

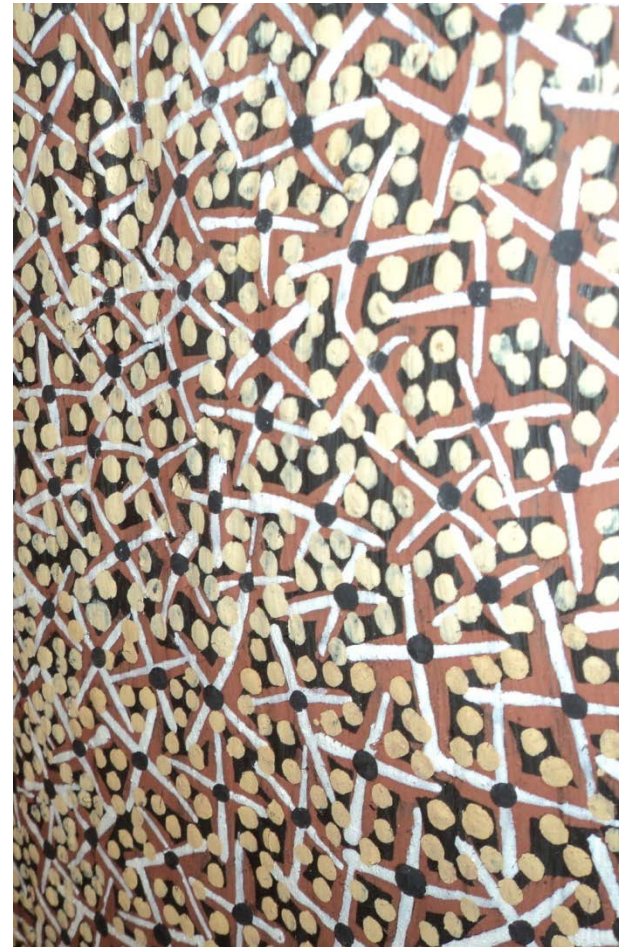
2016 AUSTRALIAN RECONCILIATION BAROMETER



RECONCILIATION
AUSTRALIA

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Introduction & background

Reconciliation Australia (RA) first launched the Reconciliation Barometer research project in February 2007. The objective of the research was to develop a tool to measure the progress of reconciliation between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous Australians. The first study was completed in 2008, with subsequent biennial tracking waves in 2010 and 2012.

While improvements in Indigenous health, employment, housing and education are essential for the reconciliation process, equally important, and at the core of reconciliation, is the relationship between the first Australians and those who have come since.

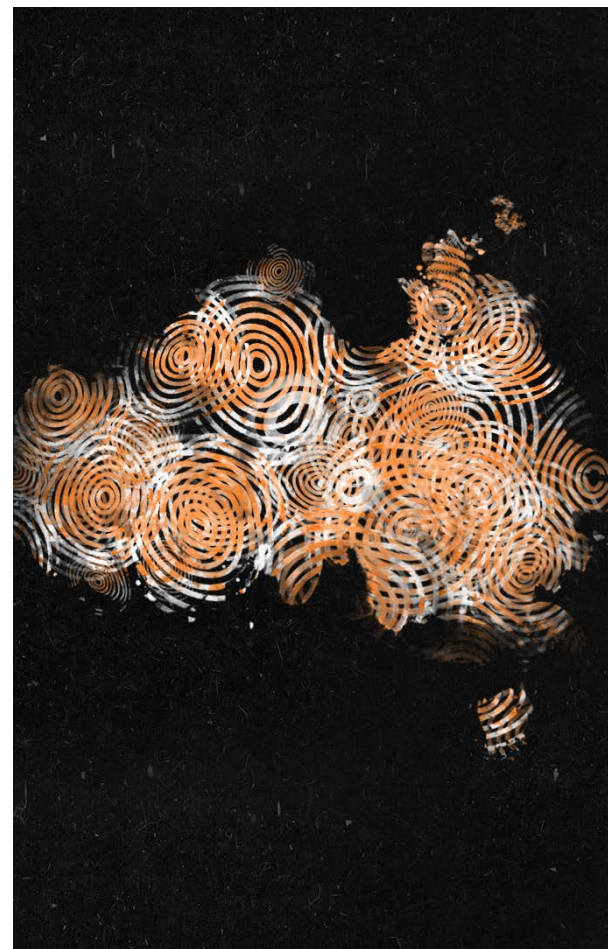
If we are to improve the relationship and create an environment which provides equal life chances for all Australians we must also measure, track and understand the underlying values and perceptions that shape this relationship and influence our social interactions and structures.

This is the only study of this nature undertaken in Australia. The inspiration for the Barometer came from South Africa, where the Institute of Justice and Reconciliation developed the '*South African Reconciliation Barometer*'. Initially it was conducted bi-annually in 2003 and 2004 and since then annually.

The Australian Reconciliation Barometer delves into the heart of our nation to identify the attitudes Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians hold about each other, and about reconciliation in this country. It also attempts to shed some light on opportunities for moving the relationship forward, towards a greater reconciled, shared unity.

As in 2014, this latest Barometer aligns closely with RA's Reconciliation Outcomes Framework, to focus on 4 of the 5 key dimensions:

- Race Relations, Unity, Material Equality and Historical Acceptance



Original ARB development

To create the first Australian Reconciliation Barometer, the first part of the research task was to identify different factors that contributed to advancing reconciliation. Several phases of both quantitative and qualitative research were used in the process of identifying and defining these factors. In May 2007 RA commissioned a quantitative survey among 1,024 people to determine the underlying values of Australians towards Indigenous issues and reconciliation. This survey was further enhanced by a series of in-depth interviews with 14 key Indigenous and non-Indigenous stakeholders. From this, 29 hypotheses of reconciliation were identified, forming the basis of a discussion guide for further study.

In November-December 2007, a series of 12 forums were conducted with Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in Shepparton, Rockhampton and Sydney. The forums explored the 29 hypotheses of reconciliation and this resulted in the development of 31 “outcomes” for reconciliation, that is actions or conditions that will advance reconciliation.

These outcomes were used to inform the development of the original Barometer questionnaire. The same questionnaire was used in surveys of Indigenous Australians as well as the general community, to allow a direct comparison between the attitudes of the two groups. This first Barometer survey was conducted in May 2008, May 2010 and July 2012.

General Community Sample

For the 2008-2012 studies, the general community sample of Australians was selected and weighted to be representative in terms of age, gender and location (state and urban/regional splits), as per Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census data. Participants were recruited from a professional market and social research panel and they received a small incentive for their participation.

1007 Australian residents aged 18+ completed the survey in May 2008, 1220 completed the survey in April 2010, and 1012 completed the survey in July 2012. These sample sizes are associated with margins of error of +/- 3.1%, +/- 2.8% and +/- 3.1% at the 95% confidence interval respectively.

Indigenous Sample

The 2008-2012 surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email and hosted on the RA website. This targeted approach was taken due to the relatively small proportion of Indigenous Australians within established research panels, and the Australian population overall. A sample of 617 Indigenous Australians completed the survey between 25th-30th June 2008, while 704 Indigenous Australians completed it in 12th-29th April, 2010, and 516 completed it in July 2012. These sample sizes are associated with margins of error of +/- 4%, +/- 3.7% and +/- 4.3% respectively.

Gaining a truly representative sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is difficult because of a number of geographical and socioeconomic factors. Accounting for these factors was beyond the scope of the research, and it was acknowledged that the sample of Indigenous people (recruited via Indigenous networks) may not have been truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The data was weighted according to Indigenous demographic data (age/gender and location) from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, to try and ensure it was as representative as possible.

ARB reviewed and refined

In early 2014, following a tender process, Polity Research & Consulting was selected to conduct the ARB survey, and to assist RA and its stakeholders with a comprehensive review of the Barometer survey. In May 2014, RA convened a Roundtable workshop at the National Centre for Indigenous Excellence in Redfern. Participants were invited based on their knowledge and experience in Indigenous affairs, reconciliation and social research, and to achieve an appropriate mix of not-for-profit, academic and commercial sectors and gender.

The Roundtable identified 4 key areas for improvement of the ARB:

- i. To better inform a broader narrative on reconciliation, by more closely aligning with RA's Reconciliation Outcomes Framework
- ii. To remove questionnaire asymmetry, with too many existing questions 'speaking' to non-Indigenous respondents rather than both groups
- iii. To address Indigenous sample bias, as much as logistically possible, with respondents drawn from a narrow group of Indigenous networks
- iv. To measure the 'lived experience' of respondents more, rather than their perceptions of the broader social reality

Accordingly, the Barometer was revised extensively and contains many new measures, as well as some revisions to past questions. For this reason and also due to the improved 'random' sampling approach for the Indigenous community (see below), the ARB since 2014 represents something of a resetting of the reconciliation baseline in Australia, and makes direct tracking comparisons with 2008-2012 results difficult.

Nevertheless, the results of these past surveys have, where applicable, been included in the Barometer reported in full in this report. This allows for possible trend analysis by readers of this report, however Polity advises caution regarding any dramatic changes in results from 2012.

In 2014, 1100 residents aged 18+ in the general community and 502 in the Indigenous community completed the survey in Sept-Oct 2014.

General Community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Samples - 2016

The general community sample of Australian residents continues to be selected and weighted to be representative in terms of age, gender and location (state and urban/regional splits), as per Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census data. Participants were recruited from a professional market and social research panel and they received a small incentive for their participation. The sample of 2277 completed the survey between 14 July and 8 August 2016, and is associated with a margin of error of +/-2.1% at the 95% confidence interval. This means that if a result of 50% is found, we can be 95% confident the real result is between 47.9% and 52.1%.

As in 2014, the Indigenous sample was also drawn from a professional market and social research panel. Participants were 'self-identified' as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. The sample of 500 completed the survey between 14 July and 1 August 2016 (simultaneously with the general community sample), and is associated with a margin of error of +/-4.4% at the 95% confidence interval.

Further details of the composition of both samples are provided in the Appendix.

General Community Sample – 2016: State segments

The general community sample of Australian residents has been increased from previous waves, to allow for viable State sub-segments for the first time. The sample of 2277 included quotas set for some States and NT, and are associated with the following margins of error at the 95% confidence interval:

NSW +/-4.0%, Victoria +/-4.4%, QLD +/-4.9%

WA, SA, Tasmania, +/-6.9%

NT, +/-11.3%

NOTE: State breakouts in this report have each been weighted separately as per ABS stats per State/Territory. It has not been possible to segment for the ACT, due to a very small sample size. Further details of the composition are provided in the Appendix.

Acknowledged limitations

Gaining a truly representative sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians remains difficult because of a number of geographical and socioeconomic factors. Accounting for these factors comprehensively is beyond the current budget scope of the research, and as such the sample of Indigenous people may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population (particularly encompassing remote community views).

For demographic profiling, the survey asked questions regarding cultural backgrounds, including personal cultural heritage for non-Indigenous participants. It is acknowledged that in the course of survey objectives and brevity, this covered only macro-level major cultural groups (i.e. European or Asian), but did not cover 'National' identities (e.g. Australian, Indonesian, Iranian etc).

It is further acknowledged that, in the interests of graphical and reporting brevity, the abbreviation *Indigenous* has been used in this report, to refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Similarly, the term "Australians" has been used in both the survey questions and report, to refer to all people who are resident in Australia, including both citizens and non-citizens.

Online approach

Participants from both groups completed the survey online. Previous studies have shown that online research produces research which is at least as accurate (and sometimes more accurate) than telephone research. Another benefit of this approach is the removal of any interviewer bias that may come into play when discussing sensitive issues. Online surveys also have the advantage of allowing people to respond at their own pace, giving them enough time to properly consider important and complex issues.

However, it is possible that this methodology over-samples the computer literate population which on average may be more highly-educated than the general population.

The social context of changing attitudes

Before interpreting any changes in the survey results between 2008 and 2014, it is worthwhile examining how the broader social, political, and economic environment has changed in Australia during this period. There have been some important changes in the last 6 years and these may have influenced our attitudes to reconciliation and other Indigenous issues.

The Apology to the Stolen Generation

There were two “Indigenous events”, which were prominent at the time of the first Barometer, but have since become less visible as major issues in the media and the political debate. The first of these was the Federal Government’s Apology to the Stolen Generation in February 2008. This event acknowledged and brought attention to the impact of past government policies on Indigenous Australians. It was generally well received by the broader community, as well as Indigenous people, with the latter typically seeing it as a crucial step towards building better relations between the groups. As such, the apology brought attention to the issue of reconciliation in a positive way that set an optimistic tone for the future.

The Northern Territory Intervention

The other major event occurring around the time of the first Barometer was the Northern Territory Intervention which began in late 2007. As with the Apology it generated significant media attention, but this time it was mostly focussed around negative portrayals of Indigenous people associated with themes of abuse, disadvantage and neglect. Although supported by both sides of politics, the intervention was controversial, with Indigenous people and other Australians divided on its merits.

In the time since these two events, there has generally been less attention given to Indigenous issues in the media, and there has also been a drop in the political salience of Indigenous issues compared to other concerns.

The Global Financial Crisis

On a broader level there has also been a major change in the global financial environment and this has affected the importance that Australians ascribe to various issues. Concern over the Global Financial Crisis peaked around 2009 and continues to affect sentiment today. At a broad level the GFC has been associated with a general shift in the public mood, from one of prosperity to one of uncertainty and guarded optimism. Other public indicators have shown that over this period Australians have become relatively more concerned about job security and their financial stability and relatively less concerned with “non-financial issues” such as the environment or Indigenous reconciliation.

Campaign for Constitutional Recognition

Since 2010 there has been considerable progress towards an agreement to hold a referendum that would recognise Indigenous people in the constitution. The expert panel for constitutional change released their initial report in January 2012 with recommendations for specific constitutional amendments. The movement for constitutional change had a relatively low profile at the time of the 2012 Barometer but has steadily gained attention during 2013-2016.

The Political Landscape, 2013-2016

The Federal election of 2013 saw a change of Commonwealth Government and the ushering in of a national focus on austerity and a more conservative agenda, particularly towards immigration and welfare. However, the Coalition under both Abbott and Turnbull has shown strong support for Constitutional Recognition, although the process has slowed to undertake Indigenous consultation. These ‘mixed messages’ are arguably both helping and hindering the reconciliation cause.

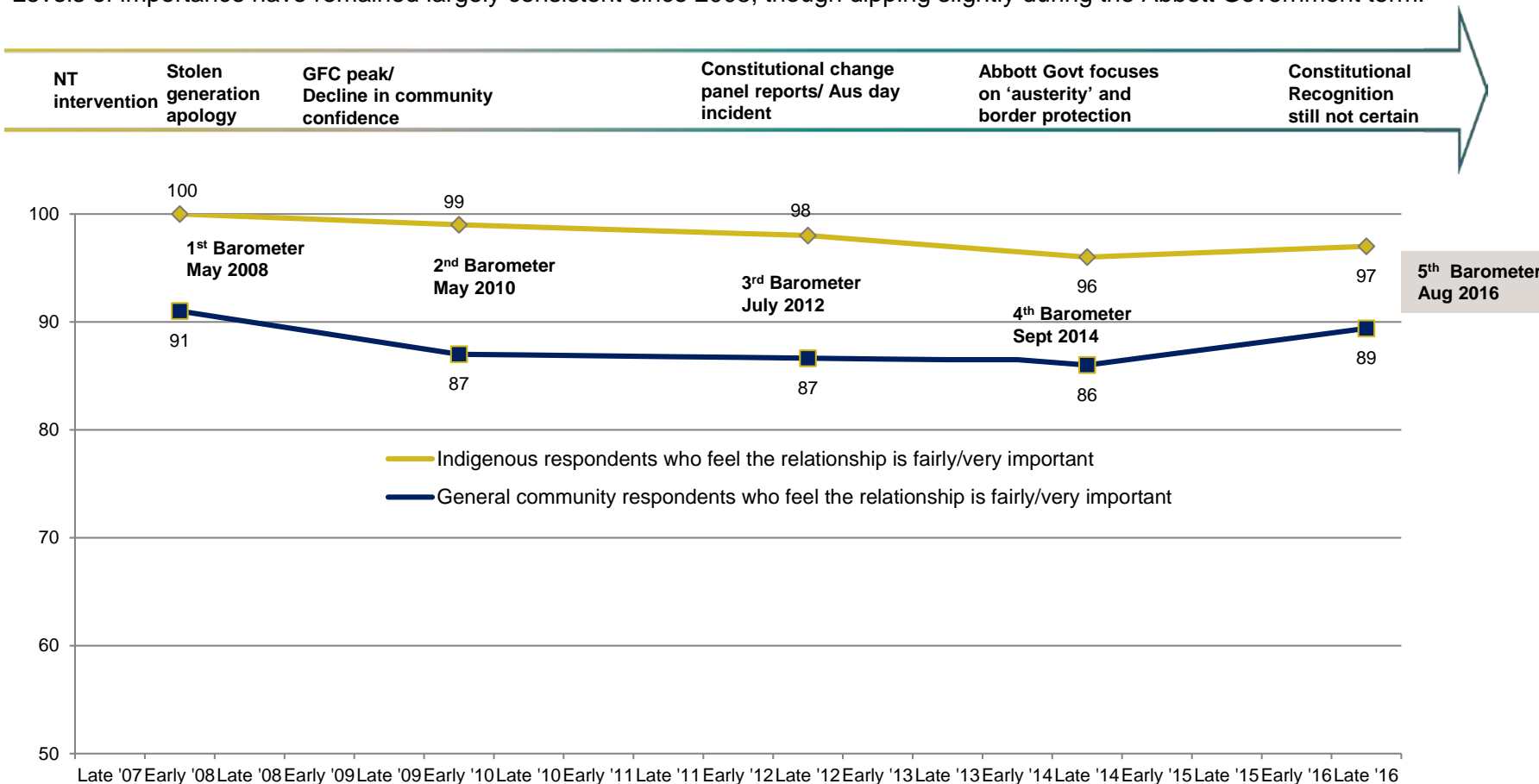
Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2016 Insights

Key findings and trends analysis

We continue to view the relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians as important

The vast majority of both the general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities continue to feel that the relationship between them is an important one. However, Indigenous people remain more likely than the general community to feel this way.

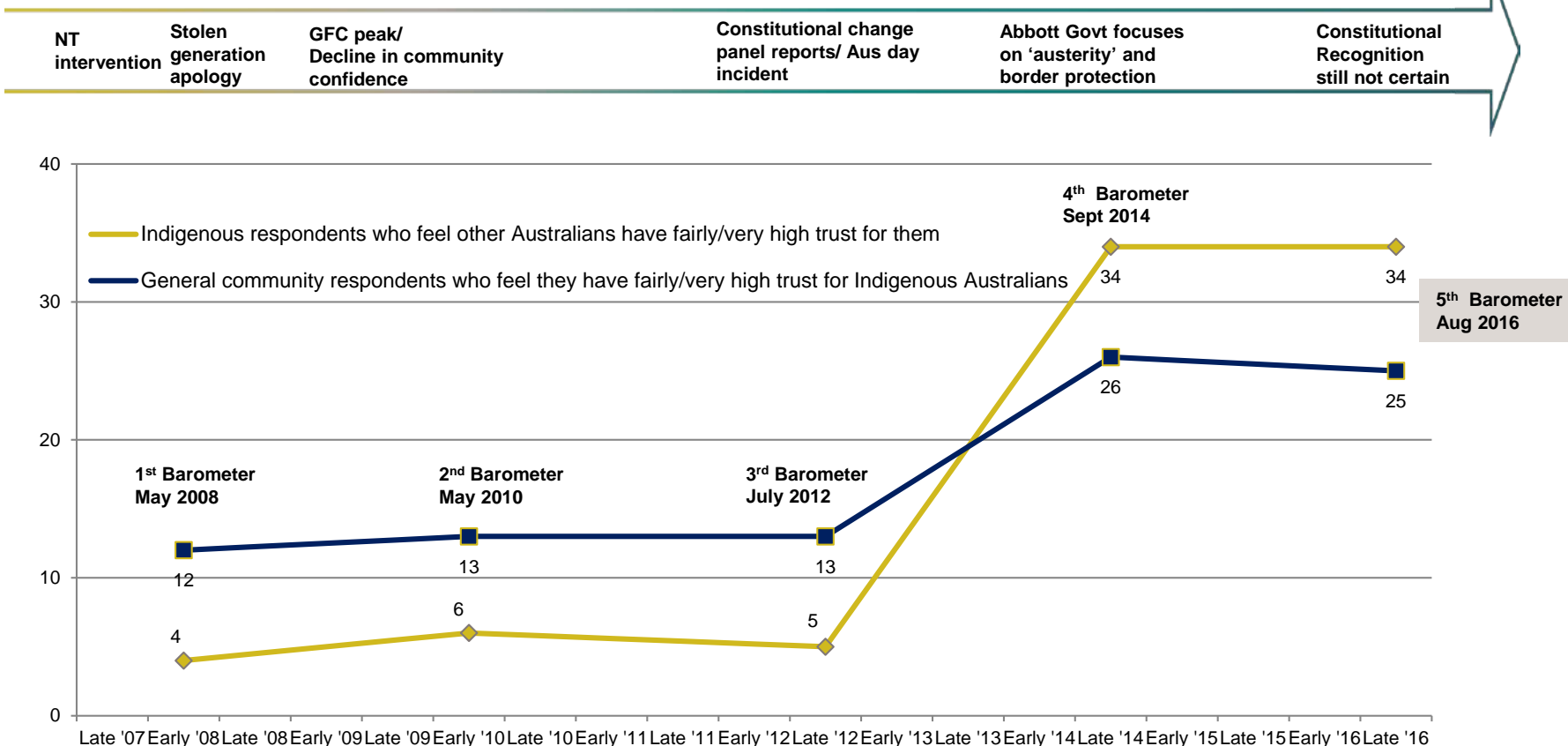
Levels of importance have remained largely consistent since 2008, though dipping slightly during the Abbott Government term.



Indigenous Australians are more likely to feel other Australians trust them, than actually do

A gap remains in the level of trust seen to be held by other Australians for Indigenous Australians. While only one in four (25%) of the general community hold fairly high/very high trust for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, one in three (34%) of Indigenous respondents feel other Australians hold that level of trust for them.

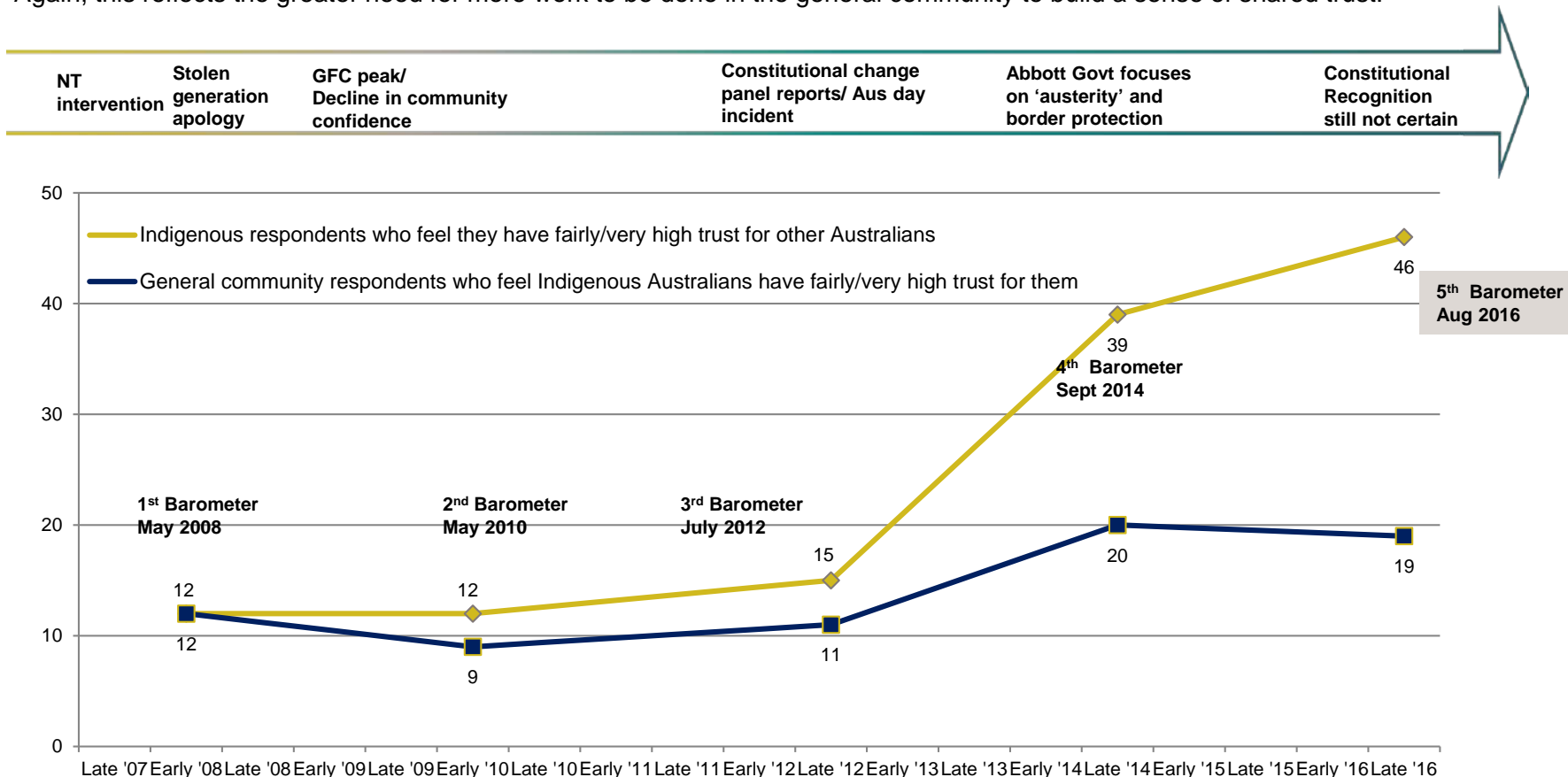
This perhaps highlights how more work is needed with non-Indigenous Australians in particular, to build levels of shared trust.



Indigenous trust towards other Australians has increased again

There has been a solid increase again in the numbers of Indigenous Australians who hold fairly high/very high trust for other Australians, now nearly half (46%). However, a considerable gap is evident between communities, with only 19% of the general community believing Indigenous Australians hold such trust for them.

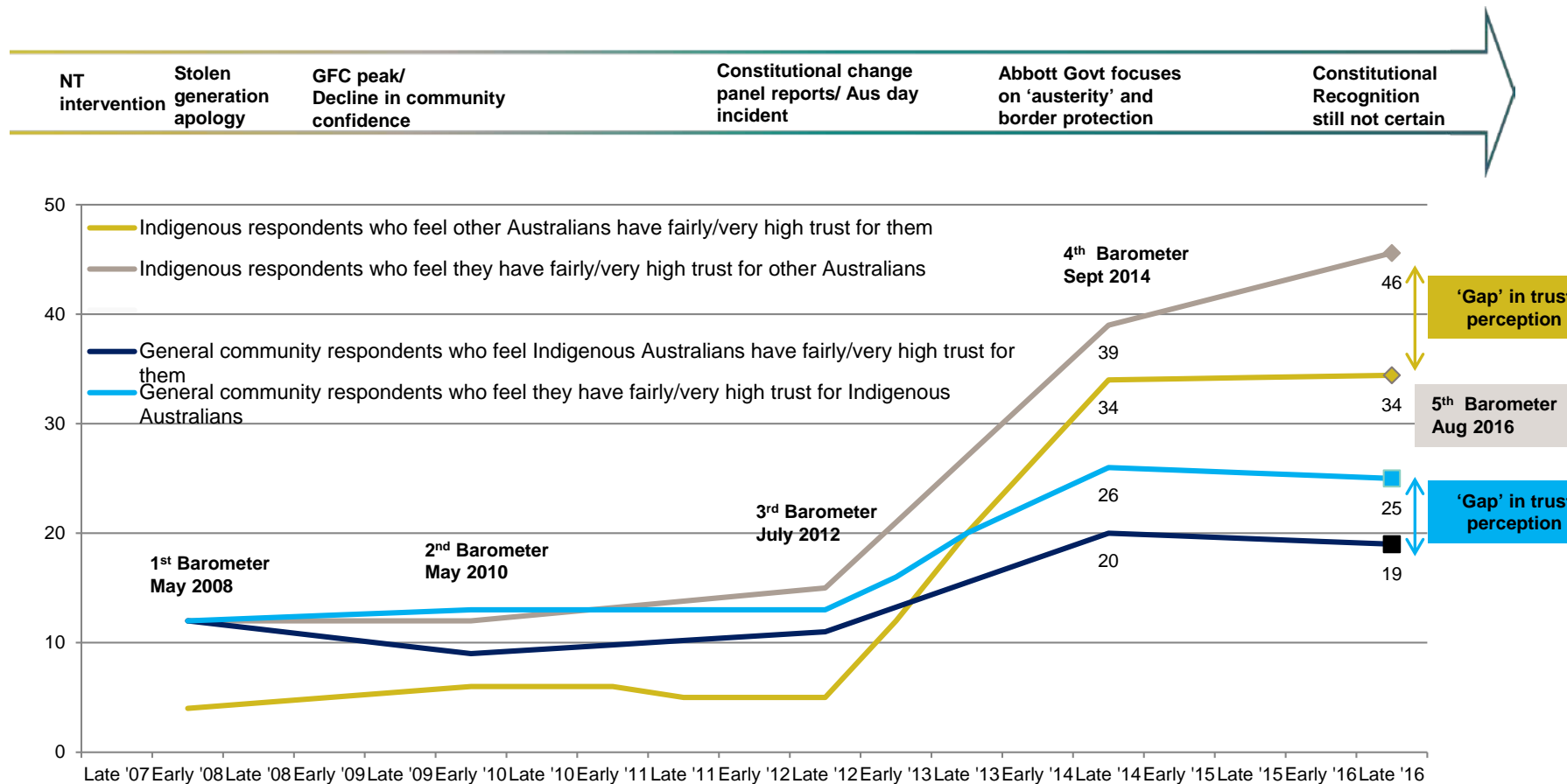
Again, this reflects the greater need for more work to be done in the general community to build a sense of shared trust.



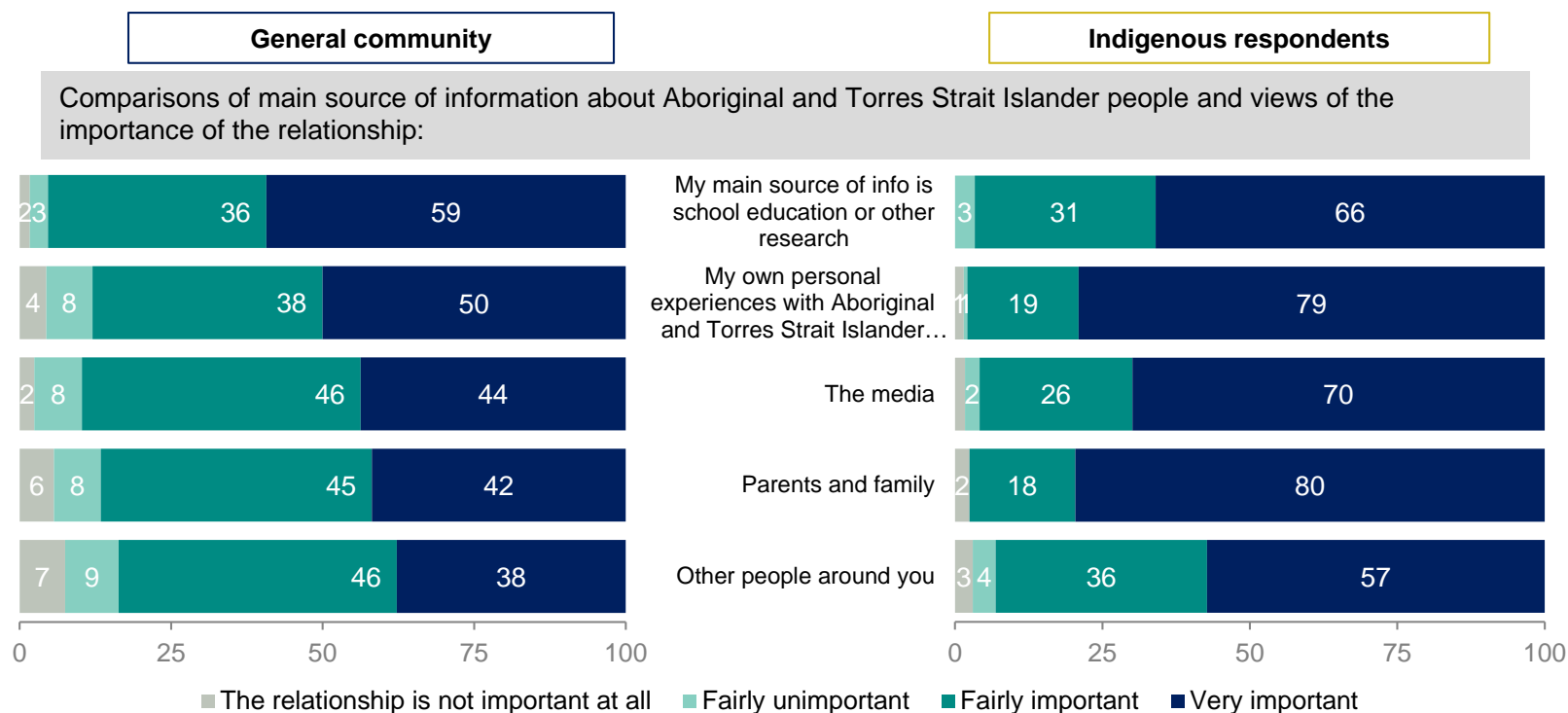
Both groups continue to believe they trust more than the other group does

Throughout the eight years since the first Barometer, both non-Indigenous Australians and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have more widely felt that they trust the other group, than the other group trusts them.

These 'gaps' in the perceptions of shared trust highlight a key ongoing misunderstanding between the communities.



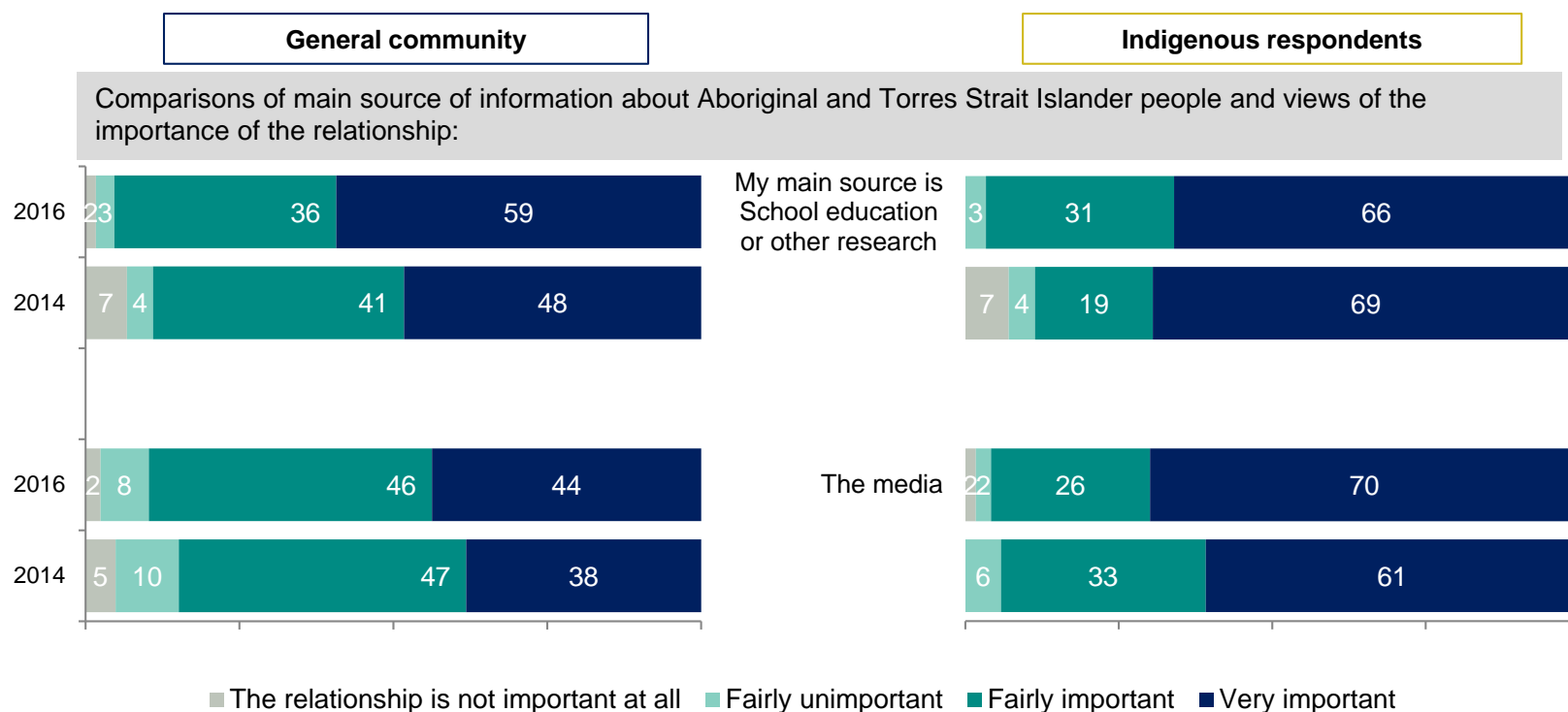
Education and personal experience help drive views that the relationship is very important



People among the general community who cite personal experience or education sources (such as school or other research) as their *main* source of information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are most likely to view the relationship as very important. By contrast, people in the general community who mostly ‘know’ Indigenous people and cultures through the filtered lenses of the media or other people around them are more likely to view the relationship as only fairly important.

For Indigenous respondents, there is less notable ‘effect’ from any particular main source.

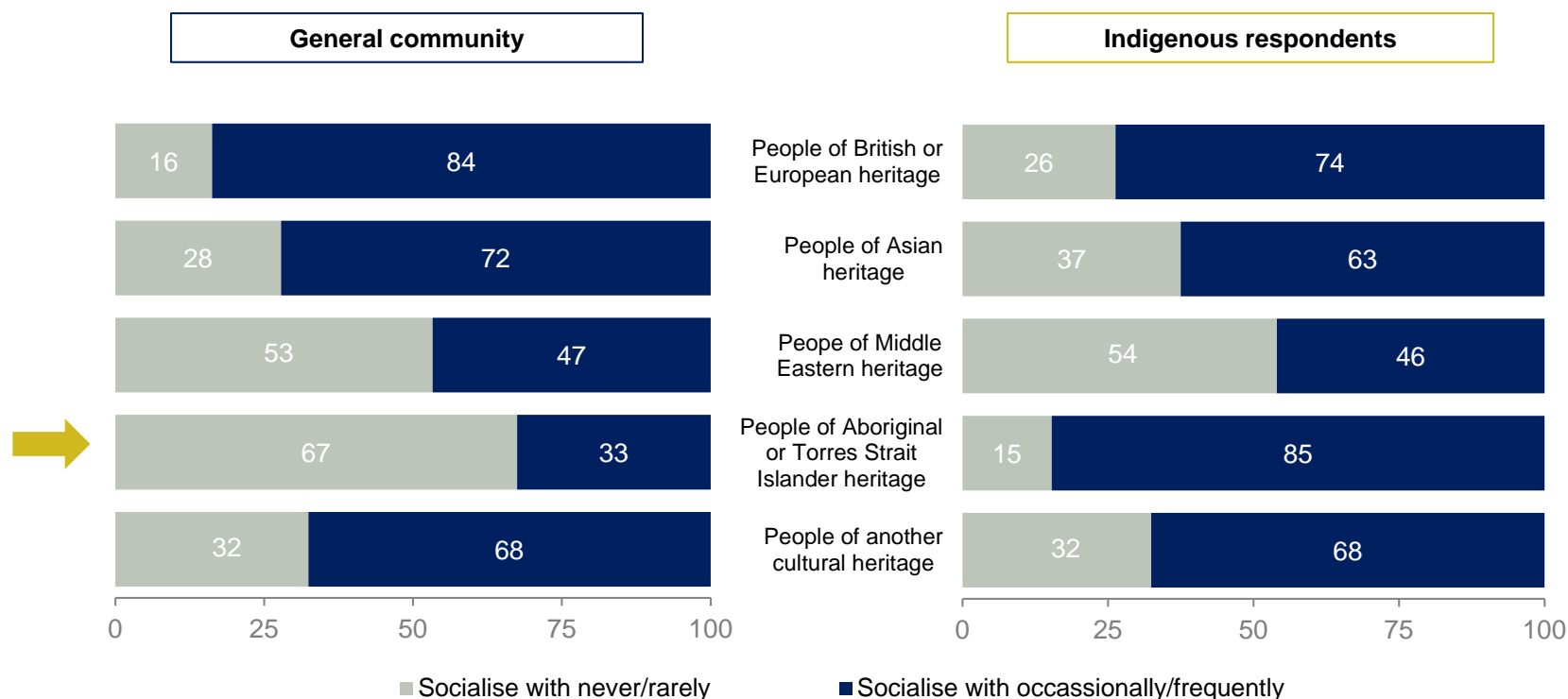
Education and media influence has increased since 2014



The influence of school education and other research in the general community, in terms of helping drive the view the relationship is very important, has increased since 2014.

Similarly, the influence of the media in both communities, as the main source of information leading to views the relationship is very important, has also increased. This is particularly evident among Indigenous respondents, which may reflect how mainstream media has largely supported the Constitutional Recognition campaign.

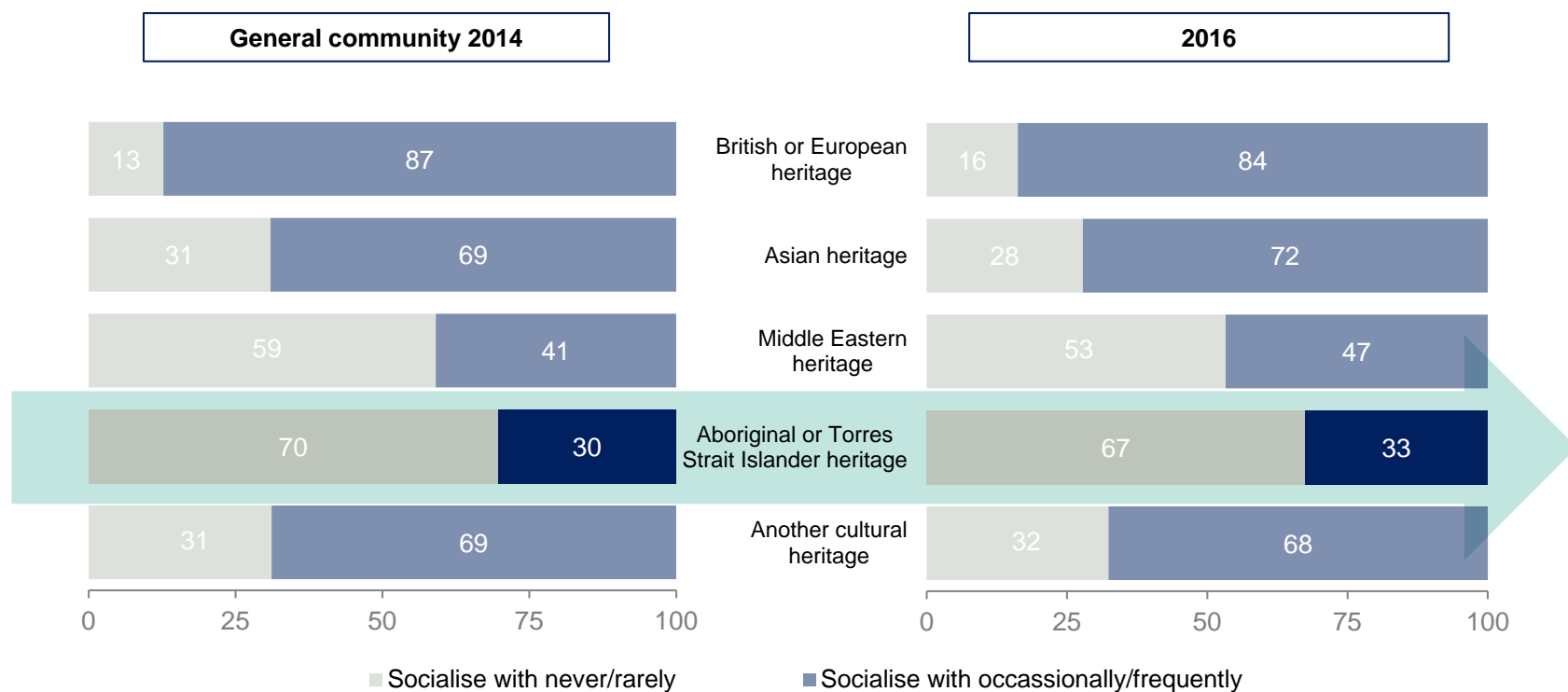
Most Australians hardly ever socialise with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australians



Misunderstandings of trust levels and reliance on the media or other people to know about Indigenous people remain unsurprising, given the general community continues to have little 'socialising' contact with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

While undoubtedly the relatively small Indigenous population in Australia doesn't make regular contact easy, this still highlights a key 'gap' in reconciliation progress.

More Australians now socialise with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australians

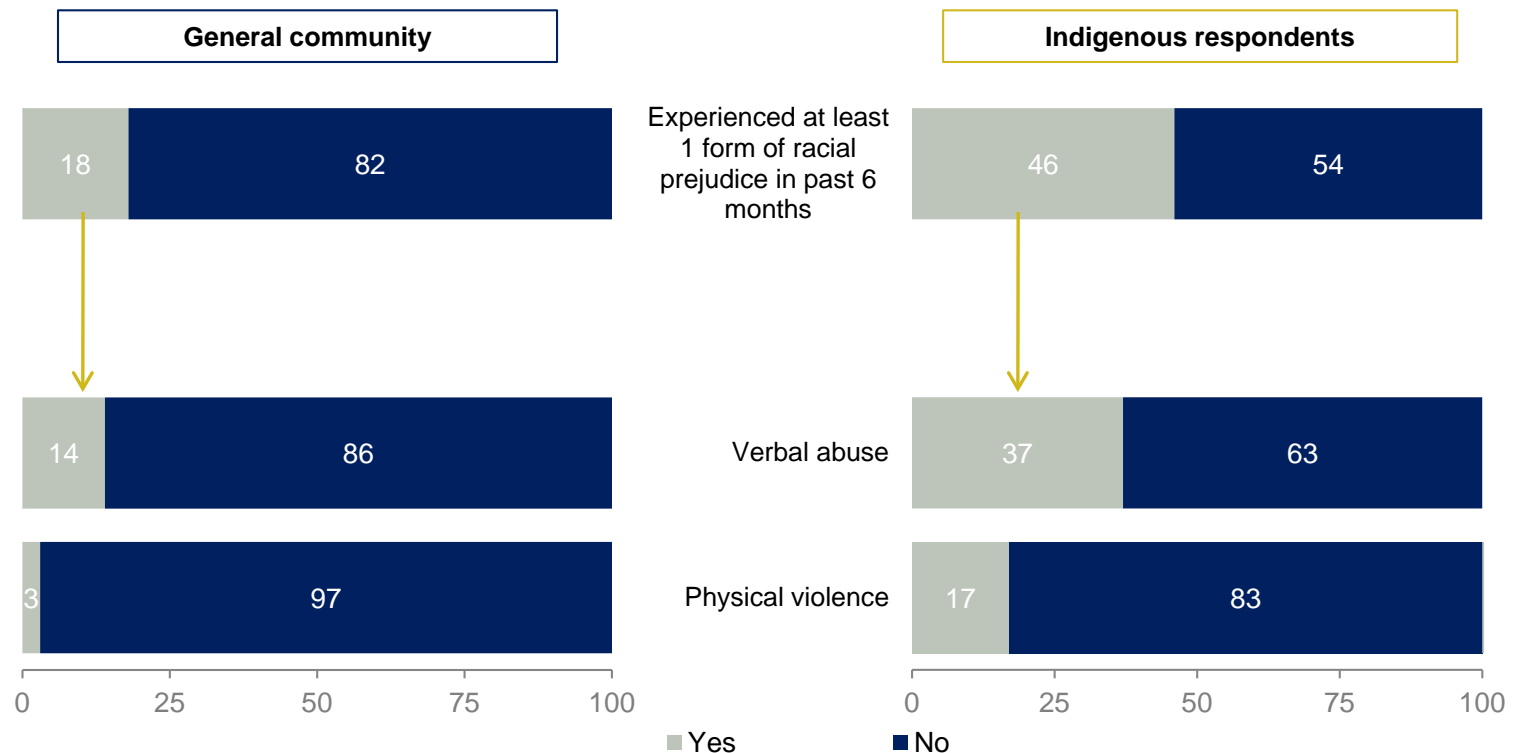


Despite continued low levels of 'socialising' contact with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, there has been a small yet encouraging increase in the general community among those who socialise occasionally or frequently with Indigenous people (33%, up from 30% in 2014).

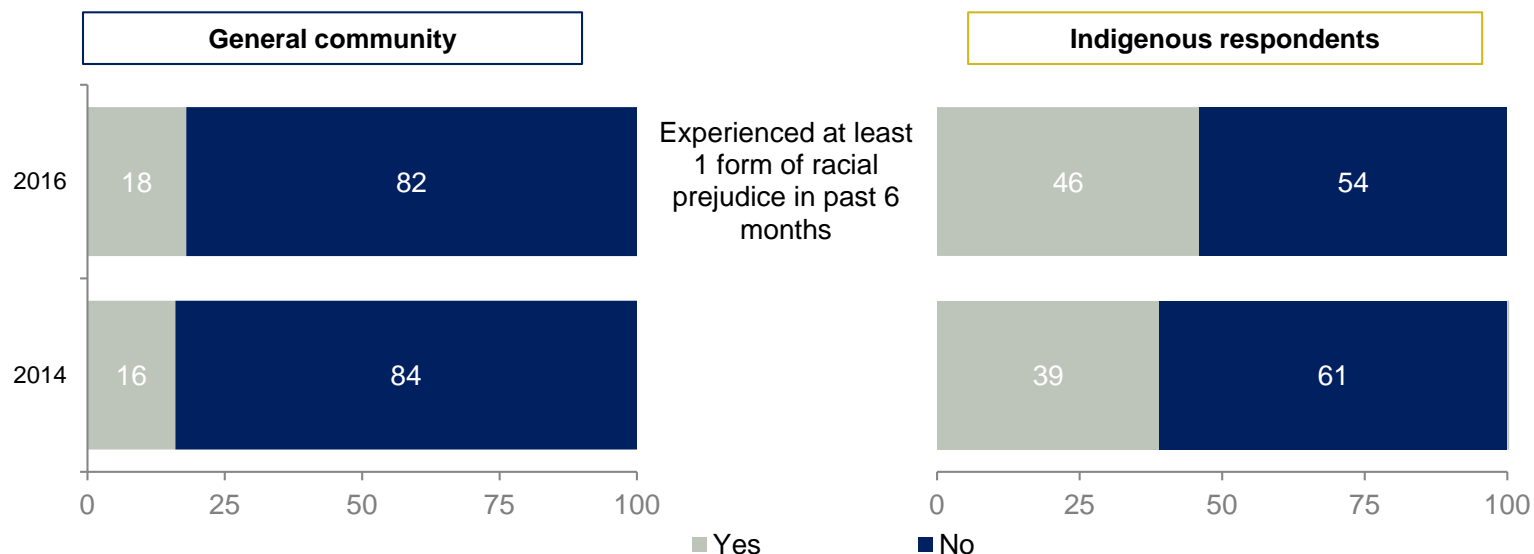
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australians are more likely to experience racial prejudice

More Indigenous people have experienced racial prejudice in the last 6 months, than the general community, with one in two Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander respondents having suffered at least one form of such prejudice.

The most common forms of this have been verbal abuse or physical violence. This significant 'gap' in daily realities underlines a key stumbling block in the relationship and impediment to reconciliation.



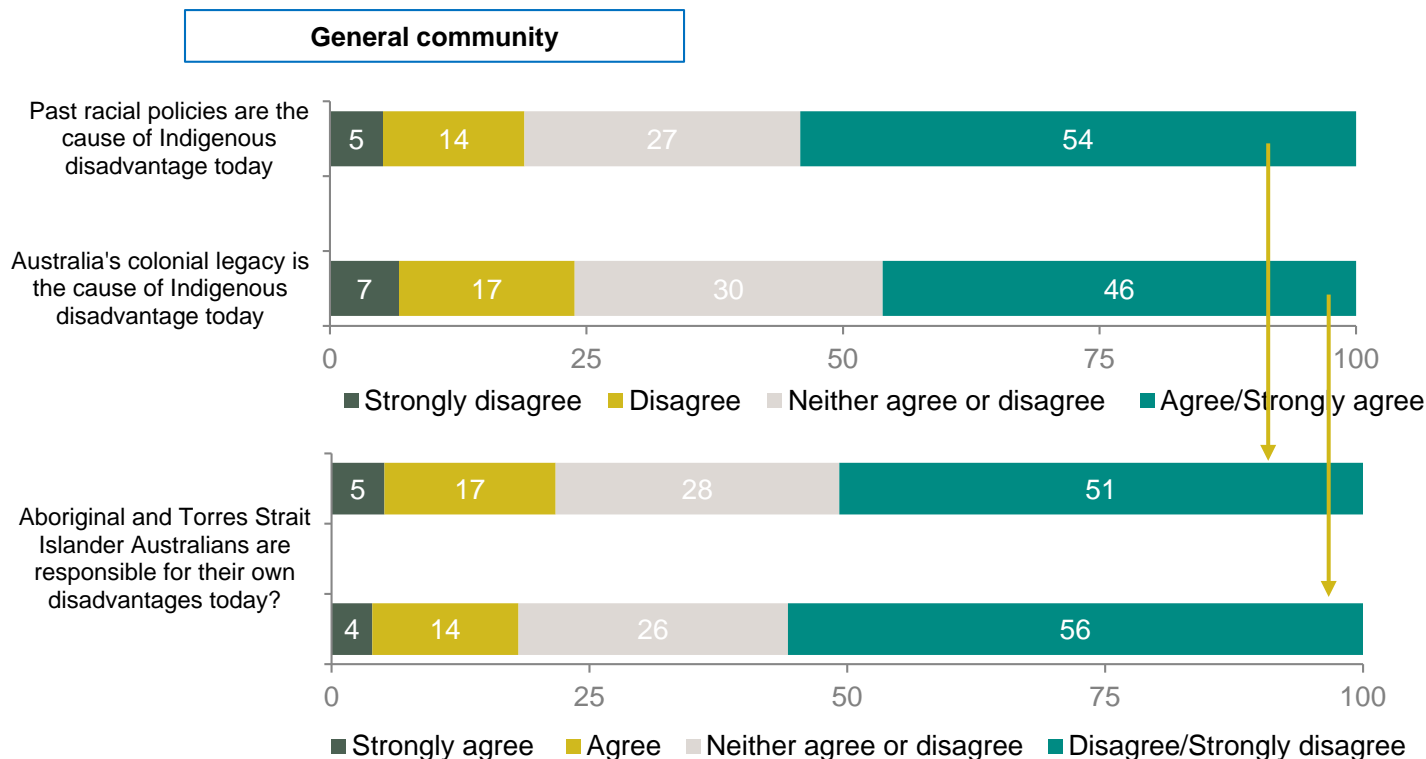
More Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australians have experienced recent prejudice, compared with 2014



More Indigenous people have experienced racial prejudice in the last 6 months, compared with the same period two years ago. Conversely, the prevalence of such prejudice experienced in the general community has remained stable.

This increased evidence of discrimination may reflect the political environment created since the election of the Coalition Government in late 2013, with its emphasis on border protection, austerity and efforts to water down the Racial Discrimination Act. The July 2016 election of One Nation senators also indicates these focus points are influencing attitudes across the Australian population.

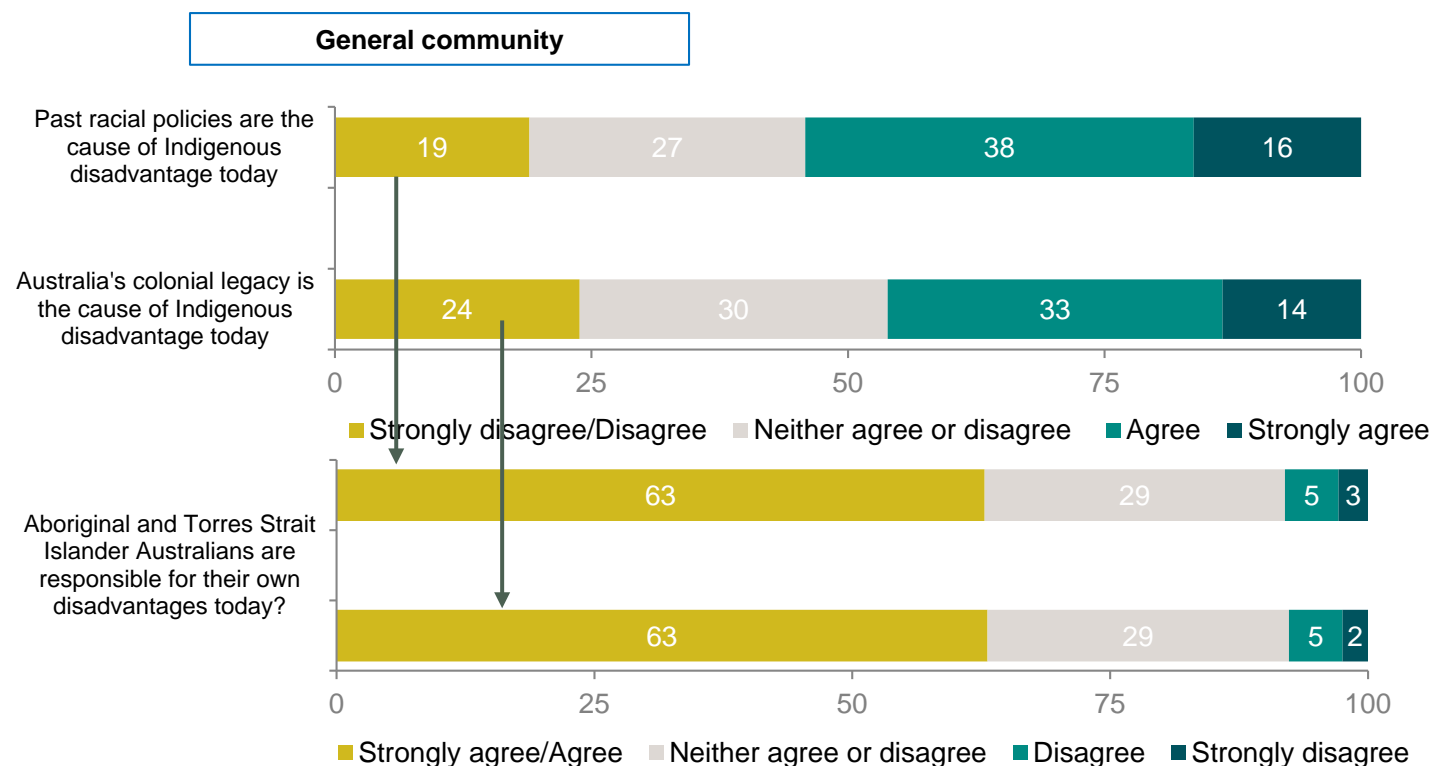
People who feel Australia's past has been the cause of Indigenous disadvantages today also widely disagree they are responsible for them



Those people in the general community who agree that past racial policies (54%) and Australia's colonial legacy (46%) are the causes of Indigenous disadvantages, also widely disagree Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are responsible for their own disadvantages (51% and 56% of them respectively).

This highlights how an understanding of the causes of Indigenous disadvantage mostly correlates with people feeling Indigenous Australian's are not responsible for those disadvantages today.

People who *disagree* Australia's past has been the cause of Indigenous disadvantages today also widely feel they are responsible for them

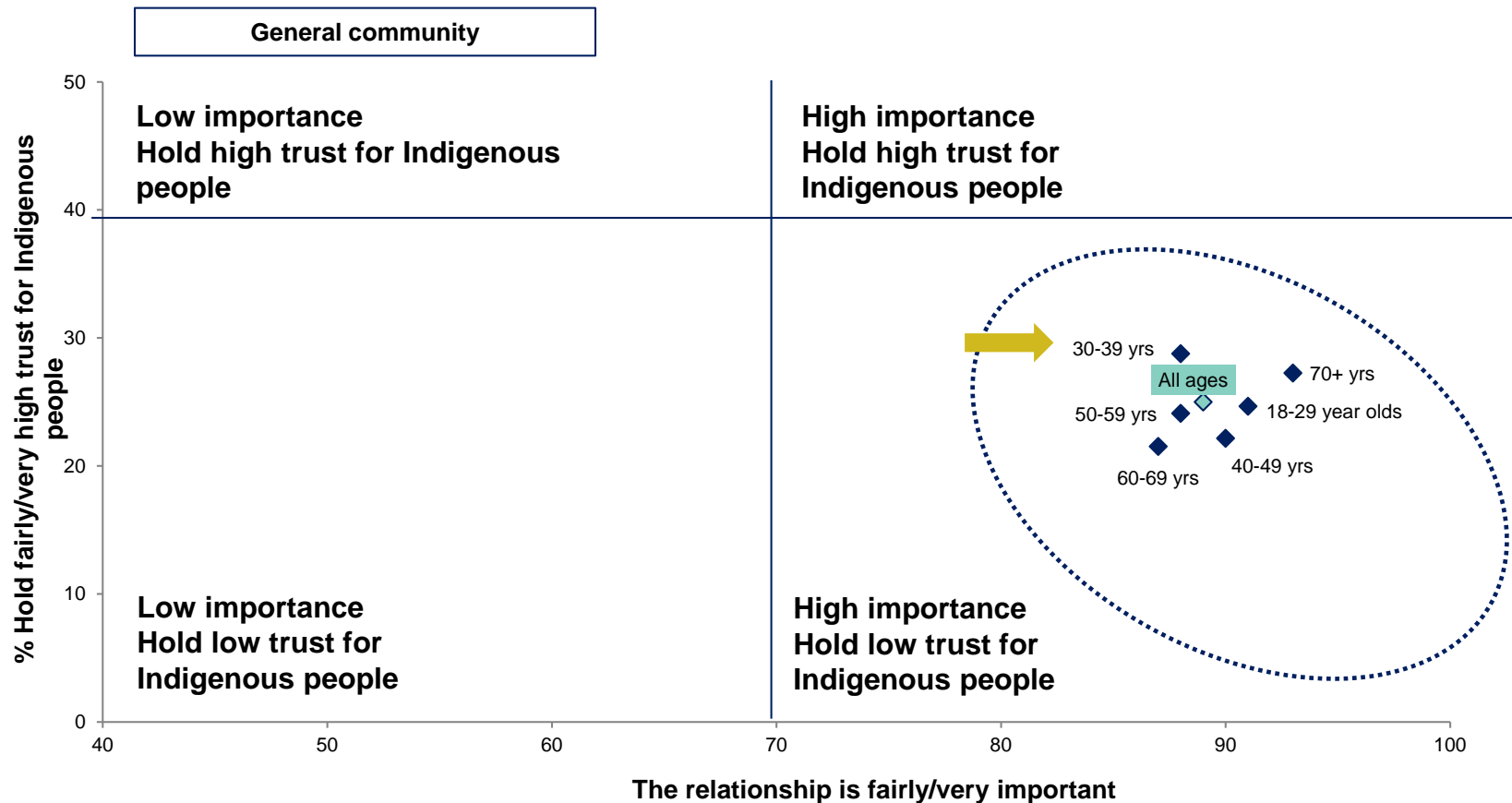


Those people in the general community who disagree that past racial policies (19%) and Australia's colonial legacy (24%) are the causes of Indigenous disadvantages, also widely agree Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are responsible for their own disadvantages (63% of them respectively).

This highlights how a lack of understanding of the causes of Indigenous disadvantage mostly correlates with people feeling Indigenous Australian's are responsible for those disadvantages today.

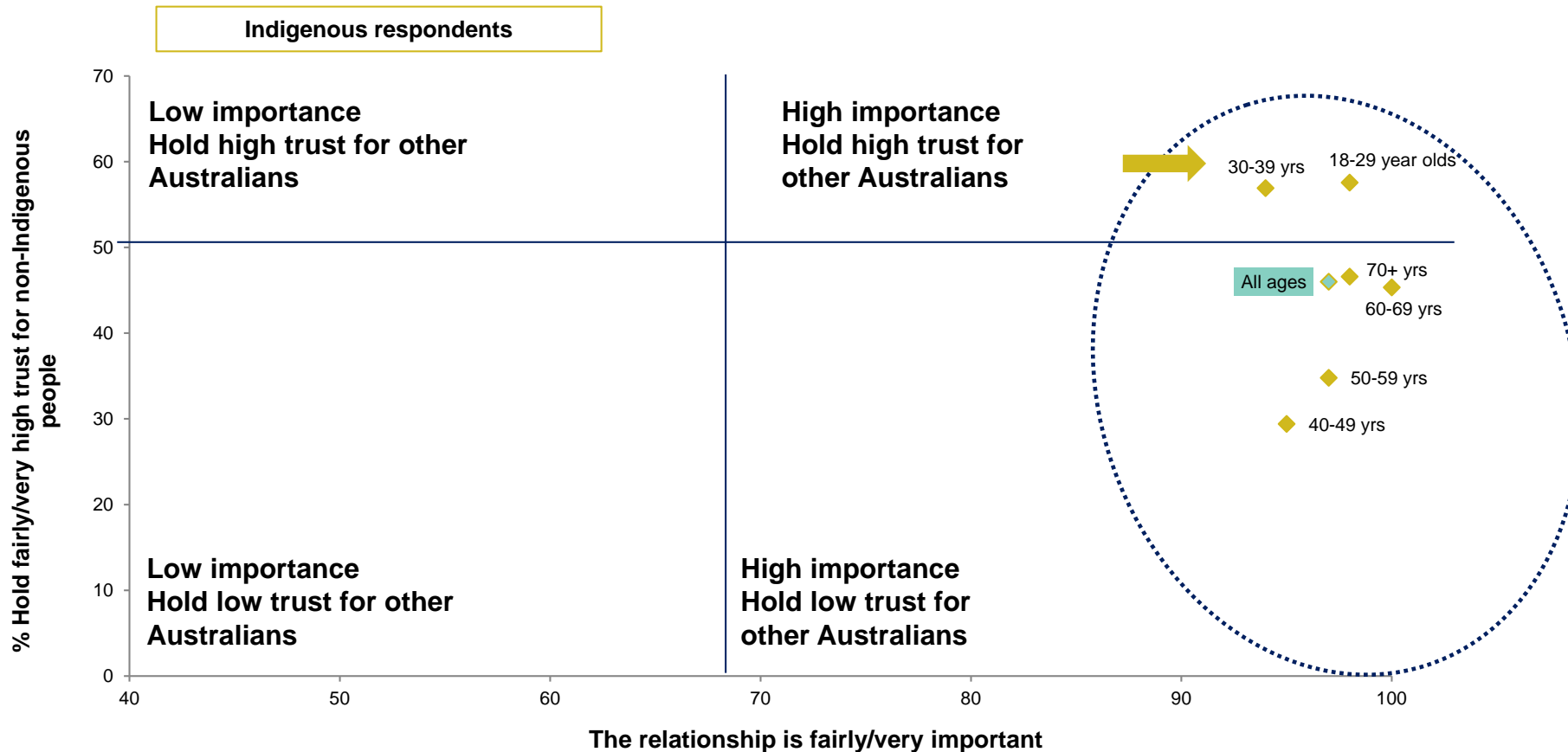
The attitude among younger non-Indigenous Australians bodes well for the future

While the majority of Australians view the relationship as important, 30-39 year olds in the general community are most likely also to hold higher trust for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Furthermore, 18-29 year olds are ahead of most age groups in terms of trust.



The attitude among younger Indigenous Australians bodes well for the future

While the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians view the relationship as important, 18-39 year olds in the Indigenous community are most likely also to hold higher trust for non-Indigenous Australians.

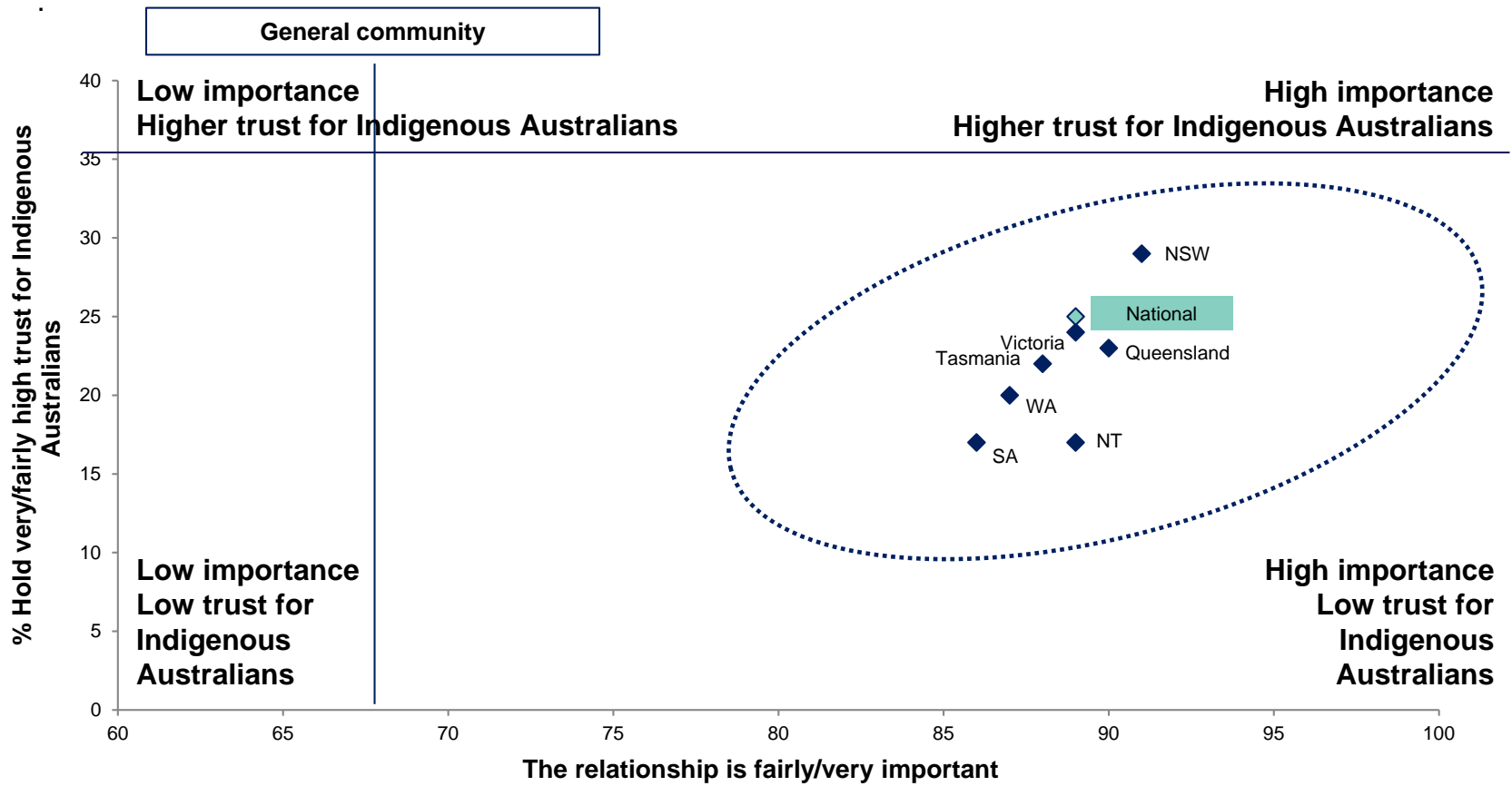


Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2016

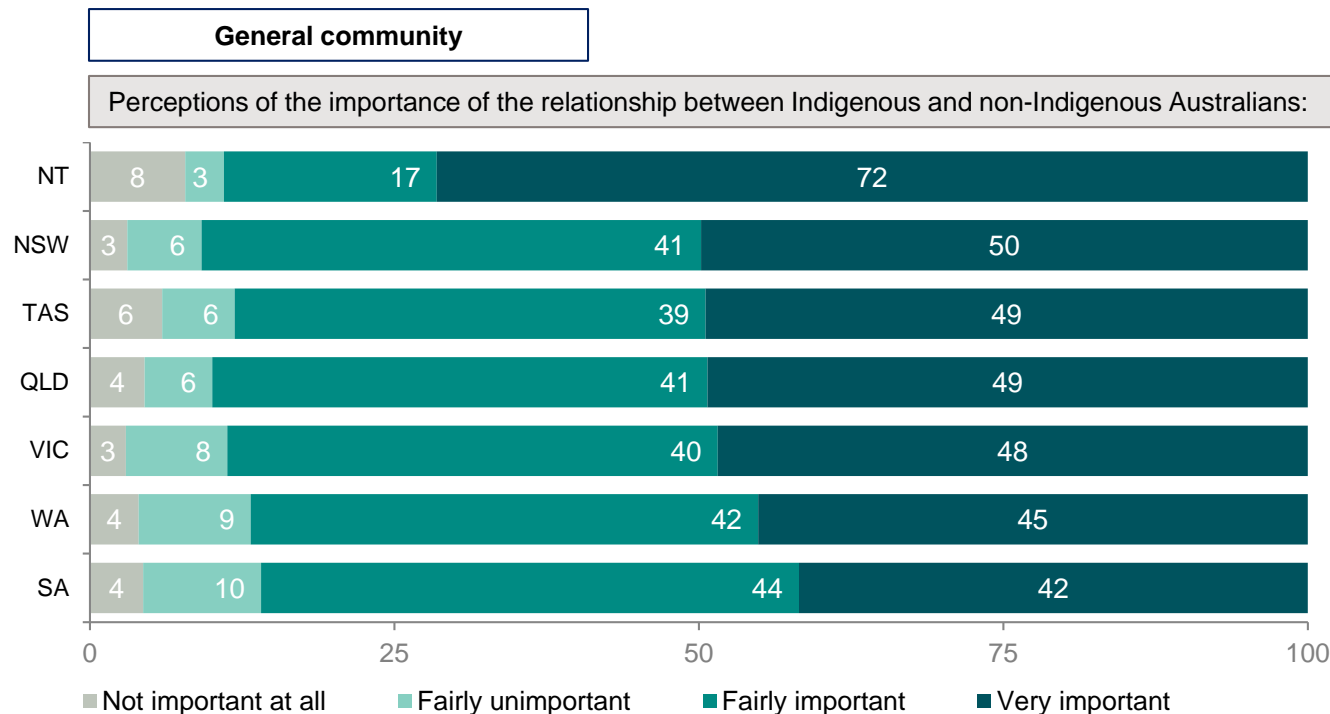
Key trends by State in the general community

Despite high importance in the relationship, trust for Indigenous Australians is low in all States

High trust in Indigenous people is lacking across the general communities of all States, but particularly low in SA, NT and WA.



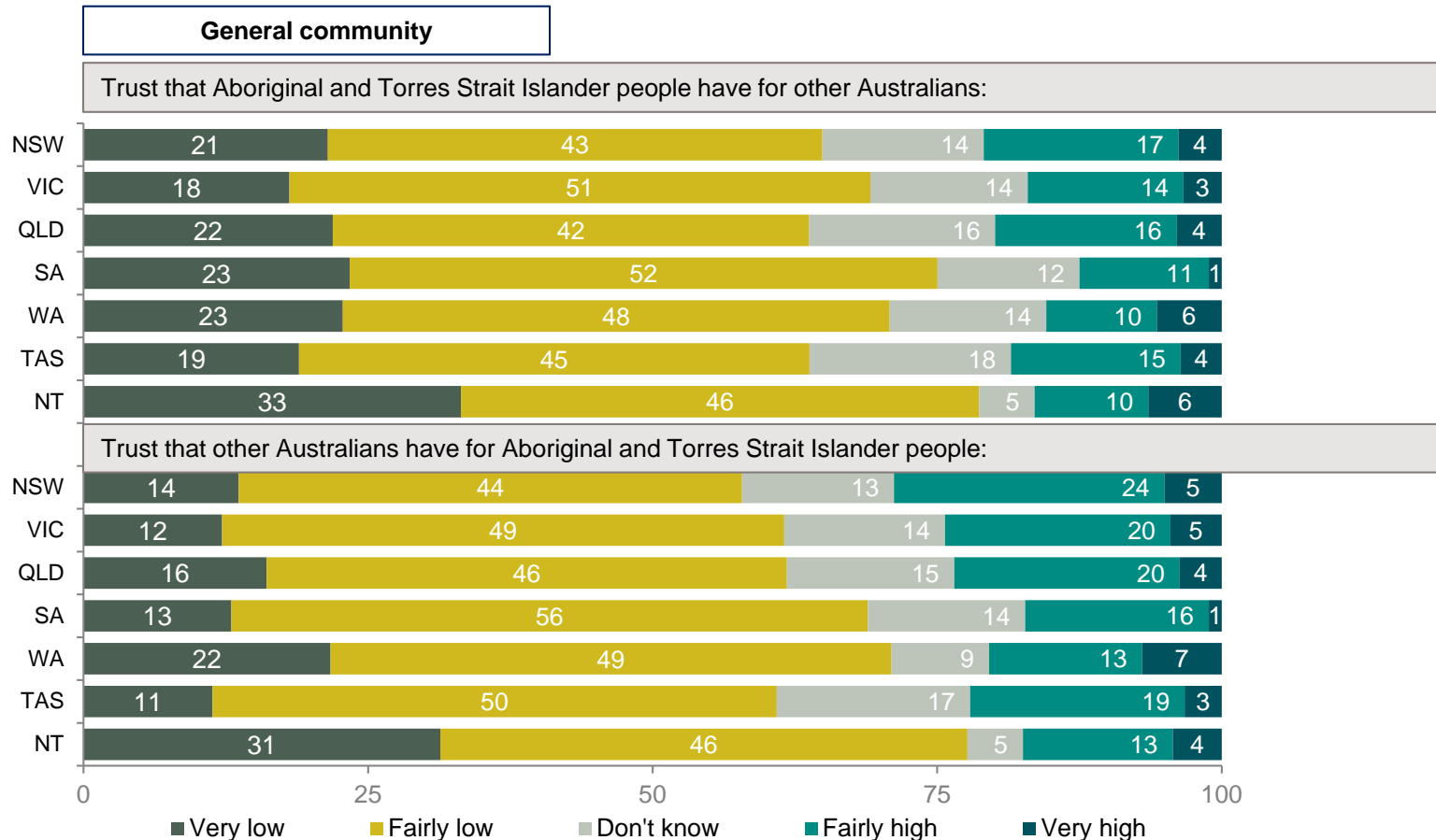
Northern Territorians are most likely to view the relationship as very important



Most people (89%) among the general community in NT feel the relationship is important to Australia as a nation, with nearly three out of four people saying it's very important. Conversely, people in South Australia are least likely (42%) to view the relationship as very important.

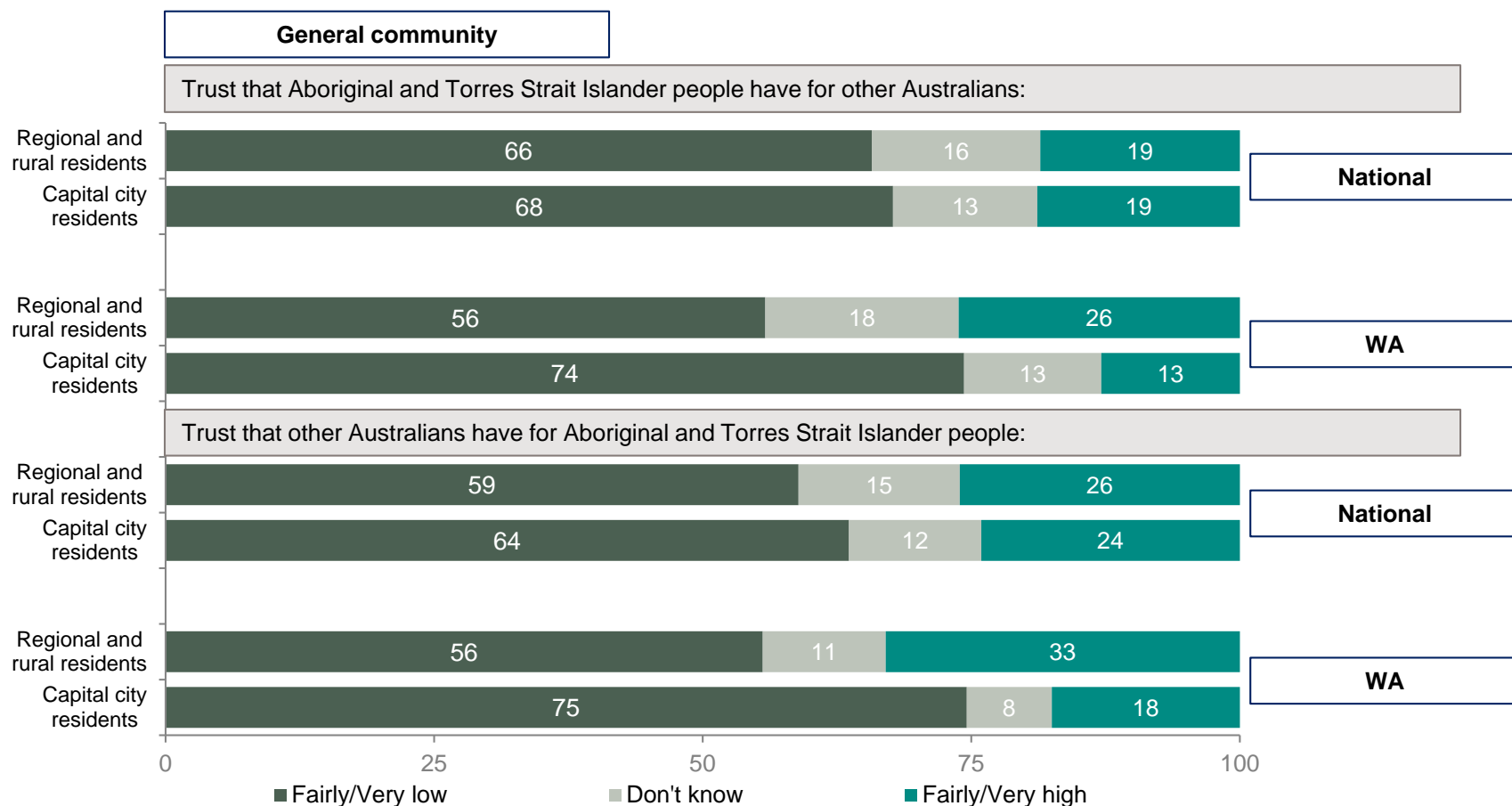
It is noticeable, however, that NT is also where more people think the relationship is not important at all (8%), compared to other areas.

Trust is lowest among Northern Territorians



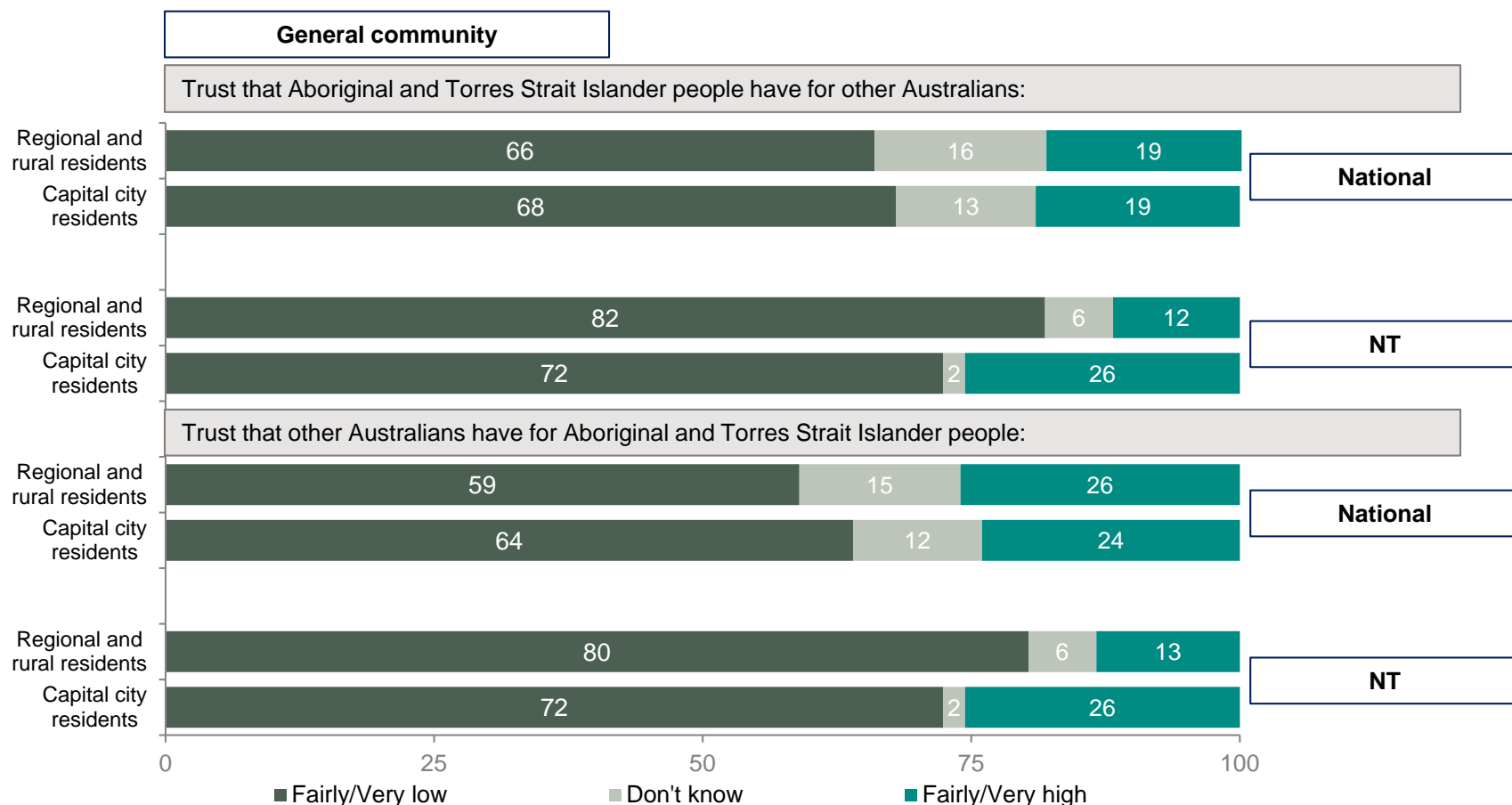
High levels of trust between both groups are lowest in NT, with 31% of the general community there feeling there is very low trust for Indigenous Australians and 33% believing that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have very low trust for other Australians. Conversely, NSW has the highest levels of shared trust.

Trust is lowest among Capital city residents, especially in Perth



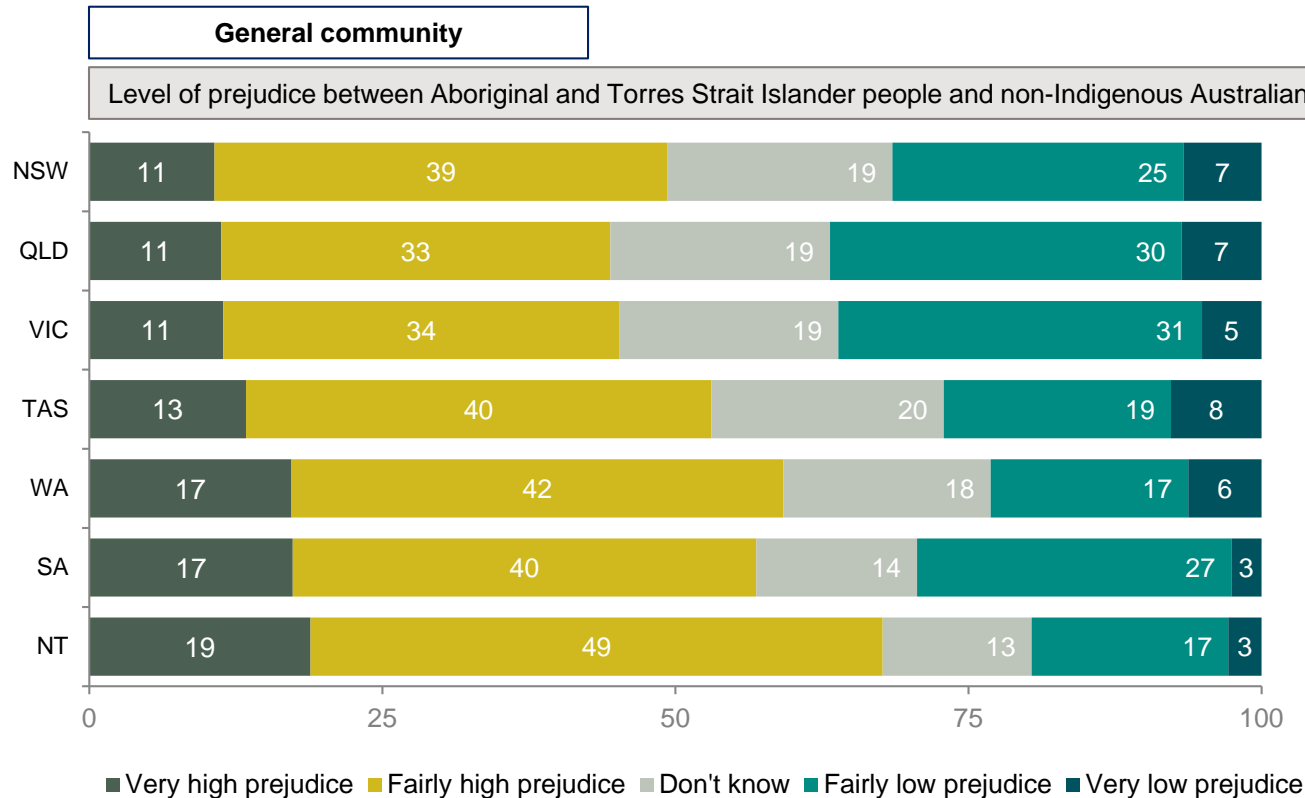
Levels of trust between both groups are lowest among Capital city residents, compared to their regional and rural neighbours. This is particularly evident in WA, with 75% of the Perth community feeling there is low trust for Indigenous Australians and 74% believing that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have low trust for other Australians.

Trust is lowest among regional and rural residents in the Northern Territory



While levels of trust between both groups are lowest among Capital city residents, compared to their regional and rural neighbours, the reverse is evident in the NT. There, 80% of the NT regional community feel there is low trust for Indigenous Australians and 82% believe that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have low trust for other Australians.

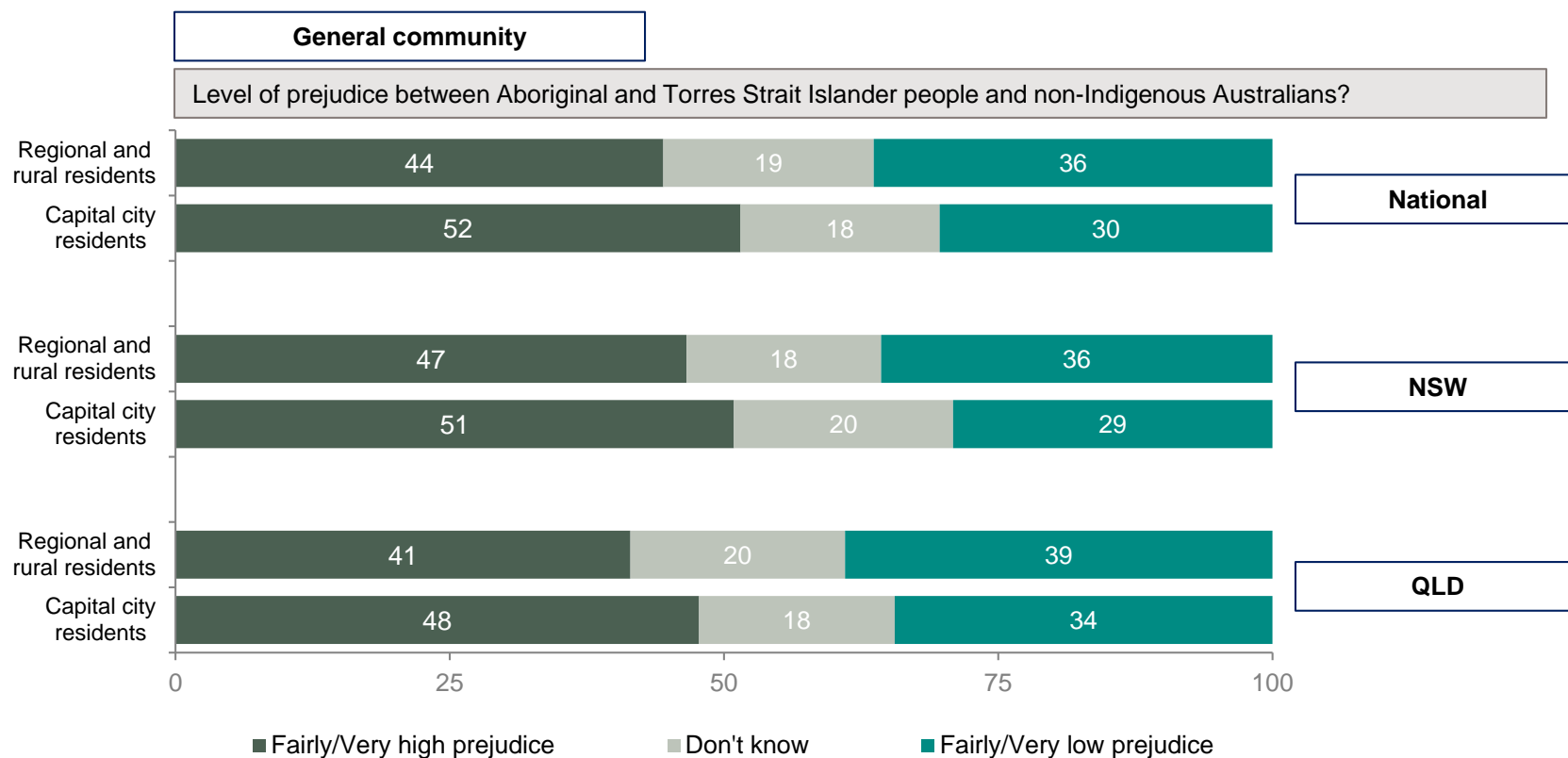
Queenslanders and Victorians are most likely to feel there is low prejudice between the groups



Levels of prejudice between non-Indigenous Australians and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are perceived to be lowest in Queensland, Victoria and NSW.

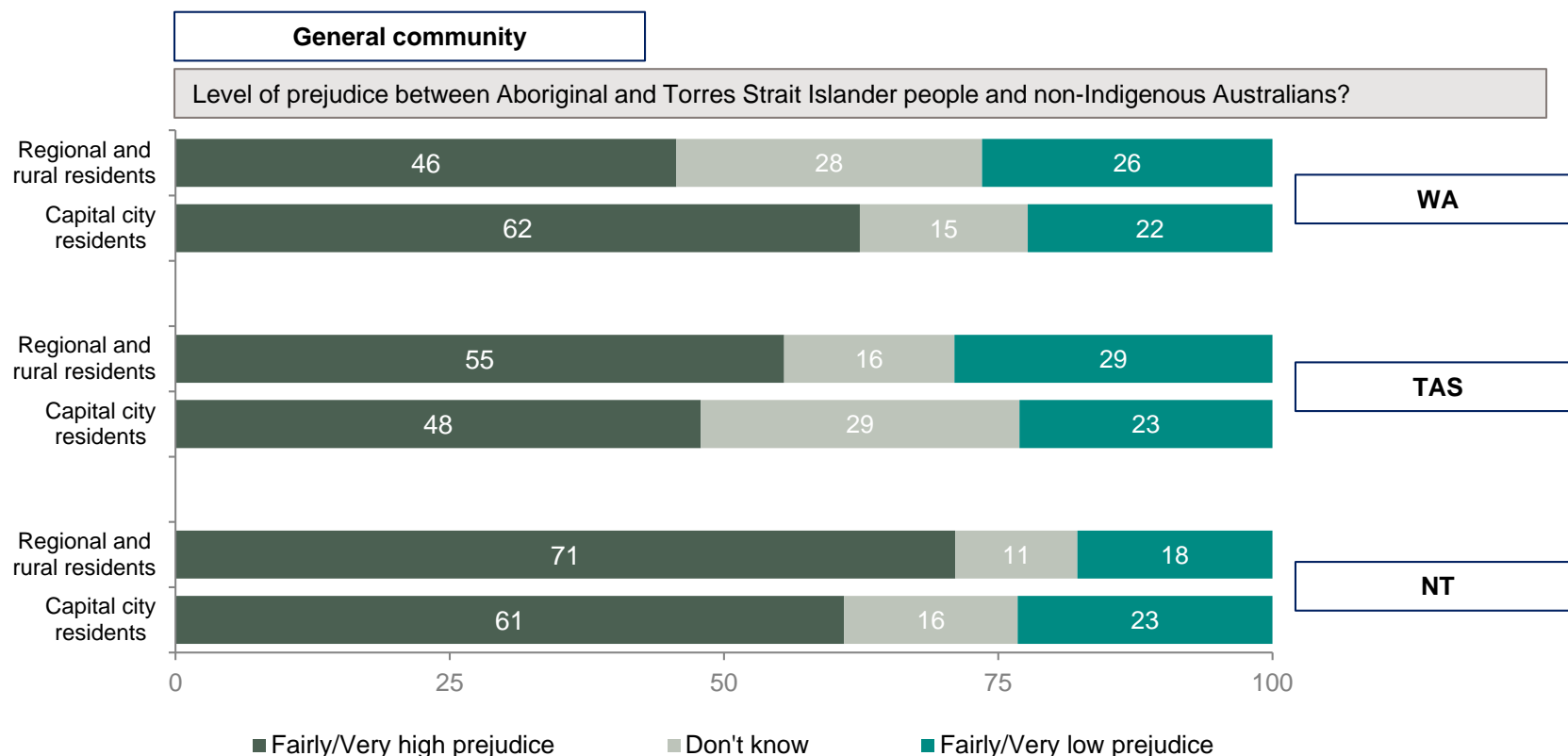
Conversely, the general communities of Tasmania, WA, SA and NT mostly believe there are high levels of prejudice.

Capital city residents are more likely to feel there is high prejudice between the groups



High levels of prejudice between non-Indigenous Australians and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are most widely perceived among capital city residents, including in Queensland and NSW.

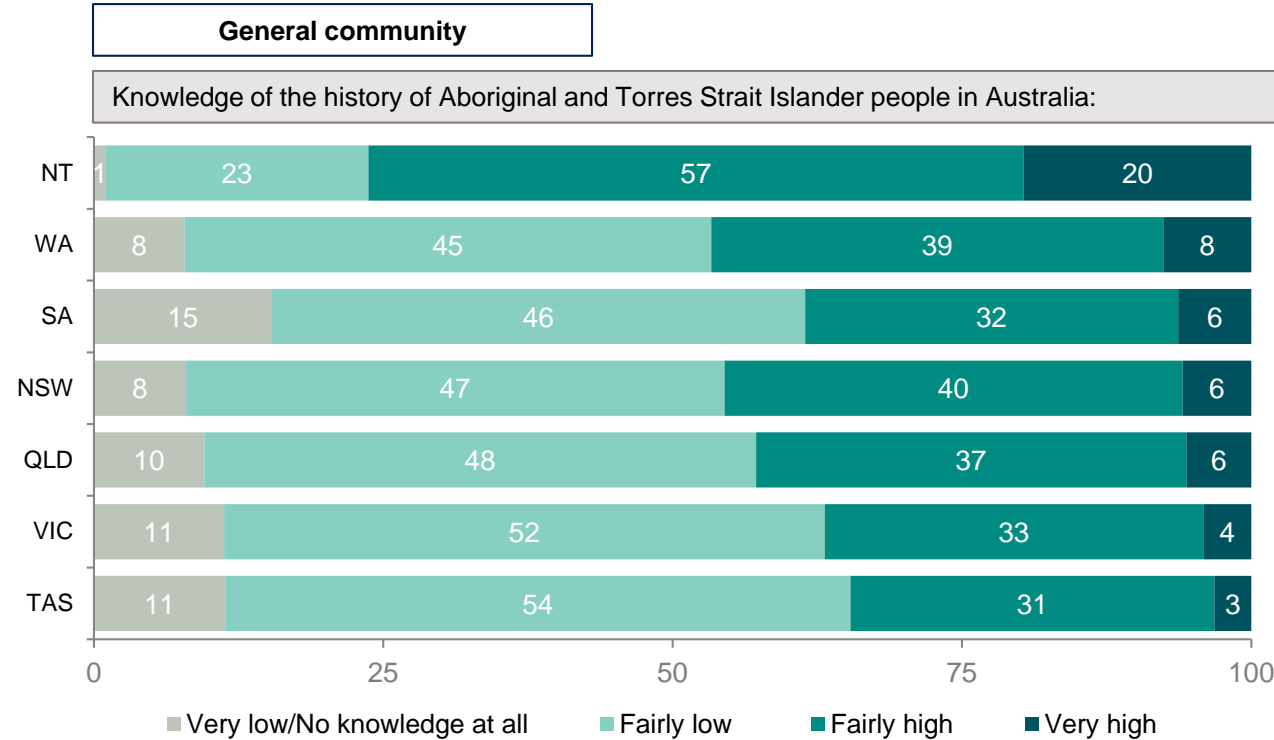
Regional NT residents are most likely to feel there is high prejudice between the groups



High levels of prejudice between non-Indigenous Australians and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are most widely perceived among capital city residents, especially in WA.

Conversely, the regional and rural communities of Tasmania and NT more widely believe there are high levels of prejudice, compared to their capital city neighbours.

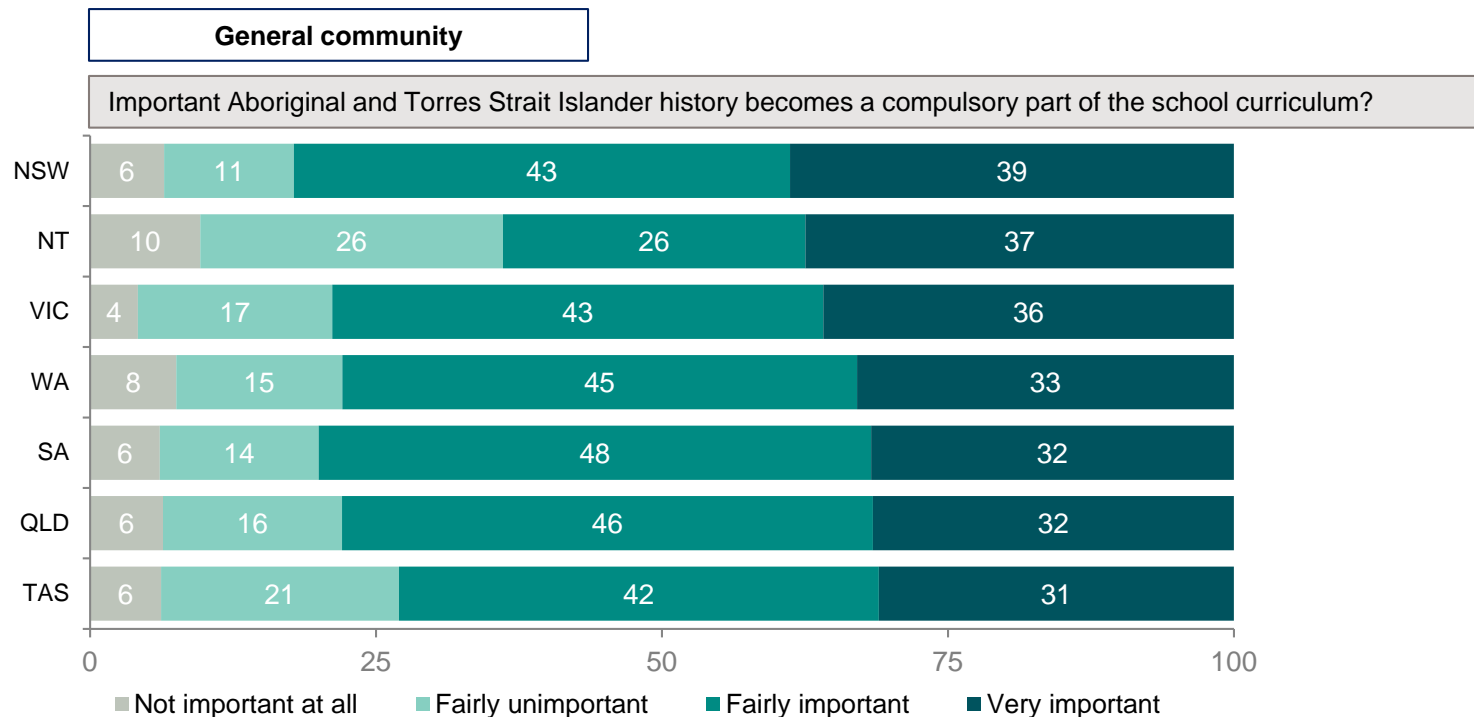
Most Northern Territorians feel they know about Indigenous history



77% of the general community in NT believe they have a high level of knowledge about the history of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Conversely, Tasmanians are least likely to feel they have a high level of knowledge about the history of Indigenous people in Australia.

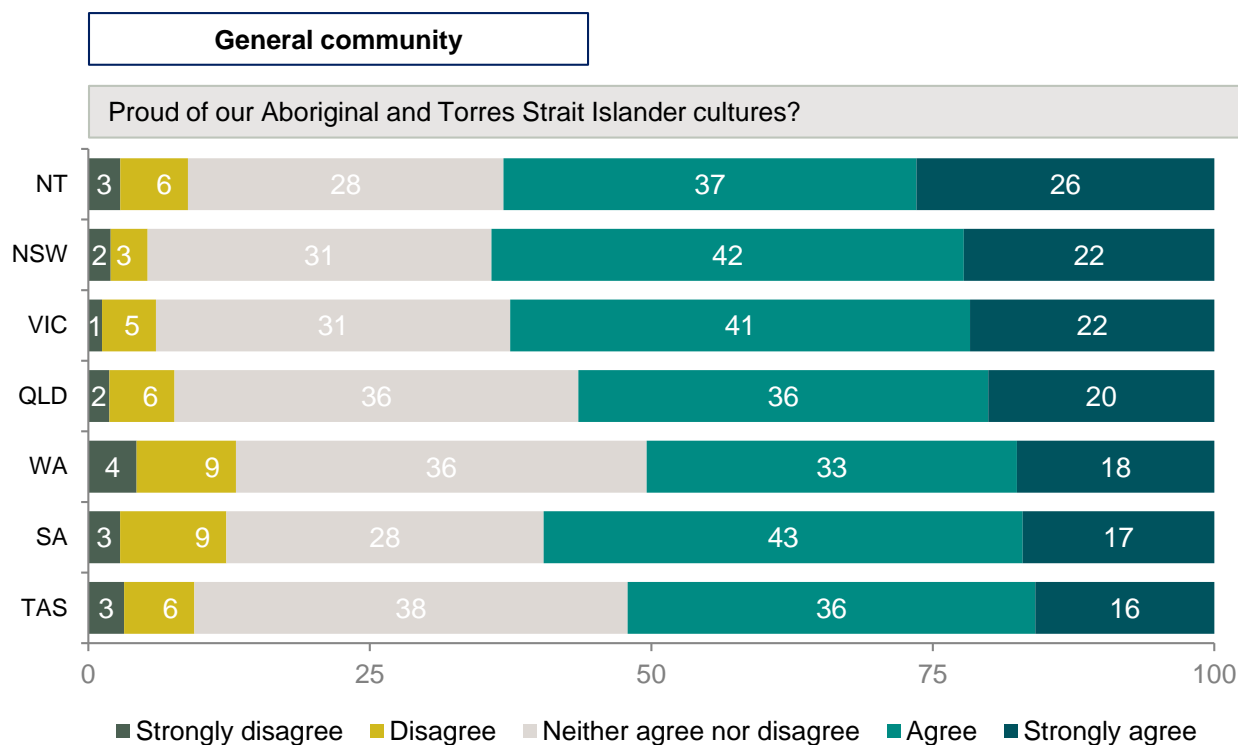
There is widespread support in NSW for Indigenous history to be formally taught in schools



People in NSW are most likely to believe it is important for Indigenous history to be compulsory in school (82%).

It is notable that NT is where the general community is most divided on the importance of this, with 37% saying it's very important but 36% saying its unimportant.

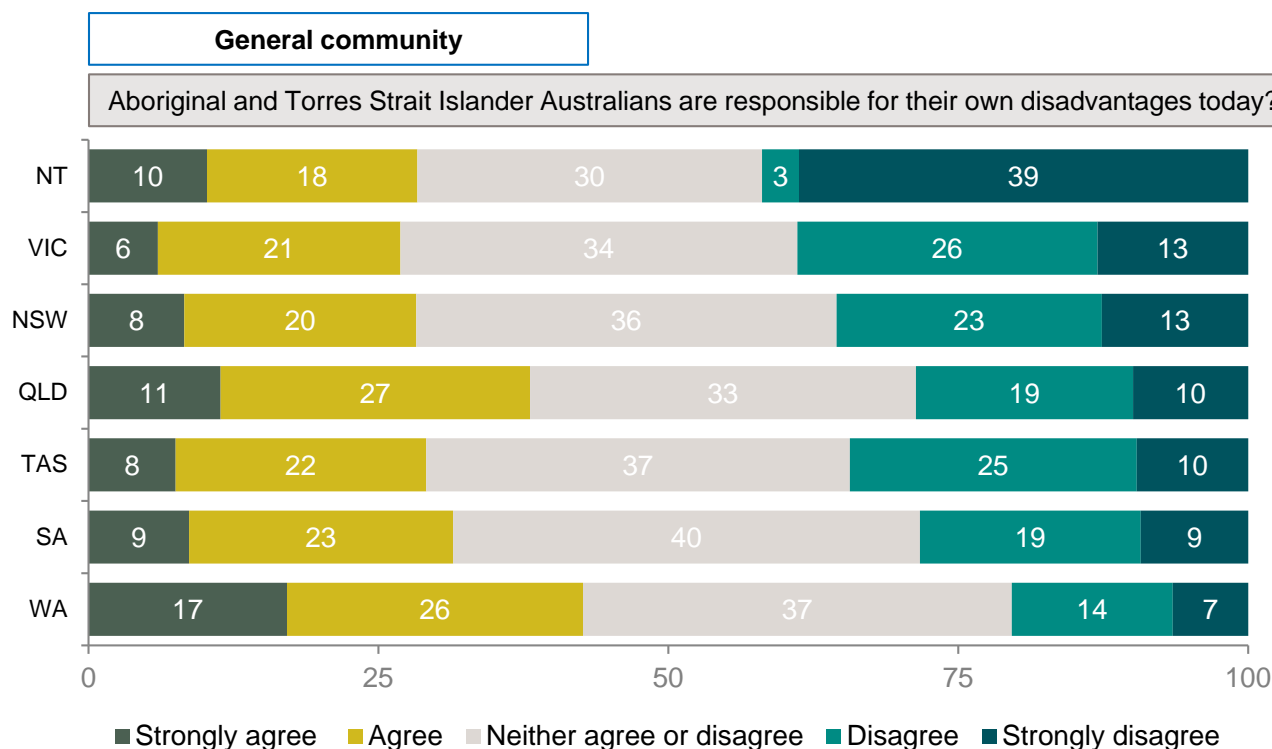
More people in NT are strongly proud of our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures



More people in the general community in the Northern Territory strongly agree they are proud of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures (26%), than in other States.

Conversely, more people in WA (13%) and SA (12%) disagree they are proud of Indigenous cultures, than in other States.

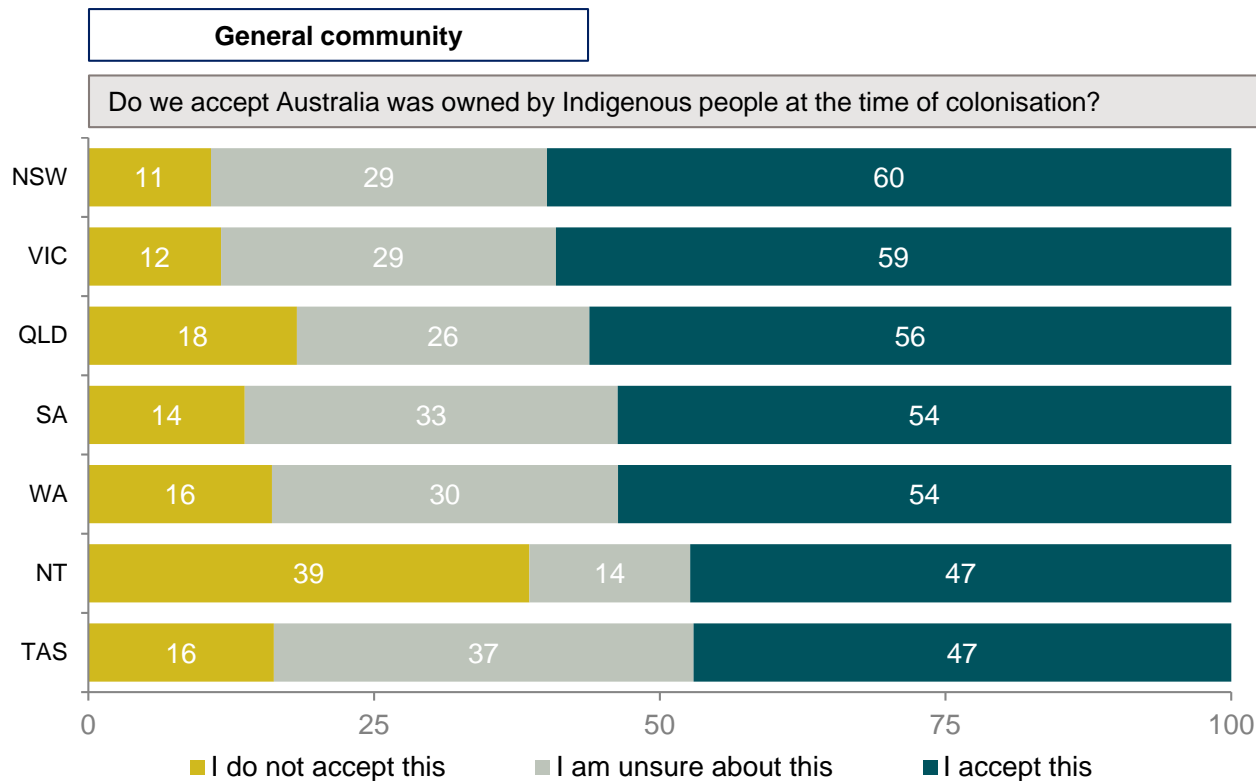
West Australians widely agree Indigenous people are responsible for their disadvantages today



More people in the WA general community agree Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are responsible for their own disadvantages today, than in other States. There is also a high level of agreement in QLD (38%).

Conversely, people in the NT are most likely to strongly disagree (39%) that Indigenous people are responsible for their own disadvantages.

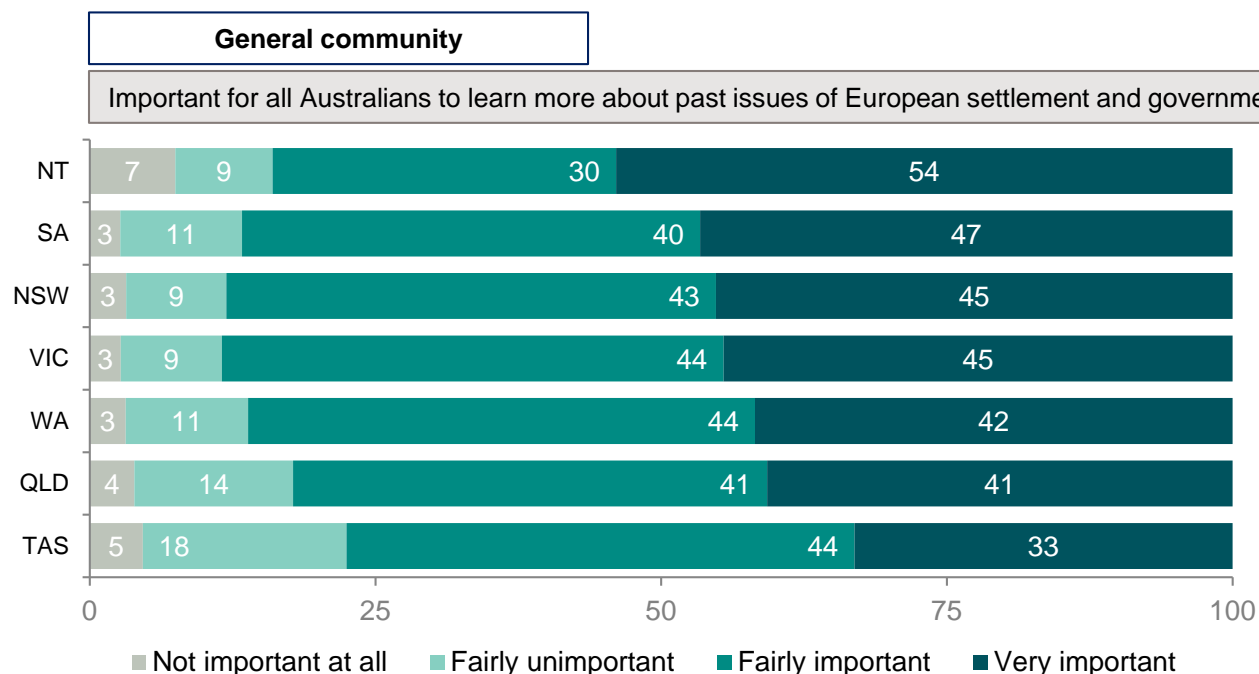
More people in the eastern States accept that Australia was *owned* by Indigenous people



The general communities of NSW, Victoria and Queensland most widely accept the fact that Australia was owned by Indigenous communities at the time of British colonisation.

Conversely, most people in Tasmania and the Northern Territory do not accept this as factual, particularly in the NT where 39% do not accept it at all.

More Northern Territorians strongly agree it is important for all Australians to learn more about past issues

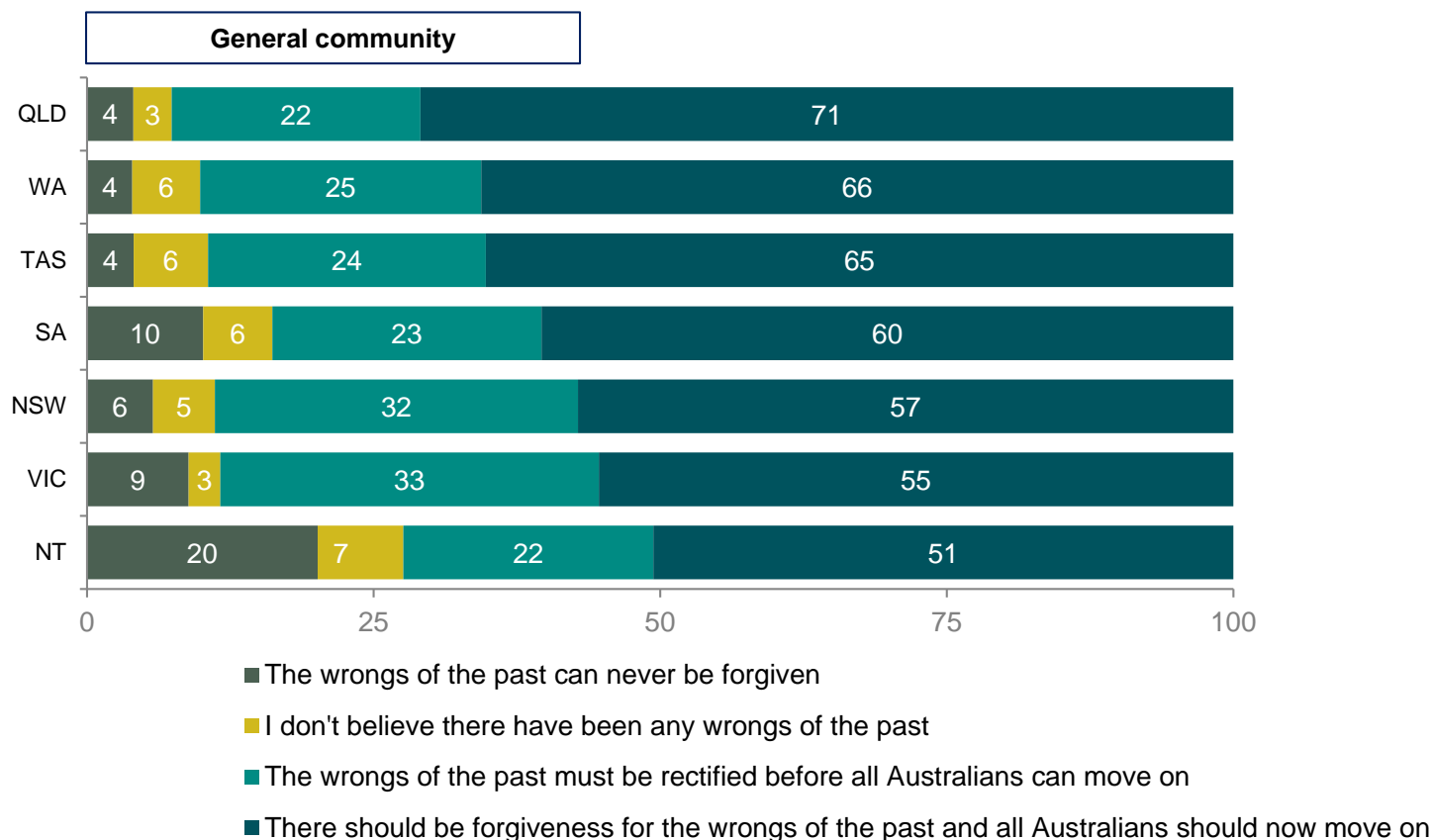


The general community in NT mostly believe (54%) that it's very important to learn about the past issues of European settlement and government policies experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This is notably higher than in other States.

Conversely, only 33% of people in Tasmania feel this way, with 23% saying it's not important.

Queenslanders are most likely to feel past issues should be forgiven

The general community in Queensland more widely believe “there should be forgiveness so we can now move on” (71%), compared to other States. Victoria has the largest percentage of people who feel “past wrongs must be rectified” (33%), while the NT has the largest percentage of people who believe “the wrongs of the past can never be forgiven” (20%).



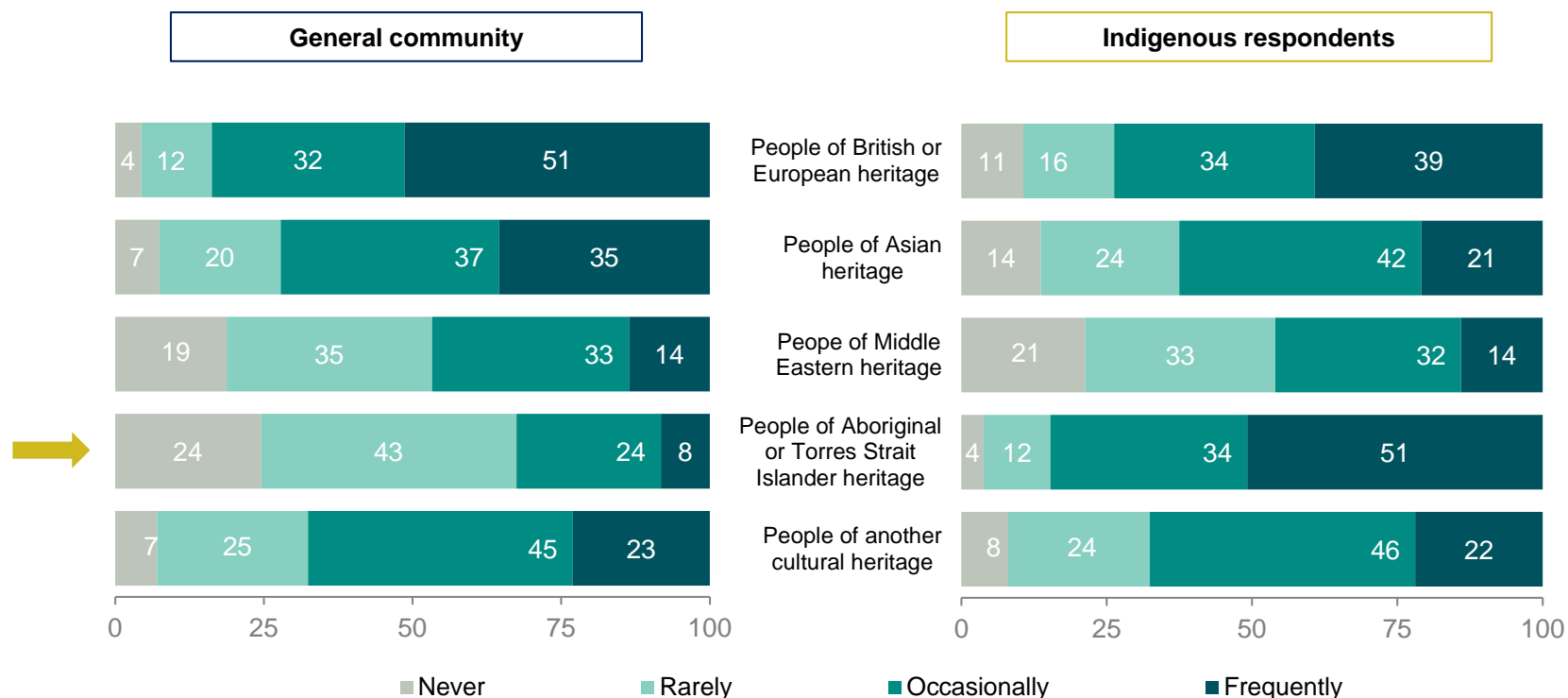
Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2016

Full results comparing Indigenous-only perspectives with the general public

Race Relations

How do we see cultural diversity and how well do we treat each other?

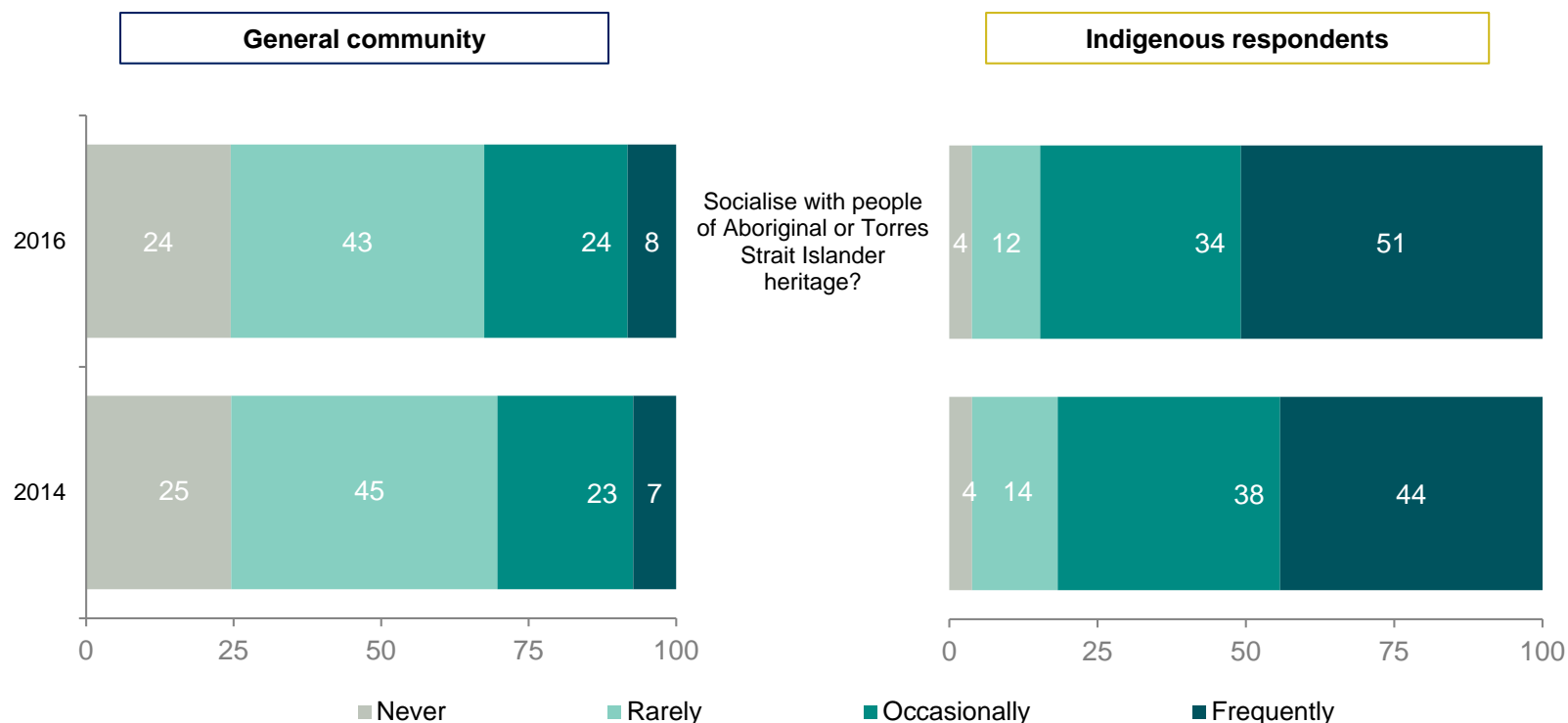
Most Australians socialise less with Indigenous people than with any other major cultural group



Australians are most likely to socialise with people of British or European cultural heritage on a frequent basis.

When it comes to socialising with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the general public are least likely to do so frequently (8%) than with any other major cultural group.

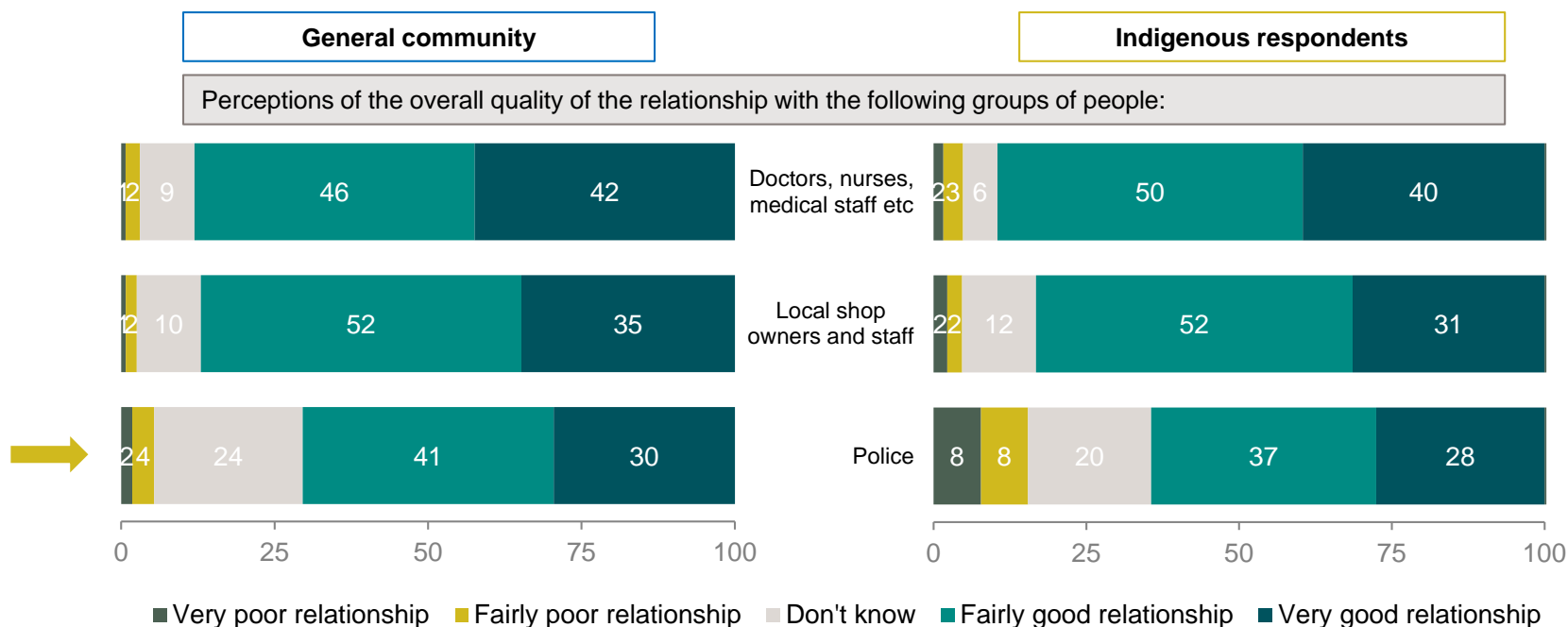
There has been little change in the percentage of Australians who *frequently* socialise with Indigenous people



There has been little change in the percentage of mainstream Australians who socialise with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, either frequently (8%, compared with 7% in 2014) or occasionally.

Conversely, Indigenous Australians are now more likely to socialise frequently with their own people (51%) than in 2014 (44%).

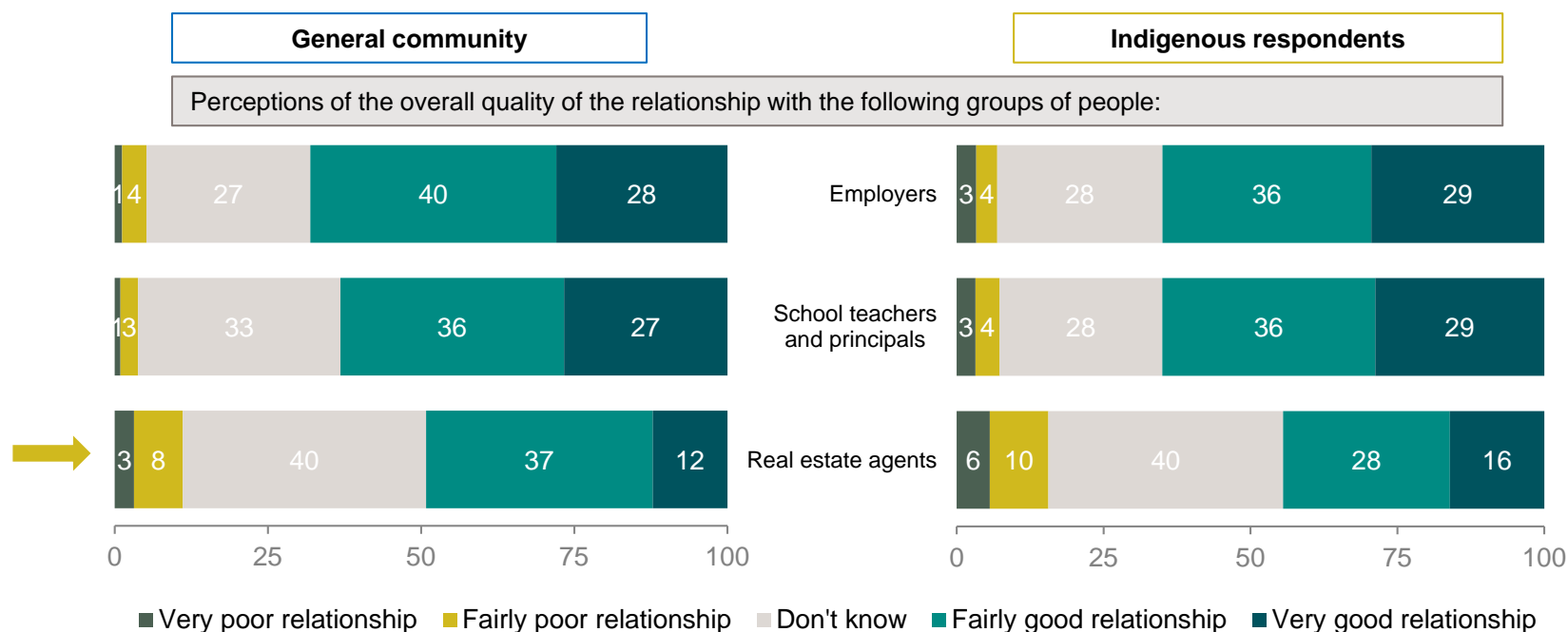
We mostly have a good relationship with medical staff and local shops



The general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people largely feel they have good relationships with medical staff, local shop owners and police.

However, Indigenous respondents are much more likely to have a poor relationship with police (16%) than the general community (6%).

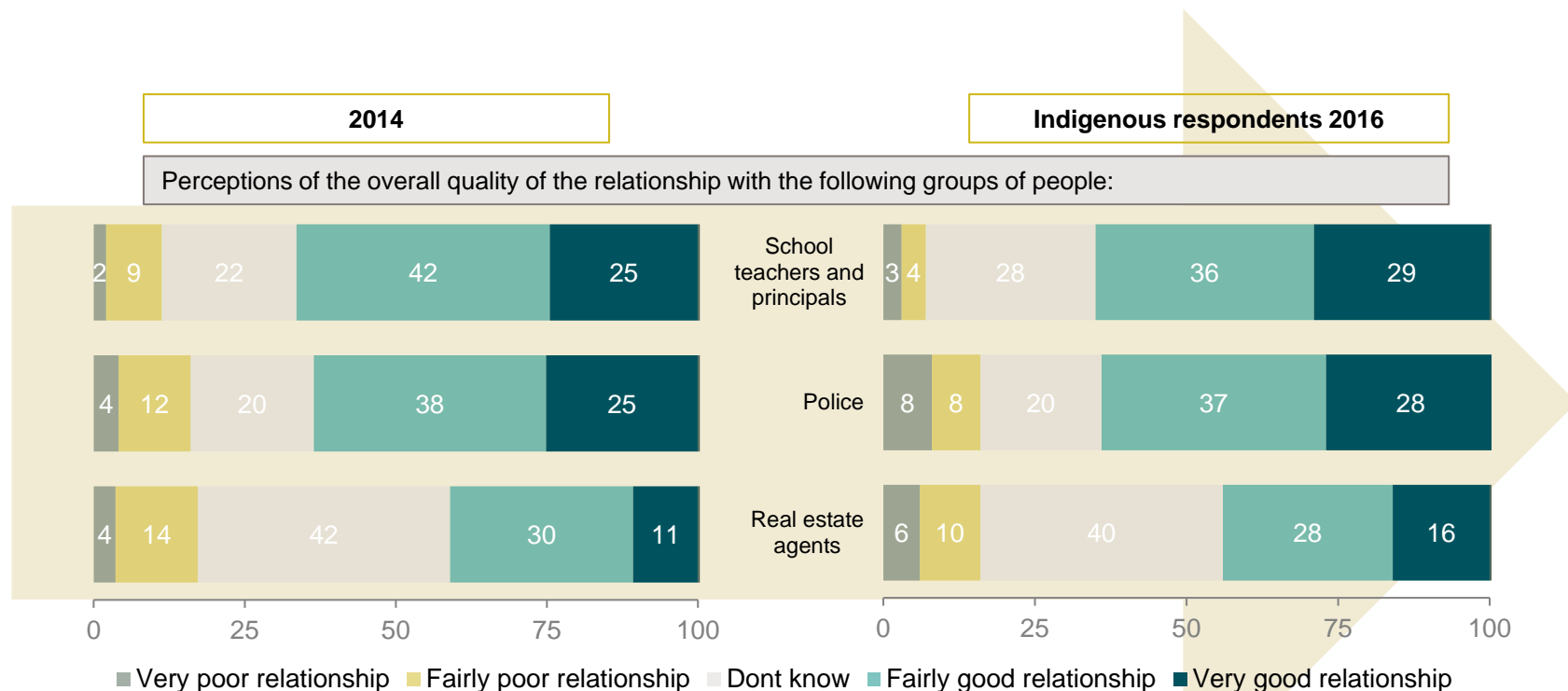
Indigenous Australians are more likely to have poor relationships with real estate agents



The general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people largely feel they have good relationships with employers and school staff. However, Indigenous Australians are more likely to have a poor relationship with real estate agents (16%), than non-Indigenous Australians (11%).

Indigenous people are also more likely to have a poor relationship with school staff (7%) than the general community (4%).

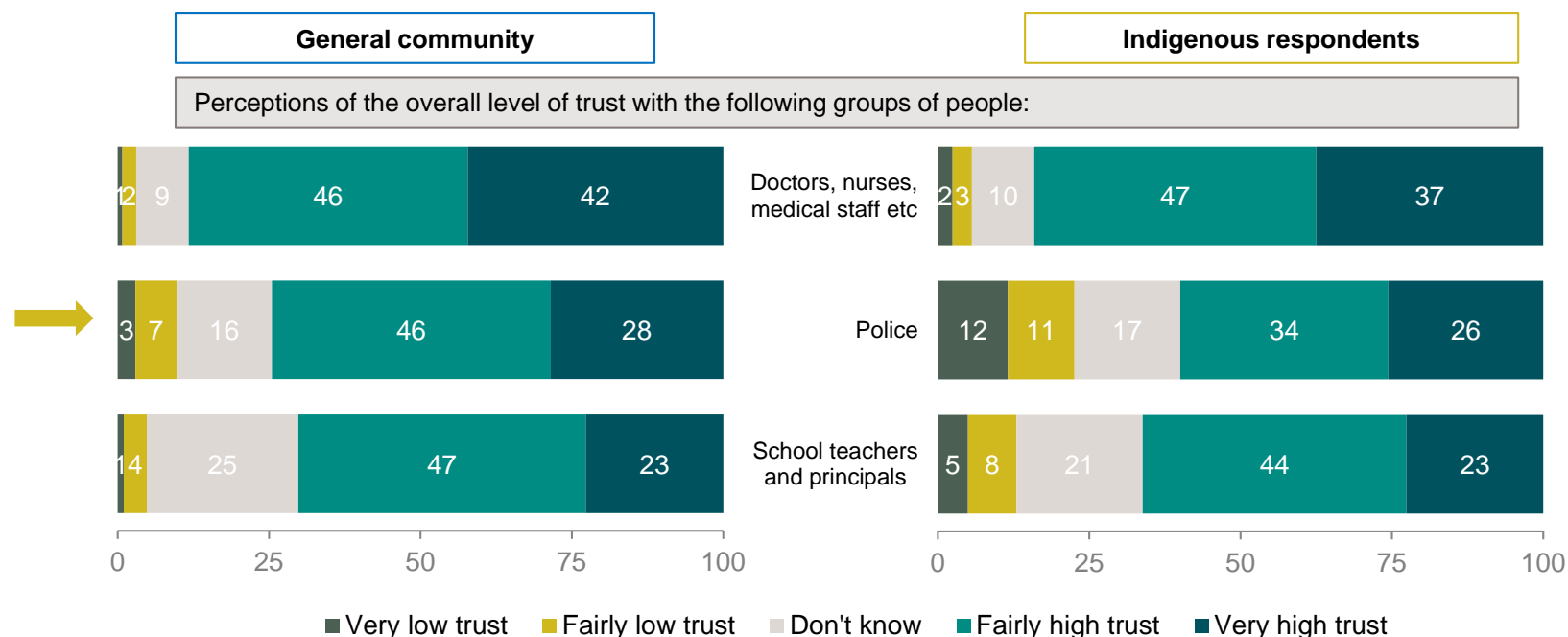
Indigenous relationships have mostly improved with school staff, police and estate agents



More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now feel they have very good relationships with teachers and principals, police and estate agents, compared with 2014.

Similarly, Indigenous respondents are less likely now to have a poor relationship with education staff, than in 2014.

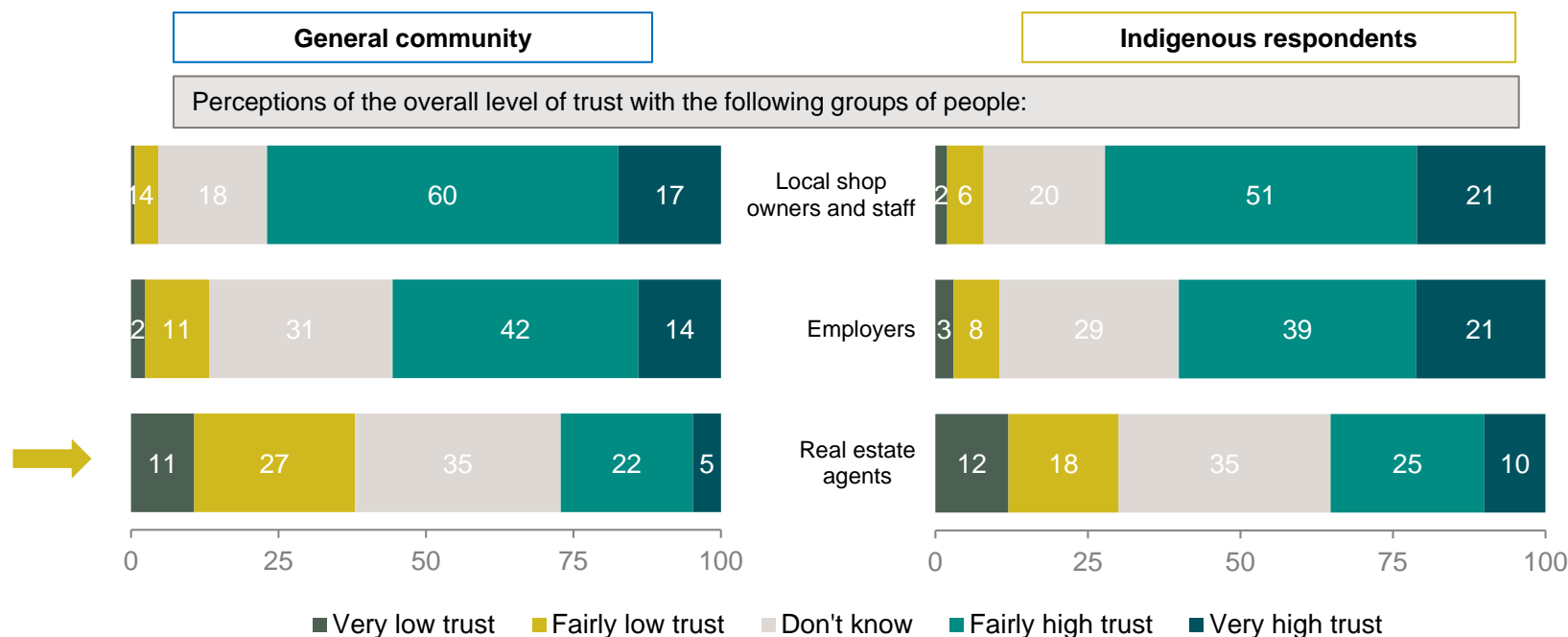
We mostly feel there is mutual trust with medical staff, police and school staff



The general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people largely feel there is a shared trust with medical staff, police and teachers and principals.

However, 23% of Indigenous respondents feel there is low trust with police, compared with only 10% of the general community. Similarly, 13% see low trust with school staff, compared with 5% in the general community.

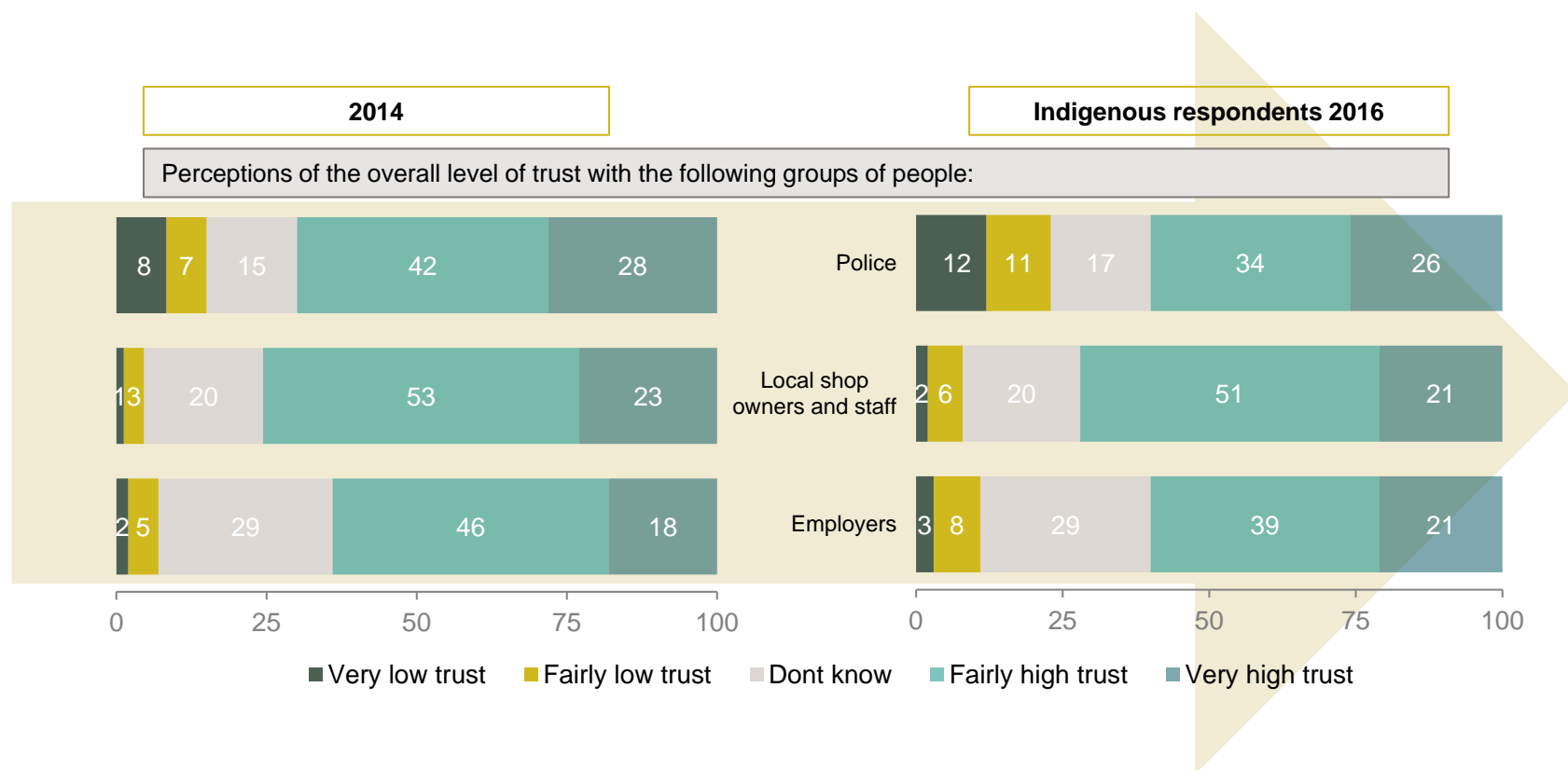
We are most likely to feel there is a low level of trust with estate agents



The general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people largely feel there is high trust shared with shop owners and staff and employers.

However, both groups are divided about the overall level of trust shared with real estate agents.

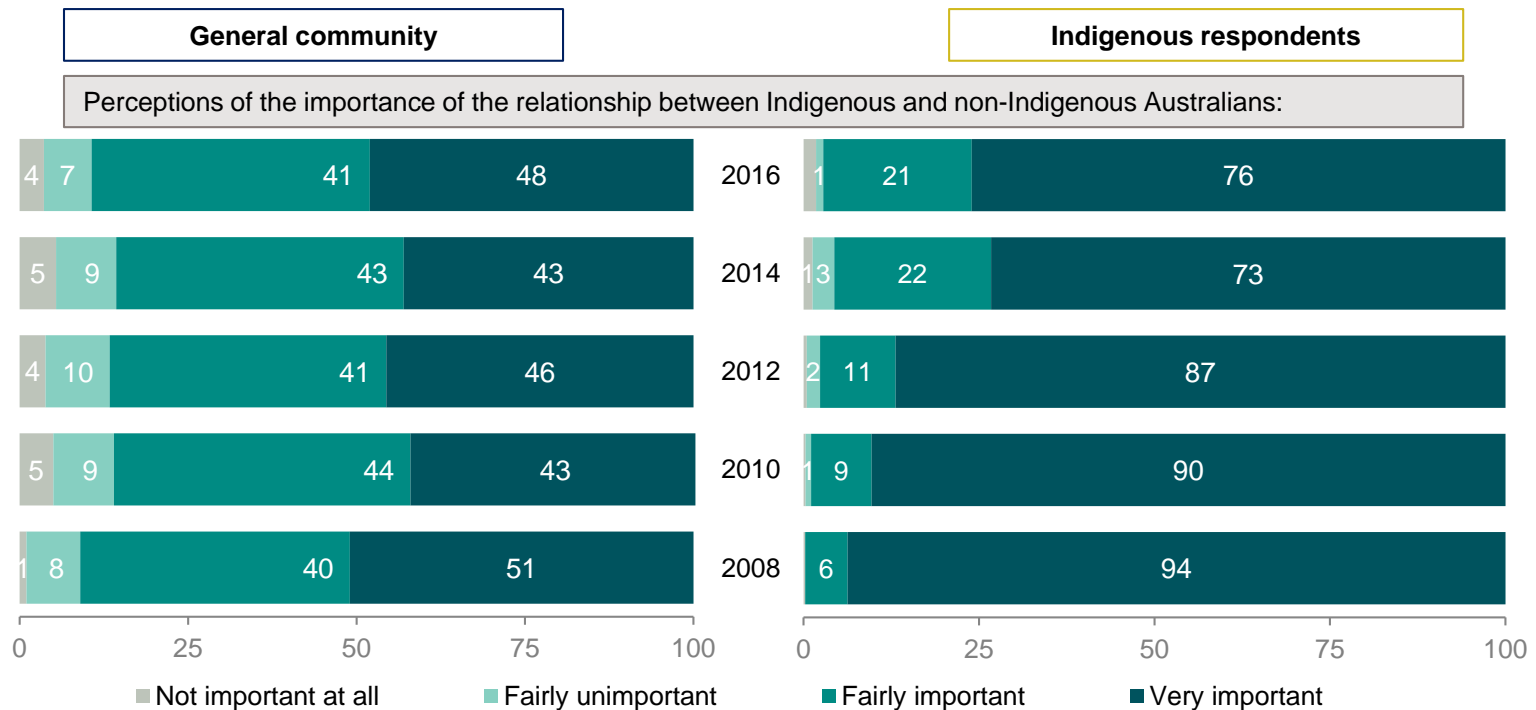
Indigenous trust has mostly deteriorated for police, local shops and employers



More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now feel there is low trust shared with employers, shop owners and staff and police, compared with 2014.

Indigenous respondents are more likely to feel there is a low level of trust between them and police (23%), local shops (8%) and employers (11%), than in 2014 (15%, 4% and 7% respectively).

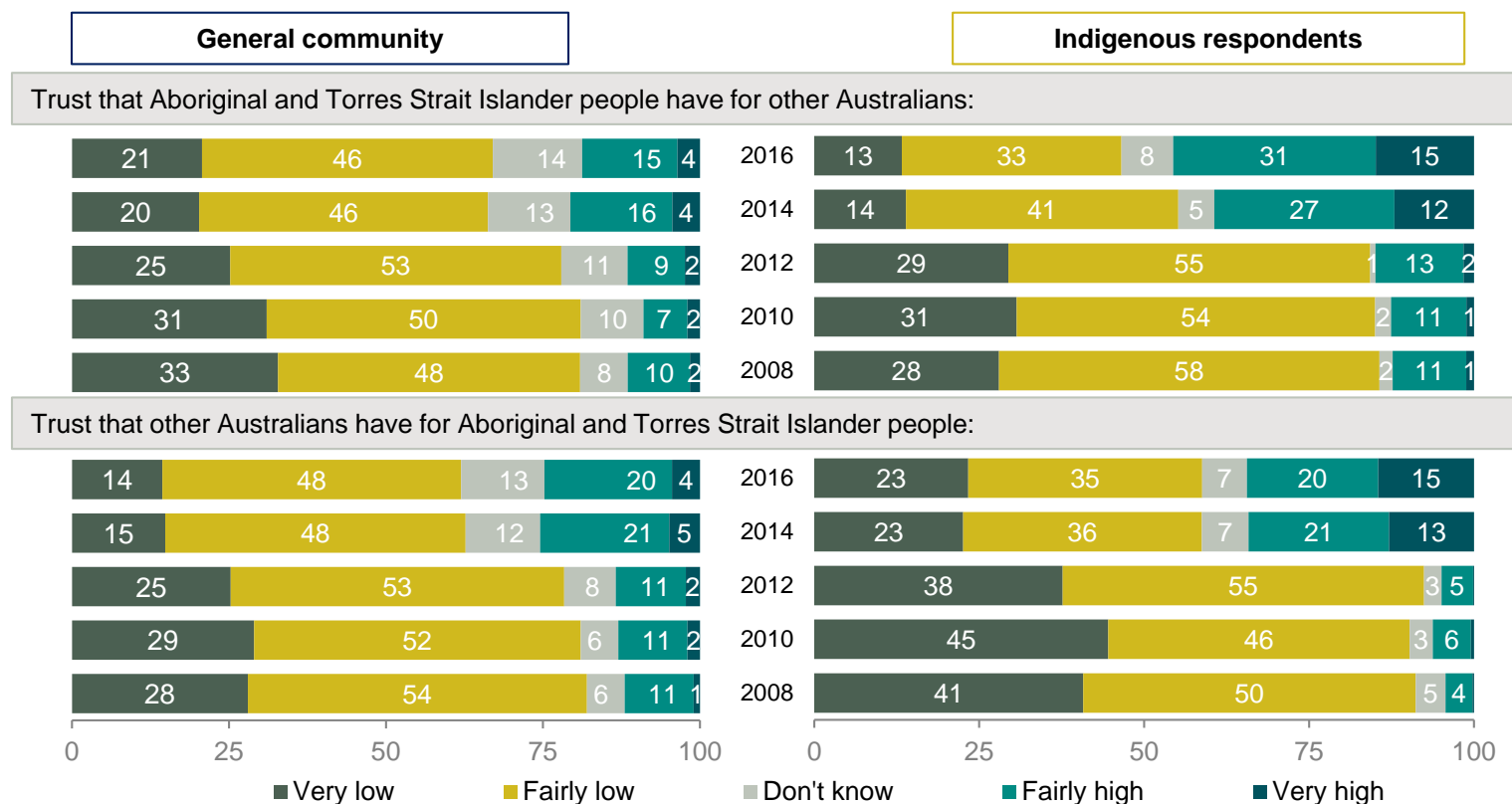
Indigenous Australians remain more likely to view the relationship as very important



Most people among the general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities continue to feel the relationship is important to Australia as a nation. However, Indigenous respondents (76%) remain much more likely than the general community (48%) to view the relationship as very important.

It is notable that the general community sentiment has returned to a level closer to 2008, while the percentage of Indigenous people who consider the relationship “very important” remains much lower than 2008.

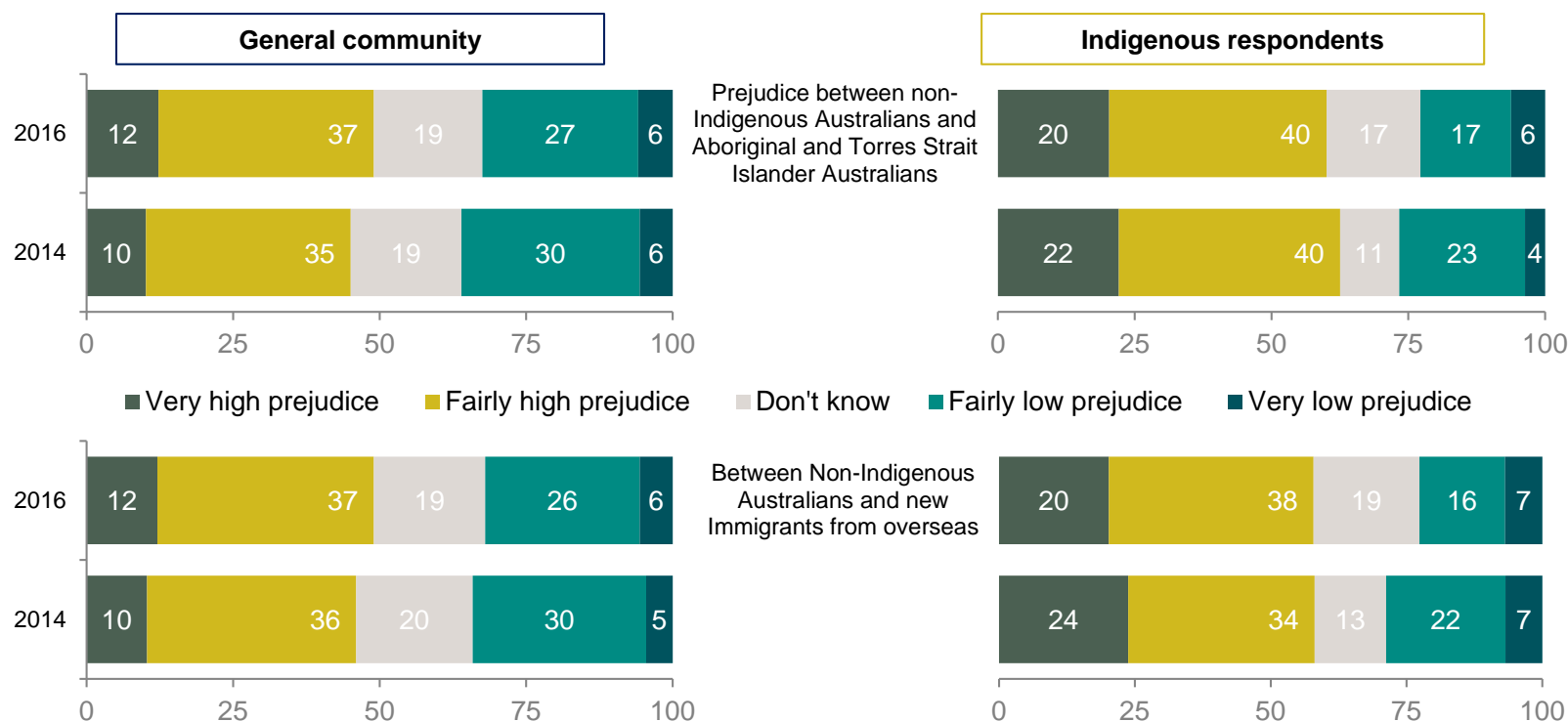
Trust among Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians remains steady from 2014



The marked rise in trust between both groups in 2014 has remained steady, with 24% of the general community feeling they trust Indigenous Australians (in line with 26% in 2014) and 46% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents feeling they have trust for other Australians (up from 39% in 2014).

However, the 'gap' in perceptions of shared trust also continues. For example, while only 4% of the general community think that Indigenous Australians have very high trust for them, 15% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people feel they have very high trust for other Australians.

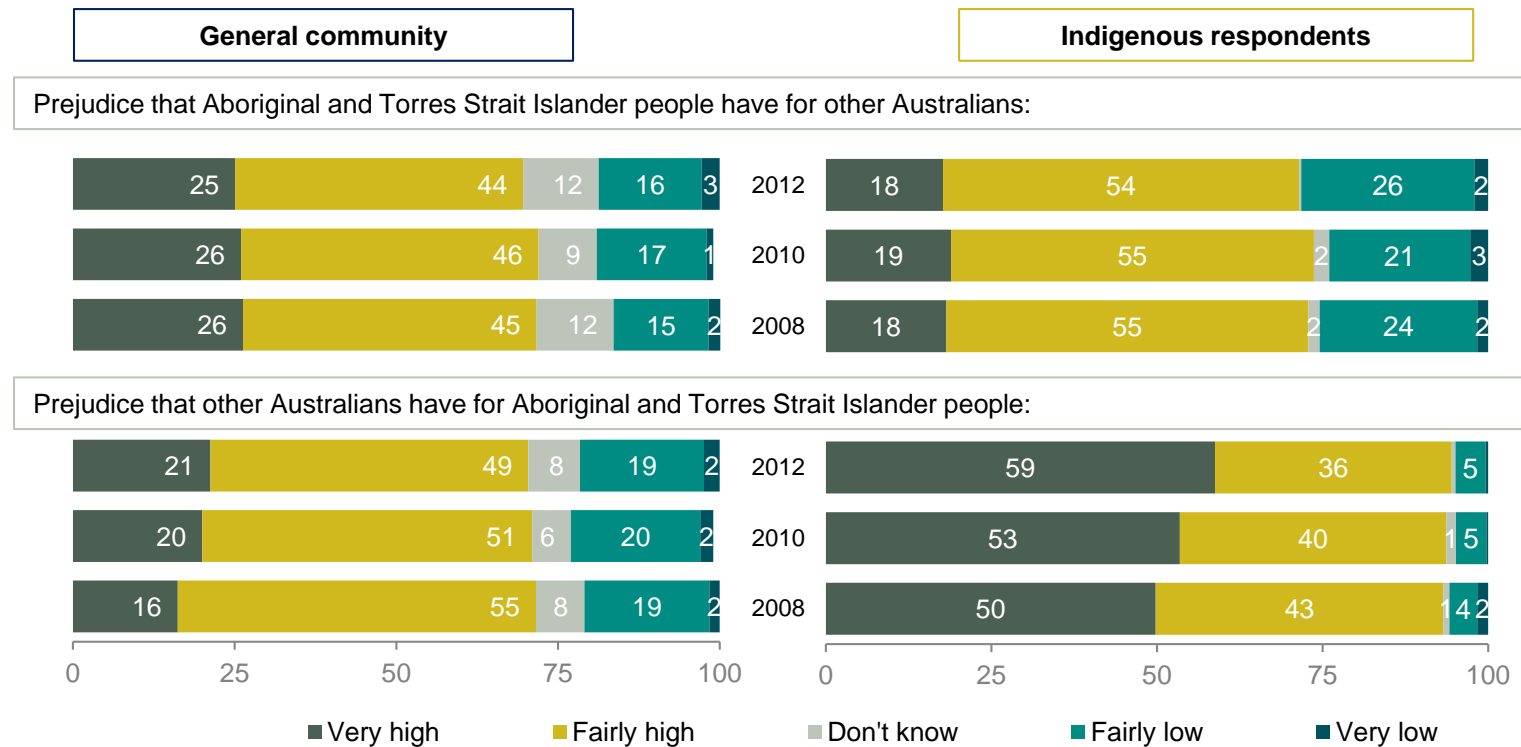
We continue to be more likely to see high prejudice between ourselves



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to be more likely to feel there is high prejudice between themselves and non-Indigenous Australians (60%), than the general community (49%). For non-Indigenous Australians, this is slightly higher than in 2014 (45%).

Both groups also widely continue to see low levels of trust between non-Indigenous Australians and new immigrants.

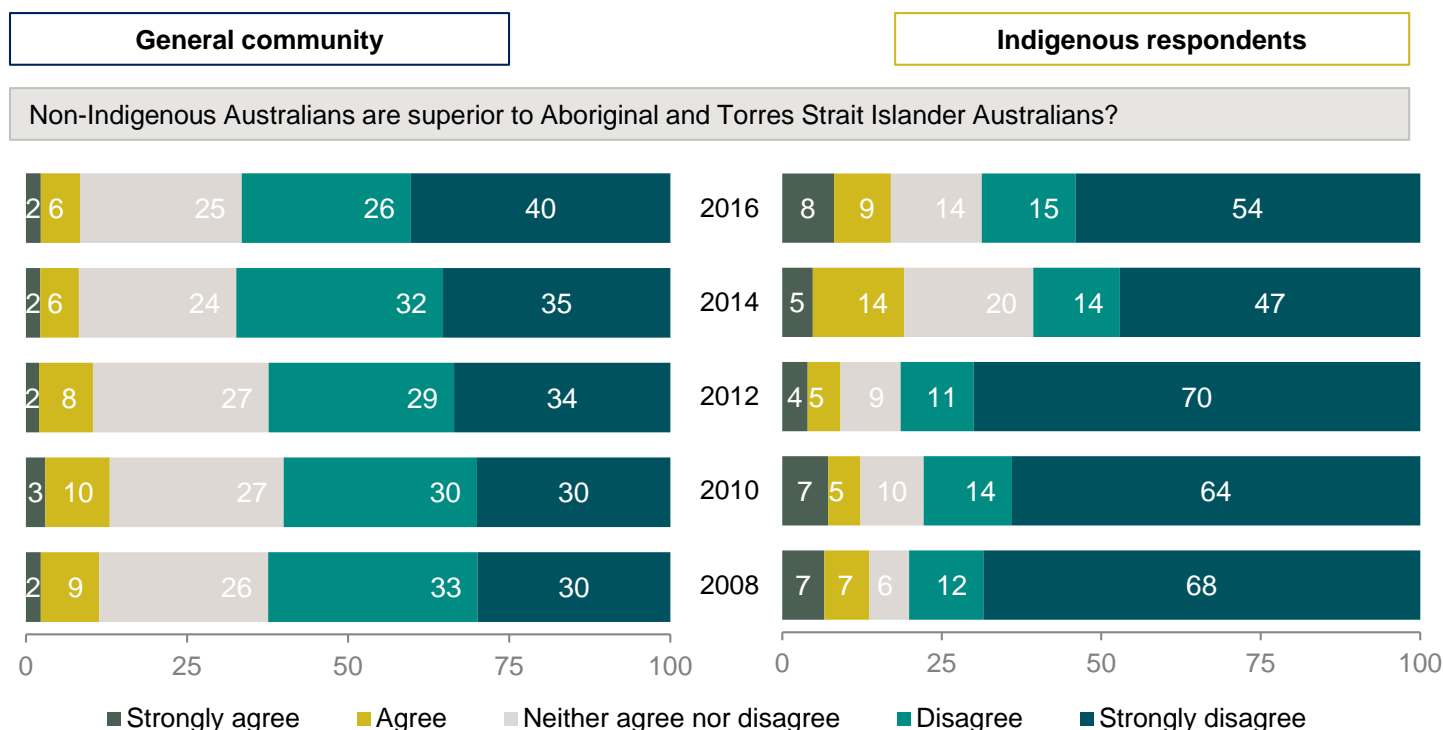
Perceptions of prejudice 2008-12



Between 2008-2012, both groups felt there were relatively high levels of prejudice between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians.

However, while the general community mostly felt there were 'fairly' high levels of prejudice for Indigenous people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents mostly believed that prejudice towards Indigenous people from other Australians was 'very' high.

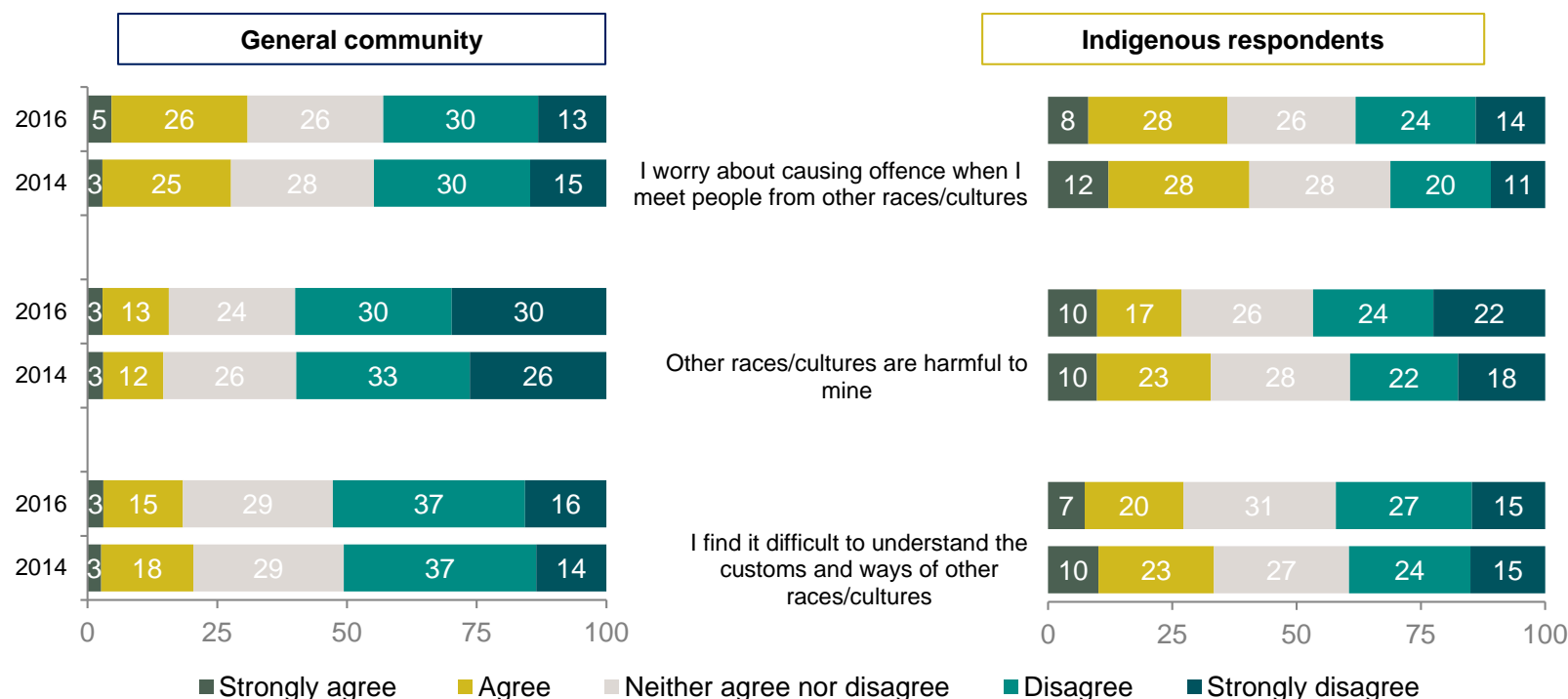
Few people believe non-Indigenous Australians are superior



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to be more likely to disagree strongly (54%) that non-Indigenous Australians are superior, than the general community (40%).

However, it is notable that Indigenous respondents who agree with this sentiment (17%, in line with 2014) also continues to be higher than in the general community. This may reflect issues of low self esteem or perceptions of 'material' superiority among Indigenous respondents.

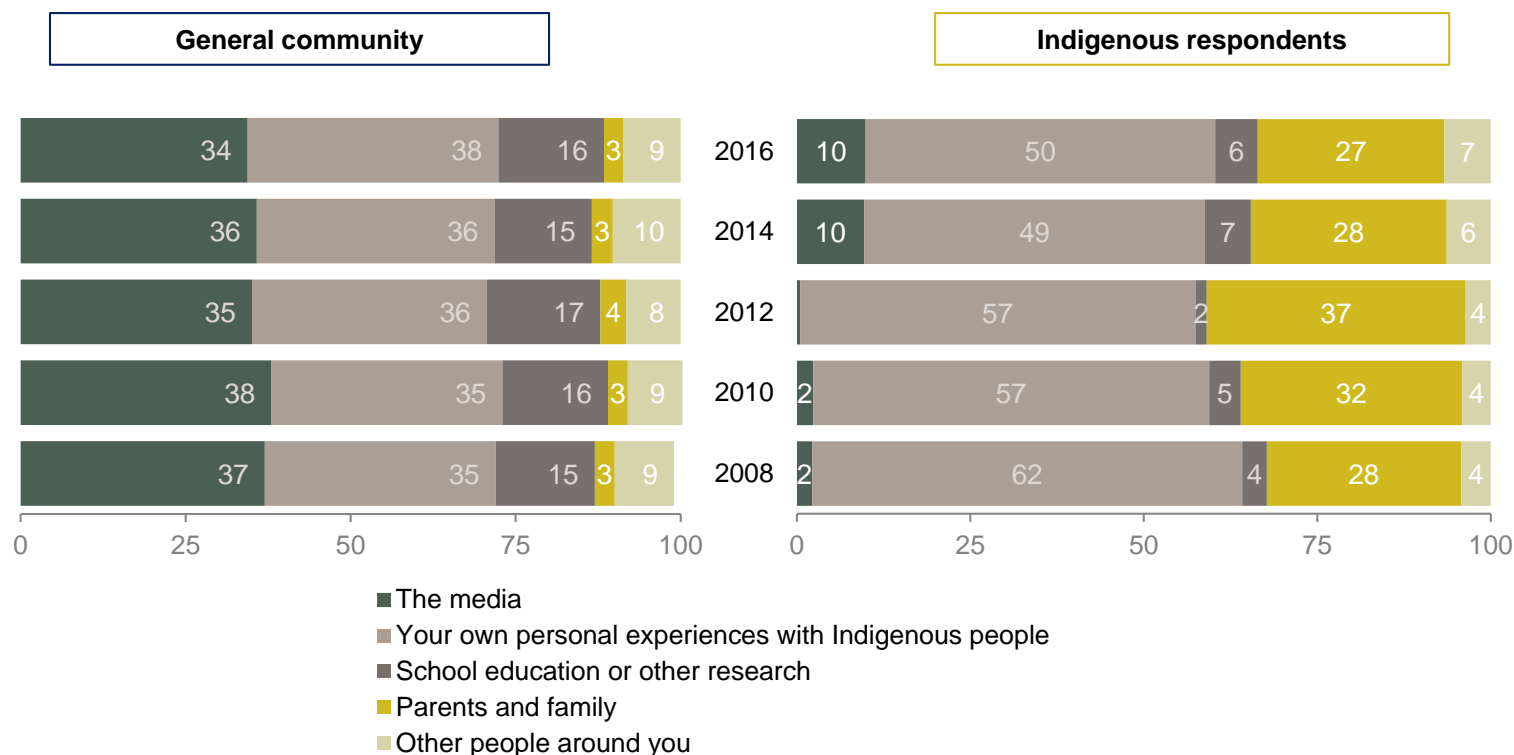
Indigenous Australians remain more likely to worry about other cultures



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to worry about causing offence to people from another culture (36%), or to worry that other cultures are harmful to their own (27%), or find other cultures difficult to understand (27%), than the general community.

However, it is notable that all these levels of agreement among Indigenous respondents are lower than in 2014.

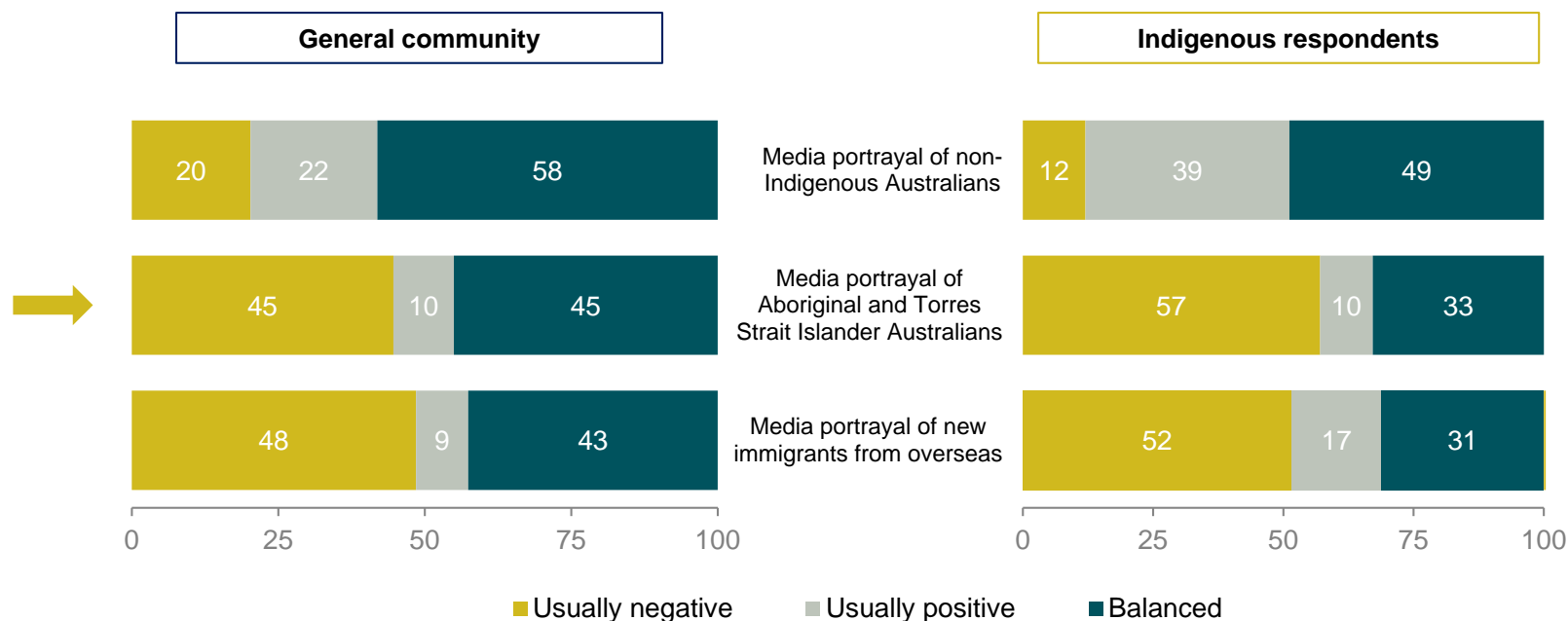
The media continues to be a key source of information about Indigenous people for many Australians



The general community remain likely to cite the media (34%) or other secondary sources (such as school or other research, 16%) as their main source of information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Unsurprisingly, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to learn about their people mostly from their own interactions with their families and communities.

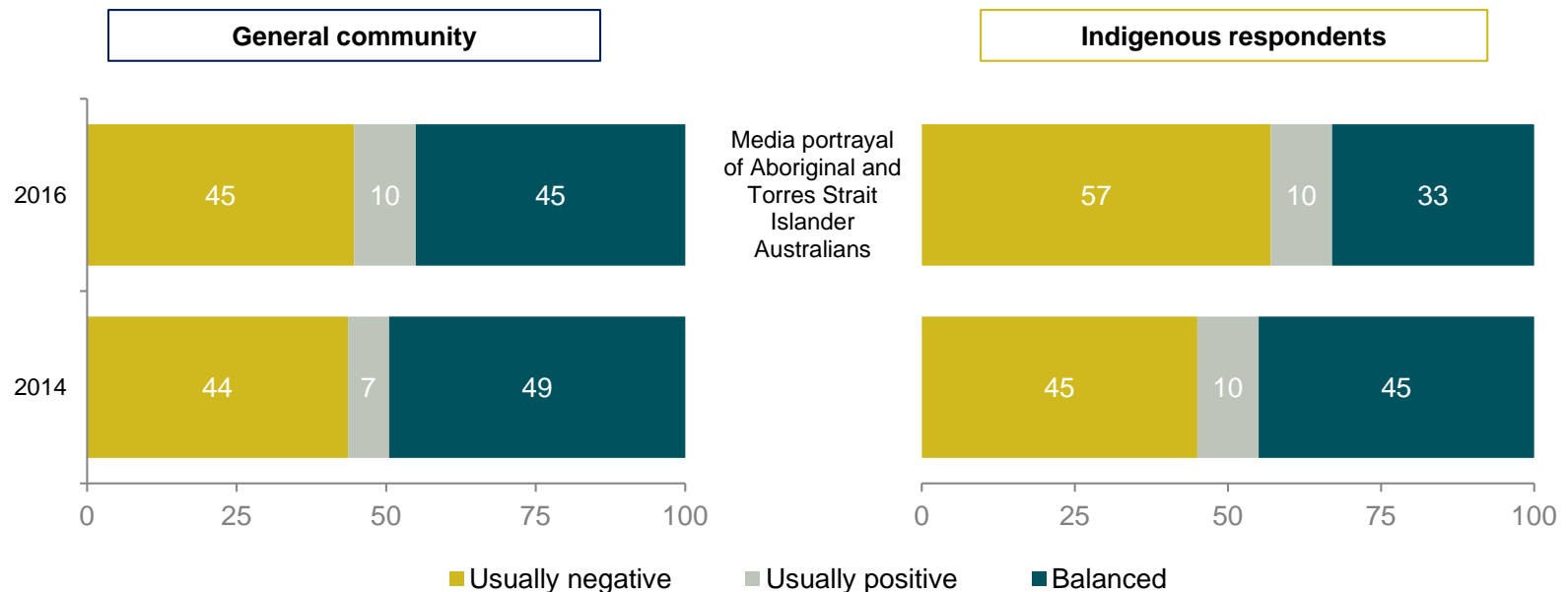
Indigenous people widely feel the media usually portrays them negatively



While the general community is divided over whether the media usually portrays Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in a negative or balanced way, Indigenous respondents mostly see the media as negative towards them (57%).

Similarly, Indigenous people are more likely to believe the media usually portrays non-Indigenous Australians positively (39%), than the general community (22%).

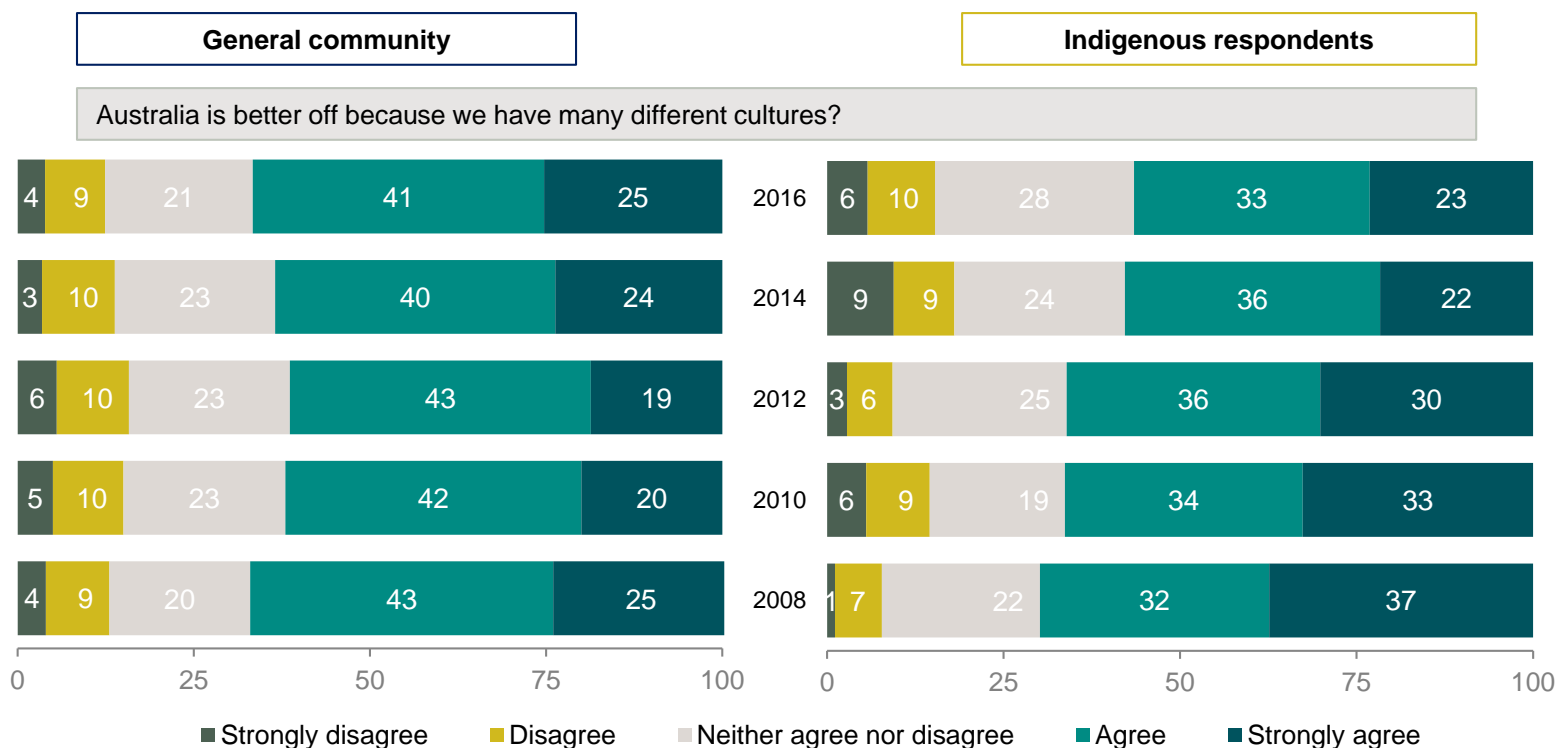
Indigenous people have become more sceptical about media portrayal



The general community remains divided over whether the media usually portrays Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in a negative or balanced way, in line with 2014.

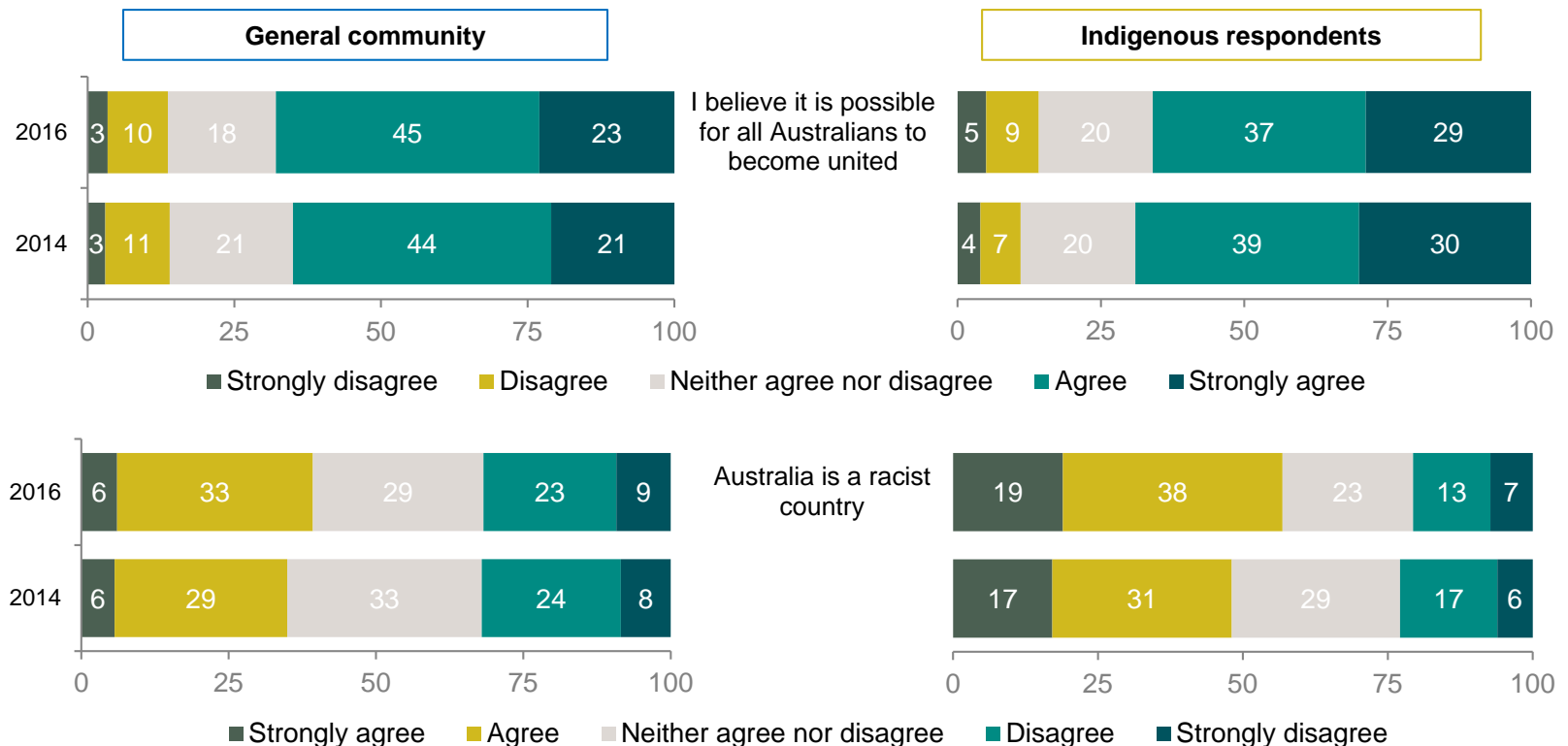
However, Indigenous people are now more likely to believe the media usually portrays them negatively (57%), than did so in 2014 (45%).

We still mostly agree we are better off with many cultural groups



The general community continues to mostly agree that Australia is better off for having many cultural groups (66%), as do Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (56%). This remains steady from 2014 (64% and 58% respectively).

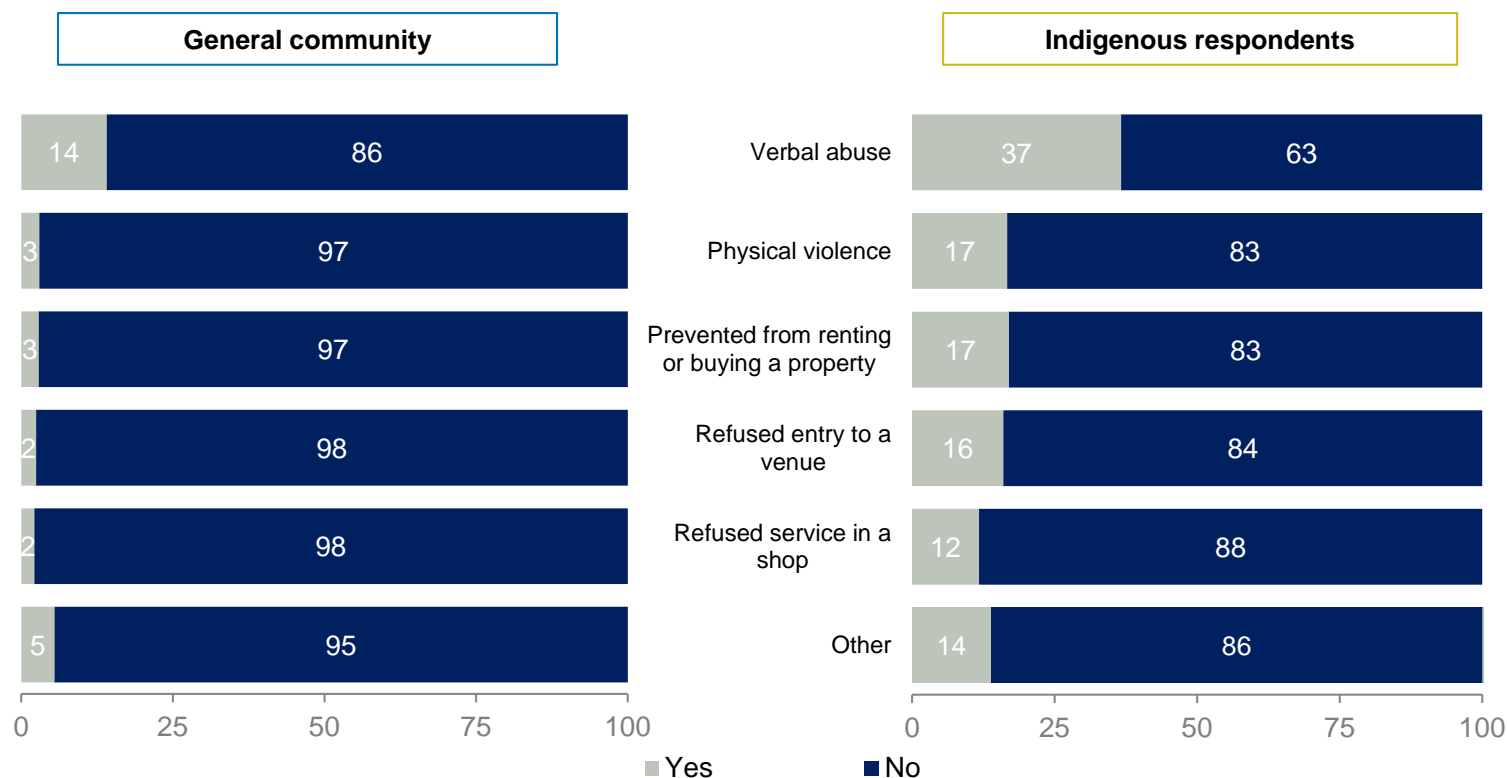
More Australians now believe Australia is a racist country



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are still more likely to agree Australia is a racist country (57%), than the general community (39%), and are much more likely to strongly agree (19%, compared to 6%). It is notable that levels of agreement with this statement have increased since 2014, in both communities .

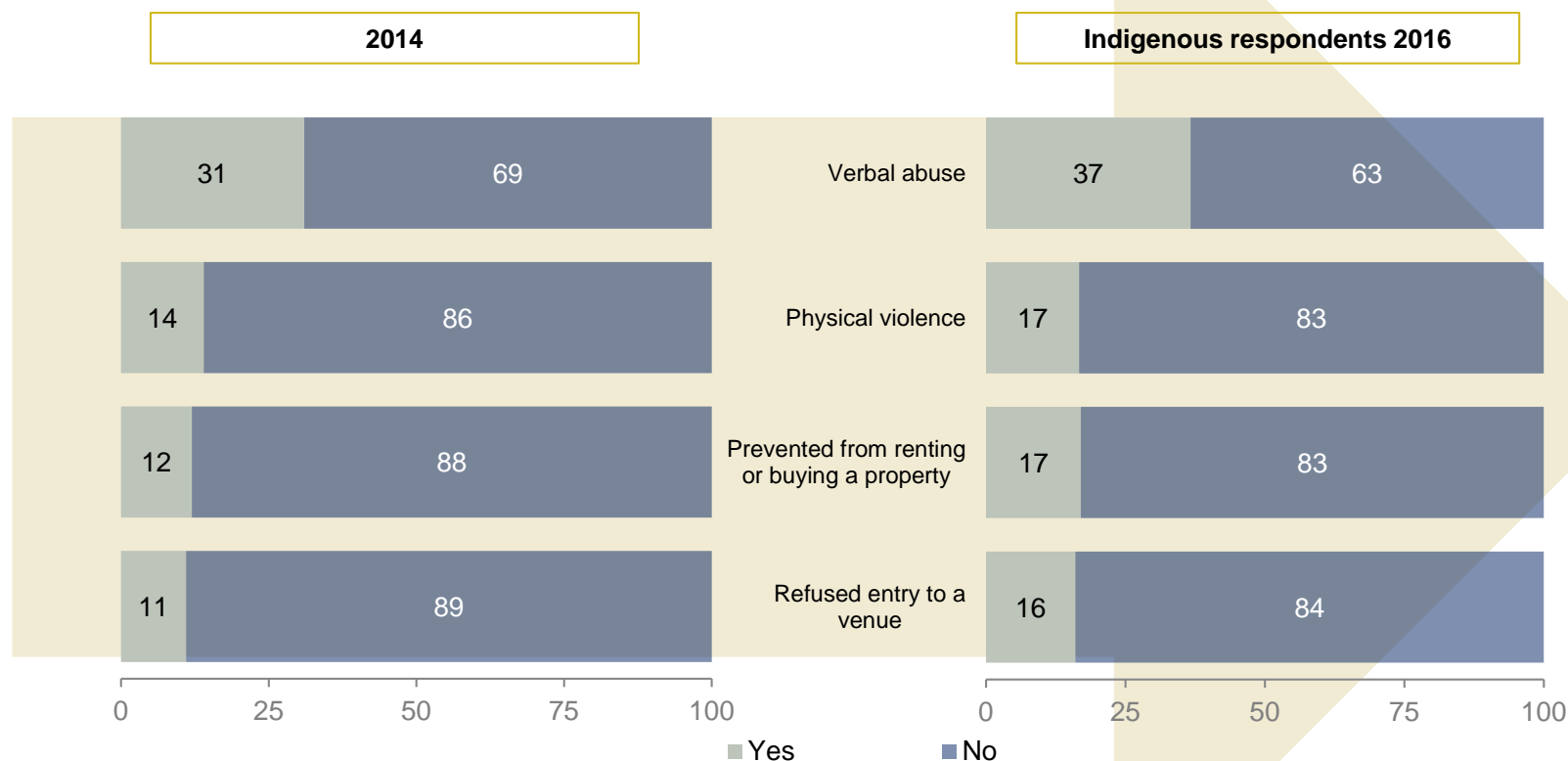
However, the vast majority of both communities also continue to believe Australians can become united.

Indigenous Australians are more likely to have experienced racial prejudice in the past 6 months



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are nearly 3 times more likely to have experienced verbal abuse in the past 6 months (37%), than the general community (14%), and are 6 times more likely to have experienced other forms of prejudice, on the basis of their race.

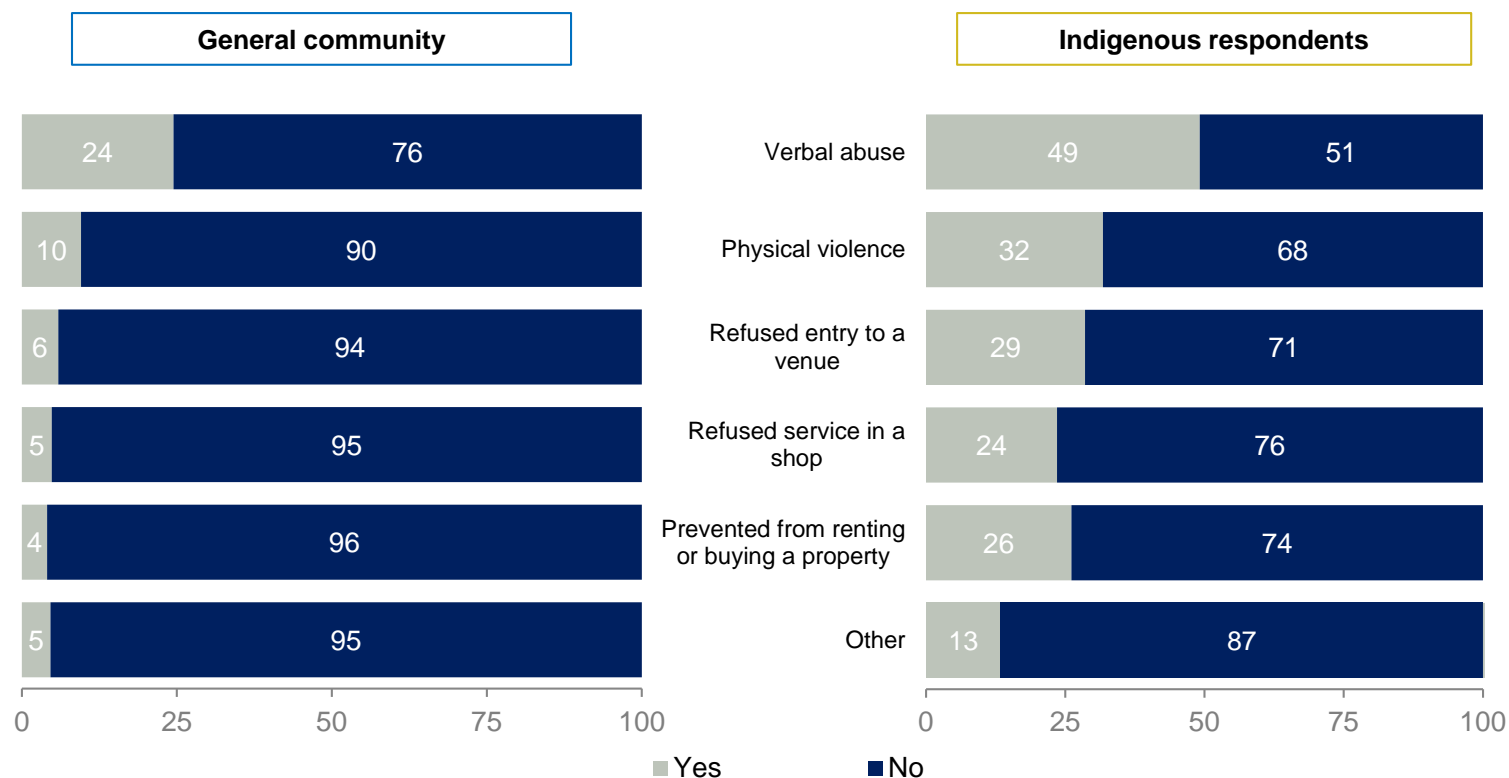
Indigenous experiences of racial prejudice have increased since 2014



More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have experienced verbal abuse in the past 6 months (37%), than in 2014 (31%).

Worryingly, there have also been increases in other forms of race-based prejudice, in the past 2 years.

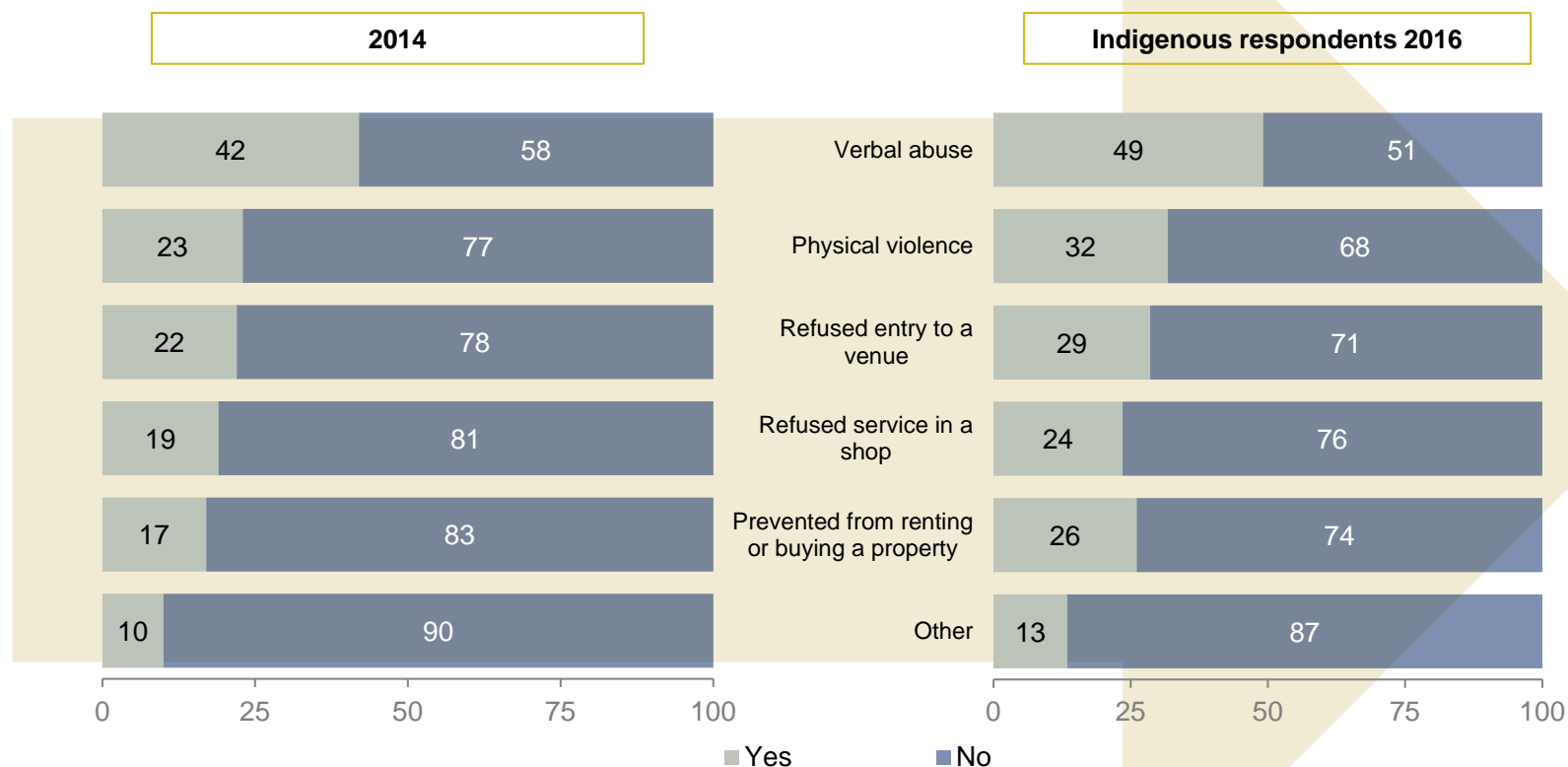
Indigenous Australians are much more likely to have witnessed racial prejudice in the past 6 months



49% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have witnessed verbal abuse of another person in the past 6 months, twice as many as the general community (24%), and are much more likely to have witnessed other forms of prejudice, on the basis of their race.

Most notably, Indigenous respondents are 3 times more likely to have witnessed physical violence (32%).

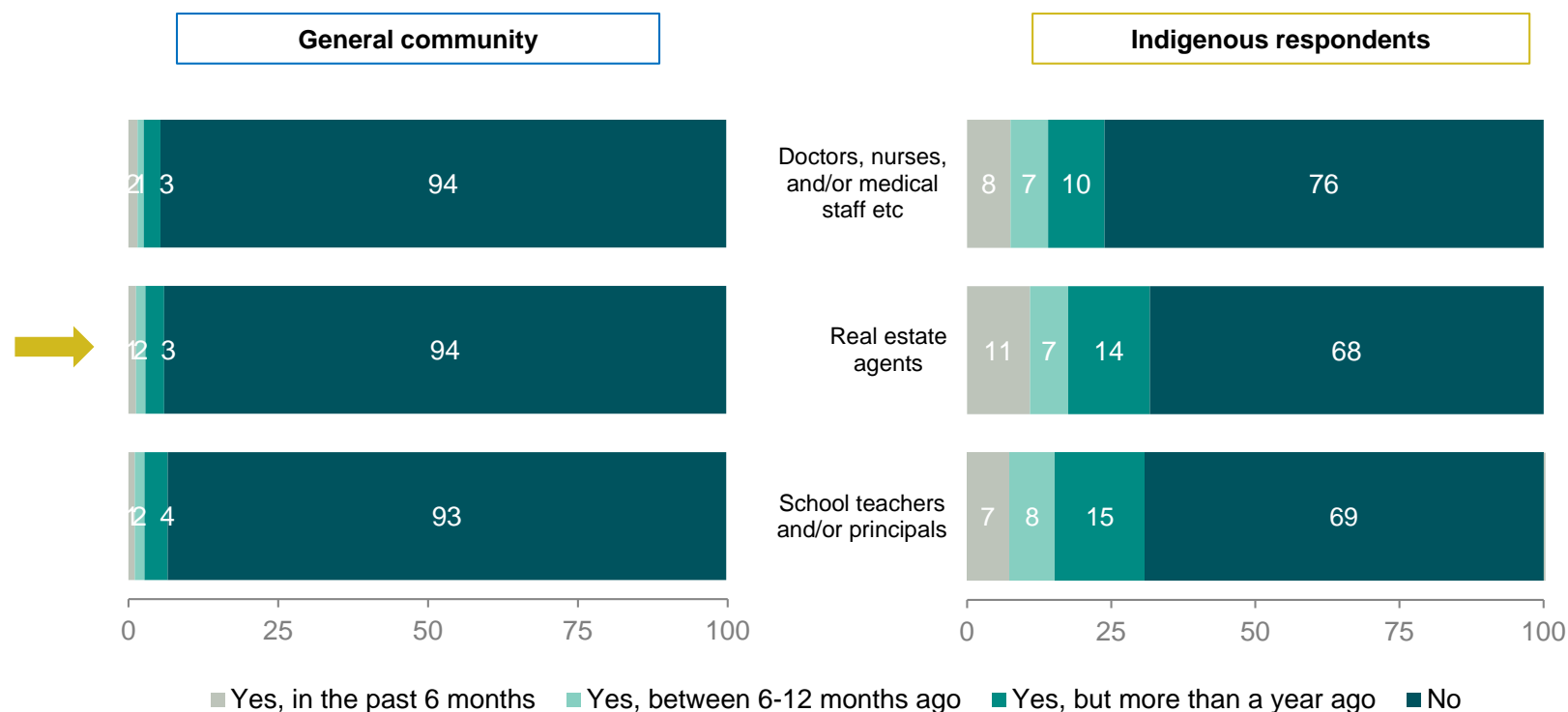
Indigenous witness of racial prejudice has increased since 2014



49% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have witnessed verbal abuse of another person in the past 6 months, up from 2014 (42%).

Worryingly, they are also much more likely to have witnessed other forms of race-based prejudice, since 2014. Most notably, more Indigenous respondents have witnessed physical violence (32%), than 2 years ago.

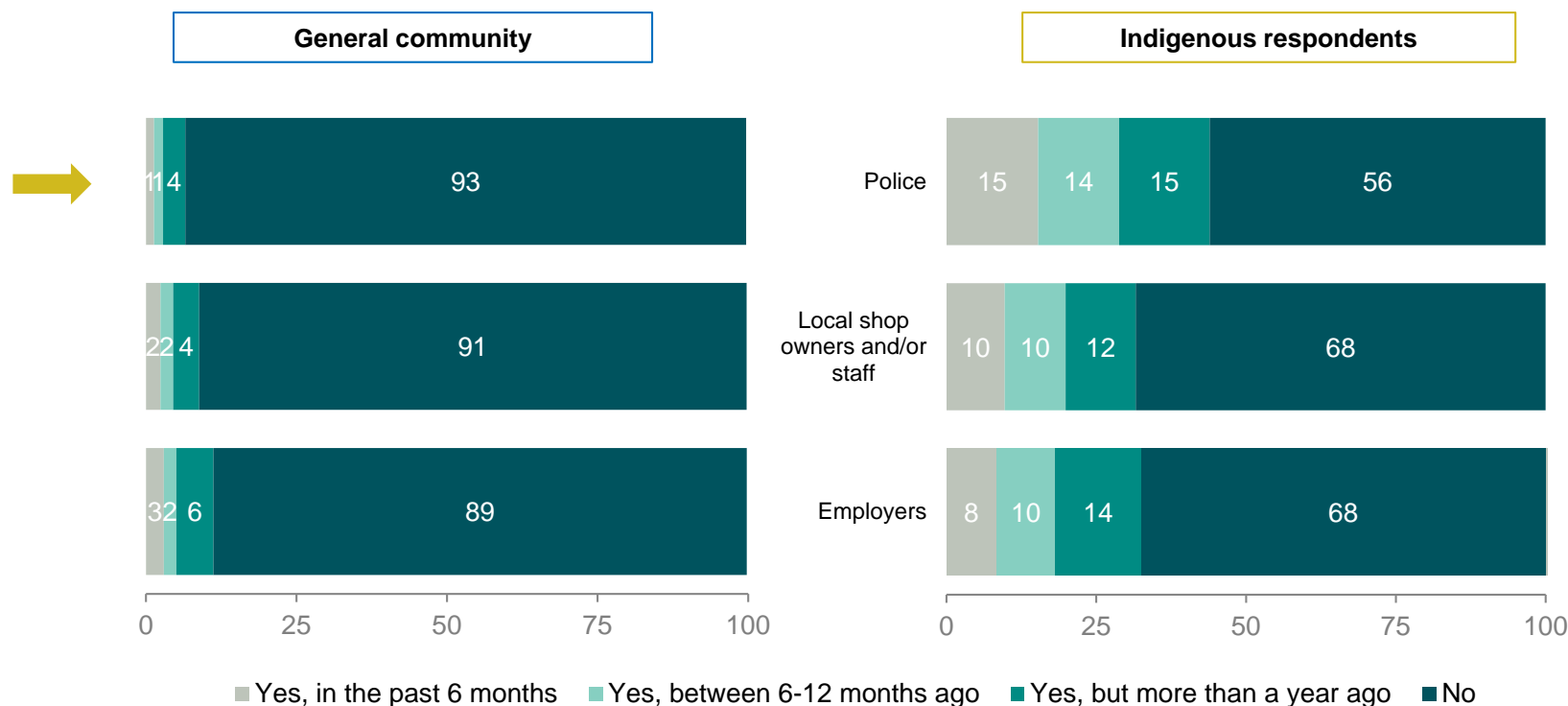
Indigenous Australians are much more likely to experience racial discrimination



18% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have felt racially discriminated against by a real estate agent in the past 12 months, 6 times as many as the general community (3%).

Indigenous Australians are also twice as likely to have experienced racial discrimination from health workers and school staff, than the general community.

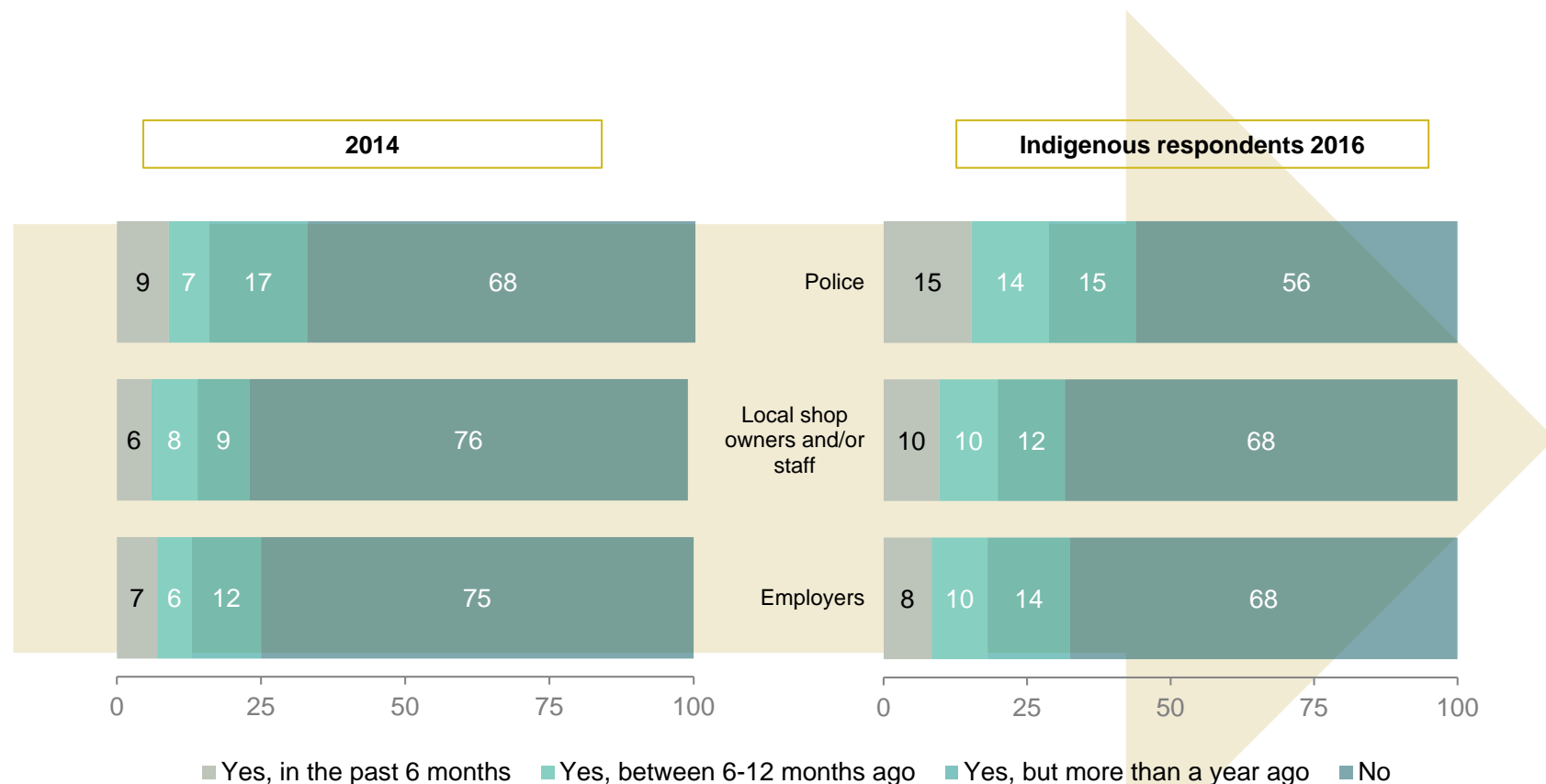
Indigenous Australians are much more likely to experience racial discrimination (cont.)



29% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have felt racially discriminated against by police in the past 12 months, 15 times as many as the general community (2%).

Similarly, more Indigenous respondents have experienced racial discrimination by a local shop owner and/or staff (20%) and employers (18%) in the past year, compared to the general community.

Indigenous experience of racial discrimination has increased since 2014



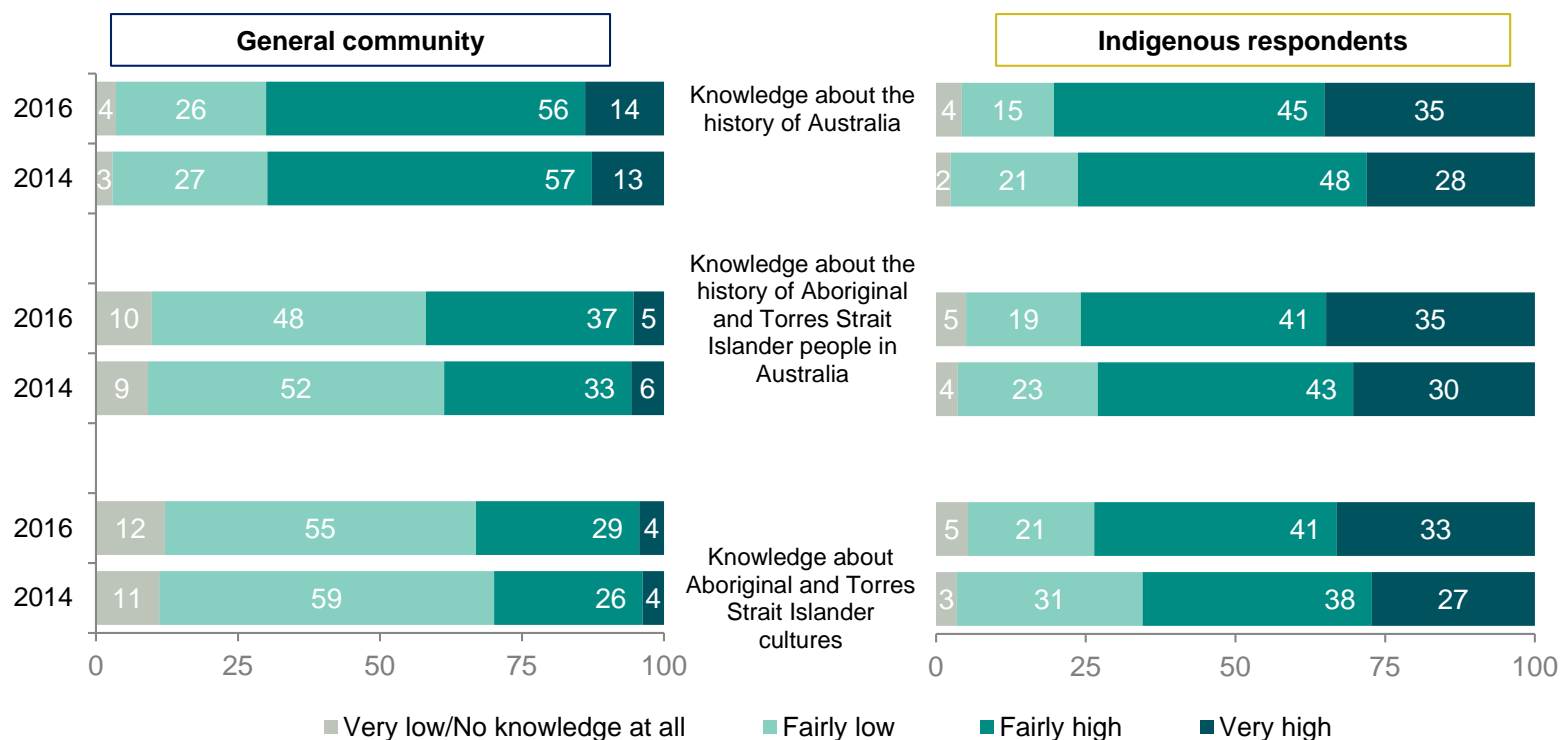
Indigenous experience of racial discrimination has increased markedly in some contexts: 29% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have felt racially discriminated against by police in the past 12 months, nearly twice as many as in 2014 (16%).

Similarly, more Indigenous respondents have experienced racial discrimination in the past year by a local shop owner and/or staff (20%) and employers (18%), compared with 2 years ago (14% and 13% respectively).

Unity

How much do we all value Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures?

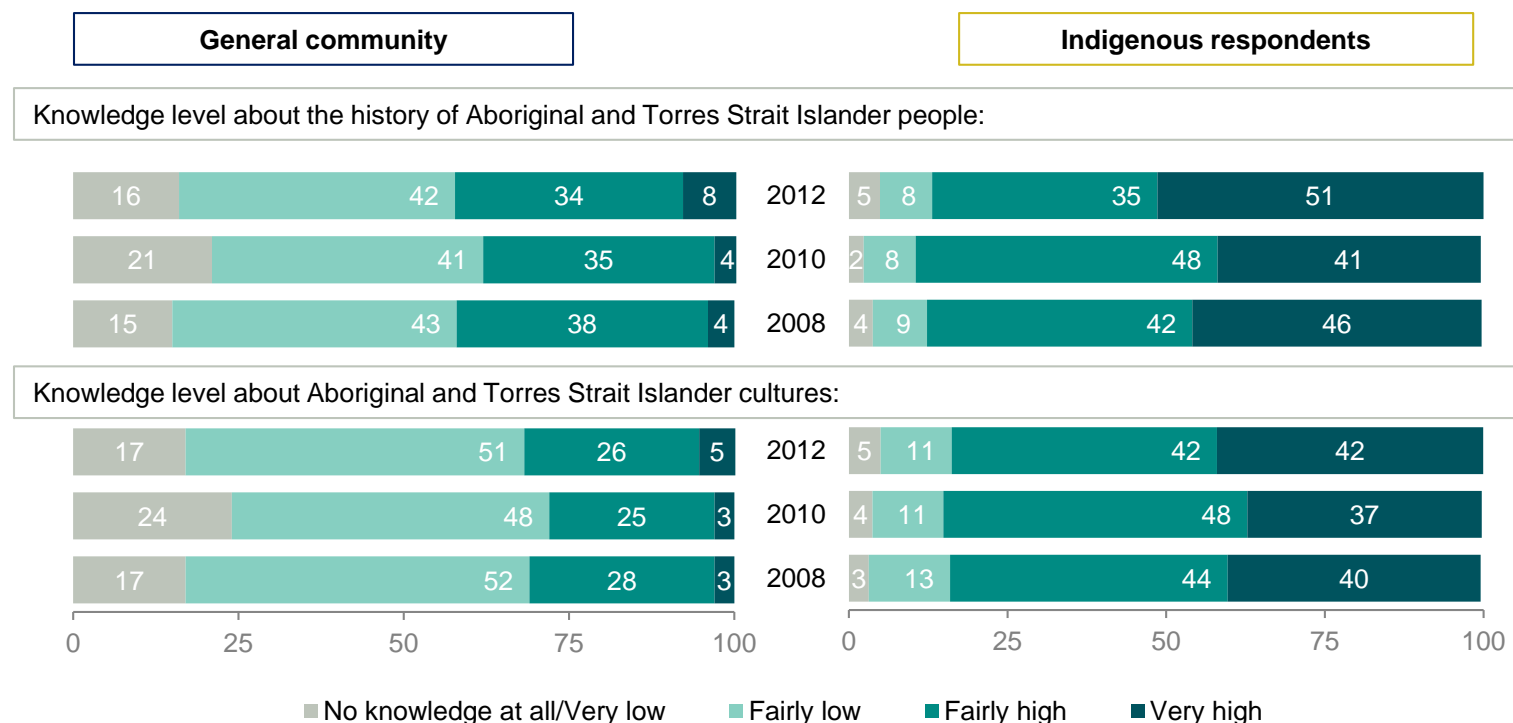
Australians' knowledge of Indigenous history and cultures has increased slightly since 2014



70% of the general community and 80% of Indigenous people believe they have a high level of knowledge about the history of Australia. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to have a high level of knowledge about the history of their people (76%) or their cultures (74%), than the general community (42% and 33% respectively). This can be seen to highlight how, for Indigenous respondents, Indigenous history is central to Australian history overall.

However, it is notable that higher knowledge levels have increased slightly among the general community, since 2014.

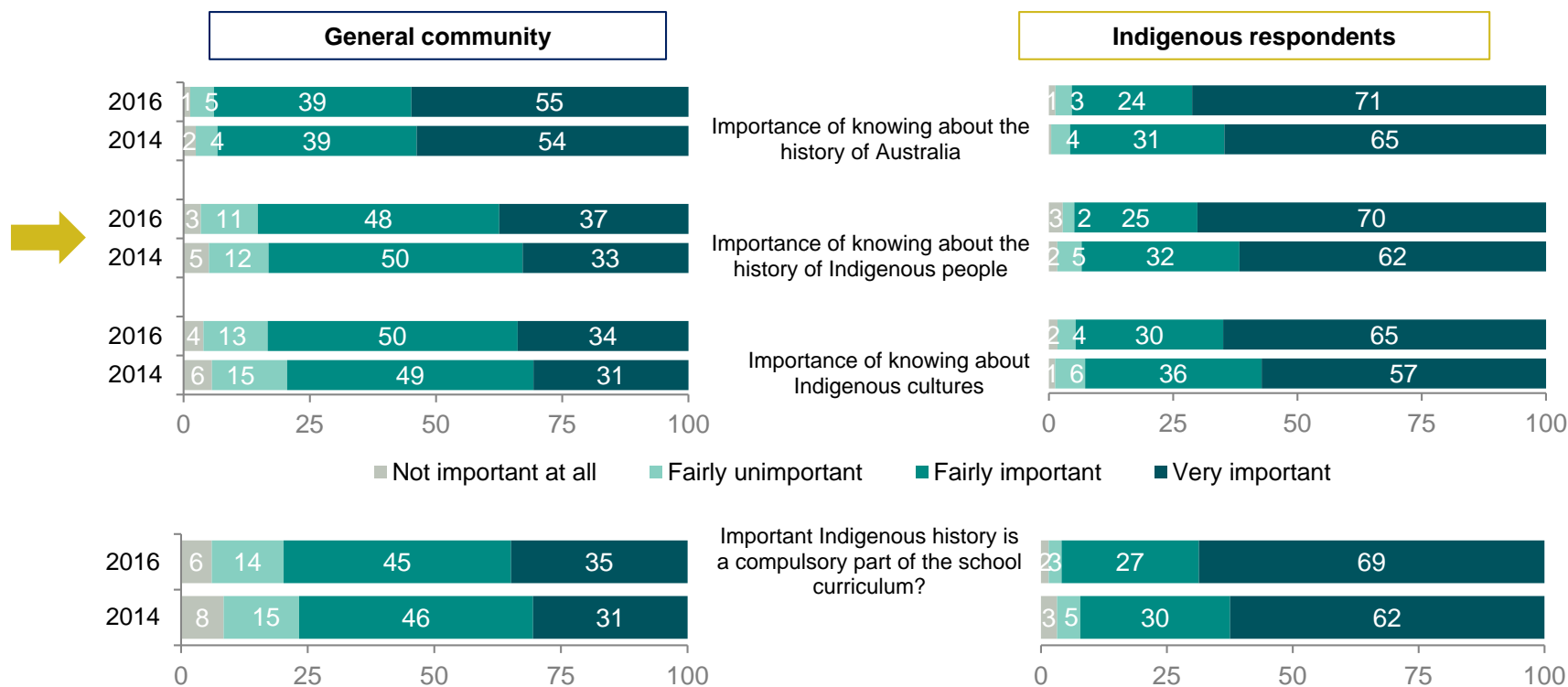
Levels of knowledge about Indigenous history and culture 2008-2012



Between 2008-12, there remained a widespread lack of knowledge about Indigenous history and culture among the general community, with more than half claiming to have a low level of knowledge or none at all.

Unsurprisingly, knowledge levels among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were far higher.

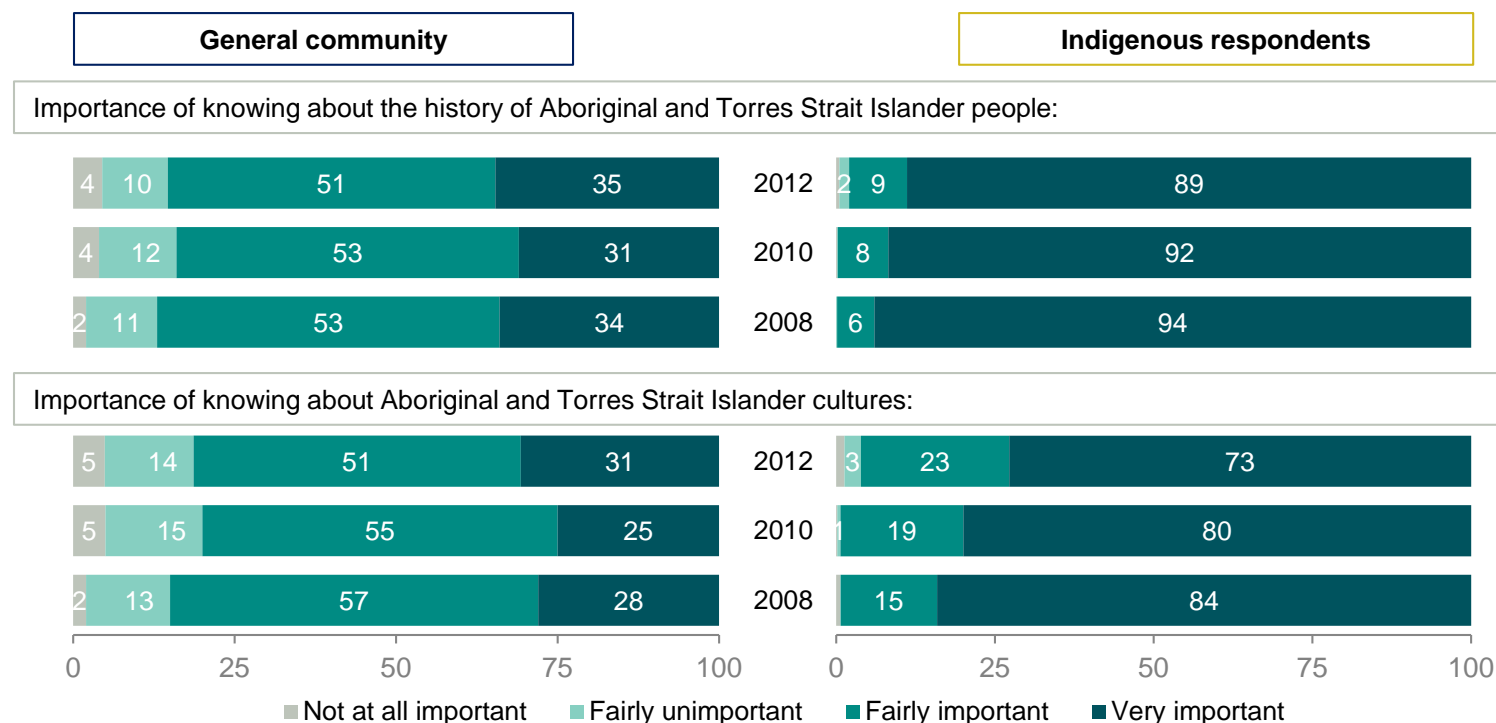
Knowing and learning about Indigenous history and cultures has increased in importance since 2014



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are twice as likely to believe it is very important for all Australians to learn about the history of Indigenous people (70%) or their cultures (65%) and that Indigenous history should be compulsory in school (69%), compared to the general community (37% , 34% and 35% respectively).

However, it is encouraging that there has been an increase in these sentiments in both communities since 2014.

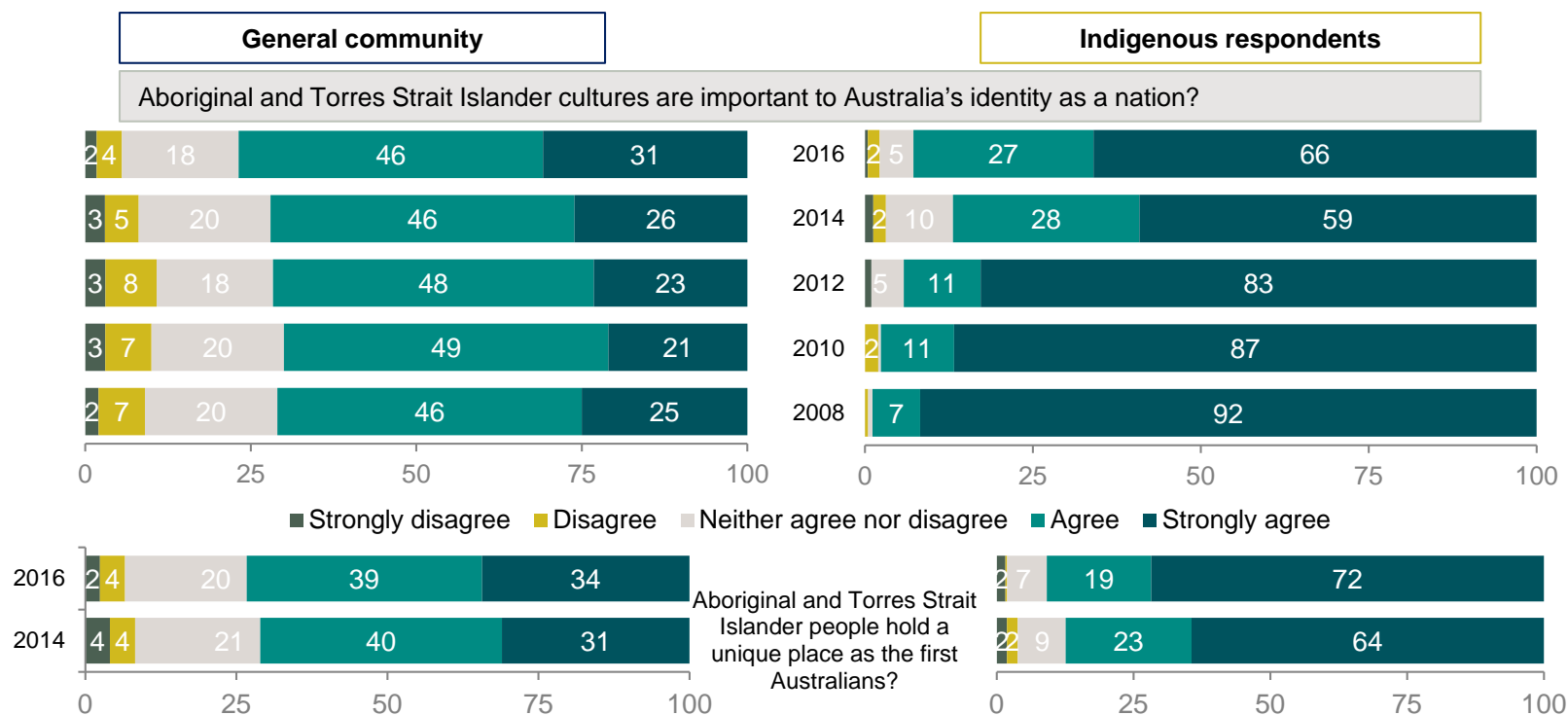
Perceptions of importance of Indigenous history and culture 2008-2012



Between 2008-2012, there was widespread agreement amongst both groups that it is important for all Australians to know about Indigenous history and cultures.

However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were much more likely to consider it was very important.

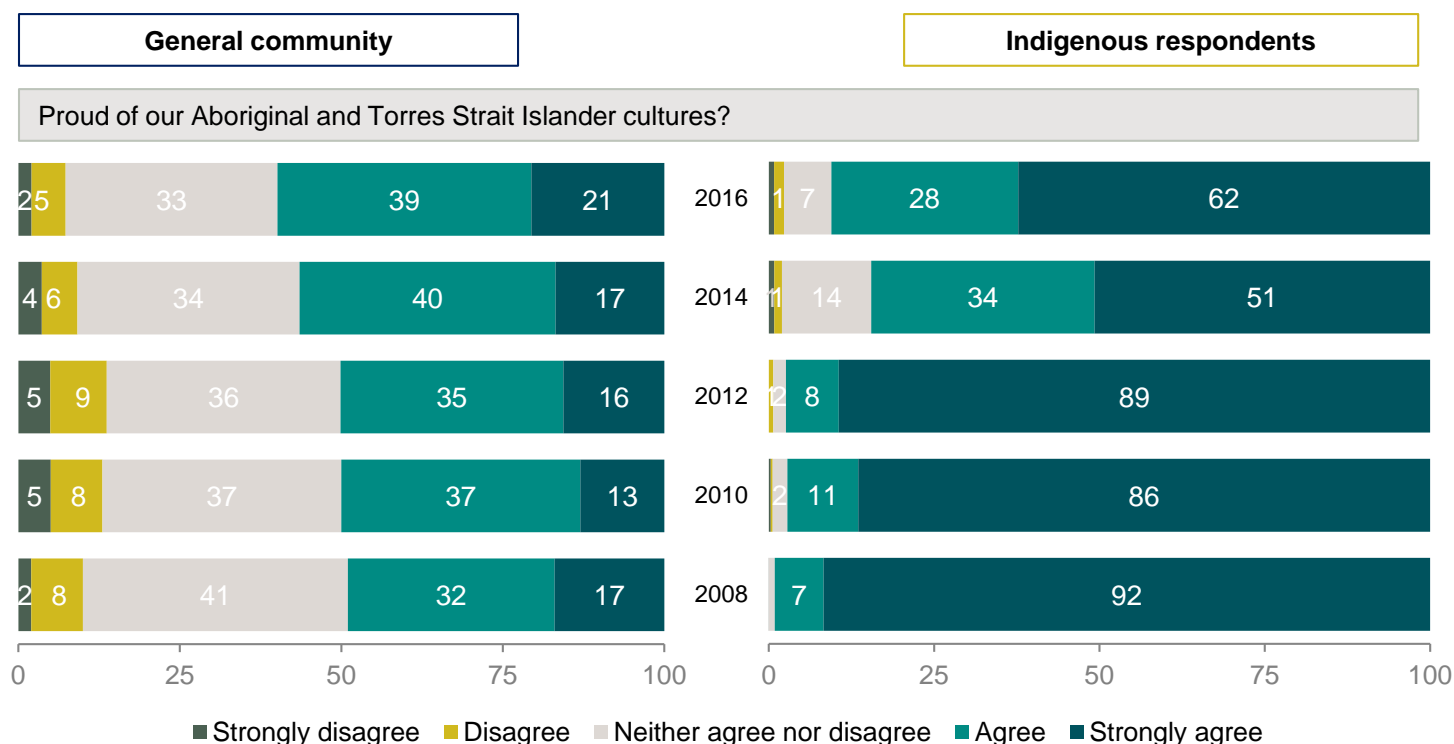
More Australians agree Indigenous people hold a unique and important place in the national identity



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to be more likely to strongly agree (66%) that their cultures are important for Australia's national identity, compared to the general community (31%). Similarly, twice as many Indigenous respondents strongly agree that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people hold a unique place as the first Australians.

However, there has been an encouraging increase in both sentiments in the general community, since 2014.

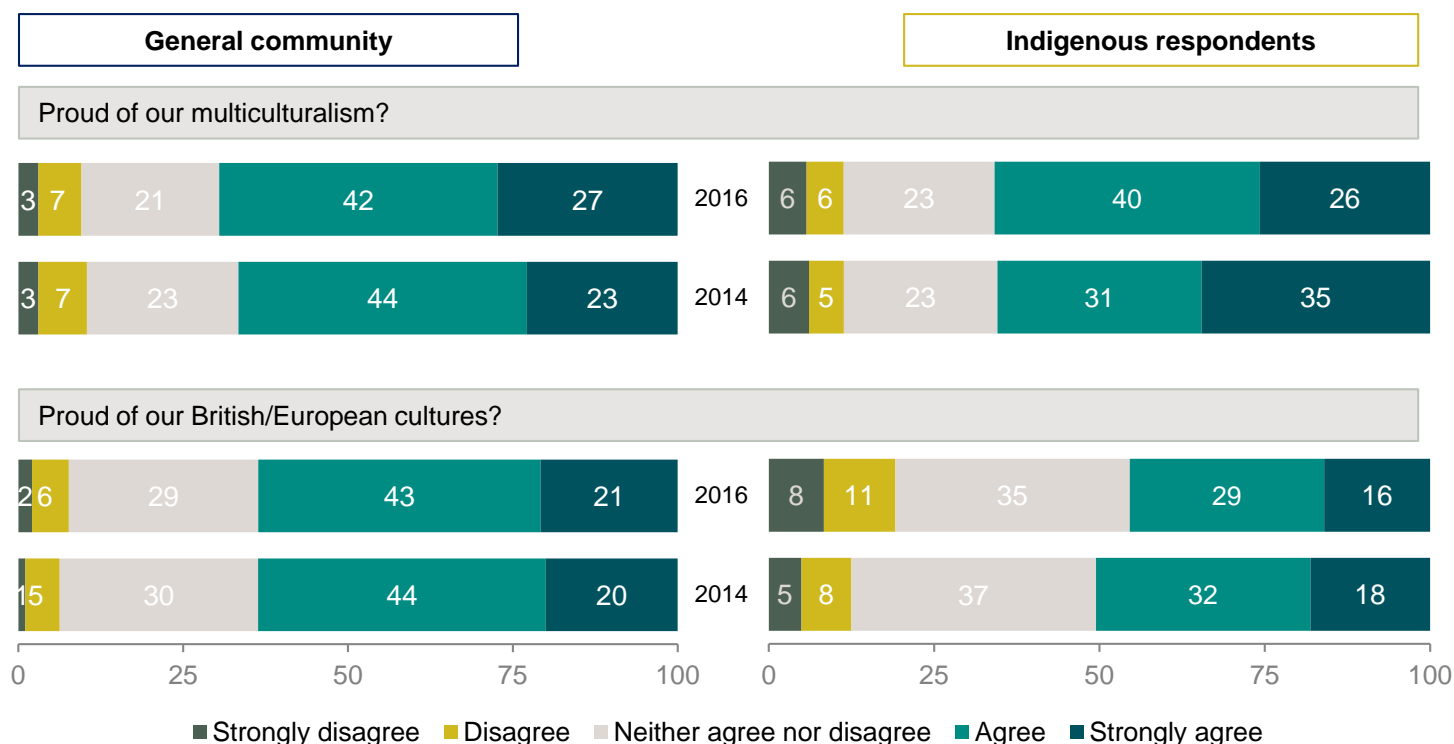
Most Australians remain proud of our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures



More people in the general community now strongly agree they are proud of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures (21%), than in 2014 (17%).

Similarly, more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people strongly agree they are proud of their cultures (62%), than 2 years ago.

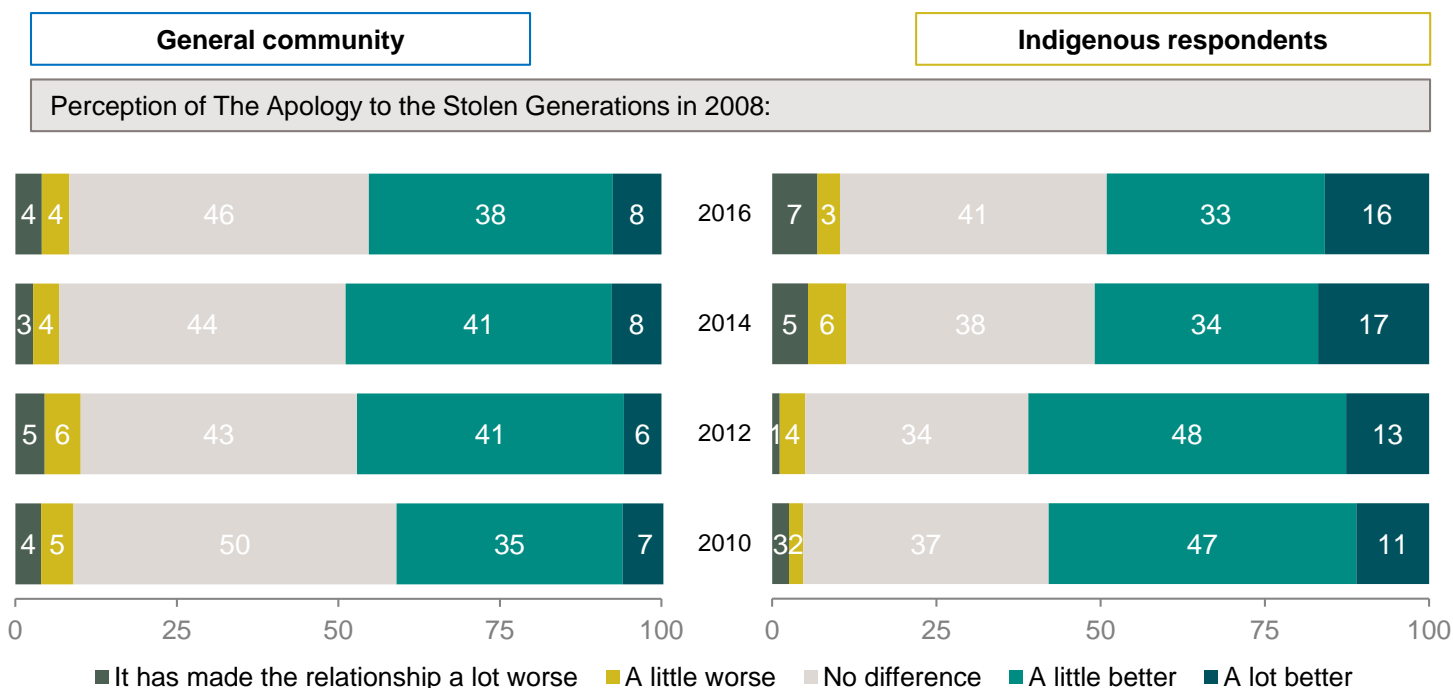
Most Australians continue to be proud of our multiculturalism



The general community are more likely to agree they are proud of Australia's multiculturalism (69%) or British and European cultures (64%) than they are of our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures (60%).

Conversely, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are much more likely to agree they are proud of their cultures (90%), compared to Australia's multiculturalism (66%) and British/European cultures (45%).

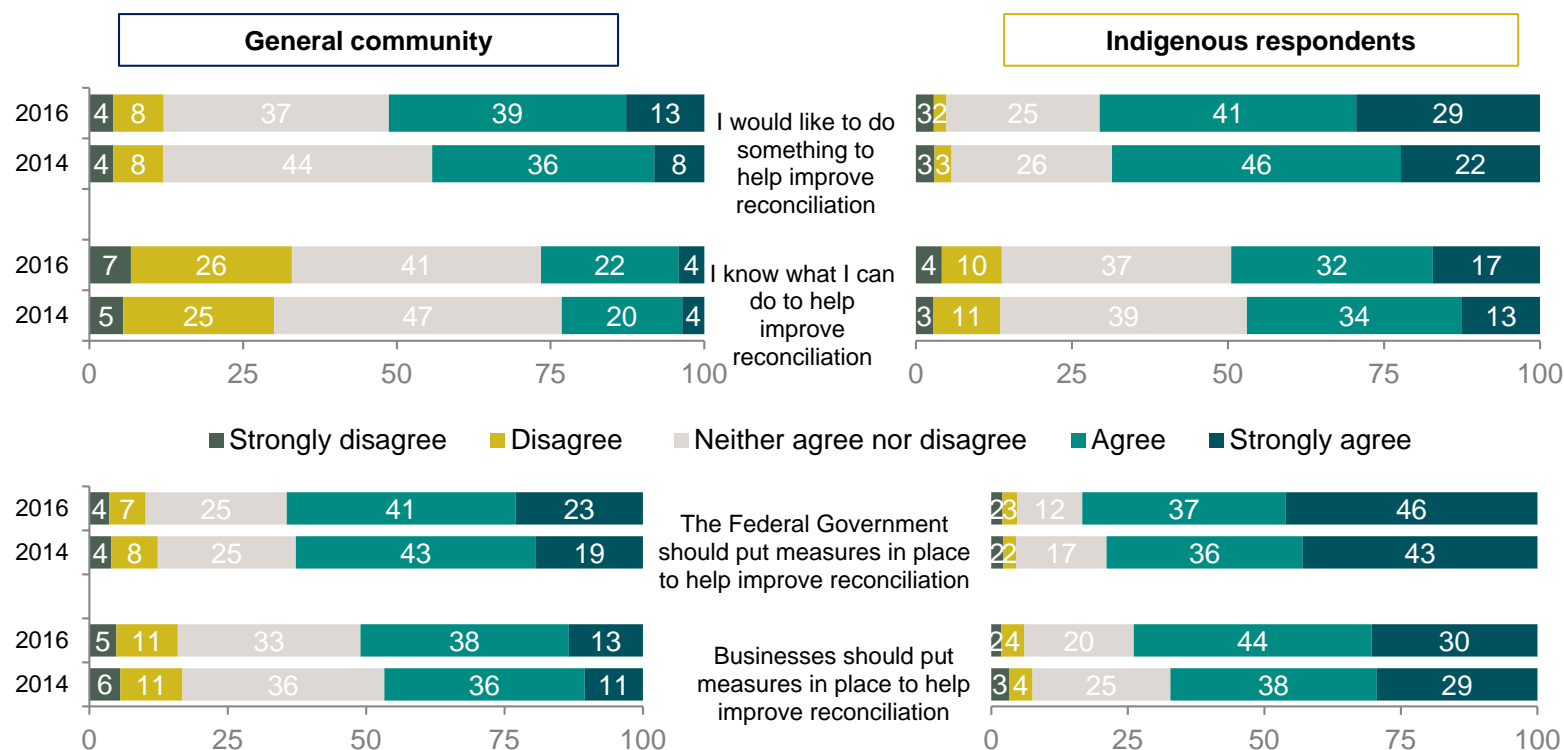
We mostly continue to think the 2008 Apology has improved the relationship



46% of the general community believe the 2008 Apology to the stolen generations has made the relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians better, similar to 49% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

However, while the general community sentiment has remained stable since 2012, Indigenous respondents remain less sure, with the majority thinking it has made things worse or no different since 2014.

More Australians would like to do something to improve reconciliation

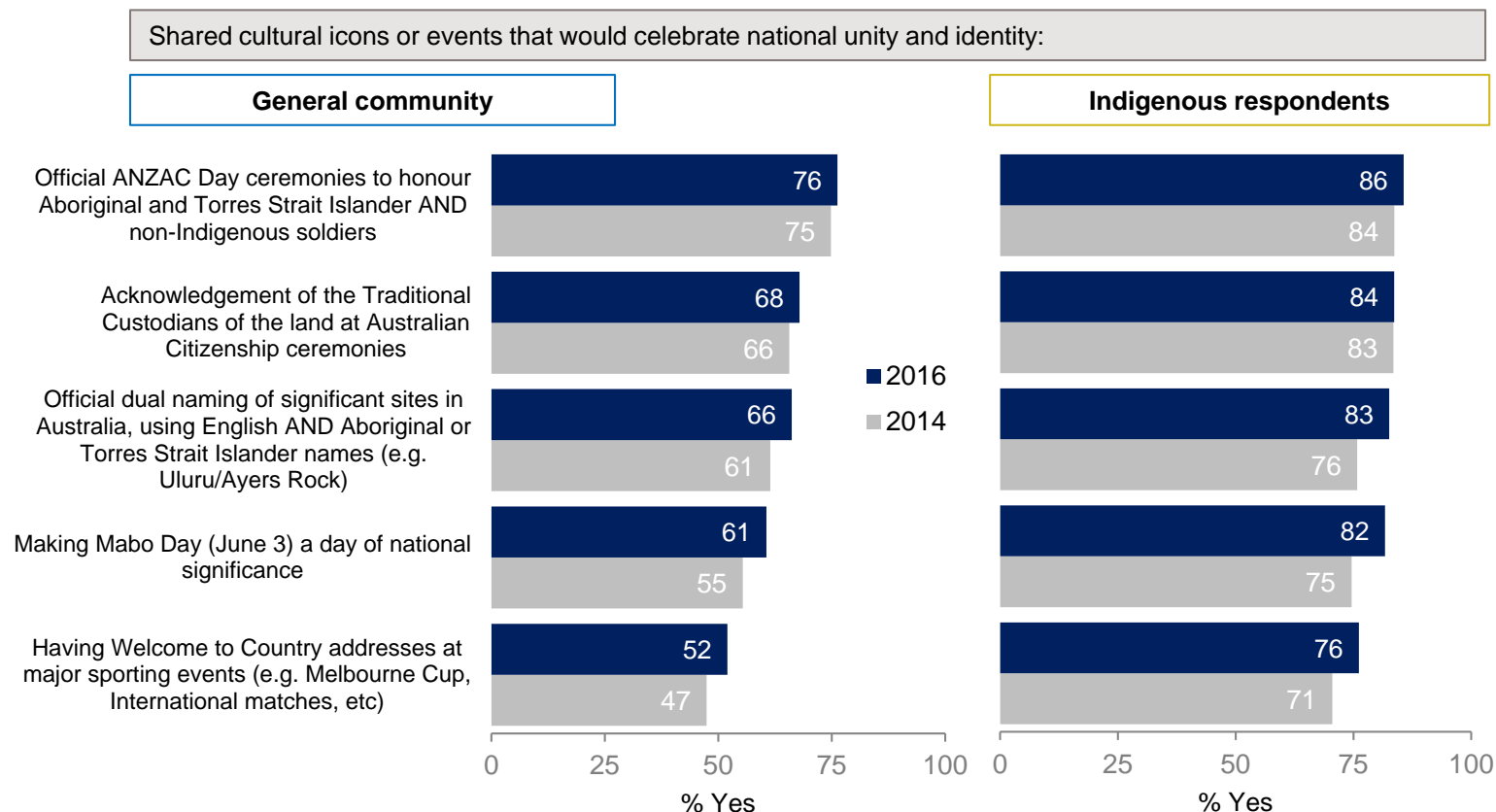


There has been an increase in both communities since 2014 in the number of people who want to help improve reconciliation, up 9% in the general community and 2% among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

However, both groups are still more likely to *want* to help than they are to *know* exactly what they can do.

It is notable that both groups are also still more likely to strongly agree the Federal Government should do something to help improve reconciliation, compared to businesses.

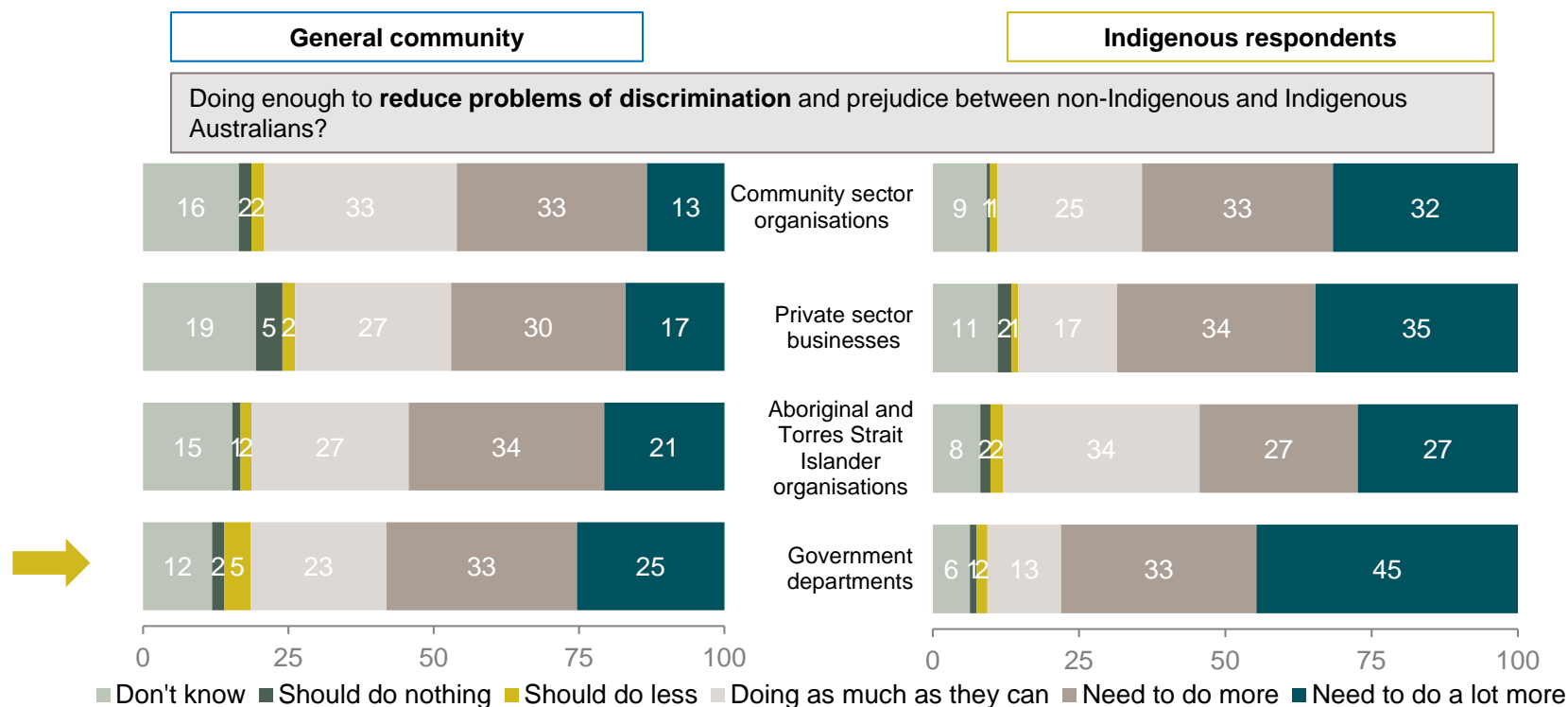
We still agree ANZAC Day could celebrate Australia's national unity with more shared ceremonies



Both the general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to believe a range of things could become shared icons that celebrate a national unity and identity, particularly official ANZAC ceremonies to honour both non-Indigenous and Indigenous soldiers.

However, as in 2014, agreement with these potential cultural icons is more widespread in the Indigenous community.

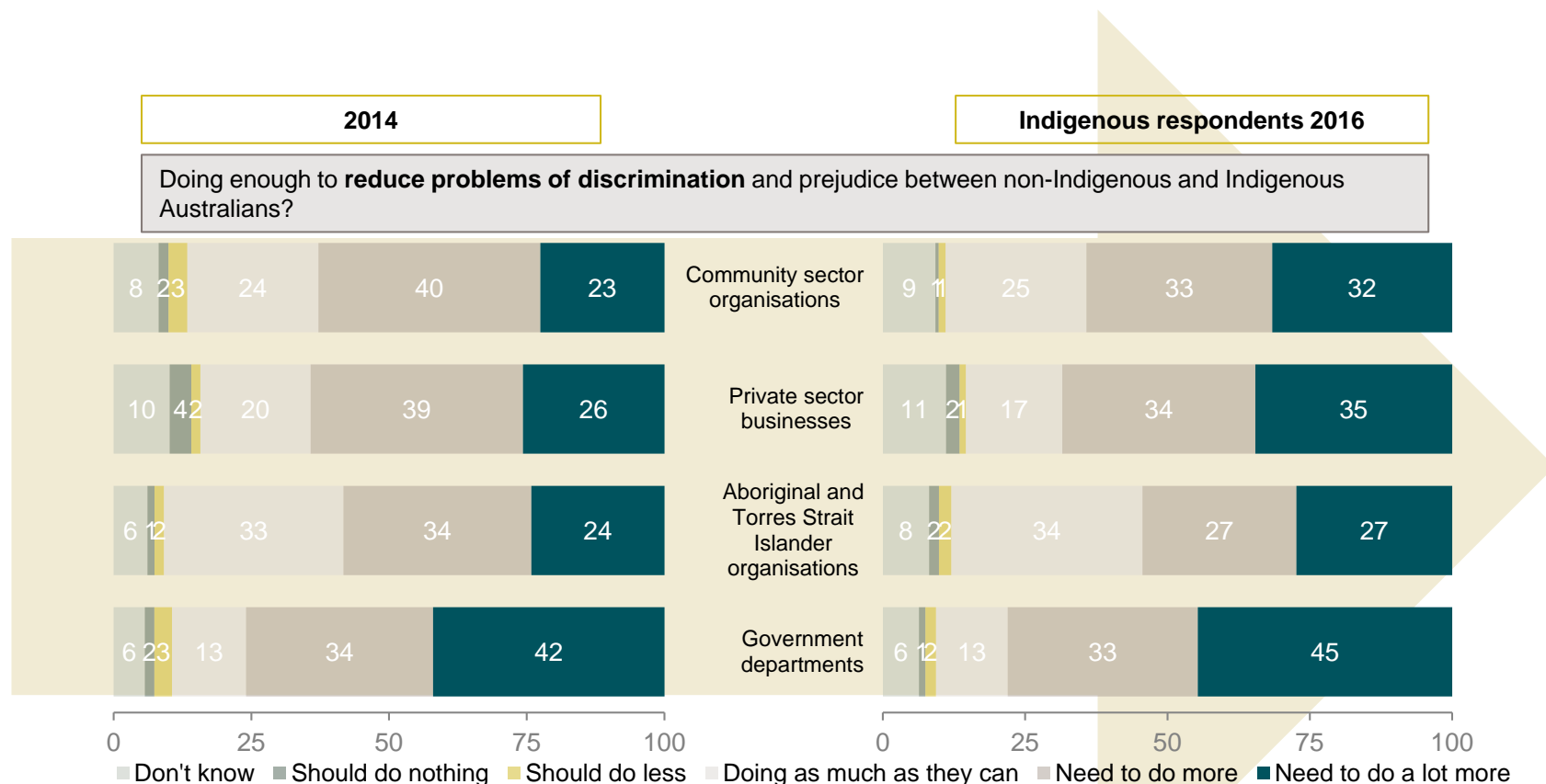
We mostly think more needs to be done to reduce problems of prejudice



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to think that various organisations need to do more to reduce problems of prejudice in Australia, than the general community.

In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe Government (45%) and the community sector (32%) need to do a lot more, than the general community (25% and 13% respectively). Indigenous people are also more likely to believe businesses need to do a lot more.

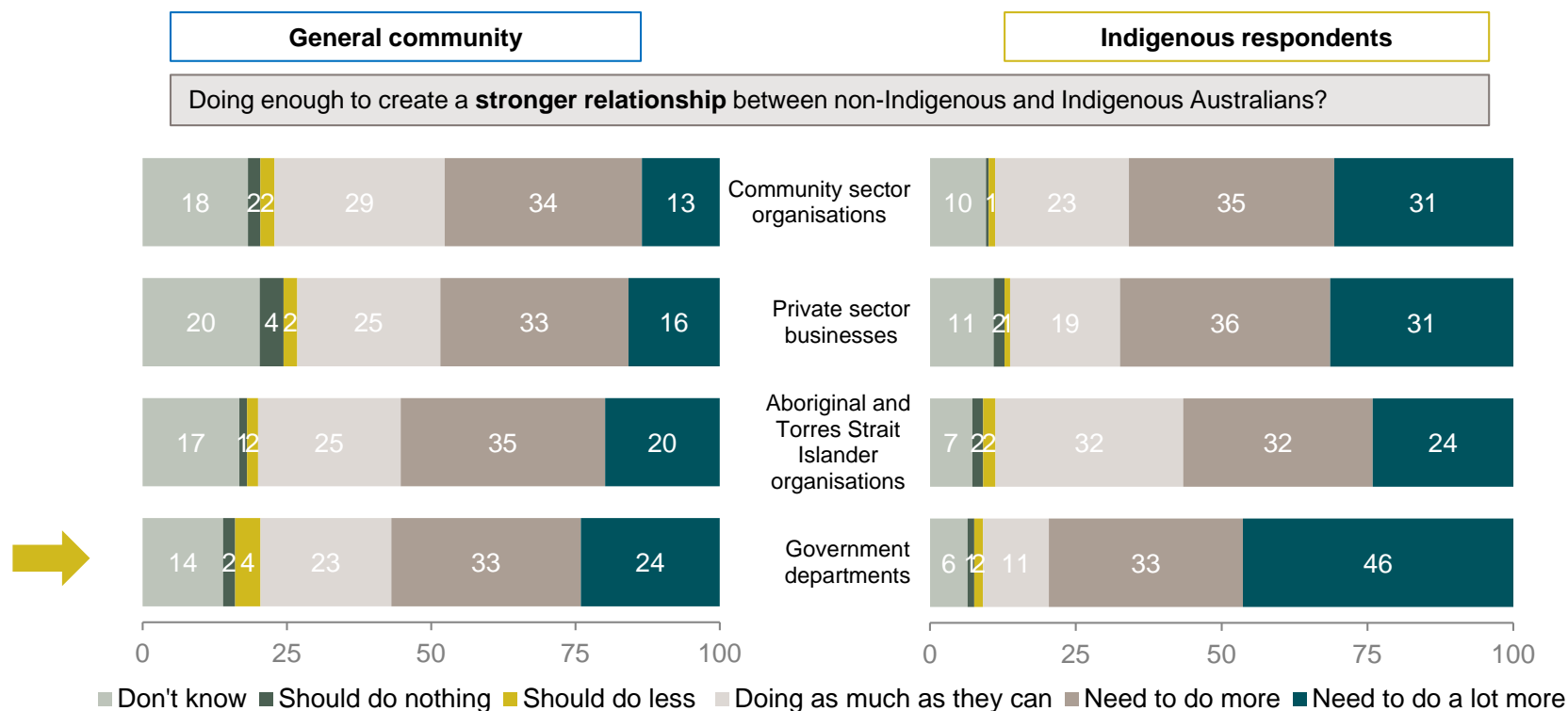
More Indigenous Australians think a lot more needs to be done to reduce prejudice



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people more widely think that various organisations need to do a lot more to reduce problems of prejudice in Australia, than in 2014.

In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe Government (45%), businesses (35%) and the community sector (32%) need to do a lot more, than 2 years ago (42%, 25% and 23% respectively).

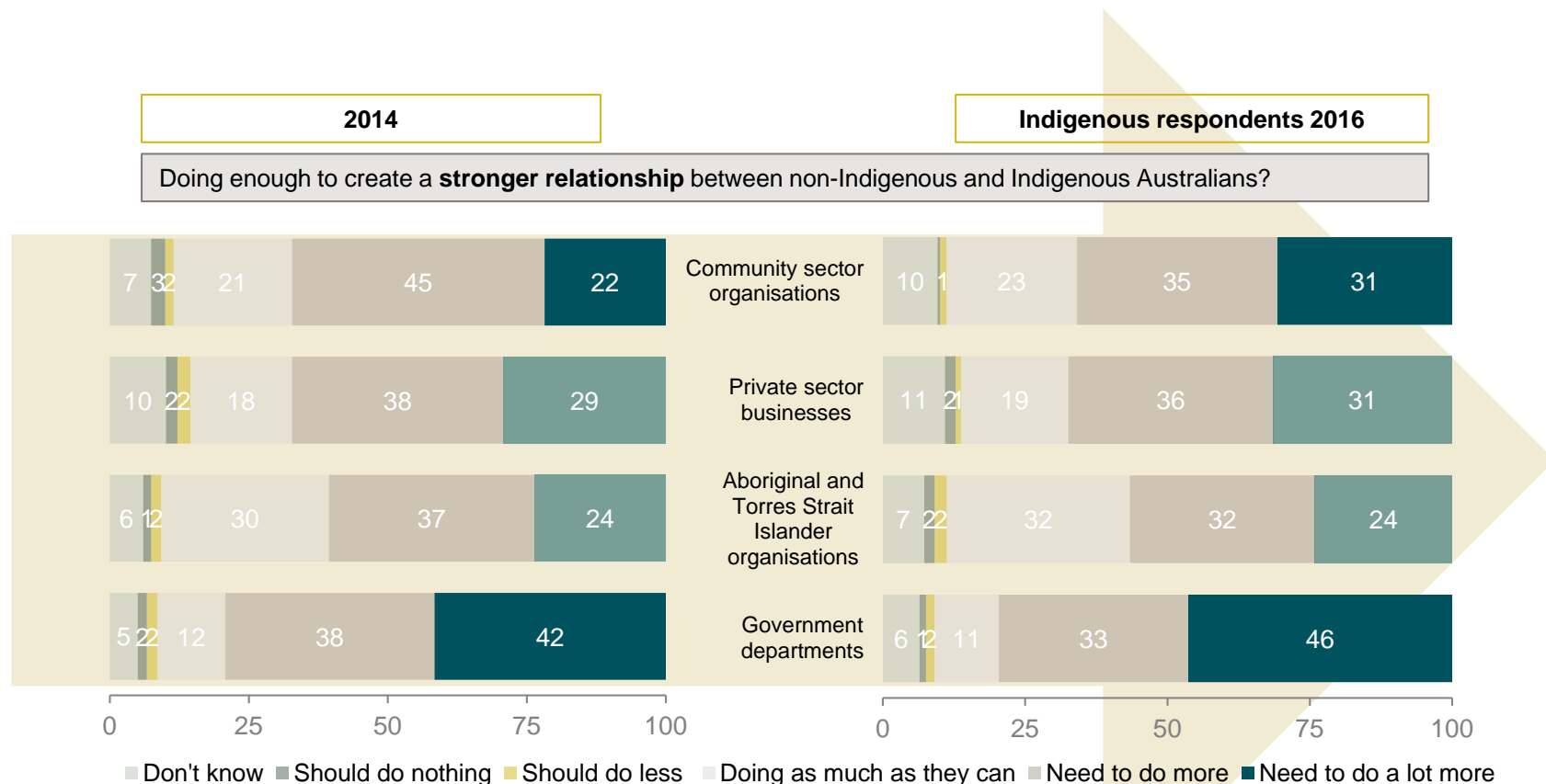
We mostly think more needs to be done to create a stronger relationship



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to think that various organisations need to do more to create a stronger relationship among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, than the general community.

In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe Government (46%) and the community sector (31%) need to do a lot more, than the general community (24% and 13% respectively). Indigenous people are also more likely to believe businesses need to do a lot more.

More Indigenous Australians think a lot more needs to be done for a stronger relationship



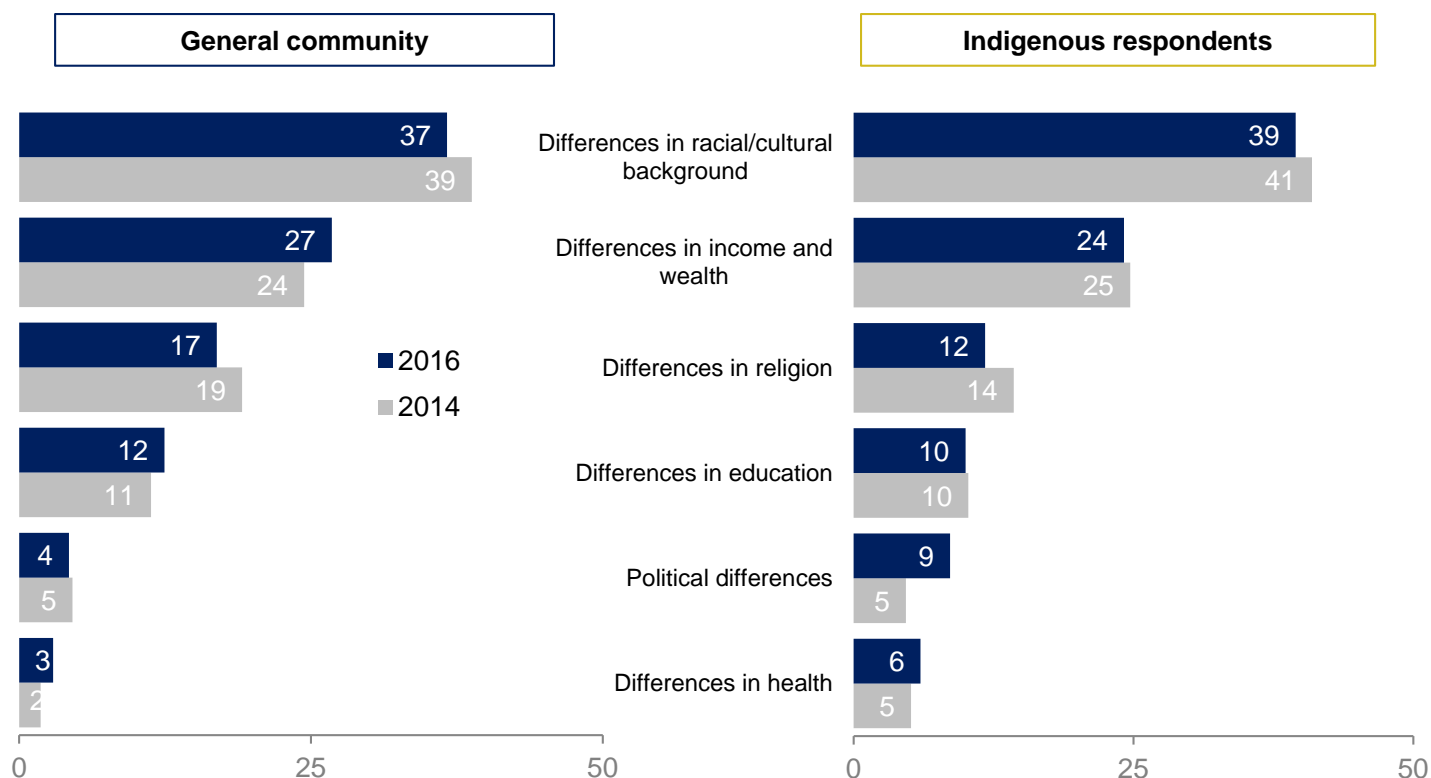
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people more widely think that various organisations need to do a lot more to create stronger relationships in Australia, than in 2014.

In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe Government (46%) and the community sector (31%) need to do a lot more, than 2 years ago (42% and 22% respectively).

Material Equity and Cultural Security

How do we feel about our living standards and is enough being done to close the gap?

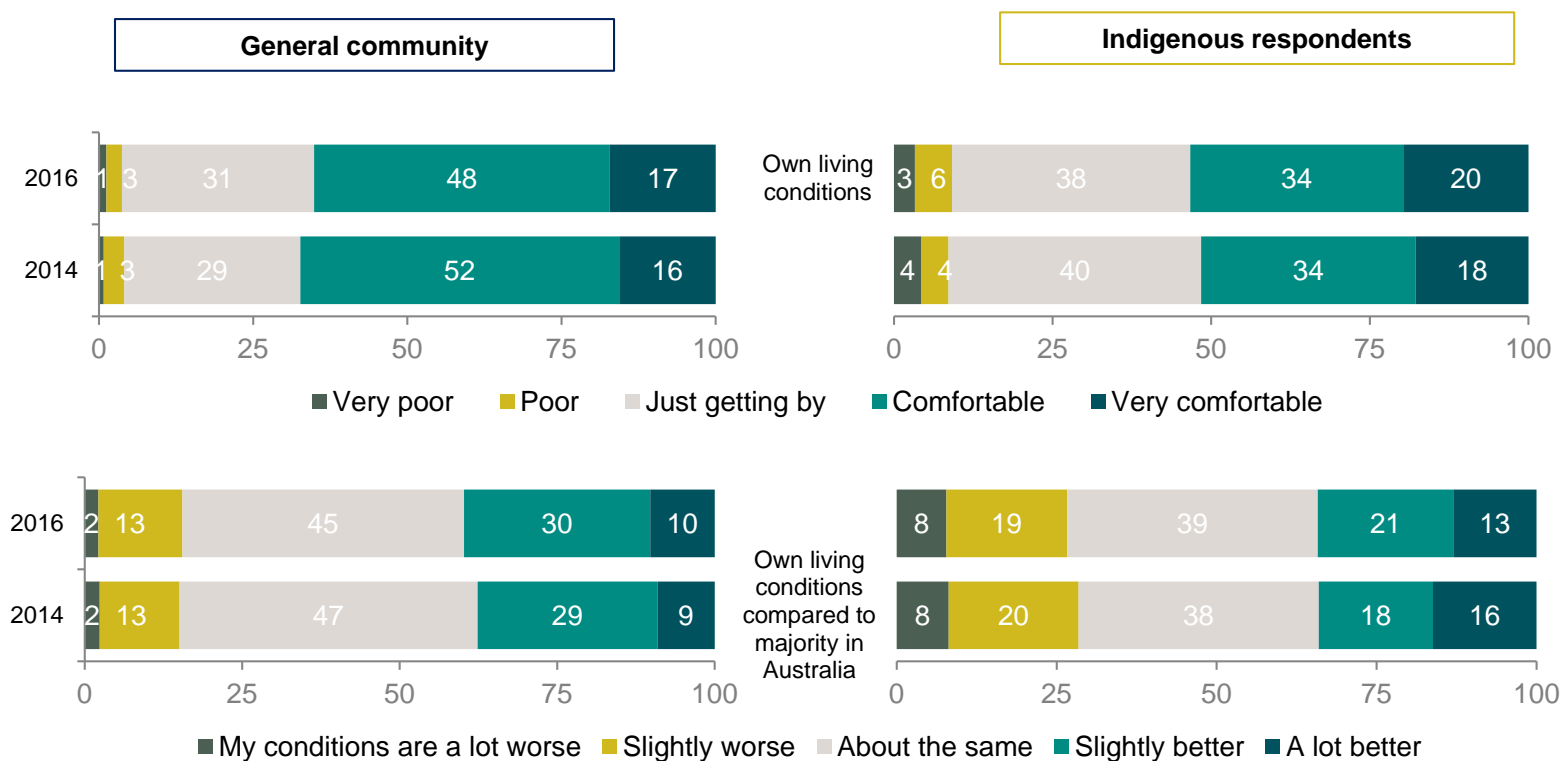
Racial/cultural differences are still seen as the biggest cause of social divisions in Australia



Racial/cultural differences are most widely viewed as the biggest cause of divisions in our society, by both the general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This is in line with 2014.

Difference in income and wealth is also cited as the biggest cause by 1 in 4 people among both groups.

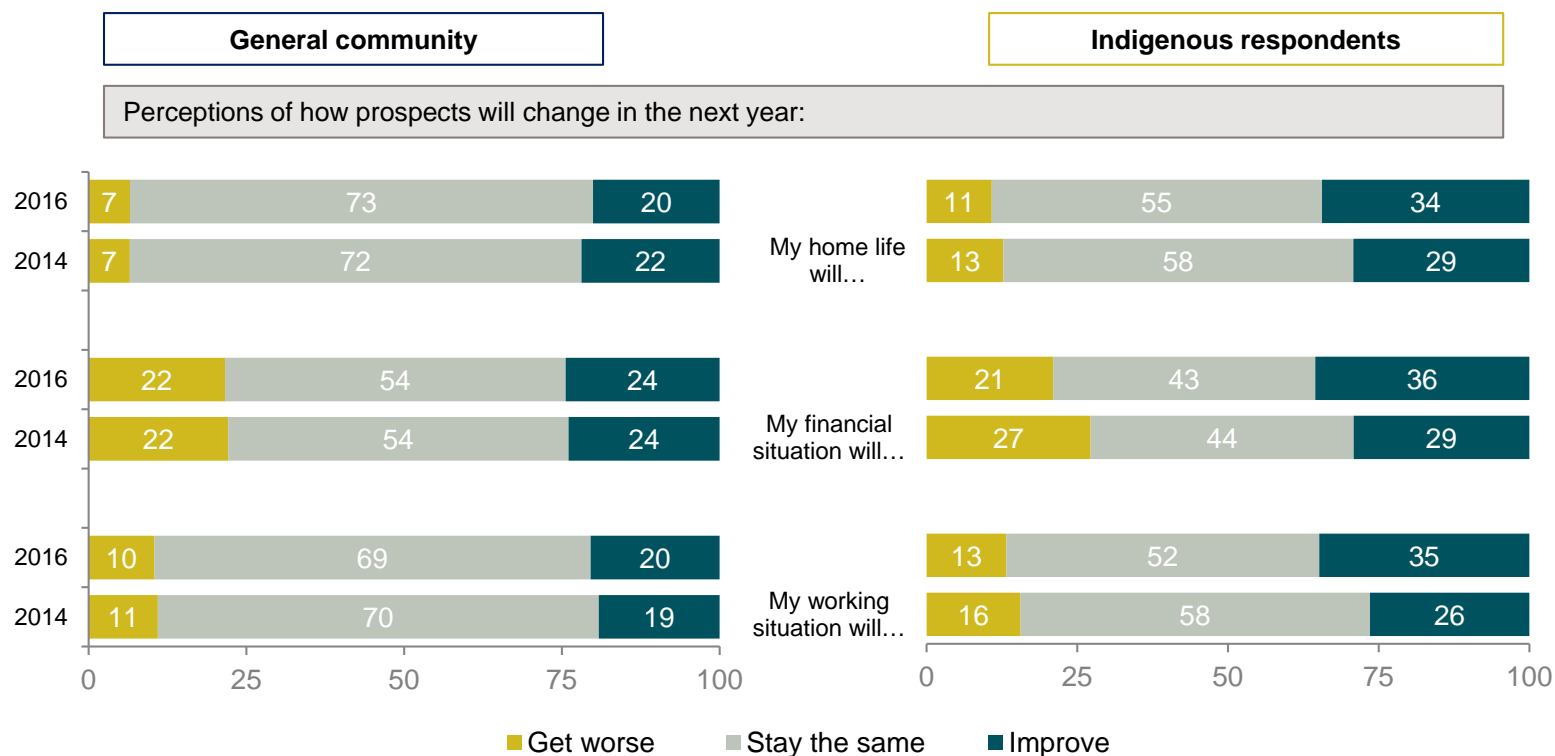
Indigenous Australians remain twice as likely to consider their living conditions are worse than most



65% of the general community consider their own living conditions to be comfortable, compared with 54% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This is in line with 2014.

However, while only 15% of the general public consider their own living conditions to be worse than the majority of people in Australia, 27% of Indigenous respondents feel that way.

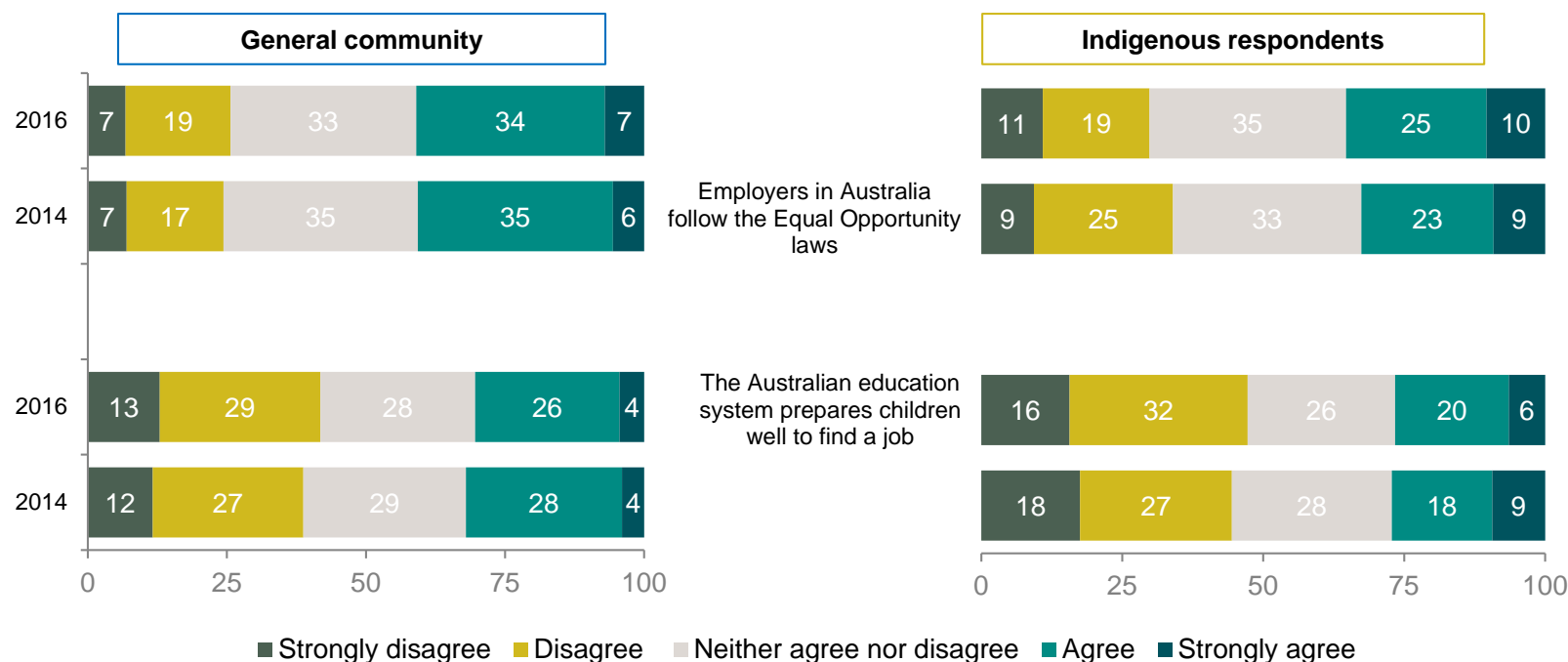
Indigenous Australians are more likely to feel their prospects will change for the better



Both the general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people largely think their prospects for next year will stay the same. However, more Indigenous respondents now think their conditions will improve, in terms of home life, financial situation and working situation, compared to 2014.

This perhaps highlights how for many people in the Indigenous community, there is more room for things to get better than they are currently, but also a growing optimism they will.

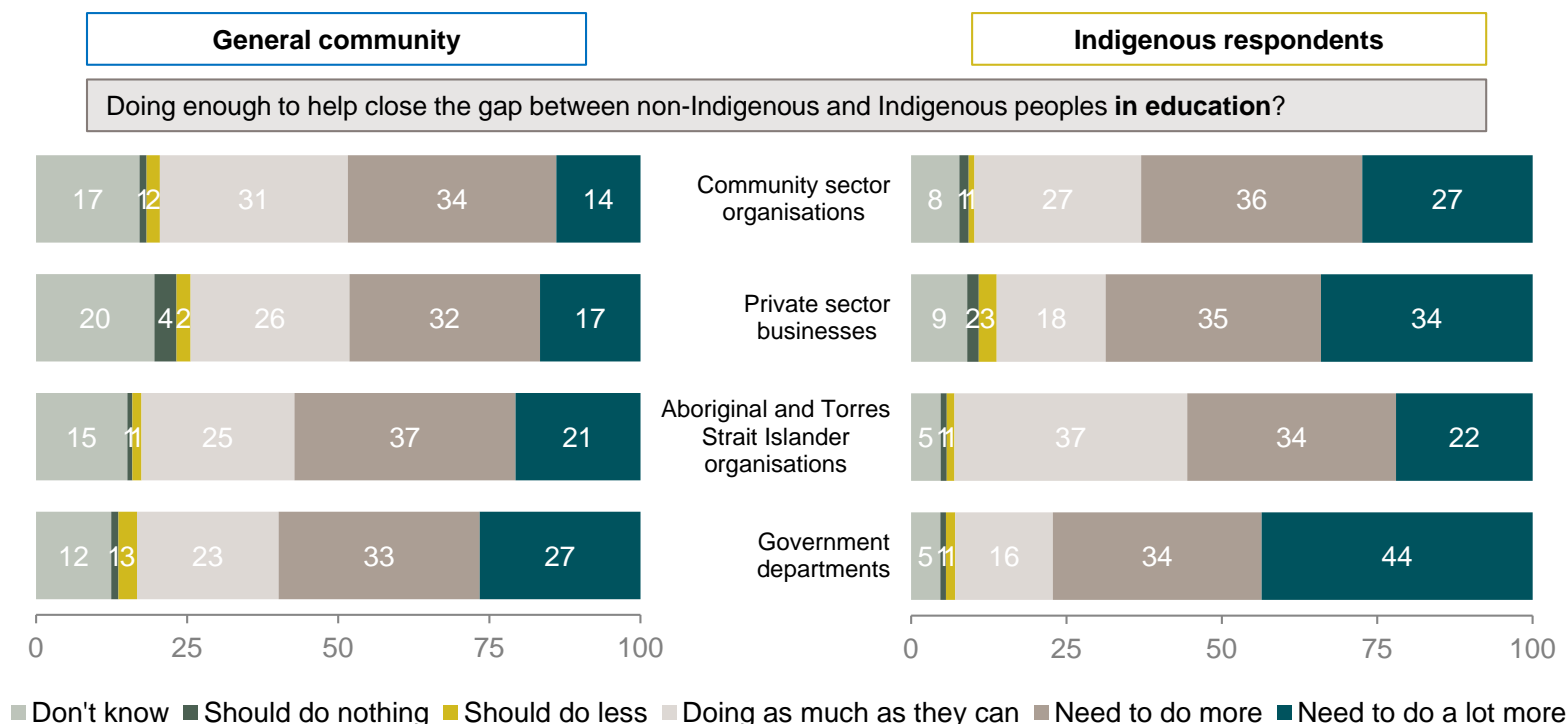
Indigenous Australians more widely see employment barriers in terms of education and equal opportunity



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to be more likely to feel that employers in Australia do not follow equal opportunity laws and practices (30%), compared with the general community (26%). Similarly, Indigenous respondents more widely disagree (48%) that the education system prepares children well for employment, than the general community (42%).

However, it is notable that the level of difference between the two communities has narrowed since 2014.

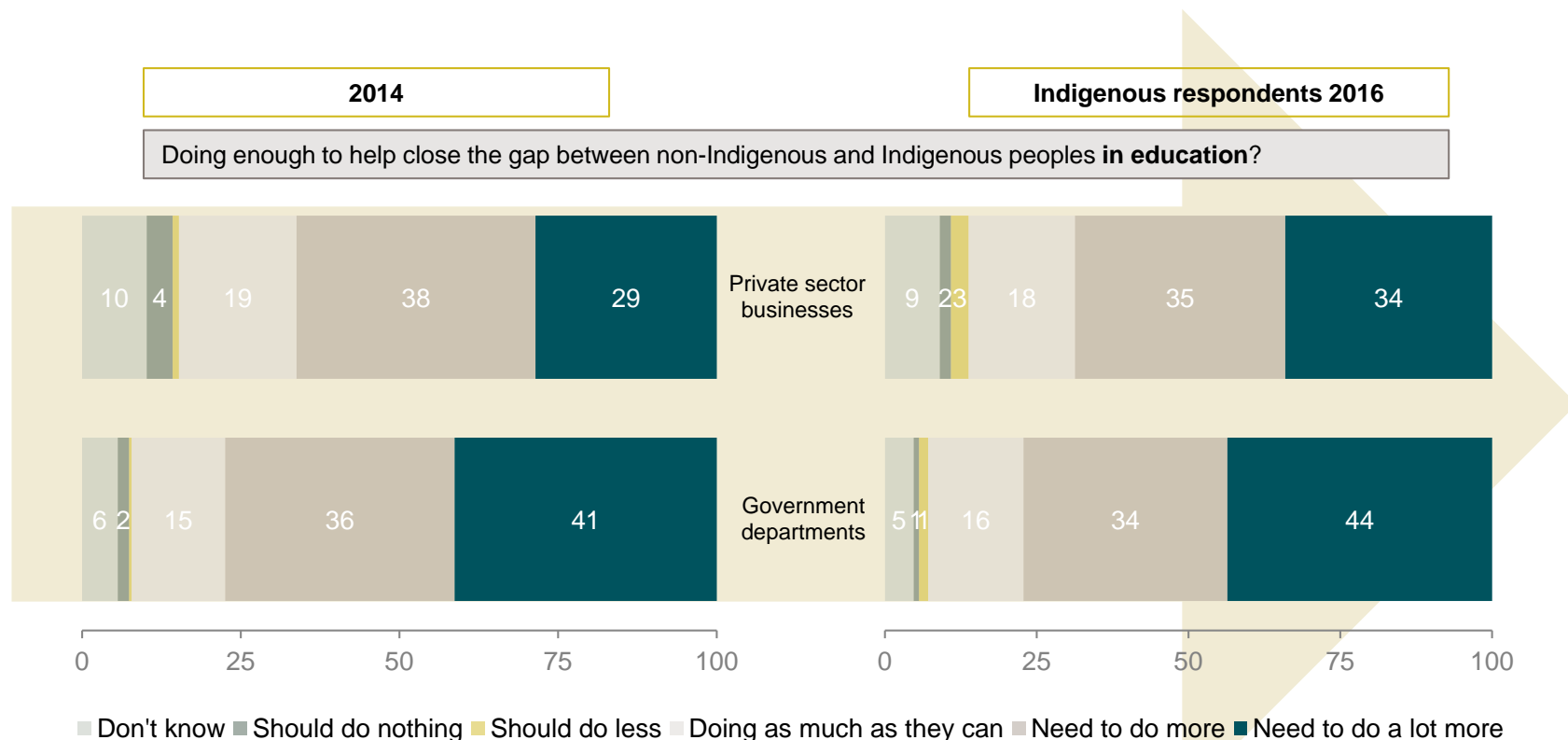
We mostly think more needs to be done in areas of education to close the gap



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are still more likely to think that various organisations need to do more in areas of education, to help close the gap, than the general community. In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe government (44%) and the business sector (34%) need to do a lot more, than the general community (27% and 17% respectively).

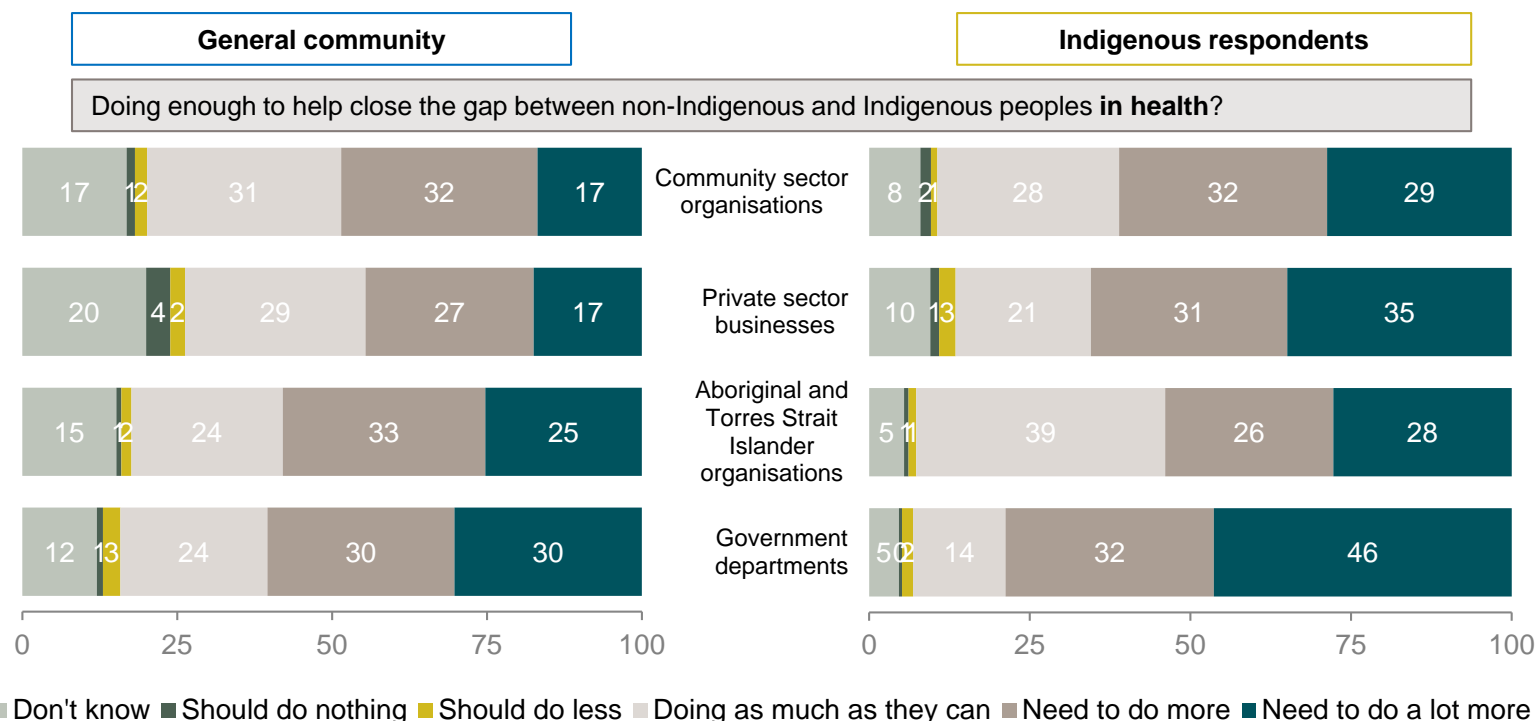
However, Indigenous people are also more likely to believe their own organisations are doing as much as they can (37%).

More Indigenous Australians want Government and Businesses to do more in areas of education



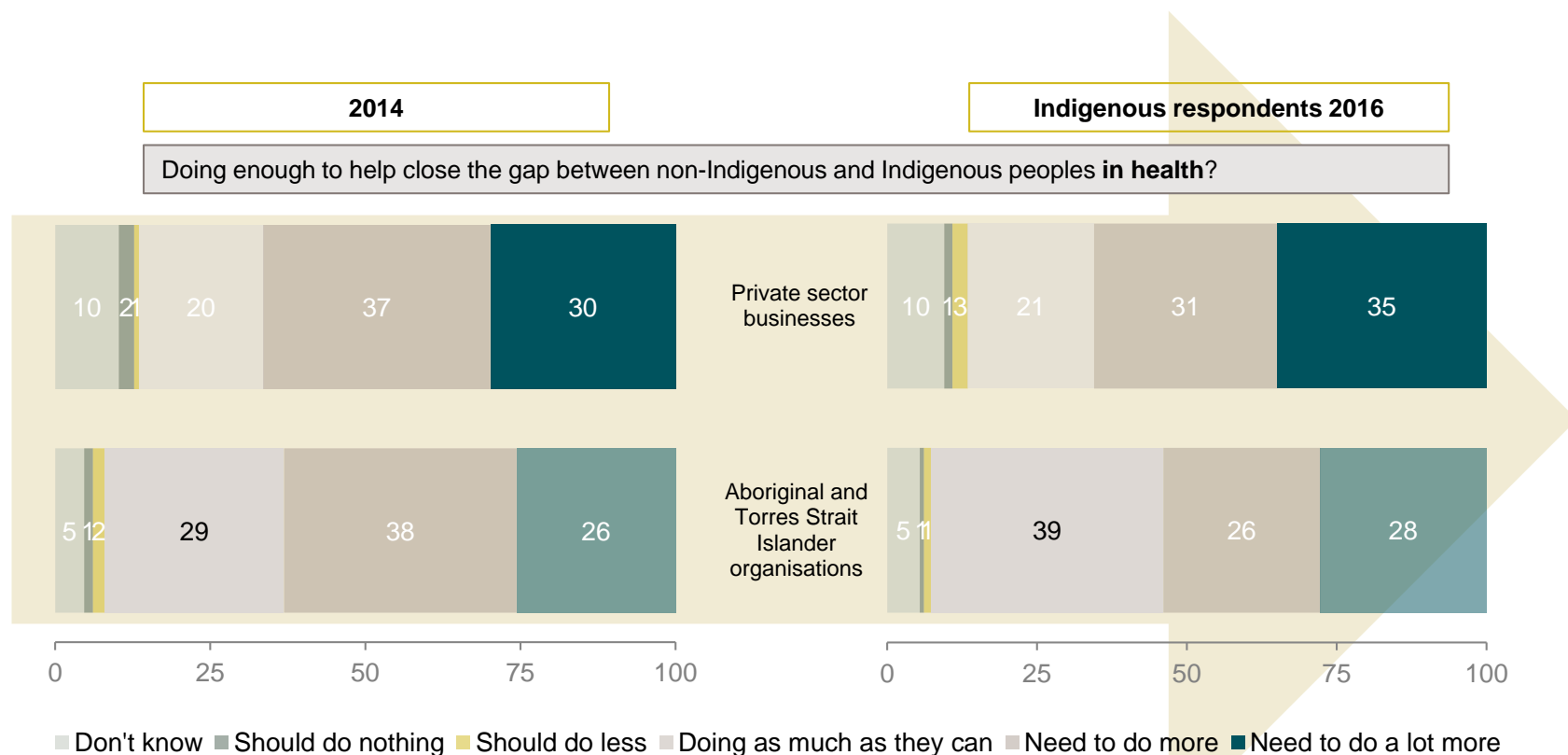
More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now feel business and government organisations need to do a lot more in areas of education, to help close the gap, compared to 2014.

We mostly think more needs to be done in areas of health to close the gap



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are still more likely to think that various organisations need to do more in areas of health, to help close the gap, than the general community. In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe government (46%) and the business sector (35%) need to do a lot more, than the general community (30% and 17% respectively).

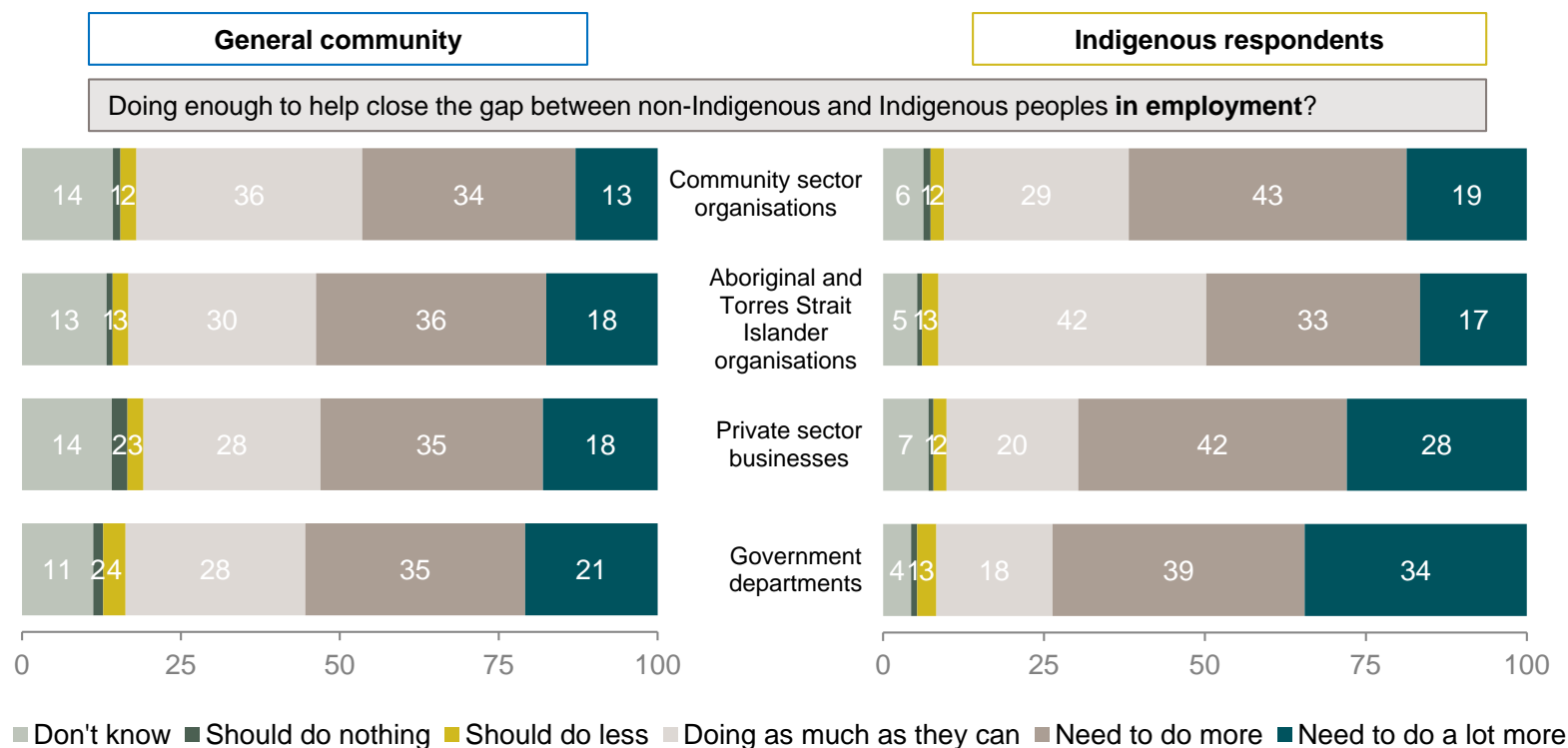
More Indigenous Australians want Businesses to do more in areas of health



More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now feel that business organisations need to do a lot more in areas of health, to help close the gap, than in 2014.

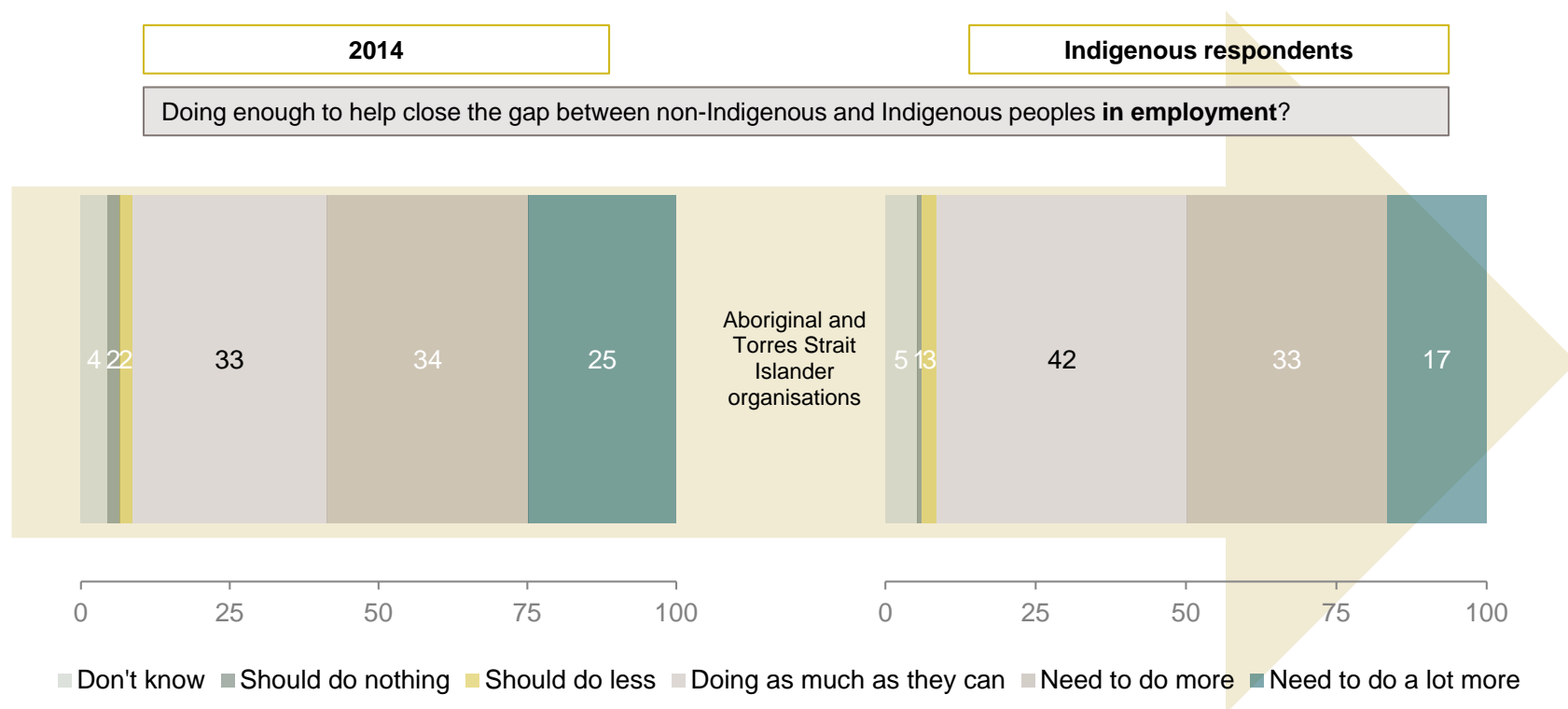
Conversely, more Indigenous people also now believe their own organisations are doing as much as they can (39%), compared to 2014 (29%).

We mostly think more needs to be done in areas of employment to close the gap



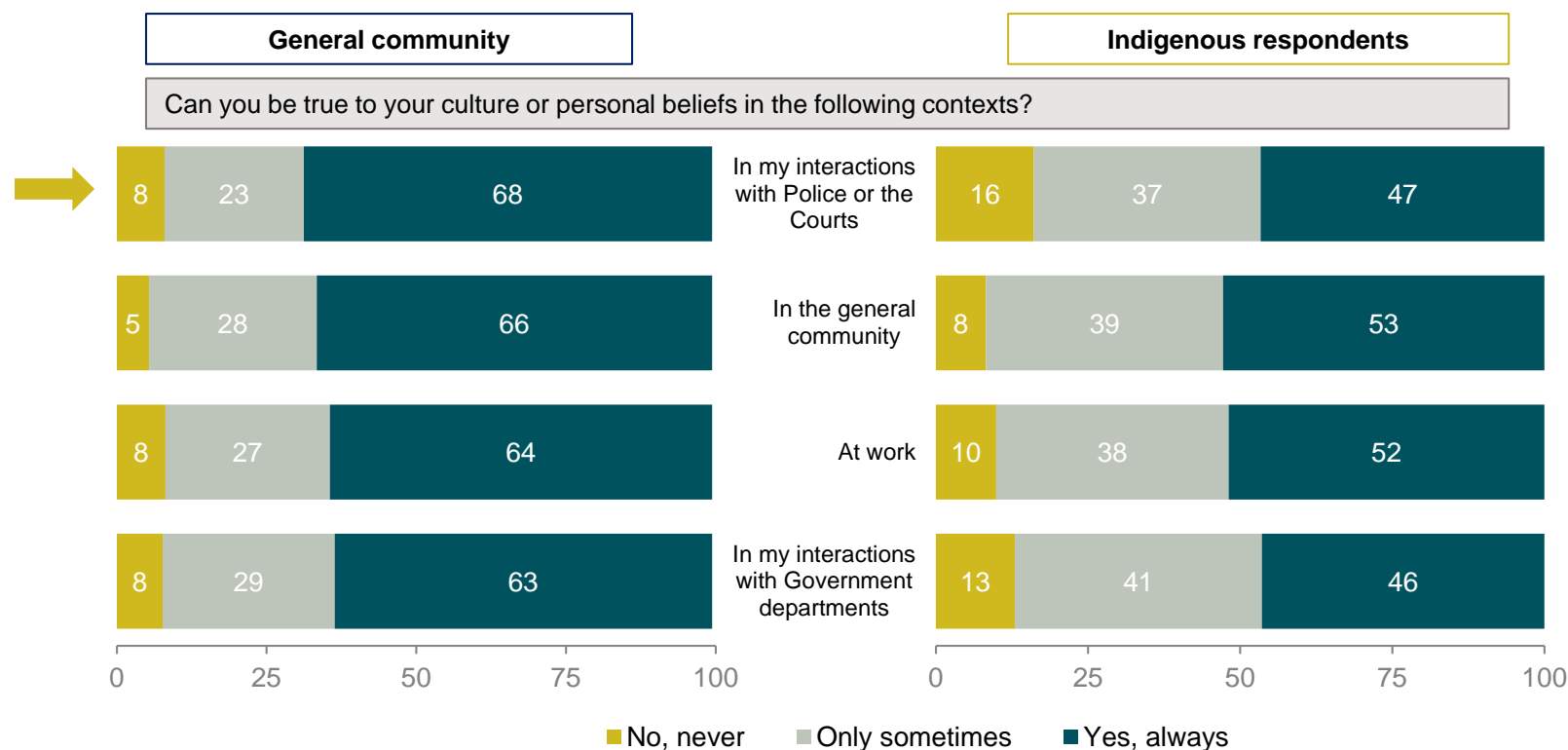
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are still more likely to think that various organisations need to do more in areas of employment, to help close the gap, than the general community. In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely believe government (34%) and the business sector (28%) need to do a lot more, than the general community (21% and 18% respectively).

More Indigenous Australians believe their own organisations are doing as much as they can in areas of employment



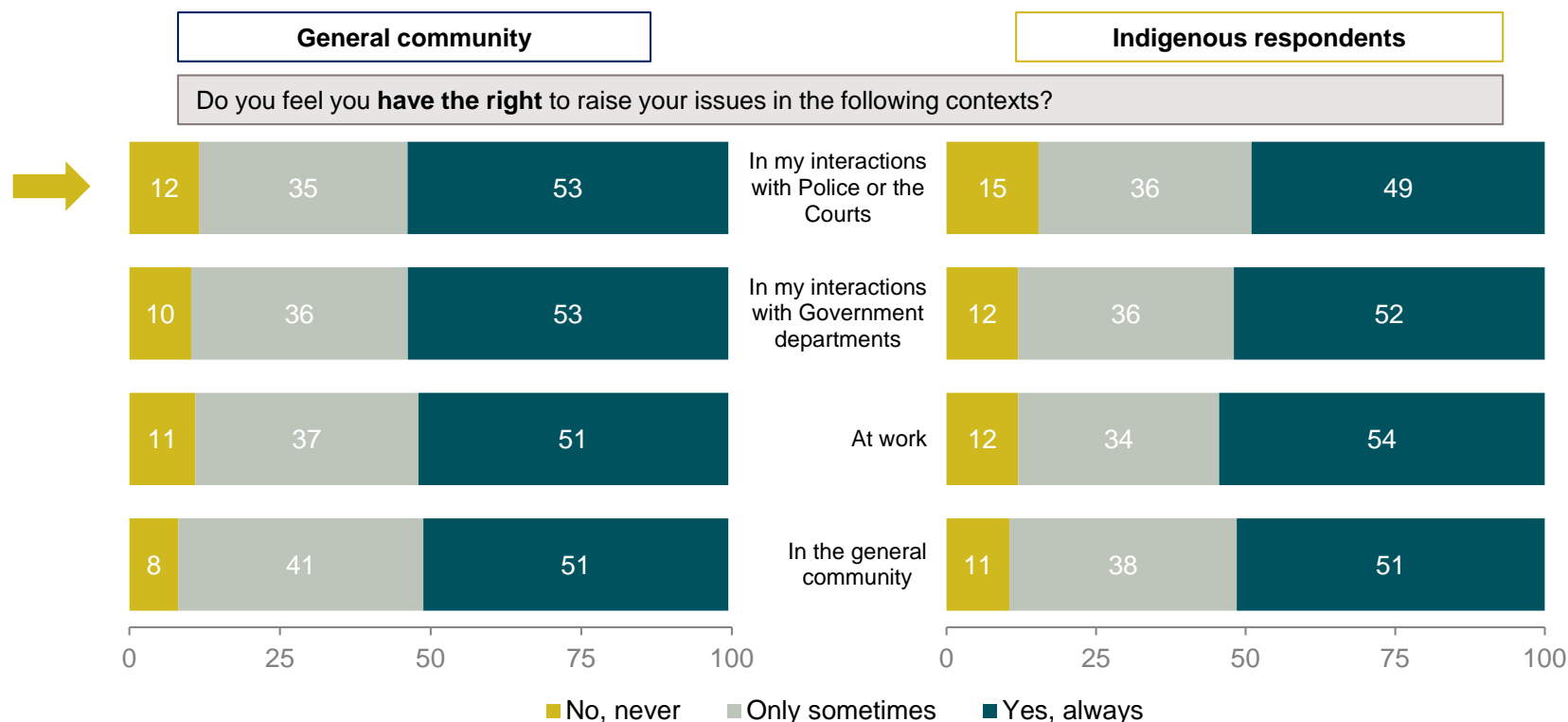
More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now believe their own organisations are doing as much as they can in areas of employment, to help close the gap (42%), compared to 2014 (33%).

Indigenous Australians more often feel they can't be true to their culture or personal beliefs



The general community continue to be more likely to believe they can be true to their own culture or personal beliefs in various contexts, than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely feel they can never or only sometimes be themselves in their interactions with law and order officials (53%), than the general public (31%). These levels have changed little since 2014, in both communities.

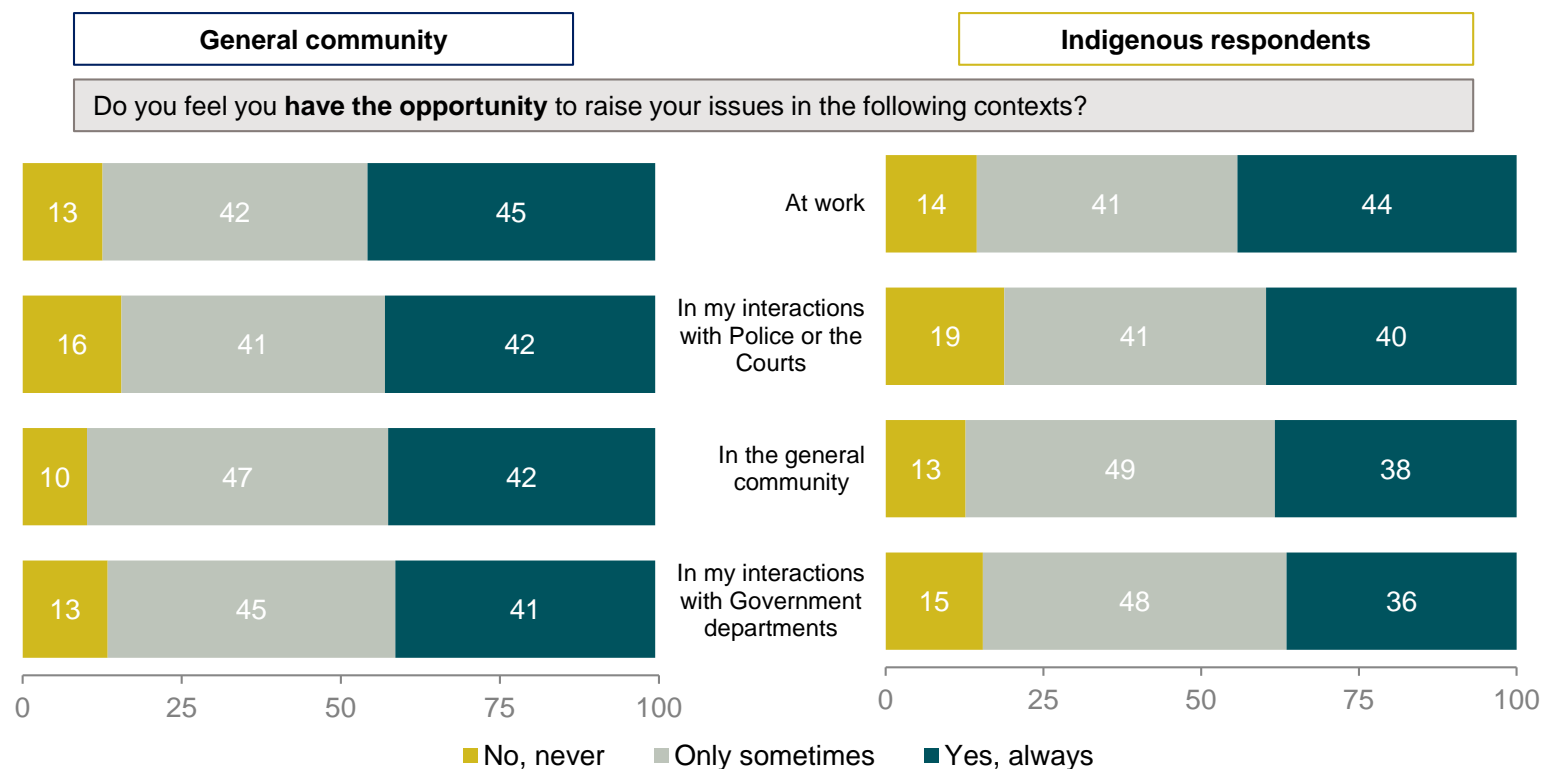
Indigenous Australians more often feel they don't have the *right* to raise their issues with law officials



Both the general community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are now likely to believe they always have the right to raise their issues in various contexts.

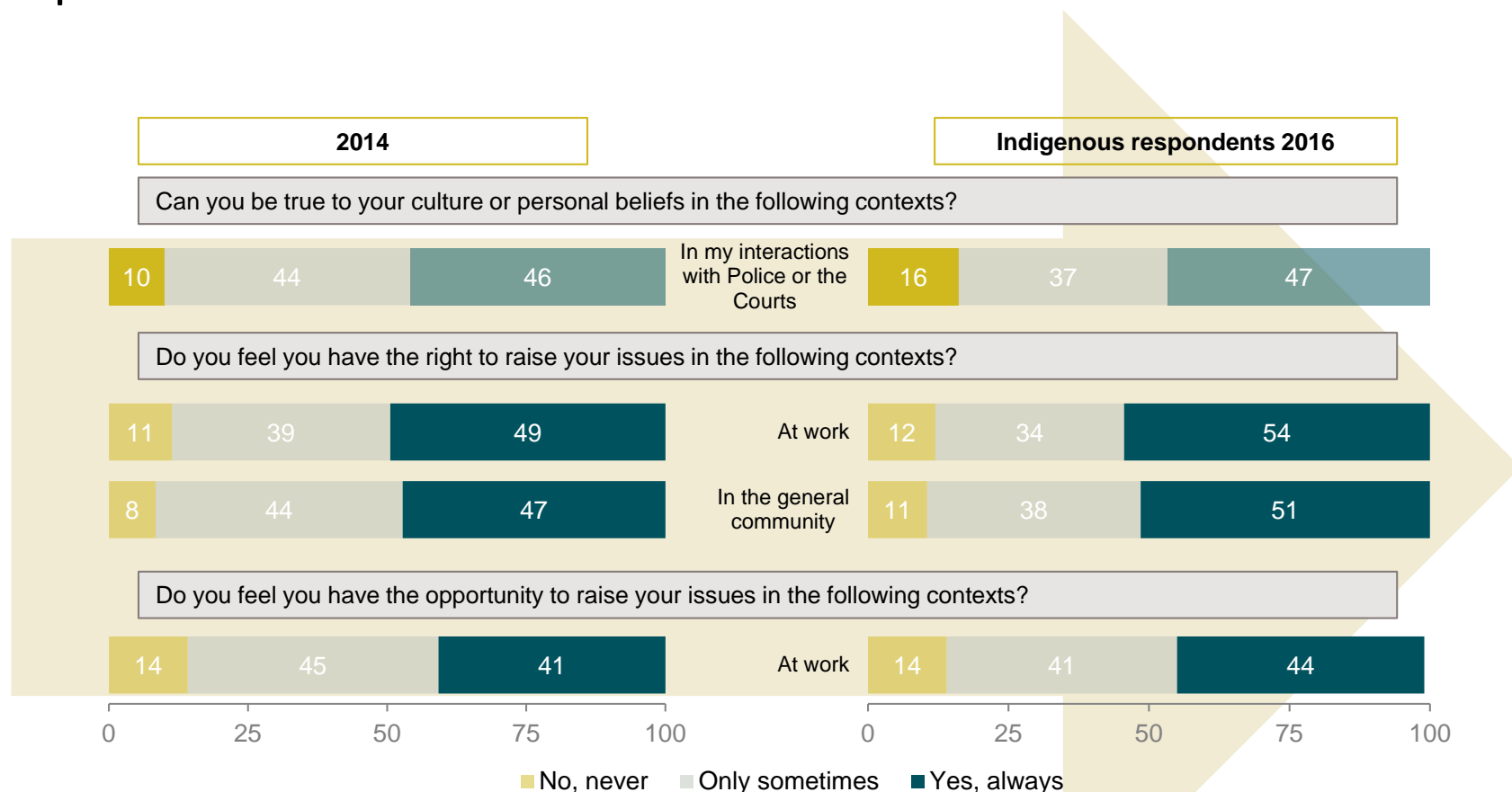
However, Indigenous respondents remain more likely to feel they never or only sometimes have this right in their interactions with law and order officials (51%), than the general public (47%).

Indigenous Australians more often feel they don't have the *opportunity* to raise their issues



The general community are more likely to believe they have the opportunity to raise their issues in various contexts, than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In particular, Indigenous respondents more widely feel they never or only sometimes have this opportunity in the general community (62%) and in their interactions with government (63%), than the general public (57% and 58% respectively).

More Indigenous Australians now feel empowered at work



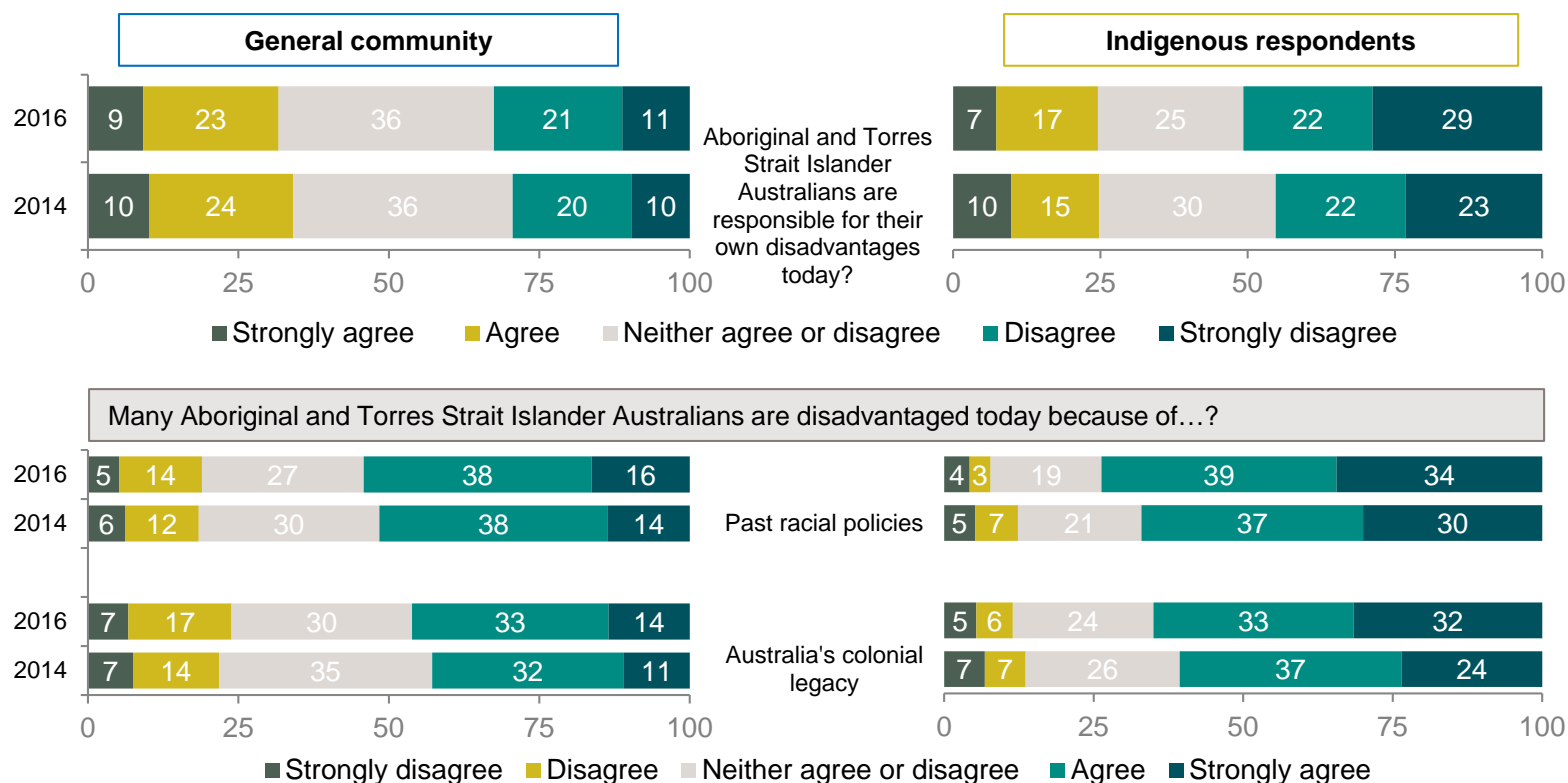
More Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people now feel they can never be true to their culture or beliefs in their interactions with law officials (16%), than in 2014 (10%).

However, more Indigenous respondents do now feel they have the right to raise their issues at work (54%) and in the general community (51%), than in 2014. Similarly, more Indigenous people also see they have the opportunity to raise their issues at work (44%), compared to 2014.

Historical Acceptance

How much do we accept the wrongs of the past?

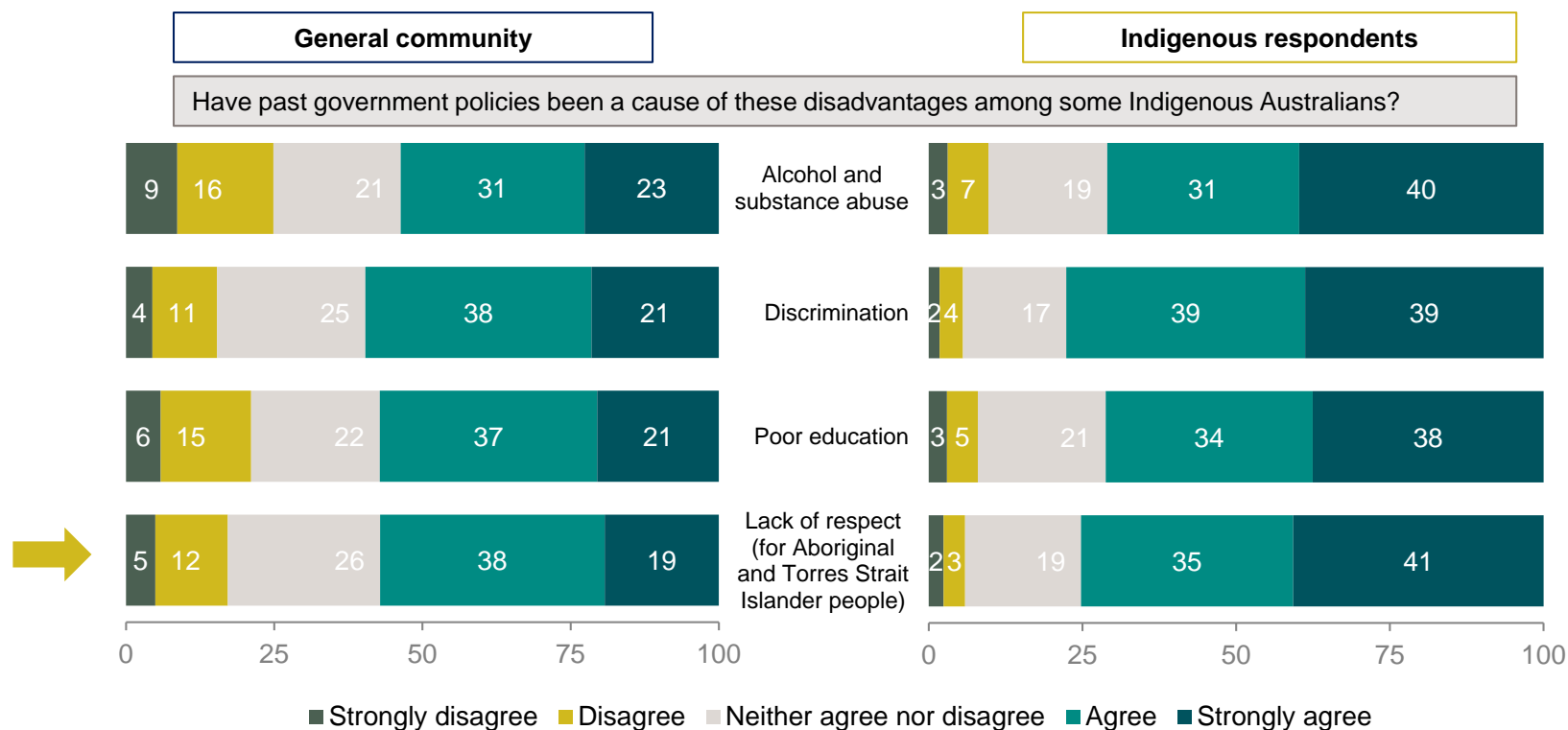
We remain divided on whether Indigenous people are responsible for their disadvantages today



While the general community remain divided on Indigenous responsibility for disadvantage, more people in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities now disagree Indigenous people are responsible for their own disadvantages today, than in 2014. However, both groups now more widely agree that many Indigenous people are disadvantaged today because of past racial policies and Australia's colonial legacy.

Somewhat paradoxically, this may highlight how some Australians believe Indigenous people should take the initiative regarding their current disadvantages, despite not being responsible for causing them.

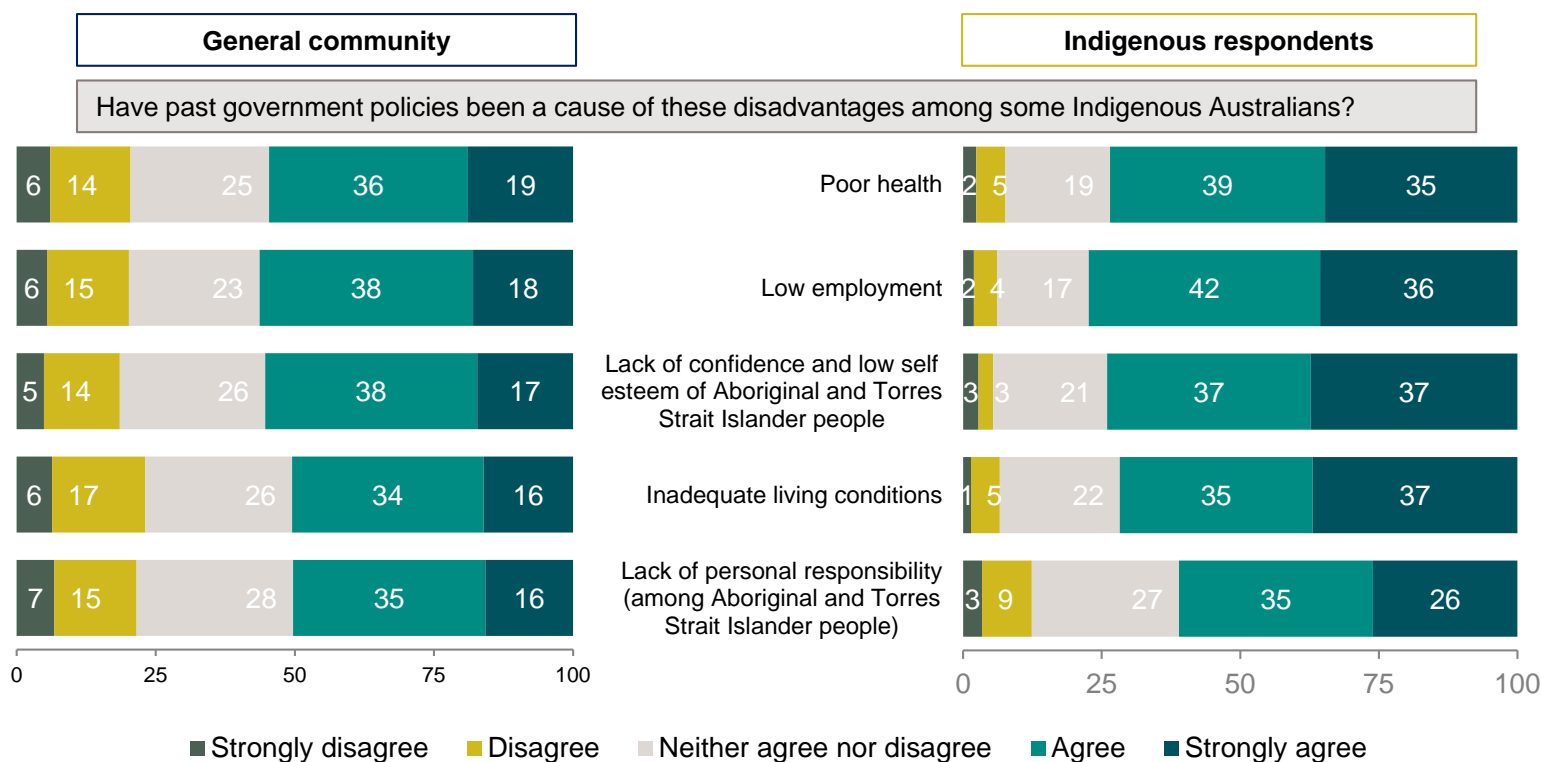
We widely agree that past policies have been a cause of many Indigenous disadvantages



The general community are far less likely to agree strongly that past government policies are responsible for many forms of disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people today, than Indigenous people.

In particular, many more Indigenous respondents strongly agree past policies have been a cause of lack of respect (41%), compared to just 19% of the general public.

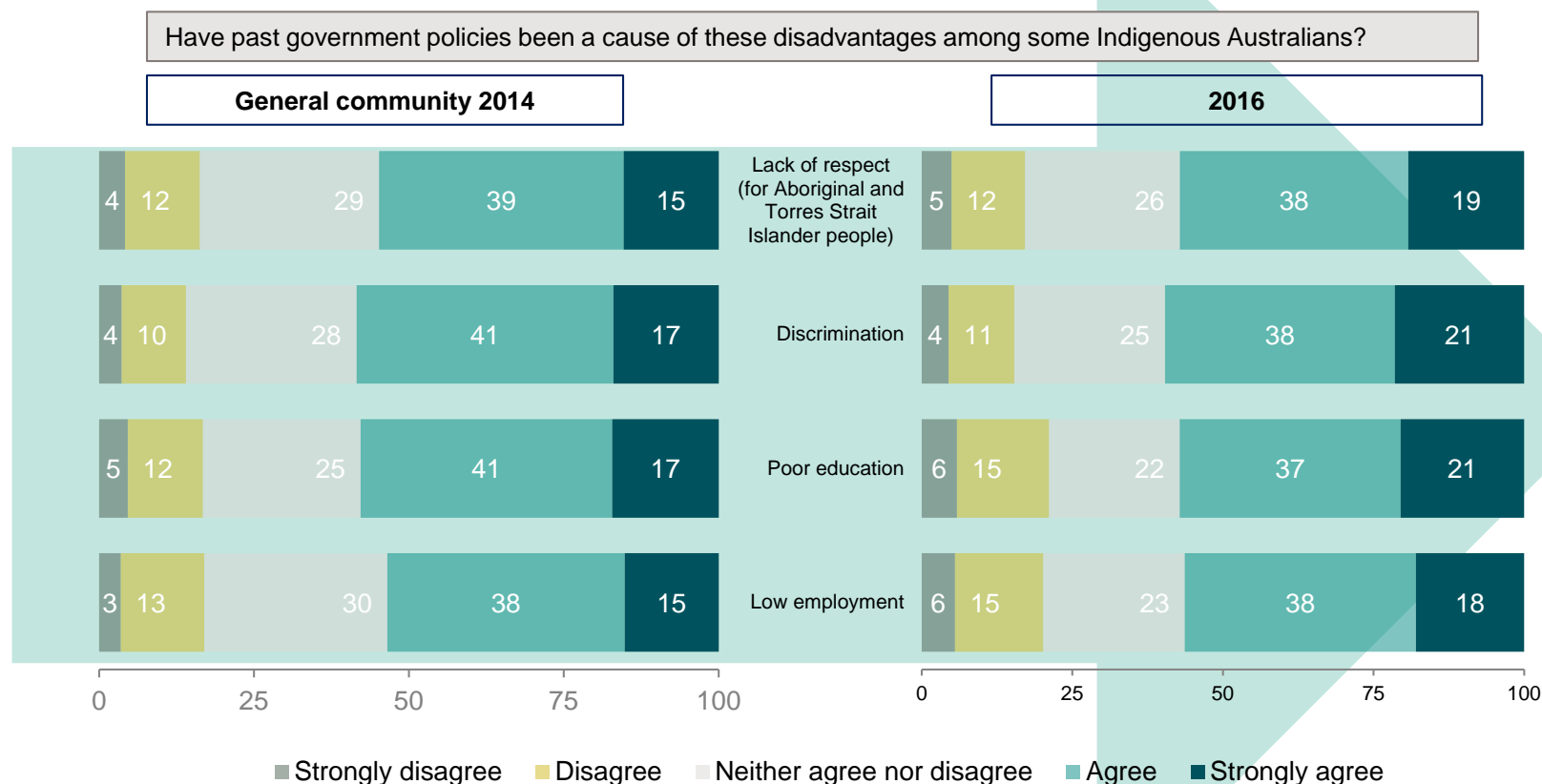
We widely agree that past policies have been a cause of many Indigenous disadvantages (cont.)



The general community are far less likely to agree strongly that past government policies are responsible for many forms of disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people today, than Indigenous people.

In particular, 36% of Indigenous respondents strongly agree past policies have been a cause of low employment for their people, and poor health (35%), compared to just 18% and 19% respectively of the general public.

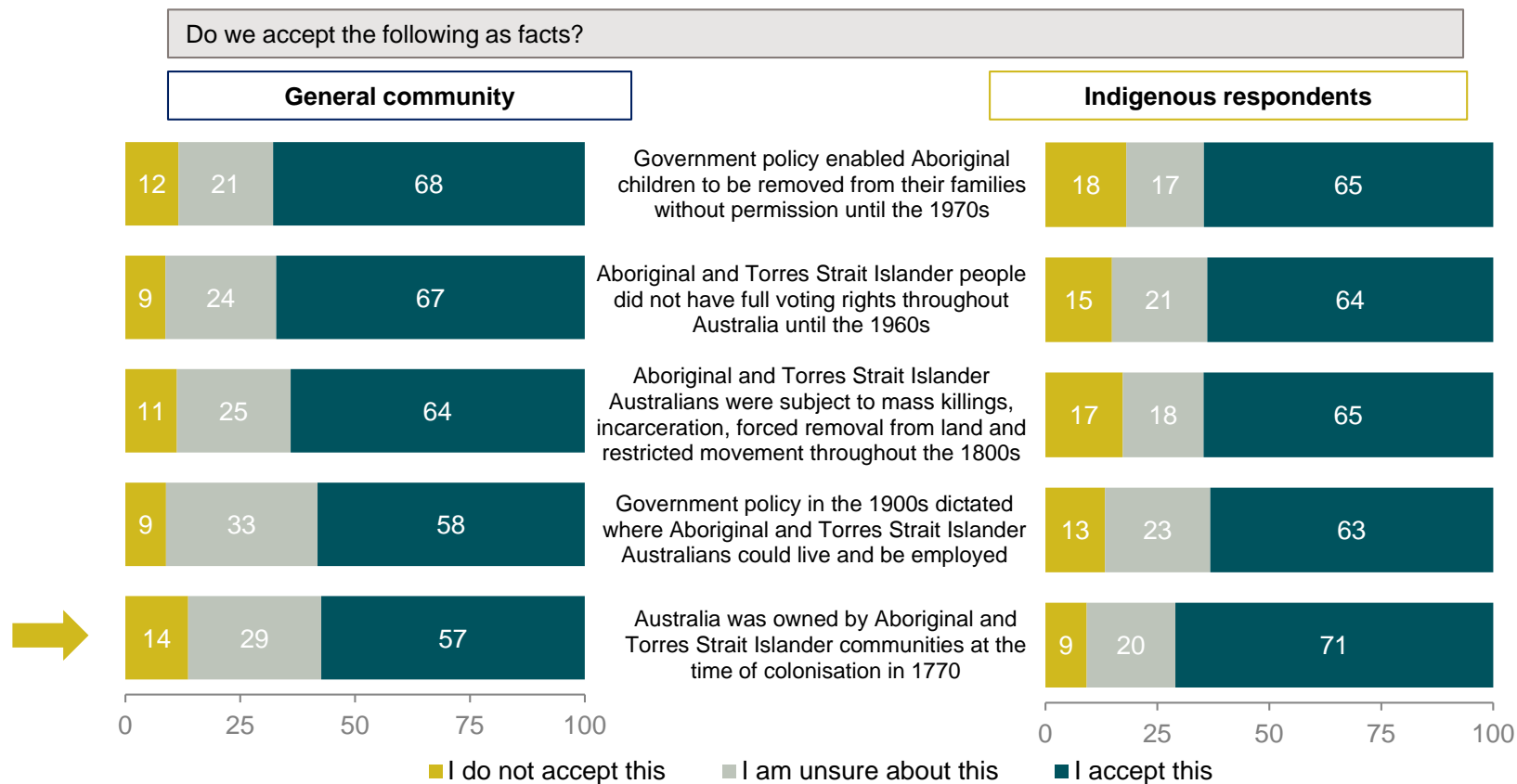
More of us now agree that past policies have been a cause of some Indigenous disadvantages



More people in the general community now agree strongly that past government policies are responsible for many forms of disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people today, than in 2014.

In particular, more Australians now strongly agree past policies have been a cause of lack of respect, discrimination, poor education and low employment for Indigenous people, than two years ago.

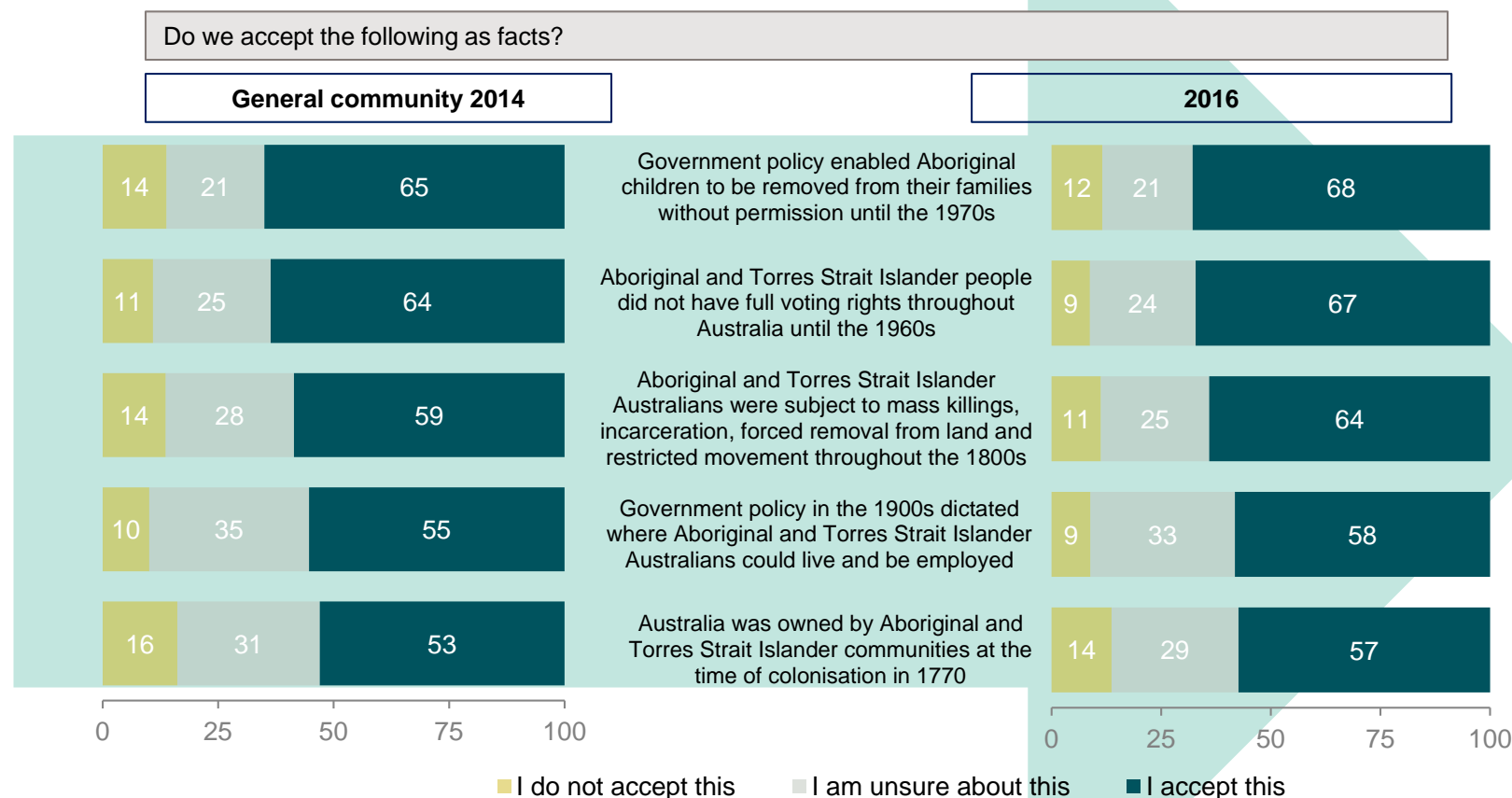
We mostly accept key facts about past injustices



Both the general community and Indigenous people largely accept a number of key facts about Australia's past institutional prejudices against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

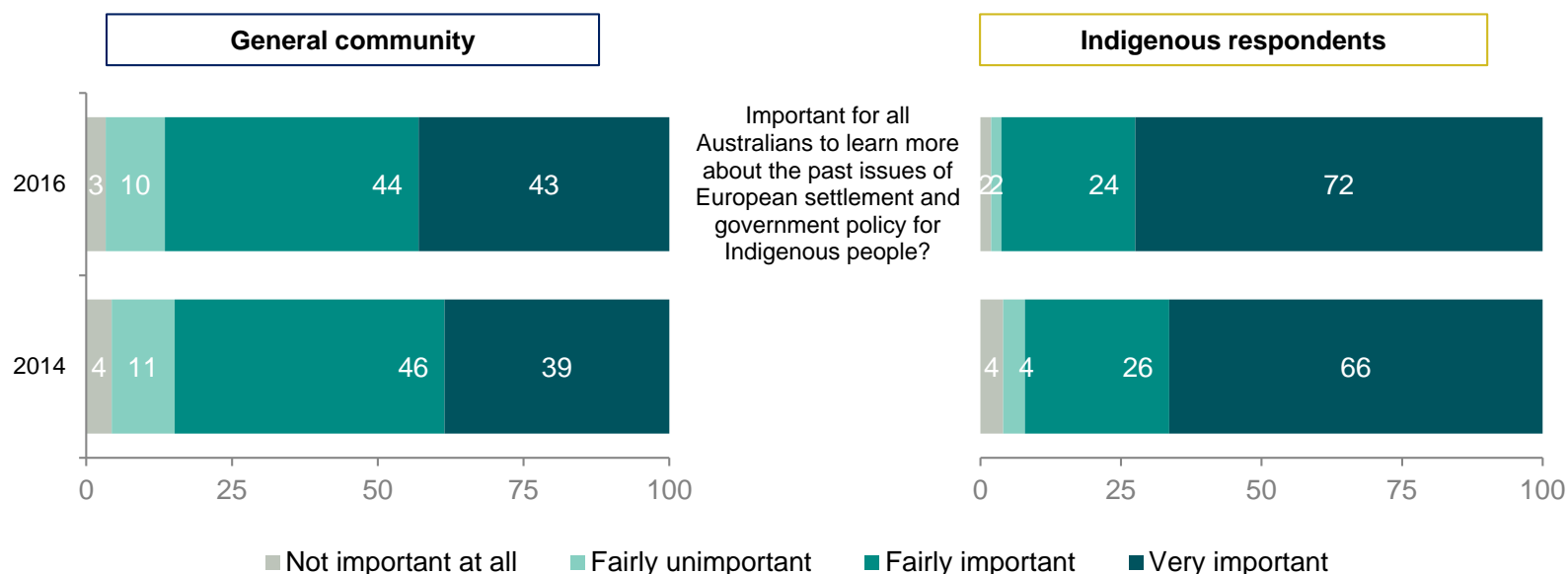
However, there continues to be greatest disagreement between the groups regarding the fact that Australia was owned by Indigenous communities at the time of British colonisation, with 71% of Indigenous respondents seeing this as factual, compared to 57% of the general public.

More of us now accept key facts about past injustices



More people in the general community now accept a number of key facts about Australia's past institutional prejudices against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Since 2014, there has been a uniform increase of between 3-5% for acceptance of each statement by the general public.

More of us now agree it is important for all Australians to learn more about past issues

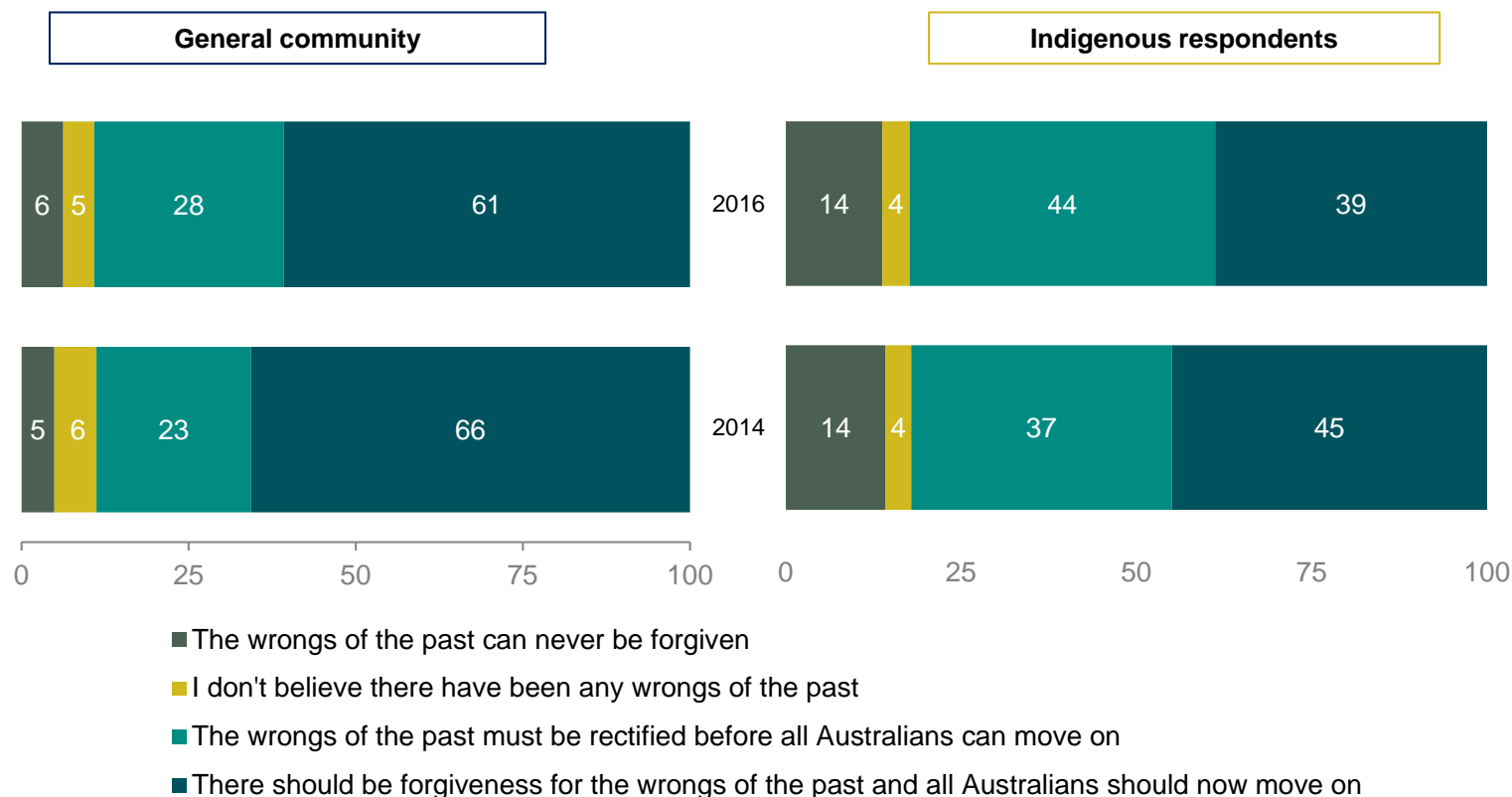


The general community continue to be far less likely to believe (43%) that it's very important to learn about the past issues of European settlement and government policies experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, than Indigenous respondents (72%).

However, there has been a strong increase in the view that it's important to learn more in both communities, since 2014.

Indigenous Australians are still more divided on whether past issues can be forgiven or not

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people remain more likely to feel the wrongs of the past must be rectified before we can move on with reconciliation (44%), compared with the general community (28%). However, there has been a notable fall in agreement among both groups that “there should be forgiveness so we can now move on”, compared to 2014.



Appendix

Respondent profiles

Sample characteristics:

Gender and age	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
Male	49%	1086	49%	195
Female	51%	1191	51%	305
18 to 29 years old	21%	430	34%	154
30 to 39	18%	406	21%	110
40 to 49	18%	430	20%	97
50 to 59	17%	413	14%	88
60 to 69	13%	321	7%	35
70+	13%	277	4%	16

Education level	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
Working full-time	35%	779	33%	147
Working part-time	19%	433	15%	77
Unemployed/not working	5%	111	13%	70
Student	11%	232	9%	37
Retired	20%	484	9%	45
Manage household/ family	7%	181	15%	86
Other	2%	57	7%	38

General community total sample size = 2277. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander total sample size = 500
Please note, percentages have been rounded and may not equal 100%

Sample characteristics:

State	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
NSW	32%	663	32%	190
ACT	2%	33	1%	6
VIC	25%	507	7%	81
QLD	20%	399	28%	118
WA	10%	199	13%	40
SA	8%	200	6%	24
NT	1%	75	10%	12
TAS	2%	201	4%	29

Metro/Regional	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
Capital city	65%	1414	39%	194
Major regional city	15%	335	16%	86
Regional town	8%	196	19%	97
Rural town	8%	205	15%	72
Remote town or community	4%	127	10%	51

General community total sample size = 2277. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander total sample size = 500
Please note, percentages have been rounded and may not equal 100%

Sample characteristics:

Education level	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
Part of secondary school	5%	122	14%	71
Secondary school	24%	563	30%	140
TAFE / Apprenticeship	28%	659	30%	166
University degree	30%	658	20%	93
Postgraduate university degree	12%	275	5%	30

Household income (gross)	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
Less than \$30,000	15%	369	28%	147
\$30,000 - \$49,999	17%	390	15%	81
\$50,000 - \$69,999	12%	291	17%	78
\$70,000 - \$89,999	11%	245	14%	67
\$90,000 - \$119,999	13%	284	8%	41
\$120,000 - \$149,999	7%	164	4%	16
\$150,000 - \$249,999	9%	191	3%	18
\$250,000 or more	2%	38	0%	1
Don't know/prefer not to say	14%	305	10%	51

General community total sample size = 2277. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander total sample size = 500
Please note, percentages have been rounded and may not equal 100%

Sample characteristics:

Birth	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)	Indigenous community weighted %	Indigenous community (raw numbers)
Born in Australia	70%	1629	99%	496
Not born in Australia	30%	648	1%	4
Non-Indigenous	98%	2226		
Australian Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	2%	51	100%	500

Cultural heritage (non-Indigenous)	General community weighted %	General community (raw numbers)
British or Irish	52%	1186
European	21%	464
Asian	14%	282
Middle Eastern	1%	26
African	1%	11
Pacific Islander	0%	9
Central or South American	1%	14
Other culture	4%	95
Mixed cultures	6%	139

General community total sample size = 2277. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander total sample size = 500
Please note, percentages have been rounded and may not equal 100%



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