

ATTACHMENT A

CHARACTERISTICS OF AUSTRALIA'S INDIGENOUS POPULATION

1. This attachment provides general information on Australia's Indigenous population as background for the discussion and analysis in the Report. The data relate to the size of the Indigenous population, its age structure, where people live and their income levels. Much of the data comes from the 1996 Census.

The Indigenous Population and its Location

2. Based on data from the 1996 Census, the Indigenous population at 30 June 1996 was estimated to be 386 049, or 2.1 per cent of the total Australian population. This figure represents an increase of 12 per cent over the five years since the 1991 Census.

3. Table A-1 shows the estimated Indigenous population resident in each State in June 1991, 1996 and 1999. The 1999 figure was estimated by ABS on the assumption that the changes since the 1996 Census are due only to births, deaths and migration — that is, it assumes the propensity of people to identify as Indigenous is the same as in the 1996 Census.

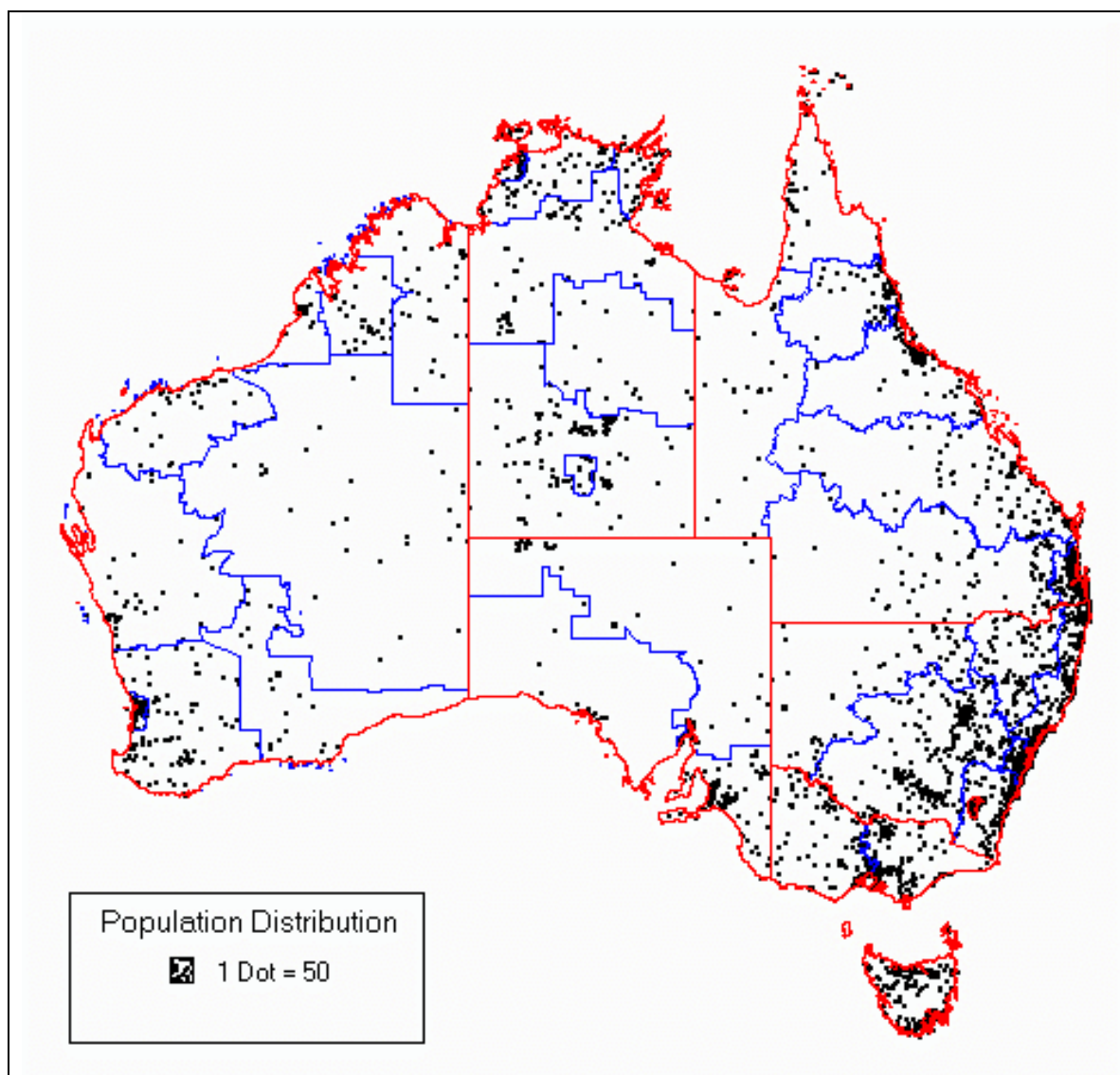
Table A-1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1991	97.8	20.3	93.2	50.9	19.8	13.8	2.6	46.9	345.4
1996	109.9	22.6	104.8	56.2	22.1	15.3	3.1	51.9	386.0
1999	116.7	23.8	113.1	59.4	23.4	16.1	3.4	54.6	410.6
Indigenous proportion of State population – 1996 (%)	1.8	0.5	3.1	3.2	1.5	3.2	1.0	28.5	2.1
State proportion of Indigenous population – 1996 (%)	28.5	5.9	27.1	14.6	5.7	4.0	0.8	13.4	100.0

Source: ABS, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, 1996 Catalogue. No 3231.0.

4. In 1996, more than 55 per cent of the Indigenous population lived in New South Wales and Queensland, 14 per cent in Western Australia and 13 per cent in the Northern Territory. Figure A-1 shows the spatial distribution of Australia's Indigenous population.

Figure A-1 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, 1996



5. Table A-2 shows the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population distribution using areas defined by the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) for 1996. It shows that almost two thirds of Indigenous Australians live in highly accessible and accessible locations, compared to 94 per cent for the non-Indigenous population. Over 26 per cent of Indigenous people lived in either remote and very remote regions, compared with only two per cent of the non-Indigenous population.

Table A-2 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ARIA REGION, 1996

Accessibility category	Indigenous people		Non-Indigenous people	
	Population	%	Population	%
Highly accessible	154 059	43.7	14 469 643	82.6
Accessible	70 530	20.0	2 026 809	11.6
Moderately accessible	35 990	10.2	669 011	3.8
Remote	26 978	7.6	230 081	1.3
Very remote	65 271	18.5	122 062	0.7
TOTAL	352 828	100.0	17 517 606	100.0

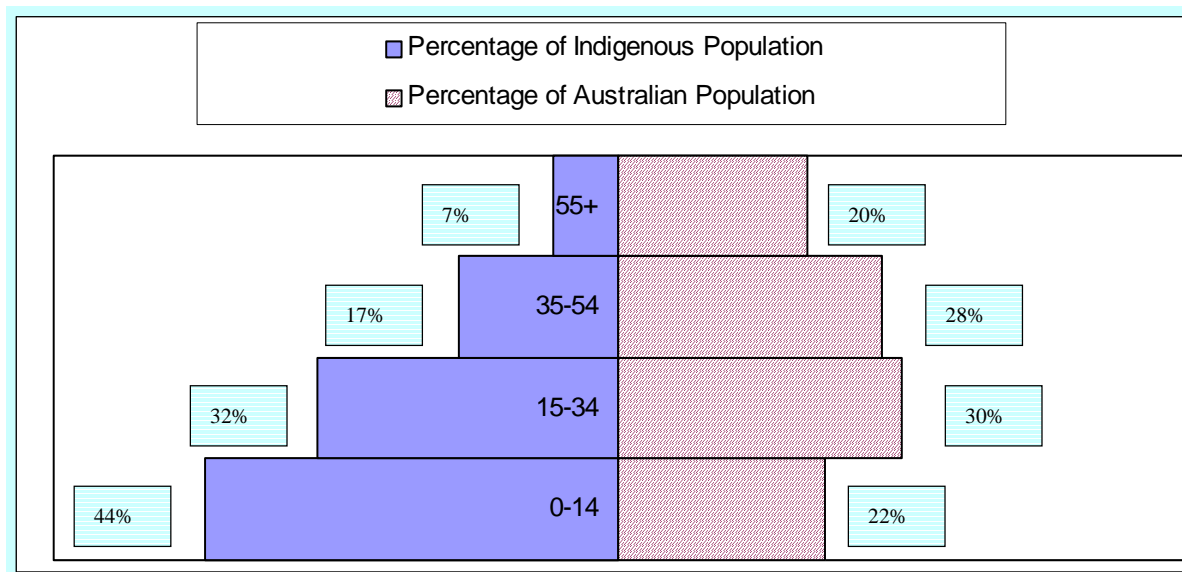
Source: The Indigenous population figure is that for the 1996 Census count, which differs from the experimental estimates of resident population shown in Table A-1.

6. Table A-3 shows, for each ATSI region, the estimated Indigenous population, its proportion of the total Indigenous population and the Indigenous proportion of the total population. It highlights the diversity of the ATSI regions. The largest number of Indigenous people live in the Sydney and Brisbane metropolitan regions but they represent very small proportions of the total population in those regions. By comparison, in remote regions, Indigenous people are a larger proportions of small total populations and generally live in small dispersed communities. These differences have significant implications for the cost of providing services, and how they are delivered.

Age Structure

7. In many of our consultation meetings it was noted that the Indigenous population is much younger than the non-Indigenous population. Figure A-2 compares the age structure of the Indigenous and the total Australian populations. The most striking feature is that around 44 per cent of the Indigenous population was below the age of 15, compared with 22 per cent for the total population. Those differences are reflected in the median age of the populations — half of the Indigenous population was aged 20 years or less in 1996, compared with 34 years for the non-Indigenous population.

Figure A-2 AGE PYRAMID COMPARISON, INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS AND ALL AUSTRALIANS



Income

8. Many of the disadvantages Indigenous people face are in part due to their low income. The median individual weekly income of Indigenous people in 1996, as measured by the Census data, was \$218 compared to \$300 for the total population. Table A-4 shows the median individual incomes in each ATSI region. It shows that the lowest median individual incomes were in the Northern Territory and the remote areas of Western Australia and South Australia. New South Wales and Victoria had the highest median incomes, probably linked to their having the highest proportions of Indigenous people with post-secondary qualifications.

Table A-3 INDIGENOUS POPULATION, BY ATSI REGION, 1996

ATSI Region	Indigenous resident population ^(a)	Proportion of total Indigenous population	Proportion of region's total population	Median age of Indigenous population ^(b)
	No.	%	%	years
New South Wales				
Sydney	37 117	9.6	1.0	20
Queanbeyan (includes ACT)	9 855	2.6	1.7	19
Binaal Billa (Wagga Wagga)	19 535	5.1	3.7	18
Murdi Paaki (Bourke)	7 951	2.1	14.0	20
Kamilaroi (Tamworth)	11 595	3.0	5.6	19
Many Rivers (Coffs Harbour)	27 127	7.0	2.2	19
Victoria				
Binjurr (Wangaratta)	10 938	2.8	0.4	21
Tumbukka (Ballarat)	11 660	3.0	0.6	20
Queensland				
South East Queensland (Brisbane)	30 325	7.9	1.4	19
Goolburri (Roma)	9 661	2.5	3.4	17
Central Queensland (Rockhampton)	12 436	3.2	3.4	18
Townsville	16 107	4.2	5.3	18
Cairns and District	16 144	4.2	8.8	20
Gulf and West Queensland (Mount Isa)	7 306	1.9	22.9	20
Peninsula (Cooktown)	6 184	1.6	49.9	23
Torres Strait	6 654	1.7	86.0	20
Western Australia				
Perth Noongar	19 765	5.1	1.5	19
Kaata-Wangkinyinyi (Narrogin)	6 814	1.8	2.8	19
Yamatji (Geraldton)	5 497	1.4	9.8	19
Ngarda-Ngarli-Yarndu (South Hedland)	4 721	1.2	13.7	21
Kullari (Broome)	3 760	1.0	38.5	20
Malarabah (Derby)	4 347	1.1	66.8	21
Wunan (Kununurra)	4 887	1.3	52.0	20
Western Desert (Warburton)	2 952	0.8	30.0	23
Wongatha (Kalgoorlie)	3 462	0.9	6.6	20
South Australia				
Patpa Warra Yunti (Adelaide)	13 686	3.5	1.0	20
Wangka-Willurrara (Ceduna)	2 014	0.5	5.3	19
Nulla Wimila Kutju (Port Augusta)	6 351	1.6	7.9	21
Tasmania				
Tasmania	15 322	4.0	3.2	18
Northern Territory				
Yilli Rreung (Darwin)	10 078	2.6	10.3	20
Jabiru	8 685	2.2	75.4	20
Miwatj (Nhulunbuy)	7 848	2.0	61.7	20
Garrak-Jarru (Katherine)	7 986	2.1	46.7	19
Yappakurlangu (Tennant Creek)	3 866	1.0	59.0	20
Papunya (Apatula)	8 427	2.2	79.5	21
Alice Springs	4 986	1.3	19.4	22
Total	386 049	100.0	2.1	20

(a) Based on ABS *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, ABS, Cat No 3230.0.

(b) ABS 1996 Census.

Table A-4 INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE DATA FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, BY ATSI REGION, 1996 ^(a)

ATSI Region	Median individual income: Indigenous population	Median individual income: Total population
	\$	\$
New South Wales		
Sydney	252	344
Queanbeyan (includes ACT)	218	336
Binaal Billa (Wagga Wagga)	191	264
Murdi Paaki (Bourke)	187	225
Kamilaroi (Tamworth)	185	248
Many Rivers (Coffs Harbour)	192	238
Victoria		
Binjurr (Wangaratta)	246	312
Tumbukka (Ballarat)	217	264
Queensland		
South East Queensland (Brisbane)	234	292
Goolburri (Roma)	194	248
Central Queensland (Rockhampton)	193	247
Townsville	194	306
Cairns and District	195	323
Gulf and West Queensland (Mount Isa)	192	381
Peninsula (Cooktown)	170	252
Torres Strait	195	241
Western Australia		
Perth Noongar	206	305
Kaata-Wangkinyinyi (Narrogin)	196	284
Yamatji (Geraldton)	192	291
Ngarda-Ngarli-Yarndu (South Hedland)	185	488
Kullari (Broome)	175	302
Malarabah (Derby)	175	213
Wunan (Kununurra)	179	343
Western Desert (Warburton)	148	680
Wongatha (Kalgoorlie)	191	434
South Australia		
Patpa Warra Yunti (Adelaide)	203	269
Wangka-Willurrara (Ceduna)	174	261
Nulla Wimila Kutju (Port Augusta)	174	234
Tasmania		
Tasmania	216	257
Northern Territory		
Yilli Rreung (Darwin)	214	421
Jabiru	168	193
Miwatj (Nhulunbuy)	161	186
Garrak-Jarru (Katherine)	169	273
Yappakurlangu (Tennant Creek)	163	227
Papunya (Apatula)	154	186
Alice Springs	182	416
	218	300

(a) Based on ABS *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, ABS, Catalogue No 3230.0.

Source: ABS 1996 Census.

ATTACHMENT B

INQUIRY PROCESSES

1. The terms of reference asked us to provide the Indigenous people and their organisations, and all relevant agencies, with adequate opportunities for input into the inquiry. We placed a high value on the involvement of organisations and people who may be affected by the findings of our Inquiry. We considered that as well as speaking to government agencies that fund and/or provide services, it was particularly important to speak with Indigenous organisations, communities and individuals.

2. Features of the Inquiry process were:

- (i) the distribution of a Commission Information Paper in February 2000 to: provide information on the issues to be covered during the Inquiry; set out how organisations and individuals could take part; and ask for written submissions;
- (ii) a workshop of researchers in Indigenous affairs, co-ordinated by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) at the Australian National University, to discuss possible approaches to the measurement of Indigenous needs;
- (iii) receipt of written submissions — we received over 50 initial submissions;
- (iv) meetings with Commonwealth and State government organisations in May and June 2000 to discuss: their submissions; how they fund, plan for and deliver services aimed at meeting the needs of Indigenous peoples; and the merits of needs indicators we were considering;
- (v) wide-ranging visits to discuss Indigenous needs and the services provided to meet them, with ATSIC Commissioners and representatives of ATSIC regional councils, State and local government agencies that provide services to Indigenous people, and with Indigenous organisations and communities (in total, we held over 150 meetings and involved about 250 organisations — we visited the Torres Strait and 24 of the 35 ATSIC regions);
- (vi) the circulation of a draft report in October 2000;

- (vii) conferences in Canberra, every State capital city and a regional centre in most States to obtain feedback on the views expressed in the draft report; and
- (viii) final written submissions — about 35 submissions were received.

3. In addition to the formal Commission consultations and conferences, the Inquiry staff consulted extensively with Commonwealth agencies, ATSIIC, State government departments and some Indigenous organisations.

4. The Commission also engaged some consultants to conduct specialised research. These included:

- (i) ABS — prepared an experimental index of Indigenous socio-economic disadvantage;
- (ii) ABS — analysed data from the 1999 CHINS; and
- (iii) The Office of Aboriginal Health in the Health Department of Western Australia — analysed data and advised on an approach to measuring relative needs for health.

5. A brief timeline of the Inquiry process, with key milestones and events, is in Table B-1.

Table B-1 INDIGENOUS FUNDING INQUIRY PROCESS KEY EVENTS

Date	Milestone or Event
1999	
November	Terms of Reference received from Minister for Finance and Administration.
2000	
7 February	Discussion Paper 2000/1 released
7 April	Deadline for First Round Submissions
14 April	Workshop with Researchers in Indigenous Affairs
2 May	Commonwealth Agency Conference
8 – 12 May	South Australia ATSIC Zone Consultations
23 – 24 May	State Agency Conference
29 May – 2 June	Western Australia South-West ATSIC Zone and Western Australia South-East ATSIC Zone Consultations
7 June	Commonwealth Agency Conference
13 – 16 June	New South Wales Metropolitan ATSIC Zone and Queensland Metropolitan ATSIC Zone Consultations
26 – 30 June	Northern Territory North ATSIC Zone Consultations
10 – 14 July	Victoria ATSIC Zone and Tasmania ATSIC Zone Consultations
25 – 28 July	Western Australian Northern ATSIC Zone Consultations
7 – 11 August	Torres Strait Regional ATSIC Zone and Queensland North ATSIC Zone Consultations
17 – 18 August	Northern Territory Central ATSIC Zone Meetings
22 – 25 August	New South Wales West ATSIC Zone Consultations
16 October	Indigenous Funding Inquiry Draft Report (Discussion Paper 2000/2) released
1 – 2 November	Draft Report Conference — Canberra
6 November	Draft Report Conference — Brisbane
7 November	Draft Report Conference — Townsville
9 November	Draft Report Conference — Sydney
10 November	Draft Report Conference — Wagga Wagga
20 November	Draft Report Conference — Darwin
21 November	Draft Report Conference — Alice Springs
23 November	Draft Report Conference — Adelaide
24 November	Draft Report Conference — Port Augusta
4 December	Draft Report Conference — Perth
5 December	Draft Report Conference — Broome
7 December	Draft Report Conference — Melbourne
8 December	Draft Report Conference — Hobart
14 December	Draft Report Conference — Commonwealth Agencies
22 December	Deadline for Final Submissions for the Inquiry

ACRONYMS

ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
AACAP	ATSIC Army Community Assistance Program
AACS	Aboriginal Aged Care Strategy
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSTUDY	Aboriginal Study and Unit Assistance Scheme
ACCHSs	Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services
ACDP	Aboriginal Community Development Program
ACHP	Aboriginal Community Housing Providers
ACSIP	Aboriginal Communities Strategic Investment Program
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AEA	Aboriginal Education Assistants
AEHW	Aboriginal Environmental Health Workers
AEP	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Policy
AHA	Aboriginal Housing Authority
AHBV	Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria
AHCA	Australian Health Care Agreements
AHL	Aboriginal Hostels Limited
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council
AHO	Aboriginal Housing Office
AHSU	Aboriginal Housing Services Unit
AHU	Aboriginal Housing Unit
AHW	Aboriginal Health Worker
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIS	Aboriginal Independent Schools
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANTA	Australian National Training Authority
ANU	Australian National University
APMIS	Aboriginal Payments Management Information System
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ARHP	Aboriginal Rental Housing Program
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASSPA	Aboriginal Student Support and Parent Awareness Program
ASTF	Australian Student Traineeship Foundation
ATAS	Aboriginal Tutorial Assistant Scheme
ATSIHP	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Program

Attachment C

ATSIIP	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Infrastructure Program
AVETMISS	The Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CACP	Community Aged care Packages
CAEPR	Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
CARHP	Central Australian regional Health Plan
CCP	Community Care Packages
CCT	Coordinated Care trials
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CEOs	Chief Executive Officers
CES	Commonwealth Employment Service
CESCEO	Conference of Education Systems CEOs
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
CHIP	Community Housing and Infrastructure Program
CHSP	Commonwealth Hearing Services Program
CLI	Cultural/Language Index
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COPS	Community Options Packages
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement
CSP	Community Support Program
CSWGIH	Commonwealth State Working Group on Indigenous Housing
CTB	Capacity to Benefit
DETYA	Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs
DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business
DFaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
DOGIT	Deed of Grant in Trust
DGR	Diagnostic Related Group
ESAs	Employment Service Areas
ESAS	Education Student Assistant System
ESL	English as a Second Language
ESL-ILSS	English as a Second Language for Indigenous Language Speaking Students program
FTE	Full-time equivalent

GISCA	National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems
GP	General Practitioner
GST	Goods and Service Tax
HACC	Home and Community Care
HDWA	Health Department of Western Australia
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
ICHO	Indigenous Community Housing Organisation
IEDA	Indigenous Education Direct Assistance
IEP	Indigenous Employment Program
IESIP	Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program
IGA	Inter-governmental Agreement
IHANT	Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory
IHO	Indigenous Housing Organisations
ILSS	Indigenous Language Speaking Students
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISS	Indigenous Strategy Survey
IT	Information Technology
JET	Jobs, Education and Training
JMAC	Joint Ministerial Advisory Committee
JNM	Job Network Member
JSCI	Job Seeker Classification Instrument
KODE	Koori Open Door Education
LMMI	Lifestyle Mortality and Morbidity Index
MACS	Multi-functional Aboriginal Children's Services
MBS	Medicare Benefit Scheme
MCATSIA	Ministerial Council on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
MDC	Major Diagnostic Categories
MESH	Management Economic Social and Human Infrastructure
MSP	Management Support Program
NACCHO	National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation
NAHS	National Aboriginal Health Strategy
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research

Attachment C

NHMD	National Hospital Morbidity Database
NHS	National Health Survey
NSSC	National Schools Statistical Collection
NSW	New South Wales
OTSIA	Office of Torres Strait Islander Affairs
OATSIH	Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
PATS	Patient Assisted Transport Schemes
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PHCAP	Primary Health Care Access Program
HERP	Public Health Education Research Program
RA	Rental Assistance
RAESP	Remote Area Essential Services Program
RAI	Resource Allocation Index
RCIADC	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Death in Custody
RDI	Relative Disadvantage Index
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceuticals Benefits Scheme
RRMA	Rural, Remote, Metropolitan Area
RTOs	Registered Training Organisations
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Programs
SAHT	South Australia Housing Trust
SMR	Standardised Mortality Ratio
SPPs	Specific Purposes Payment
SRA	Supplementary Recurrent Assistance
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STEP	Structured Training and Employment
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TAP	Training for Aboriginals Program
THS	Territory Health Services
TPA	Transitional Project Assistance
TSRA	Torres Strait Regional Authority
VEGAS	Vocational and Educational Guidance
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WELL	Workplace English Language and Literacy Program