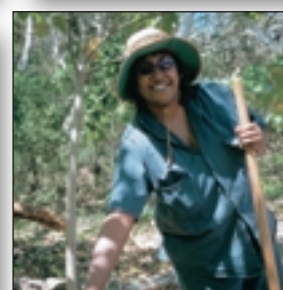




Population Distribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

2001



Population Distribution

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

2001

**Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

Using the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, this publication presents the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. Census counts are presented both on the basis of where the Indigenous population usually lives as well as where they were counted on Census night. The publication also includes the estimated resident Indigenous population for Australia and each State and Territory, and a discussion about the quality of the Census counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

In estimating the resident Indigenous population, allowance is made for Census usual residence counts in which Indigenous status is unknown, and for net Census undercount.

Population counts are provided for Australia, States and Territories and for areas included in the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC), i.e. ATSI Regions, Indigenous Areas and Indigenous Locations. The AIGC is designed to provide a meaningful basis for presenting Indigenous statistics at the local area and regional level.

To provide a picture of where Indigenous Australians live, where possible statistics are provided according to where people usually live, rather than where they were counted on Census night. The difference in the measures can be significant for small area statistics as some Indigenous communities experience events such as festivals, funerals and cultural activities which cause them to be away from home at Census time. In the 2001 Census, usual residence data are available for the first time at the Collection District level, making possible the presentation of usual residence data by AIGC areas.

The *Population Measurement Issues* section of this publication discusses the quality of the counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to help users interpret the data. Census data are subject to non-sampling errors which can have a significant impact on Indigenous counts, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been developing and improving strategies to enumerate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples since the first Census in which Indigenous people were officially counted in 1971.

This publication presents only a selection of the information available from the first release of the 2001 Census. For further information about other Census statistics available now or from the second release in November 2002, refer to *Appendix 4: Census products and services*, or the *Directory of Census Statistics, 2001* (Cat. no. 2910.0).

The success of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing in counting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia was dependent on the very high level of cooperation received from Indigenous Australians and their communities. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the range of Indigenous population statistics published by the ABS and their improving quality would not be possible. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The five-yearly Census of Population and Housing is one of the most important sources of information about Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, providing a wide range of socioeconomic indicators for Indigenous Australians, particularly for small areas. It is also the basis for estimates of the resident Indigenous population for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and higher spatial units, and provides population counts for smaller geographic areas. This publication presents information on the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

To arrive at an estimate of the size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population using the Census count (on a usual residence basis), allowance is made for net undercount, and for instances in which Indigenous status is unknown. While each Census aims to count every person in Australia once, some people are inevitably missed and some are counted more than once; the net effect is referred to as undercount. In addition, Indigenous status is unknown in some cases, due to the Indigenous origin question not being answered, or the inability to obtain a Census form from persons who were identified in the field. A proportion of records in both categories will represent Indigenous residents. Population estimates for dates other than the Census date must also take account of births, deaths and migration in the intervening period.

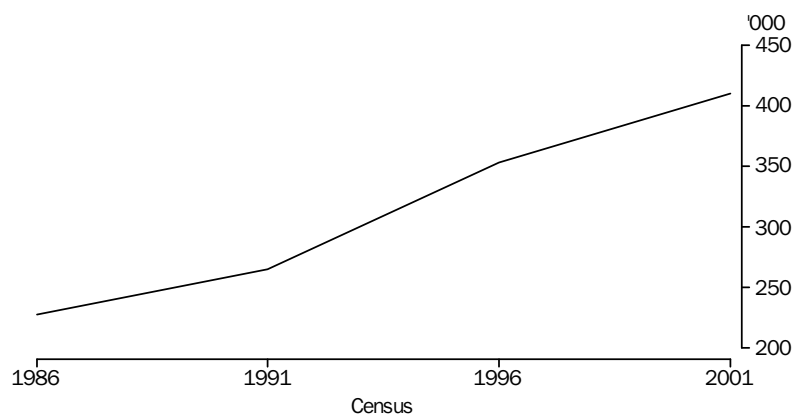
At 30 June 2001 the experimental estimated resident Indigenous population of Australia was 460,140, or 2.4% of the total estimated resident population of Australia.

The States/Territories with the highest Indigenous populations were New South Wales (135,319 or 29%), Queensland (126,035 or 27%), Western Australia (66,069 or 14%) and the Northern Territory (57,550 or 13%). More than one in four people in the Northern Territory (29%) were estimated to be of Indigenous origin. In all other States/Territories, Indigenous Australians were estimated to comprise less than 4% of those populations, with Victoria's Indigenous population being the lowest proportion at 0.6% of that State's estimated resident population.

CENSUS COUNTS

The Census count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia increased by 16% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. The Census count for the total population increased by 6% over the same period.

CENSUS INDIGENOUS POPULATION COUNTS



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CENSUS COUNTS *continued*

The Indigenous count has increased by 12% due to births and deaths, and a further 4% primarily due to an increasing propensity for persons to be identified as Indigenous on Census forms, giving a total increase of 16% for the intercensal period. Between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the Indigenous count increased by 14% due to births and deaths, and a further 19% due to other factors, giving a total increase of 33% between 1991 and 1996.

There are two main types of Census counts of Indigenous Australians. The Census counts people where they are on Census night (place of enumeration) as well as where they live (usual residence).

Both counts can be used for analysis although the usual residence count is preferred in geographical analyses because it classifies people who are away from home at Census time to the area in which they usually live, as long as address details are provided. Counts on a usual residence basis therefore correct for the effect of seasonal fluctuations in holiday/resort areas and, in remote areas, for the effect of visitation and mobility issues and events such as festivals or funerals.

The following table presents the population measures for Australia, States and Territories on the basis of place of enumeration Census counts, usual residence Census counts, and estimated resident population.

POPULATION MEASURES

	CENSUS PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 7 AUGUST 2001(a)		CENSUS USUAL RESIDENCE, 7 AUGUST 2001(b)		ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 2001	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Total(d)</i>
<i>State/Territory</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	119 865	6 311 168	120 047	6 326 579	135 319	6 609 304
Victoria	25 078	4 612 097	25 059	4 660 991	27 928	4 822 663
Queensland	112 772	3 585 639	112 575	3 522 044	126 035	3 635 121
South Australia	23 425	1 458 912	23 377	1 470 057	25 620	1 514 854
Western Australia	58 496	1 832 008	58 467	1 828 294	66 069	1 906 114
Tasmania	15 773	454 841	15 856	460 672	17 442	472 931
Northern Territory	50 785	202 729	50 845	188 075	57 550	200 019
Australian Capital Territory	3 576	309 184	3 548	309 998	3 941	321 680
Australia(e)	410 003	18 769 249	410 003	18 769 249	460 140	19 485 278

- (a) Number of persons counted in each State/Territory on Census night, 7 August 2001. Excludes overseas visitors.
- (b) Number of persons usually resident in each State/Territory on 7 August 2001 regardless of where they were counted on Census night.
- (c) An explanation of the method used for calculating the estimated resident Indigenous population is available in Appendix 2.
- (d) Census usual residence counts, plus Australian residents temporarily overseas on Census night, plus the estimated Census underenumeration, plus deaths and less births occurring between 30 June and 7 August 2001, giving estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.
- (e) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS STATUS AND UNDERCOUNT

There are two situations which result in Indigenous status being unknown: where Census forms are returned to the ABS with the Indigenous origin question unanswered (question non-response); and where the ABS cannot obtain forms from persons identified in the field (imputed records).

Question non-response can occur given Census forms are completed by respondents themselves (apart from Special Indigenous Forms). The Indigenous origin question is more comprehensively answered than most other Census variables. Nevertheless, the question non-response rate for Indigenous status has increased slightly from 1.7% in the 1996 Census to 2.0% in 2001. Some of the people who did not have a response provided for them will be Indigenous, although the proportion that is actually Indigenous is not known.

In addition, completed forms are not able to be obtained from all people found during enumeration and Census records therefore need to be imputed. The proportion of the total Australian population represented by imputed records was 2.1% in the 2001 Census, compared to 1.3% in the 1996 Census. The number of imputed records in the 2001 Census was substantially higher (up by 71%) on the level of imputation necessary in the 1996 Census. Once again, some of these imputed records would relate to people who, if a form had been completed, may have been identified as Indigenous, although the proportion who were actually Indigenous is not known. The most marked increases in imputed records since the 1996 Census were in New South Wales (up from 1.4% to 2.7%), the Australian Capital Territory (up from 1.3% to 2.1%) and Victoria (up from 1.2% to 2.1%).

Taken together, question non-response and imputed records where Indigenous status is unknown, represented 4.1% of the total Australian population, compared with 3.0% in the 1996 Census. The number of people for whom Indigenous status is unknown (767,757) was higher than the number of people who were identified as Indigenous (410,003). The most marked increases in the number of records with Indigenous status unknown since the 1996 Census, were in New South Wales (up from 3.0% to 4.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (up from 2.1% to 3.4%) and the Northern Territory (up from 4.9% to 6.1%).

To produce estimates of the resident Indigenous population, the unknown records are allocated Indigenous status. See *Population Measurement Issues* for more analysis of question non-response and imputed records, and *Appendix 2: Estimated resident Indigenous population—Method of calculation* for an explanation of the method of allocation.

Undercount

Some people are missed each Census and some are counted more than once. The net effect is called net undercount. The preliminary net undercount for Indigenous Australians for the 2001 Census has been estimated at about 6.5%, not significantly different from the 1996 Census undercount of 7.0%.

In estimating the resident Indigenous population, the Indigenous net undercount rate is applied to Census usual residence counts to account for Indigenous residents who were missed or counted more than once.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Undercount continued

For more information, see both *Population Measurement Issues* and *Appendix 2: Estimated resident Indigenous population—Method of calculation*.

GEOGRAPHIC
DISTRIBUTION
ATSIC Regions

In the more populous metropolitan Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions, while Indigenous Australians are a minority of the total populations of these regions, the numbers of Indigenous Australians in these regions tend to be larger than in other ATSIC Regions. Nine ATSIC Regions (Sydney, Brisbane, Coffs Harbour, Perth, Cairns, Townsville, Hobart, Adelaide and Darwin), out of a total of 36 regions, account for almost half (48%) of the Indigenous population of Australia.

The ATSIC Region with the largest Indigenous population, based on Census usual residence counts, is Sydney (37,557), followed by Brisbane (34,809), Coffs Harbour (32,122), Wagga Wagga (20,966), and Perth (20,506). The ATSIC Regions with the highest proportion of Indigenous residents are outside the major population centres and include: the Torres Strait Area in Queensland (77%); and the Jabiru and Apatula regions in the Northern Territory (both 75%).

The highest intercensal regional increases in the Indigenous population, (based on Census place of enumeration counts because comparative data for place of usual residence at this level of geography are not available for 1996), occurred in the ATSIC Regions of Coffs Harbour (30%), Brisbane (28%), Queanbeyan and Roma (both 23%), Broome (22%) and Tamworth (20%). As in previous Censuses, high Indigenous population growth was mainly associated with more urbanised areas. In contrast, the smallest increases occurred in the Torres Strait Area (2%), Bourke (3%) and Warburton (6%). The Indigenous population of Tennant Creek decreased by 7% between 1996 and 2001, the only ATSIC Region to record a decline.

The extent to which Indigenous status is unknown varies considerably from one region to another. For example, it is relatively high in the Western Australian ATSIC Regions of Derby (16%) and Kununurra (13%), and as low as 3% for the Apatula ATSIC Region in the Northern Territory.

*Indigenous Areas and
Indigenous Locations*

Indigenous Areas and Indigenous Locations provide a useful basis for analysing data about the Indigenous population. In about one in five Indigenous Areas, over half the population were recorded as being of Indigenous origin.

The Indigenous Area with the most Indigenous Australians, based on Census usual residence counts, was Townsville (C) (4,369). While many of the areas with high Indigenous counts (more than 2,500 Indigenous residents) also had proportions of Indigenous residents higher than the national average of 2.2%, only Tanami (85%) had a majority of residents recorded as Indigenous.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

*Indigenous Areas and
Indigenous Locations
continued*

2001 CENSUS (a), Indigenous Areas with highest Indigenous counts

Rank	Indigenous Area	ATSIC Region	Proportion of population which is Indigenous	
			Indigenous persons	no. %
1	Townsville (C)	Townsville	4 369	5.0
2	Gold Coast City Part B SSD	Brisbane	3 484	1.0
3	Lake Macquarie (C)	Coffs Harbour	3 416	1.9
4	Dubbo (C)	Wagga Wagga	3 358	9.1
5	Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	Cairns	3 133	15.3
6	Mount Isa	Mount Isa	3 046	15.6
7	Alice Springs (T): excl. town camps	Alice Springs	3 043	12.8
8	Burdekin/Thuringowa	Townsville	3 004	5.0
9	Rockhampton (C)	Rockhampton	2 881	5.2
10	Wollongong (C)	Sydney	2 659	1.5
11	Tanami	Apatula	2 639	84.7
12	Brisbane northern outer	Brisbane	2 627	1.5
13	Mackay (C) - Part A	Townsville	2 591	4.2
14	Toowoomba (C)	Roma	2 546	3.0
15	Wyong (A)	Coffs Harbour	2 536	1.9
16	Ipswich central & west	Brisbane	2 520	3.0
17	Broome	Broome	2 514	24.0
Australia(b)			410 003	2.2

(a) Usual residence.

(b) Includes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

The Indigenous Areas with the highest recorded Indigenous populations were not all in the ATSIC Regions with the highest Indigenous counts. Within the most populous ATSIC Region of Sydney (37,557 Indigenous residents), the most populous Indigenous Areas were on the southern outskirts, including Wollongong (C) (2,659), Kiama (A)/Shellharbour (C) (1,412), Liverpool (C) (2,030), Campbelltown surrounds (1,262) and Bankstown (C) (1,218).

Within each ATSIC Region, Indigenous Areas can be aggregated in many ways. In some cases larger places can be represented by several Indigenous Areas. Examples from the Sydney ATSIC Region include: Blacktown (C) (twelve Indigenous Areas, 6,062 Indigenous residents); Campbelltown (six Indigenous Areas, 3,582 Indigenous residents); and Penrith (six Indigenous Areas, 3,426 Indigenous residents). Further afield, examples include the Australian Capital Territory (three Indigenous Areas, 3,496 Indigenous residents); Brisbane (C) (nine Indigenous Areas, 10,737 Indigenous residents); Cairns (C) (six Indigenous Areas, 5,878 Indigenous residents); and Adelaide (four Indigenous Areas, 1,798 Indigenous residents).

The Indigenous Locations with the highest recorded Indigenous populations were also Indigenous Areas, and tend to be major population centres. For example, Townsville (C), with 4,369 people of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, is both an Indigenous Area and an Indigenous Location. In contrast, some of the remote Indigenous Areas such as Fitzroy River in Western Australia, and Cape York in Queensland, are comprised of

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Indigenous Areas and Indigenous Locations continued

numerous Indigenous Locations (in these cases ten and eight respectively). Overall, about 60% of Indigenous Areas comprised a single Indigenous Location, while others were represented by a number of Indigenous Locations.

Instances of Indigenous status being unknown tended to occur in particular Indigenous Locations, many of which are also Indigenous Areas. In some Indigenous Locations, Indigenous status was unknown for over 20% of the population. Although examples of a high incidence of Indigenous status being unknown occurred in Indigenous Locations all over Australia, there were two major clusters: the Kimberleys in Western Australia; and Cape York Peninsula and the Gulf country in Queensland. While question non-response was the major contributor for Cape York, in the Kimberleys question non-response and imputation both contributed, and in the Gulf country imputed records dominated. The extent to which Indigenous status is unknown was also high in the inner areas of some major population centres, largely due to the imputation of Census records. These included: Sydney (C) (31% of Census records); [Darwin] City - Inner (31%); Perth (C) (17%); Cairns (C) - City (14%); and Melbourne (C)/Port Phillip (C) (12%). See *Population Measurement Issues* for more analysis of question non-response and imputed records.

TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

In the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, people were able to be reported as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. The term Torres Strait Islander refers to people of Torres Strait Islander origin, whether or not they are also of Aboriginal origin.

Of the 410,003 people who were identified as Indigenous in the 2001 Census, 6.4% were reported to be of Torres Strait Islander origin only (8.1% in 1996), 89.4% were reported to be of Aboriginal origin only (89.0% in 1996), and 4.3% were reported to be of both origins (2.9% in 1996).

Over half (58%) of all Torres Strait Islander people live in Queensland. The rest of the population is scattered around the other States, with 18% in New South Wales and 6% in Victoria. The Indigenous Area of Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs had the highest Torres Strait Islander population in Queensland (1,814 people), followed by Townsville (C) (1,379). Within the Torres Shire, the largest Indigenous populations were recorded for the Indigenous Locations on Thursday Island (804 people in Tamoi, Rose Hill, Applin, Wyborn and Quarantine (TRAWQ), and 754 people in Port Kennedy). Bamaga (655) and Badu Island (518) also have relatively large Torres Strait Islander populations. A majority of the people in the Torres Shire settlements are Torres Strait Islanders (74%).

The proportion of people for whom Indigenous status is unknown in the Torres Shire (5.9%) was higher than the national average of 4.1%. For some Indigenous Locations the rate of Indigenous status being unknown was relatively high e.g. Horn Island (24%) and TRAWQ (Thursday Island) (16%). In all Indigenous Locations in the Torres Shire, the number of Torres Strait Islanders far outweighed the number of people of unknown origin.

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous counts are subject to undercount and unknown Indigenous status, which are allowed for in compiling estimates of the resident Indigenous population. The Census question on Indigenous origin relies on identification of Indigenous status by the person or persons completing the Census form for themselves and others where present. Changes in the propensity to identify are an important influence on Indigenous population counts and contribute to some of the growth in the Indigenous population that cannot be explained directly.

The following section provides an overview of data quality information available to date on the 2001 Census Indigenous counts used as the basis for experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population. Further information will be included in other Indigenous publications from the 2001 Census, and a comprehensive report will be presented in *Population Issues, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (Cat. no. 4708.0), expected to be released in June 2003. Additional guidance for interpreting Indigenous Census data is available in *Appendix 3: Using Indigenous Census data—Guiding principles* in this publication.

Special procedures

The 2001 Indigenous Enumeration Strategy (IES) consisted both of collection procedures to allow for cultural factors that are potential barriers to the effective counting of Indigenous peoples, and of Census awareness activities aimed at encouraging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to participate in the Census.

Within this IES framework different approaches were used to enumerate nominated discrete communities of Indigenous residents, and other Indigenous households within the wider community. As well as the use of specially designed forms to conduct the Census, by interviewers in nominated discrete communities, people of Indigenous origin were employed to assist Census enumeration in both discrete Indigenous communities and in urban areas.

Measures introduced in the 2001 Census which were expected to have improved the Indigenous data included:

- full integration of the IES with Census operational procedures to reduce overlap of staff functions and responsibilities as well as to improve the coordination of enumeration;
- consultation and liaison with Indigenous organisations and communities at the regional/local level;
- collection districts designed to more closely reflect Indigenous communities;
- the use of the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) to identify all discrete Indigenous communities in Australia, to help ensure that no Indigenous communities were missed and assist in collection operations; and
- the introduction of a strategy to enumerate homeless people Australia-wide.

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS STATUS

There are two situations which result in Indigenous status being unknown: where Census forms are returned to the ABS with the Indigenous origin question unanswered (question non-response); and where the ABS cannot obtain forms from persons identified in the field (imputed records).

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS
STATUS *continued*

Question non-response can occur given Census forms are completed by respondents themselves (apart from Special Indigenous Forms). Despite the efforts of question designers and Census collectors, not all of the questions on the Census form are answered. While the question on Indigenous origin was more comprehensively answered than most other Census variables in 2001, the question non-response rate was 2.0%.

In addition, Census records are imputed in cases where people have been identified by collectors in the field but a Census form has not been returned. The proportion of the total Australian population represented by imputed records was 2.1% in the 2001 Census, compared to 1.3% in the 1996 Census. The number of imputed records in the 2001 Census was substantially higher (up by 71%) on the level of imputation necessary in the 1996 Census, while the Census count for the total population increased by 6% over the same period. Once again, some of these imputed records would relate to people who, if a form had been completed, may have been identified as Indigenous, although the proportion that was actually Indigenous is not known. The most marked increases in imputed records since the 1996 Census were in New South Wales (up from 1.4% to 2.7%), the Australian Capital Territory (up from 1.3% to 2.1%) and Victoria (up from 1.2% to 2.1%).

In all Censuses since 1976, there have been more Census records where Indigenous status is unknown than records for identified Indigenous residents. In the 2001 Census, Indigenous status is unknown (due to question non-response and imputed records) for 767,757 people, or 4.1% of all usual residents. This compares to 410,003 people who responded as 'Indigenous', or 2.2% of all usual residents counted in the Census.

Some of the records where Indigenous status is unknown will represent people of Indigenous origin although the proportion is not known. Neither edits nor imputation are applied to the Indigenous status field if status is unknown. Such records affect the accuracy of the Census as a measure of the Indigenous population. However, estimates of the resident Indigenous population based on the Census are derived using a methodology that does account for unknown Indigenous status. (See *Appendix 2: Estimated resident Indigenous population—Method of calculation* for more information).

POPULATION MEASUREMENT ISSUES *continued*

CENSUS COUNTS (a), Indigenous status unknown

State/Territory							INTERCENSAL CHANGE	
	1991		1996		2001		1991-1996	1996-2001
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
New South Wales	187 547	3.3	178 074	3.0	290 192	4.6	-5.1	63.0
Victoria	143 132	3.3	131 841	3.0	191 884	4.1	-7.9	45.5
Queensland	93 767	3.2	101 353	3.1	131 425	3.7	8.1	29.7
South Australia	37 906	2.7	36 878	2.6	45 031	3.1	-2.7	22.1
Western Australia	40 053	2.5	46 902	2.7	70 638	3.9	17.1	50.6
Tasmania	15 291	3.4	15 241	3.3	16 390	3.6	-0.3	7.5
Northern Territory	6 050	3.8	8 655	4.9	11 544	6.1	43.1	33.4
Australian Capital Territory	6 847	2.4	6 400	2.1	10 538	3.4	-6.5	64.7
Australia(b)	530 599	3.2	525 403	3.0	767 757	4.1	-1.0	46.1

(a) Usual residence.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS STATUS *continued*

In 2001 the Northern Territory had the highest incidence of Indigenous status unknown (6.1%) while South Australia had the lowest (3.1%). New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia also each recorded a relatively high incidence of unknown status.

The proportion of Census records for which Indigenous status was unknown increased from 3.0% in 1996 to 4.1% in 2001. The increase was almost entirely due to an increase in the number of person records being imputed in the Census (see below for further discussion).

The total number of records with Indigenous status unknown in 2001 was 767,757, up 46% on 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of records with Indigenous status unknown declined slightly to 525,403.

It is not possible to compare the rate for which Indigenous status was unknown from the 1986 Census with that obtained from the 1991 and subsequent Censuses. In 1986, a series of extra processes were in place (including cross-editing with ancestry and the reconciliation of checks made by the collector) which lowered the unknown status rate. The effect of these processes was to recode nearly all of the Indigenous status unknown fields on Census forms collected in the field to 'non-Indigenous'. Most of the unknown Indigenous status records remaining in the 1986 Census output related to imputed records.

Imputed records

The need to impute Census records occurs in the following situations:

- a collector believes a dwelling to be occupied but cannot contact the householders;
- a collector has made arrangements for the householder to mail the Census form back, but the form does not arrive;
- the householder has refused to participate in the Census;
- the collector fails to collect the form;
- people in non-private dwellings are incapable of completing a form for themselves due to age or disability; or
- people in non-private dwellings are listed on the dwelling summary form as being present on Census night but no Census form has been received.

Imputed records continued

In some cases, information on these 'missing' people is available from another source, such as a neighbour, to indicate the number of person records which should be created. Where information is not available, the nature of the other dwellings in the collection district is used as a guide e.g. average number of persons in similar dwellings is used to impute records for persons in the identified households.

For imputed records, usual residence, sex and age are imputed. However, the remaining fields, such as Indigenous status, are recorded as 'not stated'. In the 2001 Census the number of imputed records was 402,189 or 2.1%. Although only a small proportion of total records, this represented over half (52%) of all records with Indigenous status unknown. The impact of imputed records on unknown Indigenous status rates was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (63%), the Northern Territory (62%) and New South Wales (59%).

2001 CENSUS(a), Indigenous status unknown—Imputed records

State/Territory	<u>Imputed records</u>		Contribution to Indigenous status unknown
	no.	%	%
New South Wales	170 283	42.3	58.7
Victoria	98 618	24.5	51.4
Queensland	59 255	14.7	45.1
South Australia	18 135	4.5	40.3
Western Australia	36 115	9.0	51.1
Tasmania	6 022	1.5	36.7
Northern Territory	7 109	1.8	61.6
Australian Capital Territory	6 637	1.7	63.0
Australia(b)	402 189	100.0	52.4

(a) Usual residence.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Some of the records imputed during processing will represent Indigenous people. It is not known what proportion were actually Indigenous, or what proportion would have been identified as Indigenous if they had been included on a Census form.

Increase in imputation

Compared with 1996, the number of imputed records increased by 167,637 or 71%. Nationally, over two-thirds (69%) of the intercensal increase in unknown Indigenous status records is due to an increase in imputed records. However the contribution of imputed records across States and Territories varied, with the impact of imputed records greatest for Tasmania (representing 85% of the increase in unknown Indigenous status records for that State) and lowest for the Northern Territory (33%).

POPULATION MEASUREMENT ISSUES *continued*

IMPUTED CENSUS RECORDS (a), Indigenous status unknown

State/Territory	1996	2001	Increase 1996-2001	Proportion of increase in status unknown due to imputed records
	no.	no.	no.	%
New South Wales	86 226	170 283	84 057	75.0
Victoria	54 766	98 618	43 852	73.0
Queensland	39 826	59 255	19 429	64.6
South Australia	14 633	18 135	3 502	43.0
Western Australia	23 906	36 115	12 209	51.4
Tasmania	5 050	6 022	972	84.6
Northern Territory	6 151	7 109	958	33.2
Australian Capital Territory	3 949	6 637	2 688	65.0
Australia(b)	234 552	402 189	167 637	69.2

(a) Usual residence.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Increase in imputation continued

An increase in non-response is apparent for all Census variables, reflecting the increase in imputed records. After allowing for the increase in these records, non-response rates are generally in line with those recorded in the 1996 Census.

The reasons for the increase in imputed records are currently being investigated. They include changes in field procedures (such as payment arrangements for Census collectors, and the definition of unoccupied and non-private dwellings), difficulties in contacting householders, and the imputation method used. For more information, see *Census Fact Sheet: The effect of Census processes on non-response rates and person counts*.

Unknown Indigenous status on special forms

It is recognised that in completing the standard Census forms, some people may perceive certain questions as irrelevant to them and skip the question(s). To some extent this phenomenon will contribute to the 2.0% question non-response for Indigenous status. However, in discrete Indigenous communities where the majority of the population is Indigenous, the use of special forms and interviewers for the Census helps to ensure all the required information is usually collected.

The special forms were administered by interviewers (rather than self-enumerated) and were designed to be more culturally appropriate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, although they covered the same topics as the standard forms. Special forms were only used in nominated discrete Indigenous communities where literacy and language issues were identified. Some 73,629 Indigenous persons, or 18% of all Indigenous residents, were enumerated using these forms, with the proportion varying across States and Territories (Northern Territory (68%), Western Australia (21%), South Australia (17%) and Queensland (15%)).

As expected, the question non-response for Indigenous status where special forms were used is lower than the overall rate (1.0% compared to 2.0%). The absence of some Indigenous status responses may reflect a relative lack of experience in Census procedures on the part of the local people recruited as temporary interviewers. The Indigenous status question may not have been asked by interviewers using the special

Unknown Indigenous status on special forms continued

form because in some cases the response to Indigenous status may have seemed obvious to them. Nor is the question on Indigenous status pre-coded because it must cater for different Indigenous responses (i.e. 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander', or both), and for the very small number of non-Indigenous people living in discrete Indigenous communities who were included on a special form. There were no imputed records associated with discrete Indigenous communities where special forms were used.

Areas most affected by unknown Indigenous status

While the Northern Territory recorded the highest incidence of unknown Indigenous status (6.1%) among the States and Territories, Derby and Kununurra in Western Australia had the highest unknown Indigenous status rates of all the ATSI Regions (16% and 13% respectively). At the Indigenous Location level, there are two major clusters of Indigenous status unknown: the Kimberleys in Western Australia; and Cape York Peninsula and the Gulf country in Queensland.

In the Kimberleys, a contributing factor to the high rate of unknown Indigenous status is the presence of the Curtin and Port Hedland Detention Centres, both of which house asylum seekers whose Indigenous status was not provided in the Census. As a consequence, the Indigenous Location containing Curtin Detention Centre (Derby-West Kimberley (S) central: rem.) had the highest non-response rate in Australia at 83%. Port Hedland Detention Centre is in the Indigenous Location Port Hedland: excl. Tjalkaboorda, which has a relatively large total population and an unknown Indigenous status rate of 11%. These people can be assumed to be non-Indigenous and, while Indigenous status is recorded as unknown in the Census, for estimates of the resident Indigenous population, adjustments are made to classify these people as non-Indigenous.

Other types of non-private dwellings were also a factor contributing to Indigenous status being unknown. These were mainly staff quarters in some remote mining and agricultural areas. It is possible that in these cases personal forms were not returned or not completed properly for all staff members listed on summary forms. Examples of Indigenous Locations affected include: Laverton (S) west: rem., and Leonora (S): rem. in the Kalgoorlie area; Meekatharra (S) north, and East Pilbara (S) west: rem. in central Western Australia; Fitzroy River: rem. and Lake Argyle in the Kimberleys; McKinlay: rem. in the Gulf; and Cape York: rem. In most of these Indigenous Locations, non-private dwellings accounted for 50–100% of the total records with Indigenous status unknown.

In other remote mining and agricultural areas a high incidence of unknown Indigenous status may reflect difficulties contacting people, due to both distance and the irregular working patterns in these industries. Areas affected by such difficulties include Indigenous Locations in:

- mining areas such as the Pilbara and central west of Western Australia;
- centres such as Kununurra and Wyndham in the Kimberleys, Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory, and Burketown in the Gulf; and
- very large sparsely settled areas, such as near Petermann on the Northern Territory/South Australia border, the Gulf country in northwest Queensland, and the far west of Bourke in New South Wales.

Areas most affected by unknown Indigenous status continued

In these situations, collectors had greater difficulty: determining whether dwellings were occupied; delivering and collecting the form; and ensuring all questions were completed.

Discrete Indigenous communities did not tend to contribute to unknown Indigenous status at the Indigenous Location level. There are a couple of exceptions in Cape York where a significant number of records with unknown Indigenous status occurred on special forms (Lockhart River and Wujal Wujal). In addition, the very small population size of some Indigenous Locations meant that presence of a handful of not stated codes appeared as a relatively high non-response rate. Examples include the outstations associated with Aurukun, Coen and Wujal Wujal on Cape York, and Yiyili in the Derby ATSI Region.

The inner areas of some major population centres also recorded high non-response rates. Inner areas tend to have many commercial premises and security buildings which contain private dwellings, as well as non-private dwellings such as hotels, boarding houses, and hostels. Census collectors reported major difficulties in gaining access to security buildings which is likely to have contributed to the level of unknown Indigenous status. Non-private dwellings in inner areas did not tend to contribute significantly to the overall level of unknown Indigenous status, apart from in Cairns (contributing about 13%) and Melbourne (6%). In Melbourne the inner Port Phillip waterfront is included as well as the CBD. The areas of high unknown Indigenous status in Sydney include the CBD, Redfern, inner Sydney south, Waterloo and Woollahra(A). While tourists are a major presence in hotels and similar non-private dwellings in inner areas, and appeared in Census counts for these Indigenous Locations based on place of enumeration, they were excluded from the Census counts based on usual residence shown for these locations in this publication.

Characteristics of non-respondents

Among respondents for whom no answer to Indigenous status was provided (365,568 persons) there was a consistent pattern of non-response to other variables such as place of birth, ancestry, language and religion. (Imputed records were excluded from this analysis of responses to other fields on the Census form). The proportion of not stated responses for this group was in excess of 40% for each of these variables. Some 115,674 people did not answer any of the questions on Birthplace, Language spoken at home, Indigenous status, Ancestry and Religious affiliation.

About one-fifth (21%) of non-respondents were people aged 75 years and over, although this age group represented only 6% of the total population. Those aged between 55 and 74 years were also slightly over-represented in the non-respondent population (20% compared with 16% of the total population). Older people are more likely to have had their Census forms completed by someone else.

A very small number of non-respondents may be assumed to be Indigenous, based on responses to other Census questions for these people. Some 328 persons without Indigenous status recorded had Australian Indigenous ancestry recorded (in some cases together with an Indigenous language and/or religious affiliation), while an additional 116 non-respondents to the Indigenous status question were recorded with an Indigenous language and/or religion, but without Indigenous ancestry. These numbers are too small to have any significant impact on population counts.

Characteristics of non-respondents continued

Some of those people for whom a response to the Indigenous status question in the Census was not provided, and who were living in non-sparsely settled areas, were included in the follow-up sample Post Enumeration Survey (PES). When their Indigenous status was again sought in the PES, 3.1% were identified as Indigenous. However, the PES sampling error associated with the relatively small population involved, and differences between the self-completion methodology of the Census and the interviewer based PES, mean that data must be treated with caution.

UNDERCOUNT

Some people are missed each Census and some are counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed from the Census than are counted more than once. The net effect of overcount and undercount, which is called net undercount, is measured by the PES.

The net undercount is an important indicator of the quality of Census counts because it is an independent check of the Census coverage. The preliminary net undercount for the total Australian population on a usual residence basis was 2.2% in 2001 (compared with 1.6% in 1996).

The preliminary net undercount for Indigenous Australians in the 2001 Census has been estimated at about 6.5%. This is not significantly different from the net undercount measured for this population in the 1996 Census (about 7.0%). The Indigenous undercount should be used with caution as there are high sampling errors associated with the estimates in both Censuses. This measure of undercount provides direct information only on the quality of counts of Indigenous Australians who live in non-sparsely settled areas of Australia. Quantitative measures of the quality of counts of Indigenous Australians living in sparsely settled areas are not currently available. For more information, see *Appendix 2: Estimated resident Indigenous population—Method of calculation*.

INTERCENSAL INCREASE IN COUNTS

The Indigenous Census count has increased by 12% due to births and deaths, and a further 4% primarily due to an increasing propensity for persons to be identified as Indigenous on Census forms, giving a total increase of 16% for the intercensal period. Between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the Indigenous Census count increased by 14% due to births and deaths, and a further 19% due to other factors, giving a total increase of 33% between 1991 and 1996. Some of the unexplained growth in both Censuses can be attributed to an increasing propensity for persons to be identified as Indigenous on Census forms.

The highest intercensal increases in Indigenous Census counts between 1996 and 2001 were recorded along the eastern seaboard in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. State/Territory increases between 1996 and 2001 are lower than those recorded between 1991 and 1996.

Background

Large intercensal increases in Indigenous counts are not a new phenomenon. The Indigenous population recorded in the Census increased by 254% in the 30 years to 2001 compared with a 47% increase in the Census count for the total population. The same Census question has been used to determine Indigenous status (but not its component peoples) since the 1981 Census.

Background continued

The ABS *Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4708.0) presented the results of detailed analysis of the upward trend in Census counts. It noted that such a pattern of increase has been observed in other developed countries with minority Indigenous populations.

The analysis concluded that not all people have answered the identification question consistently over time. An upward trend from 1966 is consistent with the social setting around Indigenous status. These patterns of increase tend to arise in situations where there are long term close relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, that is, where there are large numbers of people with multiple ancestries/ethnicities. In these situations, ethnic identity is fluid and capable of change over the course of a lifetime and within specific situations. Such social factors are not readily conceptualised or quantified.

Births and deaths

Natural increase has been measured in two ways: births and deaths registration data; and experimental projections of births and deaths based on 1996 estimates of the Indigenous population. Registration data represent births and deaths recorded by registrars. Registration data are subject to coverage deficiencies in some States, especially for deaths. Projected births and deaths data have been adjusted for estimated coverage deficiencies, are based on assumptions about the components of population change, and are experimental in nature.

Although there is some variation by State/Territory in the quality of registration data, net natural increase, both as registered and as projected, is similar at the national level (74% and 72% respectively). Natural increase accounted for the largest proportion of intercensal increase in the Northern Territory, Tasmania and South Australia. The intercensal increase in the Northern Territory was lower than might be expected given natural increase data.

POPULATION MEASUREMENT ISSUES *continued*

INDIGENOUS COUNTS, Increase due to Births and Deaths

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
CENSUS COUNTS (b)									
1996 Census (no.)	101 636	21 503	95 374	20 421	50 699	13 929	46 362	2 844	352 970
2001 Census (no.)	120 047	25 059	112 575	23 377	58 467	15 856	50 845	3 548	410 003
Increase 1996–2001 (no.)	18 411	3 556	17 201	2 956	7 768	1 927	4 483	704	57 033
(%)	18.1	16.5	18.0	14.5	15.3	13.8	9.7	24.8	16.2
REGISTRATION DATA (c)									
Births (no.)	14 314	2 494	14 803	3 081	7 759	1 529	6 835	293	51 123
Deaths (no.)	1 635	503	2 446	637	1 856	38	2 050	20	9 185
Natural increase (no.)	12 679	1 991	12 357	2 444	5 903	1 491	4 785	273	41 938
Proportion of increase due to natural increase (%)	68.9	56.0	71.8	82.7	76.0	77.4	106.7	38.8	73.5
PROJECTIONS (d)									
Births (no.)	17 372	3 397	16 783	3 226	8 045	2 294	7 194	490	58 819
Deaths (no.)	5 055	1 109	4 801	1 014	2 595	672	2 406	109	17 774
Natural increase (no.)	12 317	2 288	11 982	2 212	5 450	1 622	4 788	381	41 045
Proportion of increase due to natural increase (%)	66.9	64.3	69.7	74.8	70.2	84.2	106.8	54.1	72.0

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Usual residence.

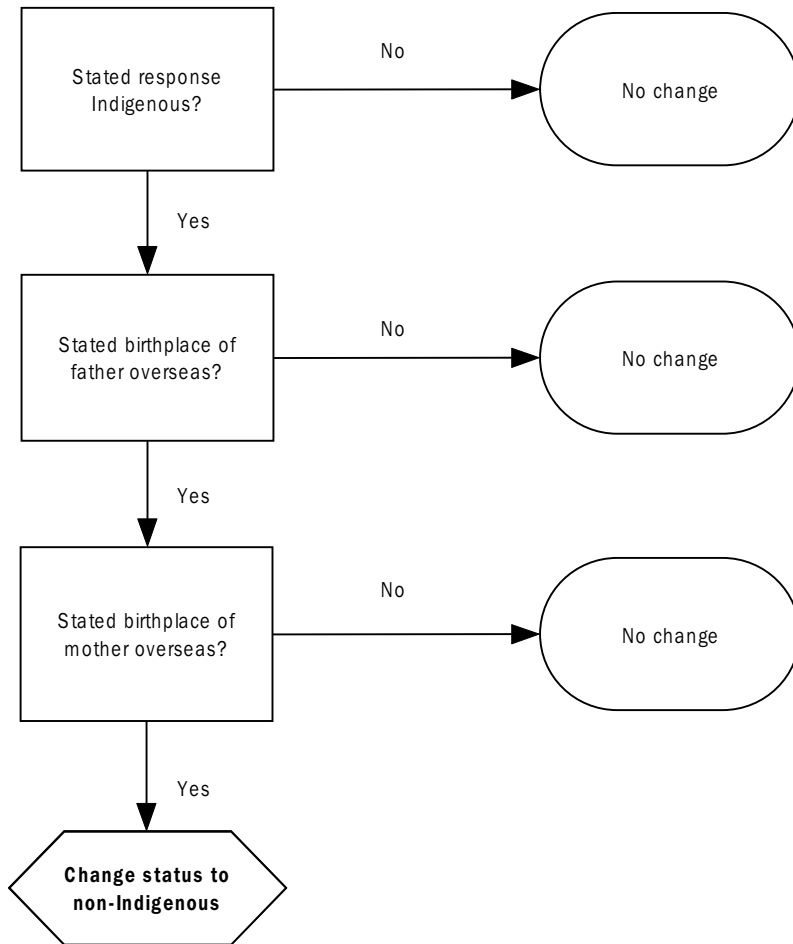
(c) For registration years 1996–2000.

(d) ABS Experimental Projections of the Indigenous Population 1996–2001—Low Series. Assumes no change in propensity to identify i.e. the population as recorded in the 1996 Census will only change as a result of natural increase.

Edits

During the processing of Census data, a series of edits are applied to remove certain inconsistencies and errors. The Indigenous status variable is edited to change responses of 'Aboriginal' and/or 'Torres Strait Islander' to 'non-Indigenous' for persons who are unlikely to be Indigenous.

FIGURE 1: EDIT APPLIED TO INDIGENOUS STATUS, 2001 CENSUS(a)

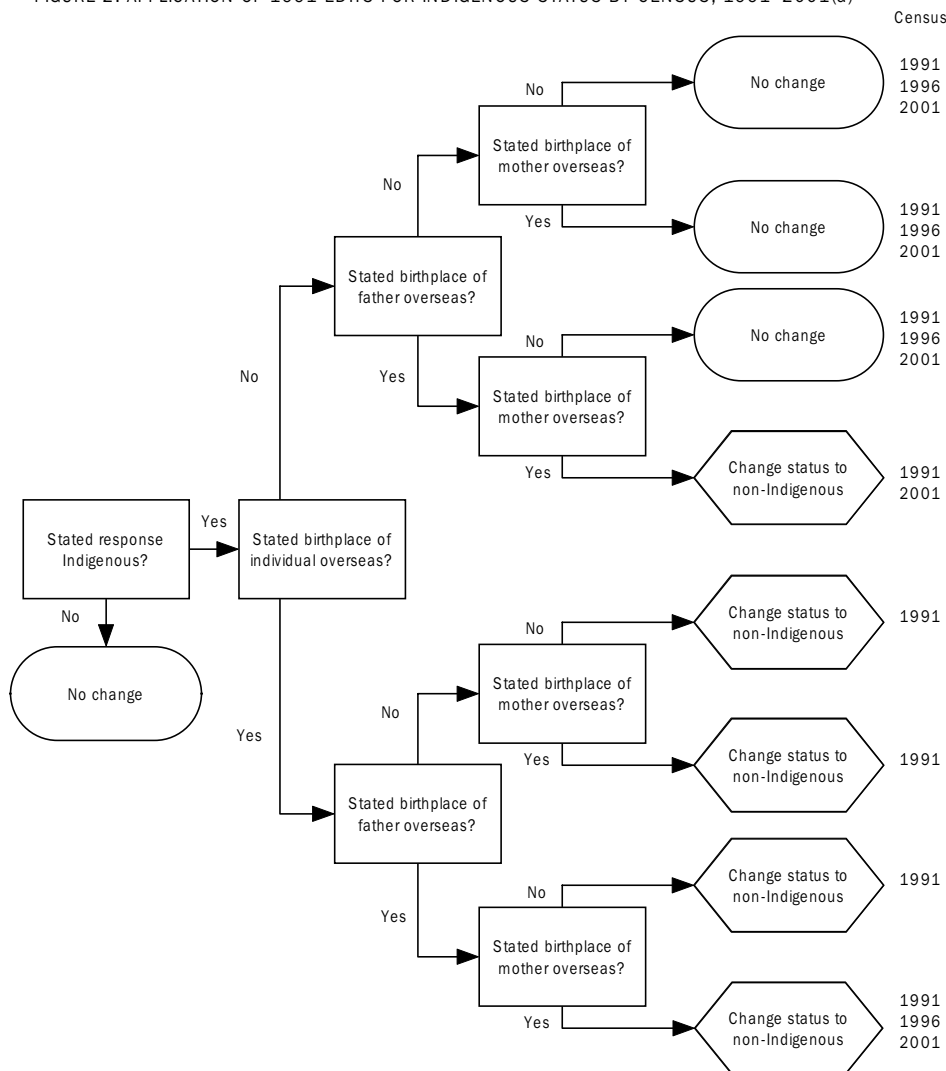


(a) 'No' flows comprise any response not meeting each criterion, including instances where the response was unknown.

Edits continued

For the 2001 Census, the variables used for these edits were restricted to 'Birthplace of male parent' and 'Birthplace of female parent' (see Figure 1). For the 1991 and 1996 Censuses these edits were based on the variable 'Birthplace of individual', as well as of the parents. The effect of the 1991 edits was to require Indigenous Australians to be born in Australia and to have at least one parent born in Australia. The editing strategies used in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses represent subsets of the edits applied for 1991. In 1996 only one of either the Indigenous person, their mother, or their father, was required to be born in Australia. In 2001, regardless of where Indigenous Australians were born, they were required to have at least one parent born in Australia. See Figure 2 for a summary of the edits used in each Census.

FIGURE 2: APPLICATION OF 1991 EDITS FOR INDIGENOUS STATUS BY CENSUS, 1991–2001(a)



(a) 'No' flows comprise any response not meeting each criterion, including instances where the response was unknown.

Edits continued

Changes in the application of edits for Indigenous status over the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses have affected those identified as Indigenous and who were:

- born in Australia or with birthplace unknown, and with both parents born overseas; or
- born overseas, and with at least one parent either born in Australia or with birthplace unknown.

When edits are applied, the Indigenous count is reduced, compared to what it would otherwise have been. The population groups to which the Indigenous status edits are applied, have therefore been included or excluded from Indigenous counts in different Censuses over the last decade, reflecting changes in the edits applied.

The first group (Indigenous Australians born in Australia or with birthplace unknown, and with both parents born overseas) were excluded from Indigenous counts in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, but included for the 1996 Census. The number of records fitting this profile was measured in the 1996 Census at 4,302 (when these records could be identified in output files). In Figure 2, this group appears with the two Censuses (1991

Edits continued

and 2001) marked next to the outcome on the right hand side, to indicate when the edit was applied.

The second group (Indigenous Australians born overseas, and with at least one parent either born in Australia or with birthplace unknown) were excluded from Indigenous counts in the 1991 Census, but included for both the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. The number of records fitting this profile was 1,813 in the 1996 Census, and 2,117 in the 2001 Census. In Figure 2, this group is made up of three components, each of which appear with the one Census (1991) marked next to the outcome on the right hand side, to indicate when the edit was applied. Indigenous Australians born overseas, and with both parents also born overseas, have been excluded from the Indigenous count in all three Censuses (1991, 1996 and 2001).

There were 6,115 records in the 1996 census count which would have been recoded as non-Indigenous had the 1991 Census edits been applied, representing 7% of the overall increase in the Indigenous Census count between the two Censuses.

There were 4,302 records in the 1996 Census which would have been recoded as non-Indigenous with the application of 2001 Census edits, meaning that the identified intercensal increase is smaller than would have been the case if these edits had remained constant for the two Censuses.

Torres Strait Islander population

From 1996, respondents could identify as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rather than being restricted to reporting just one origin. Respondents reporting both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin numbered 17,528 in 2001, which represents a very large increase (73%) between 1996 and 2001. Increases in those reporting dual origin were proportionately highest in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of people reporting Torres Strait Islander origin (either solely or as well as Aboriginal origin) increased by 12% from 1996 to 2001.

While the number of people identified as Aboriginal only, in origin, increased by 17% between 1996 and 2001, the number of people identified as Torres Strait Islander only, in origin, decreased by 9% in the same period. Decreases in the count of people identified as Torres Strait Islander only, in origin, occurred in all States and Territories, apart from the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland.

Most Torres Strait Islander people live in Queensland and this State recorded a 20% increase in people identified as Torres Strait Islander in origin (either solely or as well as Aboriginal origin), mainly due to an 89% increase in the population reporting dual origin.

The most common pattern across States and Territories is for increases in dual origin responses to occur alongside increases in the Aboriginal only counts, and decreases in the Torres Strait Islander only counts. It is possible that those who had previously reported Torres Strait Islander origin only, now prefer to report both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, particularly those living away from the Torres Strait area.

CHANGING
IDENTIFICATION

There is evidence from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) that some people may change the way they answer the Indigenous origin question, either for themselves or on behalf of others in the same household. The PES is conducted, by personal interview of any one responsible adult in the household, shortly after the Census, and is designed to measure undercount. Responses from the PES can, therefore, be compared with Census responses for the same individuals. Although the PES sample was not designed specifically to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, a small number of Indigenous residents in non-sparse private dwellings were included in the sample.

Most people counted in both the Census and the PES had their Indigenous status reported in the same way (95%). However, of the people identified as Indigenous in the PES, 15% had not been identified as Indigenous in the Census. Conversely, 17% of people who were identified as non-Indigenous in the PES had been reported as Indigenous in the Census. Despite inconsistency on the part of some individuals, however, the proportion of PES respondents identified as Indigenous (2.3% of those for whom a response was obtained) was similar to the proportion of PES respondents who had been identified as Indigenous in the Census (2.0%).

2001 CENSUS AND PES RESPONSES (a), Indigenous status

	CENSUS RESPONSE			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Status unknown	Total
<i>PES response</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.
Indigenous	1 185	131	76	1 392
Non-Indigenous	244	55 418	2 396	58 058
Status unknown	6	123	8	137
Total	1 435	55 672	2 480	59 587

(a) Persons born in Australia and counted in both the Census and PES.

The Indigenous status information in the table above should be treated with caution as the relatively small sample size makes interpretation difficult and the PES was not conducted in sparsely settled areas. Furthermore, the different collection methods of the Census (generally self-enumeration) and PES (personal interview) may also have had an effect.

USUAL RESIDENCE
CODING

Counts for Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC) areas on a usual residence basis were available for the first time in the 2001 Census (previously these counts were only available on a place of enumeration basis). These counts are presented in tables 4–12, and 15–16. The counts are affected by the absence of adequate information on place of usual residence for some records—the area in which a person usually resides can only be identified and coded where sufficient information is provided.

POPULATION MEASUREMENT ISSUES *continued*

USUAL RESIDENCE CODING *continued*

Counts for ASGC spatial units down to Statistical Local Area (SLA) level incorporate records where missing usual residence information has been imputed. This process relies on any limited information provided where possible; otherwise the place of usual residence is usually made the same as the place of enumeration. At the national level little precision in usual residence imputation is required apart from the identification of overseas visitors. Some error is associated with any imputation process, and this increases as spatial units decrease in size and more precision in coding is required.

AIGC counts on a usual residence basis for the 2001 Census were constructed using a new variable, 'CD of usual residence'. The classification comprises four levels of spatial units in a hierarchy, the smallest unit being the Collection District (CD). CDs aggregate to form Indigenous Locations which in turn aggregate to form Indigenous Areas, which then aggregate to form ATSI Regions. Usual residence information at CD level is not imputed when it cannot be coded, reflecting the high potential for error in relation to such small areas.

AIGC usual residence counts therefore include a small proportion of records which cannot be allocated to a particular AIGC spatial unit, or cannot be allocated to an AIGC spatial unit at the particular level of the classification. About 1.0% of total records were affected, with 8,086 or 2.0% of records for the Indigenous population affected. The amount of missing usual residence data represented by not stated and inadequately described values was numerically greatest in New South Wales and Queensland, and proportionately greatest in South Australia and Western Australia. Overall, inadequate descriptions were more significant than missing address information (almost four to one).

2001 CENSUS(a), CD of usual residence data

<i>State/Territory of enumeration</i>	<u>INDIGENOUS POPULATION</u>		<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	
	<i>CD of usual residence inadequately described(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of population</i>	<i>CD of usual residence inadequately described(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of population</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
New South Wales	2 082	1.7	51 290	0.8
Victoria	482	1.9	29 318	0.6
Queensland	2 069	1.8	49 459	1.4
South Australia	685	2.9	13 579	0.9
Western Australia	1 526	2.6	23 101	1.3
Tasmania	219	1.4	4 715	1.0
Northern Territory	950	1.9	6 713	3.3
Australian Capital Territory	73	2.0	2 732	0.9
Australia(c)	8 086	2.0	180 941	1.0

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes not stated i.e. records missing address information.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

USUAL RESIDENCE
CODING *continued*

Many imputed records had the CD of usual residence information derived to be the same as place of enumeration and therefore the effect of imputed records on this variable is not as great as might be expected. Of the 402,189 records created by imputation, only 15,106 or 4% were missing CD of usual residence data. This represents 8% of all records missing usual residence data.

The impact of missing usual residence data was most apparent at the lowest level of aggregation in the AIGC i.e. Indigenous Location. While the proportion was low for most locations, in some cases more than 20% of Indigenous records collected in the area did not have sufficient usual residence information. It is not clear what proportion of these records might have represented usual residents, or whether they might have been visitors. This affects Indigenous counts by place of usual residence because although Indigenous status can be established, these Indigenous persons cannot be coded to a particular Indigenous Location.

Indigenous Locations with Indigenous counts most affected by missing usual residence data (i.e. 10% or more of records cannot be coded to an Indigenous Location of usual residence) are listed below. Locations with a proportionally high but numerically low number of affected records have been excluded from this list.

The Indigenous Locations (on a place of enumeration basis) with over 10% of records missing usual residence data, by State/Territory are as follows:

In New South Wales:

- Far West: rem. (Bourke ATSI Region) with 12% missing.

In Queensland:

- Carpentaria: rem. (Mount Isa ATSI Region) with 15%;
- Richmond (Townsville ATSI Region) with 14%; and
- Longreach (S) (Rockhampton ATSI Region) with 11%.

In South Australia:

- Adelaide (C) (Adelaide ATSI Region) with 14%; and
- Ceduna (DC): rem. (Ceduna ATSI Region) with 13%.

In Western Australia:

- Derby-West Kimberley (S) north: rem. (Derby ATSI Region) with 40%;
- Gascoyne: rem. (Geraldton ATSI Region) with 33%;
- Kunawarriji (Warburton ATSI Region) with 22%;
- Pia Wadjari (Geraldton ATSI Region) with 22%;
- Derby-West Kimberley (S) central: rem. (Derby ATSI Region) with 17%; and
- Exmouth (S) (Geraldton ATSI Region) with 12%.

In the Northern Territory:

- Stuart (Alice Springs ATSI Region) with 23%;
- Heavitree (Alice Springs ATSI Region) with 13%;
- Kakadu/Marrakai: rem. (Jabiru ATSI Region) with 11%;
- Nhulunbuy (Nhulunbuy ATSI Region) with 11%; and
- Tiwi (Darwin ATSI Region) with 11%.

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary(a)—30 June 2001(b)

State/Territory	INDIGENOUS(c)										Proportion of population which is Indigenous
	Aboriginal(d)		Torres Strait Islander(d)		Total		Non-Indigenous		Total		
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
New South Wales	130.5	30.3	8.7	17.8	135.3	29.4	6 474.0	34.0	6 609.3	33.9	2.0
Victoria	26.0	6.0	3.1	6.3	27.9	6.1	4 794.7	25.2	4 822.7	24.8	0.6
Queensland	107.5	25.0	28.7	58.6	126.0	27.4	3 509.1	18.4	3 635.1	18.7	3.5
South Australia	24.8	5.8	1.4	2.9	25.6	5.6	1 489.2	7.8	1 514.9	7.8	1.7
Western Australia	65.1	15.1	2.5	5.1	66.1	14.4	1 840.0	9.7	1 906.1	9.8	3.5
Tasmania	16.1	3.7	2.4	4.9	17.4	3.8	455.5	2.4	472.9	2.4	3.7
Northern Territory	56.9	13.2	1.9	3.9	57.6	12.5	142.5	0.7	200.0	1.0	28.8
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.9	0.8	317.7	1.7	321.7	1.7	1.2
Australia(e)	430.8	100.0	49.0	100.0	460.1	100.0	19 025.1	100.0	19 485.3	100.0	2.4

(a) Final estimates are expected to be available for the total population in March 2003. Final estimates for the non-Indigenous population and final experimental estimates for the Indigenous population are expected to be available in August 2003.

(b) Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 and as a result discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

(c) Indigenous population estimates are experimental.

(d) Includes persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

State/Territory	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION		
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	Status unknown	Total	Indigenous	Status unknown
	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	%
PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE							
New South Wales	120 047	29.3	5 916 340	290 192	6 326 579	1.9	4.6
Victoria	25 059	6.1	4 444 048	191 884	4 660 991	0.5	4.1
Queensland	112 575	27.5	3 278 044	131 425	3 522 044	3.2	3.7
South Australia	23 377	5.7	1 401 649	45 031	1 470 057	1.6	3.1
Western Australia	58 467	14.3	1 699 189	70 638	1 828 294	3.2	3.9
Tasmania	15 856	3.9	428 426	16 390	460 672	3.4	3.6
Northern Territory	50 845	12.4	125 686	11 544	188 075	27.0	6.1
Australian Capital Territory	3 548	0.9	295 912	10 538	309 998	1.1	3.4
Jervis Bay Territory	212	0.1	302	13	527	40.2	2.5
Australia(a)	410 003	100.0	17 591 489	767 757	18 769 249	2.2	4.1

PLACE OF ENUMERATION (b)							
New South Wales	119 865	29.2	5 901 295	290 008	6 311 168	1.9	4.6
Victoria	25 078	6.1	4 397 599	189 420	4 612 097	0.5	4.1
Queensland	112 772	27.5	3 338 671	134 196	3 585 639	3.1	3.7
South Australia	23 425	5.7	1 391 045	44 442	1 458 912	1.6	3.0
Western Australia	58 496	14.3	1 702 809	70 703	1 832 008	3.2	3.9
Tasmania	15 773	3.8	422 882	16 186	454 841	3.5	3.6
Northern Territory	50 785	12.4	139 839	12 105	202 729	25.1	6.0
Australian Capital Territory	3 576	0.9	295 034	10 574	309 184	1.2	3.4
Jervis Bay Territory	213	0.1	377	14	604	35.3	2.3
Australia(a)	410 003	100.0	17 591 489	767 757	18 769 249	2.2	4.1

(a) Includes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

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Indigenous status NSW Vic. Qld SA WA Tas. NT ACT Aust.(a)

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CENSUS COUNTS (no.)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
1986									
Indigenous	59 053	12 569	61 300	14 289	37 768	6 719	34 679	1 057	227 593
Non-Indigenous	5 226 383	3 942 071	2 440 870	1 317 001	1 346 262	425 537	103 389	246 407	15 048 395
Status unknown(b)	95 009	83 364	38 079	16 757	18 796	6 516	5 322	2 728	266 579
Total	5 380 445	4 038 004	2 540 249	1 348 047	1 402 826	438 772	143 390	250 192	15 542 567
1991									
Indigenous	69 993	16 701	70 072	16 227	41 844	8 912	39 857	1 583	265 371
Non-Indigenous	5 457 434	4 128 044	2 723 666	1 354 490	1 494 437	432 016	113 393	271 723	15 975 730
Status unknown	187 547	143 132	93 767	37 906	40 053	15 291	6 050	6 847	530 599
Total	5 714 974	4 287 877	2 887 505	1 408 623	1 576 334	456 219	159 300	280 153	16 771 700
1996									
Indigenous	101 636	21 503	95 374	20 421	50 699	13 929	46 362	2 844	352 970
Non-Indigenous	5 726 496	4 260 851	3 050 636	1 379 894	1 608 348	435 376	120 325	289 792	16 874 456
Status unknown	178 074	131 841	101 353	36 878	46 902	15 241	8 655	6 400	525 403
Total	6 006 206	4 414 195	3 247 363	1 437 193	1 705 949	464 546	175 342	299 036	17 752 829
2001									
Indigenous	120 047	25 059	112 575	23 377	58 467	15 856	50 845	3 548	410 003
Non-Indigenous	5 916 340	4 444 048	3 278 044	1 401 649	1 699 189	428 426	125 686	295 912	17 591 489
Status unknown	290 192	191 884	131 425	45 031	70 638	16 390	11 544	10 538	767 757
Total	6 326 579	4 660 991	3 522 044	1 470 057	1 828 294	460 672	188 075	309 998	18 769 249

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INTERCENSAL CHANGE (%)

1986-1991									
Indigenous	18.5	32.9	14.3	13.6	10.8	32.6	14.9	49.8	16.6
Non-Indigenous	4.4	4.7	11.6	2.8	11.0	1.5	9.7	10.3	6.2
Status unknown(b)	97.4	71.7	146.2	126.2	113.1	134.7	13.7	151.0	99.0
Total	6.2	6.2	13.7	4.5	12.4	4.0	11.1	12.0	7.9
1991-1996									
Indigenous	45.2	28.8	36.1	25.8	21.2	56.3	16.3	79.7	33.0
Non-Indigenous	4.9	3.2	12.0	1.9	7.6	0.8	6.1	6.6	5.6
Status unknown	-5.1	-7.9	8.1	-2.7	17.1	-0.3	43.1	-6.5	-1.0
Total	5.1	2.9	12.5	2.0	8.2	1.8	10.1	6.7	5.8
1996-2001									
Indigenous	18.1	16.5	18.0	14.5	15.3	13.8	9.7	24.8	16.2
Non-Indigenous	3.3	4.3	7.5	1.6	5.6	-1.6	4.5	2.1	4.2
Status unknown	63.0	45.5	29.7	22.1	50.6	7.5	33.4	64.7	46.1
Total	5.3	5.6	8.5	2.3	7.2	-0.8	7.3	3.7	5.7

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(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. Includes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

(b) Not comparable to 1991 and subsequent Censuses due to additional editing.

ATSIIC Region	INDIGENOUS STATUS					PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	Status unknown	Total	Indigenous	Status unknown
	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Queanbeyan	10 951	2.7	566 397	22 973	600 321	1.8	3.8
Bourke	7 298	1.8	41 989	2 682	51 969	14.0	5.2
Coffs Harbour	32 122	7.8	1 220 209	43 189	1 295 520	2.5	3.3
Sydney	37 557	9.2	3 686 655	197 624	3 921 836	1.0	5.0
Tamworth	12 690	3.1	176 047	6 433	195 170	6.5	3.3
Wagga Wagga	20 966	5.1	475 882	17 426	514 274	4.1	3.4
Wangaratta	11 890	2.9	2 552 343	101 951	2 666 184	0.4	3.8
Ballarat	12 689	3.1	1 863 434	83 419	1 959 542	0.6	4.3
Brisbane	34 809	8.5	2 179 634	79 049	2 293 492	1.5	3.4
Cairns	16 515	4.0	155 801	8 822	181 138	9.1	4.9
Mount Isa	7 147	1.7	21 167	2 076	30 390	23.5	6.8
Cooktown	6 224	1.5	5 362	846	12 432	50.1	6.8
Rockhampton	12 679	3.1	336 634	13 150	362 463	3.5	3.6
Roma	10 568	2.6	264 688	9 324	284 580	3.7	3.3
Torres Strait Area	6 214	1.5	1 398	481	8 093	76.8	5.9
Townsville	16 428	4.0	281 265	11 659	309 352	5.3	3.8
Adelaide	14 520	3.5	1 291 462	38 167	1 344 149	1.1	2.8
Ceduna	1 890	0.5	29 750	1 080	32 720	5.8	3.3
Port Augusta	6 280	1.5	67 759	3 838	77 877	8.1	4.9
Perth	20 506	5.0	1 325 972	47 920	1 394 398	1.5	3.4
Broome	4 024	1.0	7 304	973	12 301	32.7	7.9
Kununurra	4 597	1.1	3 993	1 241	9 831	46.8	12.6
Warburton	2 760	0.7	3 909	560	7 229	38.2	7.7
Narrogin	6 960	1.7	223 007	7 712	237 679	2.9	3.2
South Hedland	4 662	1.1	25 617	2 513	32 792	14.2	7.7
Derby	4 618	1.1	2 291	1 299	8 208	56.3	15.8
Kalgoorlie	3 317	0.8	41 569	3 202	48 088	6.9	6.7
Geraldton	5 516	1.3	46 646	2 148	54 310	10.2	4.0
Hobart	15 609	3.8	423 230	15 508	454 347	3.4	3.4
Alice Springs	4 673	1.1	19 229	1 580	25 482	18.3	6.2
Jabiru	8 583	2.1	2 328	490	11 401	75.3	4.3
Katherine	7 791	1.9	7 518	951	16 260	47.9	5.8
Apatula	7 975	1.9	2 327	319	10 621	75.1	3.0
Nhulunbuy	7 925	1.9	4 425	389	12 739	62.2	3.1
Tennant Creek	3 186	0.8	1 825	434	5 445	58.5	8.0
Darwin	9 691	2.4	84 807	6 665	101 163	9.6	6.6
Usual residence inadequately described	8 087	2.0	144 787	28 067	180 941	4.5	15.5
Australia(a)	410 003	100.0	17 591 489	767 757	18 769 249	2.2	4.1

(a) Includes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

ATSI ^C Region	1991	1996	Change from previous Census	2001	Change from previous Census
	Place of enumeration(a) no.	Place of enumeration(a) no.		Usual Residence no.	
			%		%
Queanbeyan	5 765	9 123	58.2	10 951	22.5
Bourke	5 967	7 344	23.1	7 298	2.7
Coffs Harbour	15 874	25 058	57.9	32 122	29.8
Sydney	22 893	34 286	49.8	37 557	11.1
Tamworth	8 498	10 711	26.0	12 690	19.7
Wagga Wagga	12 776	18 047	41.3	20 966	18.9
Wangaratta	8 156	10 395	27.5	11 890	16.5
Ballarat	8 573	11 079	29.2	12 689	17.0
Brisbane	16 251	27 635	70.1	34 809	27.8
Cairns	11 055	14 712	33.1	16 515	15.9
Mount Isa	5 947	6 658	12.0	7 147	8.9
Cooktown	5 722	5 635	-1.5	6 224	11.7
Rockhampton	8 083	11 332	40.2	12 679	14.8
Roma	6 194	8 804	42.1	10 568	22.5
Torres Strait Area	5 614	6 064	8.0	6 214	1.7
Townsville	11 236	14 678	30.6	16 428	15.0
Adelaide	9 451	12 689	34.3	14 520	18.1
Ceduna	1 556	1 867	20.0	1 890	6.0
Port Augusta	5 216	5 888	12.9	6 280	9.5
Perth(b)	12 095	17 998	48.8	20 506	16.6
Broome	3 166	3 423	8.1	4 024	22.1
Kununurra	3 712	4 088	10.1	4 597	15.3
Warburton	2 407	2 688	11.7	2 760	5.6
Narrogin	5 419	6 204	14.5	6 960	13.8
South Hedland	4 191	4 298	2.6	4 662	12.3
Derby	3 828	3 958	3.4	4 618	17.8
Kalgoorlie	2 567	3 152	22.8	3 317	12.7
Geraldton	4 384	5 006	14.2	5 516	13.2
Hobart	8 882	13 873	56.2	15 609	13.6
Alice Springs	4 000	4 449	11.2	4 673	10.5
Jabiru	7 244	7 746	6.9	8 583	10.4
Katherine	6 212	7 122	14.6	7 791	10.0
Apatula	6 113	7 518	23.0	7 975	7.7
Nhulunbuy	5 935	7 001	18.0	7 925	13.4
Tennant Creek	3 074	3 449	12.2	3 186	-6.7
Darwin	7 315	8 992	22.9	9 691	12.9
Australia(c)	265 371	352 970	33.0	(d)410 003	16.2

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in 1996 Census.

(c) Includes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in 2001 Census.

(d) Includes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

Indigenous geographic area	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Queanbeyan(c)						
Belconnen/Gungahlin/North Canberra	1 457	137 070	5 153	143 680	1.0	3.6
South Canberra/Weston/Woden	848	72 653	3 084	76 585	1.1	4.0
Tuggeranong/ACT south	1 191	84 849	1 877	87 917	1.4	2.1
Queanbeyan (C)	813	29 057	1 215	31 085	2.6	3.9
Snowy-Monaro	260	28 546	2 448	31 254	0.8	7.8
Bega Valley (A)						
Bega	167	3 608	175	3 950	4.2	4.4
Eden	174	2 806	82	3 062	5.7	2.7
Bega Valley (A): rem.	275	20 892	889	22 056	1.2	4.0
Total	616	27 306	1 146	29 068	2.1	3.9
Batemans Bay	390	11 519	358	12 267	3.2	2.9
Eurobodalla						
Mogo	84	123	12	219	38.4	5.5
Moruya	227	2 056	262	2 545	8.9	10.3
Wallaga Lake	114	54	8	176	64.8	4.5
Narooma	113	2 929	95	3 137	3.6	3.0
Bodalla	81	205	5	291	27.8	1.7
Eurobodalla: rem.	348	12 508	493	13 349	2.6	3.7
Total	967	17 875	875	19 717	4.9	4.4
St Georges Basin	290	8 368	569	9 227	3.1	6.2
Shoalhaven						
Culburra-Orient Point	282	3 231	128	3 641	7.7	3.5
Shoalhaven north	599	26 649	1 155	28 403	2.1	4.1
Shoalhaven south	305	16 476	432	17 213	1.8	2.5
Total	1 186	46 356	1 715	49 257	2.4	3.5
Wreck Bay (Jervis Bay)	167	9	—	176	94.9	—
Nowra central	1 007	10 478	577	12 062	8.3	4.8
Bomaderry/North Nowra						
Bomaderry	357	6 099	169	6 625	5.4	2.6
North Nowra	192	5 703	162	6 057	3.2	2.7
Total	549	11 802	331	12 682	4.3	2.6
Wingecaribee (A)	484	38 567	1 402	40 453	1.2	3.5
Southern tablelands						
Yass	142	4 558	81	4 781	3.0	1.7
Southern tablelands: rem.	196	18 661	1 136	19 993	1.0	5.7
Total	338	23 219	1 217	24 774	1.4	4.9
Goulburn (C)	388	18 723	1 006	20 117	1.9	5.0
Total	10 951	566 397	22 973	600 321	1.8	3.8

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian

Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

(c) Queanbeyan ATSIC Region incorporates the Australian Capital Territory and the Territory of Jervis Bay.

Indigenous geographic area	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Bourke						
Broken Hill (C)	983	17 618	838	19 439	5.1	4.3
Wilcannia	426	199	34	659	64.6	5.2
Far West						
Menindee	166	195	13	374	44.4	3.5
Ivanhoe	88	166	12	266	33.1	4.5
Far West: rem.	99	1 525	223	1 847	5.4	12.1
Total	353	1 886	248	2 487	14.2	10.0
Murray-Darling						
Dareton	147	380	32	559	26.3	5.7
Cooamealla	104	3	—	107	97.2	—
Wentworth	118	1 164	69	1 351	8.7	5.1
Buronga	78	799	23	900	8.7	2.6
Murray-Darling: rem.	131	4 395	302	4 828	2.7	6.3
Total	578	6 741	426	7 745	7.5	5.5
Bourke	806	1 451	161	2 418	33.3	6.7
Goodooga	246	50	3	299	82.3	1.0
Brewarrina	741	438	27	1 206	61.4	2.2
Upper Darling						
Cobar	254	3 462	147	3 863	6.6	3.8
Upper Darling: rem.	131	1 132	56	1 319	9.9	4.2
Total	385	4 594	203	5 182	7.4	3.9
Culgoa	114	362	20	496	23.0	4.0
Walgett	732	929	79	1 740	42.1	4.5
Lightning Ridge	327	1 141	153	1 621	20.2	9.4
Barwon						
Gingie Reserve	50	—	—	50	100.0	—
Namoi Reserve	121	6	4	131	92.4	3.1
Collarenebri	182	313	4	499	36.5	0.8
Gulargambone	183	257	8	448	40.8	1.8
Barwon: rem.	368	4 106	408	4 882	7.5	8.4
Total	904	4 682	424	6 010	15.0	7.1
Coonamble	703	1 898	66	2 667	26.4	2.5
Total	7 298	41 989	2 682	51 969	14.0	5.2
Coffs Harbour						
Kyogle (A)						
Muli Muli/Woodenbong	161	446	9	616	26.1	1.5
Kyogle (A): rem.	269	7 928	307	8 504	3.2	3.6
Total	430	8 374	316	9 120	4.7	3.5
Tweed (A) - Part B	489	24 789	942	26 220	1.9	3.6
Fingal/Kingscliff	361	7 259	263	7 883	4.6	3.3
Tweed Heads	990	34 637	1 175	36 802	2.7	3.2
Byron (A)	332	25 957	1 507	27 796	1.2	5.4
Ballina	430	14 933	629	15 992	2.7	3.9

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

Indigenous geographic area	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Coffs Harbour cont.						
Ballina surrounds						
Bagotville	145	251	8	404	35.9	2.0
Ballina surrounds: rem.	327	18 916	495	19 738	1.7	2.5
Total	472	19 167	503	20 142	2.3	2.5
Lismore (C)						
Goonellabah	349	3 294	126	3 769	9.3	3.3
Lismore: excl. Goonellabah	725	20 504	885	22 114	3.3	4.0
Lismore (C): rem.	294	14 332	522	15 148	1.9	3.4
Total	1 368	38 130	1 533	41 031	3.3	3.7
Casino	702	9 143	259	10 104	6.9	2.6
Copmanhurst (A)/Richmond Valley (A) Bal						
Baryulgil	107	126	3	236	45.3	1.3
Coraki	172	961	27	1 160	14.8	2.3
Copmanhurst (A)/Richmond Valley (A) Bal: rem.	314	11 964	621	12 899	2.4	4.8
Total	593	13 051	651	14 295	4.1	4.6
Bellingen (A)/Pristine Waters (A)	648	21 091	634	22 373	2.9	2.8
Maclean (A)						
Yamba	222	4 616	128	4 966	4.5	2.6
Maclean (A): rem.	398	10 497	392	11 287	3.5	3.5
Total	620	15 113	520	16 253	3.8	3.2
Grafton (C)						
Grafton Institution	72	609	20	701	10.3	2.9
Grafton (C): rem.	818	14 719	302	15 839	5.2	1.9
Total	890	15 328	322	16 540	5.4	1.9
Coffs Harbour	861	19 964	821	21 646	4.0	3.8
Sawtell	388	12 862	321	13 571	2.9	2.4
Coffs Harbour (C): excl. Coffs Harbour & Sawtell	510	22 476	582	23 568	2.2	2.5
Nambucca Heads	366	5 165	273	5 804	6.3	4.7
Nambucca						
Bowraville	191	737	34	962	19.9	3.5
Macksville	186	2 332	106	2 624	7.1	4.0
Nambucca: rem.	191	7 341	283	7 815	2.4	3.6
Total	568	10 410	423	11 401	5.0	3.7
Kempsey	1 403	6 602	290	8 295	16.9	3.5
Macleay						
Bellbrook	127	691	39	857	14.8	4.6
Macleay: rem.	673	15 773	456	16 902	4.0	2.7
Total	800	16 464	495	17 759	4.5	2.8
Port Macquarie	714	34 376	1 054	36 144	2.0	2.9
Hastings						
Wauchope	234	4 480	104	4 818	4.9	2.2
Hastings: rem.	329	20 683	531	21 543	1.5	2.5
Total	563	25 163	635	26 361	2.1	2.4
Taree/Purfleet						
Taree	872	14 704	525	16 101	5.4	3.3
Purfleet	206	208	14	428	48.1	3.3
Total	1 078	14 912	539	16 529	6.5	3.3
Greater Taree	519	24 757	736	26 012	2.0	2.8

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSI Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Coffs Harbour cont.						
Gloucester (A)/Walcha (A)						
Walcha	114	1 338	28	1 480	7.7	1.9
Gloucester (A)/Walcha (A): rem.	179	5 925	147	6 251	2.9	2.4
Total	293	7 263	175	7 731	3.8	2.3
Forster-Tuncurry	560	15 422	487	16 469	3.4	3.0
Dungog (A)/Great Lakes	463	21 020	805	22 288	2.1	3.6
Maitland (C)	1 217	51 759	1 162	54 138	2.2	2.1
Raymond Terrace	467	11 646	321	12 434	3.8	2.6
Port Stephens						
Karuah	132	5 335	160	5 627	2.3	2.8
Port Stephens: rem.	722	35 970	1 489	38 181	1.9	3.9
Total	854	41 305	1 649	43 808	1.9	3.8
Singleton (A)	444	19 101	782	20 327	2.2	3.8
Newcastle (C)	2 397	128 605	5 155	136 157	1.8	3.8
Lake Macquarie (C)	3 416	171 405	4 869	179 690	1.9	2.7
Cessnock-Bellbird	521	16 486	867	17 874	2.9	4.9
Hunter south						
Kurri Kurri-Weston	349	11 784	282	12 415	2.8	2.3
Hunter south: rem.	353	13 763	576	14 692	2.4	3.9
Total	702	25 547	858	27 107	2.6	3.2
Wyong (A)	2 536	123 712	4 665	130 913	1.9	3.6
Gosford (C)	2 157	146 815	5 971	154 943	1.4	3.9
Total	32 122	1 220 209	43 189	1 295 520	2.5	3.3
Sydney						
Sydney (C)	153	21 330	9 821	31 304	0.5	31.4
Waterloo	409	4 166	541	5 116	8.0	10.6
Redfern	278	5 612	1 082	6 972	4.0	15.5
Inner Sydney south	818	61 994	9 792	72 604	1.1	13.5
Leichhardt (A)	603	56 477	4 082	61 162	1.0	6.7
Marrickville (A)	981	66 836	5 099	72 916	1.3	7.0
Botany Bay (C)	553	32 756	2 105	35 414	1.6	5.9
Woollahra (A)/Waverley (A)						
Woollahra (A)	91	45 139	5 078	50 308	0.2	10.1
Waverley (A)	195	53 142	5 886	59 223	0.3	9.9
Total	286	98 281	10 964	109 531	0.3	10.0
La Perouse	387	3 741	180	4 308	9.0	4.2
Eastern suburbs						
Long Bay Institution	91	1 084	121	1 296	7.0	9.3
Eastern suburbs: rem.	860	104 551	7 345	112 756	0.8	6.5
Total	951	105 635	7 466	114 052	0.8	6.5

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

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Indigenous geographic area	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Sydney cont.						
Lower north Sydney						
Mosman (A)/North Sydney (A)	109	75 254	5 188	80 551	0.1	6.4
Lane Cove (A)/Willoughby (C)	159	83 375	4 155	87 689	0.2	4.7
Total	268	158 629	9 343	168 240	0.2	5.6
Hunter's Hill (A)/Ryde (C)	267	102 670	3 888	106 825	0.2	3.6
Ashfield (A)	181	36 124	2 670	38 975	0.5	6.9
Inner western Sydney						
Concord (A)/Drummoyne (A)	224	56 138	2 955	59 317	0.4	5.0
Burwood (A)	110	27 464	1 657	29 231	0.4	5.7
Strathfield (A)	101	26 566	1 222	27 889	0.4	4.4
Total	435	110 168	5 834	116 437	0.4	5.0
Northern Beaches SSD	631	208 034	10 493	219 158	0.3	4.8
Hornsby (A)/Ku-ring-gai (A)	536	239 764	6 782	247 082	0.2	2.7
Auburn (A)	458	52 077	3 162	55 697	0.8	5.7
Parramatta (C)	1 093	132 707	8 241	142 041	0.8	5.8
Holroyd (C)	683	80 357	4 522	85 562	0.8	5.3
Canterbury (C)	651	120 844	8 679	130 174	0.5	6.7
Bankstown (C)	1 218	156 059	7 534	164 811	0.7	4.6
Rockdale (C)	403	81 807	5 467	87 677	0.5	6.2
Hurstville (C)/Kogarah (A)	545	114 184	5 373	120 102	0.5	4.5
Sutherland Shire (A)	1 131	197 449	5 791	204 371	0.6	2.8
Blacktown: Bidwill	474	4 527	464	5 465	8.7	8.5
Blacktown: Shalvey	299	3 232	233	3 764	7.9	6.2
Blacktown: Lethbridge Park/Tregear						
Lethbridge Park	309	4 157	406	4 872	6.3	8.3
Tregear	311	3 397	268	3 976	7.8	6.7
Total	620	7 554	674	8 848	7.0	7.6
Blacktown: Blackett/Emerton						
Blackett	247	3 081	201	3 529	7.0	5.7
Emerton	112	2 082	123	2 317	4.8	5.3
Total	359	5 163	324	5 846	6.1	5.5
Blacktown: Mount Druitt/Whalan	565	16 494	1 076	18 135	3.1	5.9
Blacktown: Doonside/Woodcroft	731	26 879	1 027	28 637	2.6	3.6
Blacktown north						
Richmond Road west	240	3 025	206	3 471	6.9	5.9
Richmond Road east	303	14 814	637	15 754	1.9	4.0
Total	543	17 839	843	19 225	2.8	4.4
Blacktown inner west						
Hassall Grove/Oakhurst/Plumpton	256	13 689	447	14 392	1.8	3.1
Glendenning	116	7 462	339	7 917	1.5	4.3
Rooty Hill	177	10 158	593	10 928	1.6	5.4
Total	549	31 309	1 379	33 237	1.7	4.1

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Sydney cont.						
Blacktown: Marayong/Quakers Hill						
Marayong	188	8 354	291	8 833	2.1	3.3
Quakers Hill	265	19 981	644	20 890	1.3	3.1
Total	453	28 335	935	29 723	1.5	3.1
Blacktown east						
Kings Langley	107	16 326	414	16 847	0.6	2.5
Lalor Park	210	9 058	404	9 672	2.2	4.2
Blacktown/Parklea	187	16 491	812	17 490	1.1	4.6
Total	504	41 875	1 630	44 009	1.1	3.7
Blacktown: Dharruk/Hebersham						
Dharruk	113	2 652	89	2 854	4.0	3.1
Hebersham	235	4 547	308	5 090	4.6	6.1
Total	348	7 199	397	7 944	4.4	5.0
Blacktown south	617	48 544	1 911	51 072	1.2	3.7
Fairfield (C)	1 113	172 064	8 068	181 245	0.6	4.5
Liverpool (C)	2 030	144 527	6 959	153 516	1.3	4.5
Camden (A)	532	42 375	1 116	44 023	1.2	2.5
Campbelltown north-west						
Raby/St Andrews	193	11 382	323	11 898	1.6	2.7
Claymore/Eagle Vale	294	8 495	660	9 449	3.1	7.0
Total	487	19 877	983	21 347	2.3	4.6
Campbelltown south-west						
Ambarvale	214	6 971	334	7 519	2.8	4.4
Rosemeadow	220	8 024	356	8 600	2.6	4.1
Total	434	14 995	690	16 119	2.7	4.3
Campbelltown central						
Bradbury	163	7 546	215	7 924	2.1	2.7
Campbelltown/Leumeah	311	15 892	767	16 970	1.8	4.5
Total	474	23 438	982	24 894	1.9	3.9
Campbelltown: Macquarie Fields	480	12 242	711	13 433	3.6	5.3
Campbelltown: Airds	445	3 216	383	4 044	11.0	9.5
Campbelltown surrounds						
Minto	485	9 194	616	10 295	4.7	6.0
Campbelltown surrounds: rem.	777	52 288	2 401	55 466	1.4	4.3
Total	1 262	61 482	3 017	65 761	1.9	4.6
Wollondilly (A)	569	35 341	1 280	37 190	1.5	3.4
Wollongong (C)	2 659	171 892	6 672	181 223	1.5	3.7
Kiama (A)/Shellharbour (C)	1 412	72 621	2 101	76 134	1.9	2.8
Baulkham Hills (A)	376	135 513	3 414	139 303	0.3	2.5
Richmond-Windsor	636	23 005	992	24 633	2.6	4.0
Hawkesbury	378	34 146	1 744	36 268	1.0	4.8

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Indigenous geographic area	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Sydney cont.						
Penrith central						
Penrith central north	211	5 297	301	5 809	3.6	5.2
Penrith central south	369	19 193	730	20 292	1.8	3.6
Total	580	24 490	1 031	26 101	2.2	4.0
Penrith inner east	669	26 050	1 107	27 826	2.4	4.0
Penrith east	743	21 891	1 023	23 657	3.1	4.3
Penrith: Cranebrook	402	12 278	367	13 047	3.1	2.8
Penrith west	420	30 021	1 262	31 703	1.3	4.0
Penrith surrounds						
Erskine Park/St Clair	331	26 896	823	28 050	1.2	2.9
Penrith surrounds: rem.	281	20 272	950	21 503	1.3	4.4
Total	612	47 168	1 773	49 553	1.2	3.6
Katoomba						
Katoomba/Leura/Wentworth Falls	272	16 754	715	17 741	1.5	4.0
Bullaburra/Hazelbrook/Lawson/Woodford	185	9 789	307	10 281	1.8	3.0
Total	457	26 543	1 022	28 022	1.6	3.6
Blue Mountains	406	44 487	1 119	46 012	0.9	2.4
Lord Howe Island	—	342	4	346	—	1.2
Total	37 557	3 686 655	197 624	3 921 836	1.0	5.0
Tamworth						
Northern tablelands						
Glen Innes (A)	260	5 227	183	5 670	4.6	3.2
Tenterfield	185	2 838	80	3 103	6.0	2.6
Tabulam Reserve	155	153	21	329	47.1	6.4
Northern tablelands: rem.	151	5 389	220	5 760	2.6	3.8
Total	751	13 607	504	14 862	5.1	3.4
Inverell (A)						
Inverell	537	8 599	365	9 501	5.7	3.8
Inverell (A): rem.	184	5 060	188	5 432	3.4	3.5
Total	721	13 659	553	14 933	4.8	3.7
Guyra (A)						
Tingha	212	524	9	745	28.5	1.2
Guyra (A): rem.	198	3 147	102	3 447	5.7	3.0
Total	410	3 671	111	4 192	9.8	2.6
New England	464	8 619	342	9 425	4.9	3.6
Armidale	1 055	18 054	547	19 656	5.4	2.8
Manilla/Warialda						
Toomelah	241	79	21	341	70.7	6.2
Manilla/Warialda: rem.	339	9 691	345	10 375	3.3	3.3
Total	580	9 770	366	10 716	5.4	3.4
Nundle (A)/Parry (A)						
Werris Creek	201	1 217	45	1 463	13.7	3.1
Nundle (A)/Parry (A): rem.	331	11 217	383	11 931	2.8	3.2
Total	532	12 434	428	13 394	4.0	3.2
Tamworth (C)	2 166	31 849	833	34 848	6.2	2.4

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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Tamworth cont.						
Gunnedah surrounds						
Carooma Station	140	3	3	146	95.9	2.1
Gunnedah surrounds: rem.	199	3 627	111	3 937	5.1	2.8
Total	339	3 630	114	4 083	8.3	2.8
Gunnedah	872	6 685	275	7 832	11.1	3.5
Murrurundi (A)/Quirindi (A)						
Quirindi	294	2 151	92	2 537	11.6	3.6
Murrurundi (A)/Quirindi (A): rem.	116	3 946	108	4 170	2.8	2.6
Total	410	6 097	200	6 707	6.1	3.0
Upper Hunter						
Muswellbrook	381	9 104	375	9 860	3.9	3.8
Upper Hunter: rem.	380	15 241	719	16 340	2.3	4.4
Total	761	24 345	1 094	26 200	2.9	4.2
Narrabri	544	5 475	134	6 153	8.8	2.2
Namoi						
Wee Waa	255	1 472	47	1 774	14.4	2.6
Namoi: rem.	265	5 114	206	5 585	4.7	3.7
Total	520	6 586	253	7 359	7.1	3.4
Boggabilla	280	318	53	651	43.0	8.1
Moree	1 977	6 554	330	8 861	22.3	3.7
Moree Plains						
Mungindi	164	419	69	652	25.2	10.6
Moree Plains: rem.	144	4 275	228	4 647	3.1	4.9
Total	308	4 694	297	5 299	5.8	5.6
Total	12 690	176 047	6 434	195 171	6.5	3.3
Wagga Wagga						
Albury (C)	767	39 069	1 531	41 367	1.9	3.7
Upper Murray						
Corowa (A)/Lockhart (A)/Urana (A)	170	12 095	400	12 665	1.3	3.2
Upper Murray: rem.	224	16 040	746	17 010	1.3	4.4
Total	394	28 135	1 146	29 675	1.3	3.9
Central Murray/Lower Murrumbidgee						
Berrigan (A)/Conargo (A)/Jerilderie (A)	94	10 168	381	10 643	0.9	3.6
Wakool (A)/Windouran (A)	85	4 838	120	5 043	1.7	2.4
Balranald	116	1 321	31	1 468	7.9	2.1
Hay (A)	114	3 093	114	3 321	3.4	3.4
Total	409	19 420	646	20 475	2.0	3.2
Deniliquin (A)/Murray (A)						
Deniliquin (A)	201	7 111	317	7 629	2.6	4.2
Murray (A)	180	5 240	362	5 782	3.1	6.3
Total	381	12 351	679	13 411	2.8	5.1

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Wagga Wagga cont.						
Carrathool (A)/Murrumbidgee (A)						
Darlington Point	149	796	38	983	15.2	3.9
Carrathool (A)/Murrumbidgee (A): rem.	180	4 284	177	4 641	3.9	3.8
Total	329	5 080	215	5 624	5.8	3.8
Griffith (C)	834	21 529	931	23 294	3.6	4.0
Leeton (A)	345	10 627	360	11 332	3.0	3.2
Narrandera (A)	492	5 529	244	6 265	7.9	3.9
Wagga Wagga (C)	1 717	49 998	1 553	53 268	3.2	2.9
West Wyalong/Young						
Coolamon (A)/Temora (A)	109	9 460	248	9 817	1.1	2.5
West Wyalong	72	2 952	118	3 142	2.3	3.8
Bland (A): rem.	35	2 903	118	3 056	1.1	3.9
Harden (A)	97	3 426	116	3 639	2.7	3.2
Weddin (A)/Young (A)	263	14 045	457	14 765	1.8	3.1
Total	576	32 786	1 057	34 419	1.7	3.1
Central Murrumbidgee						
Cootamundra (A)	256	6 691	129	7 076	3.6	1.8
Gundagai (A)/Junee (A)	276	8 711	197	9 184	3.0	2.1
Total	532	15 402	326	16 260	3.3	2.0
Tumut (A)	301	10 168	350	10 819	2.8	3.2
Cowra (A)	668	11 246	346	12 260	5.4	2.8
Central tablelands	486	26 360	985	27 831	1.7	3.5
Orange (C)	1 373	32 646	1 118	35 137	3.9	3.2
Bathurst (C)						
Bathurst Institution	197	929	40	1 166	16.9	3.4
Bathurst (C): rem.	799	26 444	886	28 129	2.8	3.1
Total	996	27 373	926	29 295	3.4	3.2
Greater Lithgow (C)	541	17 837	689	19 067	2.8	3.6
Forbes (A)	488	8 753	224	9 465	5.2	2.4
Parkes (A)						
Parkes	450	8 811	218	9 479	4.7	2.3
Peak Hill	194	724	35	953	20.4	3.7
Parkes (A): rem.	101	3 406	150	3 657	2.8	4.1
Total	745	12 941	403	14 089	5.3	2.9
Condobolin	509	2 285	156	2 950	17.3	5.3
Lachlan						
Lake Cargelligo	204	948	31	1 183	17.2	2.6
Lachlan: rem.	128	2 641	76	2 845	4.5	2.7
Total	332	3 589	107	4 028	8.2	2.7
Bogan (A)/Cobar (A) south	505	3 096	105	3 706	13.6	2.8
Warren (A)	375	2 641	68	3 084	12.2	2.2
Narromine	609	2 732	116	3 457	17.6	3.4

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Wagga Wagga cont.						
Narromine surrounds						
Trangie	212	735	24	971	21.8	2.5
Narromine surrounds: rem.	121	1 899	49	2 069	5.8	2.4
Total	333	2 634	73	3 040	11.0	2.4
Dubbo (C)	3 358	32 321	1 195	36 874	9.1	3.2
Wellington (A)						
Wellington	784	3 590	225	4 599	17.0	4.9
Wellington (A): rem.	275	3 135	111	3 521	7.8	3.2
Total	1 059	6 725	336	8 120	13.0	4.1
Coolah (A)/Mudgee (A)/Rylstone (A)						
Coolah (A)	100	3 495	108	3 703	2.7	2.9
Mudgee (A)	401	16 220	745	17 366	2.3	4.3
Rylstone (A)	65	3 462	159	3 686	1.8	4.3
Total	566	23 177	1 012	24 755	2.3	4.1
Gilgandra (A)	440	3 892	167	4 499	9.8	3.7
Coonabarabran (A)						
Coonabarabran	351	2 098	99	2 548	13.8	3.9
Coonabarabran (A): rem.	155	3 442	263	3 860	4.0	6.8
Total	506	5 540	362	6 408	7.9	5.6
Total	20 966	475 882	17 426	514 274	4.1	3.4

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	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Wangaratta						
Melbourne inner south-east	293	103 473	10 138	113 904	0.3	8.9
Melbourne eastern suburbs						
Boroondara (C)	177	144 676	5 983	150 836	0.1	4.0
Glen Eira (C)/Stonnington (C) - Malvern	248	154 223	7 842	162 313	0.2	4.8
Bayside (C)	110	82 333	3 003	85 446	0.1	3.5
Total	535	381 232	16 828	398 595	0.1	4.2
Kingston (C)	270	124 489	4 491	129 250	0.2	3.5
Monash (C)	289	150 276	5 516	156 081	0.2	3.5
Maroondah (C)/Whitehorse (C)	553	231 372	6 926	238 851	0.2	2.9
Melbourne north-eastern suburbs						
Manningham (C)	92	105 494	3 101	108 687	0.1	2.9
Nillumbik	125	55 838	1 361	57 324	0.2	2.4
Banyule (C)	474	110 523	3 759	114 756	0.4	3.3
Total	691	271 855	8 221	280 767	0.2	2.9
Knox (C)	341	139 081	3 552	142 974	0.2	2.5
Gr. Dandenong (C)	490	117 472	6 212	124 174	0.4	5.0
Frankston (C)	566	106 400	3 872	110 838	0.5	3.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	578	121 669	6 016	128 263	0.5	4.7
Casey (C)	846	169 702	6 079	176 627	0.5	3.4
Goulburn (VIC)						
Kilmore/Seymour	237	24 462	1 183	25 882	0.9	4.6
Goulburn (VIC): rem.	308	39 626	1 766	41 700	0.7	4.2
Total	545	64 088	2 949	67 582	0.8	4.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	744	133 783	4 179	138 706	0.5	3.0
Cardinia (S)/South Gippsland SSD						
Cardinia (S)	178	44 128	1 587	45 893	0.4	3.5
South Gippsland SSD	261	46 483	2 830	49 574	0.5	5.7
Total	439	90 611	4 417	95 467	0.5	4.6
Latrobe (C)	734	64 818	2 154	67 706	1.1	3.2
Baw Baw (S)/Wellington (S)	596	71 084	2 667	74 347	0.8	3.6
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	606	22 028	889	23 523	2.6	3.8
Gippsland east						
Lake Tyers	95	180	10	285	33.3	3.5
Gippsland east: rem.	278	12 949	415	13 642	2.0	3.0
Total	373	13 129	425	13 927	2.7	3.1
Ovens-Murray SD						
Wangaratta (RC)	140	24 239	810	25 189	0.6	3.2
Wodonga (RC)	293	29 793	866	30 952	0.9	2.8
Ovens-Murray SD: rem.	151	30 378	1 434	31 963	0.5	4.5
Total	584	84 410	3 110	88 104	0.7	3.5
Kyabram/Moira (S)	374	39 305	1 370	41 049	0.9	3.3
Gr. Shepparton (C)	1 443	52 066	1 940	55 449	2.6	3.5
Total	11 890	2 552 343	101 951	2 666 184	0.4	3.8

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Ballarat						
Melbourne (C)/Port Phillip (C)	241	71 469	9 435	81 145	0.3	11.6
Moreland (C)	466	124 737	6 144	131 347	0.4	4.7
Darebin (C)/Yarra (C) - North						
Darebin (C)	1 058	116 774	5 540	123 372	0.9	4.5
Yarra (C) - North	225	39 179	3 574	42 978	0.5	8.3
Total	1 283	155 953	9 114	166 350	0.8	5.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	261	76 945	3 503	80 709	0.3	4.3
Maribymong (C)/Moonee Valley (C)	510	156 222	9 792	166 524	0.3	5.9
Brimbank (C)	476	155 710	7 115	163 301	0.3	4.4
Whittlesea	691	111 196	3 714	115 601	0.6	3.2
Hume (C)	677	125 806	5 029	131 512	0.5	3.8
Melton (S)/Macedon Ranges (S)/Moorabool (S)						
Melton (S)	292	49 892	1 657	51 841	0.6	3.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	117	34 173	1 432	35 722	0.3	4.0
Moorabool (S)	142	23 123	696	23 961	0.6	2.9
Total	551	107 188	3 785	111 524	0.5	3.4
Wyndham (C)	537	81 843	2 827	85 207	0.6	3.3
Greater Geelong (C)/Queenscliffe (B)	1 235	182 564	5 449	189 248	0.7	2.9
South-west central Victoria						
Warrnambool (C)	287	27 052	1 082	28 421	1.0	3.8
South-west central Victoria: rem.	503	99 052	3 596	103 151	0.5	3.5
Total	790	126 104	4 678	131 572	0.6	3.6
Ballarat (C)	728	76 367	2 509	79 604	0.9	3.2
Glenelg (S)/S. Grampians (S)	330	34 114	1 067	35 511	0.9	3.0
North-west central Victoria						
Upper Loddon Valley	298	48 032	1 883	50 213	0.6	3.8
Buloke (S)/Gannawarra (S)	145	17 818	505	18 468	0.8	2.7
Manangatang	149	7 727	374	8 250	1.8	4.5
Total	592	73 577	2 762	76 931	0.8	3.6
Bendigo	826	83 677	2 628	87 131	0.9	3.0
Echuca/Rochester	376	17 570	671	18 617	2.0	3.6
Mildura (RC)	1 082	44 494	1 393	46 969	2.3	3.0
Wimmera SD	385	46 883	1 388	48 656	0.8	2.9
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	344	8 825	340	9 509	3.6	3.6
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	308	2 190	76	2 574	12.0	3.0
Total	12 689	1 863 434	83 419	1 959 542	0.6	4.3

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	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Brisbane						
Brisbane city inner-north	425	38 177	3 537	42 139	1.0	8.4
Brisbane city inner-south	467	22 197	1 476	24 140	1.9	6.1
Brisbane north-west inner						
Brisbane northern inner	1 322	104 682	3 816	109 820	1.2	3.5
Brisbane western inner	180	37 560	1 343	39 083	0.5	3.4
Total	1 502	142 242	5 159	148 903	1.0	3.5
Brisbane eastern inner	929	80 009	2 387	83 325	1.1	2.9
Brisbane south-west inner						
Brisbane southern inner	627	52 877	1 870	55 374	1.1	3.4
Sherwood	96	14 536	590	15 222	0.6	3.9
Total	723	67 413	2 460	70 596	1.0	3.5
Brisbane northern outer	2 627	163 815	4 073	170 515	1.5	2.4
Brisbane eastern outer	1 031	57 805	1 526	60 362	1.7	2.5
Brisbane southern outer	1 730	139 946	3 944	145 620	1.2	2.7
Brisbane western outer	1 303	105 298	2 664	109 265	1.2	2.4
Inala	916	10 936	497	12 349	7.4	4.0
Woodridge	929	16 018	812	17 759	5.2	4.6
Kingston	676	11 451	514	12 641	5.3	4.1
Marsden	534	16 372	611	17 517	3.0	3.5
Logan	1 757	111 086	2 782	115 625	1.5	2.4
North Stradbroke Island	336	1 650	159	2 145	15.7	7.4
Redland	1 308	108 296	2 436	112 040	1.2	2.2
Beaudesert (S)/Boonah (S)	1 006	57 265	1 921	60 192	1.7	3.2
Gold Coast City Part A SSD	1 063	42 213	1 527	44 803	2.4	3.4
Gold Coast City Part B SSD	3 484	337 413	19 409	360 306	1.0	5.4
Pine Rivers (S)	1 437	115 565	2 363	119 365	1.2	2.0
Redcliffe (C)	908	46 186	1 365	48 459	1.9	2.8
Ipswich central & west						
Ipswich (C) - Central	2 156	61 387	2 409	65 952	3.3	3.7
Ipswich central & west: rem.	364	17 370	626	18 360	2.0	3.4
Total	2 520	78 757	3 035	84 312	3.0	3.6
Ipswich (C) - East	1 375	36 647	1 302	39 324	3.5	3.3
Caboolture (S)	2 248	106 375	3 295	111 918	2.0	2.9
Caloundra (C)	895	69 523	2 101	72 519	1.2	2.9
Maroochy (S)	1 475	115 734	3 869	121 078	1.2	3.2
Noosa (S)	351	39 117	2 155	41 623	0.8	5.2

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Brisbane cont.						
Esk						
Esk (S)/Kilcoy (S)	341	16 324	617	17 282	2.0	3.6
Gatton (S)	227	14 090	524	14 841	1.5	3.5
Laidley (S)	286	11 714	529	12 529	2.3	4.2
Total	854	42 128	1 670	44 652	1.9	3.7
Total	34 809	2 179 634	79 049	2 293 492	1.5	3.4
Cairns						
Cairns (C) - Barron	863	15 330	598	16 791	5.1	3.6
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	3 133	15 597	1 764	20 494	15.3	8.6
Cairns (C) - City	527	5 286	915	6 728	7.8	13.6
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	453	9 924	492	10 869	4.2	4.5
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	336	12 066	633	13 035	2.6	4.9
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	566	10 069	296	10 931	5.2	2.7
Edmonton	669	8 713	238	9 620	7.0	2.5
Gordonvale	370	3 052	123	3 545	10.4	3.5
White Rock	814	7 080	472	8 366	9.7	5.6
Trinity: excl. Edmonton/Gordonvale/White Rock	677	6 185	352	7 214	9.4	4.9
Yarrabah & Yarrabah os.	2 017	62	64	2 143	94.1	3.0
Bellenden Ker	252	4 020	163	4 435	5.7	3.7
Innisfail	1 209	6 744	245	8 198	14.7	3.0
Johnstone (S): excl. Innisfail	399	9 461	313	10 173	3.9	3.1
Atherton (S)/Eacham (S)						
Atherton (S)	524	9 189	288	10 001	5.2	2.9
Eacham (S)	204	5 563	169	5 936	3.4	2.8
Total	728	14 752	457	15 937	4.6	2.9
Mareeba	921	5 467	264	6 652	13.8	4.0
Etheridge						
Croydon	71	120	7	198	35.9	3.5
Kuranda	192	389	21	602	31.9	3.5
Mareeba Institution	350	1 147	49	1 546	22.6	3.2
Etheridge: rem.	610	8 534	367	9 511	6.4	3.9
Total	1 223	10 190	444	11 857	10.3	3.7
Herberton (S)						
Herberton	170	715	50	935	18.2	5.3
Mount Garnet	151	252	11	414	36.5	2.7
Ravenshoe	165	614	25	804	20.5	3.1
Herberton (S): rem.	161	2 504	152	2 817	5.7	5.4
Total	647	4 085	238	4 970	13.0	4.8
Mossman	325	1 361	65	1 751	18.6	3.7
Daintree	386	6 357	686	7 429	5.2	9.2
Total	16 515	155 801	8 822	181 138	9.1	4.9

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	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Mount Isa						
Mornington (S)/Unincorp. Islands	848	95	3	946	89.6	0.3
Doomadgee & Doomadgee os.	1 009	78	46	1 133	89.1	4.1
Normanton	776	411	70	1 257	61.7	5.6
Carpentaria						
Bidunggu	38	—	—	38	100.0	—
Burketown	75	76	21	172	43.6	12.2
Carpentaria: rem.	78	876	145	1 099	7.1	13.2
Total	191	952	166	1 309	14.6	12.7
Mount Isa	3 046	15 449	999	19 494	15.6	5.1
Boulia						
Boulia (S)	156	373	10	539	28.9	1.9
Diamantina (S)	95	192	25	312	30.4	8.0
Camooweal	109	54	10	173	63.0	5.8
Boulia: rem.	51	364	35	450	11.3	7.8
Total	411	983	80	1 474	27.9	5.4
Cloncurry	606	1 690	192	2 488	24.4	7.7
McKinlay						
Dajarra	171	19	4	194	88.1	2.1
McKinlay: rem.	89	1 489	516	2 094	4.3	24.6
Total	260	1 508	520	2 288	11.4	22.7
Total	7 147	21 166	2 076	30 389	23.5	6.8
Cooktown						
Injinoo & Injinoo os.	389	8	3	400	97.3	0.8
New Mapoon	306	11	—	317	96.5	—
Napranum & Napranum os.	671	39	13	723	92.8	1.8
Aurukun & Aurukun os.						
Aurukun	912	88	19	1 019	89.5	1.9
Aurukun os.	15	3	8	26	57.7	30.8
Total	927	91	27	1 045	88.7	2.6
Porpuraaw & Porpuraaw os.	521	58	3	582	89.5	0.5
Kowanyama & Kowanyama os.	789	60	69	918	85.9	7.5
Wujal Wujal & Wujal Wujal os.						
Wujal Wujal	210	6	34	250	84.0	13.6
Wujal Wujal os.	15	—	3	18	83.3	16.7
Total	225	6	37	268	84.0	13.8
Hopevale & Hopevale os.	675	46	33	754	89.5	4.4
Lockhart River & Lockhart River os.						
Lockhart River	270	45	114	429	62.9	26.6
Lockhart River os.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	270	45	114	429	62.9	26.6

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	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Cooktown cont.						
Cape York						
Coen	250	28	14	292	85.6	4.8
Coen os.	28	3	10	41	68.3	24.4
Cooktown	207	844	51	1 102	18.8	4.6
Weipa	279	1 684	114	2 077	13.4	5.5
Laura os.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marpuna & Marpuna os.	178	16	3	197	90.4	1.5
Umagico	240	8	6	254	94.5	2.4
Cape York: rem.	269	2 417	350	3 036	8.9	11.5
Total	1 451	5 000	548	6 999	20.7	7.8
Total	6 224	5 364	847	12 435	50.1	6.8
Rockhampton						
Rockhampton (C)	2 881	50 559	1 829	55 269	5.2	3.3
Fitzroy (S)	330	8 879	282	9 491	3.5	3.0
Livingstone (S)						
Yeppoon	293	8 387	367	9 047	3.2	4.1
Livingstone (S): rem.	464	14 848	469	15 781	2.9	3.0
Total	757	23 235	836	24 828	3.0	3.4
Mount Morgan (S)	286	2 344	150	2 780	10.3	5.4
Gladstone (C)	923	23 766	833	25 522	3.6	3.3
North Wide Bay						
Burnett (S)	330	22 027	622	22 979	1.4	2.7
Eidsvold (S)	210	660	16	886	23.7	1.8
Gin Gin	220	10 750	476	11 446	1.9	4.2
Total	760	33 437	1 114	35 311	2.2	3.2
Bundaberg (C)	1 397	39 690	1 383	42 470	3.3	3.3
Hervey Bay (C)	1 034	38 695	1 755	41 484	2.5	4.2
Maryborough (C)	624	22 578	831	24 033	2.6	3.5
Isis						
Biggenden (S)/Isis (S)	174	6 506	296	6 976	2.5	4.2
Gayndah (S)	151	2 490	100	2 741	5.5	3.6
Mundubbera (S)	102	1 992	91	2 185	4.7	4.2
Woocoo (S)/Tiaro (S)	128	7 024	269	7 421	1.7	3.6
Total	555	18 012	756	19 323	2.9	3.9
Banana (S)/Calliope (S)						
Banana (S): Biloela	161	4 827	176	5 164	3.1	3.4
Banana (S): excl. Biloela	217	7 869	234	8 320	2.6	2.8
Calliope (S)	349	13 593	415	14 357	2.4	2.9
Total	727	26 289	825	27 841	2.6	3.0
Woorabinda	902	44	17	963	93.7	1.8
Duaringa						
Blackwater	195	4 133	198	4 526	4.3	4.4
Duaringa: rem.	135	1 552	65	1 752	7.7	3.7
Total	330	5 685	263	6 278	5.3	4.2
Emerald (S)	333	11 551	416	12 300	2.7	3.4

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	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Rockhampton cont.						
Central Queensland						
Longreach (S)	78	3 457	133	3 668	2.1	3.6
Carnarvon (Qld)	67	4 990	137	5 194	1.3	2.6
Winton (S)	106	1 338	62	1 506	7.0	4.1
Barcaldine	207	5 224	257	5 688	3.6	4.5
Total	458	15 009	589	16 056	2.9	3.7
Peak Downs						
Belyando (S)/Peak Downs (S)	249	11 288	780	12 317	2.0	6.3
Broadsound (S)	133	5 573	491	6 197	2.1	7.9
Total	382	16 861	1 271	18 514	2.1	6.9
Total	12 679	336 634	13 150	362 463	3.5	3.6
Roma						
Toowoomba (C)	2 546	80 313	2 795	85 654	3.0	3.3
Nanango						
Nanango (S)/Kilkivan (S)	257	10 461	403	11 121	2.3	3.6
Wambo (S)	113	4 721	129	4 963	2.3	2.6
Rosalie (S)/Crow's Nest (S)	251	17 343	492	18 086	1.4	2.7
Total	621	32 525	1 024	34 170	1.8	3.0
Cooloolo (S)						
Gympie	282	14 113	383	14 778	1.9	2.6
Cooloolo (S): rem.	348	16 011	730	17 089	2.0	4.3
Total	630	30 124	1 113	31 867	2.0	3.5
Jondaryan (S)	412	11 494	290	12 196	3.4	2.4
Darling Downs south-east						
Pittsworth	227	14 283	428	14 938	1.5	2.9
Stanthorpe (S)/Inglewood (S)	256	11 511	491	12 258	2.1	4.0
Total	483	25 794	919	27 196	1.8	3.4
Dalby (T)	506	8 495	327	9 328	5.4	3.5
Warwick (S)						
Warwick	360	10 922	316	11 598	3.1	2.7
Warwick (S): rem.	151	8 112	280	8 543	1.8	3.3
Total	511	19 034	596	20 141	2.5	3.0
Cherbourg	1 098	30	4	1 132	97.0	0.4
Wondai						
Wondai (S)/Kingaroy (S)	309	14 258	531	15 098	2.0	3.5
Wondai: rem.	335	2 937	117	3 389	9.9	3.5
Total	644	17 195	648	18 487	3.5	3.5
Queensland south-central						
Booringa (S)	115	1 595	84	1 794	6.4	4.7
Bungil	253	5 859	155	6 267	4.0	2.5
Chinchilla (S)	147	5 351	143	5 641	2.6	2.5
Tara (S)	104	3 349	204	3 657	2.8	5.6
Waggamba (S)/Goondiwindi (T)	198	6 638	420	7 256	2.7	5.8
Total	817	22 792	1 006	24 615	3.3	4.1
Roma (T)	468	5 423	176	6 067	7.7	2.9

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	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Roma cont.						
Balonne (S)						
Dirranbandi	128	393	22	543	23.6	4.1
St George	448	2 042	102	2 592	17.3	3.9
Balonne (S): rem.	133	1 805	47	1 985	6.7	2.4
Total	709	4 240	171	5 120	13.8	3.3
Quilpie						
Thargomindah	165	1 728	59	1 952	8.5	3.0
Charleville	403	4 076	155	4 634	8.7	3.3
Total	568	5 804	214	6 586	8.6	3.2
Paroo (S)	555	1 425	41	2 021	27.5	2.0
Total	10 568	264 688	9 324	284 580	3.7	3.3
Torres Strait Area						
Boigu Island	241	21	3	265	90.9	1.1
Saibai Island	249	76	6	331	75.2	1.8
Yorke Islands	256	33	16	305	83.9	5.2
Murray Islands	392	12	6	410	95.6	1.5
Yam Island	261	51	—	312	83.7	—
Darnley Island	270	21	—	291	92.8	—
Badu Island	523	148	15	686	76.2	2.2
Warraber Island	207	4	3	214	96.7	1.4
St Pauls (Moa Island)	196	9	—	205	95.6	—
Horn Island	296	135	136	567	52.2	24.0
TRAWQ (Thursday Island)(c)	811	76	167	1 054	76.9	15.8
Port Kennedy (Thursday Island)	799	602	86	1 487	53.7	5.8
Bamaga	692	97	21	810	85.4	2.6
Torres Strait						
Dauan Island	98	6	—	104	94.2	—
Hammond Island	177	9	—	186	95.2	—
Kubin (Moa Island)	173	19	10	202	85.6	5.0
Mabuiag Island	209	10	—	219	95.4	—
Seisia	111	16	—	127	87.4	—
Stephens Island	55	—	—	55	100.0	—
Torres Strait: rem.	198	52	9	259	76.4	3.5
Total	1 021	112	19	1 152	88.6	1.6
Total	6 214	1 397	478	8 089	76.8	5.9
Townsville						
Cardwell (S)						
Cardwell	65	981	59	1 105	5.9	5.3
Tully	283	1 955	178	2 416	11.7	7.4
Tully Heads	9	280	8	297	3.0	2.7
Cardwell (S): rem.	356	5 660	326	6 342	5.6	5.1
Total	713	8 876	571	10 160	7.0	5.6

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- (c) TRAWQ - Tamoi, Rose Hill, Applin, Wyborn and Quarantine.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Townsville cont.						
Hinchinbrook						
Ingham	326	4 156	111	4 593	7.1	2.4
Hinchinbrook: rem.	282	6 645	222	7 149	3.9	3.1
Total	608	10 801	333	11 742	5.2	2.8
Palm Island	1 999	153	14	2 166	92.3	0.6
Townsville (C)	4 369	80 480	3 330	88 179	5.0	3.8
Ayr	511	7 229	251	7 991	6.4	3.1
Burdekin/Thuringowa						
Home Hill	117	2 662	66	2 845	4.1	2.3
Thuringowa (C)	2 754	46 419	1 376	50 549	5.4	2.7
Burdekin/Thuringowa: rem.	133	6 386	163	6 682	2.0	2.4
Total	3 004	55 467	1 605	60 076	5.0	2.7
Bowen	484	6 201	329	7 014	6.9	4.7
Collinsville/Whitsunday						
Merinda	55	136	10	201	27.4	5.0
Whitsunday (S)	239	13 258	1 162	14 659	1.6	7.9
Collinsville/Whitsunday: rem.	166	4 084	212	4 462	3.7	4.8
Total	460	17 478	1 384	19 322	2.4	7.2
Mackay (C) - Part A	2 591	56 708	1 987	61 286	4.2	3.2
Sarina (S)	369	8 571	349	9 289	4.0	3.8
Mirani						
Mackay (C) - Part B	169	10 092	428	10 689	1.6	4.0
Nebo (S)/Mirani (S)	157	6 422	448	7 027	2.2	6.4
Total	326	16 514	876	17 716	1.8	4.9
Charters Towers (C)	685	7 041	278	8 004	8.6	3.5
Flinders						
Hughenden	155	1 059	53	1 267	12.2	4.2
Richmond	25	475	41	541	4.6	7.6
Flinders: rem.	129	4 212	258	4 599	2.8	5.6
Total	309	5 746	352	6 407	4.8	5.5
Total	16 428	281 265	11 659	309 352	5.3	3.8

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Adelaide						
Yorke Peninsula						
Point Pearce	136	—	—	136	100.0	—
Yorke Peninsula: rem.	332	22 693	712	23 737	1.4	3.0
Total	468	22 693	712	23 873	2.0	3.0
Mid North						
Clare and Gilbert Valleys	129	15 568	421	16 118	0.8	2.6
Barossa	265	40 953	1 033	42 251	0.6	2.4
Total	394	56 521	1 454	58 369	0.7	2.5
Berri						
Berri & Baramera (DC) - Baramera	110	3 905	130	4 145	2.7	3.1
Berri & Baramera (DC) - Berri	202	6 228	214	6 644	3.0	3.2
Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark	181	7 204	250	7 635	2.4	3.3
Total	493	17 337	594	18 424	2.7	3.2
Riverland						
Gerard	93	—	—	93	100.0	—
Riverland: rem.	164	14 108	407	14 679	1.1	2.8
Total	257	14 108	407	14 772	1.7	2.8
Murray Mallee						
Meningie	85	783	29	897	9.5	3.2
Raukkan	118	4	—	122	96.7	—
The Coorong	64	2 479	86	2 629	2.4	3.3
Murray Mallee: rem.	133	11 617	415	12 165	1.1	3.4
Total	400	14 883	530	15 813	2.5	3.4
Murray Bridge (RC)	673	15 043	469	16 185	4.2	2.9
Adelaide Hills						
Fleurieu Peninsula	255	26 797	837	27 889	0.9	3.0
Adelaide Hills: rem.	276	59 926	1 677	61 879	0.4	2.7
Total	531	86 723	2 514	89 768	0.6	2.8
Onkaparinga	1 135	104 341	2 620	108 096	1.0	2.4
Marion (C)	551	73 965	1 923	76 439	0.7	2.5
Adelaide south						
Mitcham (C)	199	58 611	1 254	60 064	0.3	2.1
Adelaide south: rem.	133	37 586	630	38 349	0.3	1.6
Total	332	96 197	1 884	98 413	0.3	1.9
Adelaide west						
Henley & Grange	90	13 383	417	13 890	0.6	3.0
Holdfast Bay (C)	138	30 887	1 374	32 399	0.4	4.2
Thebarton	116	7 245	292	7 653	1.5	3.8
Adelaide west: rem.	297	41 125	1 234	42 656	0.7	2.9
Total	641	92 640	3 317	96 598	0.7	3.4
Adelaide east						
Campbelltown (C)	219	43 638	1 278	45 135	0.5	2.8
Unley (C)	111	33 740	1 204	35 055	0.3	3.4
Adelaide east: rem.	218	76 581	2 294	79 093	0.3	2.9
Total	548	153 959	4 776	159 283	0.3	3.0

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Adelaide cont.						
Adelaide (C)/Prospect (C)						
Adelaide (C)	149	11 692	1 061	12 902	1.2	8.2
Prospect (C)	128	17 930	539	18 597	0.7	2.9
Total	277	29 622	1 600	31 499	0.9	5.1
Enfield east	950	43 217	2 145	46 312	2.1	4.6
Enfield inner	370	13 280	768	14 418	2.6	5.3
Woodville	1 023	82 212	2 881	86 116	1.2	3.3
Tea Tree Gully (C)	617	94 025	1 771	96 413	0.6	1.8
Salisbury (C)	1 746	106 814	2 658	111 218	1.6	2.4
Port Adelaide	789	35 991	1 233	38 013	2.1	3.2
Adelaide north						
Gawler (M)	190	17 210	427	17 827	1.1	2.4
Adelaide north: rem.	761	40 135	952	41 848	1.8	2.3
Total	951	57 345	1 379	59 675	1.6	2.3
Playford (C) - Elizabeth	730	23 458	807	24 995	2.9	3.2
South East						
Mount Gambier (C)	295	21 224	887	22 406	1.3	4.0
Millicent	105	6 836	156	7 097	1.5	2.2
South East: rem.	244	29 027	682	29 953	0.8	2.3
Total	644	57 087	1 725	59 456	1.1	2.9
Total	14 520	1 291 461	38 167	1 344 148	1.1	2.8
Ceduna						
Port Lincoln (C)	616	11 823	551	12 990	4.7	4.2
Ceduna (DC)						
Koonibba	99	—	—	99	100.0	—
Tia Tuckia	52	—	—	52	100.0	—
Yarilena	53	3	—	56	94.6	—
Ceduna (DC): rem.	545	2 572	68	3 185	17.1	2.1
Total	749	2 575	68	3 392	22.1	2.0
West Coast						
Eyre Peninsula	137	14 886	414	15 437	0.9	2.7
Oak Valley	123	7	—	130	94.6	—
Scot Desco	47	3	—	50	94.0	—
Yalata	198	32	—	230	86.1	—
West Coast: rem.	20	425	45	490	4.1	9.2
Total	525	15 353	459	16 337	3.2	2.8
Total	1 890	29 751	1 078	32 719	5.8	3.3

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Port Augusta						
Mount Woodroffe						
Kalka & Homelands	126	10	3	139	90.6	2.2
Mimili	229	20	—	249	92.0	—
Murputja Homelands	113	5	—	118	95.8	—
Pipalyatjara	96	15	3	114	84.2	2.6
Watarru	46	10	—	56	82.1	—
Mount Woodroffe: rem.	98	4	—	102	96.1	—
Total	708	64	6	778	91.0	0.8
Indulkana	192	19	—	211	91.0	—
Fregon & Homelands	305	40	6	351	86.9	1.7
Amata & Homelands						
Amata	243	19	5	267	91.0	1.9
Tjurma Homelands	114	3	—	117	97.4	—
Total	357	22	5	384	93.0	1.3
Ernabella & Anilalya						
Ernabella	376	50	—	426	88.3	—
Anilalya Homelands	211	5	7	223	94.6	3.1
Total	587	55	7	649	90.4	1.1
Cooper Pedy (DC)						
Umoona	93	—	—	93	100.0	—
Cooper Pedy (DC): rem.	243	1 575	385	2 203	11.0	17.5
Total	336	1 575	385	2 296	14.6	16.8
South Australia north-east						
Quorn	100	868	21	989	10.1	2.1
Port Pirie	308	12 668	356	13 332	2.3	2.7
Leigh Creek & Copley	64	582	28	674	9.5	4.2
Marree	58	68	—	126	46.0	—
Nepabunna	45	4	—	49	91.8	—
Oodnadatta	92	44	13	149	61.7	8.7
South Australia north-east: rem.	537	21 511	1 817	23 865	2.3	7.6
Total	1 204	35 745	2 235	39 184	3.1	5.7
Port Augusta (C)						
Davenport	219	8	—	227	96.5	—
Port Augusta Institution	95	158	9	262	36.3	3.4
Port Augusta (C): rem.	1 658	10 297	518	12 473	13.3	4.2
Total	1 972	10 463	527	12 962	15.2	4.1
Whyalla	619	19 777	664	21 060	2.9	3.2
Total	6 280	67 760	3 835	77 875	8.1	4.9

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	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Perth(c)						
Chittering (S)/Gingin (S)/Wanneroo (C)						
Chittering (S)/Gingin (S)	70	6 146	391	6 607	1.1	5.9
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	284	18 817	517	19 618	1.4	2.6
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	441	24 355	778	25 574	1.7	3.0
Wanneroo (C) - South	1 066	33 513	1 070	35 649	3.0	3.0
Total	1 861	82 831	2 756	87 448	2.1	3.2
Joondalup (C)						
Joondalup (C) - North	211	44 463	1 068	45 742	0.5	2.3
Joondalup (C) - South	411	100 977	1 822	103 210	0.4	1.8
Total	622	145 440	2 890	148 952	0.4	1.9
Swan (C)						
Swan (C): urban	1 894	57 082	1 888	60 864	3.1	3.1
Swan (C): rem.	421	20 159	799	21 379	2.0	3.7
Total	2 315	77 241	2 687	82 243	2.8	3.3
Stirling (C) - Coastal	395	56 266	2 034	58 695	0.7	3.5
Stirling (C): excl. Stirling (C) - Coastal	1 636	103 729	4 925	110 290	1.5	4.5
Bayswater (C)	707	51 786	1 905	54 398	1.3	3.5
Bassendean (T)	418	12 542	473	13 433	3.1	3.5
Belmont (C)	950	26 486	1 246	28 682	3.3	4.3
Kalamunda (S)	659	44 722	1 346	46 727	1.4	2.9
Mundaring (S)	527	32 311	819	33 657	1.6	2.4
Perth west	294	79 682	3 004	82 980	0.4	3.6
Perth (C)/Vincent (T)						
Perth (C)	120	6 222	1 326	7 668	1.6	17.3
Vincent (T)	158	23 248	1 614	25 020	0.6	6.5
Total	278	29 470	2 940	32 688	0.9	9.0
South Perth (C)	293	33 742	1 418	35 453	0.8	4.0
Victoria Park (T)	442	24 233	1 951	26 626	1.7	7.3
Fremantle (C)/East Fremantle (T)	366	29 027	1 463	30 856	1.2	4.7
Melville (C)	474	88 766	2 050	91 290	0.5	2.2
Canning (C)	906	70 652	1 943	73 501	1.2	2.6
Gosnells (C)	1 993	75 998	2 461	80 452	2.5	3.1
Cockburn (C)	1 256	63 485	1 718	66 459	1.9	2.6
Armadale (C)	1 380	47 233	1 721	50 334	2.7	3.4
Kwinana (T)	802	19 445	685	20 932	3.8	3.3

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(c) Excludes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Perth cont.						
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)/Murray (S)						
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	112	10 765	269	11 146	1.0	2.4
Murray (S)	150	9 680	362	10 192	1.5	3.6
Total	262	20 445	631	21 338	1.2	3.0
Rockingham (C)	924	67 438	3 005	71 367	1.3	4.2
Mandurah (C)	746	43 002	1 849	45 597	1.6	4.1
Total	20 506	1 325 972	47 920	1 394 398	1.5	3.4
Broome						
Broome	2 514	7 038	935	10 487	24.0	8.9
Bidyadanga	494	27	3	524	94.3	0.6
Beagle Bay	287	21	—	308	93.2	—
Djarindjin/Lombadina	196	28	—	224	87.5	—
Bardi (One Arm Point)	293	14	—	307	95.4	—
Broome (S) pastoral areas	240	176	35	451	53.2	7.8
Total	4 024	7 304	973	12 301	32.7	7.9
Kununurra						
Kununurra	755	2 231	692	3 678	20.5	18.8
Wyndham	473	292	155	920	51.4	16.8
Oombulgurri	178	14	—	192	92.7	—
Kalumburu	294	43	—	337	87.2	—
Lake Argyle	213	843	176	1 232	17.3	14.3
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S) west						
Woolah	50	3	—	53	94.3	—
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S) west: rem.	137	85	30	252	54.4	11.9
Total	187	88	30	305	61.3	9.8
Warmun	296	29	3	328	90.2	0.9
Balgo	362	36	19	417	86.8	4.6
Halls Creek	944	250	125	1 319	71.6	9.5
Halls Creek (S) north	202	96	16	314	64.3	5.1
Mulan	161	10	—	171	94.2	—
Mindibungu	179	16	20	215	83.3	9.3
Kundat Djaru	101	8	—	109	92.7	—
Yagga Yagga	87	6	—	93	93.5	—
Great Sandy Desert						
Koongie Park	58	5	—	63	92.1	—
Great Sandy Desert: rem.	107	26	3	136	78.7	2.2
Total	165	31	3	199	82.9	1.5
Total	4 597	3 993	1 239	9 829	46.8	12.6

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Warburton						
Jigalong	275	16	3	294	93.5	1.0
East Pilbara (S) east						
Newman	190	2 934	244	3 368	5.6	7.2
Punmu	134	6	—	140	95.7	—
Kunawarrji	83	4	—	87	95.4	—
Parngurr	77	6	—	83	92.8	—
Nullagine	89	52	14	155	57.4	9.0
East Pilbara (S) east: rem.	69	108	38	215	32.1	17.7
Total	642	3 110	296	4 048	15.9	7.3
Wiluna (S)/Meekatharra (S) north						
Wiluna	120	69	11	200	60.0	5.5
Bondini	87	—	—	87	100.0	—
Kutkabubba	41	3	—	44	93.2	—
Meekatharra (S) north	80	477	238	795	10.1	29.9
Wiluna (S): rem.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	328	549	249	1 126	29.1	22.1
Warburton	435	57	3	495	87.9	0.6
Ngaanyatjarraku (S): excl. Warburton						
Warakurna	145	13	—	158	91.8	—
Tjukurla	100	3	—	103	97.1	—
Blackstone	133	8	3	144	92.4	2.1
Wanarn	71	19	3	93	76.3	3.2
Jamieson	91	11	—	102	89.2	—
Patjarr	62	3	—	65	95.4	—
Irrunuytju	145	12	3	160	90.6	1.9
Tjirrkarli	21	8	—	29	72.4	—
Ngaanyatjarraku (S): rem.	67	25	3	95	70.5	3.2
Total	835	102	12	949	88.0	1.3
Great Victoria Desert						
Tjuntjuntjara	107	9	—	116	92.2	—
Coonana	50	—	3	53	94.3	5.7
Cosmo Newberry	77	5	—	82	93.9	—
Great Victoria Desert: rem.	11	62	—	73	15.1	—
Total	245	76	3	324	75.6	0.9
Total	2 760	3 910	566	7 236	38.1	7.8
Narrogin						
Moore						
Moora (S)	252	2 136	111	2 499	10.1	4.4
Moore: rem.	143	4 634	248	5 025	2.8	4.9
Total	395	6 770	359	7 524	5.2	4.8
Northam (T)	497	5 277	230	6 004	8.3	3.8
Avon						
Quairading (S)	108	942	16	1 066	10.1	1.5
York (S)/Beverley (S)	141	4 073	243	4 457	3.2	5.5
Dalwallinu (S)/Wongan-Ballidu (S)	142	3 053	64	3 259	4.4	2.0
Toodyay (S)/Goomalling (S)	116	4 337	257	4 710	2.5	5.5
Avon: rem.	189	6 651	314	7 154	2.6	4.4
Total	696	19 056	894	20 646	3.4	4.3

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	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Narrogin cont.						
Campion						
Merredin (S)	169	3 210	109	3 488	4.8	3.1
Kellerberrin (S)	86	1 034	22	1 142	7.5	1.9
Bruce Rock (S)	38	937	90	1 065	3.6	8.5
Campion: rem.	95	4 548	119	4 762	2.0	2.5
Total	388	9 729	340	10 457	3.7	3.3
Narrogin (T)	270	3 974	82	4 326	6.2	1.9
Hotham/Lakes						
Brookton (S)	132	789	43	964	13.7	4.5
Pingelly (S)	128	954	42	1 124	11.4	3.7
Lakes	137	4 253	119	4 509	3.0	2.6
Hotham: rem.	166	6 347	128	6 641	2.5	1.9
Total	563	12 343	332	13 238	4.3	2.5
Katanning (S)	293	3 505	314	4 112	7.1	7.6
Pallinup						
Gnowangerup (S)	116	1 343	29	1 488	7.8	1.9
Tambellup (S)	121	539	30	690	17.5	4.3
Kojonup (S)/Woodanilling (S)/Broomehill (S)	112	2 802	67	2 981	3.8	2.2
Pallinup: rem.	40	3 113	86	3 239	1.2	2.7
Total	389	7 797	212	8 398	4.6	2.5
Albany	698	21 692	514	22 904	3.0	2.2
King						
Mount Barker	117	1 562	61	1 740	6.7	3.5
King: rem.	145	13 273	432	13 850	1.0	3.1
Total	262	14 835	493	15 590	1.7	3.2
Blackwood						
Manjimup (S)	181	9 059	246	9 486	1.9	2.6
Blackwood: rem.	81	6 244	167	6 492	1.2	2.6
Total	262	15 303	413	15 978	1.6	2.6
Vasse						
Busselton (S)	320	20 061	954	21 335	1.5	4.5
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	73	8 884	433	9 390	0.8	4.6
Total	393	28 945	1 387	30 725	1.3	4.5
Greater Bunbury	1 173	44 290	1 175	46 638	2.5	2.5
Preston						
Collie (S)	243	7 796	341	8 380	2.9	4.1
Harvey (S) - Part B	174	7 242	216	7 632	2.3	2.8
Boddington (S)/Waroona (S)	129	4 330	84	4 543	2.8	1.8
Preston: rem.	135	10 123	326	10 584	1.3	3.1
Total	681	29 491	967	31 139	2.2	3.1
Total	6 960	223 007	7 712	237 679	2.9	3.2
South Hedland						
Port Hedland						
Tjalkaboorda	61	3	—	64	95.3	—
Port Hedland: excl. Tjalkaboorda	1 722	8 498	(c)1 302	11 522	14.9	(c)11.3
Total	1 783	8 501	1 302	11 586	15.4	11.2

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSI Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian

Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

(c) Includes 462 persons in Port Hedland Detention Centre who can be assumed to be asylum seekers and therefore non-Indigenous.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
South Hedland <i>cont.</i>						
Port Hedland (T): excl. Port Hedland						
Tjalkawarra	62	3	—	65	95.4	—
Strelley	41	3	10	54	75.9	18.5
Port Hedland (T): rem.	40	65	18	123	32.5	14.6
Total	143	71	28	242	59.1	11.6
Karratha	570	8 977	350	9 897	5.8	3.5
Roebourne						
Roebourne: Injudunna	188	—	33	221	85.1	14.9
Roebourne: rem.	380	179	62	621	61.2	10.0
Total	568	179	95	842	67.5	11.3
Roebourne (S): excl. Roebourne						
Cheeditha	79	—	—	79	100.0	—
Wickham	192	1 236	146	1 574	12.2	9.3
Dampier	30	1 197	63	1 290	2.3	4.9
Roebourne (S) pastoral areas	175	323	70	568	30.8	12.3
Total	476	2 756	279	3 511	13.6	7.9
Ashburton						
Tom Price	196	2 452	186	2 834	6.9	6.6
Onslow	184	311	36	531	34.7	6.8
Ashburton: rem.	235	1 837	162	2 234	10.5	7.3
Total	615	4 600	384	5 599	11.0	6.9
Marble Bar	115	72	11	198	58.1	5.6
Yandearra	188	11	—	199	94.5	—
East Pilbara (S) west						
Goodabinya	47	—	—	47	100.0	—
Warralong	84	3	—	87	96.6	—
East Pilbara (S) west: rem.	73	448	64	585	12.5	10.9
Total	204	451	64	719	28.4	8.9
Total	4 662	25 618	2 513	32 793	14.2	7.7
Derby						
Derby	1 159	1 539	252	2 950	39.3	8.5
Fitzroy Crossing						
Junjuwa	339	5	3	347	97.7	0.9
Mindi Rardi	92	3	—	95	96.8	—
Kurnangki	64	—	—	64	100.0	—
Fitzroy Crossing: rem.	255	307	71	633	40.3	11.2
Total	750	315	74	1 139	65.8	6.5
Bayulu	253	4	—	257	98.4	—
Yungngora	242	15	—	257	94.2	—
Looma	273	8	3	284	96.1	1.1
Mowanjum	273	3	—	276	98.9	—

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSI Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

Indigenous geographic area	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous no.	Status unknown no.	Total no.	Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Derby cont.						
Fitzroy River						
Yakanara	103	13	6	122	84.4	4.9
Ngalingkadji	51	3	—	54	94.4	—
Ngumpan	55	—	—	55	100.0	—
Kadjina	47	4	—	51	92.2	—
Koorabye	49	—	—	49	100.0	—
Djugerari	62	—	—	62	100.0	—
Muludja	112	3	—	115	97.4	—
Ngurtuwarda	40	3	—	43	93.0	—
Wangka Tjungka	164	3	—	167	98.2	—
Fitzroy River: rem.	218	131	84	433	50.3	19.4
Total	901	160	90	1 151	78.3	7.8
Derby-West Kimberley (S) central						
Jarlmadangah Burru	71	3	—	74	95.9	—
Pandanus Park	88	—	—	88	100.0	—
Derby-West Kimberley (S) central: rem.	81	84	(c)834	999	8.1	(c)83.5
Total	240	87	834	1 161	20.7	71.8
Halls Creek (S) north-west						
Yiyili	95	10	18	123	77.2	14.6
Halls Creek (S) north-west: rem.	181	4	—	185	97.8	—
Total	276	14	18	308	89.6	5.8
Derby-West Kimberley (S) north						
Mount Barnett (Kupungarri)	31	—	—	31	100.0	—
Imintji	46	3	—	49	93.9	—
Derby-West Kimberley (S) north: rem.	12	68	13	93	12.9	14.0
Total	89	71	13	173	51.4	7.5
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S) far-west						
Dodnun	72	8	—	80	90.0	—
Ngallangunda	67	6	—	73	91.8	—
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S) far-west: rem.	23	67	17	107	21.5	15.9
Total	162	81	17	260	62.3	6.5
Total	4 618	2 297	1 301	8 216	56.2	15.8
Kalgoorlie						
Laverton (S) west						
Laverton	175	238	33	446	39.2	7.4
Mount Margaret	75	7	—	82	91.5	—
Laverton (S) west: rem.	67	245	306	618	10.8	49.5
Total	317	490	339	1 146	27.7	29.6
Leonora (S)						
Leonora	239	579	93	911	26.2	10.2
Leonora (S): rem.	28	882	108	1 018	2.8	10.6
Total	267	1 461	201	1 929	13.8	10.4
Menzies (S) west	53	139	12	204	26.0	5.9
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) west	—	101	6	107	—	5.6
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	1 713	23 738	1 792	27 243	6.3	6.6
Coolgardie	240	662	84	986	24.3	8.5

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSI Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian

Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

(c) Includes 811 persons in Curtin Detention Centre who can be assumed to be asylum seekers and therefore non-Indigenous.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Kalgoorlie cont.						
Coolgardie (S): excl. Coolgardie						
Kurrawang	82	13	—	95	86.3	—
Coolgardie (S): rem.	82	2 725	88	2 895	2.8	3.0
Total	164	2 738	88	2 990	5.5	2.9
Esperance	369	8 460	413	9 242	4.0	4.5
Dundas (S)/Esperance (S): excl. Esperance						
Dundas (S)	130	972	51	1 153	11.3	4.4
Esperance (S): excl. Esperance	63	2 808	216	3 087	2.0	7.0
Total	193	3 780	267	4 240	4.6	6.3
Total	3 316	41 569	3 202	48 087	6.9	6.7
Geraldton						
Carnarvon						
Mungullah	139	3	3	145	95.9	2.1
Carnarvon: rem.	976	4 208	371	5 555	17.6	6.7
Total	1 115	4 211	374	5 700	19.6	6.6
Gascoyne						
Exmouth (S)	33	2 039	106	2 178	1.5	4.9
Upper Gascoyne (S)/Ullawarra	175	158	17	350	50.0	4.9
Gascoyne: rem.	10	423	94	527	1.9	17.8
Total	218	2 620	217	3 055	7.1	7.1
Meekatharra	341	462	60	863	39.5	7.0
Meekatharra (S) south						
Karatundi	66	24	—	90	73.3	—
Meekatharra (S) south: rem.	67	95	10	172	39.0	5.8
Total	133	119	10	262	50.8	3.8
Shark Bay (S)/Murchison (S)						
Pia Wadjari	37	—	—	37	100.0	—
Shark Bay (S)/Murchison (S): rem.	133	792	98	1 023	13.0	9.6
Total	170	792	98	1 060	16.0	9.2
Carnegie south						
Mount Magnet (S)	186	545	76	807	23.0	9.4
Cue (S)/Sandstone (S)	117	354	51	522	22.4	9.8
Yalgoo (S)	61	219	50	330	18.5	15.2
Total	364	1 118	177	1 659	21.9	10.7
Greenough (S) - Part A	542	9 948	247	10 737	5.0	2.3
Mullewa (S)						
Mullewa	220	301	18	539	40.8	3.3
Mullewa (S): rem.	125	397	3	525	23.8	0.6
Total	345	698	21	1 064	32.4	2.0
Geraldton (C)	1 715	16 144	588	18 447	9.3	3.2
Northern Agricultural						
Northampton	89	681	20	790	11.3	2.5
Chapman Valley (S)/Northampton (S): rem.	82	2 925	135	3 142	2.6	4.3
Greenough (S) - Part B	133	1 071	30	1 234	10.8	2.4
Irwin (S)/Mingenew (S)	103	3 123	87	3 313	3.1	2.6
Carnamah (S)/Three Springs (S)	78	1 346	56	1 480	5.3	3.8
Morawa (S)/Perenjori (S)	88	1 388	29	1 505	5.8	1.9
Total	573	10 534	357	11 464	5.0	3.1
Total	5 516	46 646	2 149	54 311	10.2	4.0

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

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(a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Hobart						
Northeast Tasmania						
Flinders (M)	148	681	27	856	17.3	3.2
George Town (M)	157	5 838	326	6 321	2.5	5.2
Break O'Day (M)/Dorset (M)	297	11 834	493	12 624	2.4	3.9
Total	602	18 353	846	19 801	3.0	4.3
Launceston (C)	1 653	56 466	2 168	60 287	2.7	3.6
Western Tasmania						
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	777	11 775	399	12 951	6.0	3.1
Circular Head (M)/King Island (M)	595	8 411	283	9 289	6.4	3.0
West Coast (M)	286	4 834	164	5 284	5.4	3.1
Total	1 658	25 020	846	27 524	6.0	3.1
Burnie (C)	782	16 836	616	18 234	4.3	3.4
Meander Valley (M)/Kentish (M)						
Meander Valley (M)	376	16 406	587	17 369	2.2	3.4
Kentish (M)	204	4 807	259	5 270	3.9	4.9
Total	580	21 213	846	22 639	2.6	3.7
West Tamar (M)/Latrobe (M)						
West Tamar (M)	274	18 650	536	19 460	1.4	2.8
Latrobe (M)	376	7 223	216	7 815	4.8	2.8
Total	650	25 873	752	27 275	2.4	2.8
Central Coast (M)	1 099	18 006	918	20 023	5.5	4.6
Central Tasmania						
Derwent Valley (M)	336	8 417	309	9 062	3.7	3.4
Central Highlands (M)	96	2 037	104	2 237	4.3	4.6
Northern Midlands (M)	234	10 837	409	11 480	2.0	3.6
Southern Midlands (M)	204	5 167	145	5 516	3.7	2.6
Total	870	26 458	967	28 295	3.1	3.4
Huon Valley (M)						
Huon Valley (M): Cygnet	203	611	25	839	24.2	3.0
Huon Valley (M): Geeveston	133	689	21	843	15.8	2.5
Huon Valley (M): rem.	947	9 993	538	11 478	8.3	4.7
Total	1 283	11 293	584	13 160	9.7	4.4
Kingborough (M)	761	26 899	640	28 300	2.7	2.3
Devonport (C)	872	21 209	839	22 920	3.8	3.7
Eastern Tasmania						
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	130	3 531	197	3 858	3.4	5.1
Sorell (M)/Tasman (M)	464	11 907	411	12 782	3.6	3.2
Total	594	15 438	608	16 640	3.6	3.7
Brighton (M)	813	11 362	354	12 529	6.5	2.8
Hobart (C)	583	43 527	1 731	45 841	1.3	3.8
Glenorchy (C)	1 543	39 879	1 433	42 855	3.6	3.3
Clarence (C)	1 266	45 398	1 360	48 024	2.6	2.8
Total	15 609	423 230	15 508	454 347	3.4	3.4

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Alice Springs						
Alice Springs (T): town camps						
Yarrewty-Artere	85	8	—	93	91.4	—
Anthelk Ewlpaye/Lhenpe Artnwe	152	—	—	152	100.0	—
Namatjira/Nyewente	127	—	—	127	100.0	—
Ilperle Tyathe (Walpiri)/Mpwetyarre	69	—	—	69	100.0	—
Basso Farm	53	3	—	56	94.6	—
Irrkerlantye/Ilpye Ilpye	69	—	—	69	100.0	—
Ewenpr Atwatje	156	—	—	156	100.0	—
Inalenge/Alice Springs town camp	253	—	—	253	100.0	—
Total	964	11	—	975	98.9	—
Alice Springs (T): excl. town camps						
Larapinta	1 072	6 734	390	8 196	13.1	4.8
Charles	654	3 551	164	4 369	15.0	3.8
Stuart	448	1 292	331	2 071	21.6	16.0
Ross	695	5 973	506	7 174	9.7	7.1
Heavitree	174	1 579	121	1 874	9.3	6.5
Total	3 043	19 129	1 512	23 684	12.8	6.4
Alice Springs outskirts						
Amoonguna	246	3	—	249	98.8	—
Alice Springs outskirts: rem.	420	84	68	572	73.4	11.9
Total	666	87	68	821	81.1	8.3
Total	4 673	19 227	1 580	25 480	18.3	6.2
Jabiru						
Tiwi Islands						
Pirlangimpi	323	31	—	354	91.2	—
Nguiu	1 218	70	16	1 304	93.4	1.2
Milikapiti	388	46	18	452	85.8	4.0
Tiwi Islands: rem.	116	—	—	116	100.0	—
Total	2 045	147	34	2 226	91.9	1.5
Wadeye & os.	1 396	94	23	1 513	92.3	1.5
Naiyu Nambiyu	308	50	9	367	83.9	2.5
Douglas/Daly/Pine Creek						
Pine Creek	165	299	21	485	34.0	4.3
Palumpa-Nganmariyanga	351	24	17	392	89.5	4.3
Peppimenarti	187	15	3	205	91.2	1.5
Yantjarwu os.	70	3	4	77	90.9	5.2
Douglas/Daly/Pine Creek: rem.	113	232	43	388	29.1	11.1
Total	886	573	88	1 547	57.3	5.7
Kakadu/Marrakai						
Jabiru	217	820	71	1 108	19.6	6.4
Kakadu/Marrakai: rem.	232	375	113	720	32.2	15.7
Total	449	1 195	184	1 828	24.6	10.1
Maningrida	1 382	137	111	1 630	84.8	6.8
Maningrida os.	477	3	—	480	99.4	—
Kunbarlanjnja-Oenpelli	753	71	28	852	88.4	3.3
Wurrawi & os.	369	11	—	380	97.1	—

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Jabiru cont.						
Minjilang & os.						
Minjilang	181	13	5	199	91.0	2.5
Minjilang os.	68	23	6	97	70.1	6.2
Total	249	36	11	296	84.1	3.7
Kunbarlanjinja os.	269	9	—	278	96.8	—
Total	8 583	2 326	488	11 397	75.3	4.3
Katherine						
Katherine (T): town camps						
Myilli Brumby (Kalano)	167	7	—	174	96.0	—
Rockhole	152	3	—	155	98.1	—
Gorge Camp/Walpiri	80	3	3	86	93.0	3.5
Total	399	13	3	415	96.1	0.7
Katherine (T): excl. town camps	1 432	5 888	421	7 741	18.5	5.4
Katherine hinterland/Binjari						
Binjari	166	4	10	180	92.2	5.6
Katherine hinterland	338	589	93	1 020	33.1	9.1
Total	504	593	103	1 200	42.0	8.6
Barunga/Manyallaluk	400	23	—	423	94.6	—
Lajamanu & os.	721	55	41	817	88.2	5.0
Walangeri Ngumpinku & os.						
Yarralin	187	7	15	209	89.5	7.2
Walangeri Ngumpinku: excl. Yarralin	110	156	22	288	38.2	7.6
Total	297	163	37	497	59.8	7.4
Kalkarinji/Dagaragu & os.						
Kalkarinji	237	56	28	321	73.8	8.7
Dagaragu & os.	352	36	9	397	88.7	2.3
Total	589	92	37	718	82.0	5.2
Bulman (Gulin Gulin) & os.						
Bulman (Gulin Gulin)	235	10	5	250	94.0	2.0
Bulman (Gulin Gulin) os.	81	9	—	90	90.0	—
Total	316	19	5	340	92.9	1.5
Yugul Mangi						
Ngukurr	864	71	10	945	91.4	1.1
Minyeri	318	21	3	342	93.0	0.9
Yugul Mangi os.	95	12	—	107	88.8	—
Total	1 277	104	13	1 394	91.6	0.9
Borrooloola/Robinson River						
Borrooloola	519	152	80	751	69.1	10.7
Borrooloola (Mabunji) os.	304	158	161	623	48.8	25.8
Robinson River (Mungoorboda) os.	272	9	—	281	96.8	—
Total	1 095	319	241	1 655	66.2	14.6
Ngarliwurru-Wuli & Wardaman os./Timber Creek	438	223	42	703	62.3	6.0
Beswick (Wugularr)	323	28	6	357	90.5	1.7
Total	7 791	7 520	949	16 260	47.9	5.8

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<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Apatula						
Petermann						
Mutijulu	308	76	—	384	80.2	—
Imanpa	166	16	—	182	91.2	—
Wallace Rockhole	71	—	—	71	100.0	—
Apatula (Finke) and Homelands	165	42	—	207	79.7	—
Kaltukatjara (Docke River) & os.	254	30	8	292	87.0	2.7
Petermann: rem.	204	1 186	227	1 617	12.6	14.0
Total	1 168	1 350	235	2 753	42.4	8.5
Tanami						
Yuendumu & os.	585	83	8	676	86.5	1.2
Walungurru (Kintore) & os.	651	20	3	674	96.6	0.4
Nyirripi & os.	342	207	20	569	60.1	3.5
Papunya & os.	246	28	—	274	89.8	—
Yuelamu & os.	220	30	—	250	88.0	—
Watiyawana (Mount Liebig) & os.	225	15	—	240	93.8	—
Areyonga	178	17	—	195	91.3	—
Haasts Bluff & os.	192	40	4	236	81.4	1.7
Total	2 639	440	35	3 114	84.7	1.1
Sandover						
Artarpilta (Atitjere) (CGC)	230	17	—	247	93.1	—
Tapatjatjaka (Titjikala) os.	233	25	—	258	90.3	—
Sandover: rem.	127	201	10	338	37.6	3.0
Total	590	243	10	843	70.0	1.2
Hermannsburg (Ntaria) & os.						
Hermannsburg (Ntaria)	418	48	3	469	89.1	0.6
Tjuwanpa os.	491	18	—	509	96.5	—
Total	909	66	3	978	92.9	0.3
Anmatjere (Ti Tree)/Wilora						
Wilora	88	3	—	91	96.7	—
Laramba	230	—	—	230	100.0	—
Engawala	67	5	—	72	93.1	—
Anmatjere (Ti Tree)/Wilora: rem.	403	95	12	510	79.0	2.4
Total	788	103	12	903	87.3	1.3
Willowra	315	15	7	337	93.5	2.1
Urapuntja os.	691	29	8	728	94.9	1.1
Ampilatwatja & os.	393	28	3	424	92.7	0.7
Santa Teresa (Ltyentye Apurte)	482	51	5	538	89.6	0.9
Total	7 975	2 325	318	10 618	75.1	3.0

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.
 (b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Nhulunbuy						
Galiwinku	1 377	98	3	1 478	93.2	0.2
Marthakal Homelands	165	3	—	168	98.2	—
Gapuwiyak (Lake Evella) & os.						
Gapuwiyak (Lake Evella)	604	57	9	670	90.1	1.3
Gapuwiyak (Lake Evella) os.	139	3	—	142	97.9	—
Total	743	60	9	812	91.5	1.1
Numbulwar & os.	665	49	7	721	92.2	1.0
Ramingining & os.	754	45	6	805	93.7	0.7
Milingimbi & os.						
Milingimbi	939	58	9	1 006	93.3	0.9
Milingimbi os.	91	—	3	94	96.8	3.2
Total	1 030	58	12	1 100	93.6	1.1
Yirrkala	491	133	10	634	77.4	1.6
Nhulunbuy (T)/Laynha Homelands						
Nhulunbuy	221	2 997	297	3 515	6.3	8.4
Laynha Homelands	601	39	19	659	91.2	2.9
Gunyangarra & Galupa	208	83	—	291	71.5	—
Gumatj os.	149	3	—	152	98.0	—
Total	1 179	3 122	316	4 617	25.5	6.8
Groote Eylandt						
Angurugu	724	26	4	754	96.0	0.5
Alyangula & Angurugu os.	228	820	23	1 071	21.3	2.1
Umbukumba & os.	363	7	—	370	98.1	—
Milyakburra & os.	206	7	—	213	96.7	—
Total	1 521	860	27	2 408	63.2	1.1
Total	7 925	4 428	390	12 743	62.2	3.1
Tennant Creek						
Tennant Creek (T): town camps						
Karguru	108	—	—	108	100.0	—
Marla Marla/Munjimarka	148	—	—	148	100.0	—
Wuppa/Ngalpa Ngalpa	344	—	—	344	100.0	—
Total	600	—	—	600	100.0	—
Tennant Creek (T): excl. town camps	490	1 317	353	2 160	22.7	16.3
Elliott & os.						
Elliott	268	69	10	347	77.2	2.9
Gurungu (Elliott) os.	101	54	22	177	57.1	12.4
Total	369	123	32	524	70.4	6.1
Julalikari Buramana os./Canteen Creek/Tara						
Canteen Creek	149	3	18	170	87.6	10.6
Wutunugurra	157	6	—	163	96.3	—
Waani/Garawa	14	—	—	14	100.0	—
Julalikari Buramana Barkly Tablelands os.	161	234	17	412	39.1	4.1
Julalikari Buramana West os.	50	11	4	65	76.9	6.2
Julalikari Buramana East os./Tara	378	84	8	470	80.4	1.7
Total	909	338	47	1 294	70.2	3.6

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.
- (b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Tennant Creek <i>cont.</i>						
Alpurrurulam	346	19	—	365	94.8	—
Ali Curung	472	27	—	499	94.6	—
Total	3 186	1 824	432	5 442	58.5	7.9
Darwin						
Darwin/Inner Suburbs						
City - Inner	130	1 376	690	2 196	5.9	31.4
Fannie Bay	161	2 150	98	2 409	6.7	4.1
Larrakeyah/The Gardens	228	3 154	363	3 745	6.1	9.7
Parap	87	1 293	109	1 489	5.8	7.3
Stuart Park	157	2 824	321	3 302	4.8	9.7
Total	763	10 797	1 581	13 141	5.8	12.0
Coconut Grove/Ludmilla						
Coconut Grove	228	1 888	146	2 262	10.1	6.5
Bagot	244	5	—	249	98.0	—
Ludmilla: rem.	191	1 280	85	1 556	12.3	5.5
Total	663	3 173	231	4 067	16.3	5.7
Nightcliff/Rapid Creek						
Nightcliff	149	2 955	153	3 257	4.6	4.7
Rapid Creek	255	2 516	98	2 869	8.9	3.4
Total	404	5 471	251	6 126	6.6	4.1
Marrara/Winnellie/Berrimah	566	4 477	588	5 631	10.1	10.4
Millner/Jingili						
Millner	280	1 951	175	2 406	11.6	7.3
Jingili	181	1 511	101	1 793	10.1	5.6
Total	461	3 462	276	4 199	11.0	6.6
Alawa/Brinkin/Nakara						
Alawa	211	1 721	73	2 005	10.5	3.6
Brinkin/Nakara	154	2 643	164	2 961	5.2	5.5
Total	365	4 364	237	4 966	7.3	4.8
Moil/Wagaman						
Moil	205	1 630	122	1 957	10.5	6.2
Wagaman	171	1 762	74	2 007	8.5	3.7
Total	376	3 392	196	3 964	9.5	4.9
Tiwi/Wanguri/Lee Point/Leanyer						
Tiwi	281	2 012	80	2 373	11.8	3.4
Wanguri	144	1 634	75	1 853	7.8	4.0
Lee Point/Leanyer	284	4 417	156	4 857	5.8	3.2
Total	709	8 063	311	9 083	7.8	3.4
Anula/Wulagi						
Anula	247	2 075	105	2 427	10.2	4.3
Wulagi	219	2 126	99	2 444	9.0	4.1
Total	466	4 201	204	4 871	9.6	4.2

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.
- (b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

<i>Indigenous geographic area</i>	INDIGENOUS STATUS				PROPORTION OF POPULATION	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Status unknown</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Darwin cont.						
Malak	447	2 710	180	3 337	13.4	5.4
Karama	627	3 860	272	4 759	13.2	5.7
Gray	471	2 605	221	3 297	14.3	6.7
Moulden	693	2 414	231	3 338	20.8	6.9
Driver/Woodroffe						
Driver	252	2 341	217	2 810	9.0	7.7
Woodroffe	320	2 887	162	3 369	9.5	4.8
Total	572	5 228	379	6 179	9.3	6.1
Bakewell/Gunn/Rosebery/Bellamack	374	4 161	225	4 760	7.9	4.7
Durack/Farrar/Yarrowonga						
Palmerston town camp	87	—	—	87	100.0	—
Durack/Farrar/Yarrowonga: rem.	115	2 716	88	2 919	3.9	3.0
Total	202	2 716	88	3 006	6.7	2.9
Litchfield (S)						
Berrimah North/Robertson Barracks	80	1 340	32	1 452	5.5	2.2
Howard Springs/Gunn Point/Lambells Lagoon	207	2 939	245	3 391	6.1	7.2
Humpty Doo/Elizabeth Valley	377	4 773	328	5 478	6.9	6.0
Bees Creek/Virginia/Southport	152	2 344	207	2 703	5.6	7.7
Darwin River/Koolpinya/Acacia Larrakia	126	1 330	115	1 571	8.0	7.3
Total	942	12 726	927	14 595	6.5	6.4
Coomalie (CGC)						
Batchelor	216	245	49	510	42.4	9.6
Coomalie (CGC): rem.	103	319	112	534	19.3	21.0
Total	319	564	161	1 044	30.6	15.4
Cox-Finiss						
Belyuen	207	3	5	215	96.3	2.3
Cox-Finiss: rem.	64	420	100	584	11.0	17.1
Total	271	423	105	799	33.9	13.1
Total	9 691	84 807	6 664	101 162	9.6	6.6

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Usual residence. Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.
- (b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 for more information.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
<i>Indigenous status</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1991									
Aboriginal	65 125	13 708	55 446	14 628	41 055	7 646	39 237	1 483	238 510
Torres Strait Islander	4 868	2 993	14 626	1 599	789	1 266	620	100	26 861
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69 993	16 701	70 072	16 227	41 844	8 912	39 857	1 583	265 371
Non-Indigenous	5 457 434	4 128 044	2 723 666	1 354 490	1 494 437	432 016	113 393	271 723	15 975 730
Status unknown	187 547	143 132	93 767	37 906	40 053	15 291	6 050	6 847	530 599
Total	5 714 974	4 287 877	2 887 505	1 408 623	1 576 334	456 219	159 300	280 153	16 771 700
1996									
Aboriginal	94 135	18 401	74 242	18 913	48 911	12 079	44 593	2 664	314 120
Torres Strait Islander	5 330	2 528	16 357	1 137	1 057	1 474	702	139	28 744
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(c)	2 171	574	4 775	371	731	376	1 067	41	10 106
Total	101 636	21 503	95 374	20 421	50 699	13 929	46 362	2 844	352 970
Non-Indigenous	5 726 496	4 260 851	3 050 636	1 379 894	1 608 348	435 376	120 325	289 792	16 874 456
Status unknown	178 074	131 841	101 353	36 878	46 902	15 241	8 655	6 400	525 403
Total	6 006 206	4 414 195	3 247 363	1 437 193	1 705 949	464 546	175 342	299 036	17 752 829
2001									
Aboriginal	112 368	22 279	87 135	22 033	56 267	13 677	49 184	3 271	366 429
Torres Strait Islander	4 226	1 722	16 417	788	871	1 261	588	159	26 046
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(c)	3 453	1 058	9 023	556	1 329	918	1 073	118	17 528
Total	120 047	25 059	112 575	23 377	58 467	15 856	50 845	3 548	410 003
Non-Indigenous	5 916 340	4 444 048	3 278 044	1 401 649	1 699 189	428 426	125 686	295 912	17 591 489
Status unknown	290 192	191 884	131 425	45 031	70 638	16 390	11 544	10 538	767 757
Total	6 326 579	4 660 991	3 522 044	1 470 057	1 828 294	460 672	188 075	309 998	18 769 249

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Usual residence.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. Includes Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

(c) Category introduced in 1996 Census. Comprises persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

State/Territory	Torres Strait Islander people.....		Proportion of population which is Torres Strait Islander
	no.	%	%

PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

New South Wales	7 679	17.6	0.1
Victoria	2 780	6.4	0.1
Queensland	25 440	58.4	0.7
South Australia	1 344	3.1	0.1
Western Australia	2 200	5.0	0.1
Tasmania	2 179	5.0	0.5
Northern Territory	1 661	3.8	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	277	0.6	0.1
Australia(b)	43 574	100.0	0.2

PLACE OF ENUMERATION (c)

New South Wales	7 677	17.6	0.1
Victoria	2 753	6.3	0.1
Queensland	25 450	58.4	0.7
South Australia	1 362	3.1	0.1
Western Australia	2 204	5.1	0.1
Tasmania	2 167	5.0	0.5
Northern Territory	1 649	3.8	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	298	0.7	0.1
Australia(b)	43 574	100.0	0.2

(a) Includes the Indigenous status output categories 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Excludes overseas visitors.

Selected Indigenous Areas	Torres Strait Islander people		Proportion of population which is Torres Strait Islander
	no.	%	%
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	1 814	7.1	8.9
Townsville (C)	1 379	5.4	1.6
Mackay (C) - Part A	1 178	4.6	1.9
Torres Strait(c)	1 000	3.9	86.7
Burdekin/Thuringowa	895	3.5	1.5
TRAWQ (Thursday Island)(d)	804	3.2	76.3
Port Kennedy (Thursday Island)	754	3.0	50.7
Bamaga	655	2.6	80.9
Badu Island	518	2.0	75.5
Gold Coast City Part B SSD	500	2.0	0.1
Cape York	458	1.8	6.5
Rockhampton (C)	401	1.6	0.7
Murray Islands	391	1.5	95.4
Innisfail	381	1.5	4.6
White Rock	378	1.5	4.5
Cairns (C) - Barron	370	1.5	2.2
Brisbane northern outer	327	1.3	0.2
Injinoo & Injinoo os.	310	1.2	77.5
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	306	1.2	2.8
Logan	290	1.1	0.3
Brisbane southern outer	284	1.1	0.2
Brisbane north-west inner	283	1.1	0.2
Horn Island	277	1.1	48.9
Trinity: excl. Edmonton/Gordonvale/White Rock	275	1.1	3.8
Darnley Island	268	1.1	91.5
Cairns (C) - City	267	1.0	4.0
Edmonton	266	1.0	2.8
Yorke Islands	256	1.0	83.9
Yam Island	255	1.0	81.7
Caboolture (S)	247	1.0	0.2
Napranum & Napranum os.	247	1.0	34.2
Maroochy (S)	246	1.0	0.2
Cardwell (S)	243	1.0	2.4
Boigu Island	239	0.9	90.2
Saibai Island	238	0.9	71.9
Woodridge	231	0.9	1.3
Warraber Island	207	0.8	96.7
Mount Isa	205	0.8	1.1
Bundaberg (C)	201	0.8	0.5
Queensland balance(e)	7 596	29.9	0.4
Queensland	25 440	100.0	0.7

(a) Usual residence.

(b) Includes the Indigenous status output categories 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(c) Includes Dauan Island, Hammond Island, Kubin (Moa Island), Mabuiaig Island, Seisia, Stephens Island and Torres Strait: rem.

(d) TRAWQ - Tamoi, Rose Hill, Applin, Wyborn and Quarantine.

(e) Includes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

<i>Indigenous Location</i>	<i>Torres Strait Islander people(b)</i>		<i>Proportion of population which is Torres Strait Islander</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Boigu Island	239	3.5	90.2
Saibai Island	238	3.5	71.9
Yorke Islands	256	3.8	83.9
Murray Islands	391	5.8	95.4
Yam Island	255	3.8	81.7
Darnley Island	268	4.0	91.5
Badu Island	518	7.7	75.5
Warraber Island	207	3.1	96.7
St Pauls (Moa Island)	190	2.8	92.7
Horn Island	277	4.1	48.9
TRAWQ (Thursday Island)(c)	804	11.9	76.3
Port Kennedy (Thursday Island)	754	11.1	50.7
Bamaga	655	9.7	80.9
Dauan Island	95	1.4	91.3
Hammond Island	177	2.6	95.2
Kubin (Moa Island)	166	2.5	82.2
Mabuiag Island	204	3.0	92.7
Seisia	107	1.6	84.3
Stephens Island	55	0.8	98.2
Torres Strait: rem.	196	2.9	75.7
<i>Torres Strait Area</i>	<i>6 052</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>74.8</i>
Injinoo & Injinoo os.(d)	310	4.6	77.5
New Mapoon	182	2.7	57.2
Umagico	211	3.1	83.1
Cape York: rem.(d)	9	0.1	10.6
<i>Torres Shire (balance)</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>67.4</i>
Torres Shire	6 764	100.0	73.9

(a) Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Includes the Indigenous status output categories 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(c) TRAWQ – Tamoi, Rose Hill, Applin, Wyborn and Quarantine.

(d) Excludes Collection Districts outside Torres Shire.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITION OF INDIGENOUS

1 The term Indigenous is used in this publication to refer to Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. All Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Indigenous population statistics are based on responses to the ABS standard question for Indigenous identification, which is used in self-enumerated collections. The same Census question has been used to determine Indigenous status (but not its component peoples) since the 1981 Census. The standard question format for Indigenous identification in the Census, that is shown below, was first used in this exact format in the 1996 Census, and was repeated in the 2001 Census.

<p>Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander</p>
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2 For more information on definitional changes and Census questions, refer to *Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4708.0). The 2001 Census edition of this publication is expected to be released in June 2003.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

3 The 2001 Census of Population and Housing was held on 7 August 2001. Australia's first national Census was held in 1911 and since 1961 a Census has been taken every five years, the frequency specified in the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. The objective of the Census is to count the number of people in Australia on Census night, identifying their key characteristics and those of the dwellings in which they live.

4 The Census aims to count every person who spent Census night in Australia. This includes Australian residents in Antarctica and people in the territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. The other Australian External Territories (Norfolk Island and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands), are outside the scope of the Australian Census. The only people who are in Australia on Census night, but who are excluded from the Census, are foreign diplomats and their families.

5 The Census includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft and on oil or gas rigs off the Australian coast. People entering Australia before midnight on Census night are counted while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who intend to be in Australia less than one year only basic demographic data are available. The Census includes homeless people and people camping out.

6 All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census with the exception of diplomatic dwellings. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted, with the exception of unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care). Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE *continued*

7 Special Indigenous Forms were used in discrete Indigenous communities where literacy and language problems made the self-enumeration procedure impractical. They were designed to be more culturally appropriate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as well as easier for interviewers to use, although they cover the same topics as the standard forms.

8 In the nominated discrete communities local people were recruited to act as supervisors and interviewers. Locally appointed staff helped in the enumeration of nominated discrete communities by liaising with the communities, assisting in planning workloads and, where necessary, assisting in the recruiting and training of interviewers. Urban Indigenous communities and the Indigenous peoples residing outside these communities were enumerated on standard Census Household Forms using self enumeration procedures. In these areas, assistance was offered to households experiencing difficulties with self-enumeration.

9 Details about the 2001 Census content, collection operations, confidentiality and privacy protection, processing and evaluation activities are contained in *2001 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content* (Cat. no. 2008.0).

LIMITATIONS OF CENSUS DATA

10 Census data are subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing. Whilst many of these are corrected by careful processing procedures, some still remain. The effect of the remaining errors is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population. The main kinds of error to keep in mind are:

- *Partial non-response*: In some cases where an answer is not provided to a question an answer is imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'Not stated' code is allocated;
- *Processing error*: While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management is used continuously to improve the quality of processed data, and to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality;
- *Random adjustment*: Table cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically insignificant;
- *Respondent error*: Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by people in completing the forms, some remain in final data; and
- *Undercount*: Although the Census aims to count each person, there are some people who are missed and others who are counted more than once. The data in this publication are not adjusted for the net undercount, with the exception of population estimates presented in Table 1.

11 Further information on data quality is provided progressively in *Census Update* and in *2001 Census Data Quality Working Papers*.

LIMITATIONS OF INDIGENOUS DATA

12 See *Population Measurement Issues* in this publication for a discussion of the data quality issues associated with Indigenous data from the 2001 Census.

13 Information is also available in *Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4708.0). The 2001 Census edition of this publication is expected to be released in June 2003, and will include a comprehensive discussion of data quality.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA PRESENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Calculation of proportions

14 When calculating the proportion of the population with a particular characteristic, 'not stated' responses are included in the denominator. For example, the proportion of people in Australia who are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin would be calculated by dividing the number of persons identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander by the total population, and expressing the result as a percentage. The 'total population' includes records coded to 'not stated', represented by the 'status unknown' category.

Rounding

15 On occasions, there are apparent discrepancies in tables between percentages and their sum total. This is caused by rounding.

Random adjustment

16 Where random adjustment of table cells containing small values has occurred, table totals may vary in comparison to other tables with the same population because numerical table components add to the total presented.

Usual residence and 'as enumerated' data

17 The type of data used in each cell is clearly noted in the table or footnotes. Where possible, usual residence data have been included.

Missing usual residence data

18 Tables which present population counts at ATSI Region level or lower are affected by the absence of adequate information on place of usual residence for some records. These counts are presented in tables 4–12, and 15–16. Records without adequate usual residence information to enable them to be coded to the levels in each table are excluded, with the exceptions of table 4 (where they are separately identified) and tables 5 and 15 (where they are not separately identified). For more information on usual residence coding issues in the context of the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC), see *Population Measurement Issues* in this publication.

Indigenous Location counts

19 In tables 6–12, Indigenous Location counts are not separately presented if the geographic area and corresponding counts are equivalent to the Indigenous Area already included.

ATSI Regions

20 ATSI Region boundaries have changed between Censuses, without significantly affecting the comparability of population counts. Data presented in table 5 are reported with reference to the ATSI Region boundaries current at the time of each Census.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

21 Other ABS releases that may be of interest to users of this publication include:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia, 2001

(Cat. no. 4713.0)

Australian Demographic Statistics—2001 Census Edition (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification Maps

(Cat. no. 4706.0.30.001)

Australia in Profile—A Regional Analysis (Cat. no. 2032.0)

Census Dictionary, 2001 (Cat. no. 2901.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Data Quality—Undercount, 2001

(Cat. no. 2940.0)

Community Profile Series: Indigenous Profiles (Cat. no. 2002.0)

Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians,

1991–2016 (Cat. no. 3238.0)

How Australia Takes a Census (Cat. no. 2903.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

Population Issues, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001
(Cat. no. 4708.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia—2001 Census Edition
(Cat. no. 3218.0)

Social Atlas Series (Cat. nos 2840.1–8)

*Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical
Classification (ASGC): 2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 1216.0) and

*Statistical Geography: Volume 2—Census Geographic Areas, Australia 2001
Census Edition* (Cat. no. 2905.0).

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIGC	Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
Bal	Balance
C	City
CBD	central business district
CD	Collection District
CGC	Community Government Council
CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
DC	District Council
excl.	Excluding
IES	Indigenous Enumeration Strategy
M	Municipality
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
os.	Outstation
OT	Other Territories
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
rem.	Remainder
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
TRAWQ	Tamoi, Rose Hill, Applin, Wyborn and Quarantine
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

APPENDIX 1 AIGC STRUCTURE

AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION (AIGC)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification aims to provide a geographical standard for the publication of statistics about the Indigenous population of Australia. The classification is designed to provide a meaningful basis for presenting local area and regional Indigenous statistics.

The first edition of this classification was produced for the 1996 Census. The classification comprises four levels of geographic units in a single hierarchy, the smallest unit being the Census Collection District (CD). CDs aggregate to form Indigenous Locations which in turn aggregate to form Indigenous Areas which then aggregate to form the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions. At each level of the hierarchical structure, the component spatial units collectively cover the whole of geographic Australia without gaps or overlaps.

For this second edition of the classification, the Indigenous Areas and Indigenous Locations were redesigned and a new coding system used. The classification is only defined each Census year. Thus, any boundary changes that occur in official ATSIC Region boundaries will not be reflected until the next Census. However, CD based concordances will be produced should such changes occur.

ATSIC Regions can cross State/Territory borders. The ATSIC Region of Queanbeyan crosses the borders of New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay Territory (which is part of Other Territories). The map on page 90 shows the boundaries and names of the ATSIC Regions.

Statistics from the 2001 Census are available for all levels of the AIGC.

The top three levels of the classification are described below. For information on CDs, please refer to *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): 2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

ATSIC REGIONS

General Description

An official ATSIC Region is a legally prescribed area for the purposes of administration by ATSIC or the Torres Strait Regional Authority, and for the election of their members. The official regions used as a basis to create this classification, were those current in 1999.

For this classification, ABS created 'CD derived ATSIC Regions', comprised of aggregates of CDs, to enable Census data to be provided for each region. For the 2001 Census, CDs were designed to provide the best practical fit with official ATSIC Region boundaries, so the CD derived ATSIC Regions are, in most cases, identical to the official ATSIC Regions.

Names and codes

For the 2001 Census, 37 CD derived ATSIC Regions are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. This figure includes the 35 named ATSIC Regions (with the region names used in the classification being the same as those determined for the official area by the relevant legislation), the Torres Strait Area and a region named 'ATSIC Region Not Defined'. This latter region is new for the 2001 Census and comprises CDs in the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (which were previously allocated in the AIGC to the Perth ATSIC Region) and those classified as 'Off-Shore, Shipping & Migratory'.

The region codes are unique throughout Australia and, except for the addition of the 'ATSIC Region Not Defined', have not changed since the previous Census. Each region is allocated a two-digit code starting from 01. The code 99 is reserved for the 'ATSIC Region Not Defined'.

APPENDIX 1 AIGC STRUCTURE *continued*

Names and codes continued

Example:
33 Apatula
34 Nhulunbuy
35 Tennant Creek
36 Darwin
99 ATSI Region Not Defined

INDIGENOUS AREAS

General Description

An Indigenous Area is a medium sized spatial unit which enables the production of detailed Census statistics relating to Indigenous people while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals. They generally comprise one or more Indigenous Locations. Indigenous Areas are generally based on Statistical Local Areas except in remote areas where language and cultural groupings are also taken into account.

For the 2001 Census, 563 Indigenous Areas are defined. Two Indigenous Areas are defined for the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Off-Shore, Shipping & Migratory within the 'ATSI Region Not Defined'.

Names and codes

The Indigenous Area name allocated by the ABS is based upon a distinctive name for the area which the boundary encompasses. Equivalent Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) names are used where the area concurs exactly. The code structure for the Indigenous Areas has been changed for this edition with a three-digit code being allocated to each Indigenous Area within a CD derived ATSI region. Indigenous Area codes must include the CD derived ATSI Region code to be fully unique within the classification.

For example, for the ATSI Regions of Townsville (code 16) and South Hedland (code 25) some of the Indigenous Area codes are:

16 001 Cardwell (S)
16 005 Hinchinbrook
16 010 Palm Island
...
25 001 Port Hedland
25 005 Port Hedland (T): excl. Port Hedland
25 010 Karratha

INDIGENOUS LOCATIONS

General Description

An Indigenous Location is an area designed to allow the production of summary Census statistics, in particular those relating to Indigenous peoples, while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals. Generally, an Indigenous Location includes at least 50 Indigenous persons and can comprise one or more CDs.

For the 2001 Census, 977 Indigenous Locations are defined. Two Indigenous Locations are defined for the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Off-Shore, Shipping & Migratory within the 'ATSI Region Not Defined'.

Names and codes

The Indigenous Location name allocated by the ABS is based upon a distinctive name for the area which the boundary encompasses. Equivalent ASGC names are used where the area concurs exactly. Many (61%) of the names of the Indigenous Areas are the same as their Indigenous Location, as there is only one location in these Areas.

APPENDIX 1 AIGC STRUCTURE *continued*

Names and codes continued

The code structure for this edition has been changed with two-digit codes beginning at 01 being allocated to each Location in an Indigenous Area. To be fully unique within the classification, Indigenous Location codes must include the relevant codes for both the ATSI Regions and Indigenous Areas of which they are a part.

Example:

23 005 01 Newman

23 005 03 Punmu

23 005 05 Kunawarriji

23 005 07 Parnngurr

23 005 09 Nullagine

23 005 11 East Pilbara (S) east: rem.

For a full listing of the codes and names used in the classification, refer to *Statistical Geography: Volume 2—Census Geographic Areas, Australia: 2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 2905.0) to be released in July 2002. Mapping of the classification is scheduled for release in November 2002 as *Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification Maps* (Cat. no. 4706.0.30.001).

APPENDIX 2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

METHOD OF CALCULATION

ADJUSTMENTS

Experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population are based on 2001 Census usual residence counts and make allowance for instances in which Indigenous status is unknown, and for net underenumeration. The number of cases where Indigenous status was unknown in the 2001 Census and changed to 'Indigenous' for estimates of the resident Indigenous population is shown for States, Territories and Australia, in the table below.

A1 IMPUTED INDIGENOUS STATUS (a)

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>no.</i>
New South Wales	5 054
Victoria	991
Queensland	4 757
South Australia	724
Western Australia	2 669
Tasmania	520
Northern Territory	1 567
Australian Capital Territory	134
Australia(b)	16 419

(a) Usual residence 2001 Census records with Indigenous status unknown.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

The process for estimating the population as at 30 June also involves an adjustment from 7 August 2001 back to 30 June 2001 for natural increase.

Estimates are considered experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and migration are not generally available, and because of the intercensal volatility in Census counts of the Indigenous population.

Projections of the resident Indigenous population based on 1996 Census data were published in 1998. Two series (a high series and a low series) were produced which were based on different assumptions about the extent of changes in the propensity to identify as Indigenous in the Census. Estimates of the resident Indigenous population based on 2001 Census data show that the observed population growth for the intercensal period occurred in the expected range.

INDIGENOUS STATUS UNKNOWN

It is assumed that some people for whom the Indigenous status question in the Census is not completed are actually of Indigenous origin. Some of the Census records for which Indigenous status is not known were therefore allocated to being of Indigenous origin, according to the ratio of the Indigenous response to the total stated responses, although some explicit corrections are made. This allocation was made separately for males and females by age groups and form type, for each Statistical Local Area (SLA). SLAs aggregate to form larger spatial units, such as Statistical Divisions, States/Territories, and Australia.

CENSUS NET UNDERCOUNT

While every effort is made to ensure full coverage of people and dwellings in the Census, inevitably small numbers of people will have been missed while others will have been counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed from the Census than are counted more than once. The net effect of overcount and undercount is called net undercount.

To measure net undercount of the Australian population in the Census the ABS conducts a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) shortly after the Census. The PES is a sample survey that aims to provide an independent check of the Census coverage. The survey uses a sample of two-thirds of 1% of private dwellings in Australia. In PES processing, the information collected in the PES is matched against corresponding Census forms for those same dwellings to determine whether a person has been counted more than once or not counted at all. The resulting measure of net undercount is applied to Census usual residence counts in deriving population estimates.

Reliability of estimates

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which estimates might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. The standard error for the preliminary estimate of the net undercount for the total Australian population on a usual residence basis (2.2%) is 0.1. The standard error for the preliminary estimate of the net undercount for the total Indigenous population on a usual residence basis (6.5%) is 1.1.

Given an estimate and the SE on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.

The following example illustrates the use of the concept of SE.

If an estimate of 1.3% has a SE of 0.1 percentage points there are two chances in three that the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the sample is in the range 1.3 per cent \pm (1 x 0.1%) or 1.2 per cent to 1.4 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the figure is in the range 1.3 per cent \pm (2 x 0.1%) or 1.1 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

Indigenous undercount

All PES respondents were asked to report the Indigenous status of persons in their household. Although the PES sample was not designed specifically to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, it included a small sample of Indigenous residents in private dwellings in non-sparsely settled areas. The Indigenous net undercount rate of about 6.5% was applied to all geographic areas in deriving the Indigenous population estimates. No separate undercount rate is derived for sparsely settled areas.

REVISIONS

These experimental estimates are preliminary and subject to revision following further analysis of Census data and the availability of data on overseas migration for small areas from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. Final estimates are expected to be available in August 2003 in *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians, 1991–2016* (Cat. no. 3238.0).

USING ESTIMATES AND
CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS
DATA

When using Census counts broken down by person characteristics, for example labour force status and educational attainment, users should be aware that the data cannot be reconciled with population estimates because they represent Census counts which are not adjusted for underenumeration or the other factors discussed above. The only Census variables which are adjusted in population estimates are age, sex, place of usual residence, and Indigenous status, and the adjusted data are only available in the form of population estimates. Users should be careful when using Census characteristics data and estimates of the resident Indigenous population together.

APPENDIX 3 USING INDIGENOUS CENSUS DATA

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents a set of guidelines concerning the use of Census data about Indigenous Australians. The guidelines were prepared and widely circulated following a workshop held on this topic in early 1998, and published by the ABS in February 1999 in *Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4708.0). They should be attributed to the 1998 Working Group to Establish Guidelines for Interpreting Indigenous Census Data.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

It is not possible to construct a set of tight and specific guidelines which, if followed by users, would indicate how to make valid comparisons between Censuses with respect to Indigenous statistics. There is no prescription which will provide guaranteed protection against making inappropriate interpretations. However, a few guiding principles may be of assistance to users.

User beware

Any Indigenous statistical comparisons made between two Censuses must be made with caution and should not be accepted at face value until the user has explored, to his/her satisfaction, the possibility that the differences might be solely or largely a consequence of non-demographic increase in Census counts. Users might otherwise draw incorrect conclusions about whether changes in social conditions have occurred.

Use percentages

Users should present their statistical estimates as percentages where both numerator and denominator data are from the same Census. Analyses of intercensal statistical differences should be made by comparing percentages from two Censuses, rather than directly comparing counts or numbers. In most instances appropriate percentages will be less biased than the numerator and denominator counts. In particular, percentages are estimated without bias, if the bias in the counts is the same in percentage terms for the numerator and denominator.

Use specific geography

Any analysis conducted on data pertaining to all Indigenous peoples in Australia and undertaken to detect changes between Censuses may be subject to biases if the variable of interest displays significantly different patterns for urban and remote areas. The bias results from changing patterns across geography or the propensity to be identified as Indigenous in the Census. Biases may be reduced considerably for analyses which are restricted to remote geographical regions where the changes in Indigenous population counts between Censuses can be largely explained in standard demographic terms.

Consider household size and composition

Factors which might be associated with household size and composition (i.e. the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in the household) should be treated with the same caution as geographical variations.

Consider your population

When using Indigenous population figures, users should ensure they have the most appropriate set of numbers for their purposes. This will generally be as follows:

- If the population statistic is to provide a denominator in a ratio statistic that is being calculated from a Census-derived numerator, use a *Census count*.

APPENDIX 3 USING INDIGENOUS CENSUS DATA *continued*

*Consider your population
continued*

- If the population statistic is to provide a denominator for analyses of data acquired from surveys or other collections (e.g. administrative collections) in the past, use an *experimental estimate of the resident Indigenous population*. The most appropriate estimate is the estimate for the same year for which the data were collected. This estimate should be based on the Indigenous Census counts from the Census conducted closest in time to the date of the data collection.
- If the population statistic is to provide an indication of the Indigenous population in the future, use a *population projection*. Depending on the purpose of the work, users may require a projection based on no change in the propensity for people to be identified as Indigenous on Census forms, or a projection which incorporates an alternative estimate of the change in propensity to be identified on Census forms.

APPENDIX 4 CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

2001 PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

A wide range of products and services are available from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Brief descriptions of these are included below. For more detailed information on the 2001 Census range of products and services, please refer to the *2001 Census of Population and Housing Directory of Census Statistics* (Cat. no. 2910.0).

Census products fall into two broad types: reference products and data products. Most of the reference products from the 2001 Census are available free of charge from the ABS web site.

CENSUS REFERENCE PRODUCTS

2001 Census Dictionary

The *2001 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0) is a comprehensive reference guide to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Dictionary includes a complete listing of 2001 Census classifications. It describes new topics introduced for 2001 and highlights classification changes that have occurred since the 1996 Census. The Dictionary also explains the concepts relevant to Census collection, processing and output of data.

How Australia Takes a Census

How Australia Takes a Census (Cat. no. 2903.0) provides information about the history of the Census, the planning process and the way in which the Census is conducted.

Geographic Classifications and Codes

Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): 2001 Census Edition (Cat. no. 1216.0) provides information about the names and codes of the standard geographic areas used in the 2001 Census. *Statistical Geography: Volume 2—Census Geographic Areas, Australia: 2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 2905.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3—ASGC Urban Centres/Localities: 2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 2909.0) provide information on further geographic areas, and are due to be released in June 2002 and September 2002 respectively.

Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification Maps

Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification Maps (Cat. no. 4706.0.30.001) provides maps of the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. The Indigenous Geographical Classification includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions, Indigenous Areas, and Indigenous Locations. The classification has been designed specifically for the output of statistics about Indigenous Australians. There is at least one map for each ATSIC Region, with some regions having multiple maps. These maps are provided in Adobe Acrobat format.

2001 Census Statistical Local Area Maps

These reference maps show the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) from the 2001 Census. Each map shows the boundary of a Statistical Local Area (SLA) and the Collection District (CD) boundaries contained within it.

Digital Boundaries

Census boundaries are made available electronically as Digital Boundaries. They include all of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and Urban Centres and Localities.

Census Snapshots

Census Snapshots are a new product designed to provide a summary overview for selected geographic areas and are available from the ABS web site, free of charge. Census Snapshots will contain subsets of Community Profile data, including person counts, age and birthplace, presented in a narrative form for easy access by a wide audience. A 1901 Census Snapshot for Australia and some States will also be available to celebrate the Centenary of Federation. Area selections for this product will be simplified through an intuitive, drill-down map interface.

APPENDIX 4 CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES *continued*

CLIB2001

CLIB2001 is an electronic product provided free of charge to public libraries through the ABS Library Extension Program. The product contains a large volume of tabulated data and software that allows access, display and printing of the data. For 2001 this product will be available as both a CD-ROM (limited access) and an Internet-based product. CLIB2001 comprises the complete 2001 Census Community Profile Series and Classification Counts.

CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The ERP is the official population estimate and is based on adjusting the results of the Census to measure more accurately the numbers of people usually living in an area. Two publications containing ERP data, based on 2001 Census figures are: *Australian Demographic Statistics—2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 3101.0); and *Regional Population Growth, Australia—2001 Census Edition* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

Selected Characteristics

The Census of Population and Housing suite of publications contains data and commentary on various person and dwelling characteristics from the 2001 Census at selected geographic levels. There are three series of publications in the suite:

Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia (Cat. no. 2015.0);

Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas
(Cat. nos 2015.1–8);

Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres, Australia (Cat. no. 2016.0);

Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities
(Cat. nos 2016.1–7);

Selected Education and Labour Force Characteristics, Australia
(Cat. no. 2017.0); and

Selected Education and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas (Cat. nos 2017.1–8).

Indigenous Statistics

The following additional publications on Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples will be available from the 2001 Census.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Australia (Cat. no. 4713.0)

Presents information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians based on information from the 2001 Census. The whole range of information available from the Census is covered in a general overview of the characteristics of Indigenous Australians. Topics covered include: the demographic and geographic distribution of the population and its growth in recent years; living arrangements; language and culture; education and IT use; work; income and living standards; and housing and transport. This publication includes information on how to interpret Census data on Indigenous people. State versions of these data will be available in electronic format.

Population Issues, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
(Cat. no. 4708.0)

First released as an occasional paper for the 1996 Census, *Population Issues* contains comprehensive information about the quality of Census counts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Issues covered include: non-response; intercensal increase; undercount; collection; and processing procedures. This publication assists users to interpret Census data on Australia's Indigenous peoples.

In addition to the products described above, the results of a study comparing Census and administrative data are also expected to be published in 2003.

APPENDIX 4 CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES *continued*

Community Profile Series

The Community Profile Series provides detailed and comprehensive Census characteristics of people, families and dwellings for small areas. This series is available for all standard Census geographic areas, and is available in hard copy and electronic formats.

The series comprises six community profiles:

Basic Community Profile (Cat. no. 2001.0) contains 33 tables of detailed data covering dwelling, household and family topics. This profile is available for all standard Census geographic areas, Commonwealth and State Electoral Divisions, Postal Areas, and Suburbs, for the states/territories and Australia.

Indigenous Profile (Cat. no. 2002.0) contains 29 tables for all ASGC areas from Statistical Local Area (SLA) level to whole of Australia, as well as Indigenous Areas and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions.

Time Series Profile (Cat. no. 2003.0) contains approximately 21 tables of variables similar to those in the Basic and Expanded Profiles comparing data from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses, where the classifications are comparable.

Usual Residents Profile (Cat. no. 2004.0) contains approximately 28 tables based on the usual residents populations. This is the only community profile based on place of usual residence.

Expanded Community Profile (Cat. no. 2005.0) contains approximately 46 tables available for SLAs and larger areas, comprising more detailed versions of some of the basic profile tables, plus new tables.

Working Population Profile (Cat. no. 2006.0) contains approximately 16 tables of labour force and related data on the characteristics of employed people.

CDATA2001

CDATA2001 on CD-ROM contains a large volume of tabulated Census data, digital boundaries and base map data, with software to produce tables, maps and graphs of the data. The product is available at the Australia and State/Territory levels.

There are two CDATA2001 products available, offering different levels of functionality:

CDATA2001—Full GIS: This will allow you to export the data for use in other applications, and to import other data from a variety of formats into the system while providing full functionality of Geographic Information System (GIS) software.

CDATA2001—Quickbuild: This version contains reduced GIS software functionality when compared to that available in CDATA2001—Full GIS, but with complete access to all statistical and boundary data. However, the more complex GIS facilities such as Structured Query Language (SQL), importing of external data, geocoding and point creation are not available.

CDATA2001—Quickbuild users will also have the facility to upgrade to CDATA2001—Full GIS when so desired.

Classification Counts

Classification Counts (Cat. nos 2022.0–8) provide frequency counts for 2001 Census variables in complete classificatory detail, for every State/Territory and Capital City Statistical Division.

Social Atlas Series

The Social Atlas (Cat. nos 2840.1–8) publications feature colour maps of the key social, demographic and economic characteristics of each capital city.

APPENDIX 4 CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES *continued*

*Australia in Profile—A
Regional Analysis*

Australia in Profile—A Regional Analysis (Cat. no. 2032.0) provides commentary and data on a number of key social indicators from the 2001 Census, with the focus on regional distributions and comparisons.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The following Census specific services are available:

- *Customised Profiles Service* provides community profile data tailored to your needs, on a variety of media.
- *Customised Table Service* provides detailed cross-classified tables tailored to your needs on a variety of media.
- *Customised Geographic Data Reports Service* provides tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the Census Geographic Areas and their characteristics (e.g. area).
- *Customised Mapping Service* provides both Customised Thematic Maps and Customised Reference Maps on request.

GLOSSARY

General descriptions of terms and concepts used in this publication are provided below. Tables are also footnoted where applicable for additional clarity. Detailed definitions of classifications and concepts are available in the *2001 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

Aboriginal	A person of Aboriginal origin. Includes persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. <i>See also</i> Indigenous status.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Region	<p>An ATSIC Region is a legally prescribed area for the purposes of administration by ATSIC and the Torres Strait Regional Authority. The ATSIC Region boundaries and Census statistics produced for these areas are derived from Collection Districts (CDs).</p> <p>For the 2001 Census, 37 CD derived ATSIC Regions are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. The region names used in the classification are the same as those determined for the official area by the relevant legislation. ATSIC Regions can cross State/Territory borders. For example, the ATSIC Region of Queanbeyan crosses the borders of New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay Territory (which is part of Other Territories). The map on page 90 shows the boundaries and names of the ATSIC Regions.</p>
Collection District	The Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. CDs are also the lowest level at which Census statistics are available. In the 2001 Census there were about 37,000 CDs throughout Australia. For more information on the criteria used in the design of CDs, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0).
Discrete Indigenous community	A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander residents, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis.
Estimated resident Indigenous population	The official Australian Bureau of Statistics experimental estimate of Australia's Indigenous population. The estimates are based on results of the Census of Population and Housing and are compiled as at 30 June. Census usual residence counts are adjusted for undercount and non-response.
Indigenous	A person is defined as Indigenous if they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. <i>See also</i> Indigenous status.
Indigenous Area	An Indigenous Area is a medium sized spatial unit which enables the production of detailed Census statistics relating to Indigenous peoples, while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals. They comprise one or more Indigenous Locations. Indigenous Areas are generally based on Statistical Local Areas, except in remote areas, where language and cultural groupings are also taken into account. <i>See also</i> ATSIC Region <i>and</i> Indigenous Location.
Indigenous Location	Indigenous Locations are single CDs or aggregates of CDs designed to allow production of summary Census statistics relating to Indigenous people, while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals. Indigenous Locations generally include at least 50 Indigenous persons, and can be aggregated to form Indigenous Areas. <i>See also</i> ATSIC Region <i>and</i> Indigenous Area.
Indigenous status	The Census asks, for each person in a household or non-private dwelling, whether they are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin and the response(s) to this question determine their Indigenous status. People may identify, or be identified, as being in one of five categories: Aboriginal; Torres

GLOSSARY *continued*

Strait Islander, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; non-Indigenous; or status unknown.

Non-response	<p>The Census is largely self-enumerated and despite the efforts of question designers and Census collectors, not all of the questions on the Census form are answered for every person. This is generally referred to as non-response and is represented in output by the 'status unknown' category.</p> <p>The non-response rate refers to the proportion of the population without a response to the Indigenous status variable. The proportion is calculated by dividing the number of person records with a not stated code in the Indigenous status field by the total population of a particular geographic area, and expressing the result as a percentage. The non-response rate is also referred to as the not stated rate or Indigenous status unknown rate.</p>
Non-sparsely settled areas	<p>Refers to Statistical Local Areas in which the dwelling density for the SLA as a whole was more than 59 dwellings per 100 square kilometres. <i>See also</i> Sparsely settled areas.</p>
Other Territories	<p>Comprises Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory. In this publication, data for Jervis Bay Territory appears separately in table 2.</p>
Place of enumeration	<p>Census counts based on where people were counted, or enumerated, on Census night. Also referred to as the Census 'As Enumerated' population. The data exclude overseas visitors.</p>
Place of usual residence	<p>Census counts based on where people usually lived at the time the Census was conducted. 'Usual residence' refers to the place where the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more. Counts on this basis are used to minimise the effect of seasonal fluctuations in holiday/resort areas and, in remote areas, the effect of visitation and mobility issues and events such as festivals, funerals, hunting or other cultural activities.</p>
Post Enumeration Survey	<p>A special survey conducted by specially trained interviewers, following each Census. The main purpose of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is to measure the extent of undercount and overcount in the Census, by asking respondents if they were included on a Census form for the household being interviewed, and if there were any other addresses where they may have been included in the Census. At each of these addresses (including the interview address), the personal information is matched to any corresponding Census forms for these addresses to determine whether a person is counted, is counted more than once, or not counted at all. The level of net underenumeration (or undercount) is one adjustment made to the Census count in the compilation of the experimental estimated resident Indigenous population.</p>
Sparsely settled areas	<p>Refers to Statistical Local Areas in which the dwelling density for the SLA as a whole was less than 60 dwellings per 100 square kilometres. <i>See also</i> Non-sparsely settled areas.</p>
Special Indigenous form	<p>Census forms (Personal and Household) designed to be appropriate to Indigenous culture, for use in discrete Indigenous communities. These interview forms are used in instances where a community need has been identified due to specific cultural or language barriers. Census Field Officers recruit, train and work with people from these communities in order to conduct the Census in these areas.</p>
Torres Strait Islander	<p>A person of Torres Strait Islander origin. Includes persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. Torres Strait Islanders are one of the Indigenous peoples of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea. <i>See also</i> Indigenous status.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Undercount** Despite the efforts of Census collectors, some people are missed each Census and some are counted more than once. The net effect of overcount and undercount is called net undercount. A measure of the extent of net undercount is obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). *See also* Post Enumeration Survey.
- Usual residence** *See* Place of usual residence.

ATSIC REGIONS, based on Census Collection Districts—2001



ATSIC REGIONS AND ASSOCIATED COUNCILS

<i>ATSIC Regions</i>	<i>Associated Councils</i>
Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan
Bourke	Murdi Paaki
Coffs Harbour	Many Rivers
Sydney	Sydney
Tamworth	Kamilaroi
Wagga Wagga	Binaal Billa
Wangaratta	Binjirru
Ballarat	Tumbukka
Brisbane	South East Queensland Indigenous
Cairns	Cairns and District
Mount Isa	Gulf and West Queensland
Cooktown	Peninsula
Rockhampton	Central Queensland
Roma	Goolburri
Torres Strait Area	Torres Strait Regional Authority
Townsville	Townsville
Adelaide	Patpa Warra Yunti
Ceduna	Wangka Wilurrara
Port Augusta	Nulla Wimila Kutju
Perth	Perth Noongar
Broome	Kullarri
Kununurra	Wunan
Warburton	Western Desert
Narrogin	Noongar Country
South Hedland	Ngarda-Ngarli-Yarndu
Derby	Malarabah
Kalgoorlie	Wongatha
Geraldton	Yamatji
Hobart	Tasmanian Regional Aboriginal Council
Alice Springs	Alice Springs
Jabiru	Jabiru
Katherine	Garrak Jarru
Apatula	Central Remote
Nhulunbuy	Miwatj
Tennant Creek	Yapakurlangu
Darwin	Yilli Rreung

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