FORWARD WORK PROGRAM 2016–17

Australian
Bureau of
Statistics

CONTENTS

PREFACE

The ABS has provided statistics to inform key decisions for over 100 years. In the last year the ABS released around 500 statistical products covering the economy, society, environment and the population with around 15 million visits to our website.

We are now one year into an ambitious five year transformation program while continuing to deliver quality, timely information that meets a range of user needs.

In 2015, the Government issued the ABS with a Statement of Expectations. In response, we have outlined our intent to be more open in our engagement with stakeholders, strengthen partnerships, and be responsive to the statistical needs of governments and the community within the constraints of available resources.

The ABS does not have the resources to undertake all the activities that fall within our legislative mandate that our users would like. This is why the ABS consults with key users on our work program, to ensure that the resources provided by the Australian Government are used to deliver the set of statistics that deliver the maximum public value.

The ABS also receives additional funding from other government agencies for specific activities, still consistent with our legislative mandate, but which could not be funded within our limited budget appropriation. This funding allows the ABS to produce statistics in important areas where there is significant government outlay or where there is significant public policy interest. We are really grateful for this support.

Four broad strategic priorities have been identified for 2016–17: delivery of the Census of Population and Housing; delivering and maintaining the quality of key statistics; progressing microdata access and integrated data; and transforming ABS for the future.

More difficult decisions around prioritisation of statistical products from 2017–18 may be required, and the ABS will consult with key stakeholders in making these decisions.

I encourage you to take the time to read through this Forward Work Program to gain a fuller understanding of what the ABS expects to deliver, and the magnitude of the changes that are planned for the ABS.

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician
September 2016

RESOURCE CONTEXT

The ABS operates within the confines of its legislation, the expectation Government has of it, and the resources available to it including:
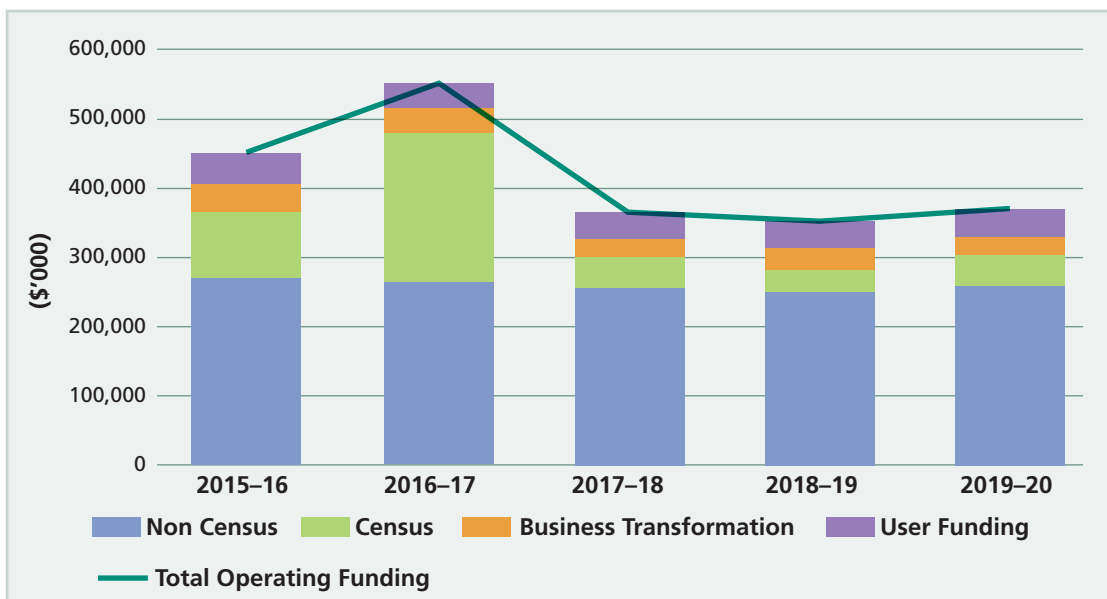
• an average annual budget of around $259m per year, excluding the Census and transforming ABS for the future.

• around 3,000 ongoing staff including interviewers.

Over the last 15 years the ABS has had falling resources to deal with a bigger and more complex world to measure. In contrast, staff numbers in the wider APS have increased during this time.

The ABS annual budget is a very cyclical operating budget, which peaks every five years due to the Census. About 10% of the ABS annual budget is user funded in any one year, i.e. ABS receives funding from other agencies to expand its statistical program. However, the level of user funding for the demographic, economic, social and environment programs varies significantly.

In the 2015–16 Federal Budget, the Government agreed to additional funding of $257m to the ABS for critical infrastructure enhancements to support ABS transformation over the five-year period to 2019–20. This comprises $190m operating expense and $67m capital injection. Following the transformation, the ABS operating budget will reduce by 10% which is approximately $25m per annum.

Figure 1 – ABS Operating funding 2015–16 to 2019–20

In line with ABS funding, staffing affordability decreases significantly over the next four years with required reductions of approximately 400 staff in 2016–17, 300 in 2017–18, and then a further 40 in 2018–19.

Table1: ABS Budget 2015–16 to 2019–20 ($000)

	2015–16[a]	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Base appropriation					
Operating - Non Census	270,647	268,152	256,228	252,176	259,839
Capital - Base	20,750	22,902	20,314	20,431	21,431
Census appropriation					
Operating - Census	93,772	213,502	45,861	31,693	45,682
Capital - Census	17,033	1,342	-	2,800	3,384
Transformation NPP Funding					
Operating - Business Transformation	43,089	38,709	27,867	31,295	26,842
Capital - Business Transformation	15,666	42,364	22,748	5,542	898
Total Operating Funding	407,508	520,364	329,956	315,164	332,363
Total Capital Funding	53,449	66,608	43,062	28,773	25,713
User Funding	41,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000

[a]Budget not actuals

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2016–2017

Four broad strategic priorities have been identified for 2016–17 to continue to deliver and maintain trusted official statistics, transform and modernise the business, and reduce costs.

Priority 1: Delivering the Census of Population and Housing

Australia's 17th national Census of Population and Housing has a reference date of Tuesday, August 9 2016. The Census is the largest statistical collection the ABS undertakes, and one of the most important. The Census requires a peak of 1,200 office staff and 38,000 field staff and costs approximately $470m over a five year period.

By counting the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, the Census provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of the states, territories and local government areas, determining the number of seats allocated to each state and territory in the House of Representatives; distributing billions of dollars of federal funding to the states and territories and affecting state grants to local government areas.

The breadth of topics collected provide a comprehensive picture of Australia through statistics on people, families, household structure, dwellings, population groups (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people)providing insights for small population groups and small geographic areas.

The 2016 Census took a 'digital-first' approach with most households receiving a letter with a login code delivered by Australia Post instead of a paper form delivered by a Census field officer. This resulted in an online response rate of approximately 60% in 2016 compared to 33% in 2011.

This approach was enabled by the development and use of a comprehensive address register. Paper forms were initially distributed to some locations and people were provided with a paper form if they requested one. The reduced use of field staff and the decrease in paper forms will deliver significant cost savings, improved workforce safety, and a reduced impact on the environment.

Census data will be released two months earlier than any previous Census, with the first release of Census data available in April 2017, and more detailed releases throughout 2017.

Special strategies were implemented to ensure an accurate count of all population groups, including people living in remote areas, Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, culturally and linguistically diverse, elderly, youth and homeless.

The ABS took the online Census form website down for 40 hours starting from 7:30pm on Census Night. As a result, many households were unable to submit their form on August 9. This attracted public criticism and raised concerns about ABS capability and the impact on Census quality. Despite the outage, the ABS is on track to deliver a quality Census, with the usual quality checks planned in 2016-17.

All paper forms are being scanned and then destroyed in a secure facility in Dandenong, Victoria. All data, from paper and online, will be quality assured and coded between August 2016 and March 2017 in the ABS Data Operations Centre in Belconnen, ACT.

Names and addresses collected during the Census, previously retained for about 18 months, will be retained for up to four years. The secure, but still temporary, retention of names and addresses will enable the ABS to produce statistical information pertinent to key policy issues.

Priority 2: Delivering and maintaining the quality of key statistics

Delivering and maintaining quality demographic statistics: Demographic statistics, including Estimated Resident Population (ERP), will remain a high priority. ERP is a core activity under ABS legislation, and a critical input into economic indicators, electoral boundaries and allocation of Goods and Services Tax revenue to the states and territories. In 2016–17 the focus will be:

- working with the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) to ensure the quality of ERP as DIBP transitions from hard copy outgoing passenger cards for international travellers to electronic smart gates, as this information is critical in establishing quality state and territory population estimates

- producing a high quality set of rebased population estimates from the 2016 Census.

Delivering and maintaining quality economic statistics: These include National Accounts, Consumer Price Index (CPI) and labour force statistics, noting that:

- the National Accounts are a compilation of many critical data sources, including international accounts; business indicators and industry statistics; Government Finance statistics; and household-based survey information

- the focus for the Labour Force Survey in 2016–17 will remain re-building credibility and enhanced risk management.

Other priorities for the economic statistic programs in 2016–17 include:

- improving risk management to ensure the continued quality of the main economic indicators and their inputs

- continuing to develop new data sources and processes to reduce collection costs and meet emerging policy demands (e.g. use of transaction data for compilation of CPI)

- building on experimental and pilot work to increase the ABS's capacity to assess and measure productivity (eg. enhanced measurement of service and non-market industries)

- implementation of the outcomes from the Government Finance Statistics review 2015.

Delivering statistics of importance to significant government outlays and public policy: These programs include statistics on health, disability, carers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, education, business characteristics, innovation, agriculture, environment economic accounting, transport, tourism, labour demand and Information and Communications Technology. Many of these statistics are funded by other government agencies.

Sustaining the quality and efficiency of the household survey and business survey program, while transforming the ABS infrastructure and business processes, will continue to be a priority. Key deliverables in 2016–17 include:

• dissemination of the 2015 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers and the 2015–16 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

• development of the 2017–18 National Health Survey and Survey of Income and Housing

• development of the 2018–19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

• analysis of homelessness statistics following the 2016 Census

• the 2016 Agricultural Census (and associated Land Management Practices Survey).

A new National Data Acquisition Centre in Geelong officially opened in April 2016: In response to a request by the Australian Government that ABS consider relocating some functions to the Geelong region, the ABS has, with assistance from the Victorian and Australian governments and Deakin University, established a National Data Acquisition Centre. The Centre, which already employs about 200 staff, will drive best practice in centralised data collection. New survey response strategies will continue to be explored to ensure that ABS sample surveys achieve an optimal balance between reduced respondent burden, representativeness and the high response rates expected of accurate, trusted official statistics.

Priority 3: Progressing data integration and microdata access

The ABS established a highly valuable and secure data integration program in 2005. Since that time, ABS has enabled a richer statistical system by successfully delivering new policy insights for governments and the community, including:

• A more accurate measure of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy – a critical measure under the Closing the Gap agenda

• A better understanding of how well migrants are adjusting to life in Australia and what factors are the most important for a successful settlement

• A clearer picture of how a person's education, employment and location impacts on the types of mental health services they receive.

The ABS is an Accredited Integrating Authority, authorised to carry out data integration projects within a secure environment for statistical and research purposes. This accreditation is based on assessment that assures the public and Government that integration of data is undertaken in a safe and secure manner. The ABS requires all data integration project proposals to go through a rigorous assessment and approval process to ensure the project provides a significant public benefit and takes a privacy-by-design approach. In addition, staff members assigned to a project are never able to see all of an individual's information together at any point of the data integration process and data access rights are only provided on a 'needs to know' basis – this is known as the 'separation principle'. These protections are in addition to existing strong protections that all ABS staff are legally bound to never release personal information to any individual or organisation outside of the ABS.

A key priority in 2016–17 is to expand and consolidate a number of important cross-portfolio data integration projects outlined below.

Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment
The ABS and the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science have developed the Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment (BLADE), which contains detailed information on the characteristics and finances of Australian businesses.

Formerly known as the Expanded Analytical Business Longitudinal Database (EABLD), this integrated data environment draws on several years of administrative data from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and survey data from the ABS, enabling analysis of businesses over time and the micro-economic factors that drive performance, innovation, job creation, competitiveness and productivity. The BLADE therefore improves the evidence base for policy development and reform.

For example, the BLADE has been used to examine the contribution of start-ups to job creation in the Australian economy, revealing that it is young small to medium enterprises that make the greatest contribution to overall jobs growth.

Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED)
The foundational Linked Employee-Employer Database (LEED) project joins personal income tax data from the Australian Taxation Office with business level data from the Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment, linking person level data with business level data for the first time. This enables multiple job holders to be identified and creates a potential future source of statistics on employee earnings. This foundation project represents an important first step towards a future LEED which will contain data linked across multiple years and include more detailed socio-economic and demographic information relating to employees. Through further linkage with other datasets, additional characteristics could be used to explore the drivers of firm level performance, such as the educational qualifications of employees.

Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset
The Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset (ACLD) brings together a 5% longitudinal sample of Census data from 2006 and 2011, is used extensively to inform matters of

importance such as employment outcomes arising from structural changes in the Australian economy. This provides a unique opportunity for researchers to access a very large and detailed longitudinal dataset and examine pathways and transitions of population groups.

The 2014 Industry Report produced by the Australian Government Department of Industry, Innovation and Science used the dataset, for example, to analyse employment outcomes of Automotive Manufacturing workers. The analysis found that despite the magnitude of structural change in the Automotive Manufacturing Industry between the 2006 and 2011 Census and in light of the adverse economic conditions during that period, the employment outcomes for 2006 automotive workers were mostly positive - most workers exiting the sector managed to successfully transition to other industries or sectors.

Following the 2016 Census, the Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset will be expanded to include a third time point. Over time, the ACLD will continue to grow in value as data from each successive Census are linked, providing a much more detailed longitudinal picture of changing patterns in social and economic conditions in the lives of Australians.

Multi-agency Data Integration Project
The Multi-agency Data Integration Project is a collaborative partnership between five Commonwealth Government agencies: Department of Health, Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, Australian Taxation Office, and ABS. The partnership brings together Census data with administrative data from each Partner Agency to create a rich cross-portfolio data resource that can be used for research and policy purposes. The Project is currently in an evaluation phase and has significant potential to be extended across time (longitudinally) and expanded to include other data sources of importance to program evaluation and public policy.

Microdata Futures
ABS will continue to investigate opportunities to improve the availability of its vast holdings of microdata for statistical and research purposes, while also ensuring that data will not be released in a manner that allows the identification of an individual or business. The ABS is adopting the internationally recognised Five Safes Framework. By carefully assessing people, projects, settings, data and output, necessary controls can be put in place to increase public value from national statistics whilst protecting privacy and confidentiality - enabling official statistics to be produced and statistical analysis to be undertaken whilst preserving the secrecy of Australians and Australian businesses.

Priority 4: Transforming the ABS for the future

Statistical Business Transformation Program (SBTP): The $257m Government investment to modernise ABS infrastructure and business processes will reduce risks to statistical outputs; reduce costs; reduce red tape for providers; and achieve faster turnaround in dissemination of statistics. This will be achieved by:

• reengineering and consolidating surveys and administrative data sources to achieve greater efficiency through further automation, reuse of information, use of new data sources and improvements in access to data

- providing standardised authentication and authorisation mechanisms for data providers with a view to incorporating whole of government authentication and authorisation mechanisms

- applying modern security and architecture in the provision of technology infrastructure

- providing new methodological solutions, technical infrastructure and enterprise wide services to support reengineered business processes.

Key infrastructure priorities in 2016–17 include:

- implementing a new enterprise data warehouse and metadata repository. These are critical foundations that will support the delivery of new data acquisition, processing and dissemination capabilities starting in mid-2017

- ramping up the focus of Enterprise Architecture to ensure effective integration of new enterprise wide capabilities with remaining legacy services

- delivering security and identity access management infrastructure which will provide the right staff, in the right roles, with the authentication, authorisation and role management capability they require to access the new statistical infrastructure

- completion of procurements to enable the ABS to acquire data from providers using enhanced digital channels (smart e-forms), and provide a portal for staff to process statistical collections (a Statisticians' Workbench).

Key statistical business priorities in 2016–17 include:

- use of the business process re-engineering work completed in 2015–16 to validate 'top-down' benefit realisation work and to further validate requirements for enterprise wide capabilities, such as Data Acquisition

- providing proof of concepts of new enterprise wide services such as the data processing environment and output estimation systems

- delivering a virtual microdata laboratory to improve access to microdata for priority users and a service analytics capability that will enable the ABS to easily capture metrics about our users behaviour

- progressing the consolidation of ABS business surveys to reduce duplication, strengthen coherence, and maximise the use of the ABS Business Register

- progressing the integration and consolidation of ABS household surveys to reduce duplication, maximise the use of multiple data sources to produce higher value statistics, and configure the new ABS Address Register (i.e. the central source of addresses used in the collection of 2016 Census information) as the base for the efficient selection of households in our survey program

- make significant progress on exploring consolidation of ABS account compilation and index production activities

- undertaking pioneer programs to validate the new statistical business processes

- begin transition of data, metadata and registers to newly developed infrastructure.

Partnerships, marketing and communication: A stronger focus on engagement, partnering and communication is fundamental to ensuring effective and widespread use of ABS statistics, and enhanced statistics through data integration and collaboration.

Clear accountabilities for building and managing relationships with key stakeholders, particularly at the Australian and state and territory government levels, have been established. In addition:

- a more streamlined and efficient model for state and territory engagement will be bedded down in 2016–17

- refinement and consolidation of multiple interest groups into peak Economic and Population and Social Statistics Advisory Groups, and a refocussed State Government Statistical Forum, will be implemented in 2016–17

- a new communication strategy will focus on working effectively with influential stakeholders including the media; developing more data visualisation and dissemination opportunities; and promoting and marketing statistics.

Developing the workforce: The ABS Workforce Strategy 2016–19 is designed to support workforce transformation. There will be a need to:

- shift from a focus on collecting data through surveys to make greater use of and integrate administrative, transactional and other new data sources. This will require skills in data mining and integration, statistical analysis, leadership, new technology and software use, and stakeholder engagement and less process-driven administrative work

- regularly review and adapt the office-based and interviewer staffing profile

- develop a more agile and flexible workforce and organisational structures.

In 2016–17, priorities will include:

- implementing strategies to build the analytical capabilities of staff, to ensure they have the right skills to perform well in the transformed ABS

- implementing new talent identification processes to drive higher performance

- senior executives modelling the behaviours required to drive a high performing culture and create an environment where performance management is a positive and constructive ongoing conversation.

EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

In addition to the strategic priorities outlined above, ABS will strive to enhance the efficiency of its operations and enhance productivity.

The Government has commissioned a Functional and Efficiency Review of the ABS. This review, which will be undertaken by Mr David Tune AO PSM, with a report and recommendations due before the end of October, will determine whether the current resourcing and functions of the ABS align with the Government's forward priorities, taking into account: considerations arising from the ABS Transformation Program; the Contestability Review of Survey Management Functions; and other relevant reviews; along with the Government's Statement of Expectations.

Property expenses are a significant component (7%) of the ABS budget. As each office lease is renewed the ABS will reduce its tenancy footprint by 20%. Moving to activity based working provides an office environment that is more productive and attractive to staff while being cheaper to operate. The smaller offices provide a range of work spaces where employees can move to the area most suited to their current activity. The Canberra office, which is the ABS's largest office will move to activity based working in 2017.

The Government announced in the 2016–17 Budget that it would realise efficiencies through the consolidation of common corporate services to a small number of shared service centres. The ABS will work with other agencies in the Treasury portfolio to share corporate services. As part of this effort, the ABS has entered into a shared arrangement for a Financial Management Information System and this will be implemented in late 2016.

ELEMENTS OF OUR CURRENT WORK PROGRAM THAT MAY NOT BE AFFORDABLE IN THE FUTURE

The ABS work program beyond 2016–17 may not be affordable within the existing budget. Equally, evolving priorities may necessitate some freeing up of resources in order to facilitate new, higher value, work.

During 2016–17, the ABS will, in consultation with partners and stakeholders:

• look at the frequency of some statistical series such as retail, housing and lending finance, and the number of international trade releases

• examine tier 3 statistics (refer next page) carefully to assess whether continued ABS involvement is warranted. It may be necessary to cease these outputs if user funding cannot be secured.

FORWARD WORK PROGRAM BY TIER

Elements of the ABS work program are classified by the following four tiers. These are used to assist with prioritisation undertaken by the ABS. This work was informed by the development of the list of *Essential Statistical Assets for Australia* (cat. no. 1395.0), in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders.

TIER	COMPONENT	
CORE	Tier 0	Essential institutional statistical capability and infrastructure required to deliver a quality national statistical service and remain relevant and sustainable as Australia's national statistical organisation. This includes systems and processes, methods, people capability, registers and frames and standards, classifications and conceptual frameworks, data integration, dissemination and technology capabilities.
	Tier 1	Statistics that are considered to be the foundation work of a national statistical organisation.
	Tier 2	Important areas of statistics where there is a significant government outlay or where there is a significant public policy interest.
OTHER	Tier 3	Other important statistical work that is currently undertaken to meet identified user requirements that could be deemed as falling beyond tiers 1 and 2.

STATISTICAL PRODUCTION		
PROGRAM NAME	**TIER**	**DESCRIPTION**
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics	2	Other important statistical work that is currently undertaken to meet identified user requirements that could be deemed as falling beyond tiers 1 and 2
Agriculture Statistics	2	Agricultural Census (partly user funded by Meat and Livestock Australia and Australian Egg Corporation) Rural Environment and Agriculture Commodities Survey
	3	Foreign ownership of agricultural businesses, land and water entitlements Wool Receivals, Purchases and Sales Survey Measures of livestock slaughter (partly user funded by Meat and Livestock Australia and Australian Pork Limited) Land management practices (e.g. cropping, soil management) (user funded by Department of Agriculture and Water Resources)
Business Indicators[1]	1	Business activity collected via three surveys: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Quarterly Business Indicator Surveys and Retail Trade. Business Characteristics Survey Dwelling and other building approvals Construction related gross fixed capital formation
	2	Mineral and petroleum exploration Business demographics program
Census of Population and Housing	1	Census of Population and Housing
	2	Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset
Crime and Justice Statistics	2	Crime and justice statistics and research (partly user funded by Department of Social Services)
	3	National corrective services statistics National recorded crime offender statistics National recorded crime victim statistics National statistics on federal defendants, sentence quantums, federal offenders and corrective services (All are user funded by various jurisdictional agencies related to Police, Courts and Correctional facilities and the Attorney-Generals Department)

[1] Used to compile the National Accounts

STATISTICAL PRODUCTION		
PROGRAM NAME	**TIER**	**DESCRIPTION**
Culture and Recreation Statistics	3	Frequency of visits and characteristics of people who attend a range of cultural venues and events (user funded by Ministry for the Arts)
Demography	1	Estimated Resident Population Births and Deaths Overseas Arrivals and Departures Migration and Australian Historical Population statistics
	2	Population projections Regional population growth
Education and Training Statistics	2	National Schools Statistics Collection Qualifications and Employment Outcomes Survey Survey of Education and Work Work Related Training and Adult Learning Survey
	3	Childhood Education and Care Survey Annual National Early Childhood Education and Care (user funded by Department of Education) International Assessment of Adult Competencies (currently not funded but previously funded by Department of Education)
Environment Statistics	2	Environmental accounts, including Water Account, energy accounts and land accounts (partly user funded by Department of Industry, Innovation and Science)
	3	Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (a program of the World Bank, funded by Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) Employment in Renewable Energy Activities (funded by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency) Assistance to Department of the Environment for 2016 State of the Environment Report (partly user funded by Department of the Environment)
Financial Statistics	1	Data collected from the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority and the Managed Funds Survey[1]
	2	Housing finance statistics
	3	Quarterly information on the assets and liabilities of securitisers Lending finance (commercial, personal and lease finance commitments

[1] Used to compile the National Accounts

STATISTICAL PRODUCTION		
PROGRAM NAME	**TIER**	**DESCRIPTION**
Geospatial Solutions	1	Capability to support geospatial functions associated with the Census of Population and Housing
	3	Capability for production of the Land Account for the Environment program
		Provide solutions to dissemination methods (Google Earth and geographic grids)
		New geospatial techniques and data sources to support Carbon Farming Initiative (user funded by Department of Agriculture)
Health and Disability Statistics	2	Statistics relating to causes of death
		Health and disability statistics including: National Health Survey (partly user funded by Department of Health) and National Aboriginal and Torres Islander Health Survey (funded by Department of Health and Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet)
		Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (user funded by jurisdictions, Department of Social Services and Department of Health)
		HealthCare Pathways (user funded by National Health Performance Authority)
	3	Information for the analysis of family formation and structure
		Patient Experience Survey
		Private Health Establishments Collection (partly user funded by Department of Health)
Industry and Labour Demand Statistics	1	Economic Activity Survey[1]
		Survey of Average Weekly Earnings
		Major Labour Costs[1]
		Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
		Survey of Employment and Earnings
		Water Supply and Sewerage Supply/Use Survey
	2	Job Vacancies Survey
	3	Industrial disputes
		Survey of Tourist Accommodation (user funded by Austrade)
		Tourism satellite account (user funded by Austrade)

[1] Used to compile the National Accounts

STATISTICAL PRODUCTION		
PROGRAM NAME	**TIER**	**DESCRIPTION**
Innovation and Technology Statistics	2	Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment (user funded by Department of Industry, Innovation and Science).
	3	Household Use of Information Technology collection Internet Activity Survey Measures of research and development undertaken by businesses, governments, higher education institutions and private not-for-profit organisations Venture Capital and Later Stage Private Equity activity (user funded by Department of Industry, Innovation and Science)
International Accounts[1]	1	Australia's balance of payments estimates International investment statistics International merchandise trade International trade in services statistics
	3	Survey of Foreign Currency Exposure (user funded by Reserve Bank of Australia)
Labour Supply Statistics	1	Labour Force Australia Survey
	2	Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation Characteristics of Employment Participation, Job Search and Mobility Retirement and Retirement Intentions Work Related Injuries
Living Conditions Statistics[1]	1	Household Expenditure Survey Survey of Income and Housing
Migrant Statistics	2	Characteristics of migrants, migrant economic outcomes and migrant settlement outcomes (partly user funded by Department of Immigration and Border Protection and Department of Social Services)
National Accounts	1	Quarterly and annual statistics of Gross Domestic Product and its components Input-output tables
	2	Annual productivity statistics including annual estimates of multi factor productivity statistics Annual state accounts

[1] Used to compile the National Accounts

STATISTICAL PRODUCTION		
PROGRAM NAME	**TIER**	**DESCRIPTION**
Prices	**1**	Consumer Price Index Wage Price Index Producer Price Indexes International Trade Price Indexes Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Costs Index
	2	Residential Property Prices Indexes Estimates of the Total Value of the Dwelling Stock
Public Finance	**1**	Government Finance Statistics[1]
Regional Statistics	**2**	Data by Region (national regional profiles)
	3	Regional economic data
Social Conditions Statistics	**2**	Multi-agency Data Integration Project
	3	Longitudinal Survey of Australian Children Personal Safety Survey General Social Survey (All partly user funded by Australian and state and territory governments)
Transport Statistics	**2**	Motor Vehicle Census
	3	New Motor Vehicles Sales Freight Performance Measurement Project (unfunded) Survey of Motor Vehicle Use

[1] Used to compile the National Accounts

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

PROGRAM NAME	TIER	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Services	0	Communications Customised data delivery Data acquisition Dissemination and publishing Finance Human resources IT infrastructure Microdata delivery Program management Provider management Security Survey management
International Relations	1	Liaise with international statistical agencies and organisations Reporting to the United Nations Statistical Commission Engagement with other leading international organisations
	3	Indonesia Government Partnership Project Statistical development work in the Pacific, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste (All funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)
Methodology	0	Statistical methods Statistical quality assurance Statistical risk management
	3	Analytical methods for emerging data sources Research and development to compile and analyse statistics
Registers and Frameworks	0	Address Register Business Register and Tax Data program Classifications Data standards and methods Geospatial standards and methods Statistical Clearing House
Transformation	0	Data integration Engagement strategy Microdata futures (enhanced microdata access) Partnership projects Statistical Business Transformation Program Statistical services to the state and territory governments (partly user funded by state and territory governments) Statistical Spatial Framework Workforce strategy

OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

Further information is available on the ABS website including:

• ABS Organisation Chart

• ABS Corporate Plan

• ABS Annual Report

Further information on the ABS budget and performance criteria are available in the 2016–17 Portfolio Budget Statement for the Treasury Portfolio.