CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1976:
ABORIGINAL COLLECTION DISTRICT SUMMARY FILES

## User's Guide for the Machine-Readable Data File (SSDA Census Series)

# Social Science Data Archives 




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User's Guide for the Machine-Readable Data File<br>(SSDA Census Series)

## Principal Investigator Australian Bureau of Statistics

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3 data files + accompanying user's guide ( 64 p.).
Sumary: The Aboriginal Collection District Summary Files present summary characteristics of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and the dwellings in which they live, for every Collection District (CD) where there are at least 10 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people and 4 or more dwellings where an Aborigine or Torres Strait Islander was present on Census night. (When data is not available for an area because it does not meet this confidentiality criteria it is aggregated to the next highest non-confidential level). The records for each CD include geographic area codes for State, Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision/ District, LGA, LGA Section, Destination and Origin Zones, State Area, Section of State, Commonwealth Electoral Division (1977 boundaries), State Electoral Division, Postcode, Locality, Census Division, Census Subdivision, 1976 CD, 1971 LGA and LGA Part, 1971 CD, and a 1971-1976 CD comparability indicator. The table information is made up of 47 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. The tables include counts for males and females by marital status, usual major activity, usual residence, ages, religion, educational institution attending, age left school, highest qualification, income, duration of marriage, total issue, occupation, occupation status, hours worked, number of jobs, mode of travel to work, family type, child minding facilities used, pensions or benefits received; and dwelling counts by type of dwelling, material of walls, number of rooms and bedrooms, facilities, number of vehicles, power or fuel used, nature of occupancy, weekly rent, sources of mortgages, mortage payments, structure of building and reason unoccupied.

1. Australia - Census, 1976 -Data processing. 2. Information storage and retrieval systems - Statistics. I. Australian National University. Social Science Data Archives. II. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (Series: SSDA census series).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

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## CODEBOOK

QUESTIONNAIRE

## Study Description



Study No.

## CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1976

 ABORIGINAL COLLECTION DISTRICT SUMMARY FILES

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STUDY DESCRIPTION


IDENTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TITLE OF STUDY
Census of population and housing, 1976: aboriginal collection district summary files

LOCAL ARCHIVE WHERE STUDY IS STORED
Social Science Data Archives
The Australian National University P.O. Box 4

Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANALYSIS CONDITIONS

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)
Population counts have been conducted from a very early period in Australia's history. Initially, these counts were solely head counts called 'musters', which were important as a means of matching food and other supplies to the numbers of people needing them. The first regular census was taken in New South Wales in 1828 using census-taking methods essentially adapted from methods used in England at that time.

With Federation in 1901, census-taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. In 1905 the 'Census and Statistics Act' was passed which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, one of whose duties was the taking of the census.

The "Census and Statistics Act 1905' stipulated that a census be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. In 1930 the Act was amended to make the year in which the census was to be conducted more flexible, by the addition of the words "or at such other times as prescribed". Since 1911, censuses have been held in 1921,1933,1947,1954,1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976.

The Act also stipulated a number of topics which must be asked in each census: name, age, sex, relationship, marital status, duration of marriage, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, religion, occupation, material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings, and allowed for other topics to be included 'as prescribed'.

## KIND OF DATA

census data
The Aboriginal Collection District Summary Files present summary characteristics of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and the dwellings in which they live, for every Collection District (CD) where there are at least 10 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people and 4 or more dwellings where an Aborigine or Torres Strait Islander was present on Census night. (When data is not available for an area because it does not meet this confidentiality criteria it is aggregated to the next highest non-confidential level).
The records for each $C D$ include geographic area codes for State, Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision/ District, LGA, LGA Section, Destination and Origin Zones, State Area, Section of State, Commonwealth Electoral Division (1977 boundaries), State Electoral Division, Postcode, Locality, Census Division, Census Subdivision, 1976 CD, 1971 LGA and LGA Part, 1971 CD, and a 1971-1976 CD comparability indicator. The table information is made up of 47 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. The tables include counts for males and females by marital status, usual major activity, usual residence, ages, religion, educational institution attending, age left school, highest qualification, income, duration of marriage, total issue, occupation, occupation status, hours worked, number of jobs, mode of travel to work, family type, child minding facilities used, pensions or benefits received; and dwelling counts by type of dwelling, material of walls, number of rooms and bedrooms, facilities, number of vehicles, power or fuel used, nature of occupancy, weekly rent, sources of mortgages, mortage payments, structure of building and reason unoccupied.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)


#### Abstract

All members of the community are counted at the dwelling in which they are staying on census night, regardless of where they usually live. Special provision is made for persons who are not in a private or non-private dwelling, e.g. camping out, at work, travelling on long distance trains or buses and those on boats and planes. The census does not count Australian residents who are overseas but does count people who are visiting Australia. Diplomatic representatives, their families and their dwellings are excluded. In conformity with the 1967 repeal of Section 127 of the Constitution, 1976 Census statistics include Aborigines.


SAMPLING PROCEDURES
Preliminary processing conducted soon after Census night produced a complete count of the population classified by age, sex, marital status and birthplace (Australia, UK and Other). However, it was decided to process only a sample of schedules in the final processing phase. The following sampling scheme was adopted:
a). process all schedules from non-private dwellings (motels, hostels, gaols, etc.) in Australia;
b). process all schedules from private dwellings in the Northern Territory;
c). process 50\% of schedules from private dwellings in other States and the ACT. This sample was selected at the Collection District level by randomly selecting either the first or second private dwelling in the CD and then systematically taking every second private dwelling after that. All persons within each private dwelling were included in the sample.

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
30 June 1976
METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION
self-completion (distribute, collect)
The "Census and Statistics Act 1905" specifies the manner in which the census must be collected. Section 10(1) states that "For the purpose of taking the census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth'. Collectors are responsible for the delivery of census forms to all households prior to census day and again for collection after census day.

All persons are required to complete census forms and collectors are instructed to ensure that contact is made and completed forms are collected. Those people who do not co-operate are approached by senior staff who endeavour to overcome problems or objections and who, where necessary, outline fully the consequences of non-compliance. Prosecutions will be considered only after these measures have failed.

Collectors are trained to provide help on request to any persons who have difficulty in completing the census forms. Interpreters are used for persons who have language problems.

Confidentiality of personal or household information is assured. Any person who does not want his or her form to be seen by the collector can obtain from the collector an envelope in which to seal the form. The form is then checked for completeness by the group leader. Individual members of a household may request a separate form and envelope in which to record and seal his/her census information. In exceptional circumstances, a householder may post a completed form to the appropriate census office.

## DATA GATHERING STAFF

The census field operation is controlled and conducted jointly by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Electoral Office. Permanently employed Divisional Returning Officers in the Electoral Office become Divisional Field Supervisors for the census and they are responsible for the recruitment, training and general supervision of temporary census staff.

Approximately 2,500 group leaders and 30,000 collectors are recruited for short term duties. Each group leader is responsible for approximately 12 collectors who themselves are responsible for the delivery and collection of census forms from an average of 200 dwellings.

The special collectors recruited to deliver and collect the forms in large establishments (hospitals, hotels, gaols, etc.) are usually the proprietors or managers of the individual establishments. Likewise, the persons in charge of trains, buses, planes, etc. in transit on census night are usually recruited as special collectors for the enumeration of persons travelling throughout census night.

Every effort is made to avoid having collectors work in the same area as they live to avoid, as far as possible, the collection of information from people they know personally.

Aboriginal collectors are used in areas where there is a large aboriginal population.

All staff employed either temporarily or permanently on the census sign an undertaking which provides that he/she will not, without lawful authority, alter any document or form and will not divulge the contents of any form filled up or information obtained in the course of his/her duties. Offenders are subject to prosecution.

## WEIGHTING

weighting criteria

Counts of persons obtained from the $50 \%$ sample are not weighted by a factor of 2 to get $C D$ estimates but by a different factor (usually very close to 2) which ensures that the totals for males, females and all persons, derived from the final processing phase, agree with those from the preliminary processing phase. Final counts of private dwellings are weighted by a factor of 2, as the sample was chosen on the basis of the number of dwellings.

OTHER ANALYSIS CONDITIONS
Balancing edits are employed to ensure that the total numbers of persons and dwellings in each $C D$ remain consistent at all stages of processing.

Consistency edits are used to detect responses which appear to be inconsistent with other responses on the same schedule, or in conflict with census definitions or processing rules.

While every effort is made to minimise undercounting in the census, some inevitably occurs - for example, the inadvertant omission of very young children or the treatment by the census collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied. Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration and accounts for less than $0.5 \%$ of households.

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

The Summary Files contain 3 files of aboriginal CD summary data. File A holds data for NSW and Vic., File B holds data for Qld and SA, File C holds data for WA,Tas., NT and ACT.

Each of the 4498 logical records contains one record of geographic indicative information and 9 records containing counts or totals grouped to form 47 tables. The records for each CD are held as 3 blocks, each 3200 bytes ( 8 bit characters) long; records are variable length with 4 in the first block, 4 in the second block and 2 in the third block. All blocks are padded to form the fixed block size.

File A contains 1873 records
File B contains 1483 records
File C contains 1142 records

## ACCESSIBILITY

There is no restriction on the use or resale of the data. However, if the data is sold, the buyer must be informed that the same data is available on magnetic tape or on microfiche or in printed form from the ABS.

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS/RESULTS/STUDIES

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

The main publications containing results of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing are:

Characteristics of Population in Local Government Areas (Preliminary) - shows, for each State and Territory, age, sex, marital status and birthplace of population for each LGA, Statistical Division, Subdivision and District.

Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (Preliminary) - shows, for each State and Territory, population by sex and number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings in each LGA and principal urban centres.

Bulletin 1. Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables. Contains 62 tables at the State or Section of State level summarising most population and dwelling topics. Published in 9 parts, one for each State and Territory and one for Australia as a whole.

Bulletin 2. Population and Dwellings: Cross-classified Tables. Contain 79 tables all at the State geographic level. Five major population topics are covered in detail: demographic, birthplace, labour force, income, and family characteristics. Published in 9 parts, one for each State and Territory and one for Australia as a whole.

Bulletin 3. Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas. Contains 49 tables for each LGA within each State. There are 33 tables of population characteristics and 16 tables of dwelling characteristics. The LGA tables for each State or Territory are in loose-leaf form in a four ring folder.

A number of Information Papers discuss either technical aspects of the census or provide information about specific 1976 Census topics.
A. Technical Papers.
9.(i) Classification of Characteristics
(ii) Industry Classification Extract
(iii) Occupation Classification Extract
(iv) Classification of Educational Qualifications
10. 1976 Census Glossary of Terms
B. Topic Papers.
12. Child Minding
13. Dwelling Structure
14. Family
15. Income
18. Languages
19. Racial Origin
20. LGA Code List
C. Other

Making Sense of the Census
Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates
(Revised)
Catalogue of 1976 Census Tables - Final

## Codebook

FILE SEGMENTATION

Each of the 3 Aboriginal CD Summary Files contains 10 records for each $C D$, held as 3 blocks. The first record contains 26 cells of geographic indicative information. The next 9 records contain 1250 cells of counts of summary information for persons and dwellings. There is a total of 4498 logical records. File A contains data for NSW and Vic. (1873 records), file B contains data for Qld and SA ( 1483 records), and file C contains data for WA, Tas., NT and ACT (1142 records).

INDICATIVE INFORMATION

The 26 cells of indicative information for the Aboriginal $C D$ Summary Files are contained in the first physical record of each logical record in the format:

| Indicative | Start Position | Field Length |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Record length (0080) | 1 | 4 |
| 2. Record type (0) | 5 | 1 |
| 3. Zero fill (OOO) | 6 | 3 |
| 4. State | 9 | 1 |
| 5. Statistical Division | 10 | 2 |
| 6. Statistical Subdivision/ |  |  |
| District | 12 | 1 |
| 7. Census LGA Code | 13 | 3 |
| 8. LGA Section | 16 | 2 |
| 9. Study Area Code - Destination |  |  |
| and Origin Code | 18 | 1 |
| 10. State Area Code | 19 | 4 |
| 11. Section of State | 23 | 1 |
| 12. Commonwealth Electoral Division | 24 | 3 |
| 13. State Electoral Division | 27 | 4 |
| 14. Postcode | 31 | 4 |
| 15. Locality | 35 | 5 |
| 16. Census Division | 40 | 2 |
| 17. Census Subdivision | 42 | 2 |
| 18. Collection District (CD) | 44 | 2 |
| 19. CD Serial Number | 46 | 5 |
| 20. Confidential CD | 51 | 1 |
| 21. CD Serial Number of Receiving CD | 52 | 5 |
| 22. 1971 LGA Code | 57 | 3 |
| 23. 1971 LGA Part Code | 60 | 2 |
| 24. 1971 CD Code | 62 | 2 |
| 25. 1971-1976 CD Comparability |  |  |
| Indicator | 64 | 1 |
| 26. Zero Fill | 65 | 16 |
| For details see ATTACHMENT 1 (13p.) |  |  |

TABLE INFORMATION

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The table information is made up of 47 tables containing 1250 cells giving data for both persons and dwellings.
The first 3 fields on each of the 9 records are as for the indicative information records (i.e. Record length, Record type and zero fill). Each record contains, after the record identification fields, a series of 6-byte fields each representing a cell within the 47 tables compiled. The relationship between Record Type and Tables is as follows:

Record Type Table Numbers Total $N$ of Cells

| 1 | $2-5$ | 120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 6 | 246 |
| 4 | $12-16$ | 146 |
| 5 | $17-24$ | 109 |
| 6 | $25-26$ | 142 |
| 7 | $27-33$ | 126 |
| 8 | $34-42$ | 100 |
| 9 | $43-48$ | 150 |
| 10 | $50-54$ | 111 |

Details of the tables and the cells they occupy are given in the ABS documentation:
Aboriginal Collection District Summary Files (Final Data):
Technical Details, ABS Cat. No. 2136.0.
The relevant pages have been attached.
For details see ATTACHMENT 2 (16p.)
SAMPLING ERRORS

Since the Census figures derived from final processing are based on a $50 \%$ sample of schedules, it is likely that they will differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed. These differences are called sampling errors.

For details see ATTACHMENT 3 (7p.)

### 2.1.1 State

The possible values that a State code can take and their meanings are:
1 New South Wales
2 Victoria
3 Queensland
4 South Australia
5 Western Auctralia
6 Tasmania
7 Northem Territory
8 Australian Capital Territory
This data is available on magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (21050).

### 2.12 Statistical Division

These are relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between inhabitants and beiween the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major iouns or cities. In addition, in 1976, Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Districts have been designed to be compatible, where possible, with Slate Planning regons.

Names and associated codes are available on magnetic tape in the Local Gevernment Area Descriptor File, described in Infümwation Paper No. 6 (2105.0)

### 2.1.3 Statistical Subdivision, District

Deliruited on the same basis as Siatistical Divisions but as partitions of the latter. The same field code is also used 10 identify Siatistical Districts which comprise a fixed statistical area generally encompassing centres of 25,000 or more inhé bitants.

Names and associated codes are available on magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descripior File, described in Informwion Paper No. 6 (21050).

```
STD
SSD
```


## NEW SOLTHWALES

```
S)DNEY
CENTRAL SYDNEY
INNER WESTERN SYDNEY
        SOLTHERN SYDNEY
        SOUTH WESTERN SYDNEY
        WESTERN SYDNEY
        NORTHERN SYDNEY
        GOSFORD.WYONG
```

        HUNTER
        NEWCASTLE STAT. DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, HUNTER
    ILLAWARRA
WOLLONGONG STAT DISTRICT
BALANCE, ILLAWARRA
RICHMOND-TWEED
GOLD COAST STAT DISTRICI (PT)
BALANCE, RICHMOND.TWEED
MID-NORTH COAST
CLARENCE
HASTINGS
NORTHERN
TAMWORTH STAT DISTRICT
BALANCE, NORTHERN SLOPES
NORTHERN TABLELANDS
NORTH CENTRALPLAIN
NORTH HESTERN
CENTRAL MACQUARIE
BALANCE MACQUARIE-BARWON
LPPER DARLING
CENTRAL KEST
BATHL'RST-ORANGE STAT DISIRICT
BALANCE, CENTRAL TABLELANDS
LACHLAN
SOLTH EASTERN
CANBERRA STAT DISIRICI (PT)
BALANCE, SOLTHERN TABLELANDS
LOWER SOLTH COAST
SNOKY
MLRRLMBIDGEE
HAGGA WAGGA STAT DISTRICT
BALANCE, CENTRAL ML RRLMBIDGEE
LOWER M RRLMBIDGEE
MLRRAY
ALBL'RY:HODONGA STAT DISTRICT (FT)
BALANCE, LPPER ML'RRAY
CENTRAL MLRRAY
M(RRA) DARLING
FAR MESTERN
BROKEN HILL STAT DISTRICT
BALALCE.FAR WESTERN
LORD HOWE ISLAND
MIGRATORY

```
VICTORIA
    1 1
    2
        1
        2
    3
    4
    5
    6 1
    7
    8
        1
    2
    9
        1
        2
    1 0
    1 1
    1 2
    1 3
QUEENSLAND
    1
2
3
    FITZROY
    1 ROCKHAMPTON STAT DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, FITZROY

\footnotetext{
CENTRAL.WEST
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{8} & & MACKAY \\
\hline & 1 & MACKAY STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 2 & BALANCE, MACKAY \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{9} & & NORTHERN \\
\hline & 1 & TOWNSVILLE STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 2 & BALANCE, NORTHERN \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{10} & & FAR NORTH \\
\hline & . 1 & CAIRNS STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 2 & BALANCE, FAR NORTH \\
\hline 11 & 1 & NORTH WESTERN \\
\hline 12 & 1 & MIGRATORY \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{SOUTH AUSTRALIA} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{1} & & ADELAIDE \\
\hline & 1 & PARA \\
\hline & 2 & NORTH EASTERN \\
\hline & 3 & WESTERN \\
\hline & 4 & EASTERN \\
\hline & 5 & SOUTHERN \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{2} & & OUTER ADELAIDE \\
\hline & 1 & BAROSSA \\
\hline & 2 & KANGAROO ISLAND \\
\hline & 3 & ONKAPARINGA \\
\hline & 4 & FLEURIEU \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3} & & YORKE AND LOWER NORTH \\
\hline & 1 & YORKE \\
\hline & 2 & LOWER NORTH \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{4} & & MURRAY LANDS \\
\hline & 1 & RIVERLAND \\
\hline & 2 & MURRAY BRIDGE STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 3 & BALANCE, MURRAY-MALLEE \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{5} & & SOUTH EAST \\
\hline & 1 & MOUNT GAMBIER STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 2 & BALANCE, LOWER SOUTH EAST \\
\hline & 3 & UPPER SOUTH EAST \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{6} & & EYRE \\
\hline & 1 & PORT LINCOLN STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 2 & BALANCE, LINCOLN \\
\hline & 3 & WEST COAST \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{7} & & NORTHERN \\
\hline & 1 & WHYALLA STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 2 & BALANCE, WHYALLA \\
\hline & 3 & PORT PIRIE STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 4 & BALANCE, PIRIE \\
\hline & 5 & PORT AUGUSTA STAT DISTRICT \\
\hline & 6 & BALANCE, FLINDERS RANGES \\
\hline & 7 & FAR NORTH \\
\hline 8 & 1 & MIGRATORY \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(1.5\)


51 MIGRATORY
NORTHERN TERRITORY
1 DARWIN
CITY OF DARWIN
2 BALANCE 1945 AREA
31973 ACQUISITION
4 BALANCE, DARWIN
2
BALANCE OF TERRITORY
1 SOUTH ALLIGATOR
2 ARNHEM LAND
3 DALY RIVER
4 VICTORIA RIVER
5 ELSEY
6 MCARTHUR RIVER
7 BARKLY
8 MURCHISON
9 STUART.MCDONNELL
1 MIGRATORY
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

1
CANBERRA
1 BELCONNEN
2 CANBERRA CENTRAL
3 TUGGERANONG
4 WESTON CREEK
5 WODEN VALLEY
6 BALANCE, CANBERRA

\subsection*{2.1.4 Census Local Government Area}

These are the principal tabulation units used in the publication of Census data. They correspond in all but a few instances to legal Local Government Areas as defined at 31 January 1976. The exceptions are
(i) Some very minor areas for which boundary changes, involving nil or very minor populations, were received too late for implementation.
(ii) City of Brisbane, Northem Territory and ACT, which are divided into statistical areas, which are treated as LGAs for Census purposes.

Census LGAs are numbered consecutively in alphabetical order within each State or Territory.
Names and associated codes are available on magretic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (2105.0)

\subsection*{2.1.5 LGA Section}

These are partitions of LGAs identifying each complete or partial urban centre or bounded rural locality within the LGA, and if necessary, the remaining rural part of the LGA.

LGA sections are numbered consecutively in alphabetical order within the LGA with the completely rural section of the LGA taking the last number allocated.

Names and associated codes are available on magretic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (2105.0).

\subsection*{2.1.6 Study Area Code - Destination and Origin Zones}

The values are as follows:

\section*{Code Description}

0 Not Applicable
1 Sydney/Wollongong/Newcastle
2 Melbourne/Geelong
3 Brisbane/Gold Coast
4 Adelaide
5 Perth
6 Hobart
6 Launceston, North Coast and North West
8 Canberra/Queanbeyan

\subsection*{2.1.7 State Area Code}

This is a 4 digit numeric code used by each state to identify each legal Local Government Area (LGA) or LGA pant where legal LGAs have been split by Statistical boundaries. The states allocate the code differently as outlined below:
N.S.W. - Assigned alphabetically to LGAs within Statistical Divisions and Statistical Subdivisions Districts. The code is desigred such that it is sequential throughout N.S.W. but the first code used in each Statistical Subdivision District has either a 1 or a 5 as its fourth digit.

Victoria - Assigned alphabetically to LGAs within Statistical Divisions. Where LGAs have been split, the Ind parts have been assigned ss parate State Area codes in alphabetical order after the rest of the LGAs in the particular Statistical Division have been assignec their codes.

Qld - Base 3 on a 3 digit Qld local authority code. For the Brisbane City Area the code is assigned to suburbs stphaberivally and has a value uithin the range 0001-0178.

The State Area code is then alphabetically assigned to the remaining local Government Areas or parts theteof af the Bristane Siatistial Division followed by all other LGAs in Qld in Statistical Division and Siatistical Subdivition District order.
S.A. - Assigned alphabetically to LGAs within State Regions and State Sub-Regions (these being different to both Census and Statistical Division and Subdivisions), commencing with code 0001 and continuing through to code 0157.
W.A. - Assigned alphabetically to LGAs within Statistical Divisions as they were at 31 December 1975. The second digit is the Statistical Division Number and the next 2 digits have been assigned as 01,02 etc. sequentially beginning at 01 within each Statistical Division. The first digit is always 0 . As a result of the reorganisation of Statistical Divisions on 1 January 1976 W.A. State Area Codes on this file bear no relation to present Statistical Divisions.

Tas. - The first 2 digits are zero and the second 2 digits are the last 2 digits of the Tasmanian SAC list.
N.T. ) Allocated alphabetically to suburbs and urban centres within
A.C.T.) Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions.
(NOTE. All migratory CDs have been given a State Area Code of 0999).
Names and associated codes are available on magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (2105.0)

\subsection*{2.1.8 Section of State}

This classifies \(C D s\) into the following categories:
Code 0 Major Urban (Urban centre with population of 100,000 and over).
Code 1 Other Urban (Urban centre with population 1,000-99,999)
Code 2 Bounded Rural Locality (population 200 - 999)
Code 3 Rural, balance
Code 4 Migratory

\subsection*{2.1.9 Commonwealth Electoral Division}

Each CD has been allocated to the appropriate Commonwealth Electoral Division, the boundaries of which are those as at the last redistribution (November 1977). In a few cases a small amount of approximation has been necessary where the boundary of the Commonwealth Electoral Division does not correspond with CD boundaries. In such cases each \(C D\) has been allocated to the Commonwealth Electoral Division in which the majority of the population and dwellings were enumerated.

The possible values that a Commonwealth Electoral Division code can take and their meanings are:
\begin{tabular}{llll}
001 & Adelaide (SA) & 030 & Corangamite (VIC) \\
003 & Balaclava (VIC) & 031 & Corio (VIC) \\
004 & Ballaarat (VIC) & 032 & Cowper (NSW) \\
005 & Banks (NSW) & 033 & Cunningham (NSW) \\
006 & Barker (SA) & 034 & Curtin (WA) \\
007 & Barton (NSW) & 036 & Darling Downs (QLD) \\
008 & Bass (TAS) & 037 & Dawson (QLD) \\
009 & Batman (VIC) & 038 & Deakin (VIC) \\
010 & Bendigo (VIC) & 039 & Denison (TAS) \\
011 & Bennelong (NSW) & 040 & Diamond Valley (V \\
012 & Berowa (NSW) & 041 & Eden-Monare (NSW) \\
013 & Blaxland (NSW) & 043 & Farrer (NSW) \\
014 & Bonython (SA) & 044 & Fisher (QLD) \\
015 & Boothby (SA) & 045 & Flinders (VIC) \\
016 & Bouman (QLD) & 046 & Forrest (WA) \\
017 & Braddon (TAS) & 047 & Franklin (TAS) \\
018 & Bradfield (NSW) & 048 & Fraser (ACT) \\
019 & Brisbane (QLD) & 049 & Fremantle (WA) \\
020 & Bruce (VIC) & 050 & Gellibrand (VIC) \\
021 & Burke (VIC) & 051 & Gippsland (VIC) \\
022 & Calare (NSW) & 052 & Grayndler (NSW) \\
023 & Canberfa (ACT) & 053 & Grey (SA) \\
024 & Canning (WA) & 054 & Griffith (QLD) \\
025 & Capricomia (QLD) & 055 & Gw3 dir (NSW) \\
026 & Casey (IVC) & 056 & Hhauker (SA) \\
027 & Chifley (NSW) & 057 & Henty (VIC) \\
028 & Chisholm (VIC) & 058 & Herbert (QLD) \\
029 & Cook (NSW) & 059 & Higeins (VIC)
\end{tabular}

\section*{1.9}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
060 & Hindmarsh (SA) & 100 & Paterson (NSW) \\
061 & Holt (VIC) & 101 & Perth (WA) \\
062 & Hotham (VIC) & 102 & Petrie (QLD) \\
063 & Hughes (NSW) & 103 & Phillip (NSW) \\
064 & Hume (NSW) & 104 & Port Adelaide (SA) \\
065 & Hunter (NSW) & 105 & Prospect (NSW) \\
066 & Indi (VC) & 106 & Reid (NSW) \\
067 & Isacs (VIC) & 107 & Richmond (NSW) \\
068 & Kalgoorlie (WA) & 108 & Riverina (NSW) \\
069 & Kennedy (QLD) & 109 & Robertson (NSW) \\
070 & Kingsford-Smith (NSW) & 110 & Ryan (QLD) \\
071 & Kingston (SA) & 111 & Scullin (VIC) \\
072 & Kooyong (VIC) & 112 & Shortland (NSW) \\
073 & Lalor (VIC) & 113 & St George (NSW) \\
075 & La Trobe (VIC) & 114 & Stirling (WA) \\
076 & Leichhardt (QLD) & 115 & Sturt (SA) \\
077 & Lilley (QLD) & 116 & Swan (WA) \\
078 & Lowe (NSW) & 117 & Sydney (NSW) \\
079 & Lyne (NSW) & 118 & Tangney (WA) \\
080 & Macarthur (NSW) & 119 & Wakefield (SA) \\
081 & Mackellar (NSW) & 120 & Wannon (VIC) \\
083 & Mallee (VIC) & 121 & Warringah (NSW) \\
084 & Maranoa (QLD) & 122 & Wentworth (NSW) \\
085 & Maribyronong (VIC) & 123 & Werriwa (NSW) \\
086 & McMillan (VIC) & 124 & Wide Bay (QLD) \\
087 & Fadden (QLD) & 125 & Wills (VIC) \\
088 & Melbourne (VIC) & 126 & Wilmot (TAS) \\
089 & Melbourne Ports (VIC) & 128 & Migratory (NSW) \\
090 & Mitchell (NSW) & 129 & Migratory (VIC) \\
091 & Moore (WA) & 130 & Migratory (QLD) \\
092 & Moreton (QLD) & 131 & Migratory (SA) \\
093 & Murray (VIC) & 132 & Migratory (WA) \\
094 & Newcastle (NSW) & 133 & Mgratory (TAS) \\
095 & New England (NSW) & 134 & Migratory (NT) \\
096 & Northern Territory & 135 & Dundas (NSW) \\
097 & North Sydney (NSW) & 136 & McPherson (QLD) \\
098 & Oxley (QLD) & 137 & Macquarie (NSW) \\
099 & Parramatta (NSW) & & \\
\hline & &
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{2.1.10 State Electoral Division}

CDs were allocated to State Electoral Divisions in the same way as to Commonwealth Electoral Divisions. Code lists of these can be obtained, for the appropriate state, from the ABS Census personnel in each State or Territory.
2.1.11 Postcode

Post Code: CDs were allocated to Post Code areas on a largely subjective basis depending on the proportion of the population and dwellings within a CD. The code shown is the Post Code appropriate to the area at the time of the Census.

For rural CDs which cover two or more Post Code areas and where a subjective allocation could not be made the lower value Post Code has been allocated.

\subsection*{2.1.12 Locality}

A Locality code is assigned to every population cluster of 200 persons or more. Locality codes are assigned in alphabetical order within each State or Territory. The code 99999 is assigned to CDs in the Migratory Statistical Division. Detailed lists of codes and names are available from. ABS Census personnel and on magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (2105.0)

\subsection*{2.1.13 Census Division}

These are the major units in the collection of Census data. They generally correspond to the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions and adopt the same names.

The possible Census Division code values and their meanings are:
NEW SOUTH WALES
\begin{tabular}{rlllll}
1 & DARLING & 16 & FARRAR & 31 & PARRAMATTA \\
2 & GWYDIR & 17 & HUME & 32 & REID \\
3 & NEWENGLAND & 18 & EDENMONARO & 33 & LOWE \\
4 & RICHMOND & 19 & MACARTHUR & 34 & EVANS \\
5 & COWPER & 20 & CUNNINGHAM & 35 & GRAYNDLER \\
6 & LYNE & 21 & HUGHES & 36 & SYDNEY \\
7 & PATERSON & 22 & WERRIWA & 37 & WENTWORTH \\
8 & HUNTER & 23 & PROSPECT & 38 & PHILLIP \\
9 & NEWCASTLE & 24 & CHIFLEY & 39 & KINGSFORD.SMITH \\
10 & SHORTLAND & 25 & BEROWRA & 40 & ST GEORGE \\
11 & ROBERTSON & 26 & MACKELLAR & 41 & LANG \\
12 & MITCHELL & 27 & BRADFIELD & 42 & BLAXLAND \\
13 & MACQUARIE & 28 & WARRINGAH & 43 & BANKS \\
14 & CALARE & 29 & NORTH SYDNEY & 44 & BARION \\
15 & RIVERINA & 30 & BENNELONG & 45 & COOK \\
& & & & 46 & MIGRATORY
\end{tabular}

VICTORIA
\begin{tabular}{rlllll}
1 & MALLEE & 13 & HOLT & 25 & BRUCE \\
2 & WIMMERA & 14 & LA TROBE & 26 & CHISHOLM \\
3 & WANNON & 15 & CASEY & 27 & MELBOURNE \\
4 & CORANGAMITE & 16 & DIAMOND VALLEY & 28 & GELIIBRAND \\
5 & CORIO & 17 & BURKE & 29 & MELBOURNE PORTS \\
6 & BALLAARAT & 18 & LALOR & 30 & HIGGINS \\
7 & BENDIGO & 19 & MARIBYRNONG & 31 & HENTY \\
8 & MURRAY & 20 & WILLS & 32 & BALACLAVA \\
9 & INDI & 21 & SCULLIN & 33 & HOTHAM \\
10 & GIPPSLAND & 22 & BATMAN & 34 & ISAACS \\
11 & MCMILLAN & 23 & KOOYONG & 35 & MIGRATORY \\
12 & FLINDERS & 24 & DEAKIN & &
\end{tabular}

\section*{QUEENSLAND}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
1 & LEICHHARDT & 7 & FISHER \\
2 & HERBERT & 8 & PETRIE \\
3 & KENNEDY & 9 & LILLEY \\
4 & DAWSON & 10 & BOWMAN \\
5 & CAPRICORNIA & 11 & GRIFFITH \\
6 & WIDE BAY & 12 & BRISBANE
\end{tabular}

\section*{WESTERN AUSTRALIA}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & KALGOORLIE & 5 & PERTH & 9 & FORREST \\
\hline 2 & MOORE & 6 & SWAN & 10 & TANGNEY \\
\hline 3 & STIRLING & 7 & FREMANTLE & 11 & NORTH KALGOORLIE \\
\hline 4 & CURTIN & 8 & CANNING & 12 & MIGRATORY \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{TASMANIA} \\
\hline 1 & BASS & 3 & DENISON & 5 & WILMOT \\
\hline 2 & BRADDON & 4 & FRANKLIN & 6 & MIGRATORY \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{NORTHERN TERRITORY} \\
\hline 1 & TOP END & 2 & CENTRAL AUSTRALIA & 3 & MIGRATORY \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{4CT} \\
\hline 1. & FRASER & 2 & CANBERRA & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{2.1.14 Census Subdivision}

These units divide the Census Division into Field Supervisor workload areas, each subdivision contains, on the average, 10 CDs . The code values begin at 01 within each Census Division.

\subsection*{2.1.15 Collection District}

This is the basic unit of Census data collection. A CD comprises approximately 220 dwellings in urban areas and proportionately less in more extensive rural areas. The CD code values fall within the range 1 to 25 within Census Subdivisions.

\subsection*{21.16 CD Serial Number}

This is the serial number of a particular CD. Serial numbers are assigned uniquely to \(C D\) beginning at 1 in SSW and ending at 24,614 in the ACT, and reflects the order of State x Statistical Division x Statistical Subdivision x Census LGA Code x LGA Section x Census Division x Census Subdivision x Collection District. These serial numbers do not necessarily correspond with those held on the preliminary data files.

\subsection*{2.1.17 Confidential CD}

This is a code which indicates whether or not the \(C D\) is
(i) A confidential CD, in which case all information contained in Tables 2 to 49 will be contained in the \(C D\) indicated by the Receiving CD field, or
(ii) A Receiving \(C D\), in which case the \(C D\) will contain, combined with its own information, all information which would have appeared in Teble 2 to 49 of a confidential CD.

The possible code values and their meanings are:
0 Not applicable
1 Confidential CD
2 Receiving CD
Where the Receiving CD and the Confidential CD have different geographic indicatives (e.g. Study Area Code. Postcode es, 1, buth CDs retain their original indicative information but the data for the Confidential CD now added inte a Reveiving (I) with. for example, a different Postcode, will be reported against the Postoode of the Receiving CD.

\subsection*{1.12}

\subsection*{2.1.18 CD Number of Receiving CD}

This contains zero unless Confidential CD (2.1.17) has a value of 1 when it will contain the CD Serial Number of the CD to which the information contained in Tables 2 to 49 of this (confidential) CD has been transferred.

\subsection*{2.1.19 1971 LGA Code}

These are the major tabulation units used in the publication of 1971 Census results. They correspond in all but a few instances to legal Local Government Areas and range from 1 to 400 for each State.

Code lists showing 1971 LGAs and their Sections are available on request from the ABS Census personnel in each State or Territory.

The code value assigned to this field depends on the 1971.1976 CD COMPARABILITY INDICATOR (see 2.1.22):
(a) For CDs which are comparable between 1971 and 1976 (i.e. with comparability code of 0 or 1 ), the 1971 code is used;
(b) For 1971 CDs which have been split into parts for 1976, the 1971 code is used;
(c) For 1971 CDs which have been amalgamated for 1976, the 1971 code corresponding to the lowest Field Code* value is used; where the 1971 CDs amalgamated include 1 or more confidential CDs the 1971 code corresponding to the lowest Field Code* of the nonconfidential CDs is used;
(d) For CDs which are noncomparable and not in the above categories, the code corresponding to the closest 1971 Field Code has been used.
* Note: Field Code was assigned for collection purposes in 1971 and is made up of a 6 digit numeric code comprising Census Division (2 digits), Census Subdivision (2 digits) and Collector's District (1971 CD Code) (2 digits).

\subsection*{2.1.20 1971 LGA Part Code}

This was a physical partition of an LGA used in 1971, such that each LGA Part contained about 10 CDs. An LGA Part can take values from 1 to 33 within an LGA.

The code value assigned to this field depends on the 1971-1976 CD COMPARABILITY INDICATOR (see 2.1.22)
(a) For CDs which are comparable between 1971 and 1976 (i.e. with comparability code of 0 or 11 , the 1971 code is used;
(b) For 1971 CDs which have been split into parts for 1976, the 1971 code is used;
(c) For 1971 CDs which have been amalgamated for 1976, the 1971 code corresponding to the lowest Field Code* value is used; where the 1971 CDs amalgamated include 1 or more confidential CDs the 1971 code corresponding to the lowest Field Code* of the nonconfidential CDs is used;
(d) For CDs which are noncomparable and not in the above categories the code corresponding to the closest 1971 Field Code has been used.
* Note: Field Code was assigned for collection purposes in 1971 and is made up of a 6 digit numeric code comprising Census Division (2 digits), Census Subdivision (2 digits) and Collector's District (1971 CD Code) (2 digits).

\subsection*{2.1.21 1971 CD Number}

This is a code in the range 1 to 26. The code is used in conjunction with 1971 LGA Code and 19-1 LGA Part Code to uniquely identify each CD.

The code values assigned to this field depends on the \(1971-1976\) CD COMPARABILITY INDICATOR (see
(a) For CDs which are comparable between 1971 and 1976 (i.e. with comparability code of 0 or 1 ), the 1971 code is used;
(b) For 1971 CDs which have been split into parts for 1976, the 1971 code is used;
(c) For 1971 CDs which have been amalgamated for 1976, the 1971 code corresponding to the lowest Field Code* value is used; where the 1971 CDs amalgamated include 1 or more confidential CDs the 1971 code corresponding to the lowest Field Code* of the nonconfidential CDs is used;
(d) For CDs which are noncomparable and not in the above categories the code corresponding to the closest 1971 Field Code has been used.
* Note: Field Code was assigned for collection purposes in 1971 and is made up of a 6 digit numeric code comprising Census Division (2 digits), Census Subdivision (2 digits) and Collector's District (1971 CD Code) (2 digits).

\subsection*{2.1.22 1971-1976 CD Comparability Indicator}

This is a code which indicates whether or not the 1976 Census Collection District is comparable with a 1971 Census Collection District. Loss of comparability can be caused by a number of factors but the main ones are due to changes to CD boundaries to put them on suitable features, LGA changes, changes necessary because of urban growth, and changes necessary to provide population figures for new or modified statistical areas.

The code values used are
\(0=C D\) is perfectly comparable i.e. the \(C D\) has exactly the same boundary.
\(1=C D\) is comparable within a \(10 \%\) dwelling limit i.e. a boundary change has occurred but no more than \(10 \%\) by number of the 1971 dwellings in the \(C D\) have been added to or subtracted from the old \(C D\) in the boundary change.
\(2=C D\) is comparable except that a special dwelling (or dwellings) has been taken out and made a separate CD or CDs. In this instance the boundary must remain unchanged for the "outer" CD.
\(3=C D\) is not comparable due to a split of the \(1971 C D\) into 2 parts (the old boundary being retained around the 2 neu parts).
\(4=\) As for 3 above except that the split has involved the creation of 3 or more parts.
\(5=C D\) is not comparable because of a split with no common boundaries being retained.
\(6=C D\) is not comparable because it is an amalgamation of two 1971 CDs to give a 1976 CD (using the same outer boundary).
\(7=C D\) is not comparable because it is an amalgamation of 3 or more 1971. CDs (using the same outer boundary).
\(\delta=C D\) is not comparable because of an amalgamation without retention of any commen boundaries.
\(9=C D\) is not comparable because of a complete reallocation of boundaries (involving both splits and malgamations).

Vote: Codes 5 and 8 are used instead of code 9 where the changes to the boundary of the 1971 CD have meant that not wre than \(10^{\%} \%\) by number of the 1971 dwellings in the \(C D\) have been added to or subtracted from the old \(C D\) in the undary changes).

\section*{TABLES}

The populations covered by each table are as follows:

\section*{Table Number Population}

2 Various major categories covering both Aboriginal popurauun and Aboriginal dwellings
3-4 Total Aboriginal population
\(5 \quad 1976\) - iotal Aboriginal population
1975, 1971 - total Aboriginal population at home on 30 June 1976
6 Total Aboriginal population
12.14 Total Aboriginal population
15.16 Total Aboriginal population aged 15 years or more

17 Total now married Aboriginal women
18 Total ever married Aboriginal women
19 Total Aboriginal children aged \(0-5\) years
20. Total Aboriginal population aged 15 years or more

21 Total Aboriginal population
22.23 Total Aboriginal population in the labour force

24:28 Total employed Aboriginal population
29 Indeterminate as any one employed Aboriginal person may use more than one mode of travel
30 Total families in Aboriginal private dwellings
31 Total families in Aboriginal private dwellings (excluding communes)
32 Total families in Aboriginal private dwellings (excluding communes)
33 Total Aboriginal house holds i.e. total Aboriginal occupied
private dwellings (excluding private boarding houses)
34 Total Aboriginal occupied private dwellings and total
Aboriginal persons in occupied private dwellings
35-44 Total Aboriginal occupied private dwellings
45 Total rented Aboriginal occupied private dwellings
46 Total occupied morigrged Aboriginal private dwellings
47 Total occupied mortgaged Aboriginal private dwellings
48 Total occupied Aboriginal private dwellings
50 Total families in Aboriginal private dwellings
51 Total family heads in Abcriginal private dwellings
52.54 Total population in occupied Aboriginal private dw:llings and total ociupied Aboriginal private dwellings.

RECORD FORMAT FOR TYPE I
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Table} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Content} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Table} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Content} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Start Character Position} \\
\hline & & Males & Fiemales & & & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Males} & Females \\
\hline \multirow[t]{42}{*}{2} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SUMMARY OI: POPULATION AND DWI:LLINGS Total Population} & & & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{3} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MARITAL STATUS} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
345
\]} & \\
\hline & & 9 & 15 & & Never married under 15 years & & & 351 \\
\hline & Usual residents - same dwelling & 21 & 27 & & Never married 15 years and over & & 357 & 363 \\
\hline & Overscas horn & 33 & 39 & & Now married & & 369 & 375 \\
\hline & Visturs to Australia & 45 & 51 & & Permanently separated & & 381 & 387 \\
\hline & Handicapped & 57 & 63 & & Divorced & & 393 & 399 \\
\hline & Recesving pensions etc. & 69 & 75 & & Widowed & & 405 & 411 \\
\hline & Retirement fund contributors & 81 & 87. & & & & & \\
\hline & Life Insurance & 93 & 99 & 4 & USUAL MAJOR ACTIVITY & & & \\
\hline & Holidays taken & 105 & 111 & & Child not at school & & 417 & \\
\hline & Aust. Commonwealth Citizen 18 years + & 117 & 123 & & Child at school & & 429 & 435 \\
\hline & & & & & Usually working & & 441 & 447 \\
\hline & Racial Origin : & & & & Not usually working & & - & - \\
\hline & European & 129 & 135 & & Full time student & - & 453 & 459 \\
\hline & Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander & 141 & 147 & & & & 465 & 471 \\
\hline & & & & & Not stated & & & 483 \\
\hline & & & & 5 & USUAL RESIDENCE & & & \\
\hline & Licensed to drive/ride : & & & & \[
1976
\] & & & \\
\hline & Car and motor cycle & 177 & 183 & & Same dwelling & & 489 & 495 \\
\hline & Car only & 189 & 195 & & Other dwelling - same LGA & & 501 & 507 \\
\hline & Motor cycle only & 201 & 207 & & Other LGA - same State & & 513 & 519 \\
\hline & & & & & Other State & & 525 & 531 \\
\hline & Lahour Force : & & & & Overseas & & 537 & 543 \\
\hline & Employed & 213 & 219 & & Not stated & & 549 & 555 \\
\hline & Unemployed & 225 & 231 & & & & & \\
\hline & Not in Labour Force & 237 & 243 & & \[
1975
\] & & & \\
\hline & & & & & Same dwelling & & 561 & \[
567
\] \\
\hline & & & & & Other dwelling - same LGA & & 573 & \[
579
\] \\
\hline & Private dwellings & 249 & & & Other LGA - same State & & 585 & 591 \\
\hline & Non-private dwellings & 261 & 267 & & Other State & & 597 & 603 \\
\hline & & & & & Overseas & & 609 & 615 \\
\hline & & & & & Not stated & & 621 & 627 \\
\hline & & & & & Not applicable (under 1 year old) & & 633 & 639 \\
\hline & Campers out/migratory & 297 & 303 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & 1971 & & & \\
\hline & Dwellings & Number & & & Same dwelling & & 645 & 651 \\
\hline & Privale occupied dwellings & \[
309
\] & & & Other dwelling - same LGA & & 657 & 663 \\
\hline & Private unoccupied dwellings & 315 & & & Other LGA - same LGA & & 669 & 675 \\
\hline & Non-private dwellings & 321 & & & Other State & & 681 & 687 \\
\hline & Private dwellings built after 6/71 & 327 & & & Overseas & & 693 & 699 \\
\hline & Dwellings on rural holdings & 333 & & & Not stated & & 705 & 711 \\
\hline & & & & & Not applicable (under 5 years old) & & 717 & 723 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Table} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Contents} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Total Population} \\
\hline & & Males & Females \\
\hline \multirow[t]{25}{*}{6} & AGE LAST BIRTHDAY Completed years & & \\
\hline & 0 & 9 & 15 \\
\hline & 1 & 45 & 51 \\
\hline & 2 & 81 & 87 \\
\hline & 3 & 117 & 123 \\
\hline & 4 & 153 & 159 \\
\hline & 5-9 & 189 & 195 \\
\hline & 10-14 & 225 & 231 \\
\hline & 15 & 261 & 267 \\
\hline & 16 & 297 & 303 \\
\hline & 17 & 333 & 339 \\
\hline & 18 & 369 & 375 \\
\hline & 19 & 405 & 411 \\
\hline & 20-24 & 441 & 447 \\
\hline & 25-29 & 477 & 483 \\
\hline & 30-34 & 513 & 519 \\
\hline & 35-39 & 549 & 555 \\
\hline & 40-44 & 585 & 591 \\
\hline & 45-49 & 621 & 627 \\
\hline & 50-54 & 657 & 663 \\
\hline & 55-59 & 693 & 699 \\
\hline & 60-64 & 729 & 735 \\
\hline & 65-69 & 765 & 771 \\
\hline & 70-74 & 801 & 807 \\
\hline & \(75+\) & 837 & 843 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Tahle} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Content} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Table} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Content} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} \\
\hline & & Males & Females & & & Males & Females \\
\hline \multirow[t]{15}{*}{12} & KHIIGIOUS DENOMINATION & & & 15 & QUALIFICATIONS - HIGHEST LEVEL OBTAINED & & \\
\hline & Baphet & 153 & 159 & & Doctoral, Masters Degree & 597 & 603 \\
\hline & Catholic, Roman Catholic & 165 & 171 & & Graduate Diploma & 609 & 615 \\
\hline & Church of E:ngland & 177 & 183 & & Bachelor Degree & 621 & 627 \\
\hline & Lutheran & 189 & 195 & & Diploma & 633 & 639 \\
\hline & Methodist & 201 & 207 & & Technicians Certificate & 645 & 651 \\
\hline & Preshyterian & 213 & 219 & & Trade Certificate & 657 & 663 \\
\hline & Other Christian & 225 & 231 & & Level not applicable & 669 & \\
\hline & Hebrew & 237 & 243 & & No qualifications & 681 & 687 \\
\hline & Muslim & 249 & 255 & & Not stated & 693 & 699 \\
\hline & Other Non-Christian & 261 & 267 & & & & \\
\hline & Not classifiable etc. & 273 & 279 & 16 & INCOME - ANNUAL PERSONAL & & \\
\hline & No religion & 285 & 291 & & Amount - & & \\
\hline & Not stated & & 303 & & None & 705 & 711 \\
\hline & & & & & Less than \$1,500 & 717 & 723 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{13} & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CURRENTLY & & & & \$1,500-\$2,000 & 729 & 735 \\
\hline & ATTI:NIING; & & & & Over \(\$ 2,000-\$ 3,000\) & 741 & 747 \\
\hline & School & & & & Over \$3,000-\$4,000 & 753 & 759 \\
\hline & Primary & 309 & 315 & & Over \(\$ 4,000-\$ 5,000\) & 765 & 771 \\
\hline & Secondary & 321 & 327 & & Over \(\$ 5,000-\$ 6,000\) & 777 & 783 \\
\hline & Primary and Secondary & 333 & 339 & & Over \(\$ 6,000-\$ 7.000\) & 789 & 795 \\
\hline & Other & 345 & 351 & & Over \(\$ 7,000-\$ 8,000\) & 801 & 807 \\
\hline & Total Government Schools & 357 & 363 & & Over \(\$ 8,000-\$ 9,000\) & 813 & \[
819
\] \\
\hline & - Total Non-Government Schools & 369 & 375 & & Over \(\$ 9,000-\$ 12,000\) & \[
825
\] & \[
831
\] \\
\hline & Other Institutions - & & & & Over \(\$ 12,000-\$ 15,000\) & \[
837
\] & \[
843
\] \\
\hline & University and CAE & 381 & 387 & & Over \(\$ 15,000-\$ 18,000\) & 849 & 855 \\
\hline & Other & 393 & 399 & & Over \$18,000 & 861 & 867 \\
\hline & Not atlending & & 411 & & Not stated & 873 & 879 \\
\hline & Not stated & 417 & 423 & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{15}{*}{14} & AcE: IEFT SClioot. & & & & & & \\
\hline & 12 years old of younger & 4.29 & 435 & & & & \\
\hline & 13 years of age & 441 & 447 & & & & \\
\hline & 14 years of age & 453 & 459 & & & & \\
\hline & 15 years of age & 465 & 471 & & & & \\
\hline & 16 years of age & 477 & 483 & & & & \\
\hline & 17 years of age & 489 & 495 & & & & \\
\hline & 18 years of age & 501 & 507 & & & & \\
\hline & 19 years of age or older & 513 & 519 & & & & \\
\hline & Never attended school & 525 & 531 & & & & \\
\hline & Still attending school & 537 & 543 & & & & \\
\hline & Not attending schnol - & 549 & 555 & & & & \\
\hline & Age 0-14 years & 561 & 567 & & & & \\
\hline & Ape 5-14 years & 573 & 579 & & & & \\
\hline & Not stated & 585 & 591 & & & - & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RECORD FORMAT TYPE 5
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Table} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Contents} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Table} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Contents} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} \\
\hline & & Males & Females & & & Males & Females \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{17} & DURATION OF PRI:SI:NT MARRIAGE FRMALIES ONL.Y Under 1 year & & 9 & 21 & \begin{tabular}{l}
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION \\
In the Labour Force -
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline & 1 and under 2 years & & 15 & & Employer, Self Employed & 339 & 345 \\
\hline & 2 and under 3 years & & 21 & & Wage, salary earners. & 351 & 357 \\
\hline & 3 and under 4 years & N/A & 27 & & Helper, unpaid & 363 & 369 \\
\hline & 4 and under 5 years & & 33 & & Unemployed & 375 & 381 \\
\hline & 5 and under 10 years & & 39 & & Not in the Labour Force - & & \\
\hline & 10 and under 25 years & & 4.5 & & 15 years of age or over & 387 & 393 \\
\hline & 25 years or more & & 51 & & Under 15 years of age & 399 & 405 \\
\hline & Not stated & & 57 & & & & \\
\hline \multirow{12}{*}{18} & & & & 22 & AGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE & & \\
\hline & TOTAL ISSUE - FEMALES ONLY & & & & Age group - & & \\
\hline & 1 Nochild & & 69 & & 20-24 & 423 & 429 \\
\hline & 2 children & & 75 & & 25-29 & 435 & 441 \\
\hline & 3 children & & 81 & & 30-34 & 447 & 453 \\
\hline & 4 children & N/A & 87 & & 35-39 & 459 & 465 \\
\hline & 5 children & & 93 & & 40-44 & 471 & 477 \\
\hline & 6 children & & 99 & & 45-49 & 483 & 489 \\
\hline & 7 children & & 105 & & 50-54 & 495 & 501 \\
\hline & 8 or more children & & 111 & & 55-59 & 507 & 513 \\
\hline & Number not stated & & 117 & & 60-64 & 519 & 525 \\
\hline & & & & & 65-69 & 531 & 537 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{19} & (IIILDMINIDING F:ACILITIES USED TYPI: AND NUMRER & & & & \(70+\) & 543 & 549 \\
\hline & Childcare centre & 123 & 129 & 23 & MARITAL STATUS OF THE LABOUR FORCE & & \\
\hline & At home, not by parents & 135 & 141 & & Never married & 555 & 561 \\
\hline & At another's home & 147 & 153 & & Now married & 567 & 573 \\
\hline & Elsewhere & 159 & 165 & & Permanently separated & 579 & 585 \\
\hline & Using: 1 facility only & 171 & 177 & & Divorced & 591 & 597 \\
\hline & Using 2 lacilities & 183 & 189 & & Widowed & 603 & 609 \\
\hline & Using 3 or more facilities & 195 & 201 & & & & \\
\hline & Not minded & 207 & 213 & 24 & INDUSTRY SECTOR - EMPLOYED & & \\
\hline & Not stated & 219 & 225 & & POPULATION & & \\
\hline & & & & & Australian Government & 615 & 621 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{20} & & & - & & State Government & 627 & 633 \\
\hline & BENEIITS RICEIVED & & & & Local Government & 639 & 645 \\
\hline & Ape & 231 & 237 & & Non-Government & 651 & 657 \\
\hline & Widow's Pension (excl. War Widows) & 24.3 & 249 & & & & \\
\hline & War Repatriation Service Pension & 255 & 261 & & & & \\
\hline & Superamnuation Annuity & 267 & 273 & & & & \\
\hline & Unemployment Benefit & 279 & 285 & & & & \\
\hline & Other pension benefit & 291 & 297 & & & & \\
\hline & Todal recevime pension & 303 & 309 & & & & \\
\hline & Total not receiving pension & 315 & 321 & & & & \\
\hline & Nout statiol & 327 & 333 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


RECORD FORMAT TYPE 7
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Tahle} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Comtents} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Start Character Position} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Table} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Contents} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Starl Character Position} \\
\hline & & Males & females & & & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{No. of Families} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{27} & HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK -
HMPLOYED POPULATION & & & 31 & FAMILY INCOME - ANNUAL & & & & \\
\hline & FMPLOYFD POPULATION & & & & None & & 393 & & \\
\hline & L.ess than 15 hours & 9 & 15 & & \$1.500-\$2,000 & & 405 & & \\
\hline & 15-19 hours & 21 & 27 & & Over \(\$ 2.000-\$ 3,000\) & & 411 & & \\
\hline & 20-29 hours & 33 & 39 & & Over \(\$ 3,000-\$ 4,000\) & & 417 & & \\
\hline & 30-34 hours & 45 & 51 & & Over \(\$ 4,000-\$ 5,000\) & & 423 & & \\
\hline & 35 hours & 57 & 63 & & Over \(\$ 5.000-\$ 6.000\) & & 429 & & \\
\hline & 36.39 hours & 69 & 75. & & Over \(56.000-\$ 7.000\) & & 435 & & \\
\hline & \({ }^{4} 10\) hours & 81 & 87 & & Over \(\$ 7,000-\$ 8,000\) & & 441 & & \\
\hline & 41.48 hours & 93 & 99 & & Over \(\mathbf{5 8 , 0 0 0 - \$ 9 , 0 0 0}\) & & 447 & & \\
\hline & Not Stated & 117 & 123 & & Over \$ \(\$ 2,000-\$ 15,000\) & & 459 & & \\
\hline & & & & & Over \$15,000-\$18,000 & & 465 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{28} & NUMBEER OF JOBS USUALLY WORKING IN - & & & & Over \(\mathbf{\$ 1 8 , 0 0 0}\) & & 471 & & \\
\hline & IMPLOYED POPULATION
one job & 129 & 135 & & Not Stated & & 477 & & \\
\hline & Two or more jobs & 141 & 147 & & & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Families in Household}} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{13}{*}{29} & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK - EMPLOYED POPULATION & & & & & Total & One & Two & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Three } \\
& \text { or four }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & Tran & 153 & 159 & & & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }^{\text {Bus }}\) & 165 & 171
183 & 32 & & & & & \\
\hline & Ferry or tram & 177 & 183 & & by No. of persons in family & & & & \\
\hline & Taxis \({ }_{\text {Car }}\) Cas driver & 189
201 & 195
207 & & Persons in each Family - & 483 & 489 & 495 & 501 \\
\hline & Car - as driver
Car -as passenger & 213 & 219 & & 2 & 507 & 513 & 519 & 525 \\
\hline & Motor bike, motor scooter & 22.5 & 231 & & 3 & 531 & 537 & 543 & 549 \\
\hline & Bisycle & 237 & 243 & & 4 & 555 & 561 & 567 & 573 \\
\hline & Walked only & 249 & 255 & & 5 & 579 & 585 & 591 & 597 \\
\hline & Worked at home & 271 & 267 & & 6 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 603 \\
& 627
\end{aligned}
\] & 609
633 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 615 \\
& 639
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & Not stated & 273 & 279 & & 8 or more & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 627 \\
& 651
\end{aligned}
\] & 633
657 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 639 \\
& 663
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 645 \\
& 669
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mole Head Female Head} & & & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{No. of Households}} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{30} & F:AMILY TYPE, bY SEX OF HEAD OF: & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & FAmily & & & 33 & HOUSEHOLD INCOME - ANNUAL & & & & \\
\hline & Head only & 285 & 291 & & None & & 675 & & \\
\hline & Head and children only & 297
309 & 303 & & Less than \(\$ 1,500\) & & 681
687 & & \\
\hline & Head and spouse only
Head, spouse and children & 309
321 & 315
327 & & \(\$ 1,500-\$ 2,000\)
Over \(\$ 2,000-\$ 3,000\) & & 687
693 & & \\
\hline & Head and other adulis only & 333 & 339 & & Over \(\$ 3,000-\$ 4,000\) & & 699 & & \\
\hline & Head, other adules and children & 345 & 351 & & Over \(54.000-\$ 5.000\) & & 705 & & \\
\hline & llead, spouse and other aduls & 357
369 & 36
375
375 & & Over \(\$ 5.000-56,000\) & & 711 & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{Comиииие} & 369
381 & 375
387 & & Over \(56,000-\$ 7.000\)
Over \(\$ 7,000-\$ 8,000\) & & 717
723 & & \\
\hline & & & & & Over \(\mathbf{\$ 8 , 0 0 0}-\$ 9,000\) & & 729 & & \\
\hline & & & & & Over \(\$ 9.000-\$ 12.000\) & & 735 & & \\
\hline & & & & & Over \$12,000-\$15,000 & & 741 & & \\
\hline & & & & & Over \$15.000- \$18.000 & & 747 & & \\
\hline & & & & & Not stated & & 759 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




\section*{DATA CONTENT - EXPLANATORY NOTES}

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Most of the descriptions of the contents -
relating to record format are self explanatory. The following notes, however, are designed to explain elements of some tables which are not straightforward.

The tables produced from the 1976 Census Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander Collection District Summary File (ACDSF) are in the same format as the tables produced from the 1976 Census Collection District Summary File (CDSF) with the following exceptions:
(1) tables 7.11 of the CDSF relating to language and race are excluded;
(2) tables 48 and 49 of the CDSF relating to dwellings are excluded, and;
(3) tables \(50-54\) in the ACDSF are included to provide additional information about the Aboriginal.

\section*{TABLE POPULATIONS}

Tables 2.29 include only those people who indicated on Census night ( 30 June 1976) that their racial origin was Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Tables 30.54 include all people in occupied Aboriginal private dwellings. Therefore, people who are not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders can be included in these tables.

\section*{NON•ABORIGINAL RESIDENTS}

To deduce the number of non-Aboriginal people living in private Aboriginal dwellings the number of people tabled as Aboriginal and TSI in private dwellings in Table 2 should be subtracted from the number of people tabled as living in all occupied private dwellings in Table 34 . Aboriginals living in non-private dwellings are counted separately in Table 2.

\section*{ROUNDING}

In the production of collection district (CD) level totals on the ACDSF dwelling and person data were weighted and accumulated using sufficient precision to produce accurate CD level totals. However, due to rounding, any higher level totals produced from this file may not necessarily agree with other census publications.

\section*{ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DWELLINGS -}

Refers 10 any dwelling where there was one or more people present on census night who indicated their racial origin was Aboriginal or TSI.

The publication Making Sense of the Census (2129.0) provides information about the sampling and weighting procedures involved in the processing of the census data.

TABLE 2
(a) Usual residents (Same dwelling) - Refers to the people who were usual residents of the duelling in which they were enumerated on census night.
(b) Handicapped - Refers to the number of people who stated they were handicapped by a serious long-term illness or physical or mental condition.

TABLE 5
This iable is dinded into 3 parts
(a) 1970 - shous the usual residence of people at 30 June 1976.
(b) 1975 - shows the usual residence at 30 June 1975 of people who in 1976. Were enumerated at their usual resijence.
(c) 1971 - shows the usual residence at 30 June 1971 of people who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence. (See also Final Notes)

TABLE 13
(a) The category primary and secondary refers to schools which provide both primary and secondary levels of education; it is not the sum of the two previous lines.
(b) The schools - other category refers to special schools, overseas schools, etc.
(c) \(C A E\) is the abbreviation for Colleges of Advanced Education.
(d) The other institutions - other category includes technical colleges, teaching hospitals, business and coaching colleges, overseas institutions, etc.
(e) The not attending category includes children at pre-schools and creches who were over 5 years of age. (See also Final Notes)
TABLE 15
(a) The category level not applicable refers to qualifications which were inadequately described or which were not classifiable by level.
(b) The category no qualifications means no qualifications obtained since leaving school.
(c) The not stated category includes people who did not answer the question and people who, having indicated they had obtained a qualification since leaving school, did not state any details.

TABLE 18
Ever married women includes women who are now married, permanently separated, divorced or widowed,
TABLE 19
(a) The question on childminding permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently, some children were counted more than once in terms of individual facilities used.
(b) The first 4 lines of the table relate to use of individual facilities and children can be counted more than once in these figures.

TABLE 20
(a) The question on pensions/benefits received permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently, some people are counted more than once in the first 6 lines of the table.
(b) The category total receiving pension is the number of people receiving pensions'benefits regardless of how many individual benefits they receive. It is not, therefore, the sum of the previous 6 lines.

TABLE 25
The detailed classification of occupations is contained in Information Paper 9(iii) (21140). The classification used in this table is as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Class & Occupation major and minor group \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{0} & Professional. Technical & \\
\hline & Teachers & OG \\
\hline & & OD-OF \\
\hline & Other & OA.OC, OH.OL \\
\hline 1 & Administrative, Executive, etc., Total & Major Group 1 \\
\hline 2 & Clerical Workers, Total & Major Group 2 \\
\hline 3 & Sales Workers, Total & Major Group 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{4} & Farmers. Fishermen, etc. & \\
\hline & Farmer, Farm Worker, Wool Classer & \(4 \mathrm{~A}-4 \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline & Hunters, Timber Workers & \(4 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~F}\) \\
\hline & Fishermen & 4 E \\
\hline 5 & Miners. Quarrymen, etc., Total & Major Group 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{6} & Transport, Communication & \\
\hline & Shipping. Air Transport & \\
\hline & Rail Transport & \[
6 \mathrm{D}, 6 \mathrm{~F}, 6 \mathrm{G}
\] \\
\hline & Road Transport & 6 E \\
\hline & Other Transport, Communication & \(6 \mathrm{H}-6 \mathrm{~J}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\(7 / 8\)} & Production-Process Workers, Labourers & \\
\hline & Textiles, Leather & 7/8A - 7/8C \\
\hline & Metal. Electrical & \(7 / 8 \mathrm{D}-7 / 8 \mathrm{H}\) \\
\hline & Wood Technician, Building & 7/8I-7/8K \\
\hline & Other Production Process Workers & 7/8M-7/8R, \(7 / 8 \mathrm{~V}\) \\
\hline & Labourers & \[
7 / 8 \mathrm{U}
\] \\
\hline & Other & 7/8L, 7/8S, 7/8T \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{9} & & \\
\hline & Fire, Police, etc. & 9A \\
\hline & Domestic Service Workers & 9B \\
\hline & Other & \(9 \mathrm{C}-9 \mathrm{~J}\) \\
\hline 10 & Armed Forces, Total & Major Group 10 \\
\hline 11 & Other, Nei, N/S, Total & Major Group 11 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{TABLE 26}

The detailed classification of industry is shown in Information Paper 9(ii) (2113.0). The classification used in this table is as follows :

\section*{Class}
A Agriculture, etc. -
Agriculture, Agricultural Services ..... 01, 02
Forestry, Timber ..... 03
Fishing, Hunting ..... 04
Undefined ..... 00
B Mining -
Metal ..... 11
Coal ..... 12
Oil, Natural Gas ..... 13
Other and Undefined ..... 10,1416
C Manufacturing -
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..... 21,22
Textiles, Clothing23, 24
Wood, Furniture ..... 25
Metal Products, Machinery ..... 29.33
Other and Undefined20,26-28, 34
D Electricity, Gas, Water -
Electricity, Gas ..... 36
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ..... 37
Undefined ..... 35
E Construction, Total ..... Division E
F Wholesale, Retail Trade -
Wholesale and Undefined ..... 45, 46,47
Retail ..... 48
G Transport and Storage -
Road Transport ..... 51
Rail Transport ..... 52
Water Transport ..... 53
Air Transport ..... 54
Storage. Other Transport, Undefined ..... 50, 55
H Communications, Total Division H
1 Finance, etc. Total Division I
J Public Administration, Defence, Total Division J
K Community Services -Health81 (except Class 8130 )
EducationOther and Undefined
80. Class \(8130,83,84\)
L Entertainment. Recreation, Hotel, Restaurants -
91
Entertainment, Recreation ..... 92
Other and Undefined ..... 90, 93, 94

TABLE 29
(a) The question on mode of travel to work permitted more than one answer to be recorded. consequently. some people were counted more than once in the first 8 categories of this table.
(b) In the last three categories people are counted once in only one of the categories and are not included in the first 8 iategories.

\section*{HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES - TABLES \(30-33\)}

A household is defined as either a person living alone or group of people living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements. From answers reported on relationship to household head, individual families within a household were separately identified.

TABLE 30
Households were classified as.communes only when all people in the household stated that they were commune members.

TABLE 31
(a) Family income is defined as the combined incomes of the head of the family and spouse, where both are present, or the individual income of the head (whether male or female) where no spouse is present. The income of other family members is not included.
(b) Because individual families were not separately identified within communes, details of family income for communes are excluded from this table.

\section*{TABLE 33}

Household income is defined as the sum of the midpoint of the range of the individual incomes of all members of a household occupying a private dwelling. The category not stated includes instances where the income of a household member was not stated and the combined income of other household members was \(\$ 18,000\) or less. Where the combined income of other household members was over \(\$ 18,000\), it was not necessary to use the not stated category as over \(\$ 18,000\) is the last category in the Income question.

TABLE 34
(a) The type of dwelling included in this table is as stated by the householder, and differs from similar information in Table 48, not only because the latter was based on answers from the census collector, but also because of a difference in definitions applied to the classification. For example, blocks of flats in Table 4.8 would include both self-contained and non self-contained dwellings.
(b) The other category refers to private boarding houses. Private dwellings were classified as private boarding houses if there were three or more boarders indicated in the household.

\section*{TABLES \(35-38\)}

The column heading separate house in these tables refers to separate self-contained houses and other self-contained private dwellings. The column heading other refers to all other private occupied dwellings.

\section*{TABLE 39}

The all other category includes sole use of one facility where use of the other facility is not stated (or there is no other facility), and where use of both facilities is not stated.

\section*{TABLE 43}

The first (coal, coke or briquettes), second (wood) and sixth (solar energy) power or fuel categories were not permitted for lighting (i.e. Record format type 9, start character positions 15,39 and 135 cells are present, but set to zero).

\section*{TABLE 44}
(a) The category owner/purchaser undefined refers to dwellings which were identified as being owned or purchased, but for which it was not possible to make the distinction between owner or purchaser
(b) The category other, ne.i includes dwellings which were not being owned, purchased or rented by the householder.

\section*{TABLE 46}
(a) Information in the column headed \(2+m r g e\) can include a dwelling more than once, for dwellings which had 3 or more mortgages.
(b) The category other, nei includes sources of morigages such as life assurance companies, employers, finance companies, State or Australian govemment and defence or war service homes.

\section*{TABLE 48}

Information contained in this table is as stated by the census collector, based on external observation, and is not comparable with information in previous dwelling tables.

\section*{TABLE 50}
(a) For census purposes every household must have a household head. When none was stated by the respondent a household head was imputed during the coding process. The head of the household is also the head of the Primary Family Unit (PFU).
(b) Any family unit which is not the primary family unit is classified as a Secondary Family Unit (SFU).

\section*{Final Notes: Errors}

TABLE 5

That pert of Table 5 which shows the 1971 एeial Fesicerce of the population has teen found to have errors in most categories. Although, on a small area besis, the error may rot be sierificart, it is sueested that users contact the Dureau if they reguire \(\hat{\text { Efteinei irformation etcut }}\) the type of errors irvolved.

TAEIE 13

Tatle i3 which showe the rumber of people atterinis ecucatioral
irstitutions by the type of irstitution las been fourd to te ir efror. The number of persons attendire schoo?s and other irsiftutiors hes \(t \in=\) : uriersteted by persons who seid they atteṅed a serool or otrer irstitu:ion

 irstitutiors can be cbteirez froz cifices of tie Jizs iu.

\section*{SAMPLING ERRURS ASSOCIATED WITH CENSUS ESTIMATES (REVISED)}

This Appendix discusses the sampling errors associated with the data from the main processing phase of the 1976 Census:" Data from the preliminary processing phase is not subject to sampling errors because all schedules were included. Unlike the preliminary data, the final data from the main processing phase is based on the processing of all census schedules from non-private dwellings, ull schedules from the Northem Territory and a \(50 \%\) sample of private dwellings in the other States and the A.C.T. Any estimate for the Northern Territory from either the preliminary or main processing phase is not subject to sampling error since all schedules for the Northem Territory were processed. Counts of the total number of males, total number of females and lutal number of persons for a CD or LGA from the final processing plase were constrained to agree with thuse from the preliminary processing phase. Therefore, these estimates of total are not subject to sampling error.

\section*{WHAT IS SAMPLNG ERROR}

Since only a \(50 \%\) sample of private dwelling schedules was processed, it is likely that the estimates derived from the census would differ from figures which would have beern obtained if all schedules were included. These differemes are called sampling errors. The sampling erron assowiatid with any estimate can be estimated fiom the sample resuls . med one: measure so derived is the standard error. The particular \(50 \%\) sample selected was one of a large number of pusible \& \(1 \%\) : samples. Wach pussible \(50 \%\) sample would have yielded different estimates. The standard error measures the variation on all the possible \(50 \%\) sample estimates around the figures which would have been obtained if all schedules had been procesixd

Given an estimate and the standad error on that estimate, there are about ewo chatkes in these linat the sample estimate will differ by less than une standard error from the tigure that would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of the sampling erron is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expresing the standarderror as a percentage of the estimate, that is

Relative Standard Error \(=\frac{\text { Standard Errur }}{\text { Estinate }} \times 100\)

Buth standard error and relative standard error are used in the following discussion of the reliability of the estimates. An example of their application is as follows:

\section*{Example}

If an estimate of 70 has a relative standard error of \(10 \%\), then the standard error of that estimate is \(1(\% ;\) of 70 or 7 . Thus there are two chances in three that the figure that would have been obiained if all schedules had been primessed will be in the range \(70 \pm(1 \times 7)\) or 0.3 to 77 , and nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between \(70 \pm(2 \times 7)\) on 10 ind.

An estimate of less than 10 persons or dwellings should be treated with caution as it will be subject tosuch high sampling error (relative standard error generally in excess of \(40 \%\) ), as to detract seriously from its value for most reasonable uses.

\section*{PRESENTATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS}

It would have been impracticable to publish standard enors of all census estimates because difficultics in presentation would have been encountered with the large number of estimates. In addition. computer production af all standard errors would have been costly.

Consequently, graphs and tables which relae the relative standard error of an estimute to the sice uf the estimate are given at the end of this Appendix. As an be seen from the graphs, the larger an estimate the greutel its rellability and thus the smaller the relative standard error. The graphs are not intended to give a precise measure of the emn for a particular estimate, but provide an indiation of the likely' magnitude of the relative standard error for estimates any particular size.

\section*{HOW TO DETERMINE THE SAMPLING ERROR ON AN ESTIMATE}

\section*{There is no sampling error on an estimate if}
. the estimate is total males, total females or total persons in a CD, LGA or aggregations of these areas.
. the estimate relates to the Northern Territory.
If the estimate is greater than 1000 persons or dwellings, then the relative standard error will be less than \(2.5 \%\) and so the sampling error can be assumed to be negligible for most practical purposes.

The relative standard error or standard error for any other estimate may be found by reference to the graphs and tables given at the end of this Appendix. A complete description of the methods to be used to obtain the relative standard error for any estimate is given in the following sections.

\section*{SAMPLING ERRORS ON DWELLING AND PERSON ESTIMATES}

Sampling errors depend on the type of estimate concerned.
For dwelling estimates the relative standard errors are given by LINE D (refer GRAPH 1).

2
For person estimates refer to GRAPH 2. Sampling errors on person estimates depend on the particular topic of interest. Two groups of topics have been identified:
. Use LINE A if the estimate involves any of the following topics:
Year of arrival; period of residence; birthplace (if overseas); country of citizenship (if overseas); religion; languages regularly used; racial origin.
. Use LINE B for all other topics related to persons.
The difference between the relative standard errors for different person estimates arises because some characteristics are generally similar for persons in the same dwelling, but differ from persons in different dwellings. That is these characteristics are clustered by dwelling (for example, religion and racial origin). The sampling scheme used involved the inclusion of ALL persons in selected dwellings rather than selection of every second person in a dwelling. Hence for characteristics which are clustered by dwelling there is a greater chance that such persons would have been either undersampled or oversampled. Thus estimates of number of persons classified by characteristics which are clustered by dwelling will have somewhat higher relative standard errors.

If an estimate is known to include a large number of persons from non-private dwellings where all schedules were processed (for example an estimate of males ten to fifteen years of age in a CD with a large boarding school for boys), then the relative standard error as read from the graph will overestimate the true relative standard error.

\section*{Example}

Consider an estimate of the number of female university graduates in an LGA. The relative standard enor will be derived from LINE B of GRAPH 1. If the estimated number of female university graduates in the LGA is 50 , then reading from this line, the relative standard error is approximately \(12 \%\). The standard error on the estimate is \(50 \times 12 / 100=6\). Therefore, there are nineteen chances in twenty that the number of female university graduates in the LGA is in the range 30 \(\pm(2 \times 6)\) or 18 to 42.

Relative standard errors for du elling and person estimaies may also be determined from Table 1 which sets ou: relative standard errors for selected estimate sizes.

\section*{3.3}

\section*{SAMPLING ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF PROPORTIONS AND PERC ENTAGES}

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two census estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the relative standard error of a proportion is given below.

\section*{Relative Standard Error ( \(\mathbf{x} / \mathrm{y}\) )}
\(=\sqrt{\{\text { Relative Standard Error (x) }\}^{2}-\{\text { Relative Standard Error (y) }\}^{2}}\)
The relative standard error on a percentage is the same as for the corresponding proportion. Thus the relative standard error on an estimate of \(58 \%\) is the same as that on the proportion 0.58 .

\section*{Example}

Consider an estimate of the labour force participation rate for persons born overseas for a particular LGA. If the number of persons born overseas who are in the labour force is 100 and the total number of persons born overseas is 160 , then the estimated proportion is \(100 / 160=0.63\). The relative standard errors for both the numerator and denominator will be derived from GRAPH 2 LINE A. Reading from this line, the relative standard error of the numerator (i.e. the number of persons born overseas who are in the labour force) is approximately \(14 \%\), and the relative standard error of the denominator (i.e. the number of persons born overseas) is approximately \(11 \%\). The relative standard error of the estimate of the proportion is therefore
\[
\sqrt{14^{2}-11^{2}}=8.6 \%
\]

The standard error on the proportion is \(8.6 \times 0.63 / 100=0.05\). Therefore, the re arenineteen chances in twenty that the labour force participation rate for persons born overseas for the LGA is in the range \(0.63 \pm(2 \times 0.05)\) or 0.53 to 0.73 .

As can be seen from the above formula, the relative standard error of a proportion or percentage will always be less than the relative standard error of the numerator. However, whenever a proportion or percentage is small (i.e. the denominator considerably greater than the numerator), it will be reasonable to approximate the relative standard error of the proportion or percentage by the relative standard error of the numerator.

For proportions of percentages where the denominator is the total number of males, females or persons in a \(C D\) or group of CDs, the relative standard error of the denominator is zero because these totals were derived from the preliminary processing phase. In these cases, the relative standard error of the proportion or percentage is given simply by the relative standard error of the numerator.

\section*{Example}

Consider an estimate of the percentage of persons born overseas for a particular \(C D\). If the number of persons born overseas in the \(C D\) is 300 and the total number of persons in the \(C D\) is 1000 , then the estimated percentage is \((300 / 1000) \times 100=30 \%\). The relative standard error on the denominator is zero since estimates of total persons in a CD are not subject to sampling error. The relative standard error on the numerator can be ubtained from GRAPH 2 LINE A. This graph gives the relative standard enor on the numerator as approximately \(8.1 \%\). Therefore, the relative standard error on the percentage is also \(8.1 \%\) and hence the standard error on the estimate of percentage is \(8.1 \times 30 / 100=2.5\) percentage points. Therefore, there are nineteen chamies in twenty that the percentage of persons born overseas in the \(C D\) will lie within the range \(30 \pm(2 \times 2.5)\) or \(25 \%\) to \(35 \%\).

Relative standarderrors for estinates of proportions or percentages may also be determined from Table 2 whict sets out relative standard enors for selected percentages or proportions.

\section*{SAMI LING ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF DIFFERENCES}

The relative standard error on differences between two estimates of numbers or between two estimates of propo tions (or percentages) can a'so be derived from the graphs of relative standard enors.

1 For differences between estimates from the 1976 Census and those from the 1971 Census, the standard error of the difference will be identical to the standard error of the 1976 estimate alone, since 1971 estimates are not subject to sampling error.
\[
3.4
\]

\section*{Example}

If estimates for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are 500 dwellinge and 800 dwellings respectively, then the diference is estimated as 300 dwellings. The 1971 estimate has no relative standard error, whilst the 1976 estimate has a :lative standard error (as read from GRAPH 1) of approximately \(3 \%\) and hence a standard error of \(3 \%\) of 800 or 24 . The andard error of the difference is 24 and there are nineteen chances in twenty that if all schedules from the 1976 Census had ' in processed, the observed difference would be within the range \(300 \pm(2 \times 24)\) or 252 to 348 .
\(2 \quad\) For differences between two 1976 Census estimates the standard error of the difference may be pproximated by the following formula:

Standard Error \((z-y)=\sqrt{\{\text { Standard Error }(z)\}^{2}+\{\text { Standard Error }(y)\}^{2}}\)
This approximation will be exact for differences between estimates of the same characteristic in two different reas (e.g. LGAs, CDs), or for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is positive correlation between the characteristics (e.g. comparison of number of lawyers with number of persons with 'sw degrees), the above approximation will overestimate the true standard error. If there is a negative correlation between the haracteristics (e.g. comparison of the percentage of persons who travel to work by train and by car), it will underestimate the true standard error.

\section*{Example}

If the estimates for iwo LGAs of the total number of occupied dwellings are 1000 and 800 and the number of occupied dwellings with outer walls of brick are 250 and 650 respectively, then the percentage of occupied dwellings with brick walls in each of these LGAs is \((250,1000) \times 100=25 \%\) and \((650 / 800) \times 100=81.2 \%\) respectively. The difference be:ween these estimated percentages is therefore \(56.2 \%\). The calculation of the standard error of this difference requires the standard error of each of the percentages to be calculated. The relative standard errors on each of the estimates of numbers \((1000,800,250\) and 650 ) can be derived from GRAPH 1 LINE D. Using the formula given in the previous Section, the elative standard errors on each of the percentages are:
\[
\sqrt{6.0^{2}-3.0^{2}}=5.2 \% \text { and } \sqrt{3.7^{2}-3.3^{2}}=1.7 \% \text {. }
\]

The standard errors on cach of the percentages are
\(52 \times 25 / 100=1.3\) and \(1.7 \times 81.2 / 100=1.4\).
Finally, the standard error on the difference is
\(\sqrt{1.3^{2}+1.4^{2}}=1.9\) percentage points.
Therefore, there are nineteen chances in twenty that the difference between the percentage of occupied 'Aellings with brick walls in the different LGAs will be within the range \(56.2 \pm(2 \times 1.9)\) or \(52.41060 .0 \%\).

Table 1. Relative Standard Erross of Dwelling and Person Extimates
Estimate
\begin{tabular}{lrrrrrrrrrrr}
\multicolumn{9}{c}{ Estimate } \\
& 2 & 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 75 & 100 & 500 \\
& & & & & 1000 \\
A-LINE & 80 & 53 & 38 & 32 & 28 & 23 & 20 & 18 & 15 & 13 & 6.4 \\
B-LINE & 62 & 39 & 27 & 22 & 19 & 15 & 13 & 12 & 9.6 & 8.3 & 3.6 \\
D-LINE & 70 & 44 & 31 & 25 & 22 & 18 & 15 & 14 & 11 & 9.6 & 4.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Relative Standard Errors on Percentages or Proportions
Table 2A. Clustered Person Topics (A LINE)
\begin{tabular}{ccccccc} 
\\
& 15 & 20 & 30 & 45 & 60 & 75 \\
& & & & & \\
Dencentage \\
50 & 40 & 34 & 26 & 19 & 14 & 10 \\
100 & 29 & 25 & 19 & 14 & 10 & 7.3 \\
200 & 21 & 18 & 14 & 10 & 7.5 & 5.3 \\
500 & 14 & 12 & 9.1 & 6.7 & 5.0 & 3.5 \\
750 & 10 & 8.8 & 6.6 & 5.5 & 4.1 & 2.9 \\
1000 & 10 & & & 4.9 & 3.6 & 2.6
\end{tabular}

Table 2B. Unclustered Person Topics (B LINE)
\begin{tabular}{ccccccc} 
& 15 & 20 & 30 & 45 & 60 & 75 \\
Denominator & & & & & & \\
50 & 29 & 24 & 19 & 13 & 9.9 & 7.0 \\
100 & 20 & 17 & 13 & 9.4 & 6.9 & 4.9 \\
200 & 8.9 & 7.5 & 9.1 & 6.6 & 4.8 & 3.4 \\
500 & 7.3 & 6.1 & 4.6 & 4.1 & 3.0 & 2.1 \\
750 & 6.3 & 5.2 & 4.0 & 2.3 & 2.5 & 1.7 \\
1000 & & & & 2.9 & 1.5
\end{tabular}

Table 2C.Numerator - Clustered Person Topics (A LINE)
Denominatos - Unclustered Person Topics (B LINE)
Percentage
\begin{tabular}{ccccccc} 
& 15 & 20 & 30 & 45 & 60 & 75 \\
Denominator & & & & & & \\
50 & 42 & 36 & 29 & 24 & 20 & 17 \\
100 & 31 & 27 & 22 & 17 & 15 & 13 \\
200 & 23 & 19 & 16 & 13 & 11 & 9.5 \\
500 & 15 & 13 & 11 & 8.5 & 7.3 & 6.4 \\
750 & 12 & 11 & 8.8 & 7.1 & 6.1 & 5.3 \\
1000 & 11 & 9.5 & 7.7 & 6.3 & 5.3 & 4.7
\end{tabular}

Table 2D. Dwelling Topics (D LNE)
\begin{tabular}{ccccccc} 
& 15 & 20 & 30 & 45 & 60 & 75 \\
Denominotor & & & & & & \\
50 & 33 & 28 & 21 & 15 & 11 & 7.9 \\
100 & 23 & 16 & 14 & 15 & 10 & 7.5 \\
200 & 10 & 8.6 & 6.5 & 4.7 & 5.5 & 3.5 \\
500 & 8.3 & 7.0 & 5.3 & 3.8 & 2.8 & 2.5 \\
750 & 7.2 & 6.0 & 4.6 & 3.3 & 2.4 & 2.0 \\
1000 & & & & & 1.7
\end{tabular}



\section*{Questionnaire}

\title{
CENSUS OF \\ POPULATION AND HOUSING \\ AUSTRALIA \\ \\ 30 JUNE 1976 \\ \\ 30 JUNE 1976 \\ \\ HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE
} \\ \\ HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE
}

The Census is taken under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1973. Under this Act:
(a) it is compulsory to provide all the information requested (except religion),
(b) all the information you provide in this Schedule will be kept secret and seen only by sworn employees of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. If will be used only to produce statistics.


\section*{HOW TO FILL IN THIS FORM:}
- Read the instructions on this page and at the lop of page 1.
- Give details of all persons on pages 1-7 who spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household.
- Complete particulars of this dwelling on pase 7
- Please use ink or ball point pen.
- Read each question and any instructions carefully, give your answer and then follow the directions 10 the next question which applies. Most questions can be answered simply by placing a tick in an appropriate box.
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
e.g. Yes \(\square\) & OR \begin{tabular}{c} 
or \\
No \\
No
\end{tabular} \\
\end{tabular}
- Il you do not know the exact answer to a question give the best estimate you can.
- After filling in the Schedule, sign it on the front page.
- The completed Schedule should be ready to hand to the Collector who will call on THURSDAY 1 JULY 1976 or as soon as possible atter that day.
- If you have any difficutties in comp eting the Schedule ask your Collector to help or telephone Perth 254411 for assistance.

\footnotetext{
Signature of Collector
}

I certity thal to the best of my knowiejge anc belief ihis schedwie has been correctiy fllied in.

Signature of Housenolder
Date

Streef, elc

Notes on Vahors and soarder, H any person in the household such as a visitor prefers to fill in separate lorm to maintain pitvacy, ask the Collector for a "Personal Slip". This should be filled in by that person, sealed in the envelope and handed by you, unopened, to the Collector. For each person who uses e Personal Slip, *rite only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." in the age question on this Schedule.


Whet is Howehoic? Persons living and eating logether as a domestic uni are a household. A person iving alone is also a household. If there is more than one householc obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FIL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD T
te more than 8 persons in this household, obtain Personal Slips from the Collecto
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PERSOM 4 & PERSON 5 & PERSON & PEESON 7 & PERSON \\
\hline F:rs: or giver name & First or given name & First or given fame & First or given name & first or given name \\
\hline Sutname & Sufname & Surname & Surname & Surame \\
\hline Male - or Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square \quad\) or \(\quad\) Female \(\square\) & Male - or Female - & Male - or Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) or Female - \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



FOR EACK PERSOM UNDER 5 TEARS OF AEE MO MOAE OUESTIOMS
'RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:
h: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this heusehold or refurned on ted elsewhere.
fe more than Épersons in this household, obtain Personal s ips from the Collector

What is a Household? Persons living and eating logether as a domestic unit are a household, A person living alone is also a household. If there is more than one household, obtain extra Schedutes from the Collector ANO FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PERSON 4 & PERSON 5 & PERSONS & PERSON 7 & PERSON 8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
First or given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
First or given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
First or given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
First of given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
First of given name \\
Suriame
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Male \(-\quad\) or Female & Male \(\square \quad\) or Female \(\square\) & Male - 4 or \(\quad\) Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) or Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) or Female - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

wotes on Viallors and Boarders. If any person in the household auch as a vistior prefers to fill In a separate orm to maintain privecy, ask the Coliecior for a "Porsonal Slip". This should be filled in by that person, sealed write only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." In the sge question on this Schedule.

Llst in the top row - persons (including visitors THURSDAY 1 JULY 1976 without having been cou USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON If there


\section*{RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:}
h: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household or refurned on ted elsewhere.
fe more than 8 persons in this househoid, obtain Personal Slips from the Collector

What is a Mousehold? Persons living and eating together as a domestic unit are a household. A person living alone is also a nousehold. If there is more than one household, obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PERSON 4 & PERSON 5 & PERSON & PERSON 7 & PERSON \\
\hline First or given name & first or given name & First or given name & First or given name & First or given rame \\
\hline Surname & Surname & Sutname & Surname & Suriame \\
\hline Male - or Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square \quad\) or \(\quad\) Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) or Female \(\square\) & Male \(]\) or Female \(\square\) & Maie \(\square\) or Female - \\
\hline & & & & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

motes on viblion and Boordors. If any person in the househoid ach as a visitor prefers to fill in a separate form to mainisin privacy, ask the colvector for a "Porsonal Slip". This should be filled in by that person, sealod in the envelope and handed by you, unopened, to the Collector. For each person whe uses a Personal Slip. write only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." In the age question on this Schedule.

List in the fop row wersons (including visitors) THURSDAY I JULY 1976 without having been cou USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON II there

'RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:
\(h\) : spent the night of WEONESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household or refurned on thed elsewhere.
re more than spersons in th:s household, obtain Personal Slips from the Collector

What is a Household? Persons living and ating together as a domestic unit
are a household. A person living alone is also a household. If there is more are a household. person living alone is also a household. If there is more IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD



Notes on Vishors and Boanter. Hany person in the household such as a vistior prefers to fill in a separate orm to maintain privecy, ask the Collector for a "Personal Slip". This should be filed in by that person, sealed in the envelope and handed by you, unopened, to the Collector. For esch person who uses a Personal Slip wite only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." in the age question on this Schedule.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1. Nome: \\
- Enter the household head as Person 1. \\
- Ir no heac select one household member as Person 1. \\
- For unnamed baby write "Baby" and Surname. \\
- List /iest any persons in this househole who have completed Personal Slips.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PERSON 1} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PERSOW 2} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PERSON 3} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{First or given name} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{First of given name} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{First or given name} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Surname} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Surname} & Surname & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
2. Sex: \\
- Tick one box for each person.
\end{tabular} & Mate \(\square\) & or & Femate & Male \(\square\) & or & Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) & or & Female \(\square\) \\
\hline 3. Age: & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Count all income, e. \(\rho\) wages, salary, overtime, child ondowment, pensions superamustion, tipr and gratulties, business or farm Income (less expenses of operation), interest, scholarships.
- Do ret dedvet lax, superamuation, ete.
- II unabie to estimate incone on I weeldy basis tick the appropriate box to show presem income on an annual hasis.

h: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household or returned on tes elsewhere.
re more than 8 persons in this household obtain Personal Slips from the Collector.

What is a Househoid? Parsons living and ealing logether as a domestic uni are a household. A person living atone is also a household. II there is more than one household obtain extra Schedules from the Celiector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD.


kivee on Vlaftors and Boarders. If any person in the household euch as a visitor prefers to fill in a separate "m the maintain pivacy, ask the Collector for a "Personal Slip". This should be filled in by that person, sealed - te only the name, sex and relationship of the person end write "P.s." In the age question on this Schedule.

ALL PERSONS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1. Mame: \\
- Enter the household head as Person 1. \\
- In no head, select one household member as Person 1. \\
- For unriamed baby write "Baby" and Su:name. \\
- List /ast any persons in this household who have completed Personal Slips.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PERSON 1} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PERSON 2} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{PERSONS} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
First or given name \\
Sumame
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
First of given name \\
Sufname
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{First of given name Surname}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
2. Sex: \\
- Tick one box for eact person.
\end{tabular} & Mate \(\square\) & or & Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) & or & Female \(\square\) & Mate \(\square\) & or & Femate \(\square\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
3. Age: \\
- In years and completed months.
\end{tabular} & & & - - & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


- Tick one box only for each person.
38. In the main jot mete last weet wiat was the personis oecupation?
- Describe as fully as possible, using wo or more words (e. i builder's labourer).
- Where possible give award or government designation
- Members of the arned services mus! state their rank.
39. For the main jot weld last meek priat employer's trading nane and address of wortplace.
- II sell-employet print name of own business
- Teachers shoule print name of schoot
- Government employees should prini fult name of department.
- Petsons with no fixed place o! worh last week eg taxi-drivers airline pulpis pic wette N'A
40.

What kiad of indesto Wexiness or service to earriot of at that MArese? (i the ado ess giver it reply to question 39)
- Use swo or more woros eg dain :arming road construction petail grecery

List in the top row .... persons (including visitors)
THURSDAY I JULY 1976 without heving been cou USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON H there

\section*{'RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:}

Wh: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household or returned on
What is a Household? Persons living and eating together as a domestic unit are a household. A person living alone is also a household. If there is more than one household obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEMOLD


Notes on Vahors and Boartern \(H\) any person in the household such as a vieltor prefors to fll in a separate form to maintain privacy，ask the Collecfor for a＂Personal Slip＂．This should be filled in by that person，seated in the envelope and handed by you，unopened，to the Collector．For each person who write only the name，sex and relationship of the person and write＂P．S．＂In the age question on this Schedule．

List in the top row－persons（including vieitors） THURSDAY 1 JULY 1976 without having been cou USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON． 11 there
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1．Mme： \\
－Enter the household head as Person 1. \\
－Ino heat．seiect one househole member as Person 1. \\
－For uniamec baby write＂Baby＂and Surname． \\
－List last any persons in uis household who have completed Personal Slips．
\end{tabular}} & PERSON 1 & PEREON 2 & PERSOW 3 \\
\hline & First or given name Surname & first of given name Sufname & \begin{tabular}{l}
First or
given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
2．sex： \\
－Tick one box for sach person．
\end{tabular} & Male \(\square\) or Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) or Female \(\square\) & Male \(\square\) or Female \(\square\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
3．Ape： \\
－In years and completed monits．
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
－Tiok boxes foc mect persen ix show mothods und．
\end{tabular} &  &  &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOW YOU HAVE ANSWERED THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH PERSON IN}


\section*{}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 2 units & \(コ 1\) & \(6-8\) units & \(\square \mathrm{s}\) \\
\hline 3 units & \(\square 8\) & 9.16 units & \(\square \cdot\) \\
\hline 4 units & \(\square\) ， & 17.32 units & \(\square 7\) \\
\hline 5 units & \(\square 1\) & 330 ：more units & －0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

3．Wes this twelling bur meer 30 ione 19719
\[
r_{0 s}=\text { or } N_{0} \text { 三 }
\]

4．Wial in the matorio of in worbotio of the miving？
－Fick one dex only If more tran one andicate mair material
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Brick brick reneer & ［1 & Meta & 口： \\
\hline Stone & ？ & Fibr asbertos & \\
\hline Concrete cons－ete block & ㄷ； & Other & ， \\
\hline Timber & \(\square\) & 5 & \\
\hline & & Pras encribe & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

5．What is the main source of water supply within this cwellioes？
－Tick one box．only．
Piped from mains
Piped from rain watet tank
Pipet from othe：source
No pipet wate：with the this dwetting
6．What is the aethos of sewage disposal for this dwelling？
Flush toile！connected to public sewer
Flush toitet connected 10 individia＇system eg septic tank Santiary pan collection
Other


7．What fuet or powe de you masty use for the following mousetiold purpeses？ －Tick one sox ir each of the four columns
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Coating & Lightieg & Lhing reem neating & Bathroom rater meatim \\
\hline Coa！，coke or briquertes & \(\square\) & E & 三 & ［1 \\
\hline Wood & & E & \(=\) & \(\bar{L}^{2}\) \\
\hline Electricity & \(\square\) & E & E & ＝ \\
\hline Gas－i）mains & － & 다나N & ＝ & \\
\hline iili bortec or L．P． & 三 & \(=\) & 三 & \\
\hline Oit（including ke＇osene） & ＝ & E & E & \(=\) \\
\hline Sola energy & & ＝ & \(=\) & ［， \\
\hline Othe fuel & － & ＝ & 三 & \\
\hline Ne fue＇used & － & － & \(=\) & － \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

8．How many registeret molo vehicies owned o？ssed by members of this howsehold were garaged or parted at or near this swelling for the nigh of 30 June 1976？
－Exsisi moto bikes molo scoceres raziors
－inc ust zompary venitet kept at neme
Nene 123 40 aro

9．Is this dwelling situatet on a holding of a heciars \(\left\{29_{2}\right.\) acres］or more whict is used mainly for agricultura＇of pastora＇pu＇poses？

Yes - or No i.

PRESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:
h: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE i976 in this household or returned on tes elsewhere
e more than 8 persons in this household obiain Personal Slips from the Colleclor.
What is a Household? Persons living and eating logether as a domestic unit are a household. A person living alone is also a household. If there is more than one household, obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PERSON4 & PERSON 5 & PERSON 6 & PERSON 7 & PERSON 8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
First or given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Furst or given name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
First or Diven name \\
Surname
\end{tabular} & Fitst or given name Surname & \begin{tabular}{l}
First or given name \\
Suriame
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Male - or Femate [ & Male \(\square \quad\) or Female \(\square\) & Maie - or Female - & Male \(\square\) or Female \(\square\) & Mate \(\square\) or Femate : \\
\hline years months & years months & years months & years months & years months \\
\hline Train \(\quad[0\) & Train \(\square\) & Train \(\square_{0}\) & Train \(\square_{0}\) & Train Eo \\
\hline Bus \(\square 1\) & Bus \(\square 1\) & Bus \(\square_{1}\) & Bus \(\square_{1}\) & Bus \(\quad\), \\
\hline Ferfy of tram: \(\square_{2}\) & Ferry or tram \(\square_{2}\) & Ferry or tram \(\square_{2}\) & Ferrj or tram \(\square_{2}\) & Ferry or tram \(\square_{2}\) \\
\hline Taxi \(\square\), & Taxi \(\square 3\) & Taxi • \(\square^{3}\) & Taxi \(\square_{3}\) & Taxi \(\square\), \\
\hline Car - as oriver \(\quad \square\) & Car - as driver D4 & Car - as driver \(\square\) 4 & Car - as driver \(\quad \square\) & Car - as triver If \\
\hline Car - as passenger \(\quad \mathrm{D}\) & Car - as passenger \(\square\) & Car - as passenger \(\square \mathrm{s}\) & Car - as passenger \(\square \mathrm{s}\) & Car - as passenger [-s \\
\hline Motor bike or motor scooter \(\sim_{\sim} 6\) & Motor bike or motor scooter & Motor bike or motor scooter \([0\) & Motor bike or motor scooter = & Motor bike or motor scooter - 6 \\
\hline Bitycle E- & Bicycle [7 & Bicycle \(\square\) 7 & Bicycle [', & Bicycle - - \\
\hline Worked at home \(\quad \square\) & Horked at home \(\square^{8}\) & Worked at home \(\square\) & Worked at home \(\square\). & Worked at nome - \\
\hline 0.d not 90 to work \(\quad 59\) & Dio not go to work \(\square\) & Did not go to work \(\square^{\text {a }}\) & Did not 90 to work & Did not 20 io wotk \\
\hline  &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Other \(\square\) 10 \\
Please state
\end{tabular} &  &  \\
\hline How does this person \(\qquad\) usually ge: :O work? & How does this person usually get to work? & How soes this person usually get to work? & How does this person, usually get to work? & How does this persor usually gee: :o work? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THIS HOUSEHOLD PLEASE COMPLETE BELOW DETAILS OF THIS DWELLING}
10. How many reoms-afe there in Ihis swelling?
- Write the number of each type of room
- Count each room once only

Exces: for kitchens and tathooms, a yoom shared with another household should be courted only by the principal househoider.
- Do vot count soilets, panties, taundries storerooms, halls or corridors

Type of Room:
Bedroom(s)
Permanently enclosed sleepout(s)
Bedsitting foom
Combined lounge/dining room
Dining room
Lounge
Kitchen - used only by this household
Kitchen - shared with another household
Bathroom - used only by this household Bathroom - shared with another household Family foom
Study
Business office
Other cooms

11. De yeu or any usual member of twas neusetiole pay roet for this twallag?
- If instaiment payments are made under purchase contracts morfgage agreements. otc. do not regard as rented such payments should be shown in question 12.

sia:t Housing Commissign. W.A
Empioyer
othe:

What is the weoky reat?
include the weekly equivaient of any rates payable separately by this household eg sanitation garbage water rates (othor than excess water)


\section*{Purnished \\ Unturrished}
\(\square\) \(\rightarrow\) No more questions
 mevsinola?


Is thare a morigaga (er contract of alation that dwolling?

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline intileproupt (lick pet bes -4.19) & Setent osed stser mengaget fliet Dars Fe ist apoly \\
\hline - & - \\
\hline - & \\
\hline E & E? \\
\hline = & \(\pm 0\) \\
\hline [ & =. \\
\hline E & =s \\
\hline - & [. \\
\hline -- & \(E\) \\
\hline C & = \\
\hline E & -1 \\
\hline = & -10 \\
\hline = & [ \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) \\
\hline E & \(\square^{12}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Whet manthy payment (or avorage morlly payment) is made at -
(i) The first mortpage (or contract of saie)?
(ii) The second and other mortages (or contracts of saie)?
\(\$\)

\title{
HAVE YOU MISSED ANY PAGES OR QUESTIONS?
}

\section*{Piease check}
- that everyone, including babies, who spent Census Night in this household has been included on this form
- that all questions have been answered as required for each person. It is very easy to forget to tick a box or leave out information because you don't think the question applies. You should answer every question except where instructions fell you otherwise
- that the dwelling questions have been answered
- that the front page has been signed


For Collector's Use Only
1. Tick the box which best describes the struciure in which this dwelling is contained-

2. How many dwelling unlte are there in the whole bullding?
3. If dwelling unk is unoceupied, the peason for bing unoceupled -
\([\), For sale
[, Holiday home
E. To let iother
than hoidey home)
[3 Newly compleled ane ewaing occupancy
E. Vacani 'é mopairs O. alte 'al:ons

Es Condemrect or
awaiting semolition
E, Usual resident
temporarit assen
\(T^{\text {Other }}\)
Thtal persons in household lie,
listed on page i and or eny extra
Persona! Slips issued.
Topics of special interest are described below because:
- some are new
- there is a risk that the data could be misinterpreted
- the actual questions asked can be seen by referring to the

Census Schedule.

SEX - Question 2
Where the respondent failed to answer this question, the answer was imputed from other information on the Schedule.

\section*{FAMILY - Question 4}

Information is collected using the household as the basic unit of enumeration. A houschold is defined as a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements.

For Census purposes every household must have a head. Where none was stated by the respondent a head was imputed during the coding process. Having deteriined the head of the household, one or more families were then identified, based on specific relationships to that head of the household.

Two tyres of families are recognised:
Primary Family Unit (PFU). The head of the PFU is also the head of the household.

Secondary Fumily Unit (SFU). There can be up to three SFU's in any one household. In the relatively few instances where there were more than three SFU's in a household, members of the edditional SFU's were coded as "other non-fainily members".

In the 1976 Census a 'commune' was recognised for the first time; it consists of a head (who is also head of the household) and of commune members. Many commues may rot have been identified in the Census as a group of people were only identified as a comune when ALL the respondents described themselves us coomune rembers.

Further information on families is contained in:
Information Paper No 4 - Family (Catalogue No. 2119.0)
Information Faper Mo 9(i) - Classification of Characteristics (Catalogue No. 2112.0)

USTA EESTUENCE FN. INIERNAL MIGRATION - Questions 6, 7, 8
Questions b, 7 anc 8 on the 1976 Census Schedule enable measurement of the yopulation. in terws of their usual (de fure) place of residerce and the number of peveune wh havi chensed their place of resideroe since the previous Census 1971 and the year zenevious to the 1976 Cersius.

Fach individual was asked to record the full address of his usual residence at Census date, one year previously and five jearg previously. For each person, the LGA of usual residence was coded for each of these dates.

See Information Paper No 16 Internal Migration (Catalogue No. 2123.0) for further explanation of this topic.
```

BIRTHPLAACE OF FATHER AND MOTHHER - Question }
of countries or areas:
Australia
United Kingdom and Eire
Germany
Greece
Italy
Malta
Netherlands
Yugoslavia
Other countries in Europe
Cyprus
Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Lebanon
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines
Turkey
Other countries in Asia
USA and Canada
Other countries in America
Arab Republic of Egypt
New Zealand
All other countries

```
The stated birthplace was coded to one of the following 20 countries, groups
BIRTHPLACE - Question 10

The birthplace was coded to the States and Territories of Australia, Australia (undefined), at sea, and 97 further countries and areas. Where the respondent failed to supply the information on his/her place of birth this was imputed, principally on the basis of answers to questions on country of citizenship, birthplace of parents, racial origin, and languages usually spoken. The detailed rules used can be made available on request.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE - Question 12
This question presented some problems in terms of the level of non-response obtained. The high level of not stated (above \(30 \%\) in the \(A C T\) ) has been confirmed as a response problem and not a processing or programing error. The question was tested in pilot tests before the 1976 Census and worked mach better in these tests. It is important that care is taken when using these data.

RELIGION - Question 13
The Census and Statistics Act 1905 declares:
"No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres".

Consequently, a number of respondents omit their religion from the Census Schedule.

\section*{HANDICAPS - Question 15}

A question on handicaps was asked in 1976 with the aim of identifying the incidence and effect of handicaps in the commanity. The data obtained from the handicap question shows the ways in which people are handicapped because of a serious long-term illness or physical or mental condition. The handicap question does not seek to identify the condition of the handicap eg missing limbs, diabetes - but the nature of the handicap in 7 different areas of activity. The respondent could indicate (if applicable) that he/she was handicapped in any combination of the 7 areas of activity, viz:

Handicapped in education
" " getting or holding a job
" " getting about alone
" " doing housework
" " sporting or recreational activity
" " in acts of daily living, eg dressing; bathing
" " other way

It is possible to obtain the number of persons affected in any particular way or the number of ways in which people are handicapped.

\section*{CHILDMINDING - Question 17}

The question on childminding was asked for the first time in the 1976 Census. The childminding question relates only to children aged \(0-5\), deliberately precluding any information as to how children at school are minded out of school hours. The resulting information will not therefore be relevant to all childminding facilities. Also while the question will yield information on the number of children attending pre-school or day care centres, it does not provide any information on how long a child spends there.

The ase structure of an area may have changed between Census day and publication of results, which means the information has limitations for immediate planning purposes. The publication Child Care, May 1977, (Catalogue No 4001.0) may also be useful.

RACE - Question 18
The purpose 0 : the race question is basically to identify two important minority groujs in Australia - Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders. However, persons of Chinese and Pacific Islands origin may also be identified separately at a broad geographic level.

The race question is one of self-identification; the respondent identified himself/herself as belorging to a particular racial group.

For further irformation on this topic, refer to Information Paper No 19.

LANGUAGE - Question 19
The question refers to languages regularly used, NOT all languages that can be spoken by or understood by respondents. Although the question allowed for any number of languages to be recorded, a maximum of four (the first four stated) were coded. Each of these langueges were coded using an alphabetical list of languages. In summary, this list included 14 specific languages (those coded \(0-13\) in the following list) and then for all other languages, coders had to check the birthplace code before coding to "same as birthplace" or "other language".

For example, a person who spoke English, French and Finnish (and was born in Finland) would show up as codes 4,5 and code 14 in the following classification.

A person who spoke English and French only, would be allocated to codes 4 and 5 irrespective of the place of birth.

\section*{IANGUAGES REGULARLY USED}

This topic relates to persons five years of age or older only.
Code Description
\begin{tabular}{rl}
0 & Aboriginal language \\
1 & Arabic \\
2 & Chinese \\
3 & Drtch \\
4 & English \\
5 & French \\
6 & German \\
7 & Greek \\
8 & Italian \\
9 & Macedonian \\
10 & Polish \\
11 & Serbo-Croat \\
12 & Spanish \\
13 & Ukrainian \\
14 & Language same as birthplace \\
15 & Other language, nei \\
16 & (Not stated) \\
17 & (Not applicable)
\end{tabular}

From this coding, a large number of classifications can be derived. Fo specific classifications which have been derived are:

A Erglish only
Bnglish and one "other" language
" " two " languages
" " three or more "other" langliages
No Erglish
liot stated
Not applicable
B Aboriginal language
Arabic
Chinese
Datch
English
French
Gərman

B (Cont'd.)
Greek
Italian
Macedonian
Polish
Serbo-Croat
Spanish
Ukrainian

\section*{Language same as birthplace}

Czech
Hungarian
Maltese
Portugese
Russian
Slovene
Turkish
Other
Other language, nei
Not stated
Not applicable

It should be noted that ( \(A\) ) is a count of persons classified by the combination of languages spoken (B) is a count of languages spoken (ie a person who spoke French and Italian would appear twice in the table).

ENCATION - Questions 20-22
The education questions presented some problems in coding due to abbreviated responses, partial non-response and misunderstanding of the question.

For questions 20 and 22 some respondents gave the initials or local name of the institution attended or qualifications gained; some gave an address different from the official address for the particular institution; some omitted details such as field of study (which means their qualification was allocated a general rather than a specific code).

Question 22 asked for details of the HIGHEST QUALIFICATION obtained, not for all qualifications obtained.

\begin{abstract}
"AE€ left school" was asked in 1976 instead of "level of schooling" to overcome confusion caused by the difference in the State and Overseas education systems and the variations in those systems over past decades. The charge also simplified the question for people educated overseas.
\end{abstract}

LABCUR FORCE - Guestions 27 and 32-37
The latour force questions cover people 15 years of age and over.

Australia subscribes to intemationally adopted definitions under which the labour force is defined as comprising persons who worked for payment or proiit, or had a job from which they were temporarily absent (eg on holiday, sick), persons who were temporarily laid off without pay, and persons who did rot have a jjb and were actively looking for work.

The main purpose of the 1976 Census questions on the labour force was to identify the characteristics of the labour force, for the purposes of international comparisons, for benchmark data for monthly labour force assessment, and for national accounting purposes.

\section*{INCOME - Question 31}

The income question in the 1976 Census asked people to state which of 14 income categories applied to their income. It was to include all sources of gross income (eg child endowment, scholarships, interest payments). When using income data it is important to remember that it is difficult to determine its quality.

NOTE:
For Census purposes Family Income is defined as the combined incomes of the head and spouse, where both are present, or the individual income of the head where no spouse is present. This definition of 'family' is different from the definition used in relation to persons in a household (see earlier in this Section).

Because the question asked for income within a stated range, the combined income was calculated by adding the midpoint of the range declared by the head to the midpoint of the range declared by the spouse.

The income of other family members is not included. See also Information Paper Nos 14 Family (Catalogue No 2119.0) and 15 Income (Catalogue No 2120.0) for further explanation.

OCOTPATION - Question 38
This question refers to a person's occupation 'in the main job held last week.' Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, eg a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry of 'steel manufacture'.

The Australian Classification of Occupations was designed primarily for use in classifying occupation descriptions recorded on schedules of the 1976 Census. It has been adopted from and closely adheres to the principles embodied in the Intermational Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office of Geneva, 1958 and as revised in 1968.

Further information on Occupation is contained in Information Paper No 9(iii) Occupa:ion Classification Extract (Catalogue No 2114.0).

CMERETO WCEK - Guestion 39
Tourme to hork deta is tetulated for 8 study areas within Austrelia and is rresented on the basis of origin and destination zones

The Journey to Work data relates orily to persons 15 years of age and over who were employed and were usual residents of enurerated dwellings in the study areas.

The tabulations of Journey to Work data are very large and consequently they will gererally be available only on magnetic tape. This means that users of these data will need access to computing facilities for analysis. The complexity of the data also means that cross-classification with other characteristics of the work force must be limited if required at CD level.

However, at LGA of origin and LGA of destination level, more characteristics will be available.

The accuracy of the data is especially affected at small area level by the time lapse between collection of the data and its tabulation. Therefore, care must be taken in the interpretation of the data. Users should also be aware of the sampling errors that are the result of the sample processing. Because of the complexity of this topic, users of the data are advised to refer to Information Paper No 17 Journey to Work (Catalogue No 2124.0) for more details.

\section*{INDUSTRY - Question 40}

Industry is the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Within a single firm or establishment many people may be employed all of whom perform different occupations in order to make a particular product or render a particular service. The industry code of each of these individuals is the same. The classification of establishments into "type" of industry is very detailed and is based on the MAJOR activity of each establishment.

During processing, the majority of the industry coding was performed from the "Industry and Destination Zone Index" which is a list of industrial establishmerits pre-coded to industry. This index was based upon the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC); Preliminary Edition, 1969. Further information about Industry is contained in Information Paper No 9(ii) Industry Classification Extract (Catalogue No 2113.0).

TRAVET TO WORK - Question 41
This question asked how each person travelled to work on the day before the Census. If the person did not go to work on that day, the usual method of travel was asked.

Some modes of trarsport appear in unlikely places eg tram or ferry in the ACT. This is possible, as a person may have been working in some other place on the day before the Census.

\section*{DWEIITMGS}

Thelve questions relating to private dwellings were asked of the householder in the 1976 Census. Another three questions on the back of the Schedule were completed ty the collector. Questions asked of a householder relate to dinelling type while the collector completed questions relating to divelling structures.
- An OCCUPIED DWELLING is defined as the premises occupied by a householder on Census night (for definition of Household see below).

1 A private dwelling is normally a house or flat but it can also be a tent, houseboat or caravan if standing on its own block of land and not occupied by members of the same household resident in an adjacent dwelling. It is important to remember that the Census definition of a private dwelling means that the total number of dwellings may be more than the total number of known structures in any given area (see Household below).

2 Non-private dwellings are hotels, hostels, non-private boarding houses, gaols, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments and other communal dwellings. Usually, occupants of such dwellings will be using communal facilities such as hotel dining-rooms or mess halls. A caravan in a caravan park (whether permanently or temporarily) is treated as part of a non-private dwelling, as are self-contained units provided by comercial enterprises such as hotels, motels or guest-houses.

Any private dwelling in which there were three or more boarders show in Question 4 (the question on relationship) was reclassified as a private boarding house. For the purpose of this rule a whole family boarding was counted as only ONE boarcier. The major difference between 1971 and 1976 is that in 1971 the dwelling was reclassified and processed as a NON-PRIVATE DWEILING. Consequently all the dwelling characteristics were lost - the number of such cases is unknown. For 1976 a special code was assigned to these office defined boarding houses to allow them to be classified as PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
- An UNOCCUPIED DWELLING is a structure built specifically for living pureoses and capable of being lived in, but unoccupied at the time of the Census. Vacant houses, holiday houses, huts, cabins (other than seasonal worker's quarters) and houseboats are therefore counted as unoccupied dwellings; but vacant tents, garages and caravars (even if nomally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings can be classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dwellings vacant because they have been newly completed, dwellings vacant for demolition or repair, holiday homes, dwellings to let, and dwellings where the household was absent on Census night.

\section*{HGUSPron D}

For Census furposes, a household is a person or group of persons who live together and eat together as a single domestic unit. It is possible, ther, for more than one household to live in one house or structure. For example, \(\varepsilon\) lodger who lives with a family and provides all his food for himself is not a member of the family's household but constitutes a separate household and therefore completes a separate Householder's Schedule. As an occupied dweilirg is definəd as the premises occupied by a household on census night (see ebove), the \(n u m \equiv r\) of housieholds and number of occupied dwellings is identical and the number of occupied dwellings as defined for Census purposes in an area may be Ereater than tine inown number of structures.
?ñan on hatcter - Dwelling question 8
The aim of this question was to count the number of vehicles onmed or used by members of the hoisehold, which were parked at or near the dwelling on Census night.

This question relates only to occupied private dwellings being purchased by any usual resident of the household and with one or more mortgages on the dwelling. From the question it is possible to identify the number of dwellings with no mortgage, one mortgage, and two or more mortgages. The question also gives the amount of monthly repayment on the first mortgage, other mortgages and the total monthly mortgage repayments. Fourteen sources of mortgages (incl. not applicable and not stated) were identified as follows:

\section*{Description}

Not applicable
Trading bank
Saving bank
Building society
Life assurance society
Solicitors trust fund
Employer
Finance company
State housing body
Local Government body
State or Australian Government
Defence or War Service Fomes
Private lender or other source
Not stated

Using this source list details of the source of first mortgage can be obtained and also details of up to three "other" mortgage sources are obtainable. Although up to three "other" mortgages can be recorded no distinction can be made as which is the second, third or fourth mortgage. No one can have two "other" mortgages of the same type.

A number of derived classifications can be obtained from the source of "other" rortgage. One such derived classification is as follows:

One mortgage only
Two चortgaces only
Three mortgages only
Four mortgages only
Not applicable

Extreme care should be taken when specifying or using tables containing mortgage information. Further details of other derived classifications and recommended table specifications can be made available on request.

DWELIIIG STRUCTURE
The collector answered this question by looking at the outside of a dwelling.三ecause of the variations in stmuctures, opinions differed as to what was a terrace house, a semi-detached dwelling or a villa unit. Some separate dwellires with a flat at the back were missed.

These problems of identification must be kept in mind when data on dwelling structures are being used.
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