



Australian Bureau of Statistics
INFORMATION PAPER

COLLECTION DISTRICT MASTER FILE

1986 Census of Population and Housing

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Census 86

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1986 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
COLLECTION DISTRICT
MASTER FILE

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 2179.0

(F)

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1. Introduction

This information paper describes the content of the Collection District Master File (CDMF) available on magnetic tape from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

The collection district (CD) is the geographic unit on which the collection and processing of the census of population and housing is based. In urban areas, CDs contain between 200 and 300 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings in each CD reduces as population density decreases.

Where it is impossible or especially difficult to specify a geographic location for persons on census night because, for example, they were on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus, they were allocated to a CD called 'migratory'. There is one such CD for each State and the Northern Territory but none for the Australian Capital Territory.

For the 1986 Census, 29,629 CDs were delineated throughout Australia.

The CD is also the smallest geographic unit for which census data are released to the public. Persons and dwellings data at the CD level are used both in their own right for small area analyses, and as 'building blocks' to produce aggregates for larger geographic areas. These areas may be standard areas, such as statistical local areas (SLAs), or special purpose areas, such as Commonwealth and State electoral divisions, or areas designed by the user based on CDs.

The CDMF contains a record for each CD in Australia.

2. Features of the CDMF

The CDMF holds, for each CD, information which:

- allows the aggregation of CD data to higher level geographic areas without recourse to elaborate recoding procedures; and
- facilitates comparisons with previous census data.

Each record on the CDMF contains basic census counts (on place of enumeration basis), comparability indicators for the 1976 and 1981 Censuses, associated geographic codes, the area (in hectares) and latitude and longitude of the geographic centre (centroid).

To avoid the risk of information being released which could be identified as relating to a particular person, counts for CDs containing very small numbers of persons or dwellings are subject to the addition of small amounts of random error. Further information is available in the entry INTRODUCED RANDOM ERROR in *The 1986 Census Dictionary* (2174.0).

Two editions of the CDMF are being produced. The first edition is now available, and contains CD comparability indicators and codes for the 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses, and some counts from the 1981 Census. This edition is provided for users who have census time series data bases, who wish to establish CD linkages between censuses before receiving the 1986 Census data. Data items which are not available in Edition 1 are indicated below with an asterisk (*). These data items will be included in Edition 2 of the CDMF. Users should note that space has been allocated in the records for these data items in Edition 1, allowing Editions 1 and 2 to contain the same record format. Edition 1 is being produced to enable users who propose to obtain small area summary files to set up geographic files before the data are available. Also, users intending to link 1986 data to previous census data can establish systems which account for boundary and code changes between censuses using CD comparability indicators. Comparability is indicated by a single digit code denoting, for example, changes to CDs as a result of urban growth, or changes necessary to provide population counts for new or modified statistical areas.

Edition 2 is planned to be released in late 1987.

3. List of data items available

The data items on the CDMF are:

State
Census division
Census subdivision
Collection district
*Statistical division
*Statistical subdivision
*Statistical local area
*Legal LGA code (1986)
*Statistical region
*Statistical district
*Section of State (urban/rural indicator)
*Urban centre/rural locality
*State suburb code
*Commonwealth electoral division
*State electoral division
*Postcode
1981 census LGA code
1981 census division
1981 census subdivision
1981 collection district
1976 census division
1976 census subdivision
1976 collection district
1981/1986 comparability indicator
1976/1986 comparability indicator
*CD serial number
*Latitude of centroid
*Longitude of centroid
*Area in hectares
Journey to work study area
1981 total persons
1981 total dwellings

} using 1981 CDs

- *Number of persons in private dwellings
- *Number of persons in caravans, etc. in caravan parks
- *Number of persons in non-private dwellings
- *Total persons
- *Number of occupied private dwellings
- *Number of unoccupied private dwellings
- *Number of caravans, etc. in caravan parks
- *Number of non-private dwellings

* available on second edition only.

4. Technical details

The CDMF will be accompanied by a technical paper which provides the technical information necessary to process each file. This paper is entitled *Census 86—Collection District Master File: Technical Details* (2187.0) and is written for computer programmers.

5. Magnetic tape formats

All data on magnetic tape will be supplied from the Canberra Office of the ABS and encoded by a FACOM M382 computer. All tapes will be of standard dimensions (730m x 12.7mm) and use 9 tracks.

5.1 Tape labelling conventions

Three labelling options are available:

- (a) FACOM Standard Label (same as IBM STANDARD LABEL). A label block consists of an 80 character EBCDIC coded fixed format record prefixed as for Australian Standard Labels but with some fields containing different information. However, the contents of the main fields are the same as for ANSI X3.27 labels. For a complete description see Appendix B.
- (b) Australian Standard Label (ANSI X3.27-1978 and AS 1068-1971). A label block consists of an 80 character ASCII coded fixed format record prefixed by the characters VOL1, HDR or EOF. For a complete description see Appendix B.
- (c) Unlabelled.

NOTE: All data files, labelled and unlabelled, will be encoded using either ASCII or EBCDIC code sets and will be blocked. The last file of data will be terminated by two consecutive tape marks. Although the ABS can supply unlabelled tapes from the M382 computer, the practice is strongly discouraged.

5.2 Recording densities

Two options are provided — 63 RPmm (1600 BPI) and 246 RPmm (6250 BPI).

5.3 Code sets

Two code sets are available:

- (a) ASCII Code Set (AS1776-1975) which requires a minimum of 7 bits for representation. ABS always writes this code in 8 bit representation with the high order bit set to zero. This code cannot be represented on tapes with FACOM standard labels.
- (b) EBCDIC Code Set. ABS always writes this code in 8 bit representation. This code will not be represented on tapes with ANSI labels.

5.4 Block sizes

The block sizes will usually be as close as possible to 2016 characters, which is the maximum block size allowed for ANSI labelled tapes. Block sizes are not a user option.

5.5 Provision of magnetic tapes

- (a) ABS 'For Sale' tapes.

These are new 730m x 12.7mm tapes which are sold by the ABS at commercial retail prices including sales tax. The charge for the magnetic tape is in addition to the charge for any data contained thereon. For current charges please refer to *Census 86 — Census Products Price List* (2177.0).

- (b) User supplied tapes.

The ABS is able to copy data to user supplied magnetic tapes. These tapes must be 730m x 12.7mm and should preferably be new.

Users entitled to free services will receive tapes free of charge but will be asked to return them to the ABS when they no longer require them.

5.6 Initialising arrangements for magnetic tapes

All tapes will be initialised by the ABS under its Tape Management System (TMS). The labelled tape will be allocated a VSN by the ABS and hardcopy of the label details will be supplied to the user. The user may specify an expiry date on form PC86/1 (CDMF order form—user supplied tapes) or PC86/2 (CDMF order form—tapes to be supplied by the ABS) — see Appendix D.

ABS 'For Sale' tapes

These are available in labelled or unlabelled form. All tapes will be initialised by the ABS prior to copying data.

User supplied tapes

The ABS will regard all user supplied tapes as 'scratch' tapes. Such tapes will be initialised by the ABS prior to copying. If necessary, they will be demagnetised and/or certified prior to initialisation. User supplied tapes may be returned labelled or unlabelled as for ABS 'For Sale' tapes.

5.7 Summary of copying options

Acceptable combinations of copying options are summarised in the following table:

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF COPYING OPTIONS FOR MAGNETIC TAPES FROM THE 1986 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING(a)

Labelling		Density		Code set		Type of tape	
ANSI/ ASCII (b)	'Standard' EBCDIC (c)	No Label	63 R Pmm (1600 BPI) or 246 R Pmm (6250 BPI) (phase encoded) Labelled by ABS	ASCII	EBCDIC	ABS 'For Sale'	User Supplied (d)
(c)*			*	*		*	*
	*		*		*	*	*
	*		*		*	*	*
		*	*	*	or	*	*
ABS Preferred Combination	*		*	1600	*	*	*

(a) All magnetic tapes will be 730m x 12.7mm recorded by the FACOM M382 computer on 9 tracks. (b) Australian Standard Labels (AS 1068); code set (AS 1776) with data restricted to numeric and upper case alphabetic characters. (c) IBM Standard Labels; EBCDIC code set, with data restricted to numeric and upper case alphabetic characters. (d) Where a user supplies a magnetic tape, it must be 730m x 12.7mm and should preferably be new. (e) The asterisks (*) indicate compatible options.

6. Other information papers

The following information papers have been or are to be released from the 1986 Census.

Census 86 — Data Release Plans (2173.0)

The 1986 Census Dictionary (2174.0)

Catalogue of 1986 Census Tables (2175.0)

Census 86 — How Australia Takes a Census (2176.0)

Census 86 — Census Products Price List (2177.0)

Census 86 — Special Data Services (2181.0)

Census 86 — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations/Classification and Classified List of Occupations Link (2182.0)

Census 86 — Maps (2183.0)

Census 86 — Sample Files on Magnetic Tape (2184.0)

Census 86 — Microfiche (2185.0)

Census 86 — Standard Tables on Magnetic Tape (2186.0)

Census 86 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification — Geographic Code List (2188.0)

7. How to order

Attached to this paper are two order forms (PC86/1 and PC86/2) for the Collection District Master File. Please submit your orders only on these forms — see Appendix D.

8. Related publications

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The *Catalogue* and *Publications Advice* are available from any ABS office.

9. Statistics on VIATEL

Selected economic, social and demographic statistics are available on VIATEL *656#.

APPENDIX A

CENSUS GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS — DEFINITIONS

A. Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

The *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (1216.0) is a new geographic classification used for the dissemination of 1986 Census data. It incorporates a number of hierarchic structures of geographic areas (also referred to as 'spatial units') and defines the individual structures and the area types of which each structure is composed. Each geographic area in the classification is identified by a unique numeric code.

The ASGC has been adopted as the standard geographic classification for ABS output. This will ensure greater comparability of statistics within the ABS and a standardisation of terminology.

Abbreviated definitions of the ASGC geographic areas which are used in 1986 Census output follow below. More detailed classifications can be found in *The 1986 Census Dictionary* (2174.0) or *Census 86 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification — Geographic Code List* (2188.0).

Census collection districts (CDs)

These are the smallest type of geographic area in the ASGC and are the building blocks of which all other ASGC geographic areas are composed. They have been designed for use in population censuses and, in aggregate, cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical local areas (SLAs)

These consist of one or more CDs and are local government area (i.e. legal LGA) based or equivalent geographic areas. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical subdivisions (SSDs)

These consist of one or more SLAs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are used as an intermediate level, general purpose regional type geographic area.

Statistical divisions (SDs)

These consist of one or more SSDs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are used as a large, general purpose regional type geographic area.

States and Territories (S/Ts)

These consist of two or more SDs and cover the whole of Australia (as defined for statistical purposes) without gaps or overlaps. They encompass the geographic areas of the six Australian States and two mainland Territories.

Statistical districts (S DISTs)

These consist of one or more SSDs and represent large urban areas of Australia outside State capital city SDs. Because of their nature they can and, in some cases, do straddle SD and S/T boundaries. An example is the 'Gold Coast-Tweed' Statistical District which encompasses an urban area which lies partly in the State of Queensland and partly in the State of New South Wales.

Legal local government areas (legal LGAs)

These consist of one or more SLAs and are the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as towns and shires. In aggregate, these cover only part of Australia. (The major areas of Australia not governed by incorporated local government councils include the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory.) Legal LGAs can and, sometimes, do straddle SSD, S DIST and SD boundaries. An example is Tweed Shire in New South Wales. The predominantly urban part of this Shire is treated as an SLA as well as an SSD in its own right and constitutes the New South Wales part of the 'Gold Coast-Tweed' Statistical District. The predominantly rural remainder of this Shire constitutes a separate SLA outside the 'Gold Coast-Tweed' Statistical District and lies within a different SSD.

Statistical regions (SRs)

These consist of one or more SLAs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are designed primarily as geographic areas containing sufficient population to be suitable for the presentation of both population census and labour force statistics within the frameworks for standard statistical outputs from these collections. The smallest region, in terms of population, is the Northern Territory which is expected to have a population of around 147,000 at the time of the 1986 Census.

Major statistical regions (MSRs)

These consist of one or more SRs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross State or Territory boundaries and serve the same purpose as SRs, though at a broader geographic (i.e. Capital City SD versus Balance of State) level. (However, even this dissection could not, due to population size limitations, be implemented in the case of Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, each of which equates with an MSR.)

Urban centres and (rural) localities (UC/Ls)

These consist of one or more adjoining whole CDs with urban characteristics and represents, in the case of rural localities, population clusters of between 200 and 999 people and, in the case of urban centres, population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size). Because of their nature they can and, sometimes, do straddle SLA, legal LGA, SSD and other ASGC geographic area boundaries.

Section of State

Within a State or Territory, each section of State represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographic areas of a particular urban type, with the rural balance constituting another section of State. The sections of State within each State and Territory are the following:

- Major Urban — all urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;
- Other Urban — all urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999 and known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied on census night;
- Locality — all population clusters of 200 to 999 persons; and
- Rural Balance — the remainder of the State/Territory.

The above section of State categories can be used in conjunction with other CD-based ASGC geographic areas to show section of State components within, say, statistical subdivisions or statistical divisions.

B. Other Non-ASGC Areas

Census data are also available for Commonwealth and State electoral divisions and postcode areas.

APPENDIX B

MAGNETIC TAPE VOLUME AND DATA SET LABELS

Section A — FACOM Standard Labels (same as IBM)

Each label is one 80-byte record containing various attributes of the data set or reel. EBCDIC code is used.

There are five kinds of labels, as shown in Figure A.1.

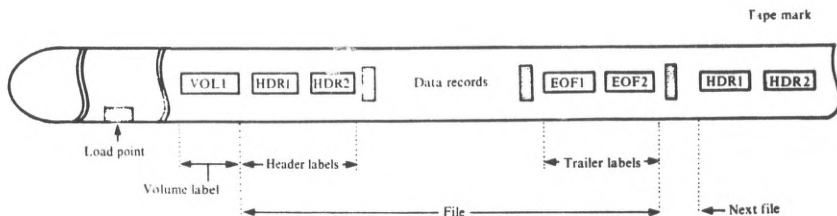


Figure A.1 FACOM standard labels (same as IBM)

Volume label—

One volume label exists as the first block on each reel. This label contains the volume serial number (VSN), owner name, and other data pertinent to this reel. A volume label is characterised by its first four characters: VOL1.

Header labels—

Two header labels are written at the front of each file: header label 1 (HDR1) and (HDR2). The former contains an identification of this file, the latter contains various attributes.

Trailer labels—

Two trailer labels are written at the end of each file: trailer label 1 (EOF1) and trailer label 2 (EOF2). As can be seen from Figure A.1, header and trailer labels are paired for each file on the volume. Trailer labels are quite similar to header labels since reel processing does not always start from the front of a file, for example when reading backwards.

Standard volume label format:

Refer to Figure A.2

1. *Label name:* Indicates that the label is a volume label: always 'VOL'.
2. *Label number:* This is the sequence number of the volume label. There is only one volume label for a standard label reel: hence, its sequence number is always '1'.
3. *Volume serial number (VSN):* One to six EBCDIC characters. Used to cite a specific volume. Externally readable label on the reel should agree with this serial number for operating convenience.
4. *Owner name:* Arbitrary identifier of up to ten EBCDIC characters.

1	(3)	1 Label name 'VOL'
4		2 Label number 'I'
5		3 Volume serial number (VSN)
	(6)	
11		
	(30) Reserved	
42		
	(10)	4 Owner name
52		
	(29) Reserved	
80		

Note : Reserved — all blank

Figure A.2 Standard volume label

Standard format for the first header and trailer labels for a file:

Refer to Figure A.3.

1. *Label name:* There are the following two kinds of label names:

'HDR' Header label

'EOF' Trailer label (end of data set).

2. *Label number:* Sequence number of this label; always '1' in this case.

1	(3)	1 Label name
4		2 Label number
5		
	(17)	3 File name
22		
	(6)	4 File serial number
28		
	(4)	5 Volume sequence number
32		
	(4)	6 File sequence number
36		
	(4)	7 Generation number
40		
		8 Version number
42		
	(6)	9 Creation date
48		
	(6)	10 Expiry date
54		
		11 Security indicator
	(6)	12 Block count
61		
	(13)	13 System code
74		
	(7) Reserved	
80		

Figure A.3 First standard header or trailer label for a file

3. *File name:* Seventeen character left justified data set name. When less than seventeen characters, padded on right with blanks.
4. *File serial number:* Serial number of first volume on which this data exists.
5. *Volume sequence number:* Sequence number for a data set on one or more volumes. Volume sequence number is always '0001' for a single volume.
6. *File sequence number:* Relative position of each data set on the volume ranges through (0001-9999). This is relative to the first volume.
7. *Generation number:* Blank.
8. *Version number:* Blank.
9. *Creation date:* Indicates year and day the data set was created:

byydd	b	Blank
	yy	Last two digits of the calendar year (00-99)
	ddd	day in the year (001-366)

10. *Expiry date:* Indicates year and date until which the data set is protected from deletion. Same format as the creation date. Field is character '0' if not specified, and the protection interval is null.

11. *Security indicator:* Set to '0' (unprotected).

12. *Block count:* Total number of data blocks in the data set. Stored in the trailer label (EOF1 or EOVI); always '0' in the header label (HDR1).

13. *System code:* Identifier for system that created the data set. Always 'FACOM OSIV/F4' (13 bytes) for reels created on this operating system.

Standard format for the second header and trailer labels for a file:

Refer to Figure A.4.

1. Label name:

'HDR' Header label
'EOF' Trailer label (end of data set).

2. *Label number:* Sequence number of this label: always '2' in this case.

3. Record format:

F Fixed length
V Variable length
U Undefined length.

4. Block length:

F format. Block length (integer multiple of record length)
V format. Maximum block length (including BDW)
U format. Maximum block length.

5. Record length:

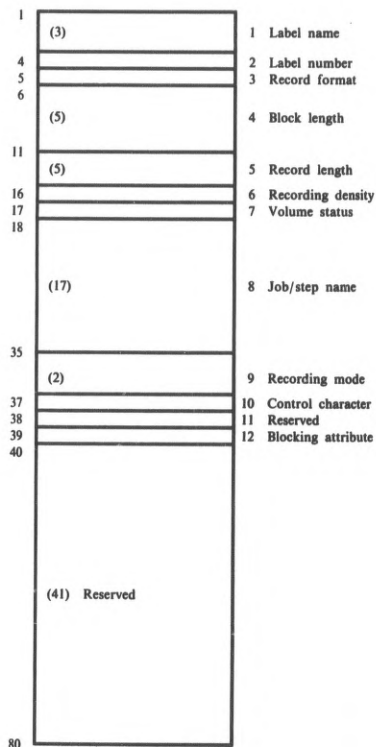
F format. Logical record length
V format. Maximum logical record length (including RDW)
U format. Always '0'.

6. Recording density:

3 63 RPmm (1600 BPI) (9 track)
4 246 RPmm (6250 BPI) (9 track).

7. Volume status:

0 First (or only) volume for this data set.



Note : Reserved — All blank

Figure A.4 Second standard header or trailer label for a file

8. *Job and step names:* Job name (eight characters) and step name (eight characters) delimited by '/' when the data set was created.

9. *Recording mode:* Blank.

10. *Control character:*

- A ANSI control characters
- C FACOM control characters
- M Machine control characters
- blank No control characters.

11. *Unused field (blanks)*

12. *Blocking attribute:*

- B Blocked records
- S Spanned records
- R Blocked spanned records
- blank Unblocked unspanned records.

Section B — Australian Standard Labels (ANSI)

ANSI labels have basically the same format as FACOM standard labels. There are some differences in positions of fields in VOL1 and HDR1. HDR3 and subsequent header labels are not used. All ANSI labels and data are recorded in ASCII code at a recording density of 1600 BPI or 6250 BPI.

ANSI volume label format:

Refer to Figure A.5

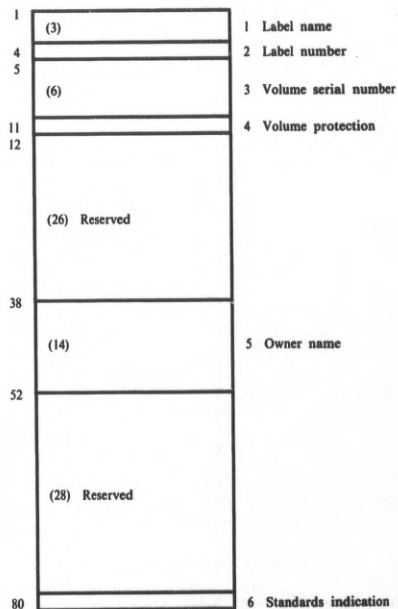


Figure A.5 ANSI volume label

1. *Label name*: Indicates that the label is a volume label. Always 'VOL'.
2. *Label number*: Sequence number of the volume label. There is only one volume label for an ANSI standard-label reel; hence, its sequence number is always '1'.
3. *Volume serial number*: One to six ANSI characters. Used to cite a specific volume.
4. *Volume protection*: This field is an ANSI 'space' character.
5. *Owner name*: Arbitrary name of at most 14 ANSI characters. This field is left blank if no owner name was specified when the file was created.
6. *Standards indication*: This field is set to '1'.

ANSI format for the first header and trailer labels for a file:

Refer to Figure A.6. The contents of the fields (1)-(13) in figure A.6 are the same as those of the FACOM standard label (Figure A.3) except for field (11), 'Security indicator'.

1	(3)	1 Label name
4		2 Label number
5		
	(17)	3 File name
22		
	(6)	4 File serial number
28		
	(4)	5 Volume sequence number
32		
	(4)	6 File sequence number
36		
	(4)	7 Generation number
40		
	(2)	8 Version number
42		
	(6)	9 Creation date
48		
	(6)	10 Expiry date
54		
	(6)	11 Security indicator
61		
	(13)	12 Block count
74		
	(7) Reserved	13 System code
80		

Figure A.6 First ANSI header and trailer label for a data set.

11. *Security indicator*: Blank.

ANSI format for the second header and trailer labels for a file: Same as FACOM standard labels.

Other labels: File labels 3-9 (HDR3-HDR9, EOF3-EOF9) are not created by ABS.

APPENDIX C

INQUIRIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

Information Services
 St Andrew's House
 Sydney, N.S.W. 2000
 (Box 796, G.P.O. Sydney 2001)
 Phone (02) 268 4611
 Telex AA20819
 Minerva Box ABS152

VICTORIA

Information Services
 Commonwealth Banks Building
 Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets
 Melbourne, VIC. 3000
 (Box 2796Y, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001)
 Phone (03) 652 6139
 Telex AA30086
 Minerva Box ABS252

QUEENSLAND

Information Services
 345 Ann Street
 Brisbane, QLD 4000
 (Box 1160, G.P.O. Brisbane 4001)
 Phone (07) 222 6351
 Telex AA40271
 Minerva Box ABS352

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Information Services
 Merlin Centre
 30 Terrace Road
 Perth, W.A. 6000
 (Box K881, G.P.O. Perth 6001)
 Phone (09) 323 5140
 Telex AA92041
 Minerva Box ABS552

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Information Services
 City Mutual Centre
 10-20 Pulteney Street
 Adelaide, S.A. 5000
 (Box 2272, G.P.O. Adelaide 5001)
 Phone (08) 228 9439
 Telex AA82106
 Minerva Box ABS452

TASMANIA

Information Services
 Australian Government Centre
 10th Floor 188 Collins Street
 Hobart, TAS. 7000
 (Box 66A, G.P.O. Hobart 7001)
 Phone (002) 20 9409
 Telex AA58098
 Minerva Box ABS640

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Statistician—Northern Territory
 7th Floor, MLC Building
 81 Smith Street
 Darwin, N.T. 5790
 (Box 3796, P.O. Darwin 5794)
 Phone (089) 81 5222
 Telex AA85075
 Minerva Box ABS706

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Information Services
 Australian Bureau of Statistics
 Box 10, P.O.
 Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616
 Phone (062) 52 6627
 Telex AA62020
 (Unit 5, Cameron Offices
 Belconnen, A.C.T. 2617)
 Minerva Box ABS044

APPENDIX D

CENSUS 86 — COLLECTION DISTRICT MASTER FILE ORDER FORMS

A guide to completing the CDMF order forms.

- (a) Complete form PC86/1 if you are sending your own reel of magnetic tape.
- (b) Complete form PC86/2 if you wish to purchase an ABS 'For Sale' reel of magnetic tape.

Information on the current cost of the file can be obtained from *Census 86 — Census Products Price List* (2177.0) or the nearest ABS office (see Appendix C for addresses and telephone numbers).

NOTE:

- (a) Details of labelling standards are given in Appendix B.
- (b) If you supply your own reel, it should be of high quality magnetic tape, preferably new, 12.7mm (0.5 inch) wide and 730m (2,400 feet) long.
- (c) Your reel must be clearly identified to avoid processing delays.
- (d) ABS will initialise all magnetic tapes in its Tape Management System with the details specified by the user on form PC86/1 or PC86/2. Labelled tapes will be allocated a VSN by ABS. If you are unable to accept an ABS supplied VSN, please contact the Census Data Base Administrator (telephone (062) 52 6013).

Conditions of sale

Magnetic tape files may be purchased under the following conditions:

- (a) Payment must be received in advance of the supply of data. Purchase orders are not acceptable.
- (b) While the utmost care will be taken in preparing and handling each tape, deterioration may occur between the time of copying and receipt of the tape by you. Accordingly, if the tape is unreadable on receipt and this is reported to the ABS within 28 days of its dispatch it will be recopied free of charge. As an added precaution you are advised to take at least one security copy of the tape on receipt.
- (c) If the data are further disseminated the customer will:
 - (i) indicate that the ABS is the source of the data used;
 - (ii) not attribute any analysis or transformation of the data to the ABS;
 - (iii) use the terminology currently used by the ABS for describing data; and
 - (iv) should the data be sold, inform the buyer that the same data are available directly from the ABS.

Ordering procedure

- (a) Forward the order form with your crossed cheque for the appropriate amount to Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616. Make the cheque payable to the Collector of Public Moneys.
- (b) If supplying your own tape, forward your reel of magnetic tape (meeting the required specifications) under separate cover from the order form.

Further information

If you have any queries about this service, please telephone or write to:

Information Services
Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 10
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Telephone (062) 52 5848

for details about the contents
of the tapes and for
information on the progress
of processing

The Census Data Base
Administrator
Output Planning and Production Group
Population Census and
Demography Branch
Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 10
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Telephone (062) 52 6013

for technical information

1986 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
CDMF ORDER FORM — USER SUPPLIED TAPES

ABS ORDER NO

.....

To:

Information Services
 Australian Bureau of Statistics
 PO Box 10
 BELCONNEN ACT 2616

1. Please supply me with a copy of the Collection District Master File. (For current charges please refer to *Census 86 — Census Products Price List* (2177.0) or contact the nearest ABS office (see Appendix C for addresses and telephone numbers).)

2. Details of tape

(a) TICK ONE
 COPYING
 OPTION

☐

ANSI LABELS and ASCII CODE SET

☐

FACOM LABELS and EBCDIC CODE SET

☐

UNLABELLED and ASCII CODE SET

☐

UNLABELLED and EBCDIC CODE SET

(b) RECORDING
 DENSITY

☐

63 RPmm (1600 BPI)

☐

246 RPmm (6250 BPI)

(c) EXPIRY
 DATE
 YYDD

If you want permanent protection use 93365
 If you want default 30 day protection, leave expiry date blank.

(d) COLUMN 3

Complete Column 3 only if unable to accept ABS supplied VSN and after discussion with the Census Data Base Administrator, telephone (062) 52 6013.

COLLECTION DISTRICT MASTER FILE				
VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF YOUR TAPE		VSN for VOL 1 label if required 3	ABS USE ONLY	
Brand 1	Tape number/other identification 2		Tape number 4	VSN 5

3. My crossed cheque (No.....) for \$..... payable to the Collector of Public Moneys is attached.
4. Please send the processed reel to:

(Block letters please)

NAME

ORGANISATION

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

TELEPHONE

5. Your order may be collected, in person, from the Inquiry Desk, Wing 5, Chandler Street entrance, Cameron Offices, Belconnen, ACT. If you wish to collect the order personally, please indicate below who should be contacted.

Name Telephone

6. In case of technical queries about this order please contact:

Name Telephone

Designation

7. I/we agree to the following conditions of sale:

- (a) Payment must be received in advance of the supply of data.
- (b) While the utmost care will be taken in preparing and handling each tape, deterioration may occur between the time of copying and receipt of the tape by you. Accordingly, if the tape is unreadable on receipt and this is reported to the ABS within 28 days of its dispatch it will be recopied free of charge. As an added precaution you are advised to take at least one security copy of the tape on receipt.
- (c) If the data are further disseminated the customer will:
 - (i) indicate that the ABS is the source of the data used;
 - (ii) not attribute any analysis or transformation of the data to the ABS;
 - (iii) use the terminology currently used by the ABS for describing data; and
 - (iv) should the data be sold, inform the buyer that the data supplied by the ABS are available directly from the ABS.

Signature Date

Designation

ABS USE ONLY
Collector of Public Moneys
Cheque from
Cheque No Amount
Receipt No
Signature

Processing			
Customer number	Date tape received	ABS Tape identification	
		Tape No	Ident No

1986 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

CDMF ORDER FORM — TAPES TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE ABS

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 Australian Bureau of Statistics
 PO Box 10
 BELCONNEN ACT 2616

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(b) RECORDING
 DENSITY

☐

63 RPmm (1600 BPI)

☐

246 RPmm (6250 BPI)

(c) EXPIRY
 DATE
 YYDD

If you want permanent protection use 93365
 If you want default 30 day protection, leave expiry date blank.

(d) COLUMN 1

Complete Column 1 only if unable to accept ABS
 supplied VSN and after discussion with the Census Data
 Base Administrator, telephone (062) 52 6013.

COLLECTION DISTRICT MASTER FILE		
VSN for VOL 1 label if required 1	ABS USE ONLY	
	Tape number 2	VSN 3

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(Block letters please)

NAME

ORGANISATION

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

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Collector of Public Moneys
Cheque from
Cheque No Amount
Receipt No
Signature

Processing			
Customer number	Date tape received	ABS Tape identification	
		Tape No	Ident No