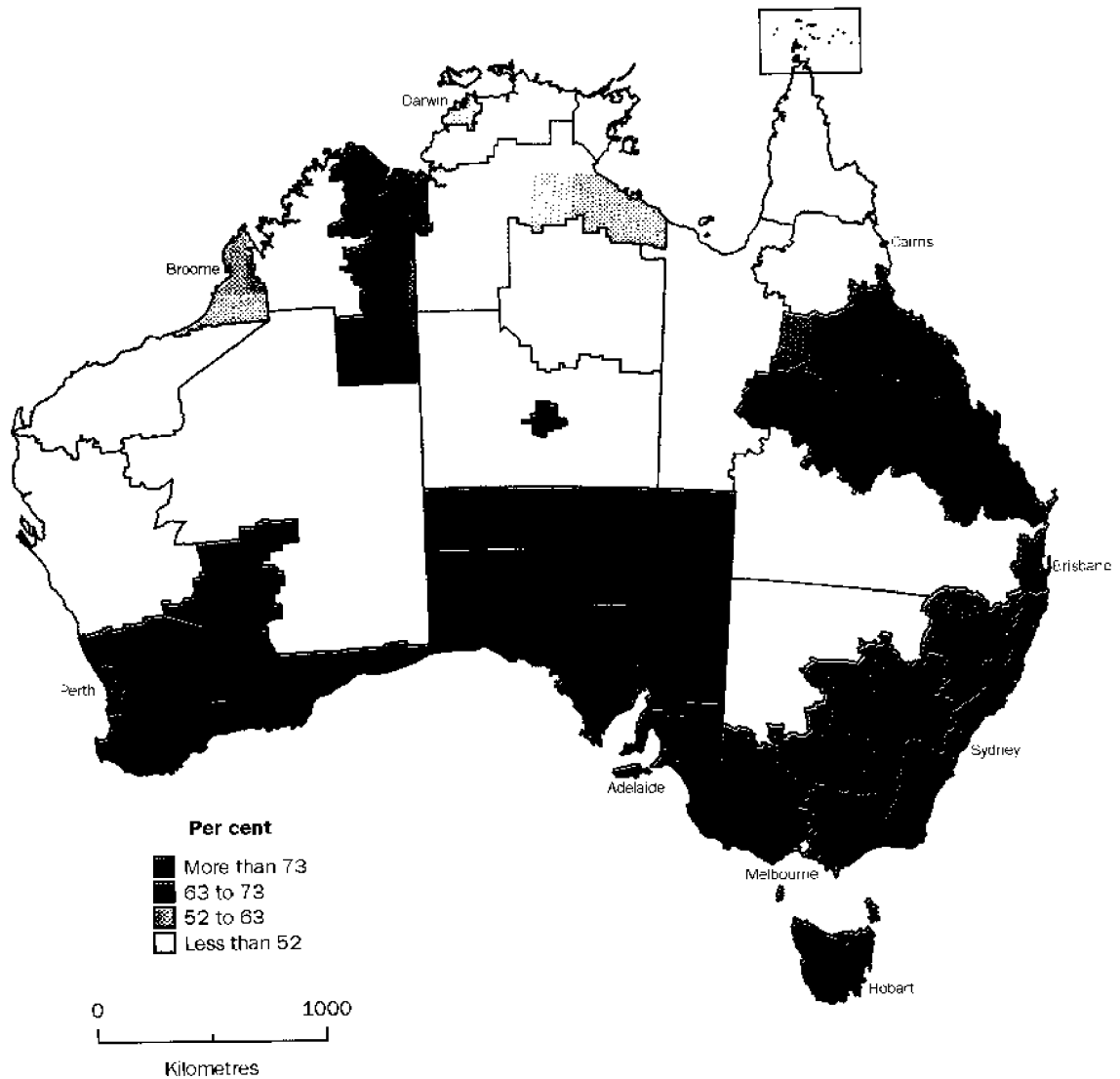
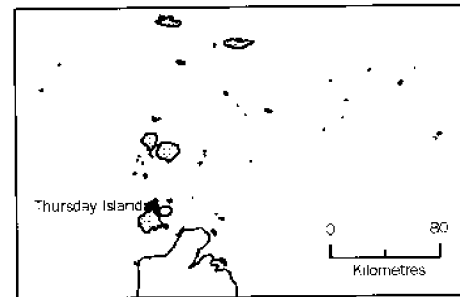


Further study

Percentage of persons aged 15 to 24 years who had left school who wanted to do further study

- A majority of youth reported that they wanted to do further study.
- The highest proportions (more than 73%) occurred in Brisbane (highest with 89%) and Rockhampton in Queensland; Coffs Harbour, Sydney and Queanbeyan in New South Wales; Wangaratta in Victoria; and Adelaide and Port Augusta in South Australia.
- A number of regions recorded values of less than one-third of persons wanting to do further study — Tennant Creek (lowest with 9%), Nhulunbuy, Jabiru and Aputula in the Northern Territory; Geraldton in Western Australia; and Mount Isa in Queensland.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

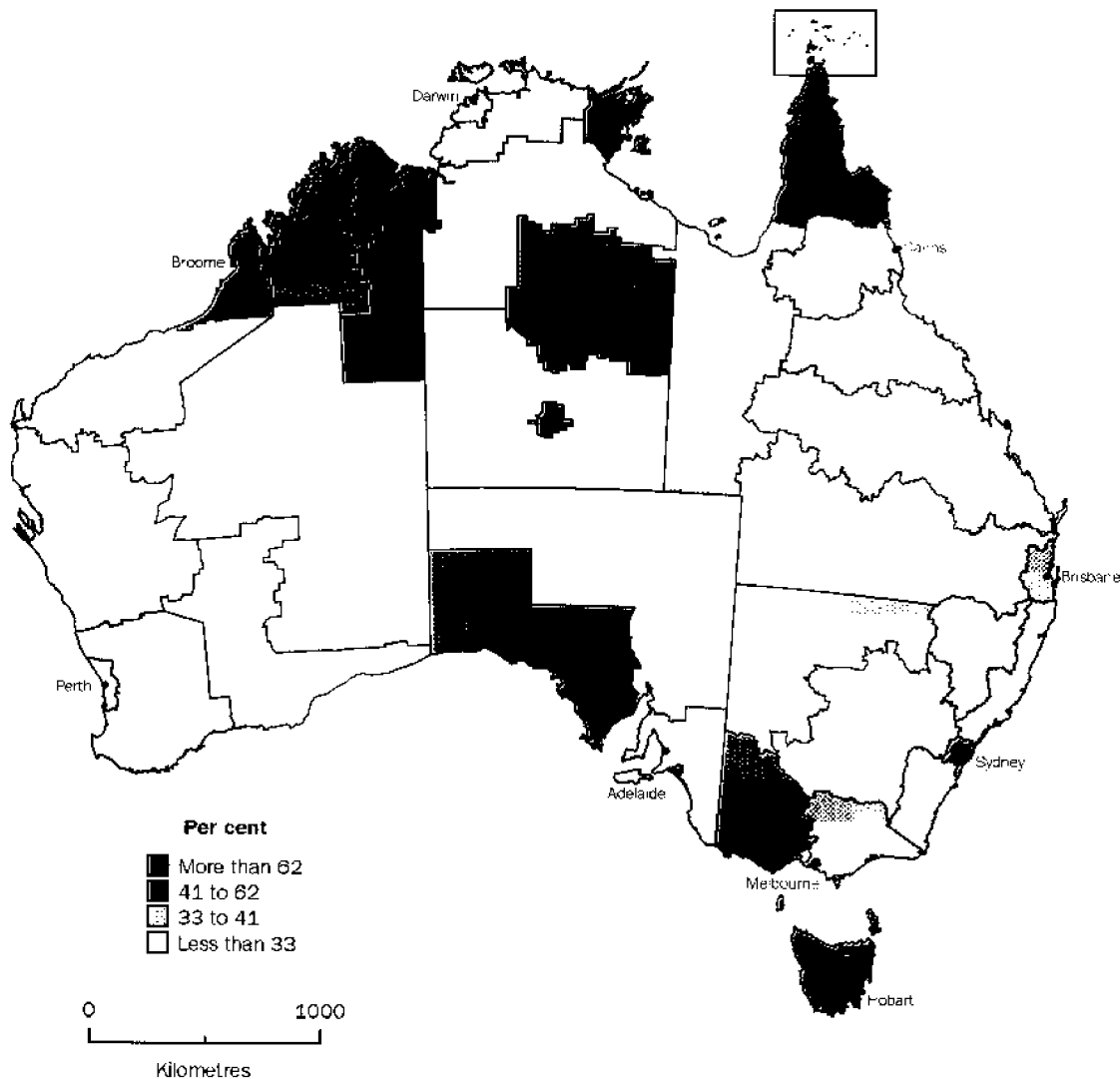
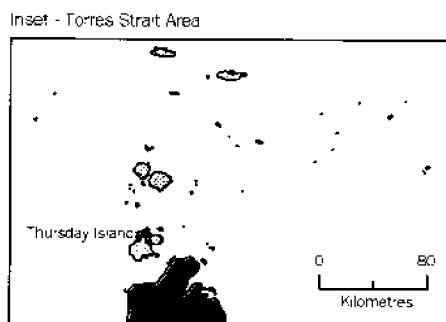


Employment/population ratio

Number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of all persons, aged 15 years and over

- High employment/population ratios can be the result of a number of factors — e.g. high CDEP scheme employment.
- The highest rates were found in Kununurra (70%), Western Australia and Cooktown (63%), far north Queensland with relatively high rates (greater than 45%) recorded in the Derby and Ceduna regions.
- Regions having a low employment/population ratio (25% and less) included Kalgoorlie (lowest with 19%) in Western Australia; Roma in southern Queensland; Aputula in the Northern Territory; and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales.

For more information, refer to paragraph 13, Explanatory Notes.



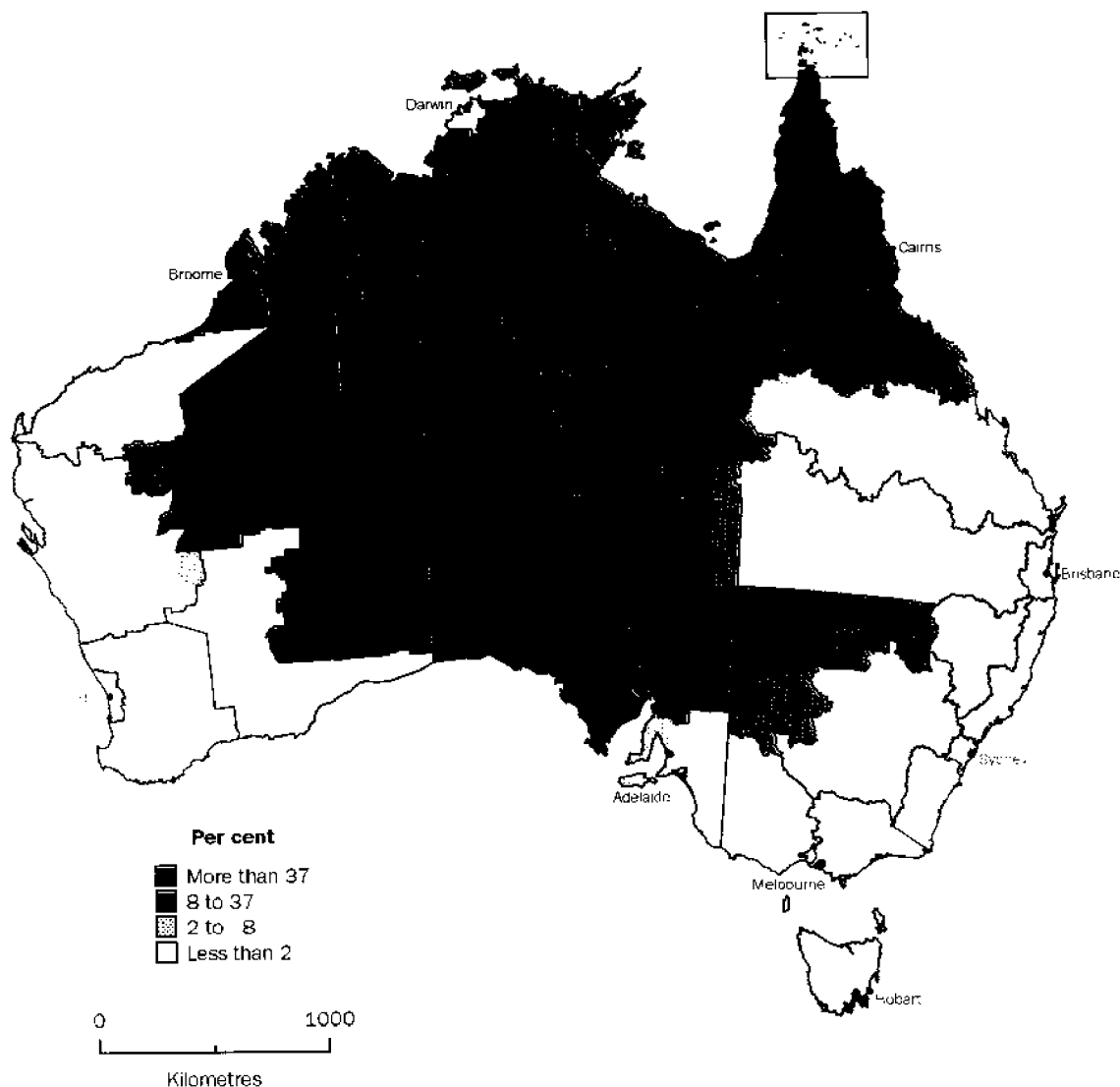
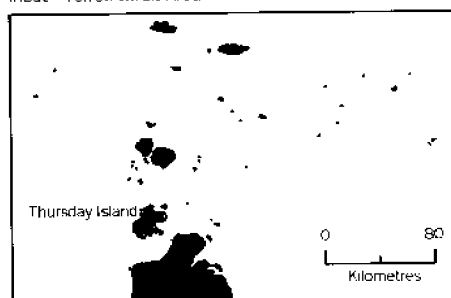
CDEP employment/population ratio

Number of CDEP scheme employed persons expressed as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over

- Across all regions in Australia, the average ratio of CDEP scheme employment to population was 9%.
- The highest rates (greater than 37%) were found in Kununurra (61%), and Derby in Western Australia; and Cooktown (57%) in far north Queensland.
- A number of other regions recorded relatively high ratios (greater than 20%) of CDEP scheme employment to population — Broome and Warburton in Western Australia; Ceduna in South Australia; Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy in the Northern Territory.
- There were no people surveyed in the Queanbeyan, Brisbane and Perth regions who said they were involved in CDEP scheme employment.

For more information, refer to paragraphs 13 and 14, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area



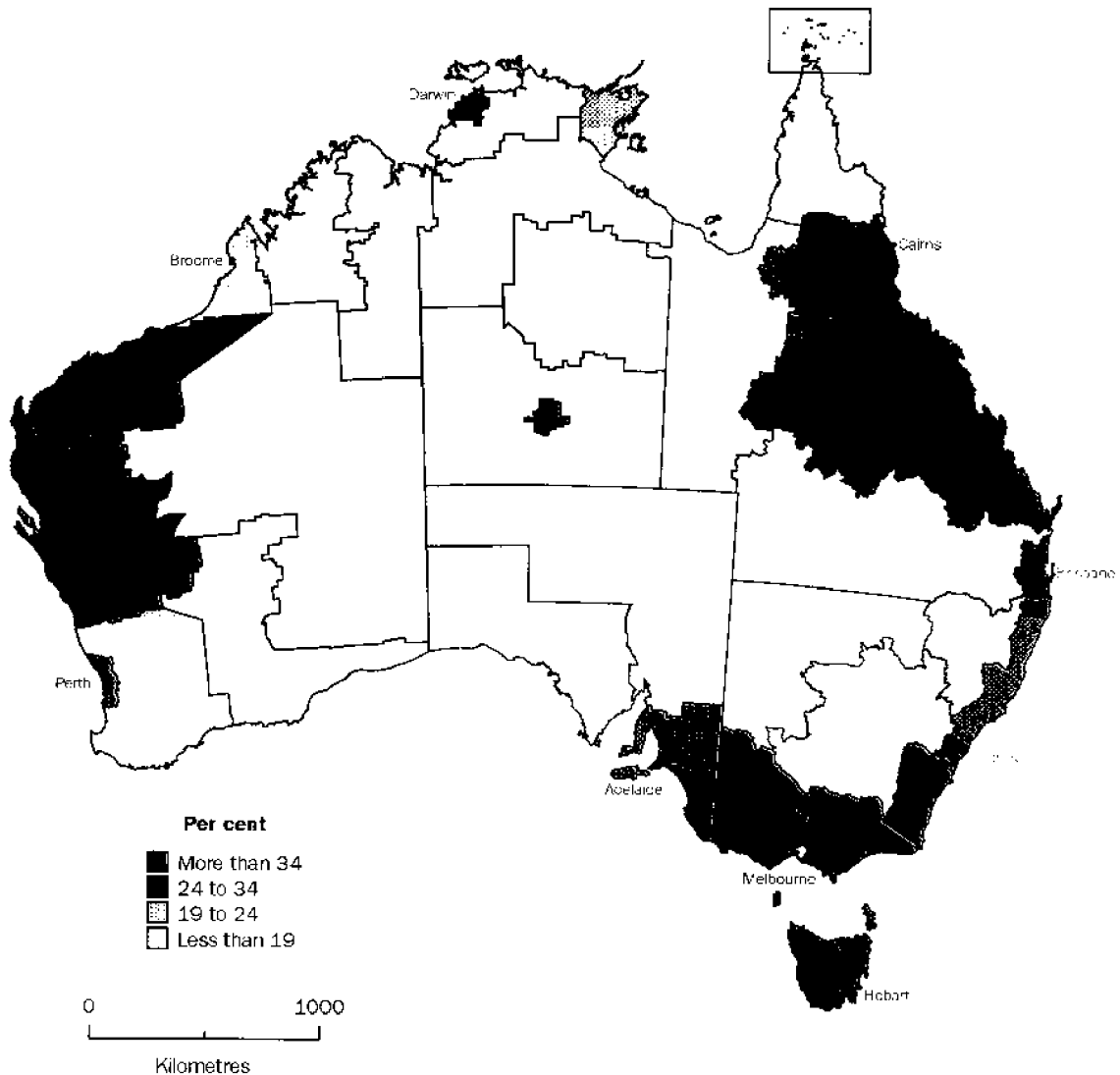
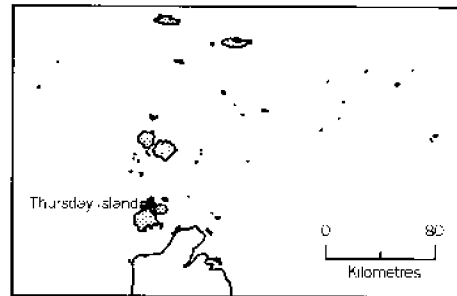
Non-CDEP employment/population ratio

Number of non-CDEP scheme employed persons expressed as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over

- Across all regions in Australia, there was an average of 27% of non-CDEP employment to population ratio.
- Most of the highest rates (greater than 34%) were found in the south eastern areas of Australia — Brisbane and Rockhampton in Queensland; Qucanbeyan and Sydney in New South Wales; Ballarat and Wangaratta in Victoria; and Hobart — together with South Hedland in Western Australia.
- The two regions which recorded the highest rates of CDEP scheme employment, also recorded the lowest non-CDEP employment to population ratios — Cooktown (6%) in far north Qucensland and Kununurra (9%) in north Western Australia.

For more information, refer to paragraph 13, Explanatory Notes.

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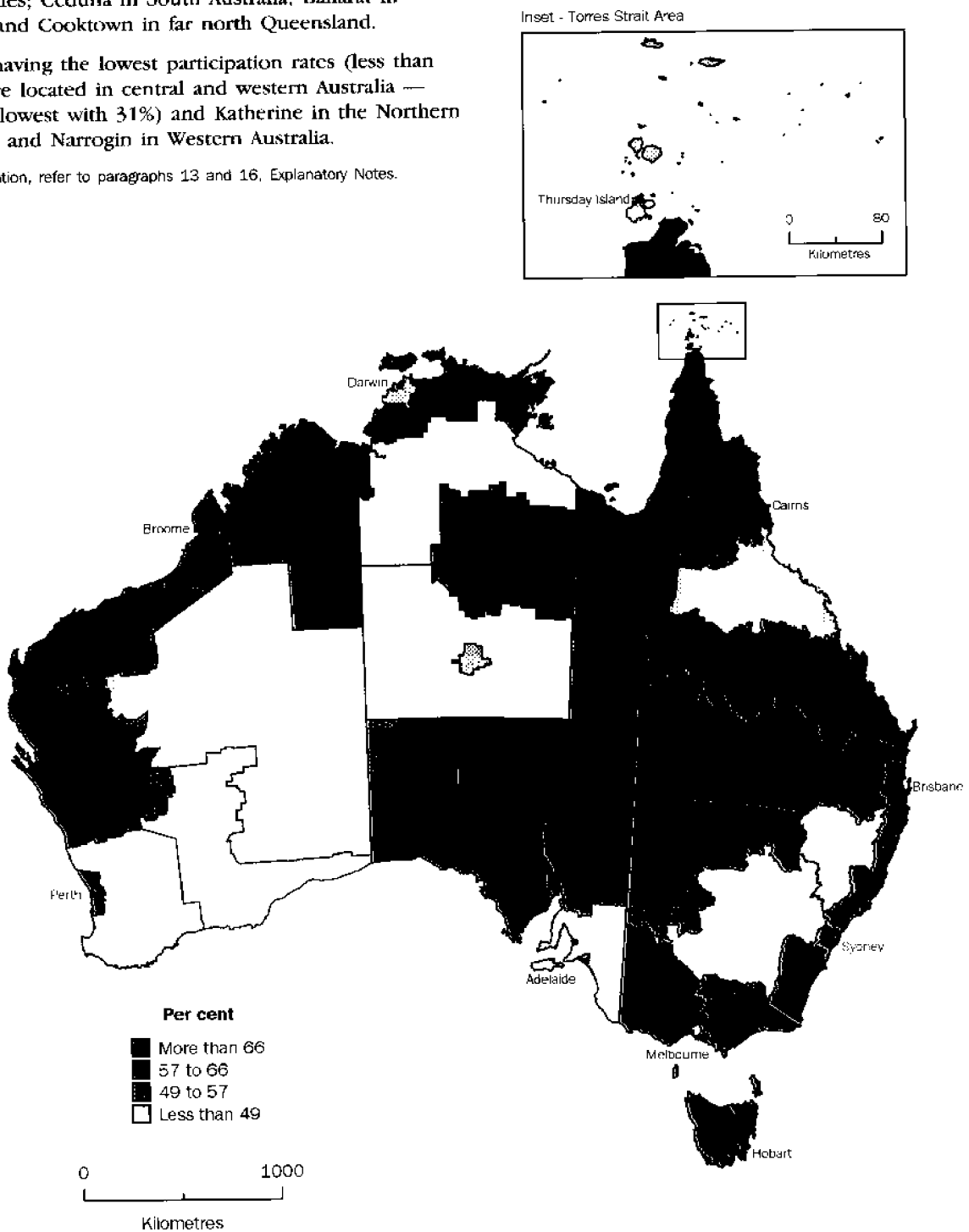


Participation rate

Labour force (employed plus unemployed) expressed as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over

- High participation rates can be the result of high employment, high unemployment or both.
- A number of regions recorded rates greater than 66% — Kunumurra in Western Australia; Queanbeyan in New South Wales; Ceduna in South Australia; Ballarat in Victoria; and Cooktown in far north Queensland.
- Regions having the lowest participation rates (less than 49%) were located in central and western Australia — Aputula (lowest with 31%) and Katherine in the Northern Territory; and Narrogin in Western Australia.

For more information, refer to paragraphs 13 and 16, Explanatory Notes.



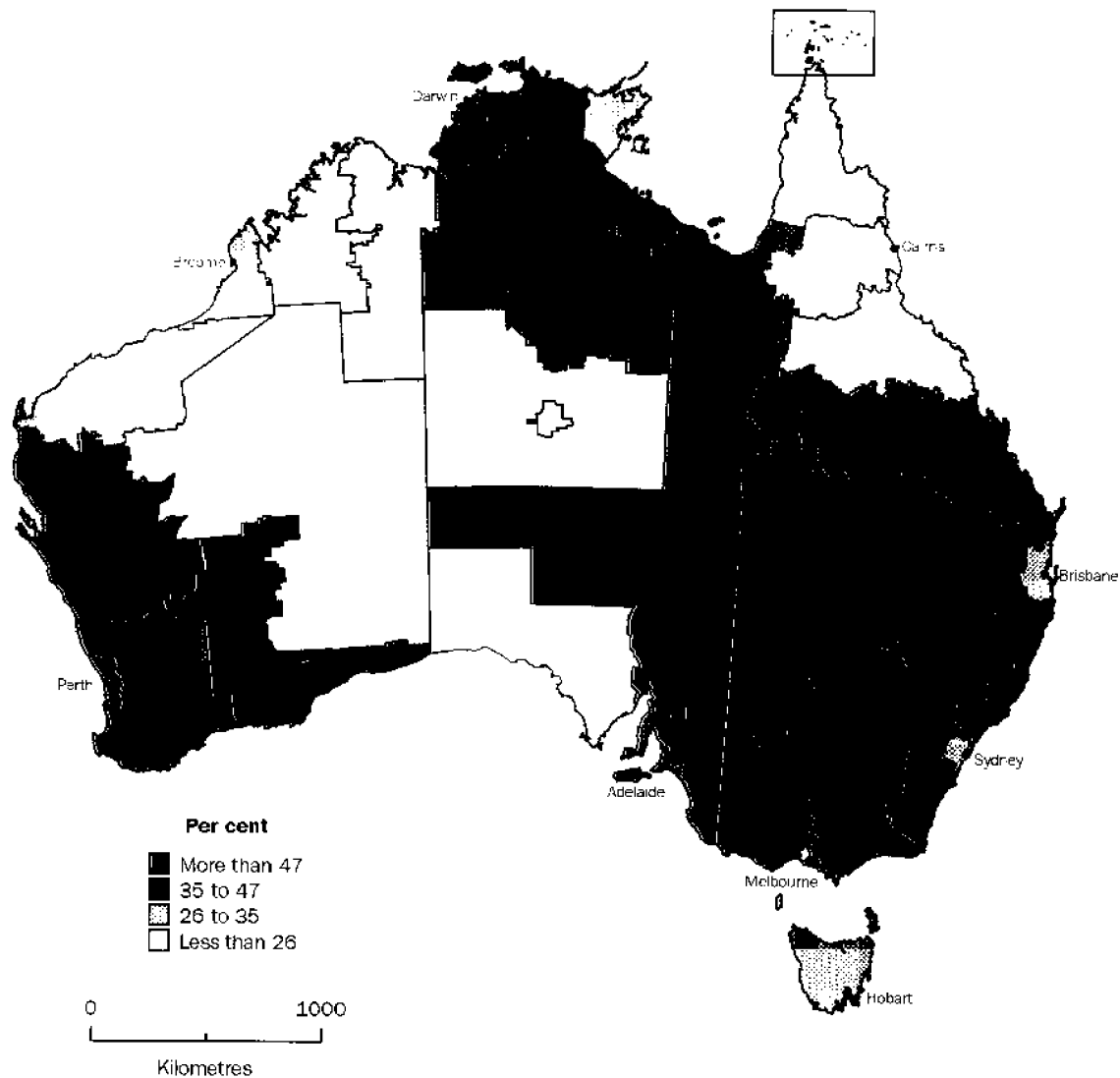
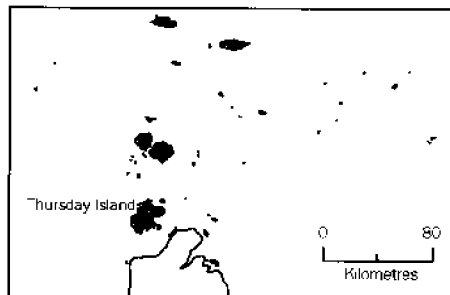
Unemployment rate

Number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed)

- Across all regions in Australia, the average rate of unemployment was 38%.
- The highest rates of unemployment (greater than 60%) were found in the Kalgoorlie and Roma regions with a number of other regions recording rates of more than 47% — Wagga Wagga, Tamworth and Coffs Harbour in New South Wales; Jabiru in the Northern Territory; Perth and Geraldton in Western Australia; and Port Augusta in South Australia.
- Only two regions, Kununurra in north Western Australia and Cooktown in far north Queensland, recorded rates of less than 10%. Both these regions had high CDEP employment.

For more information, refer to paragraphs 13 and 16, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area



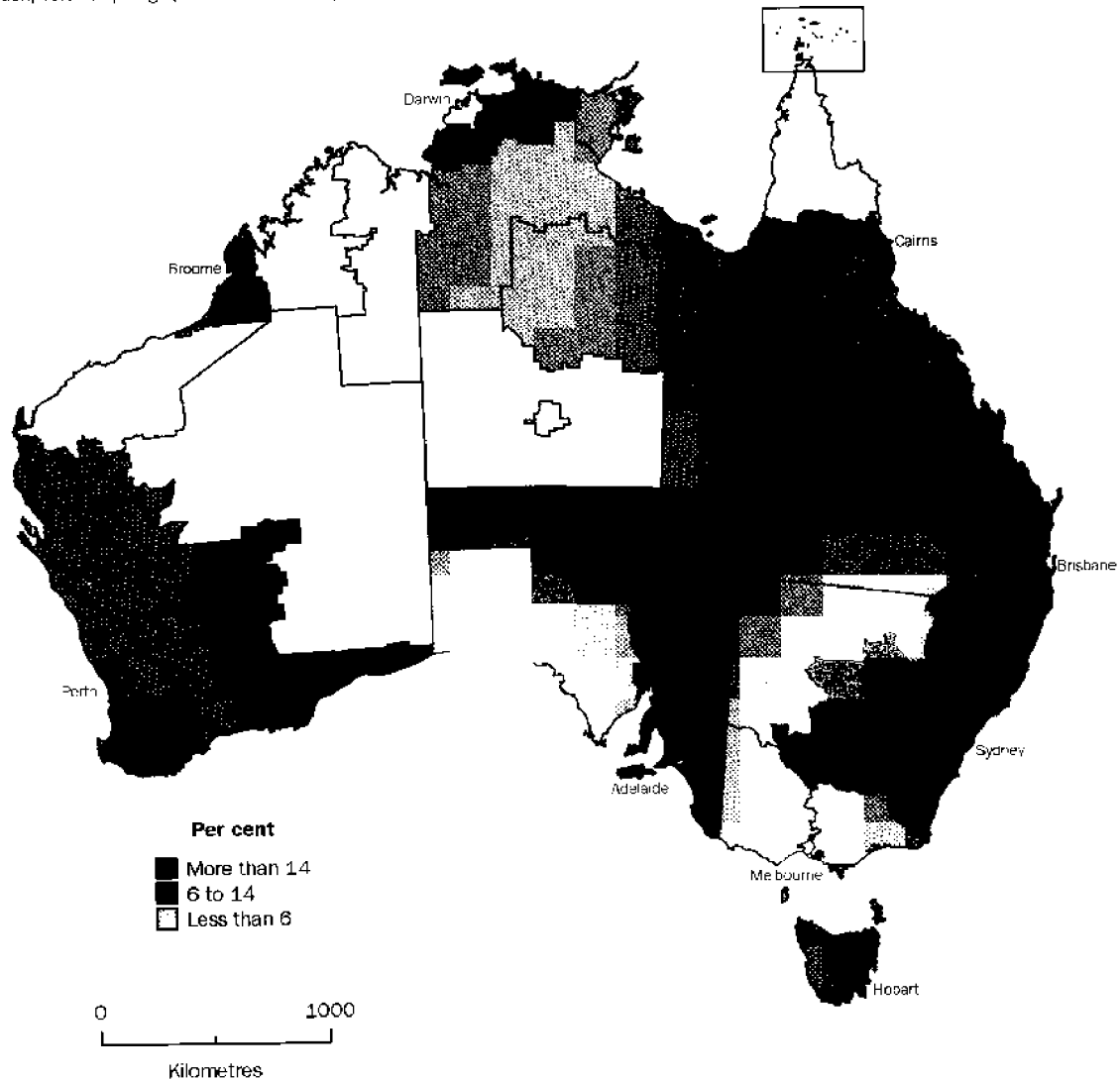
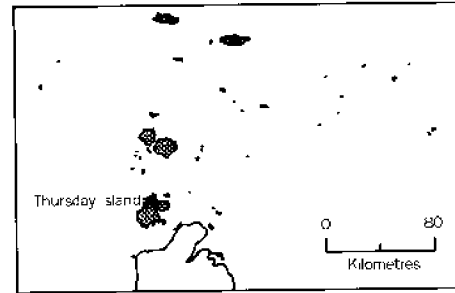
Long-term unemployment

Percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over who were unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more

- There were eight regions which recorded long-term unemployment rates greater than 14% — Perth and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia; Tamworth, Queanbeyan, Wagga Wagga and Coffs Harbour in New South Wales; Jabiru in the Northern Territory; and Port Augusta and Adelaide in South Australia.
- The lowest rate (less than 1%) was recorded in Cooktown, far north Queensland, with a number of other regions recording less than 6% — Derby, Kununurra, Warburton and South Hedland in Western Australia; and Darwin, Aputula and Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.
- There were many factors influencing these data — e.g. high rates of CDEP employment in Cooktown, Kununurra, Derby and Warburton were associated with low levels of long-term unemployment.

For more information, refer to paragraphs 13 and 16, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

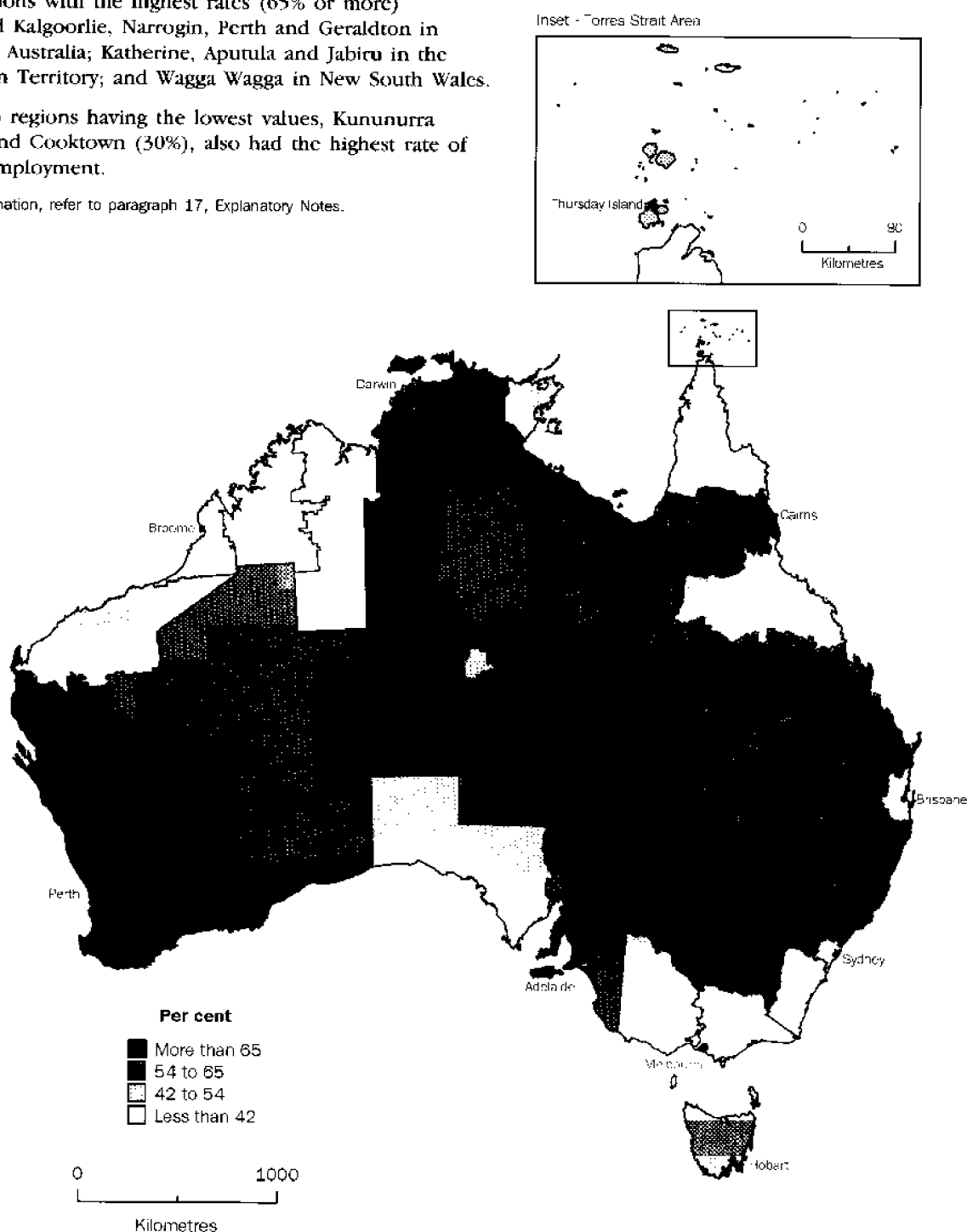


Main income from government payments

Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over whose main source of income was government payments, including social security benefits, Newstart allowances, ABSTUDY, etc.

- Across Australia, an average of 55% of persons aged 15 years and over received their main source of income as a government payment.
- The regions with the highest rates (65% or more) included Kalgoorlie, Narrogin, Perth and Geraldton in Western Australia; Katherine, Aputula and Jabiru in the Northern Territory; and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales.
- The two regions having the lowest values, Kununurra (26%) and Cooktown (30%), also had the highest rate of CDEP employment.

For more information, refer to paragraph 17, Explanatory Notes.



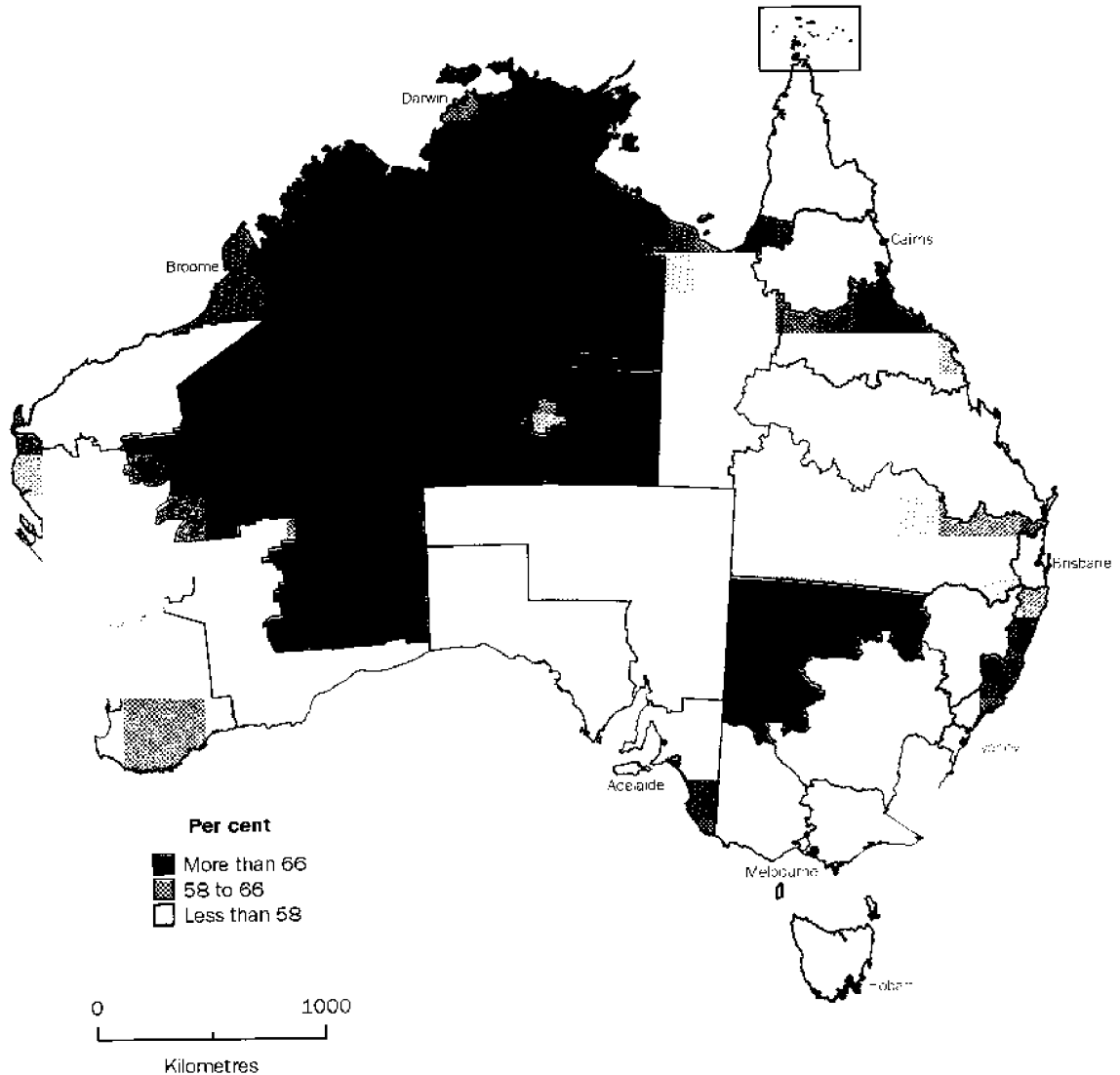
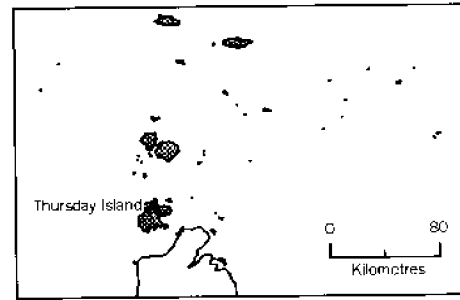
Low income earners

Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over whose annual income was less than \$12,000

- Across Australia, an average of 59% of persons aged 15 years and over reported having an annual income of less than \$12,000.
- A distinct group of regions in north and central Australia highlights the concentration of low income earners (greater than 66% of persons) — all regions in the Northern Territory except for the urban areas of Darwin and Alice Springs; Derby, Warburton and Kununurra in Western Australia; and Bourke in western New South Wales.
- Only three regions — Ballarat (47%) in Victoria; Rockhampton (47%) in Queensland; and Sydney (49%) were found to have had less than 50% of persons on low income.

For more information, refer to paragraph 17, Explanatory Notes.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

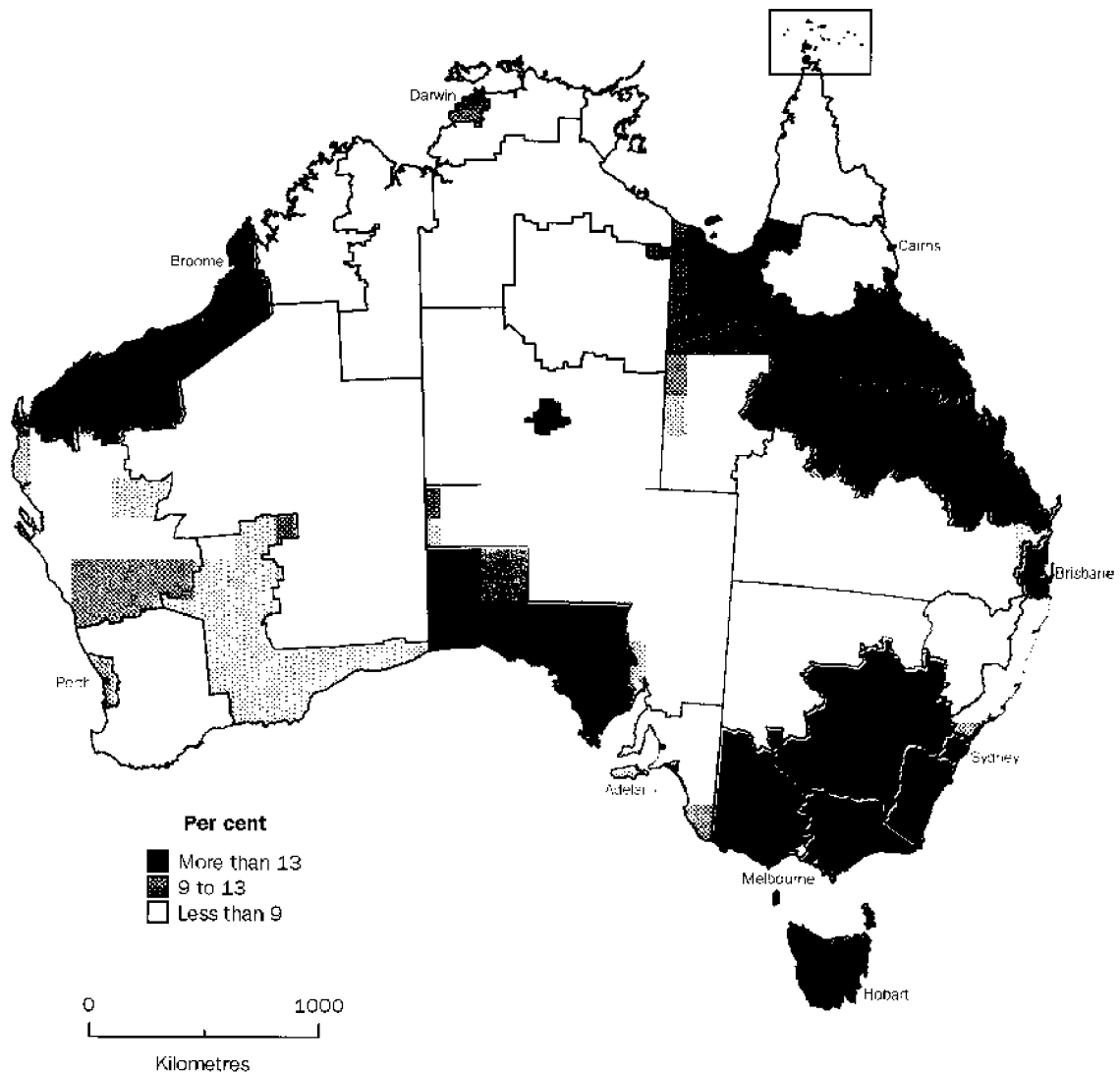
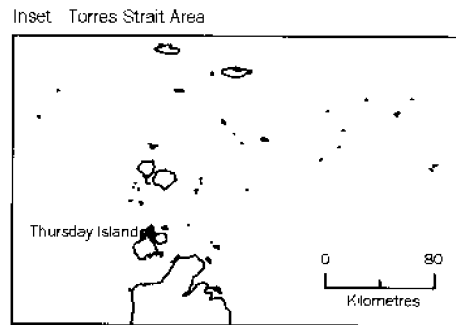


High income earners

Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over whose annual income was \$25,000 or more

- Across Australia, 11% of persons aged 15 years and over reported having an annual income of more than \$25,000.
- The Sydney region contained the largest percentage of people (20%) earning in excess of \$25,000.
- A number of other regions recorded levels of 13% or more including South Hedland and Broome in Western Australia; Ceduna in South Australia; Alice Springs in the Northern Territory; Wangaratta and Ballarat in Victoria; Hobart; Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales; and Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville in Queensland.
- Those regions recording less than 5% of persons earning \$25,000 or more included — Warburton, Kununurra and Derby in Western Australia; and Aputula, Jabiru and Katherine in the Northern Territory.

For more information, refer to paragraph 17, Explanatory Notes.

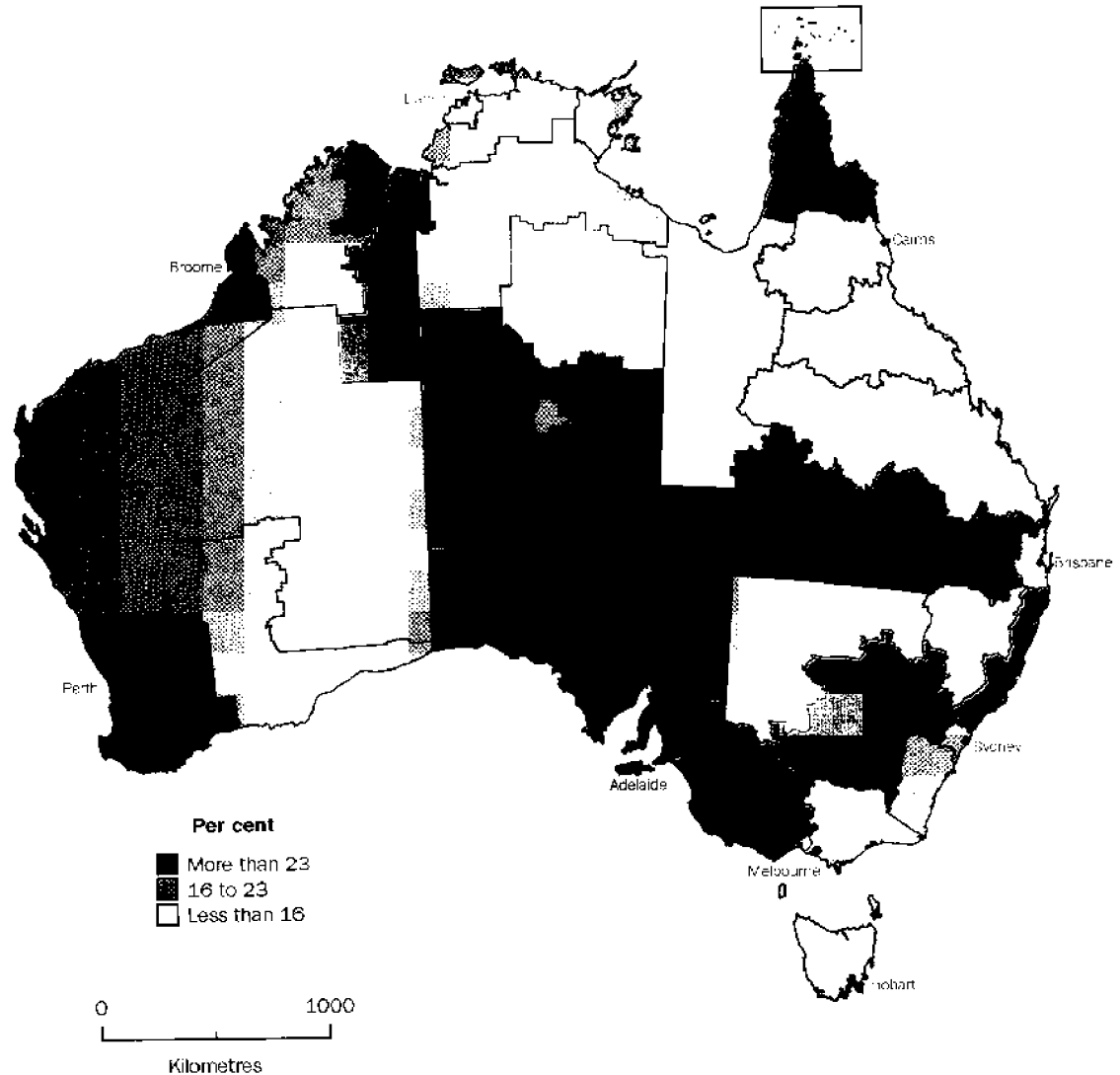
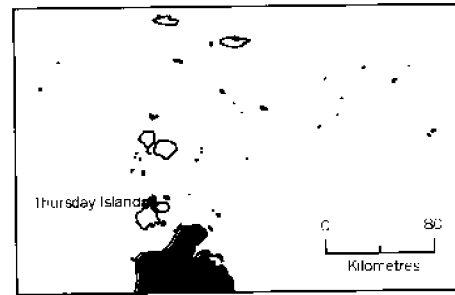


Arrested in the last 5 years

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who were arrested in the last 5 years

- Across Australia, an average of 20% of persons aged 13 years and over had been arrested in the last 5 years.
- Two regions recorded rates higher than 30% — Kununurra in Western Australia and Ceduna in South Australia.
- A number of other regions recorded relatively high rates of arrest (23% or more) including — Adelaide and Port Augusta in South Australia; Cooktown and Roma in Queensland; Perth, Narrogin and Broome in Western Australia; Aputula in the Northern Territory; Coffs Harbour and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales; and Ballarat in Victoria.
- The Torres Strait Area recorded the lowest rate of arrest (less than 2%) while Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory and Mount Isa in Queensland both recorded rates of less than 10%.

Inset - Torres Strait Area

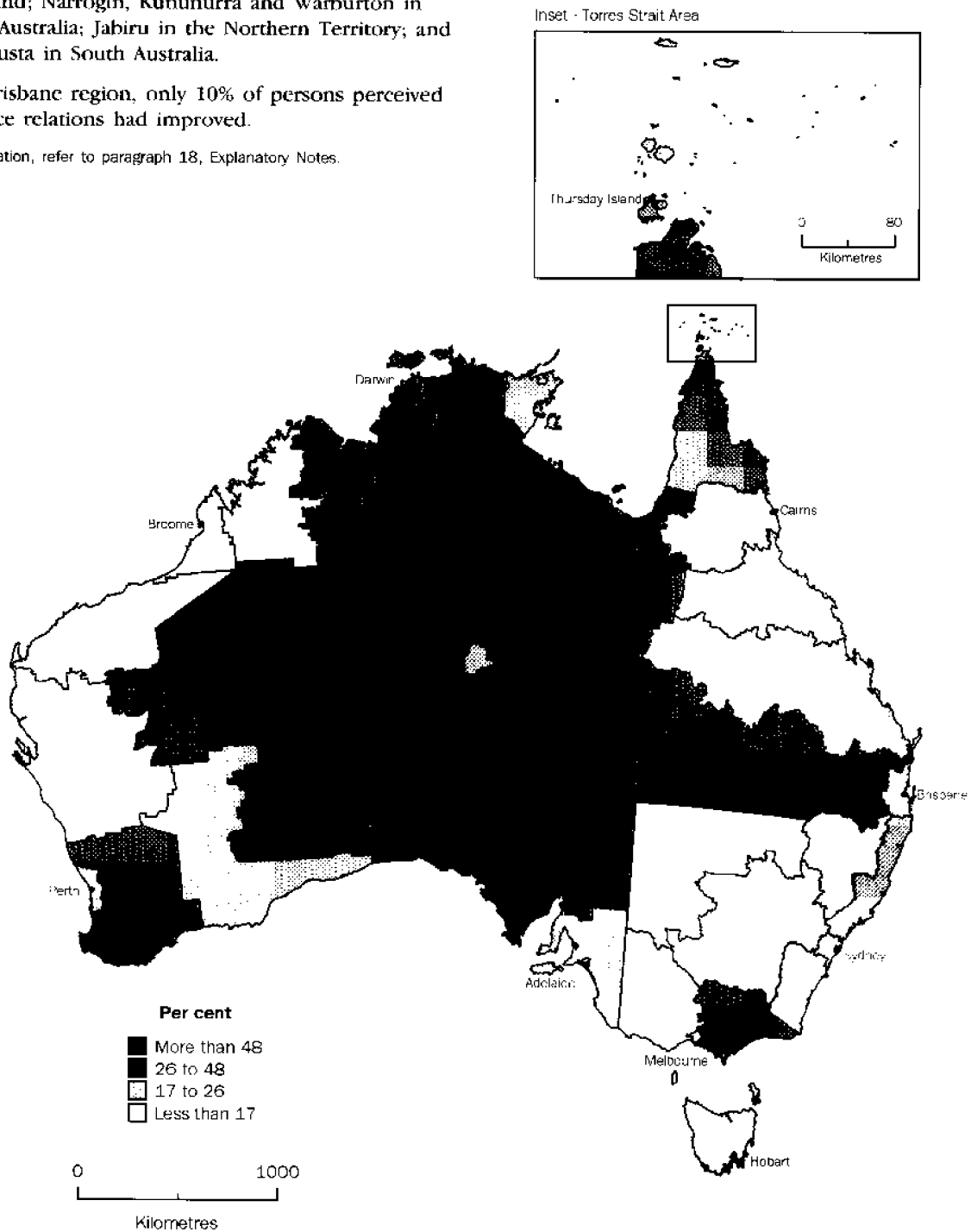


Better police relations

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who perceived current relations with police as better than 5 years ago

- The greatest perceived improvement in police relations occurred in the Northern Territory regions of Tennant Creek (63%) and Katherine (48%).
- Other regions with a relatively high percentage of people perceiving an improvement included Mount Isa in Queensland; Narrogin, Kununurra and Warburton in Western Australia; Jabiru in the Northern Territory; and Port Augusta in South Australia.
- In the Brisbane region, only 10% of persons perceived that police relations had improved.

For more information, refer to paragraph 18, Explanatory Notes.

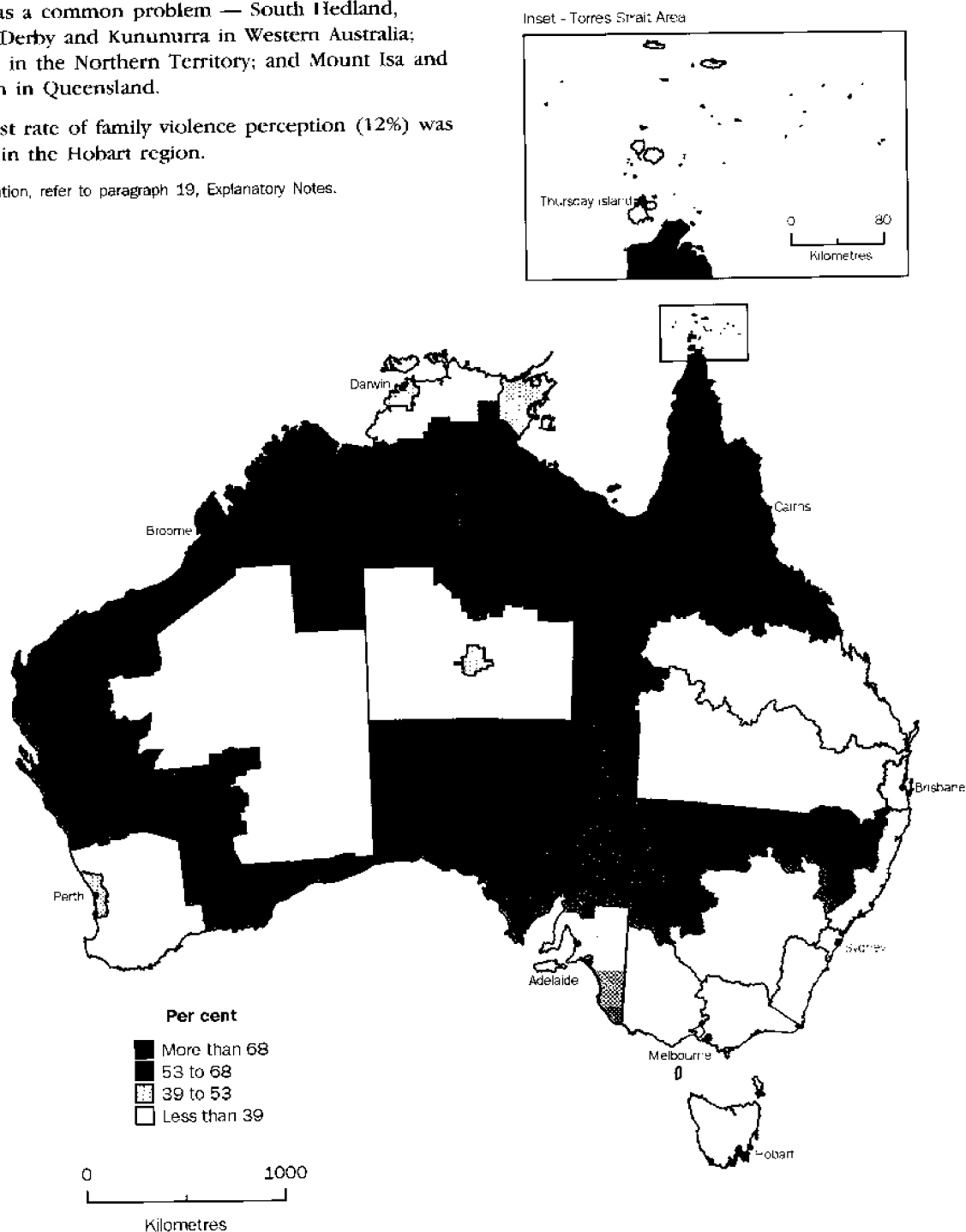


Perceptions of family violence

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who perceived that family violence was a common problem in the local area

- Across Australia, an average of 45% of persons perceived that family violence was a common problem in the local area.
- There were a number of regions across northern Australia where more than 68% of persons perceived family violence as a common problem — South Hedland, Broome, Derby and Kununurra in Western Australia; Katherine in the Northern Territory; and Mount Isa and Cooktown in Queensland.
- The lowest rate of family violence perception (12%) was reported in the Hobart region.

For more information, refer to paragraph 19, Explanatory Notes.

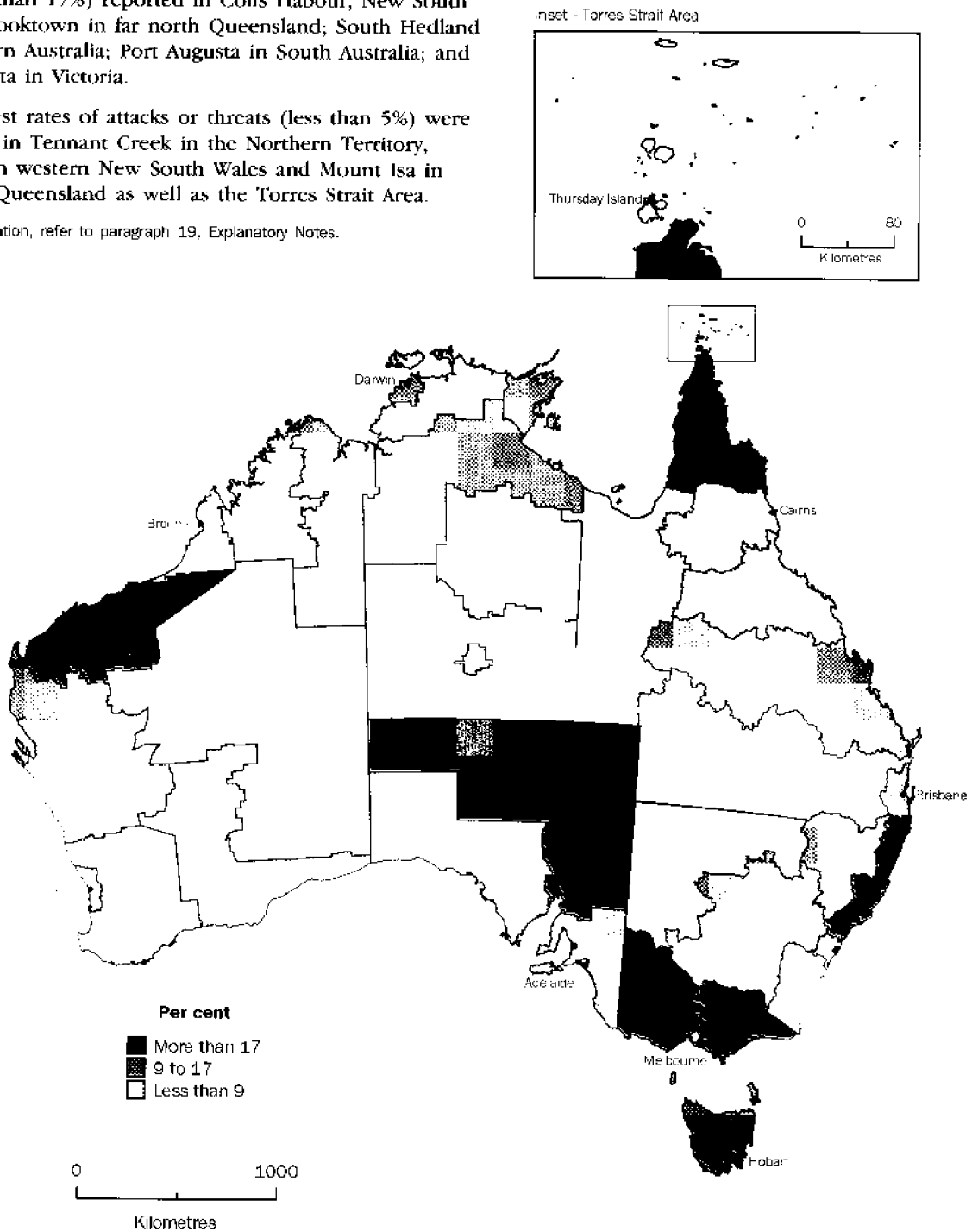


Attacked or threatened

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who were physically attacked or verbally threatened in the last 12 months

- About 13% of Indigenous people across Australia reported that they had been attacked or threatened in the last 12 months.
- The highest recorded incidence (32%) was found to be in the Ballarat region of Victoria with relatively high rates (greater than 17%) reported in Coffs Harbour, New South Wales; Cooktown in far north Queensland; South Hedland in Western Australia; Port Augusta in South Australia; and Wangaratta in Victoria.
- The lowest rates of attacks or threats (less than 5%) were reported in Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory, Bourke in western New South Wales and Mount Isa in western Queensland as well as the Torres Strait Area.

For more information, refer to paragraph 19, Explanatory Notes.

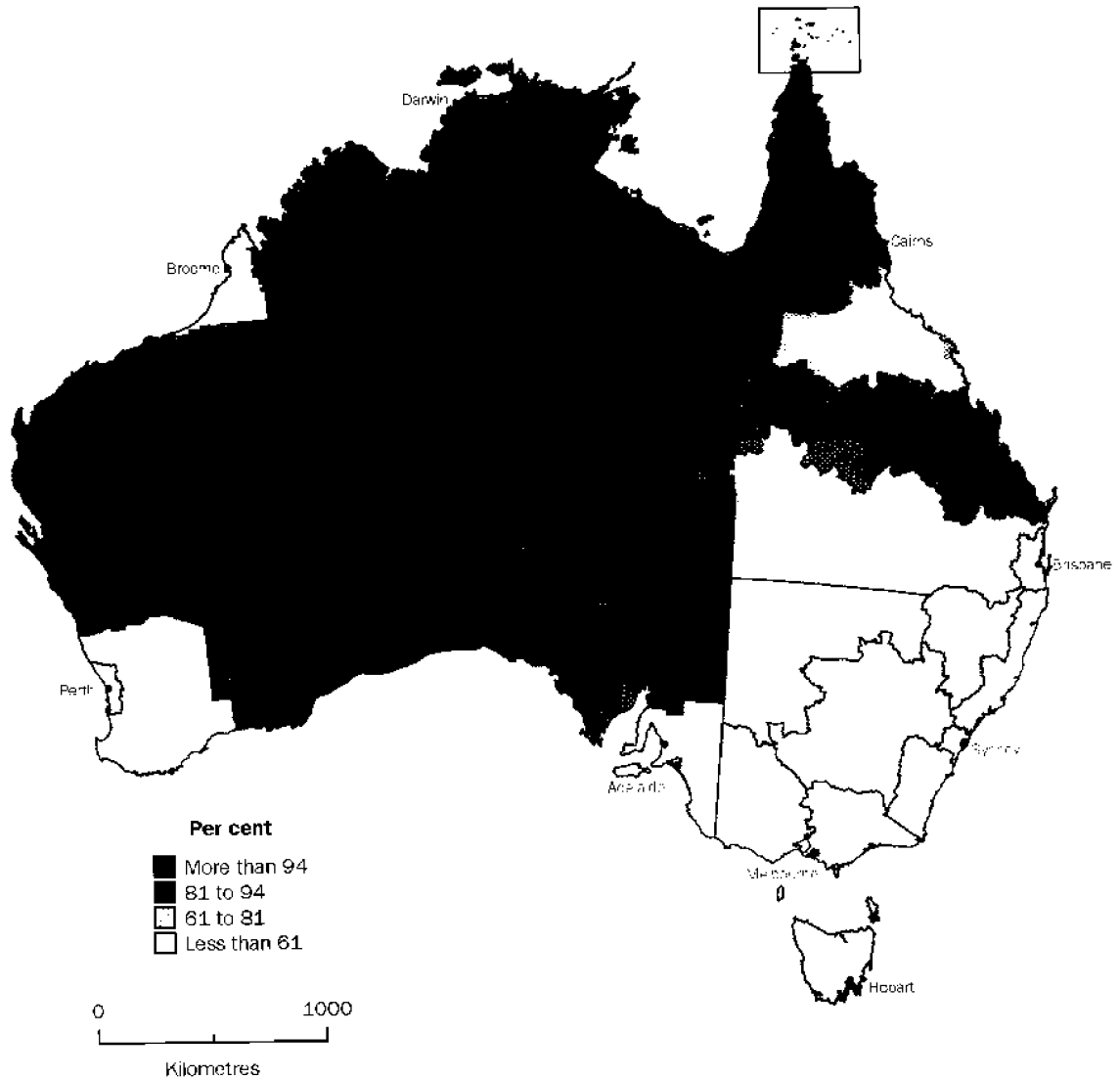
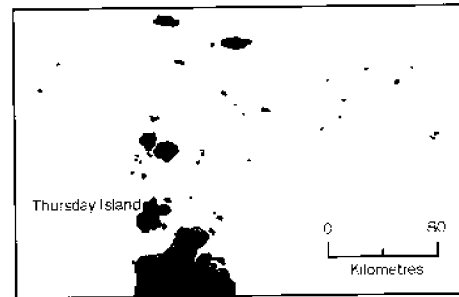


Use of the Aboriginal Legal Service

Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who used a legal service in the last 12 months who used the Aboriginal Legal Service

- 73% of Indigenous people across Australia who used a legal service used the Aboriginal Legal Service.
- There were seven regions — Aputula, Katherine, Nhulunbuy and Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory; Derby and Kununurra in Western Australia; and the Torres Strait Area — where everyone (100%) who used a legal service said they used the Aboriginal Legal Service.
- Less than 50% of people who used a legal service in Queanbeyan, Wangaratta, Brisbane and Hobart (lowest at 28%) reported that they used the Aboriginal Legal Service.

Inset - Torres Strait Area



EXPLANATORY NOTES

SCOPE

Persons

1 The survey sample was selected from all people identifying as Aborigines and/or Torres Strait Islanders who live in Australia. Non-Indigenous people usually residing in households with Indigenous people were included so that information for families and households would be complete. Solely non-Indigenous households were excluded from the survey.

Dwellings

2 The survey included both private and special dwellings and where possible, people not living in a dwelling (campers-out). Private dwellings include houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and improvised houses. Special dwellings are prisons, educational institutions, nursing homes, caravan parks, hostels, staff quarters, etc.

Geographical area

3 The survey encompassed remote, rural and urban areas and included all States and Territories. This publication focuses on analysis at the ATSI region level which is the smallest geographic area for which reliable data can be obtained from the survey. The ATSI region boundaries as shown in this publication correspond to the NATSIS data as at 1994. Boundary changes were made to some regions in 1996.

4 The Torres Strait Area includes two communities, Bamaga and Scisia, located in the far north of the Cooktown ATSI region. These communities are predominantly comprised of Torres Strait Islander people and are administered by the Torres Strait Regional Authority.

SURVEY DESIGN

5 The estimates contained in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of approximately 5,000 dwellings throughout Australia which comprised about 15,700 persons of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as reported in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. Households were selected at random using a multistage sample design stratified at the level of census Collector District (CD), within each of the 35 ATSI regions and the Torres Strait Area. This design ensured the sample was nationally representative of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in different circumstances across the country.

DATA CONTENT

6 The survey content covers both attitudinal and factual data which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives and the ABS, through a widespread consultation process, worked out to be the most important information to collect in the survey. An important outcome of the consultation process is that the information collected in the survey and the methods used to collect it took account of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural values and priorities.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

7 Every care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. There remain, however, factors which may affect the accuracy of the results to some extent and for which no specific adjustments can be made. For instance, the estimates are based on a sample, and so they are subject to sampling variability. The standard error is used as the measure of variability that occurs because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed.

8 When interpreting the maps, it is important to refer to the tables presented in the appendices in order to note which regions have data affected by high relative standard errors. For further information about sampling variability, readers should refer to the Technical Notes on Sample Design and Variability in *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0).

9 Inaccuracies may also arise from errors in responses. These are referred to as non-sampling errors, and may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or different understandings of some questions while other responses may reflect short-term views due to some recent event rather than the person's usual feelings or circumstances.

The following paragraphs draw attention to some specific points which should be considered when interpreting the data presented in this publication.

Family and culture

10 'Taken away from natural family' (page 10) presents data with regard to where people were at the time of the survey. The map does not indicate from which region they were taken away as children. Hence, the zero value recorded for the Torres Strait Area does not necessarily mean that no children were taken away from their families in this region — if there are some people affected then they could be living in other regions of Australia.

Health

11 Some under-reporting of the quantity of cigarette smoking (pages 12 and 13) may have occurred. Reasons may include social pressures, guilt or embarrassment (particularly in cases where other household members were present at the interview) and recall problems. Similar problems are experienced when collecting like information from the broader Australian population. The extent to which under-reporting has occurred and the effect on accuracy of survey estimates is not known.

12 The data presented in 'Overweight or obese' (pages 16 and 17) refer only to those persons aged 18 years and over who agreed to have their height and weight measured so that a Body Mass Index (BMI) could be calculated. In some regions, large numbers of people did not wish to have these measurements taken for various reasons. For example, in the Aputula Region of central Australia, 94% of females and 84% of males aged 18 years and over were not measured. Similarly, in the Tennant Creek Region of the Northern Territory, 69% of females and 72% of males were not measured. The results presented for these regions should therefore be interpreted with caution. Across all regions in Australia, 29% of females and 22% of males were not measured.

Employment and income

13 In the past, analysis of Indigenous employment relied mainly on the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. Following the release of results from the 1994 NATSIS, a more comprehensive dataset became available with which to examine factors underlying the labour force status of Indigenous people. However, the complexity of these factors means that analysis of individual statistics alone cannot be used to explain prevailing patterns. For example, high employment/population ratios can be the result of a number of factors such as high CDEP employment or a relatively large labour force. Also, it is clear that Indigenous people operate within distinctly regionalised labour markets and this produces quite different employment outcomes geographically as evidenced by the maps on pages 33 to 38.

For more detailed information about various aspects of Indigenous employment, readers should refer to *1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Employment Outcomes for Indigenous Australians* (4199.0).

14 Survey estimates of the number of employed persons working in CDEP scheme jobs (page 34) are lower than the number of CDEP scheme jobs quoted for the same period by ATSIC. Information collected on whether or not a job was in the CDEP scheme was not able to be independently verified in the field by the survey interviewers. Respondents were first asked if they had a job last week. Only if they answered 'yes' to that question were they then asked whether it was a CDEP job. It may be that some people in CDEP scheme employment were not aware of this or may have answered 'no' to having a job because they did not look upon working in the CDEP scheme as a job. The zero values recorded for the Queanbeyan, Brisbane and Perth regions result because no-one people surveyed in those regions said they were employed in a CDEP scheme. Hence, the data for these regions should be used with caution.

15 Labour force definitions adopted in this survey align with the standard ABS definitions of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. During the development of this survey it was recognised that these definitions do not adequately recognise many traditional life-style activities such as hunting and gathering and unpaid community work as 'employment'. Under the standard definitions, persons involved in such unpaid activities would be classified as either unemployed or not in the labour force even though in the eyes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people such activities are clearly important to families and/or communities. One important objective of this survey was that it deliver information that would enable the comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with the broader Australian population and for this reason it was decided that the standard definition of labour force status be adopted. For information about unpaid work, e.g. hunting, gathering and fishing, refer to *1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Employment Outcomes for Indigenous Australians* (4199.0).

16 In comparison to the 1991 Population Census this survey has estimated a higher unemployment rate which affects the maps on pages 36, 37 and 38. This is likely to be due at least in part to the inclusion of an additional question in the NATSIS relating to Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) registration. In the NATSIS and the Population Census, respondents not working were asked if they had been looking for work at any time in the four weeks prior to interview/Census night. The Census question gives examples of recognised activities that constitute actively looking for work, one of which is being registered with the CES. Actively looking and being available to start work classifies a respondent as unemployed. In the NATSIS, a specific question on

CES registration was included which enabled the survey to capture those respondents who answered 'no' to the question on looking for work to also have the opportunity to report whether or not they were registered with the CES. If a person answered 'yes' to the CES question, then he or she was classified as unemployed.

17 The survey collected income information only on wages and salaries, business income and government payments (pages 39 to 41). Testing showed that this was a reasonable proxy for total income as relatively few Indigenous people receive other types of income such as investment income.

Law and justice

18 The data presented in 'Better police relations' (page 43) need to be interpreted with some caution. The Brisbane Region recorded only 9.8% of Indigenous people perceiving that police relations had improved in the last 5 years. This does not mean that the remaining proportion of people perceived that relations had worsened. Although not mapped, Appendix 8 includes information on whether police relations were 'About the same' or 'Worse'. Data for another two categories 'Don't know' and 'Not stated' have not been included in the table.

19 Because of the sensitivity associated with issues such as personal safety and family violence some under-reporting is expected to have occurred. Similar problems occur when collecting sensitive information from the broader Australian population. The extent to which under-reporting has occurred and the effect on accuracy of survey estimates is not known.

SYMBOLS

- zero value
- ** subject to high sampling variability. Estimates preceded by ** have a relative standard error of 25% or more and should be used with caution.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

1994 National Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Survey

Several publications have been released giving a comprehensive national, State/Territory, ATSIC region and part-of-State view on a range of topics for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The survey covered important areas such as: family and culture; health; housing; education and training; employment and income; and law and justice. The following publications and products are available:

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People at a Glance* (4195.1-7)
- *Australia's Indigenous Youth* (4197.0)
- *ATSIC Regional Statistics* (4196.0.00.001-036)
- *Detailed Findings* (4190.0)
- *Employment Outcomes for Indigenous Australians* (4199.0)
- *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey — An Evaluation of the Survey* (4184.0)
- *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey — Unit Record File* (4188.0.15.001)
- *NATSI: Health of Indigenous Australians* (4395.0)
- *NATSI: Housing characteristics and conditions* (4187.0)
- *NATSI: New South Wales* (4190.1)
- *NATSI: Northern Territory* (4190.7)
- *NATSI: Queensland* (4190.3)

- *NATSI: South Australia* (4190.4)
- *NATSI: Tasmania* (4190.6)
- *NATSI: Victoria* (4190.2)
- *NATSI: Western Australia* (4190.5)
- *Regional Overviews* (4192.0.40.001–036)

Related ABS publications

- *1991 Census — Aborigines in South Australia* (2841.4)
- *1991 Census — Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (2740.0)
- *1991 Census — Northern Territory's Indigenous People* (4107.7)
- *1991 Census — Western Australia's Aboriginal People* (4107.5)
- *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1986 to 1991* (3230.0)
- *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population June 1991 to June 2001* (3231.0)
- *Mortality of Indigenous Australians* (3315.0)
- *Northern Territory Indigenous Demography — Selected Statistics* (3316.7)

Forthcoming

- *1996 Census — Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians* (4705.0)
- *NATSI: Law and Justice* (4189.0)
- *NATSI: Torres Strait Islanders in Queensland* (4179.3)
- *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (4704.0)

APPENDIX 1 POPULATION

ATSIC region	1991	Indigenous population estimates 1994(b)		Household
	Indigenous population(a) %	no.	%	composition(c) %
New South Wales				
Queanbeyan	1.1	6 900	2.3	64.2
Bourke	10.4	6 800	2.2	90.6
Coffs Harbour	1.4	18 800	6.2	53.7
Sydney	0.6	25 300	8.3	43.2
Tamworth	4.1	9 800	3.2	89.1
Wagga Wagga	2.5	14 600	4.8	50.7
Victoria				
Wangaratta	0.3	9 400	3.1	36.0
Ballarat	0.5	10 000	3.3	38.3
Queensland				
Brisbane	0.9	18 800	6.2	35.3
Cairns	6.4	12 600	4.2	67.2
Mount Isa	17.1	6 600	2.2	87.1
Cooktown	42.4	6 400	2.1	94.8
Rockhampton	2.4	9 400	3.1	44.3
Roma	2.3	7 100	2.3	47.7
Townsville	3.9	12 800	4.2	61.8
Torres Strait Area	77.4	6 300	2.1	91.2
South Australia				
Adelaide	0.7	11 000	3.6	53.1
Ceduna	4.2	1 700	0.6	**78.5
Port Augusta	6.1	5 800	1.9	80.1
Western Australia				
Perth	1.0	14 100	4.7	53.1
Broome	28.4	3 500	1.2	78.7
Kununurra	35.0	4 200	1.4	88.8
Warburton	24.2	2 400	0.8	99.0
Narrogin	2.5	6 100	2.0	75.9
South Hedland	10.1	4 600	1.5	62.1
Derby	48.7	4 300	1.4	94.0
Kalgoorlie	5.3	2 900	1.0	**75.5
Geraldton	7.3	4 900	1.6	87.8
Tasmania				
Hobart	2.0	10 100	3.3	22.9
Northern Territory				
Alice Springs	15.4	4 600	1.5	88.6
Jabiru	59.7	8 500	2.8	98.2
Katherine	35.6	7 200	2.4	89.0
Aputula	59.7	6 900	2.3	96.9
Nhulunbuy	51.5	6 900	2.3	89.3
Tennant Creek	43.0	3 500	1.2	100.0
Darwin	8.0	8 100	2.7	59.8
Australia		303 300	100.0	58.6

(a) Indigenous population as a percentage of total regional population.

(b) Percentage of the total Australian Indigenous population.

(c) Percentage of households in private dwellings comprising only Indigenous people (i.e. no non-Indigenous members).

APPENDIX 2 FAMILY AND CULTURE

ATSIIC region	Identification with clans(a)	Living in homelands(b)	Speaks an Indigenous language(c)	Main language is English(d)	Taken away from natural family(e)
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales					
Queanbeyan	50.2	35.9	**1.1	96.0	12.4
Bourke	57.1	57.7	6.5	63.5	**0.4
Coffs Harbour	60.3	36.6	2.4	95.9	12.5
Sydney	41.9	22.3	**3.0	95.0	10.2
Tamworth	38.5	53.4	**1.4	97.9	7.1
Wagga Wagga	45.2	20.8	**2.0	96.4	**4.6
Victoria					
Wangaratta	41.0	27.9	**2.6	97.0	8.8
Ballarat	48.5	18.7	**1.9	95.6	12.2
Queensland					
Brisbane	43.1	**5.8	**1.8	93.1	14.7
Cairns	72.2	31.9	13.8	80.1	**5.8
Mount Isa	84.7	56.8	32.5	64.4	18.3
Cooktown	95.3	51.9	52.5	5.7	**2.1
Rockhampton	27.5	25.9	**2.7	94.4	**2.8
Roma	24.0	24.7	**0.8	98.4	**5.6
Townsville	57.9	21.4	8.5	76.8	11.8
Torres Strait Area	71.4	65.2	39.5	11.8	**
South Australia					
Adelaide	60.2	16.9	11.5	87.5	22.2
Ceduna	80.3	39.7	24.3	71.0	15.7
Port Augusta	77.9	27.3	43.8	51.8	13.4
Western Australia					
Perth	59.9	8.1	**3.8	92.8	15.5
Broome	80.3	35.4	32.8	45.2	11.8
Kununurra	95.2	53.3	39.9	46.7	11.4
Warburton	84.5	53.8	81.9	16.9	13.4
Narrogin	50.2	47.1	4.5	91.6	16.5
South Hedland	50.9	17.2	10.2	85.9	16.1
Derby	84.7	30.2	48.1	30.9	27.8
Kalgoorlie	54.9	34.0	20.2	79.5	26.6
Geraldton	33.9	18.5	10.5	78.7	9.6
Tasmania					
Hobart	17.7	18.1	**1.0	97.9	**2.4
Northern Territory					
Alice Springs	86.2	20.9	52.4	41.0	12.5
Jabiru	99.2	36.6	96.0	**1.2	**2.3
Katherine	90.1	21.2	66.8	15.9	8.0
Aputula	100.0	68.9	98.0	**1.1	**2.2
Nhulunbuy	97.6	77.8	96.3	**3.1	**6.0
Tennant Creek	94.8	34.1	75.6	8.4	5.5
Darwin	75.5	18.4	25.8	66.9	13.2
Australia	59.8	30.8	20.8	72.2	10.0

(a) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — identified with a clan, tribal or language group.

(b) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — currently live in their homelands.

(c) Percentage of persons aged 5 years and over — speaks an Indigenous language.

(d) Percentage of persons aged 5 years and over — main language is English.

(e) Percentage of persons aged 25 years and over — taken away from their natural family.

ATSIC region	Breastfeeding(a) %	Smoking(b).....		Never drank alcohol(c)		Overweight or obese(d)	
		Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
New South Wales							
Queanbeyan	77.1	46.8	45.8	**8.7	20.6	71.2	49.7
Bourke	41.9	74.4	48.5	9.3	30.5	52.3	57.6
Coffs Harbour	71.7	49.3	48.7	10.6	11.1	58.1	56.2
Sydney	64.6	46.9	50.2	**2.1	16.5	60.0	66.1
Tamworth	63.7	56.2	53.6	9.3	16.6	59.7	51.6
Wagga Wagga	40.2	48.6	45.6	**3.7	14.5	65.5	64.6
Victoria							
Wangaratta	69.2	49.5	55.4	17.4	**9.2	70.5	54.2
Ballarat	53.5	52.8	66.4	**8.0	9.9	53.9	49.5
Queensland							
Brisbane	66.5	52.4	49.4	**1.9	19.7	67.3	46.4
Cairns	79.0	51.4	45.5	11.2	24.0	55.2	49.3
Mount Isa	89.6	59.6	40.8	11.8	40.1	58.2	44.4
Cooktown	78.6	72.7	46.9	10.3	36.8	57.8	73.4
Rockhampton	71.5	52.5	44.1	**3.2	**12.6	73.1	48.0
Roma	77.1	56.9	50.4	**1.9	**10.0	62.3	56.9
Townsville	64.7	39.9	33.5	**9.8	20.3	72.7	68.4
Torres Strait Area	57.5	43.4	38.5	16.2	60.7	72.9	82.0
South Australia							
Adelaide	53.2	57.2	55.5	**8.1	**12.5	71.4	58.9
Ceduna	73.0	58.1	49.1	**6.2	**14.3	59.3	67.9
Port Augusta	68.8	61.3	45.5	9.8	37.2	62.5	67.0
Western Australia							
Perth	66.8	50.2	49.5	19.0	18.5	67.2	59.7
Broome	91.9	58.1	49.8	**5.2	29.9	51.4	31.3
Kununurra	84.1	54.7	35.1	6.1	44.0	41.6	47.6
Warburton	61.2	54.7	25.2	19.7	65.7	52.6	73.6
Narrogin	79.2	38.1	57.2	**12.0	25.5	62.0	57.7
South Hedland	79.7	51.6	37.8	1.8	16.2	65.7	65.5
Derby	90.0	47.9	42.0	19.6	41.5	35.8	52.2
Kalgoorlie	73.2	59.7	46.5	7.4	20.4	65.8	81.1
Geraldton	76.6	45.8	45.1	8.3	29.2	63.4	65.9
Tasmania							
Hobart	70.8	49.0	42.7	**3.2	9.0	51.5	50.9
Northern Territory							
Alice Springs	90.6	30.6	27.3	**12.8	29.1	67.7	59.3
Jabiru	92.6	70.6	49.9	6.8	59.9	39.9	44.2
Katherine	89.6	57.5	29.9	16.2	57.4	46.9	47.8
Aputula	98.0	64.0	19.6	24.6	70.2	54.1	**—
Nhulunbuy	88.6	69.6	48.9	18.4	83.3	28.8	37.9
Tennant Creek	98.1	49.5	16.5	35.3	71.0	63.1	68.6
Darwin	75.4	54.8	44.7	11.7	25.3	62.0	64.0
Australia	70.7	52.9	45.8	9.5	26.7	60.2	57.3

(a) Percentage of children aged 12 years and under — breastfed as infants.

(b) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — smoked cigarettes.

(c) Percentage of persons aged 18 years and over — never drank alcohol.

(d) Percentage of persons aged 18 years and over whose height and weight were measured.

APPENDIX 4 HEALTH

ATSI region	Alcohol as a health problem(a) %	Bush medicine(b) %	Consulted a doctor(c) %	Consulted an Aboriginal health worker(d) %	Consulted a nurse(e) %
New South Wales					
Queanbeyan	46.1	6.0	25.0	**1.8	3.5
Bourke	63.6	9.6	7.8	3.3	3.1
Coffs Harbour	71.4	4.1	24.9	4.1	4.4
Sydney	52.4	7.0	24.5	**2.1	**1.2
Tamworth	60.0	3.4	13.0	**1.1	**1.9
Wagga Wagga	62.0	6.5	13.9	**0.7	**0.8
Victoria					
Wangaratta	36.6	5.6	32.8	**1.1	5.7
Ballarat	39.8	12.6	26.9	5.0	3.9
Queensland					
Brisbane	28.1	8.1	29.3	**0.6	**1.2
Cairns	84.6	5.0	14.3	3.5	2.5
Mount Isa	68.4	14.6	4.3	7.7	2.7
Cooktown	85.7	10.5	7.7	10.5	8.4
Rockhampton	63.0	4.3	15.1	**1.8	**0.8
Roma	48.7	**0.6	18.8	**0.4	**1.4
Townsville	50.6	4.3	18.8	3.8	6.4
Torres Strait Area	79.1	1.8	3.5	8.1	5.8
South Australia					
Adelaide	51.4	**1.8	22.8	4.9	**3.5
Ceduna	78.7	**2.8	22.9	11.8	6.5
Port Augusta	64.9	5.7	25.3	15.9	10.0
Western Australia					
Perth	73.2	4.8	25.8	**0.8	**3.3
Broome	96.3	8.8	9.6	6.6	8.2
Kununurra	61.7	7.3	12.2	12.2	14.8
Warburton	57.4	12.3	18.6	14.2	12.5
Narrogin	67.4	**2.3	23.8	**0.8	4.1
South Hedland	88.9	8.4	11.7	1.9	4.2
Derby	81.6	3.9	10.9	7.4	12.7
Kalgoorlie	76.7	4.5	13.4	3.9	4.5
Geraldton	79.3	5.0	18.1	4.3	2.4
Tasmania					
Hobart	26.2	3.7	21.5	**1.3	3.3
Northern Territory					
Alice Springs	74.4	14.0	14.7	10.6	4.3
Jabiru	55.9	30.1	11.2	19.5	16.5
Katherine	46.7	23.6	18.2	24.2	18.6
Aputula	58.0	31.5	6.6	22.8	9.6
Nhulunbuy	30.9	16.7	10.8	31.8	14.7
Tennant Creek	90.0	22.3	3.9	4.5	2.3
Darwin	66.2	9.6	18.2	9.2	6.5
Australia	58.8	8.3	18.6	5.9	5.0

(a) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — perceived alcohol as a main health problem in the area.

(b) Percentage of all Indigenous persons — used bush medicine in the last 6 months.

(c) Percentage of all Indigenous persons — consulted a doctor in the last two weeks.

(d) Percentage of all Indigenous persons — consulted an Aboriginal health worker in the last two weeks.

(e) Percentage of all Indigenous persons — consulted a nurse in the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5 HOUSING

ATSIIC region	Home ownership(a)	Dwelling on a sealed road(b)	Satisfaction with dwelling(c)	Persons per household.....		Average weekly rent(f)
				Household(d)	Bedroom(e)	
	%	%	%	no.	no.	\$
New South Wales						
Queanbeyan	9.9	59.7	83.0	3.3	1.1	95
Bourke	18.5	84.4	68.9	4.8	1.5	61
Coffs Harbour	30.6	88.2	75.5	4.0	1.4	85
Sydney	34.0	96.5	70.2	3.2	1.1	100
Tamworth	14.2	81.4	88.2	3.3	1.2	60
Wagga Wagga	40.1	87.1	85.3	3.6	1.2	76
Victoria						
Wangaratta	41.1	96.8	83.2	3.5	1.2	83
Ballarat	30.0	85.2	84.7	3.5	1.2	81
Queensland						
Brisbane	34.9	93.9	93.0	3.7	1.2	117
Cairns	**15.3	85.3	88.2	4.9	1.6	79
Mount Isa	**2.5	30.6	77.7	5.7	2.0	49
Cooktown	**0.8	52.5	28.1	5.5	2.0	32
Rockhampton	**16.0	95.1	87.6	3.6	1.3	74
Roma	34.5	88.9	96.2	4.2	1.3	77
Townsville	**16.1	95.0	79.6	4.5	1.5	82
Torres Strait Area	17.5	39.6	64.7	5.1	1.7	66
South Australia						
Adelaide	**19.9	91.7	88.1	3.6	1.2	75
Ceduna	**5.3	88.7	74.4	4.8	1.6	64
Port Augusta	16.9	72.1	71.3	4.4	1.5	51
Western Australia						
Perth	38.2	81.5	78.0	3.9	1.3	74
Broome	**4.5	68.6	44.6	4.2	1.5	65
Kununurra	**5.4	31.2	35.5	6.0	2.2	41
Warburton	**	**13.6	77.4	6.1	2.2	20
Narrogin	24.4	76.2	79.0	4.1	1.4	63
South Hedland	6.5	90.7	92.7	3.8	1.3	73
Derby	**—	31.2	30.9	5.4	2.1	45
Kalgoorlie	**8.2	92.1	75.3	4.0	1.4	65
Geraldton	15.6	83.9	94.1	4.1	1.4	66
Tasmania						
Hobart	52.3	83.4	90.6	3.3	1.1	78
Northern Territory						
Alice Springs	**18.4	83.8	79.9	3.7	1.2	80
Jabiru	**0.8	45.1	21.6	7.9	2.9	32
Katherine	14.0	54.9	45.5	6.3	2.5	38
Aputula	**—	53.6	27.2	5.8	2.5	14
Nhulunbuy	**—	38.3	35.3	8.5	2.9	23
Tennant Creek	**2.7	65.5	53.9	5.2	2.0	32
Darwin	22.7	87.3	84.0	3.8	1.4	84
Australia	24.9	81.6	77.3	4.1	1.4	76

(a) Percentage of households in private dwellings — owned or were purchasing the dwelling.

(b) Percentage of households in private dwellings — dwelling was situated on a sealed road.

(c) Percentage of households in private dwellings — dwelling met the needs of the people living there.

(d) Average number of persons per household.

(e) Average number of persons per bedroom.

(f) Households in rented dwellings.

APPENDIX 6 EDUCATION

ATSIIC region	Indigenous teachers(a)	Taught an Indigenous language(b)	Year 10 certificate(c)	Post-school qualifications(d)	Further study(e)
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales					
Queanbeyan	48.4	6.3	30.8	16.4	74.6
Bourke	55.1	20.1	18.5	13.2	52.1
Coffs Harbour	35.1	15.2	25.1	27.3	73.2
Sydney	15.1	**6.0	23.3	24.7	74.5
Tamworth	58.7	**7.9	25.3	18.0	68.1
Wagga Wagga	22.8	**1.3	20.7	16.0	71.3
Victoria					
Wangaratta	11.3	**2.2	22.9	24.9	75.0
Ballarat	31.9	**4.1	16.9	23.2	68.6
Queensland					
Brisbane	9.5	*0.5	28.8	28.6	89.2
Cairns	44.2	30.4	34.6	12.9	59.6
Mount Isa	41.6	24.8	28.8	4.3	32.2
Cooktown	78.6	33.1	24.9	14.4	44.2
Rockhampton	20.4	**1.5	33.4	13.3	73.3
Roma	**3.9	**—	30.4	**10.4	55.2
Townsville	47.2	**1.6	37.4	20.7	63.1
Torres Strait Area	85.0	56.3	26.5	9.9	52.4
South Australia					
Adelaide	22.9	17.5	39.5	27.3	75.3
Ceduna	76.4	60.7	22.7	22.4	66.0
Port Augusta	82.0	54.7	26.1	16.9	74.9
Western Australia					
Perth	30.1	**4.3	44.3	13.0	65.7
Broome	87.8	48.5	46.8	20.1	59.5
Kununurra	75.9	52.7	29.5	7.4	66.7
Warburton	76.7	59.4	20.3	11.1	41.5
Narrogin	38.3	**5.9	39.9	14.6	70.9
South Hedland	33.6	9.6	30.6	19.5	40.8
Derby	45.5	45.0	25.5	8.5	40.8
Kalgoorlie	51.8	9.8	48.2	11.6	70.4
Geraldton	22.3	**6.7	30.7	9.7	25.0
Tasmania					
Hobart	9.9	**2.4	41.8	23.2	63.7
Northern Territory					
Alice Springs	15.0	22.5	25.4	17.3	64.1
Jabiru	90.9	85.5	28.2	4.0	23.5
Katherine	61.5	28.8	24.2	7.5	57.7
Aputula	87.3	49.6	8.4	4.2	25.1
Nhulunbuy	92.0	90.9	31.9	**5.1	**17.1
Tennant Creek	96.1	86.5	22.1	9.1	**9.4
Darwin	50.7	**7.2	32.3	19.0	56.4
Australia	49.8	18.3	28.6	17.1	60.7

- (a) Percentage of primary and secondary school students — taught by an Indigenous teacher or education worker or community member at least once a month.
 (b) Percentage of primary and secondary school students — taught an Indigenous language.
 (c) Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who have left school — completed Year 10 certificate.
 (d) Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who have left school — completed a post-school qualification.
 (e) Percentage of persons aged 15 to 24 years who have left school — wanted to do further study.

APPENDIX 7 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

ATSIIC region	Employment/ population ratio(a)	CDEP employment/ population ratio(b)	Non-CDEP employment/ population ratio(c)	Participation rate(d)	Unemployment rate(e)	Long-term unemployment (f)	Main income from government payments(g)	Low income earners(h)	High income earners(i)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales									
Queanbeyan	40.6	**—	40.6	70.8	42.7	19.1	50.5	55.3	13.8
Bourke	33.8	18.6	15.2	58.3	42.1	10.3	56.8	67.0	5.6
Coffs Harbour	28.9	**2.6	26.3	59.2	51.2	16.8	61.7	58.1	10.9
Sydney	43.5	**2.7	40.8	64.4	32.5	10.8	42.8	48.8	20.4
Tamworth	25.7	**3.2	22.6	55.4	53.5	20.0	61.2	53.5	9.6
Wagga Wagga	25.1	5.2	19.9	56.4	55.5	17.4	66.8	62.0	13.0
Victoria									
Wangaratta	39.2	**3.6	35.5	60.9	35.7	7.3	50.1	58.9	18.8
Ballarat	41.8	**3.6	38.2	68.4	38.9	10.5	52.4	46.9	14.6
Queensland									
Brisbane	40.8	**—	40.8	60.2	32.2	8.7	45.9	52.7	15.0
Cairns	38.1	13.7	24.4	57.1	33.3	7.6	56.0	55.9	7.3
Mount Isa	35.1	13.8	21.4	59.7	41.2	8.7	56.3	60.7	11.0
Cooktown	62.7	56.8	5.9	66.6	5.8	0.2	29.8	54.5	7.0
Rockhampton	39.5	**4.9	34.6	63.5	37.7	6.7	54.7	47.4	14.6
Roma	23.1	**2.2	20.9	57.9	60.1	10.9	62.2	61.9	**9.2
Townsville	39.2	11.6	27.6	55.4	29.2	7.5	47.1	58.9	13.0
Torres Strait Area	35.8	15.3	20.5	55.8	35.9	11.3	51.7	58.2	7.1
South Australia									
Adelaide	29.5	**3.6	25.9	53.0	44.2	14.2	62.9	61.1	12.2
Ceduna	47.5	25.2	22.4	70.1	32.2	10.1	50.4	59.5	13.2
Port Augusta	29.9	8.9	21.0	59.3	49.5	17.3	63.2	64.8	9.6
Western Australia									
Perth	29.1	**—	29.1	59.9	51.4	21.6	66.7	59.1	10.9
Broome	44.1	24.5	19.6	63.2	30.2	7.3	47.9	59.6	13.7
Kununurra	70.2	61.3	8.9	76.5	8.3	2.3	26.3	71.9	3.8
Warburton	34.7	22.8	11.8	49.7	30.2	2.0	55.0	73.9	**2.6
Narrogin	25.9	**4.2	21.7	45.6	43.2	11.3	67.1	62.0	6.7
South Hedland	38.9	**0.3	38.6	59.1	34.1	5.6	47.6	56.5	19.2
Derby	48.9	37.2	11.8	57.4	14.8	4.6	46.0	79.1	**4.1
Kalgoorlie	18.6	**1.1	17.5	53.7	65.3	19.2	71.4	59.3	9.9
Geraldton	29.9	3.9	25.9	57.4	47.9	10.6	65.0	59.5	9.3
Tasmania									
Hobart	44.8	**0.2	44.6	62.6	28.5	8.2	47.5	53.6	14.2
Northern Territory									
Alice Springs	44.8	15.4	29.4	55.6	19.6	3.5	49.9	58.8	18.0
Jabiru	26.7	11.1	15.6	57.8	53.8	19.8	65.5	80.5	3.0
Katherine	25.7	10.3	15.4	42.6	39.6	10.2	68.3	69.9	4.9
Aputula	25.0	13.9	11.1	30.5	17.9	4.0	68.1	76.0	3.0
Nhulunbuy	42.9	21.4	21.5	58.7	26.9	9.9	42.1	67.3	7.3
Tennant Creek	37.4	24.4	12.9	59.4	37.1	7.4	59.0	66.5	5.9
Darwin	28.8	**1.4	27.4	52.5	45.2	5.3	61.6	61.1	9.9
Australia	36.0	9.2	26.8	58.0	38.2	18.9	54.8	59.4	11.3

(a) Employed persons as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over (i.e. employed plus unemployed plus not in the labour force).

(b) CDEP scheme participants as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Non-CDEP scheme participants as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over.

(d) The labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) expressed as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years and over.

(e) Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

(f) Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over — unemployed for 52 weeks or more.

(g) Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over — main source of income was a government payment (e.g. social security benefit, ABSTUDY, etc).

(h) Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over — annual personal income was less than \$12,000.

(i) Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over — annual personal income was \$25,000 or more.

APPENDIX 8 LAW AND JUSTICE

ATSIc region	Arrested in the last 5 years(a) %	Police relations(b).....			Perceptions of family violence(c) %	Attacked or threatened(d) %	Use of Aboriginal Legal Service(e) %
		Better %	About the same %	Worse %			
New South Wales							
Queanbeyan	20.4	21.4	42.2	20.6	36.2	7.5	49.8
Bourke	19.6	13.4	40.3	25.9	67.0	**2.5	78.0
Coffs Harbour	23.1	18.5	45.5	16.6	42.7	21.0	67.7
Sydney	18.2	22.9	39.2	18.5	25.8	16.0	62.1
Tamworth	22.4	14.4	33.9	21.7	54.6	12.1	77.0
Wagga Wagga	23.9	23.1	31.7	17.7	42.9	13.5	76.5
Victoria							
Wangaratta	19.4	27.2	37.8	14.3	42.6	19.0	43.7
Ballarat	24.0	15.3	38.2	29.2	34.2	32.4	61.2
Queensland							
Brisbane	13.8	9.8	37.4	34.6	21.0	12.0	38.1
Cairns	13.4	13.3	35.2	19.6	53.6	7.3	84.4
Mount Isa	7.2	36.3	50.9	5.1	79.3	4.6	91.3
Cooktown	27.3	23.6	34.6	13.3	77.4	20.2	81.0
Rockhampton	14.6	17.9	48.6	21.4	27.2	9.7	82.1
Roma	25.4	27.6	36.9	21.7	42.9	**5.7	77.2
Townsville	12.4	18.2	42.5	19.6	57.9	6.4	75.2
Torres Strait Area	**1.8	21.7	17.9	12.3	47.1	3.2	100.0
South Australia							
Adelaide	27.6	20.6	44.1	18.0	39.8	14.3	71.5
Ceduna	32.4	27.3	46.4	12.2	58.4	12.6	89.8
Port Augusta	27.0	29.6	36.2	24.0	62.7	18.3	94.7
Western Australia							
Perth	27.0	20.5	34.0	27.8	40.5	14.7	71.0
Broome	25.0	12.8	34.1	32.3	81.8	13.3	51.1
Kununurra	34.5	29.4	28.5	21.9	70.5	10.5	100.0
Warburton	22.9	29.3	20.6	13.9	34.6	10.2	85.7
Narrogin	25.3	32.1	36.9	14.9	31.9	12.4	68.2
South Hedland	17.9	12.8	55.9	14.0	71.6	17.7	87.1
Derby	16.4	14.4	29.7	12.9	71.1	11.6	100.0
Kalgoorlie	21.7	19.7	35.3	29.1	65.1	10.5	98.2
Geraldton	18.6	18.9	49.3	18.1	61.2	10.6	98.5
Tasmania							
Hobart	12.4	15.4	36.4	16.4	12.4	13.3	27.5
Northern Territory							
Alice Springs	16.9	17.6	30.2	16.5	48.8	11.8	89.2
Jabiru	19.1	29.7	51.0	5.5	35.0	8.6	86.9
Katherine	22.2	48.4	20.0	13.5	68.4	13.4	100.0
Aputula	25.5	26.6	45.0	**2.5	33.2	9.6	100.0
Nhulunbuy	18.1	18.4	63.3	**5.9	46.9	9.5	100.0
Tennant Creek	3.6	63.1	26.4	**0.7	65.2	**2.4	100.0
Darwin	19.0	27.2	38.4	19.2	50.4	12.6	85.8
Australia	20.4	21.5	38.7	18.6	45.1	12.8	72.9

(a) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — arrested in the last 5 years.

(b) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — police relations perception compared to 5 years ago.

(c) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — perceived that family violence was a common problem in the local area.

(d) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over — physically attacked or verbally threatened in the last 12 months.

(e) Percentage of persons aged 13 years and over who used a legal service in the last 12 months who used the Aboriginal Legal Service.

TECHNICAL NOTES

1 A sample survey cannot produce more accurate estimates of the size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population than the quinquennial Census of Population and Housing. The best projection of current population size can be derived from 1991 Census figures by using demographic techniques to improve and update them. ABS derived such projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and used them as 'benchmarks' when compiling the estimates for this survey.

2 This means that the tables in this publication which cover the full Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population apply to 303,261 persons, the ABS projection of the size of the population at 30 June 1994.

ESTIMATES

3 A series of experimental estimates of the Indigenous population, by sex and age, for States and Territories of Australia was published by the ABS in November 1994 in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1986 to June 1991* (3230.0) and in May 1996, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1991 to June 2001* (3231.0). These experimental estimates were based on the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and life tables of the Indigenous population prepared by Dr Alan Gray of the Australian National University.

4 These estimates are referred to as 'experimental' in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. As a result a method based on the use of life tables is used. The estimates are also affected by changes in the propensity of people to identify as being of Indigenous origin.

5 The method of estimation was canvassed with major users of Indigenous population statistics and comments taken into account in the compilation of these estimates.

BENCHMARKS

6 The 30 June 1991 experimental estimates were then updated to provide benchmarks for this survey as at 30 June 1994 using the cohort-component method which applied assumptions for each sex by single year of age regarding future mortality and migration. Assumed age-specific fertility rates were applied to the female populations of child-bearing ages to provide the new cohort of births. This procedure was repeated for each year in the projection period for each part of State (capital city/rest of State) for each State and the Northern Territory, and for the Australian Capital Territory as a whole.

7 The 30 June 1991 experimental estimates were originally calculated at the State and Territory level only. These were split to the part of State level, by age and sex, according to 1991 Indigenous population Census counts, based on usual residence adjusted for sex ratio anomalies. The benchmarks were also adjusted to ensure that the totals for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders at the ATSI region level were in the same proportion to each other within each capital city and rest of State as they were in 1991 Census statistics.

MAP DATA

8 Data contained in the maps on pages 3 and 4 refer to population figures originating from different sources. '1991 Indigenous population' (page 3), shows the Indigenous population (1991 Census counts) as a percentage of the total population for each ATSI region. '1994 Indigenous population estimates' (page 4), contains data based on *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (3231.0). This map shows the percentage of the total 1994 Australian Indigenous population for each ATSI region.

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal	A person who identifies himself or herself to be of Aboriginal origin. In ABS collections this is ascertained by the asking of the question 'Are you of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin?' Persons who answered yes then were asked to indicate whether they were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. In the NATSIS, persons aged 13 years and over were asked directly, whereas persons aged 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.
Aboriginal health worker	An Aboriginal member of the community who is a recognised health worker but does not have nursing or medical qualifications. They may or may not hold a health worker certificate.
Aboriginal Legal Service	Established to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with legal matters.
Arrested	Where a person has been arrested and taken into custody/remand by the police.
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.
ATSIC regions and the Torres Strait Area	Refers to 36 defined geographic areas, each represented by an ATSIC Regional Council or the Torres Strait Regional Authority.
Attacked	Where a person has suffered physical force from another person(s), for example, by being pushed, hit, kicked, or speared.
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Weight and height measurements taken during the interview have been used to derive a person's body mass. The BMI equals a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his or her height in metres. The categories used are consistent with recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council. <20 = underweight; 20-25 = acceptable; 25-30 = overweight; >30 = obese
Breastfeeding	Whether children 12 years and under were breastfed at all. The period included any time spent weaning and where this was only part of the child's dietary intake.
Clan, tribal or language group	Refers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups within Australia.
Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)	The CDEP scheme operates through grants from ATSIC to Indigenous community organisations to enable individuals to undertake community managed activities in return for wages.
Doctor	A person who has a medical degree, including general practitioners and specialists.
Education worker	A person who assists a teacher during class lessons and may give some lessons such as story telling.
Educational qualification	An award for completion of a course of post-school study at a recognised institution, such as TAFE or university, e.g. trade certificate, diploma, degree.

Employed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who in the week prior to the interview worked for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons).
Employment/population ratio	The employment/population ratio for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Family violence	Includes verbal threats, intimidation, fear of physical attacks and actual physical attacks, occurring between family members. Respondents were asked whether they thought this was a common problem in their local area.
Government payment	Includes Newstart allowance, Jobsearch, age pension, sickness allowance, disability support pension, sole parent pension, family payments, rent assistance, ABSTUDY and other government payments.
Health risk factors	Factors which increase or decrease the risk of ill health. Risk factors covered in the survey included: alcohol and tobacco use; relative weight; diet; breastfeeding; and physical and verbal attacks and threats.
Homelands	An area of land to which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have ancestral and/or cultural links.
Household	Consists of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation. For the purpose of this survey, one or more members of the household had identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous	Persons aged 13 years and over who identified themselves to be of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons aged 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.
Indigenous language	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. Excludes Aboriginal English and Creoles.
Labour force	Persons aged 15 years and over who were either employed or unemployed.
Labour force status	A classification of persons 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
Language spoken	A person is considered to be able to speak a language (such as an Aboriginal language) if he or she can hold a conversation in that language. Only people aged five years and over were included.
Last year	Refers to the 12-month period prior to interview.
Long-term unemployment	Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.
Main language	Refers to the language the person is most comfortable with or speaks most fluently.
NATSI5	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.
Not in the labour force	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed or unemployed as defined.

Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over in the same group. Prisoners are excluded from this calculation.
Perceived health problems	A respondent's opinion of the main health problems confronting people in his or her local area.
Personal income	Refers to the gross income a person received at the time of interview in the form of wages and salaries and government payments. Wages and salaries were reported on a weekly, fortnightly, monthly or annual basis, while government payments were usually reported on a fortnightly basis. The amount was extrapolated to an annual amount.
Private dwelling	The premises occupied by a household and includes houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and improvised homes. It excludes hostels, hospitals, prisons and so on.
Satisfied with dwelling	Respondents were asked whether the dwelling satisfied the needs of the people living there. If the answer was no, people were asked to identify specific problems with the dwelling.
Taken away from natural family	Children who have been removed from their natural family. 'Family' may include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents and siblings and extended family members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents.
Taught an Indigenous language	Students who are taught to speak, read or write an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language.
Taught by a community member	Where community members teach at least once a month or on 10 or more occasions over the school year.
Threatened	Any verbal abuse to a person where no weapon was seen and no physical violence occurred. It includes verbal threats to harm the respondent or his/her property.
Torres Strait Islander	Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent. See also 'Aboriginal' and 'Indigenous'.
Unemployed persons	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the week prior to interview, and who had actively looked for work at any time during the last four weeks prior to interview, and who were available to start work in the last week.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force (unemployed plus employed) in the same group.
Year 10 certificate	Completion of a Year 10 certificate, Aboriginal Access Course or equivalent.





2415500001941

ISBN 0 642 23206 7

Recommended retail price
\$22.00

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Produced by the Australian