



New
Issue

1996 Census of Population and Housing

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

Western Australia

**Colin Nagle
Regional Director**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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INQUIRIES

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PREFACE

This publication presents a range of detailed social and economic statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) people in Western Australia, drawn mainly from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The information presented in this publication also provides comparisons of the social and economic status for the Indigenous and total Western Australian populations. Similar publications are available for each State and Territory and nationally.

The aim of this publication is to provide information which will be useful to Indigenous organisations and communities, government agencies and policy makers providing services to Indigenous people. The publication will also be of interest to research agencies and the general public.

Besides brief summary text and graphs, each chapter contains a set of State-specific tables which are common in format to all publications in the series, thus providing a basis for comparison across jurisdictions in Australia.

Data presented in this publication represent only a selection of the full range of statistics that can be derived from the Census. Concepts and definitions used in this publication are explained in the Glossary and more detailed information is available in the *Census Dictionary* (ABS, 1996a, Cat. no. 2901.0).

Colin Nagle
Regional Director

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER USAGES

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
CD	Collection District
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
SLA	Statistical Local Area

SYMBOLS

n.a.	not available
n.e.c	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d	not further defined
. .	not applicable

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

POPULATION

At 30 June 1996, 15% of Australia's Indigenous population lived in Western Australia.

Indigenous people accounted for just over 3% (56,205) of the total resident population of the State.

An estimated 40% of Indigenous people were under 15 years of age, almost double the proportion in the total population (22%).

Indigenous people were twice as likely to live outside Major Urban centres as the total population (70% compared with 36%).

FAMILIES

Over one-third (38%) of Indigenous families were couples with dependent children, all under 15 years of age.

Forty-two per cent of Indigenous families, compared with 24% of all families, had no employed family members.

The median weekly income of Indigenous families was less than two-thirds of that received by all families (\$492 compared with \$762).

HOUSEHOLDS

Eight per cent of Indigenous households, compared with 1% of all households, contained two or more families.

Forty per cent of Indigenous households, compared with 21% of all households, contained three or more children under the age of 15 years.

The majority (69%) of Indigenous households lived in rented dwellings whereas 70% of all households owned or were purchasing their own home.

EMPLOYMENT

The labour force participation rate of the Indigenous population was lower than that of the total population (47% compared with 63%).

Fifty-eight per cent of Indigenous females aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force.

The unemployment rate for the Indigenous population (19%) was more than double that of the Western Australian population as a whole (8%).

Indigenous persons with post-school qualifications had higher labour force participation and lower unemployment rates than Indigenous persons with no qualifications.

INCOME

The median weekly income of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over was \$211, compared with \$307 for the total population.

The median weekly income of employed Indigenous persons was less than two-thirds (64%) of that for all employed persons (\$319 compared with \$496).

The proportion of Indigenous persons with degrees or diplomas who earned in excess of \$600 per week was close to that of the total population (55% compared with 59%).

Only 12% of unqualified Indigenous workers earned over \$600 per week, compared with 24% of all unqualified workers.

EDUCATION

One-third of the Indigenous population, compared with one-quarter of the total population, were attending an educational institution.

Over half of all Indigenous students (55%) were attending primary schools.

Only half (52%) of Indigenous 15 to 17 year olds were students, compared with 78% of the total population.

One in ten Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over had a post-school qualification.

Over 16% of Indigenous persons living in Major urban centres, compared with 5% of those living in rural areas, had a post-school qualification.

RELIGION

The majority (62%) of Indigenous people were Christian: almost two-thirds (64%) of these were Western Catholic or Anglican.

Almost one-quarter (22%) of Indigenous people indicated they had no religion, the proportion rising to 28% in Major urban centres.

Traditional Aboriginal beliefs were most common in the rural areas of the State (14% compared with 4% for the Indigenous population as a whole).

LANGUAGE

More than three-quarters of Indigenous Western Australians spoke English at home.

Seventeen per cent spoke an Indigenous language at home: this figure rose to 51% in some rural areas.

Three-quarters of those who spoke an Indigenous language at home spoke English well or very well.

CHAPTER 1

POPULATION

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

This publication presents a summary of information from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing relating to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Western Australia. The term 'Indigenous' is used to refer to people who answered 'Yes' to the census question 'Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?'

The tables present statistics for Indigenous people and the total population of Western Australia. The 'total population' refers to Indigenous people, non-Indigenous people and persons who did not respond to the question on the census form (i.e. 'Not stated').

Some tables in this publication provide information relating to 'Section of State' and to other geographic areas within Western Australia, including 'ATSI Regions' and 'Statistical Local Areas'. Definitions of these terms are provided under 'Geographic areas' in the Glossary. Maps 1 and 2 show ATSI Region and SLA boundaries for Western Australia respectively.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the best estimate of the population at a particular date for a given area. It adjusts the census usual residence counts by the extent of incomplete counting during the census. Further modifications are made for births, deaths and migration between the date of the census and the date for which the ERP is calculated which, by convention, is 30 June each year.

The ERP for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population is experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible for this group because satisfactory data on births, deaths and migration are not available in all States. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin from one census to the next.

ERP figures for Western Australia and other States are presented in tables 1.1 and 1.2. The estimated resident Indigenous population of Western Australia at 30 June 1996 was 56,205, an increase of 5,314 since 30 June 1991 (ABS, 1998b). The Indigenous population constituted just over 3% of the total resident population of Western Australia. This was a slightly higher proportion than that for Australia as a whole (just over 2%), but much less than that for the Northern Territory (29%). Indigenous people living in Western Australia represented 15% of the total Indigenous population of Australia, with only New South Wales (28%) and Queensland (27%) having higher proportions.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION *continued*

ERP figures for each ATSI Region are presented in Appendix 2, along with selected census characteristics of Indigenous persons and households. Within Western Australia, the largest Indigenous population lived in the Perth ATSI Region (19,765). The regions of Warburton (6,814) and Geraldton (5,497) had the next largest populations.

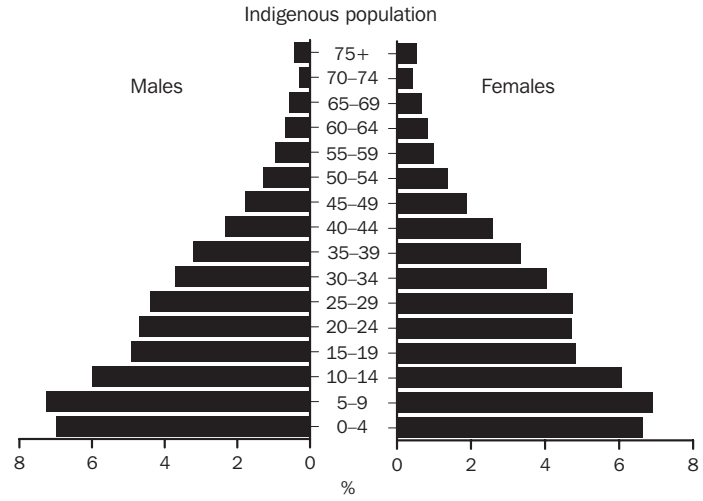
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The Indigenous population has a much younger age structure than the Western Australian population as a whole. The proportion of the population in each five year age group is consistently higher for the Indigenous population under 30 years and consistently lower for older age groups. This reflects both the high fertility and high mortality of the Indigenous population, relative to the State population as a whole.

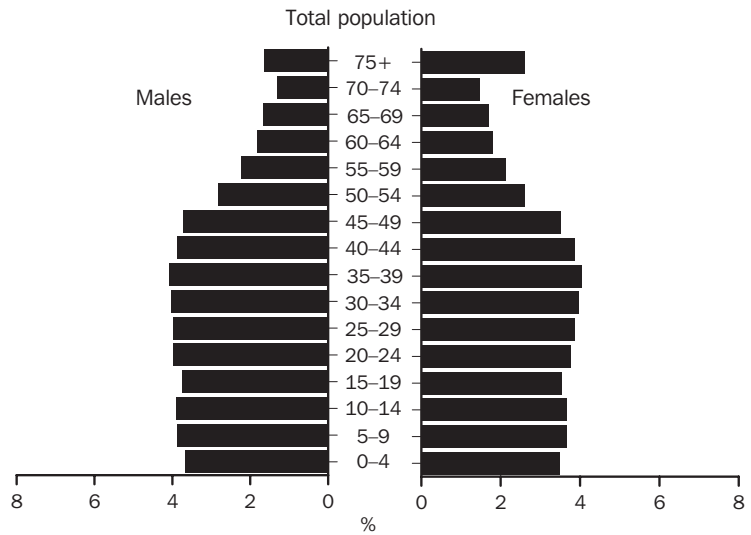
At 30 June 1996, the median age of the Indigenous population of Western Australia was 20 years, compared with 33 years in the total population (ABS, 1998b). An estimated 40% of Indigenous people were under 15 years of age, almost double the proportion of the total population (22%). Conversely, only 9% of the Indigenous population were aged 50 years or older and 3% were aged 65 years or over, compared with 24% and 10% respectively of the population as a whole.

Among the Indigenous population, the sex ratio was 97.8 males per 100 females, compared with 101.1 males per 100 females for the total population. Indigenous females outnumbered males in all age groups except in the 0 to 9 and 15 to 19 year age groups. In the total population, however, the predominance of females occurred only in age groups over 65 years.

INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL ERP — 30 JUNE 1996



Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

USE OF CENSUS DATA

Excepting the ERP figures shown in tables 1.1 and 1.2, the data presented in this publication are solely derived from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. Census data are not adjusted for under-enumeration or other factors used to calculate ERP. Census counts are available either on the basis of where people were counted (place of enumeration) on the night on which the census was taken or where they usually live (place of usual residence). Data presented in this publication relate to place of usual residence, except where otherwise stated.

Users should be careful when interpreting census figures and ERP figures together as the 1996 (usual residence) census count of Indigenous people in Western Australia (50,699) is almost 10% lower than the ERP figure (56,205). However, use of percentages instead of numbers can provide a more meaningful comparison of data.

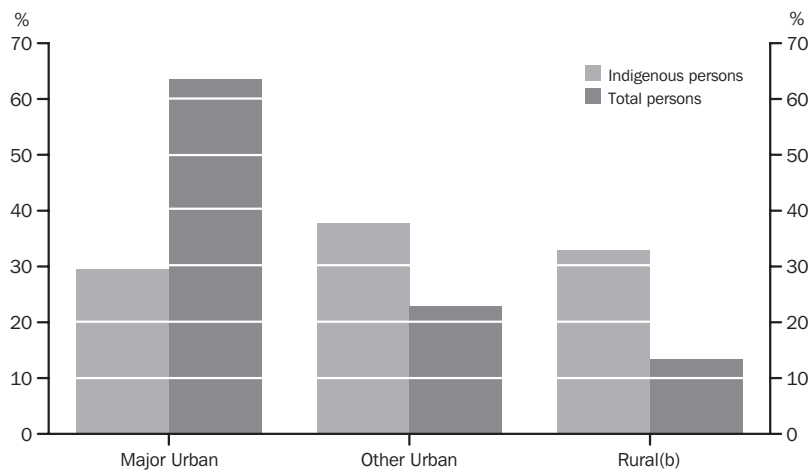
INDIGENOUS ORIGIN

Of the 50,699 usual residents of Western Australia who claimed Indigenous origin in 1996, over 96% (48,911) identified as Aboriginal, just over 2% (1,057) as Torres Strait Islander and the remainder (731) as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

SECTION OF STATE

Indigenous people were twice as likely to live outside Major Urban centres as the Western Australian population as a whole (70% and 36% respectively). The largest proportion (38%) of Indigenous people lived in Other Urban centres and almost one-third lived in rural areas (either in Bounded Localities or the Rural Balance of the State).

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SECTION OF STATE(a)



(a) Excludes Offshore and Migratory.
 (b) Includes Bounded Localities and Rural Balance.
 Source: Table 1.4

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

Census counts of Indigenous and total persons, for all Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in Western Australia, are provided in Appendix 1. The SLAs with the four largest Indigenous populations were located in the far north Kimberley region. Derby–West Kimberley had the most Indigenous people, followed by Broome, Wyndham–East Kimberley and Halls Creek. These four SLAs together accounted for 23% of the State’s Indigenous population. The SLA of Swan had the largest Indigenous population in the Perth area.

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH LARGEST INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

	Indigenous persons	Proportion of SLA population	Proportion of total Indigenous population of Western Australia
	no	%	%
Derby–West Kimberley	3 995	62.7	7.9
Broome	3 328	35.0	6.6
Wyndham–East Kimberley	2 150	33.9	4.2
Halls Creek (S)	2 005	70.0	4.0
Swan (S)	1 934	2.8	3.8
Port Hedland (T)	1 831	15.3	3.6
Stirling (C)–Central	1 693	1.8	3.3
Gosnells (C)	1 668	2.2	3.3
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	1 640	5.7	3.2
Geraldton	1 554	7.9	3.1

Source: Appendix 1.

The SLA with the highest concentration of Indigenous people was the Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku (see Appendix 1). Of this Shire’s total population of 1,415, 89% (1261) were Indigenous. The Shires of Halls Creek and Derby–West Kimberley also had high concentrations of Indigenous people, 70% and 63% respectively.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (LIVE BIRTHS)

The 1996 Census collected information on the number of children ever born to females aged 15 years and over. The proportions who had ever had children were similar for the Indigenous population and the total population (67% and 65% respectively). However, Indigenous women were likely to have had more children. Twice as many had given birth to four or more children, (26% compared with 13%). Furthermore, one in ten Indigenous females had given birth to six or more children, compared with one in fifty of all females.

Higher fertility rates were particularly evident amongst older Indigenous women. Over half (52%) of those aged 45 years and over had four or more children, compared with one-quarter (24%) of all women in the same age group. More than one-quarter (27%) of Indigenous women aged 45 years and over had given birth to six or more children.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN
EVER BORN (LIVE BIRTHS)

continued

While the trend in Western Australia has been for women to have fewer children, and to have them later in life, this has not been so marked for Indigenous women. Although the proportion of Indigenous females aged 15 to 24 years who had never given birth rose from 40% in 1986 to 50% in 1996, this proportion was still significantly lower than for all females (81%) in the same age group.

1.1

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 JUNE 1996(a)

<i>State and Territory</i>	<i>Indigenous population(b)</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Proportion of State or Territory's total population</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian Indigenous population</i>
	'000	'000	%	%
New South Wales	109.9	6 204.7	1.77	28.47
Victoria	22.6	4 560.2	0.49	5.85
Queensland	104.8	3 338.7	3.13	27.15
South Australia	22.1	1 474.3	1.49	5.71
Western Australia	56.2	1 765.3	3.18	14.55
Tasmania	15.3	474.4	3.22	3.96
Northern Territory	51.9	181.8	28.52	13.43
Australian Capital Territory	3.1	308.3	0.99	0.79
Australia(c)	386.0	18 310.7	2.10	100.00

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

(b) Experimental estimates.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996 (Cat. no. 3230.0)*; *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1997 (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

1.2

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX—30 JUNE 1996

Age groups (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
	INDIGENOUS(a)		
0-4	3 919	3 730	7 649
5-9	4 077	3 879	7 956
10-14	3 375	3 413	6 788
15-19	2 764	2 717	5 481
20-24	2 647	2 651	5 298
25-29	2 462	2 659	5 121
30-34	2 081	2 277	4 358
35-39	1 806	1 882	3 688
40-44	1 302	1 454	2 756
45-49	1 001	1 055	2 056
50-54	721	765	1 486
55-59	532	563	1 095
60-64	380	466	846
65-69	318	375	693
70-74	167	228	395
75 and over	242	297	539
Total	27 794	28 411	56 205
	TOTAL		
0-4	65 040	61 548	126 588
5-9	68 103	64 688	132 791
10-14	68 631	64 848	133 479
15-19	65 990	62 414	128 404
20-24	70 303	66 419	136 722
25-29	70 338	68 056	138 394
30-34	70 895	70 315	141 210
35-39	72 160	71 556	143 716
40-44	68 479	68 309	136 788
45-49	65 686	62 164	127 850
50-54	49 625	45 873	95 498
55-59	39 422	37 489	76 911
60-64	31 875	31 680	63 555
65-69	29 280	30 052	59 332
70-74	23 019	26 158	49 177
75 and over	28 731	46 110	74 841
Total	887 577	877 679	1 765 256

(a) Experimental estimates.

Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

1.3 INDIGENOUS ORIGIN

	1986	1991	1996
<i>Origin</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Aboriginal	37 098	41 055	48 911
Torres Strait Islander	670	789	1 057
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(a)	n.a.	n.a.	731
Non-Indigenous	1 346 262	1 494 437	1 608 349
Not stated	18 796	40 053	46 902
Total	1 402 826	1 576 334	1 705 950

(a) New category in 1996. Comprises persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

1.4 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL POPULATION(a)

<i>Section of State</i>	1986		1991		1996	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Major Urban	8 947	890 932	10 223	1 013 460	14 957	1 087 437
Other Urban	15 774	295 737	17 526	337 365	19 128	392 359
Bounded Locality	4 672	47 558	6 255	52 532	6 416	46 742
Rural Balance	8 363	163 098	7 750	174 687	10 256	183 592
Total(b)	37 786	1 400 044	41 769	1 579 357	50 793	1 713 023

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes 'Migratory'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

1.5 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(a)

	Age of mother				Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over	
Number of children ever born	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1986					
Indigenous females					
None	1 766	330	108	258	2 462
One	868	351	112	180	1 511
Two	575	517	196	195	1 483
Three	254	572	225	216	1 267
Four	80	424	266	224	994
Five	23	236	223	226	708
Six or more	25	186	410	908	1 529
Not stated	854	269	200	357	1 680
Total	4 445	2 885	1 740	2 564	11 634
Total females					
None	85 648	33 231	9 132	18 130	146 141
One	9 359	19 978	8 338	17 429	55 104
Two	4 637	35 103	36 101	44 498	120 339
Three	1 128	17 251	25 292	43 506	87 177
Four	225	4 935	10 090	28 641	43 891
Five	53	1 074	2 841	13 813	17 781
Six or more	80	498	1 664	13 896	16 138
Not stated	15 870	6 927	5 862	16 287	44 946
Total	117 000	118 997	99 320	196 200	531 517
1996					
Indigenous females					
None	2 386	731	235	218	3 570
One	930	616	274	207	2 027
Two	558	844	501	338	2 241
Three	242	860	607	471	2 180
Four	70	571	501	467	1 609
Five	18	282	321	361	982
Six or more	19	198	376	938	1 531
Not stated	587	374	231	418	1 610
Total	4 810	4 476	3 046	3 418	15 750
Total females					
None	100 645	52 579	17 386	22 201	192 811
One	9 033	23 812	14 955	22 843	70 643
Two	3 772	31 520	51 173	77 682	164 147
Three	989	14 559	32 221	66 002	113 771
Four	245	4 525	11 524	36 189	52 483
Five	53	1 143	2 926	14 883	19 005
Six or more	74	532	1 612	12 633	14 851
Not stated	9 892	5 289	4 929	18 292	38 402
Total	124 703	133 959	136 726	270 725	666 113

(a) Information not collected in 1991.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

CHAPTER 2

FAMILIES

INDIGENOUS FAMILIES

For census purposes, a family is defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are resident in the same household and who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, or by a foster or step relationship. A couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of each family.

An 'Indigenous family' is a family in which the reference person (usually the first person on the census form), or spouse, is recorded as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. In tables 2.1 to 2.4, all other families, including those in which the Indigenous status of the reference person or spouse is 'Not stated', are termed 'Other families'.

FAMILY TYPE

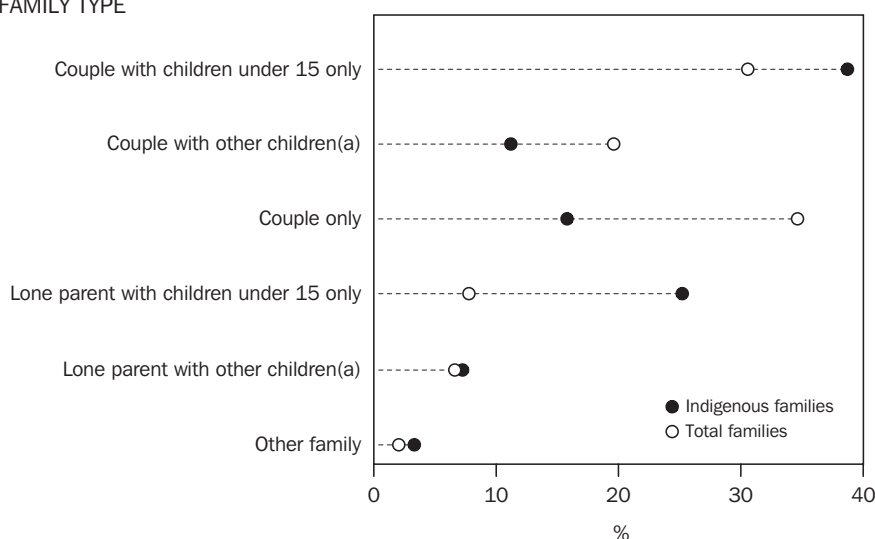
Of the 445,543 families counted in Western Australia on Census night in 1996, fewer than 3% (11,723) were classified as Indigenous families.

Among Indigenous families, the most common type of family consisted of a couple with dependent children, where all the children were under 15 years of age (38% of Indigenous families compared with 30% of all families in the State).

Only 15% of Indigenous families were couples without children. However, this type of family accounted for 34% of all Western Australian families. This difference may be attributed to the higher birth rates of Indigenous people, resulting in fewer childless young couples and higher death rates, resulting in fewer elderly couples with no children living at home.

Among Indigenous families there were relatively more one-parent families. Lone parents with dependent children (where all children were under 15 years of age) comprised one-quarter of all Indigenous families. The comparable figure for all families in the State was only 8%.

FAMILY TYPE



(a) Includes parents with dependent students (15–24 years); with both children under 15 years and dependent students; and with non-dependent children.

Source: Table 2.1

FAMILY SIZE

Indigenous families tended to be larger, with an average number of 3.9 persons. For all Western Australian families, the average number of persons was 3.1.

Almost 70% of Indigenous families (8,179 families) had at least one child under 15 years of age, compared with 45% of all families in the State. Of these, 36% of the Indigenous group had three or more children under 15 years while only 21% of the total group had this number of children. Families with six or more children under 15 years represented more than 2% of the Indigenous group and only 0.2% of the total group.

EMPLOYMENT

Almost 42% of Indigenous families in Western Australia had no employed family members, the comparable figure for all families being 24%. This differential was consistent across all sections of the State and was particularly pronounced in Major Urban centres where 47% of Indigenous families and 24% of all families had no employed persons.

While the proportion of families with one employed member was the same for the Indigenous and total population (29%), a smaller proportion of Indigenous families had two employed members (23% compared with 37%).

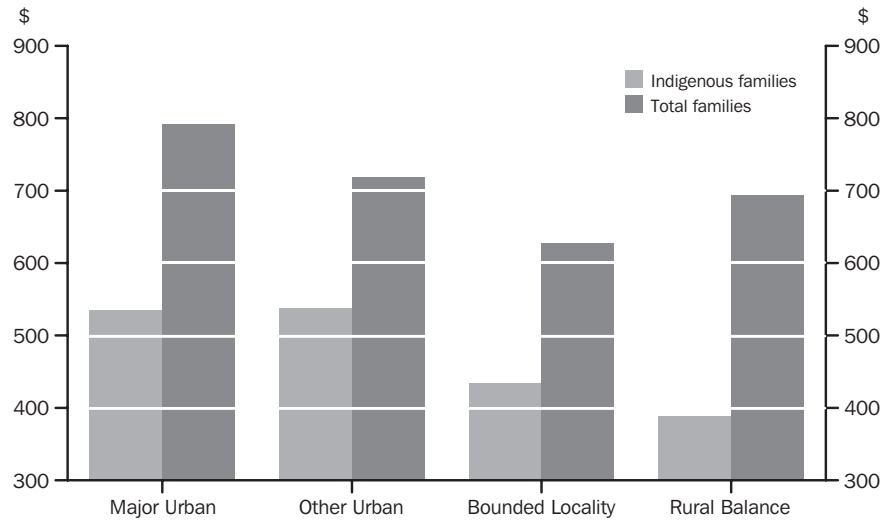
In rural areas, there was a greater likelihood that at least one family member would be employed. This was true for both populations. Thus, in the Rural Balance of the State, over two-thirds (68%) of Indigenous families and 82% of all families had one or more employed family members.

FAMILY INCOME

In 1996, the incomes of Indigenous families in Western Australia were generally lower than those of other families. The median weekly family income (\$492) of Indigenous families across the State was less than two-thirds (65%) of that received by all families (\$762). This income differential was greatest in the Rural Balance of the State where, despite the higher levels of employment, Indigenous families received only 56% of the income received by all families (\$388 compared with \$694). This lower family income in rural areas is partially attributable to the fact that most Indigenous workers in these areas were employed on Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP). As will be shown in chapter 4, these workers tended to receive lower incomes than other Indigenous workers. (Further details of CDEP employment are provided in the Explanatory Notes.)

Indigenous families in centres classified as 'Other Urban' (i.e. centres with populations of 1,000 to 99,999) received higher weekly incomes than Indigenous families elsewhere in the State. In these centres, the median income of Indigenous families was \$538 or 75% of the median income (\$719) for all families.

MEDIAN WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME, BY SECTION OF STATE



Source: Table 2.2

2.1 FAMILY TYPE(a)(b)

<i>Family type</i>	<i>Families</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Average number</i> <i>of persons</i> <i>per family(c)</i> <i>no.</i>
INDIGENOUS FAMILIES		
Couple family		
With children under 15	4 510	4.8
With dependent students (15–24)	205	3.9
With children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)	535	5.9
With non-dependent children	554	3.7
Without children	1 813	2.1
One-parent family		
With children under 15	2 926	3.6
With dependent students (15–24)	114	2.6
With children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)	208	4.9
With non-dependent children	499	2.8
Other family(d)	359	2.7
Total	11 723	3.9
OTHER FAMILIES		
Couple family		
With children under 15	130 724	4.1
With dependent students (15–24)	23 555	3.9
With children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)	25 107	4.9
With non-dependent children	36 428	3.4
Without children	151 892	2.0
One-parent family		
With children under 15	30 501	2.8
With dependent students(15–24)	6 353	2.6
With children under 15 and dependent students(15–24)	4 244	3.8
With non-dependent children	17 270	2.2
Other family(d)	7 746	2.1
Total	433 820	3.1
TOTAL FAMILIES		
Couple family		
With children under 15	135 234	4.1
With dependent students (15–24)	23 760	3.9
With children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)	25 642	4.9
With non-dependent children	36 982	3.4
Without children	153 705	2.0
One-parent family		
With children under 15	33 427	2.9
With dependent students (15–24)	6 467	2.6
With children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)	4 452	3.8
With non-dependent children	17 769	2.2
Other family(d)	8 105	2.1
Total	445 543	3.1

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes up to three persons temporarily absent.

(c) Includes both Indigenous and other persons.

(d) Includes other related individuals residing in the household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

2.2 MEDIAN WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME(a)(b)

<i>Section of State</i>	<i>Indigenous families</i>	<i>Other families</i>	<i>Total families</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Major Urban	535	796	792
Other Urban	538	730	719
Bounded Locality	434	656	628
Rural Balance	388	716	694
Total(c)	492	771	762

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Median family income is calculated excluding families where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and/or at least one family member was temporarily absent.

(c) Includes 'Migratory'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

2.3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS(a)(b)(c)

<i>Number of children</i>	<i>Indigenous families</i>	<i>Other families</i>	<i>Total families</i>
	%	%	%
1	35.07	39.63	39.44
2	29.43	40.08	39.64
3	19.40	15.63	15.78
4	10.15	3.84	4.09
5	3.64	0.62	0.74
6	1.38	0.15	0.20
7	0.48	0.04	0.05
8	0.23	0.01	0.02
9	0.07	0.00	0.01
10 or more	0.15	0.00	0.01
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Total	8 179	190 576	198 755

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Applicable to couple and one-parent families with children under 15 years.

(c) Includes up to three children temporarily absent.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

2.4 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)(b)

Number of employed persons	Major Urban	Other Urban	Bounded Locality	Rural Balance	Total(c)
INDIGENOUS FAMILIES					
	%	%	%	%	%
0	47.05	41.95	40.44	32.23	41.62
1	28.09	31.62	28.74	27.50	29.44
2	21.65	21.93	21.63	29.67	23.20
3	2.37	3.40	6.15	6.39	3.93
4	0.84	1.03	2.30	2.56	1.39
5	0.00	0.07	0.22	0.99	0.23
6 or more	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.66	0.18
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 677</i>	<i>4 582</i>	<i>1 350</i>	<i>2 113</i>	<i>11 722</i>
OTHER FAMILIES					
	%	%	%	%	%
0	23.45	26.72	25.92	17.52	23.64
1	28.61	30.45	31.01	27.36	28.95
2	37.50	35.68	37.88	45.19	37.88
3	7.56	5.67	4.37	7.69	7.08
4	2.52	1.33	0.77	1.96	2.16
5	0.33	0.14	0.06	0.25	0.27
6 or more	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>284 827</i>	<i>95 625</i>	<i>10 008</i>	<i>43 360</i>	<i>433 820</i>
TOTAL FAMILIES					
	%	%	%	%	%
0	23.75	27.42	27.65	18.21	24.11
1	28.60	30.51	30.74	27.37	28.96
2	37.30	35.05	35.95	44.47	37.49
3	7.49	5.56	4.58	7.63	7.00
4	2.50	1.32	0.95	1.99	2.14
5	0.32	0.14	0.08	0.29	0.27
6 or more	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.03
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	288 504	100 207	11 358	45 473	445 542

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Excludes persons temporarily absent as labour force status was not recorded for these persons.

(c) Includes 'Migratory'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

CHAPTER 3

HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS

HOUSEHOLDS

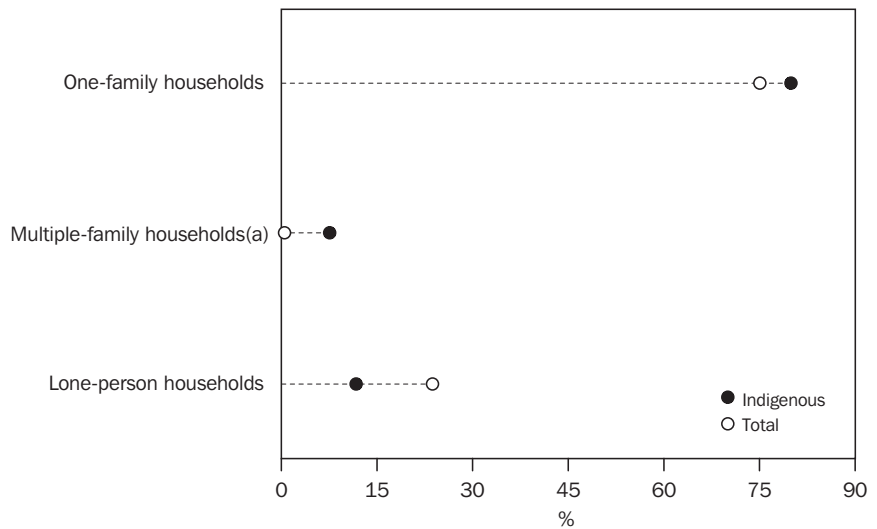
Indigenous households For census purposes, an 'Indigenous household' is either a lone-person household, where the lone person is Indigenous, or a family household, where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family (i.e. the reference person, normally the first person on the census form, or spouse is Indigenous). Group households are excluded from this definition of Indigenous households.

Household composition In 1996, there were 8,307 family, lone-person and group households in Western Australia which comprised Indigenous people only (1.4%) and 5,950 which comprised a mix of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (1%). In households with both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, the majority (4,185) had an Indigenous reference person or spouse. In the remaining 1,765 households, the Indigenous member was a child, dependent student or other household member. Under the census definition, the latter are not classified as Indigenous households. However, under alternative definitions, these households may be included, along with group households. Analysis of Indigenous households in the remainder of this chapter uses data from tables 3.3 to 3.8 and is based on the standard census definition (i.e. group households, and households with an Indigenous member who is not the reference person or spouse, are excluded).

Household type At the time of the 1996 Census, 12,107 households in Western Australia were classified as Indigenous households. Of these, only 12% were lone-person households. For Western Australian households (578,824 excluding group households), the comparable figure was 24%.

Of the 10,669 Indigenous households classified as family households, 952 contained more than one family. These multiple-family households accounted for almost 8% of Indigenous households in the State. By comparison, less than 1% of all households were multiple-family households.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE



(a) Includes two- and three-family households.
Source: Table 3.1

Size of household

A lower incidence of lone-person households, together with a higher incidence of multiple-family households, contributed to a higher average number of persons in Indigenous households (4.0 compared with 2.7 for all households). In Indigenous households containing two families (782 households), the average number of persons was 7.2. This figure rose to 12.3 for Indigenous households containing three families (170 households).

Indigenous households were also characterised by larger numbers of dependent children. Of 7,621 Indigenous households containing children under 15 years, 40% had three or more children in this age group. In comparison, 197,669 Western Australian households contained children under 15 years, of which 21% had three or more children in this age group. Nearly 4% of Indigenous households had six or more children under 15 years, compared with 0.3% of Western Australian households.

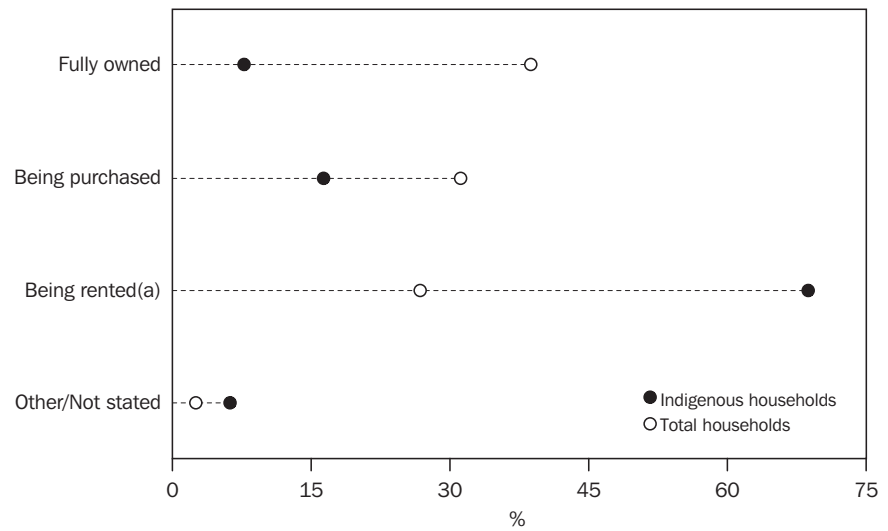
DWELLINGS

Structure of dwelling

A major difference between Indigenous and all households relates to the occupation of improvised dwellings. Among Indigenous households living in the Rural Balance of the State, almost 12% occupied improvised dwellings, compared with 1% of all households. In these rural areas, the proportion living in separate houses was correspondingly lower for Indigenous households (81%) than all households (93%). As might be expected, occupation of higher-density dwellings (semi-detached and terraced houses, flats and apartments) was uncommon in rural areas, especially the Rural Balance where little more than 1% of all households occupied such dwellings.

Structure of dwelling <i>continued</i>	<p>In urban areas, occupation of improvised dwellings was negligible in both the Indigenous (less than 0.3%) and total population (less than 0.1%). In Major Urban centres, the proportions of Indigenous households living in separate houses (76%); semi-detached and terrace houses (14%); and flats and apartments (8%) were almost identical to those for all households. In Other Urban centres, 82% of Indigenous households occupied separate houses, 9% occupied semi-detached and terraced houses and 5% occupied flats and apartments. Once again, these figures were almost identical to those for all households.</p>
Number of bedrooms	<p>In 1996, over one-third (35%) of Indigenous households contained five or more persons (compared with 12% of all households). To date, there has been no agreement on a definition or measure of overcrowding in Australia. One author has suggested that there should be no more than two persons per bedroom (Jones 1994, pp. 4–8). A bedsitter or house with no bedrooms is treated as equivalent to a house with one bedroom. By this criterion, 11% of Indigenous households, where the number of bedrooms was stated, were overcrowded. The equivalent figure for all households was 0.6%.</p>
Tenure type	<p>More than two-thirds (69%) of Indigenous households in Western Australia lived in rented dwellings. In rural areas, these dwellings were frequently rented from cooperative and community housing organisations. Organisations of this type provided housing for 28% of all (1,222) Indigenous households in Bounded Localities while, in the Rural Balance, they provided housing for 42% of all (1,904) Indigenous households.</p> <p>In urban areas, a greater proportion of Indigenous households were renting from government agencies. Of the 4,139 Indigenous households in Major Urban centres, 34% were renting from a government agency. This tenure type was even more common in Other Urban centres, accounting for 43% of all (4,842) Indigenous households.</p> <p>Only one-quarter (2,989) of Indigenous households in Western Australia either owned or were purchasing their own home. However, in Major Urban centres, this figure was somewhat higher, at 32%.</p> <p>Patterns of tenure were very different among all Western Australian households, with 70% owning or purchasing their own home, 17% renting from private landlords and 5% renting from government agencies. The proportion renting from community or cooperative housing organisations was negligible at 0.5%.</p>

TENURE TYPE



(a) Includes rent free.
Source: Table 3.7

3.1 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION(a)(b)(c)

Household type	All members Indigenous	Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members	All members non-Indigenous(d)	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Family households				
One-family household	5 944	5 167	424 627	435 738
Two-family household	633	201	3 748	4 582
Three-family household	148	25	42	215
Non-family households				
Lone-person household	1 438	0	136 851	138 289
Group household	144	557	24 542	25 243
Total	8 307	5 950	589 810	604 067

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Excludes visitors to the household and persons temporarily absent as Indigenous origin was not recorded for these persons.

(c) Excludes households comprising visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(d) Includes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD TYPE, BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH BOTH INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS MEMBERS(a)(b)(c)

<i>Household type</i>	<i>Reference person or spouse Indigenous(d)</i>	<i>Other family member Indigenous(e)</i>	<i>Total households</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Family households			
One-family household	3 773	1 394	5 167
Two-family household	149	52	201
Three-family household	22	3	25
Non-family households			
Group households	241	316	557
Total	4 185	1 765	5 950

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Excludes households comprising lone persons, visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(c) Excludes visitors to the household and persons temporarily absent as Indigenous origin was not recorded for these persons.

(d) These households are regarded as 'Indigenous households'.

(e) These households are regarded as 'Other households'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.3 HOUSEHOLD TYPE, BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD(a)(b)(c)(d)

<i>Household type</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Average number of persons per household(e)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Indigenous household		
One-family household	9 717	4.0
Two-family household	782	7.2
Three-family household	170	12.3
Lone-person household	1 438	1.0
Total	12 107	4.0
Other household		
One-family household	426 023	3.2
Two-family household	3 800	5.2
Three-family household	43	7.6
Lone-person household	136 851	1.0
Total	566 717	2.6
Total household		
One-family household	435 740	3.2
Two-family household	4 582	5.6
Three-family household	213	11.4
Lone-person household	138 289	1.0
Total	578 824	2.7

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes up to three temporarily absent persons.

(c) Excludes visitors to the household.

(d) Excludes group households, households comprising visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(e) Includes both Indigenous and other persons.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.4

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(a)(b)(c)

	<i>One-family household</i>	<i>Two-family household</i>	<i>Three-family household</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Number of children</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS				
1	2 199	146	10	2 355
2	2 023	180	21	2 224
3	1 370	178	16	1 564
4	739	96	34	869
5	255	52	23	330
6	89	30	23	142
7	32	14	11	57
8	15	10	14	39
9	5	7	3	15
10 or more	7	7	12	26
Total	6 734	720	167	7 621
OTHER HOUSEHOLDS				
1	73 310	1 504	8	74 822
2	75 511	867	12	76 390
3	29 590	287	6	29 883
4	7 270	84	6	7 360
5	1 176	18	0	1 194
6	293	5	0	298
7	69	3	0	72
8	24	0	0	24
9	5	0	0	5
10 or more	0	0	0	0
Total	187 248	2 768	32	190 048
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS				
1	75 509	1 650	18	77 177
2	77 534	1 047	33	78 614
3	30 960	465	22	31 447
4	8 009	180	40	8 229
5	1 431	70	23	1 524
6	382	35	23	440
7	101	17	11	129
8	39	10	14	63
9	10	7	3	20
10 or more	7	7	12	26
Total	193 982	3 488	199	197 669

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Applicable to couple and lone-parent families with children under 15 years.

(c) Includes up to three temporarily absent children.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.5

STRUCTURE OF DWELLING(a)(b)(c)(d)

Structure of dwelling	Major Urban		Other Urban		Bounded Locality	
	House-holds	Average number of persons per household	House-holds	Average number of persons per household	House-holds	Average number of persons per household
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS						
Separate house	3 149	3.8	3 993	4.1	1 099	5.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	573	2.6	433	2.7	34	2.9
Flat, unit or apartment	318	1.8	240	2.2	32	3.2
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	18	2.5	50	2.4	13	2.2
Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out	0	0.0	14	6.4	14	0.0
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	3	1.7	13	2.7	4	0.0
Total	21	2.4	77	3.1	31	3.9
Not stated	79	3.4	99	3.9	26	3.8
Total	4 140	3.5	4 842	3.9	1 222	5.1
OTHER HOUSEHOLDS						
Separate house	289 211	2.9	101 693	2.9	11 895	2.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	54 110	1.8	10 401	1.8	407	1.7
Flat, unit or apartment	29 895	1.4	5 483	1.5	259	1.4
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	872	1.5	2 321	1.7	356	1.6
Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out	10	2.1	73	1.9	8	1.8
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	394	2.2	451	2.3	182	2.5
Total	1 276	1.7	2 845	1.8	546	1.9
Not stated	5 016	2.5	2 167	2.6	205	2.3
Total	379 508	2.6	122 589	2.7	13 312	2.6
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS						
Separate house	292 360	2.9	105 686	2.9	12 994	2.9
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	54 683	1.8	10 834	1.8	441	1.7
Flat, unit or apartment	30 213	1.4	5 723	1.5	291	1.6
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	890	1.5	2 371	1.7	369	1.7
Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out	10	2.1	87	2.6	22	4.2
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	397	2.2	464	2.4	186	2.5
Total	1 297	1.7	2 922	1.8	577	2.0
Not stated	5 095	2.5	2 266	2.6	231	2.5
Total	383 648	2.6	127 431	2.7	14 534	2.8

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes up to three persons temporarily absent.

(c) Average number of persons per household includes both Indigenous and other persons.

(d) Excludes group households, households comprising visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(e) Includes 'Migratory'.

...continued

3.5

STRUCTURE OF DWELLING(a)(b)(c)(d)—continued

Structure of dwelling	Rural Balance			
	House-holds	Average number of persons per household	Total(e)	Average number of persons per household
	no.	no.	no.	no.
INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS				
Separate house	1 547	5.0	9 788	4.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	8	2.6	1 048	2.7
Flat, unit or apartment	6	3.0	596	2.0
Other dwelling				
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	36	2.5	117	2.4
Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out	224	4.1	252	4.3
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	3	1.0	23	2.5
Total	263	3.9	392	3.7
Not stated	81	4.1	285	3.8
Total	1 905	4.8	12 109	4.0
OTHER HOUSEHOLDS				
Separate house	47 698	3.0	450 497	2.9
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	458	2.3	65 376	1.8
Flat, unit or apartment	242	1.7	35 879	1.4
Other dwelling				
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	1 573	1.6	5 122	1.6
Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out	286	2.5	377	2.4
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	200	2.5	1 227	2.3
Total	2 059	1.8	6 726	1.8
Not stated	851	2.7	8 239	2.5
Total	51 308	2.9	566 717	2.7
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS				
Separate house	49 245	3.1	460 285	2.9
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	466	2.3	66 424	1.8
Flat, unit or apartment	248	1.8	36 475	1.4
Other dwelling				
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	1 609	1.6	5 239	1.6
Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out	510	3.2	629	3.1
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	203	2.5	1 250	2.3
Total	2 322	2.1	7 118	1.9
Not stated	932	2.8	8 524	2.6
Total	53 213	3.0	578 826	2.7

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes up to three persons temporarily absent.

(c) Average number of persons per household includes both Indigenous and other persons.

(d) Excludes group households, households comprising visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(e) Includes 'Migratory'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.6 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS(a)(b)(c)(d)

Number of residents	None (includes bedsitters)	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms	Not stated	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS								
1	40	313	418	442	72	25	128	1 438
2	22	127	555	1 120	227	33	115	2 199
3	12	43	341	1 307	282	18	83	2 086
4	7	29	174	1 380	437	38	84	2 149
5	4	17	114	953	445	55	71	1 659
6	3	8	88	658	381	68	68	1 274
7	3	3	38	238	158	36	26	502
8	0	0	25	138	76	15	22	276
9	0	0	17	92	49	11	12	181
10	0	0	7	54	23	8	12	104
11	0	0	4	37	10	4	4	59
12 or more	3	0	11	100	35	19	18	186
Total	94	540	1 792	6 519	2 195	330	643	12 113
OTHER HOUSEHOLDS								
1	2 242	19 775	44 696	52 857	10 928	1 260	5 093	136 851
2	385	4 372	33 788	94 323	37 707	3 548	2 137	176 260
3	72	422	7 691	48 069	30 203	3 672	590	90 719
4	61	156	3 121	42 646	45 855	6 448	526	98 813
5	32	51	663	12 904	26 065	5 890	266	45 871
6	12	11	143	3 091	6 812	4 055	115	14 239
7	3	3	20	501	1 162	1 032	24	2 745
8	0	3	6	115	345	367	5	841
9	0	0	0	35	83	125	3	246
10	0	0	0	13	26	48	0	87
11	0	0	3	4	3	17	3	30
12 or more	0	0	0	3	4	12	0	19
Total	2 807	24 793	90 131	254 561	159 193	26 474	8 762	566 721
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS								
1	2 282	20 088	45 114	53 299	11 000	1 285	5 221	138 289
2	407	4 499	34 343	95 443	37 934	3 581	2 252	178 459
3	84	465	8 032	49 376	30 485	3 690	673	92 805
4	68	185	3 295	44 026	46 292	6 486	610	100 962
5	36	68	777	13 857	26 510	5 945	337	47 530
6	15	19	231	3 749	7 193	4 123	183	15 513
7	6	6	58	739	1 320	1 068	50	3 247
8	0	3	31	253	421	382	27	1 117
9	0	0	17	127	132	136	15	427
10	0	0	7	67	49	56	12	191
11	0	0	7	41	13	21	7	89
12 or more	3	0	11	103	39	31	18	205
Total	2 901	25 333	91 923	261 080	161 388	26 804	9 405	578 834

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Excludes group households, households comprising visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(c) Includes up to three temporarily absent persons.

(d) Number of persons resident includes both Indigenous and other persons.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.7 TENURE TYPE(a)(b)

Tenure type	Major Urban	Other Urban	Bounded Locality	Rural Balance	Total(c)
INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Fully owned(d)	8.43	7.46	6.30	9.77	8.04
Being purchased(e)	23.92	16.38	7.20	7.62	16.65
Being rented(f)					
Private landlord, real estate agent	27.25	15.04	6.06	4.36	16.63
Government agency	34.04	42.65	33.31	4.52	32.77
Community/cooperative housing	0.51	4.79	27.58	41.86	11.46
Other/not stated/rent free	2.88	9.73	11.29	13.29	8.10
Total	64.68	72.20	78.23	64.02	68.95
Other/not stated	2.97	3.97	8.27	18.59	6.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	4 139	4 842	1 222	1 904	12 107
OTHER HOUSEHOLDS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Fully owned(d)	39.79	34.55	41.67	50.78	39.69
Being purchased(e)	32.59	31.87	23.61	27.07	31.73
Being rented(f)					
Private landlord, real estate agent	17.95	16.54	11.28	9.26	16.70
Government agency	4.73	5.89	3.60	0.49	4.57
Community/cooperative housing	0.29	0.34	1.09	0.10	0.30
Other/not stated/rent free	2.10	8.36	15.92	9.07	4.41
Total	25.08	31.14	31.89	18.91	25.99
Other/not stated	2.54	2.45	2.83	3.24	2.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	379 508	122 589	13 312	51 308	566 717
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Fully owned(d)	39.45	33.52	38.70	49.31	39.03
Being purchased(e)	32.50	31.28	22.23	26.38	31.41
Being rented(f)					
Private landlord, real estate agent	18.05	16.48	10.84	9.08	16.70
Government agency	5.05	7.29	6.10	0.63	5.16
Community/cooperative housing	0.30	0.51	3.32	1.59	0.54
Other/not stated/rent free	2.11	8.42	15.53	9.22	4.49
Total	25.50	32.70	35.79	20.53	26.89
Other/not stated	2.54	2.50	3.29	3.79	2.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	383 647	127 431	14 534	53 212	578 824

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Excludes group households, households comprising visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(c) Includes 'Migratory'.

(d) Includes 'Occupied under a life tenure scheme'.

(e) Includes 'Being occupied rent free'.

(f) Includes 'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

3.8

MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a)(b)(c)

<i>Section of State</i>	<i>Indigenous households</i>	<i>Other households</i>	<i>Total households(d)</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Major Urban	547	660	659
Other Urban	581	638	635
Bounded Locality	556	564	563
Rural Balance	509	657	652
Total	555	653	651

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Excludes group, visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(c) Median household income is calculated excluding households where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and/or at least one household member was temporarily absent.

(d) Includes 'Migratory'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

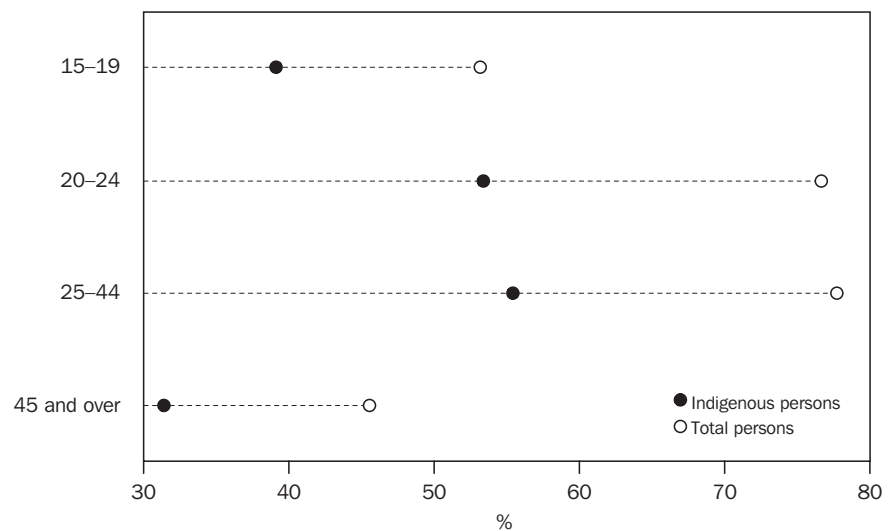
EMPLOYMENT

In 1996, there were 14,461 Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over who were employed or looking for work (i.e. persons in the labour force). These accounted for 47% of the Indigenous population aged 15 years and over (the labour force participation rate). Of those in the labour force, 81% (11,668) were employed.

In comparison, 827,377 Western Australians aged 15 years and over were in the labour force in 1996. These accounted for 63% of the total population aged 15 years and over. Of these, 92% (760,703) were employed.

The lower labour force participation rate of Indigenous people was evident in all age groups. Among those in the age group 25 to 44 years, only 56% of the Indigenous population were in the labour force, compared with 78% of the population as a whole.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, BY AGE



Source: Table 4.1

Males and females showed different patterns of labour force participation. Among the Indigenous population, the participation rate was 58% for males and 38% for females. Rates also differed between males and females in the total population, 72% and 53% respectively.

This difference in participation rates between Indigenous males and females was also evident across all age groups. This may reflect a finding of the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey that family responsibilities and the lack of available child care prevented many Indigenous women from looking for work (ABS, 1996b).

EMPLOYMENT

More than one-third (38%) of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over were employed at the time of the 1996 Census. Indigenous males were more likely to have a job (46% compared with 32% of Indigenous females). In comparison, 58% of the total population were employed (66% of males and 49% of females).

Indigenous persons with a qualification, in particular a degree or diploma, were more likely than those without a qualification to have a job. Just over three-quarters with a degree or diploma, and 64% of those with vocational qualifications, were employed, compared with 38% of those without a qualification.

Industry and occupation In Western Australia, the private sector employed the highest proportion (44%) of Indigenous workers. A further 24% were employed by the government sector and 26% were employed on projects under the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme (see below). In comparison, most Western Australian workers were employed in the private sector (80%).

The Health and community services industry employed the largest proportion of Indigenous workers (33%). For the total population, employed persons were more evenly spread across industries, the largest proportion (14%) being employed in the retail industry.

The most common occupations among Indigenous people were Labouring and related occupations (29%). In comparison, only 9% of all Western Australian workers belonged to this occupation group. Almost one-quarter of Indigenous workers were employed in Clerical, sales and service occupations, a similar proportion to that in the total population (29%). The most highly skilled occupations, managers, administrators and professionals, accounted for 12% of employed Indigenous persons and one-quarter of all employed persons.

CDEP employment The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Indigenous communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development opportunities. It has since been expanded to include Indigenous communities living in rural and urban areas. The CDEP enables members of Indigenous communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Indigenous community organisation. The ABS classifies persons working on CDEP schemes as employed.

In 1996, just over one-quarter (26%) of employed Indigenous persons were working in a CDEP scheme job. As would be expected, the effect of CDEP was greater in the more remote areas of the State where the scheme predominantly operates and other employment options are limited. In the ATSI Regions of Warburton and Derby, 74% and 69% respectively of employed Indigenous persons worked in a CDEP job. (Further details of ATSI Regions are provided in Appendix 2.)

CDEP employment
continued

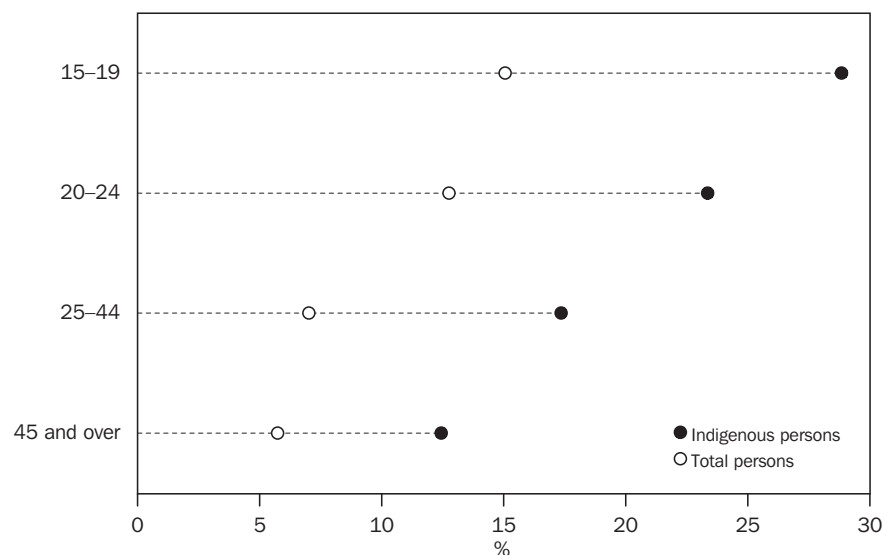
Generally, those employed under the CDEP scheme worked fewer hours and received lower incomes than other Indigenous workers. The majority (84%) of those employed in CDEP jobs worked part-time (34 hours or less per week). By comparison, just over one-third (35%) of other employed Indigenous persons worked part-time. As will be shown in chapter 5, the median weekly income of CDEP workers was considerably lower than that of other Indigenous workers (\$180 compared with \$406).

UNEMPLOYMENT

At the time of the 1996 Census, the unemployment rate (i.e. the proportion of the labour force looking for work) of the Indigenous population (19%) was more than twice that of the total Western Australian population (8%).

The highest unemployment rates occurred among young people. The unemployment rate for Indigenous 15 to 19 year-olds was 29% compared with 15% of all persons in this age group. For 20 to 24 year-olds, the rate was almost as high (23% of the Indigenous population and 13% of the total population).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE



Source: Tables 4.1

Among Indigenous people, the unemployment rate was higher for males than females (22% compared with 16%). The unemployment rate for the total population was similar for males (9%) and females (7%).

Unemployment rates for the Indigenous population varied across regions. Indigenous persons living in the Perth ATSI Region had the highest unemployment rate (28%). The ATSI Regions of Geraldton (25%), South Hedland (23%), Kalgoorlie (22%) and Narrogin (21%) also had high rates.

Areas with high participation in the CDEP recorded the lowest unemployment rates for Indigenous persons in the State. For example, in the ATSI Region of Warburton, where the CDEP scheme accounted for almost three-quarters of all employed Indigenous persons, the unemployment rate was less than 4%.

4.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45 and over</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
INDIGENOUS					
Males					
Labour force					
Employed CDEP(a)	283	356	919	272	1 830
Employed other(b)	505	775	2 805	788	4 873
<i>Total</i>	788	1 131	3 724	1 060	6 703
Unemployed	324	378	978	167	1 847
<i>Total labour force</i>	1 112	1 509	4 702	1 227	8 550
Not in labour force	1 236	658	1 766	1 662	5 322
Not stated	140	154	384	161	839
<i>Total</i>	2 488	2 321	6 852	3 050	14 711
Females					
Labour force					
Employed CDEP(a)	186	233	658	134	1 211
Employed other(b)	403	554	2 208	589	3 754
<i>Total</i>	589	787	2 866	723	4 965
Unemployed	237	209	412	88	946
<i>Total labour force</i>	826	996	3 278	811	5 911
Not in labour force	1 491	1 252	3 885	2 482	9 110
Not stated	135	110	359	125	729
<i>Total</i>	2 452	2 358	7 522	3 418	15 750
Total Indigenous					
Labour force					
Employed CDEP(a)	469	589	1 577	406	3 041
Employed other(b)	908	1 329	5 013	1 377	8 627
<i>Total</i>	1 377	1 918	6 590	1 783	11 668
Unemployed	561	587	1 390	255	2 793
<i>Total labour force</i>	1 938	2 505	7 980	2 038	14 461
Not in labour force	2 727	1 910	5 651	4 144	14 432
Not stated	275	264	743	286	1 568
<i>Total</i>	4 940	4 679	14 374	6 468	30 461

(a) CDEP data were first collected in the 1996 Census. As a specific question was not asked to determine CDEP employment, these data should be interpreted cautiously, as their reliability is variable.

(b) Includes all other employed persons.

...continued

4.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER—continued

Labour force status	Age group (years)				Total
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45 and over	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
TOTAL					
Males					
Labour force					
Employed CDEP(a)	286	356	919	272	1 833
Employed other(b)	28 448	45 823	219 992	134 959	429 222
Total	28 734	46 179	220 911	135 231	431 055
Unemployed	5 308	7 607	18 473	9 516	40 904
Total labour force	34 042	53 786	239 384	144 747	471 959
Not in labour force	28 233	9 916	20 510	106 397	165 056
Not stated	1 911	2 458	8 410	5 021	17 800
Total	64 186	66 160	268 304	256 165	654 815
Females					
Labour force					
Employed CDEP(a)	186	233	661	134	1 214
Employed other(b)	27 754	40 465	168 547	91 668	328 434
Total	27 940	40 698	169 208	91 802	329 648
Unemployed	4 792	5 143	11 318	4 517	25 770
Total labour force	32 732	45 841	180 526	96 319	355 418
Not in the labour force	26 887	16 119	82 792	170 683	296 481
Not stated	1 484	1 641	7 369	3 723	14 217
Total	61 103	63 601	270 687	270 725	666 116
Total persons					
Labour force					
Employed CDEP(a)	472	589	1 580	406	3 047
Employed other(b)	56 202	86 288	388 539	226 627	757 656
Total	56 674	86 877	390 119	227 033	760 703
Unemployed	10 100	12 750	29 791	14 033	66 674
Total labour force	66 774	99 627	419 910	241 066	827 377
Not in labour force	55 120	26 035	103 302	277 080	461 537
Not stated	3 395	4 099	15 779	8 744	32 017
Total	125 289	129 761	538 991	526 890	1 320 931

(a) CDEP data were first collected in the 1996 Census. As a specific question was not asked to determine CDEP employment, these data should be interpreted cautiously, as their reliability is variable.

(b) Includes all other employed persons.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

4.2 EMPLOYMENT SECTOR, EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS & OVER

Sector	Indigenous	Total
	%	%
Commonwealth Government	6.84	3.58
State and Territory Government	13.91	11.90
Local government	3.62	1.56
Private sector	43.62	80.22
CDEP(a)	26.06	0.40
Not stated	5.95	2.34
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.
Total	11 668	760 701

(a) CDEP data were first collected in the 1996 Census. As a specific question was not asked to determine CDEP employment, these data should be interpreted cautiously, as their reliability is variable.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

4.3 HOURS WORKED, INDIGENOUS PERSONS(a)(b)

<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Major Urban</i>	<i>Other Urban</i>	<i>Bounded Locality</i>	<i>Rural Balance</i>	<i>Total(c)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Employed CDEP(d)					
0–34 hours(e)	4	244	635	1 663	2 546
35 hours or more	4	38	97	238	377
Not stated	0	15	19	88	122
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>1 989</i>	<i>3 045</i>
Employed other(f)					
0–34 hours(e)	937	1 357	306	392	2 997
35 hours or more	1 927	2 146	354	610	5 055
Not stated	141	266	82	142	634
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 005</i>	<i>3 769</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>1 144</i>	<i>8 686</i>
Total					
0–34 hours(e)	941	1 601	941	2 055	5 543
35 hours or more	1 931	2 184	451	848	5 432
Not stated	141	281	101	230	756
Total	3 013	4 066	1 493	3 133	11 731

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Number of hours worked in all jobs during the week prior to census night.

(c) Includes 'Migratory'.

(d) CDEP data were first collected in the 1996 Census. As a specific question was not asked to determine CDEP employment, these data should be interpreted cautiously, as their reliability is variable.

(e) '0' hours may include persons who were absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down.

(f) Includes all other employed persons.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

4.4 HOURS WORKED, EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)

Section of State	0–34 hours(c)	35 hours or more	Not stated	Total	Total
	%	%	%	%	no.
INDIGENOUS					
Major Urban	31.23	64.09	4.68	100.00	3 013
Other Urban	39.38	53.71	6.91	100.00	4 066
Bounded Locality	63.03	30.21	6.76	100.00	1 493
Rural Balance	65.59	27.07	7.34	100.00	3 133
Total(d)	47.25	46.30	6.44	100.00	11 731
TOTAL					
Major Urban	32.11	65.89	2.00	100.00	492 553
Other Urban	30.75	66.82	2.43	100.00	160 302
Bounded Locality	32.85	64.32	2.83	100.00	18 909
Rural Balance	27.46	69.84	2.70	100.00	88 793
Total(d)	31.21	66.60	2.19	100.00	763 209

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Number of hours worked in all jobs during the week prior to census night.

(c) '0' hours may include persons who were absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down.

(d) Includes 'Migratory'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

4.5 INDUSTRY, EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

Industry	Indigenous	Total
	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	477	37 187
Mining	343	28 377
Manufacturing	469	77 197
Electricity, gas and water supply	57	6 753
Construction	536	54 614
Wholesale trade	190	43 413
Retail trade	573	103 317
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	224	32 618
Transport and storage	250	30 425
Communication services	200	12 638
Finance and insurance	65	24 823
Property and business services	634	75 622
Government administration and defence	905	30 619
Education	967	55 548
Health and community services	3 800	71 396
Cultural and recreational services	182	16 313
Personal and other services	987	30 130
Non-classifiable economic units	191	11 629
Not stated	618	18 082
Total	11 668	760 701

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

4.6

OCCUPATION, EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Managers and administrators	343	71 019
Professionals	1 001	122 033
Technicians and associate professionals	911	86 234
Tradespersons and related workers	1 110	107 612
Advanced clerical and service workers	245	32 734
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 736	119 847
Intermediate production and transport workers	1 014	67 480
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	777	65 006
Labourers and Related Workers	3 411	69 310
Inadequately described	683	7 076
Not stated	437	12 350
Total	11 668	760 701

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

4.7

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, BY LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION—PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

Labour force status	Degree/ diploma(b)	Vocational(c)	Level of attainment inadequately described/ not stated	Not qualified(d)	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
INDIGENOUS					
In labour force					
Employed					
CDEP(a)	1.04	2.37	3.47	11.89	9.98
Other	76.30	62.11	20.12	25.68	28.32
Total	77.34	64.48	23.59	37.57	38.30
Unemployed	4.37	11.50	6.63	9.64	9.17
Total labour force	81.70	75.98	30.22	47.21	47.47
Not in labour force	17.98	22.60	42.45	50.89	47.38
Not stated	0.31	1.42	27.33	1.90	5.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	962	1 478	3 981	24 040	30 461
TOTAL					
	%	%	%	%	%
In labour force					
Employed					
CDEP(a)	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.37	0.23
Other	77.67	73.90	35.39	51.87	57.36
Total	77.67	73.92	35.48	52.24	57.59
Unemployed	3.38	5.21	3.41	5.79	5.05
Total labour force	81.05	79.13	38.89	58.03	62.64
Not in labour force	18.79	20.56	43.37	41.39	34.94
Not stated	0.16	0.32	17.74	0.57	2.42
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	212 362	192 899	150 310	765 358	1 320 929

(a) CDEP data were first collected in the 1996 Census. As a specific question was not asked to determine CDEP employment, these data should be interpreted cautiously, as their reliability is variable.

(b) Includes Higher degree, Postgraduate degree, Bachelor degree, Undergraduate diploma, Associate diploma.

(c) Includes skilled and basic qualification.

(d) Includes persons who have a qualification that is outside the scope of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

CHAPTER 5

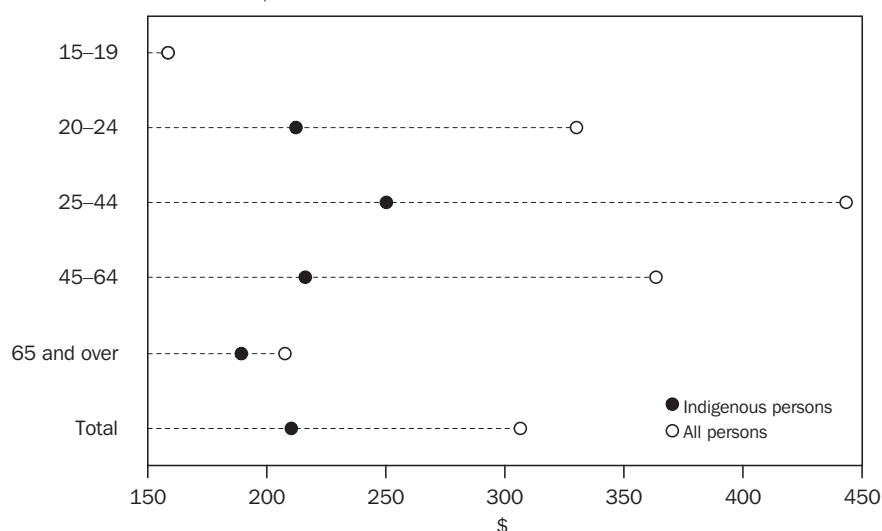
INCOME

PERSONAL INCOME

At the time of the 1996 Census, the median weekly income of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over was \$211, representing an increase of 36% from the 1991 Census amount of \$155. Over the same period, the median income of the total Western Australian population increased by 13% from \$271 to \$307.

In 1996, the median income of the Indigenous population was lower than that of the total population in all age groups. The largest gap occurred in the 25 to 44 year age group (\$250 compared with \$444). In this age group, 56% of Indigenous persons had incomes less than \$300 per week, compared with 33% of the total population.

MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME, BY AGE



Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

In 1996, the median weekly income of Indigenous persons who were unemployed (\$122) was similar to that of the total unemployed population of Western Australia (\$117).

For those not in the labour force, the median income of the Indigenous group was 18% higher than that of the total group (\$167 compared with \$141). This, in part, may be explained by the larger proportion of Indigenous families with young children and the consequently larger amounts received in family allowance and other child-related benefits. In the general population, a higher proportion of those not in the labour force would have been students, aged pensioners and others less likely to be supporting dependent children.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

continued

Among the employed population, this pattern of income distribution was reversed. The median income of the Indigenous population was less than two-thirds (64%) of the median income of the total population (\$319 compared with \$496). The size of this discrepancy was due, in part, to the large number of Indigenous workers employed in CDEP jobs. The median weekly income of CDEP workers was only \$180. As a result, when those employed in CDEP jobs were excluded, the median income for Indigenous persons rose to \$406.

OCCUPATION

Indigenous people in the more highly skilled occupations (Managers and administrators; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals; Trade persons and related workers) tended to receive higher incomes than those in other occupations. This was also true for the total Western Australian population. However, the median weekly income of Indigenous persons was lower than that of the total population in all occupation categories, including the most highly skilled. The largest income gap occurred within the Professional group, where the median income of Indigenous persons was only \$511, compared with \$700 for the occupation category as a whole.

A large income discrepancy also occurred among Labourers and related workers. The Indigenous median income for this group was \$209, compared with \$320 for all persons employed in this category. More than one-third (35%) of Indigenous persons employed as Labourers had incomes of less than \$160 per week, the comparable figure for all Labourers being 21%.

Overall, there were proportionately fewer Indigenous persons receiving incomes in excess of \$600 per week (17%) than in the Western Australian population as a whole (35%). A similar disparity was found in all occupation categories.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Of those employed, 6% of Indigenous persons had a degree or diploma and 8% had a vocational qualification, compared with 22% and 19% respectively of the total population. In general, people with post-school qualifications were likely to receive higher incomes than those without formal qualifications.

However, qualified Indigenous workers tended to receive less than qualified workers as a whole. The median income of Indigenous workers with degrees or diplomas was \$637, representing 93% of the median income of all Western Australians similarly qualified (\$683). About 55% of Indigenous workers with degrees or diplomas received incomes in excess of \$600 per week, compared with 59% of all workers with degrees or diplomas.

EDUCATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS *continued*

Similarly, the median income of Indigenous workers with vocational qualifications was \$506, representing 90% of the median income of all Western Australians similarly qualified (\$563). About 34% of Indigenous workers with vocational qualifications received incomes in excess of \$600 per week, compared with 43% of all workers with vocational qualifications.

The income differential between Indigenous and all Western Australian workers was more marked for those with no qualifications. In 1996, the median income of Indigenous workers without qualifications was \$281. This represented 68% of the median income of all workers without qualifications. Only 12% of unqualified Indigenous workers earned over \$600 per week compared with 24% of all unqualified workers.

5.1 INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

	1991		1996	
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income(b)	n.a.	n.a.	1 950	89 056
\$1-\$159	10 846	371 361	8 341	261 607
\$160-\$299	6 406	235 459	9 108	260 853
\$300-\$399	1 707	99 868	2 879	123 145
\$400-\$599	1 925	205 577	2 828	223 944
\$600-\$799	608	106 576	1 302	131 698
\$800-\$999	150	43 619	423	68 381
\$1 000 or more	105	41 867	466	82 607
Not stated	3 078	98 817	3 164	79 638
Total	24 825	1 203 144	30 461	1 320 929
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(c)	155	271	211	307

(a) Gross income from all sources.

(b) 1991 classification did not allow for the separate identification of negative income or no income.

(c) Excludes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

5.2

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, BY AGE—PERSONS, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

	Age group (years)			Total
	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
INDIGENOUS				
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	1 296	458	196	1 950
\$1-\$159	3 134	3 360	1 847	8 341
\$160-\$299	2 425	4 228	2 455	9 108
\$300-\$399	705	1 724	450	2 879
\$400-\$599	543	1 818	467	2 828
\$600-\$799	147	937	218	1 302
\$800-\$999	31	305	87	423
\$1 000 or more	61	293	112	466
Not stated	1 277	1 251	636	3 164
Total	9 619	14 374	6 468	30 461
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(b)	146	250	209	211
TOTAL				
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	40 600	23 762	24 694	89 056
\$1-\$159	70 577	77 061	113 969	261 607
\$160-\$299	43 962	75 831	141 060	260 853
\$300-\$399	27 161	54 152	41 832	123 145
\$400-\$599	36 129	113 915	73 900	223 944
\$600-\$799	10 002	78 757	42 939	131 698
\$800-\$999	2 994	41 095	24 292	68 381
\$1 000 or more	2 364	46 946	33 297	82 607
Not stated	21 259	27 471	30 908	79 638
Total	255 048	538 990	526 891	1 320 929
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(b)	178	444	268	307

(a) Gross income from all sources.

(b) Excludes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

5.3

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, BY SECTION OF STATE—PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)

	<i>Major Urban</i>	<i>Other Urban</i>	<i>Bounded Locality</i>	<i>Rural Balance</i>	<i>Total(c)</i>
INDIGENOUS					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	596	683	232	440	1 951
\$1–\$159	2 272	2 781	1 138	2 170	8 368
\$160–\$299	2 317	3 048	1 286	2 464	9 118
\$300–\$399	1 006	1 206	316	361	2 889
\$400–\$599	1 073	1 204	248	305	2 836
\$600–\$799	535	597	67	123	1 335
\$800–\$999	161	191	18	61	431
\$1 000 or more	154	229	17	65	468
Not stated	804	1 263	505	590	3 165
<i>Total</i>	8 918	11 202	3 827	6 579	30 561
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(d)	231	229	191	182	211
TOTAL					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	59 212	17 825	1 941	10 370	89 358
\$1–\$159	169 246	60 454	7 411	25 722	262 917
\$160–\$299	168 863	60 531	7 450	25 541	262 468
\$300–\$399	79 959	26 895	3 301	13 412	123 637
\$400–\$599	151 190	44 639	5 628	22 964	225 026
\$600–\$799	88 769	27 106	2 888	12 782	132 589
\$800–\$999	43 497	16 103	1 615	7 181	68 748
\$1 000 or more	50 942	19 697	1 652	10 245	83 108
Not stated	46 567	20 306	2 619	10 621	80 171
Total	858 245	293 556	34 505	138 838	1 328 022
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(d)	311	294	283	318	307

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Gross income from all sources.

(c) Includes 'Migratory'.

(d) Excludes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

5.4

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>CDEP(b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>					
INDIGENOUS								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	8	69	77	200	277	1 644	29	1 950
\$1–\$159	1 274	878	2 152	1 459	3 611	4 606	124	8 341
\$160–\$299	1 443	1 673	3 116	757	3 873	5 103	132	9 108
\$300–\$399	165	1 472	1 637	128	1 765	1 066	48	2 879
\$400–\$599	83	2 262	2 345	59	2 404	410	14	2 828
\$600–\$799	7	1 185	1 192	15	1 207	90	5	1 302
\$800–\$999	3	393	396	3	399	26	0	425
\$1 000 or more	0	389	389	15	404	62	0	466
Not stated	59	306	365	158	523	1 425	1 216	3 164
Total	3 042	8 627	11 669	2 794	14 463	14 432	1 568	30 463
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(c)	180	406	319	122	271	167	184	211
TOTAL								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	8	7 227	7 235	9 395	16 630	71 727	699	89 056
\$1–\$159	1 274	67 766	69 040	30 914	99 954	160 394	1 258	261 606
\$160–\$299	1 443	103 149	104 592	15 934	120 526	139 210	1 115	260 851
\$300–\$399	165	94 523	94 688	3 313	98 001	24 764	380	123 145
\$400–\$599	83	201 320	201 403	2 691	204 094	19 515	334	223 943
\$600–\$799	7	124 287	124 294	969	125 263	6 304	131	131 698
\$800–\$999	3	65 559	65 562	429	65 991	2 330	60	68 381
\$1 000 or more	0	78 938	78 938	457	79 395	3 147	65	82 607
Not stated	59	14 887	14 946	2 573	17 519	34 146	27 973	79 638
Total	3 042	757 656	760 698	66 675	827 373	461 537	32 015	1 320 925
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(c)	180	498	496	117	468	141	168	307

(a) Gross income from all sources.

(b) CDEP data were first collected in the 1996 Census. As a specific question was not asked to determine CDEP employment, these data should be interpreted cautiously, as their reliability is variable.

(c) Excludes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

5.5

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS & OVER(a)

	<i>Managers and administrators</i>	<i>Professionals</i>	<i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	<i>Tradespersons and related workers</i>	<i>Advanced clerical and service workers</i>
INDIGENOUS					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	6	7	6	8	0
\$1–\$159	14	84	51	88	21
\$160–\$299	47	138	105	232	43
\$300–\$399	36	121	97	177	49
\$400–\$599	59	248	307	301	97
\$600–\$799	74	250	217	149	23
\$800–\$999	34	76	64	46	3
\$1 000 or more	62	53	45	68	3
Not stated	11	24	19	41	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>1 001</i>	<i>911</i>	<i>1 110</i>	<i>244</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(b)	611	511	521	420	413
TOTAL					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	1 875	498	1 029	590	304
\$1–\$159	3 138	4 454	3 779	3 645	1 924
\$160–\$299	6 123	8 078	7 879	13 469	4 447
\$300–\$399	5 579	7 643	8 266	13 496	4 696
\$400–\$599	13 436	24 090	24 014	33 816	12 991
\$600–\$799	11 339	31 160	19 296	20 282	5 742
\$800–\$999	8 685	20 700	10 235	9 740	1 203
\$1 000 or more	19 199	24 063	10 360	10 292	916
Not stated	1 645	1 347	1 376	2 282	510
Total	71 019	122 033	86 234	107 612	32 733
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(b)	680	700	578	526	473

(a) Gross income all sources.

(b) Excludes 'Not stated'.

...continued

5.5

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS & OVER(a) *continued*

	<i>Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers</i>	<i>Intermediate production and transport workers</i>	<i>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers</i>	<i>Labourers and related workers</i>	<i>Not stated/ inadequately described</i>	<i>Total</i>
INDIGENOUS						
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	10	6	3	15	16	77
\$1–\$159	177	83	190	1 180	264	2 152
\$160–\$299	368	132	252	1 326	473	3 116
\$300–\$399	393	148	138	374	104	1 637
\$400–\$599	492	304	129	309	99	2 345
\$600–\$799	192	139	30	64	54	1 192
\$800–\$999	35	89	7	27	14	395
\$1 000 or more	23	83	3	22	27	389
Not stated	46	30	25	94	70	365
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 736</i>	<i>1 014</i>	<i>777</i>	<i>3 411</i>	<i>1 121</i>	<i>11 668</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(b)	373	481	261	209	232	319
TOTAL						
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	598	308	550	616	867	7 235
\$1–\$159	12 041	4 546	19 085	13 682	2 745	69 039
\$160–\$299	21 952	6 442	16 313	16 949	2 942	104 594
\$300–\$399	20 410	8 891	10 227	13 440	2 040	94 688
\$400–\$599	40 117	20 916	12 564	15 607	3 853	201 404
\$600–\$799	15 347	11 095	3 399	4 338	2 296	124 294
\$800–\$999	4 597	6 462	970	1 847	1 123	65 562
\$1 000 or more	3 033	7 390	748	1 396	1 541	78 938
Not stated	1 753	1 430	1 150	1 435	2 018	14 946
Total	119 848	67 480	65 006	69 310	19 425	760 700
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(b)	420	522	265	320	406	496

(a) Gross income all sources.

(b) Excludes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

5.6

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, BY LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION—PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

	Degree/ diploma	Vocational	Not qualified	Inadequately described/not stated(b)	Total
INDIGENOUS					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	3	9	61	6	79
\$1–\$159	20	55	1 927	150	2 152
\$169–\$299	55	106	2 753	202	3 116
\$300–\$399	57	137	1 291	152	1 637
\$400–\$599	191	302	1 644	208	2 345
\$600–\$799	224	196	678	94	1 192
\$800–\$999	95	49	222	27	393
\$1 000 or more	91	82	191	25	389
Not stated	8	17	265	75	365
Total	744	953	9 032	939	11 668
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(c)	637	506	281	348	318
TOTAL					
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Negative/nil income	1 019	1 055	4 525	638	7 237
\$1–\$159	6 940	5 308	51 333	5 461	69 042
\$169–\$299	12 647	12 378	71 976	7 593	104 594
\$300–\$399	11 641	15 043	60 562	7 442	94 688
\$400–\$599	34 188	44 251	108 497	14 468	201 404
\$600–\$799	36 314	29 847	50 720	7 413	124 294
\$800–\$999	25 300	15 374	21 400	3 486	65 560
\$1 000 or more	35 208	16 696	22 598	4 436	78 938
Not stated	1 695	2 632	8 222	2 397	14 946
Total	164 952	142 584	399 833	53 334	760 703
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income(c)	683	563	414	460	496

(a) Gross income from all sources.

(b) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications.

(c) Excludes 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

CHAPTER 6

ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

EDUCATION

At the time of the 1996 Census, one-third (32%) of the Indigenous population were attending an educational institution, compared with one-quarter of the total Western Australian population. This difference is largely attributable to the younger age structure of the Indigenous population (40% aged under 15 years compared with 22% of the total population).

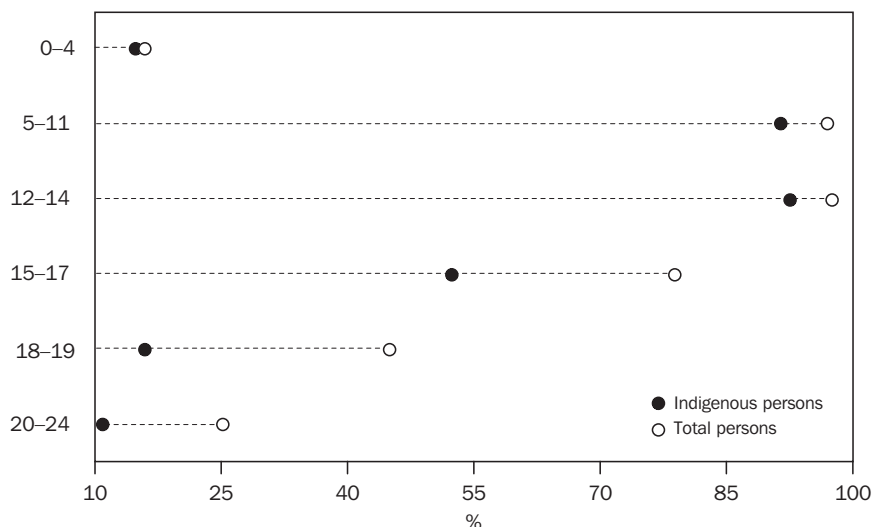
Of the 16,287 Indigenous persons attending an educational institution, the largest proportion (55%) were primary school students. For the total population, the comparable figure was 41%.

In 1996, most children in Western Australia, started primary school at the beginning of the year in which they attained the age of six years. Except in special circumstances, attendance is compulsory to the end of the year in which they attain the age of 15 years. The proportion of children reported to be attending school was lower in the Indigenous population than in the total population, for all age groups under 15 years. In the age group 12 to 14 years, for example, the proportions were 92% for Indigenous children and 97% for all Western Australian children. However, it should be noted that in all age groups the proportion who did not answer this question was high, particularly for the Indigenous population. For the 12 to 14 age group, educational attendance was 'Not stated' for 8% of the Indigenous population and 3% of the total population. Actual attendance may, therefore, be higher than reported in both groups.

In the 15 to 24 age group, the differences in educational participation were much more marked. About half (52%) of Indigenous 15 to 17 year-olds were reported to be attending an educational institution, compared with 78% of the total population.

For those over 17 years, educational participation fell more sharply for the Indigenous population than the total population. Among the Indigenous population, 16% of 18 to 19 year-olds and 11% of those aged 20 to 24 years were attending educational institutions, compared with 45% and 25% respectively of these age groups in the total population.

WHETHER ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, BY AGE



Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

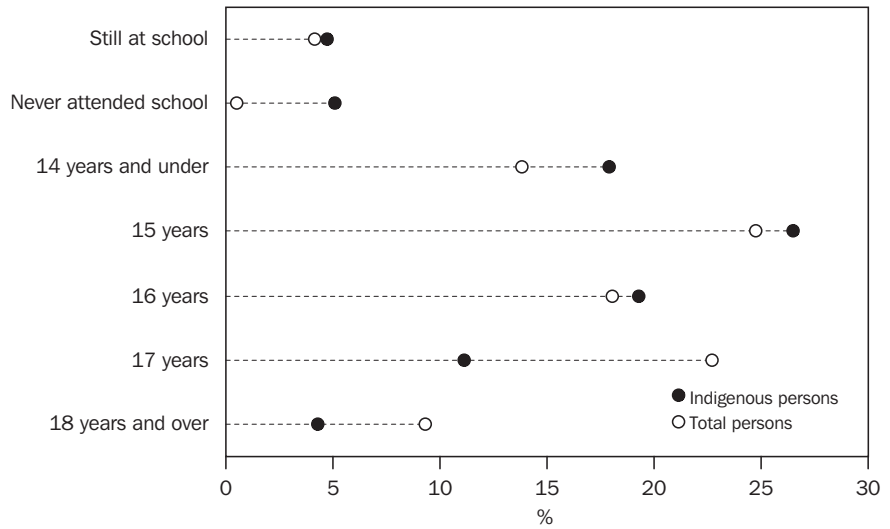
For the Indigenous population, participation levels were much lower in rural areas compared with other parts of the State. In these areas, only 40% of Indigenous 15 to 17 year-olds attended an educational institution, compared with 71% of the total population in the same age group (ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census).

AGE LEFT SCHOOL

Of the Indigenous population aged 15 years and over, only 16% had remained at school until the age of 17 years or older. The comparable figure for the Western Australian population was 32%. However, school retention rates for Indigenous students had increased since the 1986 Census, when only 8% had remained at school until they were 17 years or older.

The proportion of Indigenous persons who had never attended school fell from one in eight in 1986 to one in twenty in 1996. For the total population, the proportion who had never attended school was less than 1% in both census years.

AGE LEFT SCHOOL, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER



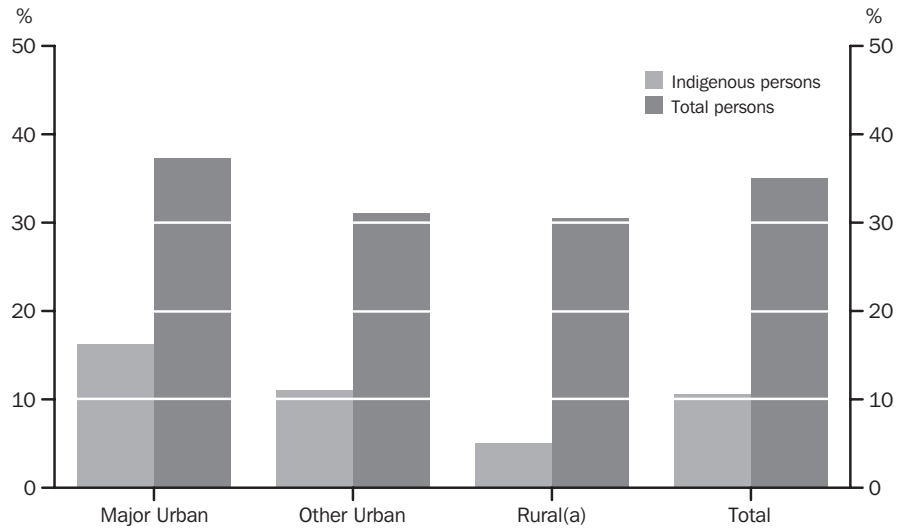
Source: Table 6.2

POST-SCHOOL
QUALIFICATIONS

Among those aged 15 years and over, 10% of the Indigenous population had a post-school qualification, compared with 35% of the total population. This represented a small increase, in both population groups, since the 1991 Census, when 8% of the Indigenous group and 33% of the total group had such a qualification.

The proportion of the population with a post-school qualification varied according to location. People living in Major Urban centres were most likely to have obtained such a qualification. These locational differences were more marked among the Indigenous population than among the population as whole. Among Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 16% of those living in Major Urban centres had a post-school qualification, compared with 5% of those living in Rural areas. In comparison, among the total population aged 15 years and over, 37% of people living in Major Urban centres and 31% of people living in Rural areas held post-school qualifications.

POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, BY SECTION OF STATE—
PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER



(a) Includes Bounded Localities and Rural Balance.
Source: Table 6.5

Among Indigenous persons with a post-school qualification, the most common field of study was Engineering (20%), followed by Society and culture (17%) and Business and administration (14%). Among the total population, the most common field of study again was Engineering (26%), followed by Business and administration (17%) and Health (11%).

6.1 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED

	1986	1991	1996
<i>Educational institution</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
INDIGENOUS			
Preschool(a)	1 282	1 412	1 399
Infants/primary(a)	6 055	6 136	8 885
Secondary(a)	2 698	2 690	3 372
Technical or Further Education(a)	524	880	1 675
University or other tertiary(a)	196	411	755
Other(a)	121	202	201
Institution not stated(b)	947	2 043	1 407
Not attending	22 485	25 859	30 367
Attendance not stated(c)	3 460	2 211	2 638
Total	37 768	41 844	50 699
TOTAL			
Preschool(a)	27 596	32 100	28 337
Infants/primary(a)	146 696	163 921	177 615
Secondary(a)	97 474	100 471	108 240
Technical or Further Education(a)	36 920	48 495	46 907
University or other tertiary(a)	27 990	52 560	61 093
Other(a)	8 594	9 354	8 381
Institution not stated(b)	18 959	21 787	15 483
Not attending	968 728	1 099 803	1 193 242
Attendance not stated(c)	69 869	47 843	66 651
Total	1 402 826	1 576 334	1 705 949

(a) Includes persons whose Full-time student status is not stated but institution is stated.

(b) Full-time/part-time student stated but institution not stated.

(c) Full-time/part-time student and institution not stated.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

6.2

AGE LEFT SCHOOL, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

Age left school	1986	1991	1996
INDIGENOUS			
	%	%	%
Still at school	4.30	3.36	4.82
Never attended school	12.46	8.09	5.20
14 years and under	19.96	19.45	18.04
15 years	25.82	26.83	26.63
16 years	16.63	18.86	19.39
17 years	6.06	8.28	11.17
18 years	1.66	2.22	2.79
19 years and over	0.65	1.61	1.64
Not stated	12.46	10.53	10.33
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>22 847</i>	<i>24 825</i>	<i>30 461</i>
TOTAL			
	%	%	%
Still at school	4.09	4.15	4.18
Never attended school	0.94	0.84	0.62
14 years and under	20.76	15.57	13.94
15 years	28.14	26.05	24.79
16 years	18.08	18.12	18.06
17 years	16.70	18.59	22.84
18 years	4.92	5.39	6.43
19 years and over	2.16	4.68	2.95
Not stated	4.20	6.62	6.17
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Total	1 061 716	1 203 144	1 320 929

(a) In 1986 and 1991 Censuses the question asked was 'How old was the person when he or she left school?'. In 1996 this was changed to 'How old was the person when he or she left primary or secondary school?'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

6.3

LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

Level of qualification	1991		1996	
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total
	%	%	%	%
Higher degree	0.03	0.86	0.11	1.15
Postgraduate diploma	0.09	0.83	0.15	1.15
Bachelor degree	0.47	5.58	1.31	7.58
Undergraduate diploma	0.79	4.74	0.78	4.21
Associate diploma	0.15	1.00	0.81	1.99
Skilled vocational qualification	2.58	11.10	3.36	11.42
Basic vocational qualification	1.49	3.54	1.49	3.18
Level of attainment inadequately described	0.35	0.87	0.35	1.00
Level of attainment not stated	2.03	4.43	2.06	3.35
<i>Total</i>	7.98	32.96	10.42	35.03
Not qualified(b)	82.34	60.92	78.92	57.94
Not stated	9.69	6.11	10.66	7.03
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	24 825	1 203 144	30 461	1 320 929

(a) Post-school educational qualification.

(b) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

6.4

FIELD OF ATTAINMENT, PERSONS WITH A QUALIFICATION(a)

Field of attainment	1991		1996	
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total
	%	%	%	%
Business and administration	15.96	15.41	14.40	16.83
Health	12.68	12.22	11.59	11.37
Education	7.42	9.44	8.16	9.36
Society and culture	13.18	9.13	16.95	10.76
Natural and physical sciences	1.06	4.64	2.87	5.46
Engineering	20.96	27.28	20.10	25.61
Architecture and building	8.48	8.29	7.56	7.43
Agriculture and related fields	2.47	2.09	2.46	2.22
Miscellaneous fields	7.83	7.65	7.47	7.38
Field of study inadequately described	3.48	1.47	2.21	1.02
Field of study not stated	6.46	2.38	6.24	2.56
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	1 980	396 589	3 174	462 737

(a) Post-school educational qualification.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

6.5

WHETHER HAS QUALIFICATION, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)

	Major Urban	Other Urban	Bounded Locality	Rural Balance	Total(b)
INDIGENOUS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Has qualification(c)	16.20	11.02	4.83	5.20	10.52
No qualification(d)	73.67	77.33	84.11	85.44	78.84
Not stated(e)	10.13	11.64	11.05	9.36	10.64
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 918</i>	<i>11 202</i>	<i>3 827</i>	<i>6 579</i>	<i>30 560</i>
TOTAL					
	%	%	%	%	%
Has qualification(c)	37.29	31.09	26.91	31.42	35.06
No qualification(d)	56.09	60.78	64.91	61.46	57.91
Not stated(e)	6.62	8.12	8.17	7.13	7.04
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	858 245	293 556	34 505	138 838	1 328 020

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes 'Migratory'.

(c) Includes persons who were recorded as having at least one level of qualification, field of qualification or year of qualification.

(d) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications.

(e) Includes persons who did not state whether they had a qualification and did not state a level of qualification, field of qualification or year of qualification.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

CHAPTER 7

RELIGION AND LANGUAGE

RELIGION

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing contained an optional question on religious denomination. Eleven per cent of the Indigenous population did not answer this question. A further 62%, the largest proportion, indicated a Christian denomination. These proportions were very similar for the total Western Australian population, with 10% not providing an answer and 66% indicating a Christian denomination.

The most common Christian denominations were Western Catholic and Anglicanism. Western Catholicism accounted for 30% of all responses from the Indigenous population and 25% of all responses from the total population. The respective figures for Anglicanism were 10% and 24%.

Similar proportions of the Indigenous population (22%) and the total population (21%) were classified as having no religion. People coded to this category included those who specified Agnosticism, Atheism, Humanism and Rationalism, as well as those who marked the 'No Religion' box.

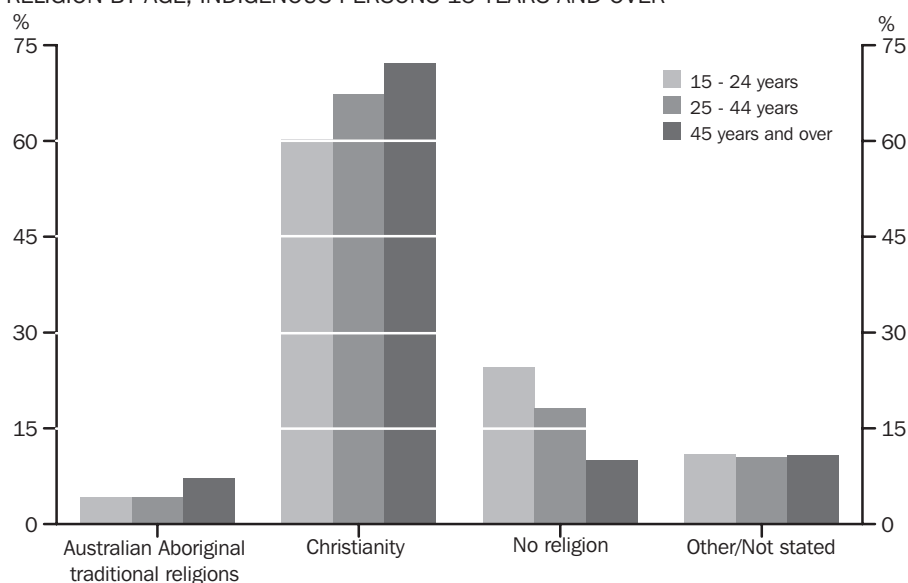
Four per cent of the Indigenous population specified a Traditional Aboriginal belief while almost 3% of the total population specified another, non-Christian, religion.

Generally, the proportion claiming either Christian or Traditional Aboriginal belief increased with age, while the proportion claiming no religion decreased. In the age group 45 years and over, 72% of the Indigenous population specified a Christian denomination, 7% specified a Traditional Aboriginal belief and 10% had no religion. By contrast, in the age group 15 to 24 years, 60% of the Indigenous population specified a Christian denomination, 4% specified a Traditional Aboriginal belief and 25% had no religion.

In rural areas the proportion of Indigenous people indicating a Traditional Aboriginal belief was considerably higher than in urban areas. Approximately 7% of those in Bounded Localities and 14% of those in the Rural Balance of the State indicated such a belief, compared with 1% or less in urban areas.

In the Rural Balance, the proportions with a Christian belief and no religion were correspondingly lower at 55% and 14% respectively. However in Bounded Localities and Other Urban centres, the proportion of Indigenous persons claiming a Christian affiliation (66% in each case) was higher than the State average (62%). Those claiming no religion were most common in Major Urban areas (28%).

RELIGION BY AGE, INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER



Source: Table 7.1

LANGUAGE

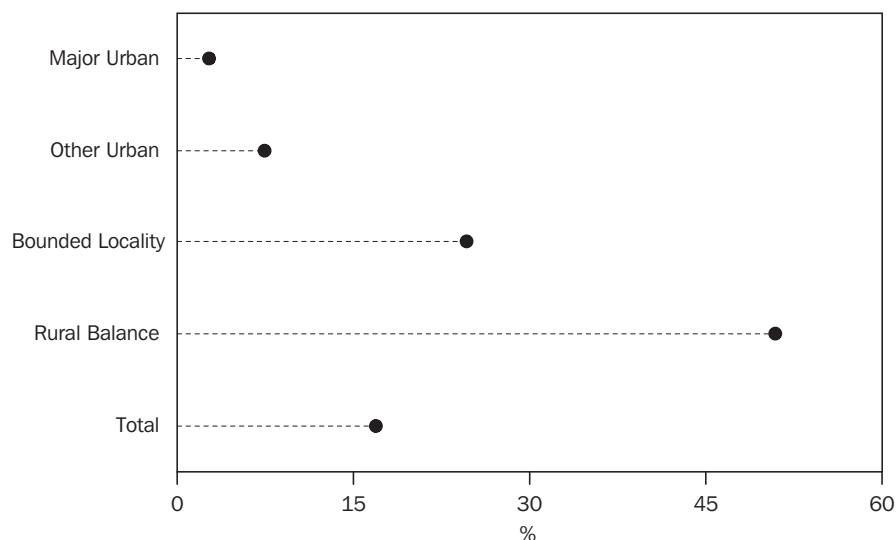
While English was the language spoken at home by 86% of all Western Australians, the comparable figure for Indigenous people was somewhat lower at 77%.

Over 17% of the Indigenous population spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home (8,673 persons). This proportion was much higher among older people, with more than one-quarter (28%) of those aged 45 years and over speaking an Indigenous language. For those under 15 years, the proportion fell to 13%.

The concentration of Indigenous language speakers varied across regions. The ATSI Region of Warburton had the highest proportion of Indigenous language speakers in the State. Almost four-fifths (79%) of the Indigenous population in this region spoke an Australian Indigenous language. Proportions were also high in the ATSI Regions of Kalgoorlie (46%) and Kununurra (41%).

Most speakers of Indigenous languages were concentrated in rural areas. More than half (51%) of the Indigenous people living in the Rural Balance of the State spoke an Indigenous language while less than 3% of those living in Major Urban centres did so.

SPEAKS AN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE, BY SECTION OF STATE— INDIGENOUS PERSONS



Source: Table 7.5

Indigenous languages are classified into seven major groups by the ABS including Northern, Central, Cape York Peninsula, Torres Strait Island, West Coast, Eastern Aboriginal languages and Australian Creoles. Approximately two-thirds of those in Western Australia who spoke an Indigenous language indicated they spoke a language belonging to the Central Aboriginal group. Some of the more commonly spoken languages in this group were Ngaatjatjara, Walmajarri and Kukatha, all of which had between 500 and 1000 speakers within the State.

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

Three-quarters of those who spoke an Indigenous language at home indicated they could speak English well or very well while less than 3% (231 persons) claimed they did not speak English at all. However, given the relatively large proportion who did not indicate their proficiency in English (6%), it is possible that the actual number unable to speak English was somewhat higher.

Older persons were least likely to be proficient in English. Five per cent of the Indigenous language speakers aged 45 years and over were unable to speak English at all. This compares with 0.5% of those in the 15 to 44 age group.

7.1 RELIGION, BY AGE

Religion	Age group (years)				Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
INDIGENOUS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Aboriginal traditional religions	3.08	4.14	4.24	7.07	4.12
Christianity	55.52	60.31	67.26	72.19	61.88
Other religions	0.44	0.34	0.63	0.54	0.49
No religion(a)	27.87	24.61	18.08	9.97	22.19
Not stated(b)	13.08	10.60	9.80	10.24	11.32
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>20 238</i>	<i>9 619</i>	<i>14 374</i>	<i>6 468</i>	<i>50 699</i>
TOTAL					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Aboriginal traditional religions	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.12
Christianity	56.84	59.28	63.64	77.13	65.62
Other religions	2.56	3.67	3.03	2.00	2.70
No religion(a)	28.81	27.07	23.43	11.49	21.50
Not stated(b)	11.62	9.82	9.78	9.30	10.05
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	385 020	255 047	538 990	526 891	1 705 948

(a) Includes 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'.

(b) Includes 'Religious belief, n.f.d.' and 'Inadequately described'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

7.2

RELIGION, BY SECTION OF STATE(a)

	<i>Major Urban</i>	<i>Other Urban</i>	<i>Bounded Locality</i>	<i>Rural Balance</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
INDIGENOUS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Aboriginal traditional religions	0.41	1.00	6.59	13.96	4.15
Christianity	60.48	65.57	65.68	54.70	61.9
Other religions	0.91	0.45	0.06	0.26	0.5
No religion(c)	28.43	22.70	18.80	14.06	22.14
Not stated(d)	9.77	10.27	8.87	17.01	11.31
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>14 957</i>	<i>19 128</i>	<i>6 416</i>	<i>10 256</i>	<i>50 793</i>
TOTAL					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Aboriginal traditional religions	0.01	0.05	0.91	0.78	0.12
Christianity	66.43	64.35	65.40	64.03	65.68
Other religions	3.71	1.02	0.34	0.87	2.70
No religion(c)	20.63	23.35	21.88	22.16	21.45
Not stated(d)	9.22	11.23	11.47	12.16	10.05
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	1 087 437	392 361	46 740	183 594	1 713 024

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes 'Migratory'.

(c) Includes 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'.

(d) Includes 'Religious belief, n.f.d.' and 'Inadequately described'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

7.3

MOST COMMON RELIGIONS

INDIGENOUS	
	%
Western Catholic(a)	29.84
No religion(b)	22.16
Not stated	10.68
Anglican	10.13
Churches of Christ (Conference)	4.39
Baptist	4.23
Australian Aboriginal traditional religions	4.12
Uniting Church	3.05
Independent Evangelical Churches	2.11
Seventh-day Adventist	1.44
Jehovah's Witnesses	1.20
Christian, n.f.d.	1.11
Presbyterian	0.80
Assemblies of God	0.60
Pentecostal, n.f.d.	0.54
Aboriginal Evangelical Missions	0.46
Lutheran	0.40
Inadequately described	0.34
Religious belief, n.f.d.	0.30
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	0.28
	no.
Total	50 699

TOTAL	
	%
Western Catholic(a)	24.97
Anglican	23.95
No religion(b)	21.39
Not stated	9.68
Uniting Church	5.06
Presbyterian	2.45
Baptist	1.61
Christian, n.f.d.	1.42
Buddhism	1.08
Greek Orthodox	0.74
Islam	0.74
Churches of Christ (Conference)	0.73
Lutheran	0.66
Jehovah's Witnesses	0.65
Pentecostal, n.f.d.	0.49
Salvation Army	0.39
Seventh-day Adventist	0.32
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints (Mormons)	0.28
Judaism	0.27
Macedonian Orthodox	0.25
	no.
Total	1 705 950

(a) Generally known as 'Roman Catholic'.

(b) Includes 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

7.4 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, BY AGE

Language spoken	Age group (years)				Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
INDIGENOUS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	12.86	16.83	18.58	27.52	17.11
English	81.26	78.17	75.39	64.92	76.92
Other languages(a)	2.85	1.99	2.55	3.03	2.62
Not stated	3.03	3.01	3.47	4.53	3.35
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>20 238</i>	<i>9 619</i>	<i>14 374</i>	<i>6 468</i>	<i>50 699</i>
TOTAL					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	0.69	0.65	0.51	0.35	0.52
English	89.14	84.53	85.88	83.43	85.66
Other languages(a)	7.78	11.92	10.94	12.56	10.87
Not stated	2.38	2.91	2.67	3.66	2.94
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	385 020	255 048	538 990	526 891	1 705 949

(a) Includes 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal so described'.

Source: ABS unpublished data, 1996 Census.

7.5 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, BY SECTION OF STATE(a)

<i>Language spoken at home</i>	<i>Major Urban</i>	<i>Other Urban</i>	<i>Bounded Locality</i>	<i>Rural Balance</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
INDIGENOUS					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	2.79	7.61	24.78	51.05	17.13
English	91.25	88.15	65.84	41.99	76.92
Other languages(c)	2.89	1.62	5.31	2.40	2.62
Not stated	3.06	2.62	4.07	4.55	3.33
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Total</i>	<i>14 957</i>	<i>19 128</i>	<i>6 416</i>	<i>10 256</i>	<i>50 794</i>
TOTAL					
	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	0.05	0.38	3.49	2.88	0.52
English	82.93	91.46	89.44	88.47	85.68
Other languages(c)	14.49	4.47	3.06	4.99	10.85
Not stated	2.53	3.69	4.00	3.66	2.95
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total	1 087 437	392 359	46 742	183 592	1 713 024

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Includes 'Migratory'.

(c) Includes 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal so described'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

7.6 MOST COMMON LANGUAGES

Most common language

INDIGENOUS	
	%
English	76.92
Not stated	3.35
Central Aboriginal n.e.c.	3.24
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	2.55
Ngaatjatjara	1.87
Walmajarri (Walmadjari)	1.57
Kriol	1.24
Kukatha (Gugaja)	1.05
Kija (Gidya)	0.80
Inadequately described	0.79
Jaru (Djaru)	0.62
Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles n.f.d.	0.59
Yindjibarndi	0.58
Northern Aboriginal n.e.c.	0.50
Nyangumarta	0.50
Pitjantjatjara	0.48
Bardi	0.47
Italian	0.38
Bunuba (Bunaba)	0.32
Nyungar (Noongar)	0.29

no.

Total **50 699**

TOTAL

	%
English	85.66
Not stated	2.94
Central Aboriginal n.e.c.	2.26
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	0.85
Ngaatjatjara	0.59
Walmajarri (Walmadjari)	0.53
Kriol	0.50
Kukatha (Gugaja)	0.42
Kija (Gidya)	0.36
Inadequately described	0.35
Jaru (Djaru)	0.34
Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles n.f.d.	0.33
Yindjibarndi	0.30
Northern Aboriginal n.e.c.	0.27
Nyangumarta	0.27
Pitjantjatjara	0.25
Bardi	0.24
Italian	0.22
Bunuba (Bunaba)	0.22
Nyungar (Noongar)	0.16

no.

Total **1 705 950**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

7.7

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

	Age group (years)				Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over	
<i>Proficiency in English</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Speaks English only	16 445	7 519	10 837	4 199	39 000
Speaks an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language and speaks English					
Very well	749	643	1 187	499	3 078
Well	984	721	1 085	631	3 421
Not well	525	163	247	473	1 408
Not at all	118	7	13	93	231
Not stated proficiency(a)	227	85	139	84	535
Total	2 603	1 619	2 671	1 780	8 673
Speaks other language(b)	576	191	367	196	1 330
Not stated language(c)	614	290	499	293	1 696
Total	20 238	9 619	14 374	6 468	50 699

(a) Comprises cases where language spoken at home was stated but proficiency in English was not stated.

(b) Includes 'Inadequately described'.

(c) Comprises cases where language spoken at home was not stated.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITION OF INDIGENOUS

1 The term 'Indigenous' is used in this publication to refer to Australian Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders. According to the most widely adopted definition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, the Commonwealth working definition:

An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives. (DAA 1981, p. 1)

ABS standard question

2 All ABS Indigenous population figures are based on results from the ABS standard question. The 1995 standard, first used in the 1996 Census, is as follows:

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin ?

- No
 - Yes, Aboriginal
 - Yes, Torres Strait Islander
- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin mark both 'Yes' boxes

3 For more information on these issues, refer to *Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4705.0), and *Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4708.0) (forthcoming).

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

4 The 1996 Census of Population and Housing was held on 6 August 1996.

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

7 All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks, manufactured homes in manufactured home estates and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged are counted only if occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons and hotels, are also included.

POPULATION CONCEPTS

Place of enumeration counts

8 Place of enumeration counts are based on where people stated they were located on census night, regardless of where they usually lived. These are the most readily obtained population figures from a census. No adjustments are made for temporary visitors, or for residents who are temporarily absent, or for incomplete or imperfect counting. Place of enumeration counts are only available for the day of the Census.

9 Place of enumeration counts are the only population figures available for geographic areas based on Collection Districts (CDs), the smallest geographic bounded areas used in the census. CDs contain on average 225 dwellings in urban areas. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD declines as population densities decrease.

Place of usual residence counts

10 Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts, after adjustments for temporary visitors based on answers to the census question about the '...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six or more months in 1996'. Adjustments have also been made for residents who are temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting. Usual residence counts are only available for the day of the Census and cannot be derived for all geographic areas. In particular, they are not available for CDs.

DATA LIMITATIONS

11 Census data are subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or from data collection or processing procedures. Whilst many errors are corrected by careful processing procedures, some still remain. The effect of these is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population. The main sources of data limitation are listed below.

Partial non-response

12 In some cases where an answer is not provided to a question, an answer is imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'not stated' code is allocated.

Processing error

13 While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management is used continuously to improve the quality of processed data, and to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality.

Random adjustment

14 Table cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically insignificant.

Respondent error	15 Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by people in completing the forms, some remain in final data.
Undercount	16 Although the Census aims to count each person, there are some people who are missed and others are counted more than once. The Indigenous net undercount in 1996 was 7.1% for Australia.
OVERSEAS VISITORS	17 For the 1996 Census, information for overseas visitors (who intend to be in Australia for less than six months) was restricted to age, sex and marital status. In this publication overseas visitors have been excluded.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS SCHEME	<p>18 The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development opportunities. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation. In 1985 CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) which provides grants to participating community organisations to employ community members.</p> <p>19 CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force. The 1996 Census includes for the first time a separate category for CDEP participants as part of the industry sector classification.</p>
CALCULATION OF PROPORTIONS AND TREATMENT OF 'NOT STATEDS'	20 In the calculation of the proportion of the population with a particular characteristic, 'not stated' responses are included in the denominator. Users may wish to recalculate percentages, excluding 'not stated' responses, whenever this is deemed preferable.
CALCULATION OF MEDIANS	<p>21 A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.</p> <p>22 The categories 'not stated', and 'not applicable' are not included in the calculation of medians.</p>
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA TABLES	23 While usual residence data are available for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) from all censuses, in order to compare SLA boundaries from the 1986 and 1991 Censuses with the 1996 Census SLA boundaries, it is necessary to aggregate 1986 and 1991 CD boundaries.

APPENDIX 1

CENSUS COUNTS, BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

SLA	1986		1991		1996		1996	
	Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of usual residence(a)	
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
50070 Albany (T)	368	13 258	370	13 598	457	14 510	485	14 838
50099 Undefined Perth(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	63
50140 Albany (S)	61	8 746	68	11 186	171	12 391	164	12 601
50210 Armadale (C)	577	41 248	714	46 868	1 237	49 507	1 230	50 118
50250 Ashburton (S)	391	9 297	389	8 499	512	8 719	498	7 167
50280 Augusta–Margaret River (S)	9	5 333	21	5 889	60	7 961	65	7 794
50350 Bassendean (T)	229	12 836	240	13 144	358	13 183	370	13 392
50420 Bayswater (C)	359	41 331	414	44 010	529	43 573	521	44 091
50490 Belmont (C)	567	28 867	465	26 875	872	26 613	788	26 222
50560 Beverley (S)	58	1 497	47	1 436	43	1 398	42	1 421
50630 Boddington (S)	16	885	30	1 416	37	1 520	37	1 501
50770 Boyup Brook (S)	19	1 747	14	1 665	11	1 596	13	1 688
50840 Bridgetown–Greenbushes (S)	18	3 293	23	3 713	35	3 900	36	3 904
50910 Brookton (S)	149	1 094	149	1 018	121	908	118	952
50980 Broome (S)	2 473	7 932	3 166	11 152	3 423	13 458	3 328	9 505
51050 Broomehill (S)	30	583	10	503	7	466	9	488
51120 Bruce Rock (S)	22	1 280	30	1 167	50	1 125	50	1 148
51190 Bunbury (C)	590	23 031	692	25 657	862	26 490	846	26 705
51260 Busselton (S)	113	12 411	142	13 528	210	17 393	209	17 444
51310 Cambridge (T)	37	21 544	42	22 877	44	22 706	44	22 657
51330 Canning (C)	478	60 736	558	65 967	793	67 875	773	68 999
51400 Capel (S)	23	3 740	36	4 931	66	5 681	65	5 858
51470 Carnamah (S)	57	1 408	45	1 155	41	1 026	45	978
51540 Carnarvon (S)	1 262	10 259	1 122	9 046	1 229	8 479	1 246	6 236
51610 Chapman Valley (S)	0	808	6	782	24	782	24	812
51680 Chittering (S)	0	1 369	15	1 920	22	2 257	23	2 335
51750 Claremont (T)	15	7 397	29	8 879	20	8 688	20	8 755
51820 Cockburn (C)	616	40 711	690	50 380	1 020	57 102	1 032	57 562
51890 Collie (S)	296	9 077	216	9 058	233	8 625	254	8 768
51960 Coolgardie (S)	282	4 866	271	5 615	347	5 631	321	5 470
52030 Coorow (S)	5	1 532	43	1 536	20	1 391	20	1 400
52100 Corrigin (S)	13	1 397	25	1 384	11	1 264	11	1 287
52170 Cottesloe (T)	10	6 628	17	7 270	41	6 985	35	7 083
52240 Cranbrook (S)	28	1 286	4	1 129	8	1 115	9	1 134
52310 Cuballing (S)	5	623	16	722	3	709	3	729
52380 Cue (S)	90	586	72	860	65	726	58	476
52450 Cunderdin (S)	48	1 342	22	1 389	9	1 367	11	1 437
52520 Dalwallinu (S)	52	1 712	68	1 579	55	1 693	58	1 706
52590 Dandaragan (S)	14	2 411	22	2 371	27	2 570	28	2 491
52660 Dardanup (S)	21	4 159	27	5 037	67	6 337	70	6 489
52730 Denmark (S)	8	2 778	18	3 132	20	3 664	22	3 768
52800 Derby–West Kimberley (S)	2 959	7 289	3 741	7 720	3 958	7 171	3 995	6 372
52870 Donnybrook–Balingup (S)	19	3 491	17	3 844	40	4 016	43	4 111
52940 Dowerin (S)	5	928	11	886	9	817	12	842
53010 Dumbleyung (S)	34	961	19	856	10	833	10	854
53080 Dundas (S)	200	2 396	159	1 838	145	1 874	145	1 596

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(b) Special Purpose Codes. These are used where insufficient information is provided to indicate SLA of usual residence.

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CENSUS COUNTS, BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—continued

SLA	1986		1991		1996		1996	
	Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of usual residence(a)	
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
53150 East Fremantle (T)	28	5 678	26	6 443	26	6 188	27	6 114
53220 East Pilbara (S)	1 388	9 187	1 514	10 227	1 444	7 911	1 471	6 738
53290 Esperance (S)	204	9 585	333	10 328	455	11 809	444	11 941
53360 Exmouth (S)	15	4 336	17	3 823	31	3 852	26	2 035
53431 Fremantle (C)—Inner	0	602	3	786	3	811	4	615
53432 Fremantle (C)—Remainder	299	22 107	283	23 050	293	23 213	285	22 974
53500 Geraldton (C)	1 153	18 801	1 164	20 587	1 542	19 724	1 554	19 594
53570 Gingin (S)	13	2 919	5	2 712	22	3 178	22	3 352
53640 Gnowangerup (S)	195	2 110	174	1 820	139	1 715	137	1 764
53710 Goomalling (S)	64	1 187	51	1 084	45	1 037	45	1 050
53780 Gosnells (C)	891	60 610	1 094	69 560	1 682	73 421	1 668	73 987
53850 Greenough (S)	229	5 853	321	7 652	361	10 337	363	10 439
53920 Halls Creek (S)	2 078	2 886	1 922	3 029	1 950	3 263	2 005	2 849
53990 Harvey (S)	176	9 609	158	12 394	238	14 714	250	15 045
54060 Irwin (S)	24	1 919	22	2 115	55	2 433	58	2 459
54130 Jerramungup (S)	39	1 397	10	1 379	23	1 337	23	1 301
54200 Kalamunda (S)	240	40 547	303	45 898	437	46 115	428	46 694
54280 Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	1 359	23 404	1 342	26 079	1 686	29 518	1 640	28 701
54340 Katanning (S)	266	4 325	299	4 617	380	4 499	388	4 565
54410 Kellerberrin (S)	100	1 355	96	1 333	77	1 210	76	1 239
54480 Kent (S)	3	986	12	864	0	775	0	774
54550 Kojonup (S)	92	2 374	106	2 228	70	2 207	71	2 323
54620 Kondinin (S)	48	1 198	26	1 086	70	1 223	77	1 153
54690 Koorda (S)	0	670	0	613	7	600	7	618
54760 Kulin (S)	8	1 117	0	1 060	14	889	15	947
54830 Kwinana (T)	397	14 025	542	17 278	880	19 136	870	19 411
54900 Lake Grace (S)	16	2 020	14	1 804	13	1 748	11	1 766
54970 Laverton (S)	305	1 396	362	1 848	425	1 564	404	1 177
55040 Leonora (S)	271	2 416	255	2 903	213	3 496	237	2 683
55110 Mandurah (C)	91	18 872	222	26 838	602	37 815	622	39 107
55180 Manjimup (S)	76	9 073	117	9 764	134	10 020	141	10 001
55250 Meekatharra (S)	414	1 431	447	2 184	543	2 643	517	2 041
55320 Melville (C)	261	67 131	276	84 838	517	88 422	454	89 197
55390 Menzies (S)	94	355	87	303	168	516	149	345
55460 Merredin (S)	149	3 797	141	3 830	151	3 634	165	3 620
55530 Mingenew (S)	67	690	81	624	43	587	44	596
55600 Moora (S)	227	2 633	256	2 672	230	2 541	228	2 534
55670 Morawa (S)	80	1 052	37	1 007	68	1 055	67	1 027
55740 Mosman Park (T)	39	6 688	41	7 296	70	7 337	65	7 463
55810 Mount Magnet (S)	113	1 152	91	1 161	96	829	110	842
55880 Mount Marshall (S)	0	916	0	739	0	761	0	742
55950 Mukinbudin (S)	19	786	32	681	27	691	26	715
56020 Mullewa (S)	330	1 389	447	1 396	355	1 176	347	1 118
56090 Mundaring (S)	133	24 415	284	29 283	368	31 462	349	31 985
56160 Murchison (S)	65	183	65	180	83	181	69	155
56230 Murray (S)	90	6 634	98	8 171	140	9 144	132	9 269

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(b) Special Purpose Codes. These are used where insufficient information is provided to indicate SLA of usual residence.

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CENSUS COUNTS, BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—continued

SLA	1986		1991		1996		1996		
	Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of usual residence(a)		
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
56300	Nannup (S)	7	1 205	6	1 084	25	1 133	21	1 131
56370	Narembeen (S)	15	1 167	4	1 008	9	1 007	9	1 011
56440	Narrogin (T)	245	4 266	274	4 638	272	4 477	277	4 529
56510	Narrogin (S)	0	706	0	863	4	867	3	846
56580	Nedlands (C)	78	18 623	61	20 409	99	20 598	71	19 881
56620	Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	990	1 080	1 032	1 131	1 241	1 446	1 261	1 415
56650	Northam (T)	301	6 377	439	6 560	492	6 285	494	6 335
56720	Northam (S)	43	2 486	55	2 886	55	3 200	54	3 153
56790	Northampton (S)	125	5 357	106	3 546	117	3 697	133	2 941
56860	Nungarin (S)	11	317	6	297	0	269	3	282
56930	Peppermint Grove (S)	3	1 243	6	1 465	6	1 592	6	1 605
57000	Perenjori (S)	24	857	27	772	20	682	24	681
57081	Perth (C)—Inner	26	1 957	26	2 027	36	2 178	0	383
57082	Perth (C)—Remainder	74	6 489	43	6 209	54	6 310	37	4 827
57140	Pingelly (S)	174	1 247	137	1 171	109	1 132	107	1 171
57210	Plantagenet (S)	123	3 923	160	3 964	185	4 105	184	4 183
57280	Port Hedland (T)	1 472	13 413	1 878	12 599	1 795	13 005	1 831	11 945
57350	Quairading (S)	95	1 164	84	1 150	116	1 173	111	1 184
57420	Ravensthorpe (S)	0	1 453	7	1 374	4	1 381	5	1 389
57490	Rockingham (C)	115	31 595	269	41 890	600	57 980	592	59 404
57560	Roebourne (S)	1 026	16 532	1 225	17 291	1 426	14 887	1 398	13 399
57630	Sandstone (S)	23	157	15	347	20	289	17	161
57700	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	89	6 470	66	8 048	74	9 749	72	9 871
57770	Shark Bay (S)	115	2 470	76	1 615	97	1 840	91	835
57840	South Perth (C)	301	32 626	251	34 279	413	34 819	391	34 726
57914	Stirling (C)—Central	1 074	86 831	1 232	91 264	1 687	92 187	1 693	93 022
57915	Stirling (C)—Coastal	332	53 470	317	56 751	428	55 775	449	56 567
57916	Stirling (C)—South-Eastern	170	24 386	205	24 716	276	24 857	255	25 034
57980	Subiaco (C)	78	14 826	89	15 107	108	14 804	65	14 369
58050	Swan (S)	1 055	37 383	1 341	53 107	1 952	68 795	1 934	69 295
58120	Tambellup (S)	147	909	128	726	102	701	101	723
58190	Tammin (S)	71	544	59	489	36	488	38	463
58260	Three Springs (S)	43	1 014	35	820	53	805	54	811
58330	Toodyay (S)	38	1 798	51	2 461	64	3 186	65	3 273
58400	Trayning (S)	0	595	0	479	3	470	3	500
58470	Upper Gascoyne (S)	29	262	124	341	104	306	95	260
58510	Victoria Park (T)	317	23 605	377	24 432	423	26 096	404	25 593
58540	Victoria Plains (S)	44	1 168	46	1 087	40	943	40	972
58570	Vincent (T)	200	25 814	145	24 972	148	24 422	145	24 657
58610	Wagin (S)	62	2 095	48	1 940	90	1 864	101	1 939
58680	Wandering (S)	27	430	12	414	17	370	10	358
58751	Wanneroo (C)—Central Coastal	44	12 369	86	23 166	153	37 017	156	37 405
58753	Wanneroo (C)—North-East	17	10 211	52	13 398	123	13 988	133	14 317
58755	Wanneroo (C)—North-West	9	3 469	55	5 476	233	16 906	230	17 338
58757	Wanneroo (C)—South-East	769	21 323	876	25 797	825	30 766	853	31 154
58758	Wanneroo (C)—South-West	160	78 681	228	100 036	372	103 176	370	104 882

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(b) Special Purpose Codes. These are used where insufficient information is provided to indicate SLA of usual residence.

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CENSUS COUNTS, BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—*continued*

SLA		1986		1991		1996		1996	
		Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of enumeration		Place of usual residence(a)	
		Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
58820	Warooka (S)	37	2 488	33	3 040	37	3 262	35	3 132
58890	West Arthur (S)	0	1 066	0	974	8	984	8	980
59030	Westonia (S)	8	538	0	282	3	291	3	301
59100	Wickepin (S)	21	921	14	923	8	835	10	841
59170	Williams (S)	4	1 089	9	1 008	21	1 018	22	1 017
59250	Wiluna (S)	492	752	316	722	271	1 859	246	1 105
59310	Wongan-Ballidu (S)	74	1 823	66	1 688	54	1 538	53	1 591
59380	Woodanilling (S)	5	428	0	389	12	354	11	358
59450	Wyalkatchem (S)	17	778	32	707	11	630	12	632
59499	No usual address, WA(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	6 506
59520	Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	2 000	6 963	1 878	7 712	2 138	8 516	2150	6 333
59590	Yalgoo (S)	54	288	70	679	69	574	77	376
59660	Yilgarn (S)	20	2 058	35	2 204	53	2 646	46	2 234
59730	York (S)	86	2 277	74	2 500	69	2 769	72	2 807
59779	WA Off-Shore Areas & Migratory	30	3 170	15	1 330	36	2 893	9	339
59899	Undefined balance of WA(b)	59	868
Total		37 784	1 406 921	41 772	1 586 814	50 793	1 713 024	50701	1 705 952

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(b) Special Purpose Codes. These are used where insufficient information is provided to indicate SLA of usual residence.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

APPENDIX 2

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, INDIGENOUS PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS—BY ATSI REGION

ATSI Region number	ERP, 30 June 1996(a)	1996 Census count(b)	Participation rate(c)	Unemployment rate(d)	Employment ratio(e)	CDEP scheme employment(f)	Persons
							Median weekly individual income(g)
	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	\$
Western Australia							
20 Perth(h)	19 765	17 998	48.28	27.54	34.98	0.37	206
21 Broome	3 760	3 423	56.47	10	50.82	48.77	175
22 Kununurra	4 887	4 088	59.97	7.61	55.41	53.99	179
23 Warburton	2 952	2 688	43.70	3.63	42.11	73.99	148
24 Narrogin	6 814	6 204	47.59	20.56	37.81	6.72	196
25 South Hedland	4 721	4 298	50.12	23.39	38.40	16.50	185
26 Derby	4 347	3 958	61.00	6.37	57.11	68.51	175
27 Kalgoorlie	3 462	3 152	44.86	21.71	35.12	7.86	191
28 Geraldton	5 497	5 006	46.26	24.58	34.89	11.37	192
Rest of Australia							
1 Queanbeyan(i)	9 855	9 123	57.40	25.04	43.02	0.62	218
2 Bourke	7 951	7 344	48.62	27.81	35.10	8.77	187
3 Coffs Harbour	27 127	25 058	52.56	32.32	35.58	1.56	192
4 Sydney	37 117	34 286	59.15	20.39	47.09	0.37	252
5 Tamworth	11 595	10 711	48.92	33.19	32.68	8.35	185
6 Wagga Wagga	19 535	18 047	50.36	30.38	35.06	2.61	191
7 Wangaratta	10 938	10 395	59.45	19.82	47.67	0.67	246
8 Ballarat	11 660	11 079	56.99	22.96	43.91	0.32	217
9 Brisbane	30 325	27 635	57.93	25.13	43.37	0.10	234
10 Cairns	16 144	14 712	50.85	21.53	39.90	15.94	195
11 Mount Isa	7 306	6 658	51.46	19.75	41.30	21.41	192
12 Cooktown	6 184	5 635	63.71	3.26	61.63	73.51	170
13 Rockhampton	12 436	11 332	53.70	33.42	35.75	0.67	193
14 Roma	9 661	8 804	52.61	27.45	38.17	10.28	194
15 Torres Strait Area	6 654	6 064	58.38	9.48	52.84	39.94	195
16 Townsville	16 107	14 678	53.06	23.76	40.45	14.45	194
17 Adelaide	13 686	12 689	53.12	26.72	38.93	3.24	203
18 Ceduna	2 014	1 867	58.40	15.04	49.61	36.96	174
19 Port Augusta(j)	6 351	5 888	54.53	22.49	42.27	41.08	174
29 Hobart	15 322	13 873	60.96	20.24	48.63	0.00	216
30 Alice Springs	4 986	4 449	44.03	16.04	36.97	10.50	182
31 Jabiru	8 685	7 746	42.41	19.59	34.10	61.39	168
32 Katherine	7 986	7 122	50.98	16.41	42.62	57.25	169
33 Aputula	8 427	7 518	31.38	21	24.79	57.25	154
34 Nhulunbuy	7 848	7 001	37.71	5.63	35.59	65.33	161
35 Tennant Creek	3 866	3 449	40.12	17.12	33.25	49.78	163
36 Darwin	10 078	8 992	48.36	23.19	37.14	2.77	214
Australia	386 049	352 970	52.74	22.74	40.75	14.89	190
Total Population							
Australia	18 310 714	17 752 829	61.91	9.18	56.22	0.16	292

(a) Final ERP, *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0) and *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

(b) Census count based on place of enumeration.

(c) The participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

(d) The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

(e) The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment ratio is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

(f) CDEP scheme employed expressed as a percentage of the total employed. CDEP data were collected for the first time in 1996 and should be treated with caution as their reliability is variable.

(g) Excludes persons who did not state their income.

(h) Includes Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(i) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(j) Data for this ATSI Region is of poor quality and should be treated with caution. Contact NCATSIS (ABS Darwin).

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, INDIGENOUS PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS—BY ATSIIC REGIONS—continued

ATSIIC Region number	Persons				Households					
	Full-time school students, 15 year olds(a)	Full-time school students, 17 year olds(b)	Speaks Australian Indigenous language(c)	Speaks English not well or not at all(d)	House- holds(e)	Average number of persons per household(f)	Rented house- holds(g)	Median weekly house- hold income(h)	Average number of vehicles per house- hold(i)	
	%	%	%	%	no.	no.	%	\$	no.	
Western Australia										
20	Perth(j)	62.74	19.65	2.77	16.41	4 931	3.5	63.35	548	1.1
21	Broome	71.25	14.06	18.52	8.40	771	4.2	70.43	529	0.8
22	Kununurra	59.42	4.11	40.70	16.80	710	5.3	74.08	573	0.5
23	Warburton	24.49	5.45	78.79	28.84	410	6.1	83.41	560	0.7
24	Narrogin	60.67	10.48	1.40	15.64	1 661	3.8	68.51	523	1.2
25	South Hedland	58.21	12.33	26.45	8.82	1 009	4.1	73.54	648	0.9
26	Derby	49.21	11.82	46.24	26.81	736	5.1	82.07	553	0.6
27	Kalgoorlie	59.38	20.00	16.40	13.10	703	4.1	66.57	644	1.1
28	Geraldton	66.93	16.67	4.33	6.35	1 181	3.9	73.33	518	1.0
Rest of Australia										
1	Queanbeyan(k)	69.43	38.96	1.64	14.57	2 846	3.2	63.70	540	1.1
2	Bourke	53.03	18.90	0.63	6.36	1 872	3.8	66.13	477	0.7
3	Coffs Harbour	73.79	35.89	0.96	8.63	7 793	3.3	61.53	484	1.0
4	Sydney	67.38	36.29	0.98	19.84	10 930	3.1	59.45	601	1.0
5	Tamworth	70.85	31.51	0.56	15.15	3 092	3.5	69.21	474	0.9
6	Wagga Wagga	65.37	37.98	0.43	11.70	5 387	3.4	65.05	468	1.0
7	Wangaratta	76.96	37.77	1.21	21.04	3 611	3.1	50.96	554	1.3
8	Ballarat	61.67	37.82	1.16	18.06	3 524	3.1	54.77	506	1.1
9	Brisbane	66.04	32.72	1.58	14.94	8 628	3.3	61.07	563	1.1
10	Cairns	69.3	33.63	6.34	11.82	3 592	3.9	73.89	574	0.8
11	Mount Isa	47.2	18.10	3.12	10.68	1 489	4.4	73.20	633	0.8
12	Cooktown	34.62	8.55	38.74	16.64	1 015	5.3	83.35	570	0.5
13	Rockhampton	69.29	29.44	1.10	11.21	3 178	3.6	68.57	526	1.0
14	Roma	60.66	24.57	0.94	13.56	2 483	3.6	69.23	493	1.0
15	Torres Strait Area	62.35	31.73	33.44	29.05	1 167	4.7	63.84	622	0.4
16	Townsville	67.6	31.88	4.38	12.49	3 692	3.9	73.70	575	0.9
17	Adelaide	71.43	29.13	6.05	13.51	3 923	3.1	65.03	482	1.1
18	Ceduna	46.15	15.15	11.89	27.39	442	4.1	76.02	498	1.0
19	Port Augusta(l)	37.04	15.12	18.22	26.11	1 121	4.0	77.61	450	0.9
29	Hobart	84.35	15.53	0.17	19.51	5 032	3.2	42.37	539	1.5
30	Alice Springs	58.51	20.00	38.75	16.45	964	3.8	74.27	616	0.8
31	Jabiru	52.29	19.42	85.42	29.55	1 121	6.7	77.61	617	0.3
32	Katherine	44.85	8.78	52.23	24.16	1 123	5.9	69.10	568	0.6
33	Aputula	29.25	5.97	88.55	47.78	1 125	6.6	58.13	529	0.5
34	Nhulunbuy	44.37	17.14	89.13	29.58	841	8.3	66.35	730	0.4
35	Tennant Creek	42.03	15.25	58.97	24.67	581	5.7	59.55	539	0.6
36	Darwin	76.77	42.54	13.69	12.88	2 247	3.6	62.57	681	1.1
	Australia	64.38	27.21	13.26	24.82	94 931	3.7	63.78	540	1.0
Total population										
	Australia	86.12	58.40	0.27	19.65	6 015 815	2.7	27.05	630	1.4

(a) Number of full-time 15 year old school (infants/primary or secondary) students expressed as a percentage of all 15 year olds.

(b) Number of full-time 17 year old school (infants/primary or secondary) students expressed as a percentage of all 17 year olds.

(c) Number of Australian Indigenous language speakers expressed as a percentage of all persons.

(d) Percentage of all persons who speak a language other than English at home. Includes persons who did not state a language but did answer the English proficiency question. Excludes persons who did not answer both the language and English proficiency questions.

(e) See Glossary for definition of Indigenous household.

(f) Includes up to three persons temporarily absent from the households. Excludes visitors to the household.

(g) Includes being occupied rent free.

(h) Excludes households where at least one, but not all, members aged 15 years and over did not state an income and/or at least one member of the household was temporarily absent.

(i) Up to four vehicles could be recorded.

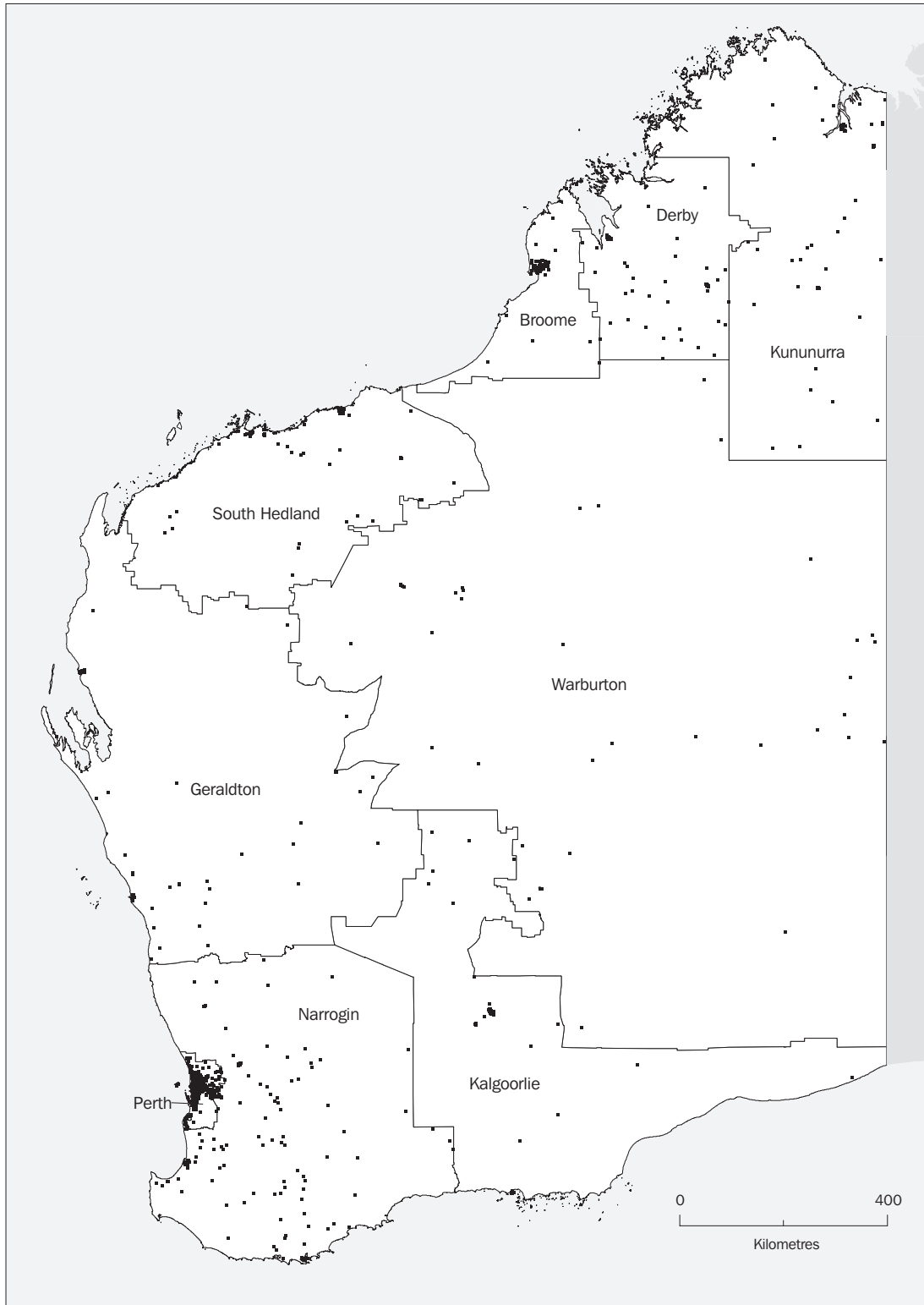
(j) Includes Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(k) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(l) Data for this ATSIIC Region is of poor quality and should be treated with caution. Contact NCATSIIS (ABS Darwin).

MAPS

MAP 1
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION, 1996
ATSIC Regions, Western Australia



Based on 1996 Indigenous Locations
1 Dot = 40 people
Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

MAP 2

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA - ENLARGEMENT 1



STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA - ENLARGEMENT 2



GLOSSARY

General descriptions of terms and concepts used in this publication are provided below. For detailed definitions of classifications and concepts, refer to the *Census Dictionary* (ABS, 1996a, Cat. no. 2901.0).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin The question used in the 1996 Census was 'Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?' Respondents could report Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin, both origins or neither. Prior to the 1996 Census only one or the other Indigenous origin could be recorded.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Region (ATSIC) ATSIC Regions are administrative areas used by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission for the election of Regional Councils which represent the local Indigenous population. ATSIC Regions are approximated by aggregating the data for collection districts (CDs) which lie wholly or partly within the ATSIC Region.

There are 36 ATSIC Regions (including the Torres Strait Area) which together cover all of Australia. The Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands were included in the ATSIC Region of Perth.

Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development opportunities. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation. In 1985 CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) which provides grants to participating community organisations to employ community members.

CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force. The 1996 Census includes for the first time a separate category for CDEP participants as part of the industry sector classification.

Couple family This is a family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependants, non-dependants and other related individuals. As it is not necessary for a parent-child relationship to be formed, a couple family can consist of a couple without children.

Dependent child A dependent child is an individual who is either a child aged less than 15 years or a dependent student. To qualify as a child, the individual can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household. A dependent child must be attached to a nominal parent with whom he/she usually resides. This parent must be over 15 years of age.

Dependent student A dependent student is defined as a natural, adopted, step or foster child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student, and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

Dwelling A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. This can be an entire building such as a house, part of a building such as a flat, or it can be a caravan, tent, humpy or park bench. Houses under construction, derelict houses, vacant tents, or converted garages are not counted in the census.

For census purposes, there are two types of dwelling:

A *private dwelling* is normally a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan or unit in a caravan park or craft in a marina; an occupied dwelling in a manufactured home estate; an occupied self-care unit in accommodation for the retired or aged; a houseboat; or tent if it is standing on its own block of land. An occupied caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling. Private dwellings can be either occupied or unoccupied.

Non-private dwellings are those dwellings not included above, which provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. These dwellings include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Only occupied non-private dwellings are included in the Census.

Employed Employed people are those aged 15 years or more who, during the week prior to census night, worked for payment or profit; who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.

Family A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Family income Family income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident family member aged 15 years or more. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone-person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

Full-time/part-time employment This variable is based on the number of hours worked in all jobs held by employed people during the week before the census night. It excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked.

Part-time workers: employed people who worked less than 35 hours; and

Full-time workers: employed people who worked 35 hours or more.

Geographic areas *Collection Districts (CDs)* are the smallest geographic areas defined in the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). They are designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for collection, processing and output of data. In urban areas, there is an average of 225 dwellings in each CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD declines as population densities decrease.

Statistical Local Areas (SLA) consist of one or more whole census Collection Districts and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs correspond in many cases to Local Government Areas (LGAs). The four exceptions in Western Australia are the SLAs of Perth, Fremantle, Stirling and Wanneroo.

ATSIC Regions are administrative areas used by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) for the election of Regional Councils which represent the local Indigenous population. ATSIC Regions are approximated by aggregating the data for Collection Districts which lie wholly or partly within the ATSIC Region. There are 36 ATSIC Regions (including the Torres Strait Area) which together cover all of Australia. The Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands were included in the ATSIC Region of Perth.

Household A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

In this publication, households are classified to three main types:

Family households consist of two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

A household can contain one or more families. Thus the number of families living in occupied private dwellings may be more than the number of family households.

Household <i>continued</i>	<p><i>Lone-person household:</i> This consists of one person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.</p> <p><i>Group household:</i> This consists of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.</p>
Household income	Household income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident aged 15 years or more present in the household. Persons who were temporarily absent on census night, or had nil or negative income, or did not state their income, do not contribute to household income. Although visitors' incomes are excluded in the calculation of household income, household income is still calculated for households that comprise only visitors, in order to collect data on household incomes in holiday resorts.
Improvised dwellings	These include shelters, sheds, tents occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis and not located in caravan parks.
Income	People aged 15 years or more were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and worker's compensation received.
Indigenous family	An Indigenous family is one where either the reference person or spouse is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous household	An Indigenous household is a family household where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone-person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Industry (of employment)	This variable describes the industries in which employed people (aged 15 years and over) work, and is coded to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0).
Labour force	The labour force consists of employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over.

Labour force status	<p>Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.</p> <p><i>Employed:</i> includes those people who, during the week prior to census night, worked for payment or profit; who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.</p> <p><i>Unemployed:</i> includes people who, during the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.</p> <p><i>Not in the labour force:</i> includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.</p>
Lone-parent family	<p>A lone-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.</p>
Major Urban	<p>See definition under Section of State.</p>
Median value	<p>The median value (age, income) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below this value, and half exceeding it.</p>
Migratory	<p>See definition under Section of State.</p>
Occupation	<p>This variable describes the main job held by employed people (aged 15 years and over) during the week prior to census night, and is coded using the <i>ASCO—Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0).</p>
Other Urban	<p>See definition under Section of State.</p>
Participation rate	<p>This is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.</p>
Post-school qualifications	<p>In all censuses since 1966, people aged 15 years and over have been asked to describe their post-school qualifications. In 1996, these responses were coded according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0).</p>
Reference person	<p>The reference person is the person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as 'Person 1' on the Household Form.</p>

Rural	The sum of Bounded Localities and Rural Balance in the Section of State classification.
Rural Balance	See definition under Section of State.
Section of State	<p>The Section of State classification uses population counts from the Census to define Collection Districts as either urban or rural. Within States and Territories, each Section of State represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. The five categories are:</p> <p><i>Major Urban</i>: urban areas with population of 100,000 or more;</p> <p><i>Other Urban</i>: urban areas with populations of 1,000 to 99,999;</p> <p><i>Bounded Locality</i>: rural areas with population of 200 to 999;</p> <p><i>Rural Balance</i>: the remainder of the State or Territory; and</p> <p><i>Migratory</i>: areas composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory Collection Districts.</p>
Unemployment rate	The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Urban	The sum of Major Urban and Other Urban in the Section of State classification.

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