CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1976:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SUMMARY FILES ONE - DE FACTO

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

# Social Science Data Archives 

# CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1976: <br> LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SUMMARY FILES ONE - DE FACTO <br> User's Guide for the Machine-Readable Data File <br> (SSDA Census Series) 

Principal Investigator Australian Bureau of Statistics

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2 data files + accompanying user's guide ( 67 p.).
Summary: The Local Government Area Summary Files One - De Facto present summary characteristics for persons and dwellings (other than occupation, industry and qualifications) for every Local Government Area (LGA) in Australia. The records for each LGA include geographic area codes for State, Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision/ District, LGA and State Area. The table information is made up of 64 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. The tables include counts for males and females by marital status, social handicaps, license to drive, racial origin period of residence, birthplace of parents, language, usual major activity, usual residence, ages, religion, educational institution attending, age left school, highest qualification, income, duration of marriage, child minding facilities used; 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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## CONIENTS

## STUDY DESCRIPTION

## CODEBOOK

QUESTIONNAIRE

## Study Description

The Australian National University
Canberra 2600

STUDY DESCRIPTION


## IDENTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TITLE OF STUDY
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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 "ct '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 Local Government Area Summary Files One - De Facto present summary characteristics for persons and dwellings (other than occupation, industry and qualifications) for every Local Government Area (LGA) in Australia. The records for each LGA include geographic area codes for State, Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision/ District, LGA and State Area. The table information is made up of 64 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. The tables include counts for males and females by marital status, social handicaps, license to drive, racial origin period of residence, birthplace of parents, language, usual major activity, usual residence, ages, religion, educational institution attending, age left school, highest qualification, income, duration of marriage, child minding facilities used; 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)

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 $1905^{\circ}$ 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.

ACTIONS TO MINIMISE LOSSES
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

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weighting criteria
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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 CD 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 2 files of LGA level summary data. File A holds data for NSW and Victoria and contains 460 logical records. File B holds data for all other States and Territories and contains 767 logical records.

Each logical record contains one record of geographic indicative information and 12 records containing counts or totals grouped to form 64 tables. The records for each LGA are held as 6 blocks, each 3200 bytes ( 8 bit characters) long; records are variable length with 3 in block 1 and 2 in each of blocks 2 to 6. All blocks are padded to form the fixed block size.

## 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 2 LGA 1 De Facto Summary Files contains 13 records for each LGA. The first record contains 10 cells of geographic indicative information. The next 12 records contain 2733 cells of counts of summary information for persons and dwellings. File A contains data for NSW and Victoria on 460 logical records; file B contains data for all other States and Territories on 767 logical records.

## INDICATIVE INFORMATION

The 10 cells of indicative information for the LGA 1 De Facto 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 $(00)$ | 5 | 2 |
| 3. Zero fill $(00)$ | 7 | 2 |
| 4. State | 9 | 1 |
| 5. Statistical Division | 10 | 2 |
| 6. Statistical Subdivision/ |  |  |
| District | 12 | 1 |
| 7. Census LGA Code | 13 | 3 |
| 8. Not used | 16 | 3 |
| 9. State Area Code | 19 | 4 |
| 10. Not used | 23 | 58 |
| For details see ATTACHMENT 1 (7p.) |  |  |

TABLE INFORMATION

The table information is made up of 64 tables containing 2733 cells giving data for both persons and dwellings.
The first 3 fields on each of the 12 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 64 tables compiled.

| The relationship between Record Type and Tables is as follows: |
| :--- |
| Record Type |
| 1 |
| 2 |

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.)

## 1.1

ATTACHMENT 1

DETAILS OF INDICATIVE INFORMATION

### 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 Australia
6 Tasmania
7 Northem Territory
8 Australian Capital Territory
These data are available on magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper .No. 6 (2105.0).

### 2.1.2 Siatistical Division

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

Names and associated codes are avalable on magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (210. .0).

### 2.1.3 Statistical Subdivision/District

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

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

## STATISTICAL DIVISION, SUBDIVISION AND DISTRICT CODES

## STD <br> SSD

## NEW SOUTH WALES

## 1 CENTRAL SYDNEY

2 INNER WESTERN SYDNEY
3 SOUTHERN SYDNEY SOUTH WESTERN SYDNEY WESTERN SYDNEY NORTHERN SYDNEY GOSFORD-WYONG

## HUNTER

 NEWCASTLE STAT DISTRICT BALANCE, HUNTERILLAWARRA WOLLONGONG STAT DISTRICT BALANCE, ILLAWARRA

## RICHMOND-TWEED

 GOLD COAST STAT DISIRICT (PT) BALANCE, RICHMOND-TWEEDMID NORTH COAST CLARENCE HASTINGS

2 MACQUARIE-BARWON

1 BATHL RST-ORANGE STAT DISTRICT
2 BALANCE, CENTRAL TABLELANDS LACHLAN

SOUTH EASTERN CAMERRA STAT DISTRICT (PT) BALANCE, SOUTHERN TABLELANDS LOUER SOLIH COAST
SNOUY

NEW SOUTH WALES - Continued

10

## VICTORIA <br> ICTORIA

1

2
MURRUMBIDGEE
WAGGA WAGGA STAT DISTRICT
2 WALANCE, CENTRAL MURRUMBIDGEE
3 LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE
MURRAY
ALBURY-WODONGA STAT DISTRICT (PT)
1 ALBURY-WODONGA STAT D
2 BALANCE, UPPER MURRAY
3 CENTRAL MURRAY
4 MURRAY DARLING
FAR WESTERN
1 BROKEN HILL STAT DISTRICT
1 BROKEN HILL STAT DISTR
1 LORD HOWE ISLAND
1 MIGRATORY
11 MELBOURNE
2 BARWON
1 GEELONG STAT DISTRICT
2 BALANCE, BARWON

2 BALANCE, CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

NORTHERN MALLEE

LODDON-CAMPASPE
BENDIGO STAT DISTRICT
2 BALANCE, LODDON-CAMPASPE

GOULBURN<br>SHEPPARTON-MOOROOPNA STAT DISTRICT BALANCE, GOULBURN

NORTH EASTERN
ALBURY-WODONGA STAT DISTRICT (PT)
BALANCE, NORTH EASTERN
EAST GIPPSLAND
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND
MORWELL STAT DISTRICT
BALANCE, CENTRAL GIPPSLAND
EAST CENTRAL
MIGRATORY

```
    STD SSD
QUEENSLAND
    1 BRISBANE
            1 CITY OF BRISBANE
            2 BALANCE, BRISBANE
2 MORETON
    1 GOLD COAST STAT DISTRICT (PT)
    2 BALANCE, MORETON
3 WIDE BAY-BURNETT
    1 BUNDABERG STAT DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, WIDE BAY-BURNETT
4 DARLING DOWNS
5 1 SOUTH-WEST
6 FITZROY
    1 ROCKHAMPTON STAT DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, FITZROY
7 CENTRALWEST
8 MACKAY
    1 MACKAY STAT DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, MACKAY
9 NORTHERN
    1 TOWNSVILLE STAT DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, NORTHERN
        FAR NORTH
    1 CAIRNS STAT DISTRICT
    2 BALANCE, FAR NORTH
    11 NORTH-WESTERN
    12 1 MIGRATORY
```

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1
ADELAIDE
PARA
NORTH EASTERN
WESTERN
EASTERN
SOUTHERN

OUTER ADELAIDE BAROSSA KANGAROO ISLAND ONKAPARINGA FLEURIEU

YORKE AND LOWER NORTH
1 YORKE
2 LOWER NORTH

```
STD
SSD
```

SOUTH AUSTRALIA - Continued
4 MURRAY LANDS
1 RIVERLAND
2 MURRAY BRIDGE STAT DISTRICT
3 BALANCE, MURRAY-MALLEE
SOUTH EAST
MOUNT GAMBIER STAT DISTRICT BALANCE, LOWER SOUTH EAST UPPER SOUTH EAST

EYRE
PORT LINCOLN STAT DISTRICT BALANCE, LINCOLN WEST COAST

7
NORTHERN
1 WHYALLA STAT DISTRICT
2 BALANCE, WHYALLA
3 PORT PIRIE STAT DISTRICT
4 BALANCE, PIRIE
5 PORT AUGUSTA STAT DISTRICT
6 BALANCE, FLINDERS RANGES
7 FAR NORTH
81 MIGRATORY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
PERTH
1 CENTRAL METROPOLITAN
2 EAST METROPOLITAN NORTH METROPOLITAN SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN

SOUTH WEST
MURRAY
2 PRESTON
3 VASSE
4 BLACKWOOD
LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN PALLINUP
2 KING
UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN WILLIAMS
2 LAKES
MIDLANDS MOORE
2 AVON
3 CAMPION
6

```
    SOUTHERN EASTERN
    LEFROY
    DUNDAS
```

STD SSD
WESTERN AUSTRALIA - Continued
7 CENTRAL
1 GASCOYNE
2 CARNEGIE
3 GREENOUGH
8 PILBARA
1 DE GRAY
2 ASHBURTON
9
KIMBERLEY
1 ORD
2 FITZROY
101 MIGRATORY
TASMANIA
11 HOBART
2

3
NORTHERN
LAUNCESTON STAT DISTRICT
BALANCE, TAMAR
NORTH EASTERN
4 MERSEY-LYELL
NORTH WESTERN
WESTERN
51 MIGRATORY
NORTHERN TERRITORY
1

```
DARWIN
CITY OF DARWIN
2 BALANCE 1945 AREA
31973 ACQUSITION
4 BALANCE, DARWIN
```

2
BALANCE OF TERRITORY
SOUTH ALLIGATOR
ARIHEM LAND
DALY RIVER
VICTORIA RIVER
ELSEY
MCARTHUR RIVER
BARKLY
MURCHISON
STUART-MCDONNELL

3

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY'

## CANBERRA

BELCONNEN
CANBERRA CENTIRAL
TUGGERANONG
WESTON CRFEK
WODEN VALLEY
BALANCE, CANBERRA
BALANCE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

### 2.1.4 Census LGA code

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:
(a) Some very minor areas for which boundary changes, involving nil or very minor populations, were received too late for implementation.
(b) City of Brisbane, Northern Territory and A.C.T., 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 magnetic tape in the Local Government Area Descriptor File, described in Information Paper No. 6 (2105.0).

### 2.1.5 State Area Code

This is a 4 digit numeric code used by each State to identify each legal Local Govemment Area (LGA) or LGA part 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 designed 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 second parts have been assigned separate State Area Codes in alphabetical order after the rest of the LGAs in the particular Statistical Division have been assigned their codes.
S.A. - Assigned alphabetically to LGAs within State Regions and State Sub-Regions (these being different to both Census and Statistical Division and Regions (these being different to both Census and Statistical Division and Sub-divisions), commencing with code 0001 and continuing through to code 0157.

Tas. - The first 2 digits are zero and the other 2 digits are the last 2 digits of the Tasmanian SAC list.
Qld.) Not applicable
W.A.)
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).

## 2.1

ATTACHMENT 2

## TABLES

The populations covered by each table are as follows

## Table number

| 1 | Various major categories covering population |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Various major categories covering dwellings |
| 3-5 | Total population |
| 6 | Total Australian born population |
| 7 | 1976 - Total population |
| 8 | 1975 - Total population at home on 30 June 1976 |
| 9 | 1971 - Total population at home on 30 June 1976 |
| 10 | Total population |
| 11 | Total population aged 15 years or more |
| 12-13 | Total population |
| 14 | Total overseas bom population |
| 15 | Total population |
| 16-17 | Total overseas bom population |
| 18 | Total population |
| 19 | Total population aged 5 years or more |
| 20 | Total population |
| $21-23$ | Total population aged 15 years or more |
| 24 | (a) Total population aged 15 years or more |
|  | (b) Total families in private dwellings (excluding communes) |
|  | (c) Total households i.e. total occupied private dwellings (excluding private boarding houses) |
| 25 | Total now married women aged 15 years or more |
| 26 | Total children aged $0-5$ years |
| 27 | Total now and ever married women aged 15 years or more |
| 28 | Total families and population in private dwellings |
| 29-31 | Total population in labour force |
| 32-35 | Total employed population |
| 36 | Indeterminate as any one employed person may use more than one mode of travel |
| 37-38 | Total population aged 15 years or more |
| 39 | Total population |
| 40-46 | Total ocupied dwellings |
| 47 | (a) Trial oci upied private dwellings |
|  | (b) Total ropuation in occupied private duellings |
| 48-56 | Total occupied private dwellings |
| 57-58 | Total mongaged ociupied private dwellings |
| 59 | Total number of morigages |
| 60-62 | Toiai morizaged ocupied private dwellings |
| 63 | Total renied occupied private dwellings |
| 64 | Total unorcupied private dwellings |

    3 Various major categories covering dwellings
    6 Total Australian borm popuation
    71976 - Total population
    81975 - Total population at home on 30 June 1976
    91971 - Total population at home on 30 June 1976
    10 Total population
    11 Total population aged 15 years or more
    12-13 Total population
14 Total overseas bom population
15 Total population
6-17 Total overseas born population
18 Total popuation
19 Total popilation aged 5 years or more
20 Total population
1-23 Total population aged 15 years or more
(a) Total population aged 15 years or more
(b) Total families in private dwellings (excluding communes)

Total now married women aged 15 years or more
26 Total children aged $0-5$ years
27 Total now and ever married women aged 15 years or more
28 Total families and population in private dwellings
Tctal population in labour force
-35 Total employed population
37-38 Total population aged 15 years or more
39 Total population
40-46 Total octupied dwellings
4
(a) Total ociupied private dwellings
(b) Total popatation in occupied private dwellings

48-56 Total occupied private dwellings
57-58 Total mongaged actupied private dwellings
59 Tota! number of morigages
60-62 Totai morizaged occupied private dwellings
63 Total renied ociupied private dwellings
64 Total unorcupied private dwellings


| Start Character Position |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Start Character Position |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Are | Males | licmales | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |  |  | Males | Females |
| 0 | 9 | 15 | 35 | 429 | 435 | 70 | 849 | 855 | Table 11 | LICENSE TO DRIVE |  |  |
| 1 | 21 | 27 | 36 | 441 | 447 | 71 | 861 | 867 |  | Motor vehicle only | 1,305 | 1,311 |
| 2 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 453 | 459 | 72 | 873 | 879 |  | Motor bike only | 1,317 | 1,323 |
| 3 | 45 | 51 | 38 | 465 | 471 | 73 | 885 | 891 |  | Vehicle and bike | 1,329 | 1,335 |
| 4 | 57 | 63 | 39 | 477 | 483 | 74 | 897 | 903 |  | Not licensed | 1,341 | 1,347 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not stated | 1,353 | 1,359 |
| 5 | 69 | 75 | 40 | 489 | 495 | 75 | 909 | 918 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 81 | 87 | 41 | 501 | 507 | 76 | 921 | 927 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 93 | 99 | 42 | 513 | 519 | 77 | 933 | 939 | Table 12 | RACIAL ORIGIN |  |  |
| 8 | 105 | 111 | 43 | 525 | 531 | 78 | 945 | 951 |  | European | 1,365 | 1,371 |
| 9 | 117 | 123 | 44 | 537 | 543 | 79 | 957 | 963 |  | Aboriginal | 1,377 | 1,383 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Torres Strait Islander | 1,389 | 1,395 |
| 10 | 126 | 135 | 45 | 549 | 555 | 80 | 969 | 975 |  | Other | 1,401 | 1,407 |
| 11 | 141 | 147 | 46 | 561 | 567 | 81 | 981 | 987 |  | Not stated | 1,413 | 1,419 |
| 12 | 153 | 157 | 47 | 573 | 579 | 82 | 993 | 999 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 165 | 171 | 48 | 585 | 591 | 83 | 1,005 | 1,011 |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 177 | 183 | 49. | 597 | 603 | 84 | 1,017 | 1,023 | Table 13 | RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION |  |  |
|  | 189 | 195 | 50 | 609 | 615 | 85 | 1.029 | 1,035 |  |  | 1,425 | 1,431 |
| 16 | 201 | 207 | 51 | 621 | 627 | 86 | 1,041 | 1,047 |  | Brethren | 1,437 | 1,443 |
| 17 | 213 | 219 | 52 | 633 | 639 | 87 | 1,053 | 1,059 |  | - Catholic-Roman | 1,449 | 1,455 |
| 18 | 22.5 | 231 | 53 | 645 | 651 | 88 | 1,065 | 1,071 |  | Catholic-Not Roman | 1,461 | 1,467 |
| 19 | 237 | 243 | 54 | 657 | 663 | 89 | 1,077 | 1,083 |  | Churches of Christ | 1,473 | 1,479 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Church of England | 1,485 | 1,491 |
| 20 | 249 | 255 | 55 | 669 | 675 | 90 | 1,089 | 1,095 |  | Congregational | 1,497 | 1,503 |
| 21 | 261 | 267 | 56 | 681 | 687 | 91 | 1,101 | 1,107 |  | Greek Orthodox | 1,509 | 1,515 |
| 22 | 273 | 279 | 57 | 693 | 699 | 92 | 1,113 | 1,119 |  | Jehovah's Witness | 1,521 | 1,527 |
| 23 | 785 | 291 | 58 | 705 | 711 | 93 | 1,125 | 1.131 |  | Lutheran | 1,533 | 1,539 |
| 24 | 297 | 303 | 59 | 717 | 723 | 94 | 1,137 | 1,143 |  |  | 1,545 | 1,551 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pentecostal | 1,557 | 1,563 |
| 25 | 309 | 315 | 60 | 729 | 735 | 95 | 1,149 | 1,155 |  | Presbyterian | 1,569 | 1,575 |
| 26 | 321 | 327 | 61 | 741 | 747 | 96 | 1,161 | 1,167 |  | Salvation Army | 1,581 | 1,587 |
| 27 | 333 | 339 | 62 | 753 | 759 | 97 | 1,173 | 1,179 |  | Seventh Day Adventist | 1,593 | 1,599 |
| 28 | 345 | 351 | 63 | 765 | 771 | 98 | 1,185 | 1,191 |  | Protestant, undefined | 1,605 | 1,611 |
| 29 | 357 | 363 | 64 | 777 | 783 | 99 | 1,197 | 1,203 |  | Other Christian n.e.i. | 1,617 | 1,623 |
| 30 | 369 | 375 | 65 | 789 | 795 | 100 | 1,209 | 1,215 |  | Non-Christian - |  |  |
| 31 | 381 | 387 | 66 | 801 | 807 | 101 | 1,221 | 1,227 |  | Hebrew | 1,629 | 1.635 |
| 32 | 393 | 399 | 67 | 813 | 819 | 102 | 1,233 | 1,239 |  | Muslim | 1,641 | 1,647 |
| 33 | 405 | 411 | 68 | 825 | 831 | 103 | 1,245 | 1,251 |  | Other non-christian | 1,653 | 1,659 |
| 34 | 417 | 423 | 69 | 837 | 843 | 104 | 1,257 | 1,263 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other - | 665 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 1,269 | 1,275 |  | Indefinite | 1,665 | 1,671 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 106 | 1,281 | 1,287 |  | No religion | 1,677 | 1,683 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 107 + | 1,293 | 1,299 |  | Not stated | 1,689 | 1,695 |


| Table | Contents | Start Character Position |  |  |  | Table | Contents | Start Charactep Posttion |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 14 | BIRTHPI ACE OVERSEAS BORN Europe | All Overseas Bom |  | Residents under 5 years |  | 14(cont.) | Asia (cont.) | All Overseas Bom |  | Residenis under 5 years |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pakistan | 1,257 |  | 1,263 | 1.269 |  |
|  | Fingland, incl. UK undefined | 9 | 15 |  |  | 21 | 27 |  | Phillipines | 1,281 | 1,287 | 1,293 | 1,299 |
|  | Scolland | 33 | 39 | 45 | 51 |  | Singapore | 1,305 | 1,311 | 1,317 | 1,323 |
|  | Wales | 57 | 63 | 69 | 75 |  | Sri Lanka | 1,329 | 1,335 | 1,341 | 1,347 |
|  | Northern Ireland | 81 | 87 | 93 | 99 |  | Syria | 1,353 | 1,359 | 1,365 | 1,371 |
|  | Pire, incl. Ireland undefined | 105 | 111 | 117 | 123 |  | Taiwan Province | 1,377 | 1,383 | 1,389 | 1,395 |
|  | Albania | 129 | 135 | 141. | 147 |  | Thailand | 1,401 | 1,407 | 1,413 | 1,419 |
|  | Austra | 153 | 159 | 165 | 171 |  | Timor (Portugese East) | 1,425 | 1,431 | 1,437 | 1,443 |
|  | Relgium | 177 | 183 | 189 | 195 |  | Turkey | 1,449 | 1,455 | 1,461 | 1,467 |
|  | Bulgaria | 201 | 207 | 213 | 219 |  | Vietnam | 1,473 | 1,479 | 1,485 | 1,491 |
|  | Crechoslovakia | 225 | 231 | 237 | 243 |  | Other Asia | 1,497 | 1,503 | 1,509 | 1,515 |
|  | Denmark | 249 | 255 | 261 | 267 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | listonia | 273 | 279 | 285 | 291 |  | America - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Finland | 297 | 303 | 309 | 315 |  | Argentina | 1,521 | 1,527 | 1533 | 1,539 |
|  | France | 321 | 327 | 333 | 339 |  | Brazil | 1.545 | 1,551 | 1,557 | 1,563 |
|  | Germany | 345 | 351 | 357 | 363 |  | Canada | 1569 | 1.575 | 1.581 | 1.587 |
|  | Greece | 569 | 375 | 381 | 387 |  | Chile | 1.593 | 1,599 | 1,605 | $1.611$ |
|  | Hungary | 393 | 399 | 405 | 411 |  | Columbia | 1.617 | 1,623 | 1,629 | 1,635 |
|  | Jtaly | 417 | 423 | 429 | 435 |  | Commonwealth Countries of |  |  |  |  |
|  | Latvia | 441 | 447 | 453 | 459 483 |  | West Indies, Carribean | 1,641 1,665 | 1,647 1,671 | 1,653 1,677 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,659 \\ & 1,683 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Lithuania | 465 | 471 | 477 | 483 |  | Ecuador | 1,665 | 1,671 | 1,677 | 1,683 |
|  | Malta | 489 513 | 495 519 | 501 525 | 507 531 |  | Mexico | 1,689 1,713 | 1,695 | 1,701 1.725 | 1,707 1,731 |
|  | Netherlands | 513 | 519 | 525 | 531 |  | Peru | 1,713 1,737 | 1,719 1,743 | 1.725 1.749 | 1,731 1,755 |
|  | Norway Poland | 537 561 | 543 567 | 549 573 | 555 579 |  | USA | 1,737 1,761 | 1,743 1,767 | 1,749 1,773 | 1,755 1.779 |
|  | Portugal | 585 | 591 | 597 | 603 |  | Venezuela | 1,785 | 1,791 | 1,797 | 1,803 |
|  | Romania | 609 | 615 | 621 | 627 |  | Other Commonwealth countries | 1,809 | 1,815 | 1,821 | 1,827 |
|  | Spain | 633 | 639 | 645 | 651 |  | Other America | 1,833 | 1,839 | 1,845 | 1,851 |
|  | Sweden | 657 | 663 | 669 | 675 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Switrerland | 681 | 687 | 693 | 699 |  | Africa - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ukraine | 705 | 711 | 717 | 723 |  | Arab Republic of Egypt | 1,857 | 1,863 | 1,869 | 1,875 |
|  | USSR (n.c.i.) | 729 | 735 | 741 | 747 |  | Kenya, Rhodesia etc. | 1,881 | 1,887 | 1.893 | 1,899 |
|  | Yugoslavia | 753 | 759 | 765 | 771 |  | Mauritius | 1,905 | 1,911 | 1,917 | 1,923 |
|  | Other Europe | 777 | 783 | 789 | 795 |  | Republic of South Africa | 1,929 1,953 | 1,935 1,959 | 1,941 1,965 | 1,947 |
|  | Asia - |  |  |  |  |  | Other Africa | 1,977 | 1,983 | 1,989 | 1,995 |
|  | Bangladesh | 801 | 807 | 813 | 819 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Burma | 82.5 | 831 | 837 | 843 |  | Oceania - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cambodia | 849 | 855 | 861 | 867 |  | Cook Islands | 2,001 | 2,007 | 2,013 | 2,019 |
|  | China, excl. Taiwan Province | 873 | 879 | 885 | 891 |  | Fiji | 2,025 | 2,031 | 2,037 | 2,043 |
|  | Cliristmas Island | 897 | 903 | 909 | 915 |  | Gilbert, Ellice Islands | 2,049 | 2,055 | 2,061 | 2,067 |
|  | Cocos (Kecling) Island | 921 | 927 | 933 | 939 |  | Naurı | 2,073 | 2,079 | 2,085 | 2,091 |
|  | Cyprus | 945 | 951 | 957 | 963 |  | New Caledonia | 2,097 | 2,103 | 2,109 | 2,115 |
|  | Hong Kong | 969 | 975 | 981 | 987 |  | New Hebrides | 2,121. | 2,127 | 2,133 | 2,139 |
|  | India | 993 | 999 | 1,005 | 1.011 |  | New Zealand | 2,145 | 2,151 | 2,157 | 2,163 |
|  | Indonesia Iran Ira | 1,017 1,041 | 1,023 1,047 | 1,005 1,053 1,077 | 1,035 1,059 |  | Norfolk New Guinea | 2,169 | 2,175 | 2,181 | 2,211 |
|  | lian | 1,06,5 | 1.071 | 1,077 | 1,083 |  | Solomon Islands (B.S.I.P.) | 2,217 | 2,223 | 2,229 | 2,235 |
|  | Isamy | 1.1189 | 1,075 | 1,101 | 1.107 |  | Tonga | 2,241 | 2,247 | 2,253 | 2,259 |
|  | Sapan | 1,113 | 1,119 | 1.125 | 1,131 |  | Western Samoa | 2,265 | 2,271 | 2,277 | 2,283 |
|  | lordan, Kuwait etc. Kıraa | 1,137 1,161 | 1.143 1.167 | 1,149 1,173 | 1,155 1,179 |  | Other Commonwealth countries Other Oceania | 2,289 2,313 | 2,295 $\mathbf{2 , 3 1 9}$ | 2,301 2,325 | 2,307 2,331 |
|  | Kıra Lames | 1,185 | 1,191 | 1,197 | 1,203 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lebanon | 1,209 | 1.215 | - 1,221 | 1,227 |  | At Sea | 2,337 | 2,343 | 2,349 | 2,355 |
|  | Malaysa | 1,233 | 1,239 | 1,245 | 1,251 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Table | Contents |  |  | Start Character Position |  |  | Table 17. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY OVERSEAS BORN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Male |  | Female | Start Chancter Podition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | CITIZENSHIP |  |  |  |  |  | Age | Male | Female | Age | Male | Female | Ase | Male | Pemale |
|  | Commonwealth Countries - |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 9 | 15 | 35 | 429 | 435 | 70 | 849 | 855 |
|  | Australia - Australian born |  |  | 21 |  | 27 | 1 | 21 | 27 | 36 | 441 | 447 | 71 | 861 | 867 |
|  | Canada |  |  | 33 |  | 39 | 2 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 453 | 459 | 72 | 873 | 879 |
|  | Cyprus |  |  | 45 |  | 51 | 3 | 45 | 51 | 38 | 465 | 471 | 73 | 885 | 891 |
|  | India |  |  | 57 |  | 63 | 4 | 57 | 63 | 39 | 477 | 483 | 74 | 897 | 903 |
|  | Malta |  |  | 69 |  | - 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | New Zealand |  |  | 81 |  | 87 | 5 | 69 | 75 | 40 | 489 | 495 | 75 | 909 | 915 |
|  | UK incl. Northern Ireland |  |  | 93 |  | 99 | 6 | 81 | 87 | 41 | 501 | 507 | 76 | 921 | 927 |
|  | Other Commonwealth countries |  |  | 105 |  | 111 | 7 | 93 | 99 | 42 | 513 | 519 | 77 | 933 | 939 |
|  | Non-Commonwealth Countries - |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 105 | 111 | 43 | 525 | 531 | 78 | 945 | 951 |
|  | Germany |  |  | 117 |  | 123 | 9 | 117 | 123 | 44 | 537 | 543 | 79 | 957 | 963 |
|  | Greece |  |  | 129 |  | 135 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Italy |  |  | 141 |  | 147 | 10 | 129 | 135 | 45 | 549 | 555 | 80 | 969 | 975 |
|  | Netherlands |  |  | 153 |  | 159 | 11 | 141 | 147 | 46 | 561 | 567 | 81 | 981 | 987 |
|  | Poland |  |  | 165 |  | 171 | 12 | 153 | 159 | 47 | 573 | 579 | 82 | 993 | 999 |
|  | Eire |  |  | 177 |  | 183 | 13 | 165 | 171 | 48 | 585 | 591 | 83 | 1,005 | 1,011 |
|  | Eire <br> Turkey |  |  | 189 |  | 195 | 14 | 177 | 183 | 49 | 597 | 603 | 84 | 1,017 | 1,023 |
|  | USA |  |  | 201 |  | 207 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yugoslavia |  |  | 213 |  | 219 | 15 | 189 | 195 | 50 | 609 | 615 | 85 | 1,029 | 1,035 |
|  | Other country, same birthplaceOther non-Commonwealth country |  |  | 225 |  | 231 | 16 | 201 | 207 | 51 | 621 | 627 | 86 | 1.041 | 1,047 |
|  |  |  |  | 237 |  | 243 | 17 | 213 | 219 | 52 | 633 | 639 | 87 | 1,053 | 1,059 |
|  | Stateless |  |  | 249 |  | 255 | 18 | 225 | 231 | 53 | 645 | 651 | 88 | 1,065 | 1,071 |
|  | Not stated |  |  | 261 |  | 267 | 19 | 237 | 243 | 54 | 657 | 663 | 89 | 1,077 | 1,083 |
| 16 | PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OVERSEAS BORN RESIDENTS |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 249 | 255 | 55 | 669 | 675 | 90 | 1,089 | 1,095 |
|  | Years | Male | Female | Years | Male | Female | 21 | 261 | 267 279 | 56 57 | 681 693 | 687 | 91 92 | 1.101 1,113 | 1.107 1,119 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 285 | 291 | 58 | 705 | 711 | 93 | 1,125 | 1.131 |
|  | less than 1 | 273 | 279 | 16 | 465 | 471 | 24 | 297 | 303 | 59 | 717 | 723 | 94 | 1,137 | 1,143 |
|  | 1 | 285 | 291 | 17 | 477 | 483 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 297 | 303 | 18 | 489 | 495 | 25 | 309 | 315 | 60 | 729 | 735 | 95 | 1,149 | 1,155 |
|  | 3 | 309 | 315 | 19 | 501 | 507 | 26 | 321 | 327 | 61 | 741 | 747 | 96 | 1,161 | 1,167 |
|  | 4 | 321 | 327 | 20 | 513 | 519 | 27 | 333 | 339 | 62 | 753 | 759 | 97 | 1,173 | 1,179 |
|  | 5 | 333 | 339 | 21 | 525 | 531 | 28 | 345 | 351 | 63 | 765 | 771 | 98 | 1,185 | 1,191 |
|  | 6 | 345 | 351 | 22 | 537 | 543 | 29 | 357 | 363 | 64 | 777 | 783 | 99 | 1,197 | 1,203 |
|  | 7 | 357 | 363 | 23 | 549 | 555 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | 369 | 375 | 24 | 561 | 567 | 30 | 369 | 375 | 65 | 789 | 795 | 100 | 1,209 | 1.215 |
|  | 9 | 381 | 387 | 25 | 573 | 579 | 31 | 381 | 387 | 66 | 801 | 807 | 101 | 1,221 | 1,227 |
|  | 10 | 393 | 399 | 26 | 585 | 591 | 32 | 393 | 399 | 67 | 813 | 819 | 102 | 1,233 | 1,239 |
|  | 1112 | 405 | 411 | 27 | 597 | 603 | 33 | 405 | 411 | 68 | 825 | 831 | 103 | 1,245 | 1,251 |
|  |  | 417 | 423 | 28 | 609 | 615 | 34 | 417 | 423 | 69 | 837 | 843 | 104 | 1,257 | 1,263 |
|  | 13 | 429 | 435 | $29+$ | 621 | 627 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 441 | 447 | Not stated | 633 | 639 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 1,269 | 1,275 |
|  | 15 | 453 | 459 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106 | 1,281 | 1,287 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107 + | 1.293 | 1,299 |


| Table | Start Character Position |  |  |  |  |  |  | Start Character Postitom |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contents | Male | Female | Male | Female | Table | Contents | Male | Pemale | Male | Female |
| 18 | BIRTHPLACLE OF PARENTS Father, Mother Born In Australia | Australian Born |  | Overseas Born |  | 19 | LANGUAGES REGULARLY USED, PERSONS AGED 5 OR MORE English only | Australian Bom |  | Oveseas Born |  |
|  |  | 9 | 15 | 21 | 27 |  |  | 1,017 | 1,023 | 1,029 | 1,035 |
|  | UK, Eire | 33 | 39 | 45 | 51 |  | English, 1 other language | 1,041 | 1,047 | 1,053 | 1,059 |
|  | Germany | 57 | 63 | 69 | 75 |  | English, 2 other languages | 1,065 | 1.071 | 1,077 | 1,083 |
|  | Greece | 81 | 87 | 93 | 99 |  | English, $3+$ other languages | 1,089 | 1,095 | 1,101 | 1,107 |
|  | Italy | 105 | 111 | 117 | 123 |  | No English | 1,113 | 1.119 | 1,125 | 1,131 |
|  | Malta | 129 | 135 | 141 | 147 |  | Not stated | 1,137 | 1,143 | 1,149 | 1,155 |
|  | Netherlands | 153 | 159 | 165 | 171 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yugoslavia | 177 | 183 | 189 | 195 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other Europe | 201 | 207 | 213 | 219 |  | Use of Individual Languages - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Asia | 225 | 231 | 237 | 243 |  | Aboriginal | 1,161 | 1,167 | 1.173 | 1,179 |
|  | USA, Canada | 249 | 255 | 261 | 267 |  | Arabic | 1,185 | 1,191 | 1,197 | 1.203 |
|  | Other America | 273 | 279 | 285 | 291 |  | Chinese | 1,209 | 1,215 | 1,221 | 1,227 |
|  | All uther countries | 297 | 303 | 309 | 315 |  | Dutch | 1,233 | 1,239 | 1,245 | 1,251 |
|  | Not stated | 321 | 327 | 333 | 339 |  | English | 1,257 | 1,263 | 1,269 | 1,275 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | French | 1,281 | 1,287 | 1,293 | 1,299 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | German | 1,305 | 1,311 | 1,317 | 1,323 |
|  | (Mother Born Elsewhere) |  |  |  |  |  | Greek | 1,329 | 1,335 | 1,341 | 1,347 |
|  | Australia | 345 | 351 | 357 | 363 |  | Italian | 1,353 | 1,359 | 1,365 | 1,371 |
|  | UK, Eire | 369 | 375 | 381 | 387 |  | Macedonian | 1,377 | 1,383 | 1,389 | 1,395 |
|  | Germany | 393 | 399 | 405 | 411 |  | Polish | 1,401 | 1,407 | 1,413 | 1,419 |
|  | Greece | 417 | 423 | 429 | 435 |  | Serbo-Croat | 1,425 | 1,431 | 1,437 | 1,443 |
|  | Italy | 441 | 447 | 453 | 459 |  | Spanish | 1,449 | 1,455 | 1,461 | 1,467 |
|  | Malta | 465 | 471 | 477 | 483 |  | Ukrainian | 1,473 | 1,479 | 1,485 | 1,491 |
|  | Netherlands | 489 | 495 | 501 | 507 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yugoslavia | 513 | 516 | 525 | 531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other Europe | 537 | 543 567 | 549 573 | 555 579 |  | Language Same as Birthplace - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Asia | 561 585 | 567 591 | 573 $59 \%$ | 579 603 |  | Czech <br> Hungarian | 1,497 1,521 | 1,503 1,527 | 1,509 1.533 |  |
|  | USA Canada Other America | 585 609 | 591 615 | $59 \%$ 621 | 603 627 |  | Hungarian Maltese | 1,521 1,545 | 1,527 1,551 | 1,533 1,557 | 1,539 1,563 |
|  | All other countries | 633 | 639 | 645 | 651 |  | Portugese | 1,569 | 1,575 | 1,581 | 1,587 |
|  | Not stated | 657 | 663 | 669 | 675 |  |  | 1,593 | 1.599 | 1.605 | 1,611 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Slovene | 1,617 | 1,623 | 1,629 | 1,635 |
|  | Mother Born In - |  |  |  |  |  | Turkish | 1,641 | 1,647 | 1,653 | 1,659 |
|  | (Father Born Elsewhere) |  |  |  |  |  | Other | 1,665 | 1,671 | 1,677 | 1,683 |
|  | Australia | 681 | 687 | 693 | 699 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UK, Eire | 705 | 711 | 717 | 723 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Germany | 729 | 735 | 741 | 747 |  | Other Language n.e.i. | 1,689 1,713 | 1,695 | 1,701 1,725 | $1,707$ |
|  | Greece | 753 | 759 | 765 | 771 |  | Not stated | 1,713 | 1,719 | 1,725 | 1,731 |
|  | Jaly Malta | 801 | 807 | 813 | 819 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Netherlands | 825 | 831 | 837 | 843 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yugoslavia | 849 | 855 | 861 | 867 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other Europe | 873 | 879 | 885 | 891 |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | Asia | 897 | 903 | 909 | 915 |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | USA, Canada | 921 | 927 | 933 | 939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other America | 945 | 951 | 957 | 963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All other countries | 969 | 975 | 981 | 987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Not stated | 993 | 999 | 1,005 | 1,011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

RECORD FORMAT FOR TYPE 7

| Table | Contents | Start Character Position |  |  |  | Table | Contents | Start Character Position |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 20 | TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CURRENTLY ATTENDED <br> Attending Schools - | Australian Born |  | Overseas Born |  | 21 | AGE LEFT SCHOOL <br> 12 years old or younger | Australian Bom |  | Overseas Born |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 687 |  |  | $693$ | 699 |
|  |  |  |  | 13 years of age | 705 |  | 711 | 717 | 723 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 years of age | 729 | 735 | 741 | 747 |
|  | Government | 9 | 15 |  |  | 21 | 27 | 15 years of age | 753 | 759 | 765 | 771 |
|  | Catholic | 33 | 39 |  |  | 45 | . 51 | 16 years of age | 777 | 783 | 789 | 795 |
|  | Other Denomination | 57 | 63 | 69 | 75 |  | 17 years of age | 801 | 807 | 813 | 819 |
|  | Non-Denominational | 81 | 87 | 93 | 99 |  | 18 years of age | 825 | 831 | 837 | 843 |
|  | Secondary -- |  |  |  |  |  | 19 years of age or older | 849 | -855 | 861 | 867 |
|  | Government | 105 | 111 | 117 | 123 |  | Never attended school | 873 | 879 | 885 | 891 |
|  | Catholic | 129 | 135 | 141 | 147 |  | Still attending school | 897 | 903 | 909 | 915 |
|  | Other Denomination | 153 | 159 | 165 | 171 |  | Not stated | 921 | 927 | 933 | 939 |
|  | Non-Denominational | 177 | 183 | 189 | 195 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Primary/Secondary - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Government | 201 | 207 | 213 | 219 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Catholic | 225 | 231 | 237 | 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other Denomination | 249 | 255 | 261 | 267 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non-Denominational | 273 | 279 | 285 | 291 | 22 | LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION |  |  |  |  |
|  | Special - Government | 297 |  |  |  |  | OBTAINED <br> Hicher Degree | 945 | 951 | 957 | 963 |
|  | Catholic | 321 | 327 | 333 | 339 |  | Migher Degree | 949 | 975 | 981 | 987 |
|  | Other Denomination | 345 | 351 | 357 | 363 |  | Bachelor Degree | 993 | 999 | 1,005 | 1,011 |
|  | Non-Denominational | 369 | 375 | 381 | 387 |  | Diploma | 1,017 | 1,023 | 1,029 | 1,035 |
|  | Overseas School | 393 | 399 | 405 | 411 |  | Technician | 1,041 | 1,047 | 1,053 | 1,059 |
|  | Other not elsewhere included | 417 | 423 | 429 | 435 |  | Trade | 1,065 | 1,071 | 1,077 | 1,083 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not classified by level | 1,089 | 1,095 | 1,101 | 1,107 |
|  | Attending Other Educational Institution - |  |  |  |  |  | Inadequately described | 1,113 | 1,119 | 1,125 | 1,131 |
|  | University | 441 | 447 | 453 | 459 |  | Not stated | 1,137 | 1,143 | 1,149 | 1,155 |
|  | College of Advanced Education | 465 | 471 | 477 | 483 |  | No qualification | 1,161 | 1,167 | 1,173 | 1,179 |
|  | Technical College | 489 | 495 | 501 | 507 |  | No |  |  |  |  |
|  | Theological College | 513 | 519 | 525 | 531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Teaching Hospital | 537 | 543 | 549 | 555 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Defence Institution | 561 | 567 | 573 | 579 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other Institution | 585 | 591 | 597 | 603 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Overseas Institution | 609 | 615 | 621 | 627 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Not stated | 633 | 639 | 645 | 651 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Not attending | 657 | 663 | 669 | 675 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NB: It is essential that users refer to the notes on Table 20 in Appendix $C$ before using this data.

| Table | Contents | Start Character Position |  |  |  | Table | Contents |  | Start Character Position |  |  | Contents Sta | tart Character Postitom |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  |  | Male | Female | Table |  | Male | Female |
| 23 | FIELD OF OUALIFICATION OBTAINIED | Australian Born |  | Overseas Born |  | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ \text { (cont. } \end{gathered}$ | INCOME DISTRIBUTION <br> Annual Income - |  | FamilyHousehold Income Income |  | 26 | CHILD CARE FACILITIES USED BY CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS |  |  |
|  | Teacher training, education | 9 | 15 | 21 | 27 |  | None |  | 861 | 867 |  | Not minded | 1,413 | 1,419 |
|  | Fine, applied arts | 33 | 39 | 45 | 51 |  | Less th | 1,500 | 873 | 874 |  | Minded - |  |  |
|  | Humanitics | 57 | 63 | 69 | 75 |  | \$1,500 | 000 | 885 | 891 |  | Child care centre | 1,425 | 1,431 |
|  | Religion, Theology | 81 | 87 | 93 | 99 |  | Over | 0-\$3,000 | 897 | 903 |  | Own home (not by parent) | 1,437 | 1,443 |
|  | Social, behavioural | 105 | 111 | 117 | 123 |  | Over | 0-\$4,000 | 909 | 915 |  | Anothers home | 1.449 | 1,455 |
|  | Commercial, business | 129 | 135 | 141 | 147 |  | Over | 0-\$5,000 | 921 | 927 |  | Elsewhere | 1,461 | 1,467 |
|  | Law, jurisprudence | 153 | 159 | 165 | 171 |  | Over | 0-\$6,000 | 933 | 939 |  | Child care centre and own home |  |  |
|  | Natural, applied science | 177 | 183 | 189 | 195 |  | Over | 0-\$7,000 | 945 | 951 |  | (not by parent) | 1,473 | 1,479 |
|  | Mathematics, computers | 201 | 207 | 213 | 219 |  | Over | 0-\$8,000 | 957 | 963 |  | Child care centre, anothers home | 1,485 | 1,491 |
|  | Medical paramedical, dental | 225 | 231 | 237 | 243 |  | Over | 0-\$9,000 | 969 | 975 |  | Child care centre and elsewhere | 1,497 | 1503 |
|  | Trade, craft, practical | 249 | 255 | 261 | 267 |  | Over | 0-\$12,000 | 981 | 987 |  | Own home (not by parents) and |  |  |
|  | Fingineering, technology | 273 | 279 | 285 | 291 |  | Over | 00-\$15,000 | 993 | 999 |  | anothers home | 1,509 | 1,515 |
|  | Architecture, building | 297 | 303 | 309 | 315 |  | Over | ,00-\$18,000 | 1,005 | 1,011 |  | Own home (not by parent), |  |  |
|  | Agriculture, forestry | 321 | 327 | 333 | 339 |  | Over |  | 1,017 | 1,023 |  | elsewhere | 1,521 | 1,527 |
|  | Veterinary science | 345 | 351 | 357 | 363 |  | Not 8 |  | 1,029 | 1,035 |  | Anothers home and elsewhere | 1,533 | 1,539 |
|  | Home economics | 369 | 375 | 381 | 387 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Child care centre, own home (not |  |  |
|  | Transport, communication | 393 | 399 | 405 | 411 | 25 | DURATIO | PRESENT | Marriag |  |  | by parent) and anothers home | 1,545 | 1,551 |
|  | Service trades | 417 | 423 | 429 | 435 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Child care centre, own home (not |  |  |
|  | Journalism, media studies | 441 | 447 | 453 | 459 |  | Years - | Female | Years - | Female |  | by parent) and elsowhere | 1,557 | 1,563 |
|  | Military, defence ${ }^{\text {Police, }}$ | 465 489 | 471 | 477 501 | 483 507 |  |  |  | 31 |  |  | Child care centre, anothers home and elsewhere | 1.569 | 1.575 |
|  | Police, law enforcement Other public safety | 489 513 | 495 519 | 501 525 | 507 531 |  | 1 | 1,041 1,047 | 32 | 1,227 |  | Own home (not by parent) anothers | 1.569 | 1,575 |
|  | Field of study not elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1,053 | 33 | 1,239 |  | home and elsewhere | 1,581 | 1,587 |
|  | included | 537 | 543 | 549 | 555 |  | 3 | 1,059 | 34 | 1.245 |  | Child care centre, own home (not |  |  |
|  | Field not specified | 561 | 567 | 573 | 579 |  | 4 | 1,065 | 35 | 1,251 |  | by parent), anothers home, |  |  |
|  | Not classifiable by level | 585 | 591 | 597 | 603 |  | 5 | 1,071 | 36 | 1,257 |  | elsewhere | 1,593 | 1,599 |
|  | Inadequately described | 609 | 615 | 621 | 627 |  | 6 | 1,077 | 37 | 1,263 |  | Not stated | 1,605 | 1,611 |
|  | Not stated | 633 | 639 | 645 | 651 |  | 7 | 1,083 1.089 | 38 | 1,269 1,275 |  |  |  |  |
|  | No qualification | 657 | 663 | 669 | 675 |  | 8 | 1,089 1,095 | 39 40 | 1,275 1,281 | 27 | CURRENT AND TOTAL MARRIAGE ISSUE | Women Now | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Ever } \end{aligned}$ |
| 24 | INCOME DISTRJBUTION - |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 1,101 | 41 | 1,287 |  | No. of children - | Married | Married |
|  | INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 1,107 | 42 | 1,293 |  | 0 | 1,617 | 1,623 |
|  | HOUSEHOLDS | Individt | ual Incom |  |  |  | 12 | 1,113 | 43 | 1,299 |  | 1 | 1,629 1,641 | 1,635 1,647 |
|  | Weekly Income None | 681 | 687 |  |  |  | 13 | 1,119 1,125 | 45 | 1,311 |  | 3 | 1,641 1,653 | 1,647 1,659 |
|  | Less than \$29 | 693 | 699 |  |  |  | 15 | 1,131 | 46 | 1,317 |  | 4 | 1,665 | 1,671 |
|  | \$29-\$39 | 705 | 711 |  |  |  | 16 | 1,137 | 47 | 1,323 |  | 5 | 1,677 | 1,683 |
|  | Over \$39-\$58 | 717 | 723 |  |  |  | 17 | 1,143 | 48 | 1,329 |  | 6 | 1,689 | 1,695 |
|  | - Over \$58-\$77 | 729 | 735 |  |  |  | 18 | 1,149 | 49 | 1,335 |  | 7 | 1,701 | 1.707 |
|  | Over \$77-\$96 | 741 | 747 |  |  |  | 19 | 1,155 | 50 | 1,341 |  | 8 | 1.713 | 1,719 |
|  | Over \$96-\$115 | 753 | 759 |  |  |  | 20 | 1,161 | 51 | 1,347 |  | 9 | 1.725 | 1,731 |
|  | Over \$115-\$135 | 765 | 771 |  |  |  | 21 | 1,167 | 52 | 1,353 |  | 10 | 1,737 | 1,743 |
|  | Over \$135-\$154 | 771 | 783 |  |  |  | 22 | 1.173 | 53 | 1,354 |  | 11 | 1.749 | 1.755 |
|  | Over \$154-\$173 | 789 | 795 |  |  |  | 23 | 1.179 | 54 | 1,365 |  | 12 | 1,761 | 1.767 |
|  | Over \$173-\$231 | 801 | 807 |  |  |  | 24 | 1.185 | 55 | 1,371 |  | 13 or mos | 1,773 | 1.779 |
|  | Over \$231-\$288 | 813 | 819 |  |  |  | 25 | 1,191 1,197 | 56 | 1,377 1,383 |  | 14 or more | 1,785 | 1.791 1.803 |
|  | Over \$ 288.8347 Over \$347 | 825 837 | 8.31 843 |  |  |  | 26 27 | 1,197 | 58 | 1,385 |  | Not stated | 1,197 | 1,003 |
|  | Not stated | 849 | 855 |  |  |  | 28 | 1,209 | 59 | 1,395 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 1,215 | $60+$ | 1,401 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 1,221 | Not stated | 1,407 |  |  |  |  |


| Table | Contents | Start Character Position |  |  | Contents Star | tart Character Position |  |  | Contents | Start Chanecter Postiton |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Table |  | Male | Female | Table |  | Male | Female |  |
| 28 | FAMILY TYPE - NO. OF FAMILIES AND FAMILY MEMBERS |  |  | 32 | EMPLOYED PERSONS - USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK |  |  | 34 <br> (cont.) | INDUSTRY (cont.) <br> D Electricity, Gas, Water - |  |  |  |
|  | Head only, age under 30 | 9 | 15 |  | Less than 15 hours | 561 | 567 |  | Electricity, gas, water undefined | 1,053 | 1,059 |  |
|  | Head only, age 30-44 | 21 | 27 |  | 15-19 hours | 573 | 579 |  | Electricity, gas | 1,065 | 1,071 |  |
|  | Head only, age 45 or more | 33 | 39 |  | 20-29 hours | 585 | 591 |  | Water, sowerage, drainago | 1,077 | 1,083 |  |
|  | Head, 1 child | 45 | 51 |  | 30-34 hours | 597 | 603 |  | E Construction - |  |  |  |
|  | Head, 2 children | 57 | 63 |  | 35 hours | 609 | 615 |  | Construction undefined | 1,089 | 1,095 |  |
|  | Head, 3 children | 69 | 75 |  | 36-39 hours | 621 | 627 |  | General construction | 1,101 | 1,107 |  |
|  | Head, 4 or more children | 81 | 87 |  | 40 hours | 633 | 639 |  | Special trade, contracting | 1,113 | 1,119 |  |
|  | Head under 30 and spouse | 93 | 99 |  | 41.48 hours | 645 | 651 |  | F. Wholesale, Retail Trade - |  |  |  |
|  | Head 30-44 and spouse | 105 | 111 |  | 49 hours or more | 657 | 663 |  | Wholesale, retail undefined | 1,125 | 1,131 |  |
|  | Head 45 or more and spouse | 117 | 123 |  | Not stated | 669 | 675 |  | Wholesale trade | 1,137 | 1,143 |  |
|  | Head, spouse, 1 child | 129 | 135 | 33 | EMPLOYED PERSONS - INDUSTRY SECTO |  |  |  | Retall trade | 1,149 | 1,153 |  |
|  | Head, spouse, 2 children | 141 | 147 |  | Australian Government Department | 681 | 687 |  | G Transport, Storage - |  |  |  |
|  | Head, spouse, 3 children | 153 | 159 |  | Australian Government Other | 693 | 699 |  | Transport, storage undefined | 1,161 | 1,167 |  |
|  | Head, spouse, 4+ children | 165 | 171 |  | State Government Department | 705 | 711 |  | Road transport | 1.173 | 1.179 |  |
|  | Head, other adults | 177 | 183 |  | State Government other | 717 | 723 |  | Railway transport | 1,185 | 1.191 |  |
|  | Head, other adults, 1 child | 189 | 195 |  | Local Govemment | 724 | 735 |  | Water transport | 1.197 | 1.203 |  |
|  | Head, other adults, 2 children | 201 | 207 |  | Other | 741 | 747 |  | Air transport | 1,209 | 1.215 |  |
|  | Head, other adults, 3 children | 213 | 219 | 34 | INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS |  |  |  | Other transport, storge | 1,221 | 1,227 |  |
|  | Head, other adults, $4+$ children | 225 | 231 |  | A Agriculture,Forestry,Fishing,Hunting- |  |  |  | H. Communication | 1.233 | 1239 |  |
|  | Head, spouse, other adults | 237 | 243 |  | Agriculture, etc. undefined | 753 | 759 |  | I. Finance, Real Estate, Bustness |  |  |  |
|  | As above, 1 child | 249 | 255 |  | Agriculture | 765 | 771 |  | Services - |  |  |  |
|  | As above, 2 children | 261 | 267 |  | Services to agriculture | 777 | 783 |  | Finance, etc. undefined | 1,245 | 1.231 |  |
|  | As above, 3 children | 273 | 279 |  | Forestry, logging | 789 | 795 |  | Finance, investment | 1.257 | 1.26 |  |
|  | As above, $4+$ children | 285 | 291 |  | Fishing, hunting | 801 | 807 |  | Insurance | 1269 | 1.275 |  |
|  | Commune | 297 | 303 |  | B. Mining - |  |  |  | Real Estate, business sarvices | 1.231 | 127 |  |
| 29 | LABOUR FORCE - MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  | Mining undefined | 813 | 819 |  | J. Public Admin., Defence - |  |  |  |
|  | Never married | 309 | 315 |  | Metallic minerals | 825 | 831 |  | Public admin., defence undefined | 1.293 | 1.20 |  |
|  | Married | 321 | 327 |  | Coal | 837 | 843 |  | Public administration . | 1,305 | 1,311 |  |
|  | Permanently separated | 333 | 339 |  | Crude, petroleum | 849 | 855 |  | Defence | 1,317 | 1,323 |  |
|  | Divorced | 345 | 351 |  | Construction materials | 861 | 867 |  | K. Community Services - |  |  |  |
|  | Widowed | 357 | 363 |  | Other non-metallic minerals | 873 | 879 |  | Community services undefined | 1,329 | 1,335 |  |
| 30 | AGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE |  |  |  | Services to mining | 885 | 891 |  | Health | 1,341 | 1,347 |  |
|  | $15-19$ | 369 | 375 |  | C. Manufacturing - |  |  |  | Education, libraries, museums, |  |  |  |
|  | $20-24$ | 381 | 387 |  | Manufacturing undefined | 897 | 903 |  | art galleries | 1,353 | 1,359 |  |
|  | 25-29 | 393 | 399 |  | Food, beverages, tobacco | 904 | 915 |  | Welfare, charity services, religious |  |  |  |
|  | 30-34 | 405 | 411 |  | Textiles | 921 | 927 |  | institutions | 1,365 | 1,371 |  |
|  | 35-39 | 417 | 423 |  | Clothing, footwear | 933 | 939 |  | Other community services | 1,377 | 1,383 |  |
|  | 40-44 | 429 | 435 |  | Wood, wood products, furniture | 945 | 951 |  | L. Entertainment, Recreation, |  |  |  |
|  | 45-49 | 441 | 447 |  | Paper, paper products, printing, publishing | 957 | 963 |  | Restaurants, Hotels, Personal |  |  |  |
|  | 50.54 | 453 | 459 |  | Chemical, petroleum, coal products | 969 | 975 |  | Services - |  |  |  |
|  | 55-59 | 465 | 471 |  | Glass, clay, other non-metallic minerals | 981 | 987 |  | Entertainment etc. undefined | 1,389 | 1,395 |  |
|  | 60.64 | 477 | 483 |  | Basic metal products | 993 | 999 |  | Entertainment, recreation | 1,401 | 1,407 |  |
|  | $65+$ | 489 | 495 |  | Fabricated metal products | 1,005 | 1,011 |  | Restaurants, hotels, clubs | 1,413 | 1.419 |  |
| 31 |  |  |  |  | Transport equipment | 1,017 | 1,023 |  | Personal Services | 1,425 | 1,431 |  |
|  | Employed I:mployer | 501 | 507 |  | Other industrial machinery, equipment, household appliances | 1,029 | 1,035 |  | Private households employing staff | 1,437 | 1,443 |  |
|  | Selfemployed | 513 | 519 |  | Leather, rubber, plastic, products |  |  |  | M. Non-classifiable and |  |  |  |
|  | Wage/salary carner | 525 | 531 |  | manufacturing n.e.i. | 1,041 | 1,047 |  | Not stated | 1,449 | 1,455 |  |
|  | Helper, unpaid | 537 | 543 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Unemployed | 549 | 555 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Table | Contents | Start Character Position |  |  | Contents | Start Chanacter Position |  |  | Contents | Start Chamater Position |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Table |  | Male | Female | Table |  | Male | Female |
| 35 |  |  |  | 35 OCCUPATION (cont.) <br> (cont.) 7/8. Tradesmen etc. - |  |  |  | 37 | PENSIONS, SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS RECEIVED |  |  |
|  | (OCCUPATION, ) FMPLOYED PERSONS <br> 0. Professionai, Technical - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Architects, engineers, etc. | 9 | 15 |  | Spinners, weavers, etc. | 477 | 483 |  | Not receiving pension, benefit | 1,017 | 1,023 |
|  | Chemists, physicists etc. | 21 | 27 |  | Tailors, cutters etc. | 489 | 495 |  | Superannuation, annuity | 1,029 | 1.035 |
|  | Biolopists, vets etc. | 33 | 39 |  | Leather cutters etc. | 501 | 507 |  | War widows pension | 1,041 | 1,047 |
|  | Medical practitioners, dentists | 45 | 51 |  | Furnacemen, rollers etc. | 513 | 519 |  | Other war pension | 1,053 | 1,059 |
|  | Nurses | 57 | 63 |  | Watchmakers, jewellers etc. | 525 | 531 |  | Repatriation service pension | 1,065 | 1,071 |
|  | Professional medical workers | 69 | 75 |  | Toolmakers, machinists etc. | 537 | 543 |  | Age pension | 1,077 | 1,083 |
|  | Teachers | 81 | 87 |  | Electricians etc. | 549 | 555 |  | Invalid pension | 1,089 | 1,095 |
|  | Clergy, religious orders | 93 | 99 |  | Metal workers n.e.i. | 561 | 567 |  | Widow, supporting mother | 1,101 | 1,107 |
|  | Inw professionals | 105 | 111 |  | Carpenters etc. | 573 | 579 |  | Unemployed benefit | 1,113 | 1.119 |
|  | Artists, entertainers etc. | 117 | 123 |  | Painters, decorators etc. | 585 | 591 |  | Sickness, special benefit | 1,125 | 1,131 |
|  | Draftsmen, technicians etc. | 129 | 135 |  | Bricklayers, plasterers | 597 | 603 |  | War widows pension and - |  |  |
|  | Other professional etc. | 141 | 147 |  | Compositors, engravers etc. | 609 | 615 |  | Other war pension | 1,137 | 1,143 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Potters, kilnmen etc. | 621 | 627 |  | Repatriation service pension | 1.149 | 1.155 |
|  | 1. Adminisirative ete. - |  |  |  | Millers, bakers, butchers | 633 | 639 |  | Age pension | 1,161 | 1,179 |
|  | Admin. executive (govt.) n.e.i. | 153 | 159 |  | Chemical, sugar workers etc. | 645 | 651 |  | Invalid pension | 1.173 | 1,179 |
|  | Employers, managers, n.c.i. | 165 | 171 |  | Tobacco preparers etc: | 657 | 663 |  | Other war pension and - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Paper, rubber workers etc. | 669 | 675 |  | Repatriation service pension | 1,185 | 1,191 |
|  | 2. Clerical Workers - |  |  |  | Packers, wrappers etc. | 681 | 687 |  | Age pension | 1,197 | 1,203 |
|  | Rook-keepers, cashiers | 177 | 183 |  | Equipment operators etc. | 693 | 699 |  | Invalid pension | 1,209 | 1,215 |
|  | Stenographers, typists | 189 | 195 |  | Storemen, freight handlers | 705 | 711 |  | Widow, supporting mother | 1,221 | 1,227 |
|  | Other clerical | 201 | 207 |  | Labourers, n.e.i. | 717 | 723 |  | Unemployment benefit | 1,233 | 1,239 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Apprentices, factory workers n.e.i. | 729 | 735 |  | Sickness, special benefit | 1,245 | 1,251 |
|  | 3. Sales Workers - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | War widows, other war and Repatriation service pension |  |  |
|  | Insurance salesmen etc. | 213 225 | 219 231 |  | 9. Service, Sport, Recreation - Fire Brigade, Police etc. | 741 | 747 |  | Repatriation service pension Age pension | 1,257 1,269 | 1,263 |
|  | Proprictors, shopkeepers | 237 | 243 |  | Housekecpers, cooks etc. | 753 | 759 |  | Invalid pension | 1.281 | 1,287 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Waiters, bartenders | 765 | 771 |  | All other combinations | 1,293 | 1,299 |
|  | 4. Farmers, lishermen, etc. - |  |  |  | Caretakers, cleaners | 777 | 783 |  | Not stated | 1,305 | 1,311 |
|  | Farmers, farm managers | 249 | 255 |  | Barbers, hairdressers etc. | 789 | 795 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Farm workers, farm foreman | 261 | 267 |  | Launderers, pressers etc. | 801 | 807 | 38 | SUPERANNUATION |  |  |
|  | Wool classers | 273 | 279 |  | Athletes, sportsmen etc. | 813 | 819 |  | Contributor receiving superannuation | 1,317 | 1,323 |
|  | Hunters, trappers | 285 | 291 |  | Photographers etc. | 825 | 831 |  | Contributor, not receiving |  |  |
|  | l'ishermen, related workere | 297 | 303 |  | Undertakers etc. | 837 | 843 |  | Superannuation | 1,329 | 1,335 |
|  | Timbergetters, etc. | 309 | 315 |  | Service, other workers n.e.i. | 849 | 855 |  | Not contributing, not receiving superannuation | 1,341 | 1,347 |
|  | 5. Miners, Quarrymen etc. Miners, quarrymen etc. Well drillers-oil, water Mineral Ireaters |  |  |  | 10. Members Armed Services | 861 | 867 |  | Not contributing, but receiving superannuation | 1,353 |  |
|  |  | 333 | 339 |  | 11. Inadequately Described, | 873 | 879 |  | Not stated whether contributing | 1,353 | 1,354 |
|  |  | 345 | 351 |  | Not stated |  |  |  | or receiving | 1,365 | 1,371 |
|  | 6. Transport, Communication Deck, engineer officers | 357 | 363 | 36 | METHODS OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY I:MPLOYED PERSONS |  |  | 39 | LIFE ASSURANCE COVER, TOTAL POPULATION |  |  |
|  | Deck, enkine hands etc. | 369 | 375 | . | Train | 885 | 891 |  | with life assurance | 1,377 | 1,383 |
|  | Air jilors, mavipators | 381 | 387 |  | Bus | 897 | 903 |  | Without life assurance | 1,389 | 1,395 |
|  | Drivers, Ireman-railDrivers - road | 393 | 399 |  | Ferry or tram | 909 | 915 |  | Not stated | 1,401 | 1,407 |
|  |  | 405 | 411 |  | Taxi | 92.1 | 927 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Drivers - road Cimards, conductors - rail | 417 | 423 |  | Car, as driver | 933 | 939 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Inspectors etc. - Iranpsort | 429 | 435 |  | Car, as passenger | 945 | 951 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Telephone operators etc. | 441 | 447 |  | Motorbike or scooter | 957 | 963 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Postmasters, postmen etc. Other transport etc. n.c.i. | 453 | 459 |  | Bicycte | 969 | 975 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 465 | 471 |  | Walked | 981 | 987 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Worked ated Notame | 1,005 | 1,011 |  | $\cdot$ |  |  |



RECORD PORMAT FOR TYPE 12


## DATA CONTENT <br> EXPLANATORY NOTES

## 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.

## Rounding

In the production of LGA level totals dwelling and person data were weighted and accumulated using sufficient precision to produce accurate LGA level totals. However, due to rounding, any higher level totals produced from these files may not necessarily agree with other census publications.

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.

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

| ABORIG | Aboriginal |
| :--- | :--- |
| DWG | Dwelling |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| NEI | Not elsewhere included |
| N/S | Not Stated |
| PTE DWGS | Private Dwellings |
| RET FUND | Retirement Fund |
| TSI or T/ST | Torres Strait Islander |

Table 2
(a) A boriginal, Torres Strait Islander - Refers to any dwelling where one or more occupants on Census night (30 June 1976) indicated their racial origin as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
(b) Dwellings 1971 - Refers to all occupied private and non-private dwellings and unoccupied private dwellings.

## Table 5

(a) Handicapped - The question on handicaps permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently, some people are counted more than once in the first 7 lines of the table.
(b) The total number of handicapped people is shown in Table 1 as NC. OF PERSONS HANDICAPPED IN ANY WAY. This is the total of the categories HANDICAPPED IN - ONE WAY ONLY, TWO WAYS and THREE OR MORE WAYS.

## Table 8

1975 Usual residence - Refers to the usual residence on 30 June 1975 of those persons who on Census night (30 June 1976) were enumerated at their usual residence.

## Table 9

1971 Usual residence - Refers to the usual residence on 30 June 1971 of persons who on Census night (30 June 1976) were enumerated at their usual residence. Data for this table is not currently available. Users who require this information should contact the ABS for details.

Table 12
Racial origin - This characteristic is one of sely identification. Each respendent was asked to identify himself/herself as belonging to a particular racial group.

## Table 19

Language - The question on languages regularly used permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some people are counted more than once in the second part of the table.

## Table 20

(a) Primary/secondary - Refers to schools which provide both primary and secondary levels of education; it is not the sum of the primary only and the secondary only schools which are tabled above.
(b) The category other institution includes Business and Coaching Colleges.
(c) Not attending - This category includes preschools and creches; but only where the child was over 5 years of age and it was stated that the child was attending school.

Data for this table, which shows the number of people attending educational institutions by the type of institution has been found to be in error. The number of persons attending schools and other institutions has been understated by persons who said they attended a school or other institution but did not state the name of the institution (i.e. type of institution was not stated). Revised figures of persons attending schools and other institutions can be obtained from offices of the Bureau.

Table 22 and 23
(a) Qualification obtained - Refers to the highest qualification obtained since leaving school.
(b) Not stated - Includes people who did not answer the question and people who, having indicated that had obtained a qualification since leaving school, did not state datails of the qualification obtained.

Table 24
(a) Household - This is defined as a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements. A person living alone is therefore also a household.
(b) From answers reported on relationship to household head individual families within a household were separately identified.
(c) Househelds were classified as communes only when all respondents in the household stated that they were commune members.
(d) Household income - Refers to the sum of the midpoint of the range of the individual incomes of all members of a household accupying a private dwelling. The category NOT STATED includes instances where the income of a household member was not stated and the 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, "over $\$ 18,000$ " being the last category in the Income question.
(e) Family income - 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. Because individual families were not separately identified within communes, details of family income for communes are excluded.

## Table 26

The question of child care facilities permitted more than one answer to be recorded on the census form. During processing of the data, the answers given were split into the classifications listed in the table. Each respondent is recorded only once in this table.

Table 27
Komen ever maried - Includes women who are now married, permanently separaied, divorced or widowed.
Table 34
In austry - The detailed classification of industry is shown in Information Paper No. 9 (ii) (2113.0)

## Table 35

## Table 36

(a) Method of travel - This question permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently, some people were counted more than once in the first 8 categories.
(b) People included in the last 3 categories, however, are counted once in only one of the categories and are NOT included in the first 8 categories.

## Table 37

The question of pensions, benefits received, permitted more than one answer to be recorded on the census form. During processing of the data, the answers given were split into the classification listed in the table. Each respondent is recorded only once in the table.

## Table 40

(a) Structure - Data for this variable are as stated by the census collector, based on external observation.
(b) Number of dwelling units - Data for this variable are as stated by the respondent.

Table 41
Other - This 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.

## Table 47

(a) Primary family unit (PFU) - for census purposes every household unit must have a household head. When none was stated by the respondent a household head was inputed during the coding process. The head of the household is also the head of the PFU.
(b) Secondary family unit (SFU) - Any family unit which is not the primary family unit is classified as a secondary family unit.

## Table 56

(a) 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 and purchaser.
(b) Other occupancy, ne.i. - Includes dwellings which are not owned, being purchased or rented by the householders.

Table 59
This question permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently, information in this table can include a dwelling more than once, for dwellings which had 3 or more mortgages.

Table 64
Unoccupied - Information contained in this table is as reported by the census collector.

## 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 pracessing 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, all schedules from the Northern Territory and a $50 \%$ sample of private dwellings in the other States and the A.C.T. Any estimate for the Northerry 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 nunber of males, total number of females and total number of persons for a CD or LGA from the final processing plase were constrained to agree with thuse from the preliminary prucessing phase. Therefore, these estimates of total are not subject to sampling error.

## WHAT IS SAMPLING ERROR

Since only a $50 \%$ sample of private dwelling settedules was processed, it is likely that the estimates derived from the census would differ from figures which would have been obtained if all schedules were included. These difletences are called sampling ertors. The sampling erron associated with any estimate can be estimated fiom the sample fesulis and une: measure so derived is the standard error. The particular $50 \%$ sample selected was one of a large number of pussible $\quad$ ( $\%$ \% samples. Each pussible $50 \%$ sample would have yielded different estimates. The standard error measures the variationnil all the pussible $50 \%$ sample estimates around the figures which would have been obtained if all schedules had been prewersed

Given an estimate and the standand error on that estimate, there are about two chances in threce hoit the sample estimate will differ by less than ohe standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all soledule: hat been processed, and about nineteen chames 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 expressing the standarderror as a percentage of the estimate, that is

Relative Standard Eiror $=\frac{\text { Standard Error }}{\text { Estimate }} \times 100$

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

## Example

If an estimate of 70 has a relative standard error of $10 \%$, then the standard error of that estimate is $10 \%$ of 70 or 7. Thus there are two chances in three that the figure that wrould have been ohrained if all schedules had been puchessid will be in the range $70 \pm(1 \times 7)$ or 6.3 to 77 , and nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between $70 \pm(2 \times 7)$ on 5010 ist.

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 valuc for most reasonable uses.

## PRESENTATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS

It would have been impracticable o publish standard errors of all census estimates because difficulties in presentation would have been encountered with he large number of estimates. In addition, computer production of all standard errors would have been costly.

Consequently, graphs and tables which relate the relative slandard error of an estimate to the size wif the estimate are given at the end of this Appendix. As a a be seen forn the graphs, the larger an estimate the grejtet its rellability and thus the smaller the relative standard ertor. The graphs are not intended to give a precise measure of the ertor for a particular estimate, but provide an indication of the likely magnitude of the relative standard error for esumates of any particular size.

## HOW TO DETERMINE THE SAMPLING ERROR ON AN ESTIMATE

## 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.

## SAMPLING ERRORS ON DWELLING AND PERSON ESTIMATES

Sampling errors depend on the type of estimate concerned.
1
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 persuns 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 some what 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.

## Example

Consider an estimate of the number of female university graduates in an LGA. The relative standard error 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 efror 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 duelling and person estimates may also be determined from Table 1 which sets out relative standard errors for selected estimate sizes.

## SAMPLING ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

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.

## Relative Standard Error ( $x / y$ )

$=\sqrt{\{\text { Relative Standard Error }(x)\}^{2}-\{\text { Relative Standard Error }(\mathrm{y})\}^{2}}$
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 .

## 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, there arenineteen chances in twenty that the labour force participation rate for persons born overseas for the LGA is in the range $0.63^{\dagger}(2 \times 0.05)$ or 0.53 to 0.73 .

As can be seen from the above formula, the relative standard efror 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 or 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.

## Example

Consider an estimate of the percentage of persons born overseas for a particular CD. 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 obtained from GRAPH 2 LINE A. This graph gives the relative standard error 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 chances 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 standard errors for estinates of proportions or percentages may a so be determined from Table 2 which sets out relative standard errors for selected percentages or proportions.

## SAMPLNG ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF DIFFERENCES

The relative standard error on differences between two estimates of numbers of between two estimates of proportions (or percentages) can also 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 enror 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

## Example

If estimates for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are 500 dwellings and 800 dwellings respectively, then the difference is estimated as 300 dwellings. The 1971 estimate has no relative standard error, whilst the 1976 estimate has a relative standard error (as read from GRAPH 1) of approximately $3 \%$ and hence a standard error of $3 \%$ of 800 or 24 . The standard error of the difference is 24 and there are nineteen chances in twenty that if all schedules from the 1976 Census had been processed, the observed difference would be within the range $300 \pm(2 \times 24)$ or 252 to 348 .

2 For differences between two 1976 Census estimates the standard error of the difference may be approximated by the following formula:

Standard Error $(z-y)=\sqrt{\{\text { Standard Error }(z)\}^{2}+\{\operatorname{Standard} \operatorname{Error}(y)\}^{2}}$
This approximation will be exact for differences between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas (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 law 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.

## Example

If the estimates for two 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 between 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 relative standard errors on each of the percentages are:

$$
\sqrt{6.0^{2}-3.0^{2}}=5.2 \% \text { and } \sqrt{3.7^{2}-3.3^{2}}=1.7 \%
$$

The standard errors on cach of the percentages are
$5.2 \times 25 / 100=1.3$ 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 wellings with brick walls in the different LGAs will be within the range $56.2 \pm(2 \times 1.9)$ or 52.4 to $60.0 \%$.

Table 1. Relative Stundard Erross of Dwelling and Person Extimates
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 | 4.7 |
| B-LINE | 62 | 39 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| D-LINE | 70 | 44 | 31 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 3 |

Table 2. Relative Standard Errors on Percentages or Proportions
Table 2A. Clustered Person Topics (A LINE)

|  | Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 11 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| 1000 | 10 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |

Table 2B. Unclustered Person Topics (B LINE)

|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 9.9 | 9.0 |
| 100 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| 200 | 14 | 12 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 500 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| 750 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| 1000 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 |

Table 2C.Numerator - Clustered Person Topics (A LINE)
Denominator - Unclustered Person Topics (B LDNE) Percentage

|  | 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 |

Table 2D. Dwelling Topics (D LNE)

|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denomirator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 33 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 7.9 |
| 100 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 7.9 | 5.6 |
| 200 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| 500 | 10 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 750 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| 100C | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 |

RETATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERSON TOPICS


## Questionnaire

The Australian National University Canberra 2600


| State |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Div. |  |
| SON |  |
| C.O. |  |
| hec |  |
| Ho. |  |

## CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING AUSTRALIA <br> 30 JUNE 1976 <br> 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. It will be used only to produce statistics.


## HOW TO FILL IN THIS FORM:

- Read the instructions on this page and at the top 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 page 7.
- Please use ink or ball point pen.
- Read each question and any instructions carefully; give your answer and then follow the directions to the next question which applies. Most questions can be answered simply by placing a tick in an appropriate box.

- If 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 after that day.
- If you have any difficulties in completing the Schedule ask your Collector to help or telephone Perth 254411 10 assistance.

Signature of Collector in.s schedule has been correctly filled in.

Signature o: Householder
Date
Street, efc

Wotes on Vibhors and Boardors. Heny person in the household such as a vishor prefors to fill in a soparate form to maintain privacy, 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 a Personal Slip, write only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." in the age question on this Schodule.

ALL PERSONS PF

＇RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT：
h：spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household ar refurned on thed elsewhere．
re more than 8 persons in this househoid，obtain Personal Slips from the Colleclor．

What is a Housohold？Persons living and eating together a domestic unh are a household．A person living alone is also a household．It there is more than one household，obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHCLD

| PERSOM 4 | PERSON 5 | PEASON ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | PERSON 7 | PERSON ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First or given name <br> Surname | First or given name Surname | First or given name Surname | first or given name <br> Surname | first or given name <br> Suriame |
| Male－or Female［ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female［il | Male $=$ or Femate $\square$ | Maie $\square \quad$ or Femaie－ |


| $\therefore$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Never married $\square$ ？ <br> Married $\square$ ？ <br> Married but permanently $\square$ ？ <br> separated $\square$ <br> Divorced $\square$ <br> Widowed $\square$ | Nover marriod <br> Martied <br> Married but permanently <br> separated 3 <br> Diverces － <br> Widown $\square$ 35 | Never married $\square_{1}$ <br> Marrided $\square_{2}$ <br> Married but permanently $\square_{3}$ <br> separatod $\square_{3}$ <br> Divorted $\square_{5}$ <br> midowed  | Never marriad $\square_{1}$ <br> Married $\square_{2}$ <br> Married but permanenty $\square_{3}$ <br> separated $\square_{3}$ <br> Divorced $\square_{3}$ <br> Widowed  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Same as in question 5 $\square$ ロ1 1 <br> Elsewhere ${ }^{2}$ <br> state fill odiroes $\square$ 2 suad meldones an your aye <br> No．and strevt <br> Suburt，town <br> or locally． <br> Name of <br> local councll <br> Sate <br> Portcose | Same as in question 8 $\qquad$口1 <br> Elsewhere $\qquad$口： 2 <br> stato Mill adrone $\qquad$ <br>  <br> No．and strent $\qquad$ <br> Suburb，town <br> of locally $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> bocal council <br> Stun <br> Postaode | Same as in quastion 6 $\qquad$ ロ， <br> Essewhere $\square$ $\square_{2}$ <br> Stan fill adione $\qquad$ <br>  <br> nond nalowen men youn <br> Wo．and strout <br> Suturb，town <br> or locally． <br> Mame of <br> beal councll <br> Stulte $\qquad$ Postcodo |  | Same as in quastion 6 $\qquad$ $\square$ ， <br> Elsewhero ？ <br> stan fol adrues el $\leftarrow$ <br>  No．and struet Suturt，buen or locilly <br> Name of local councll <br> Sate <br> Postopote |
| Seme as in question 6 $\square$ 1 <br> Same as in question 7 $\qquad$ 2 <br> Eigantere $\qquad$ 3 <br>  <br> 14 $\qquad$ ． <br>  <br> No and suct <br> Suburt，fewn <br> or locilly <br> Mane of <br> local councll <br> state <br> Postoode | Same as in question 6 $\qquad$ 1 <br> Sume as in question 7 $\qquad$ 2 <br> Esemiore． $\qquad$ 3 <br>  $\square$ ${ }^{3}$ <br>  <br> No．and trout <br> Suburb，town <br> or locally <br> Mame of <br> local councll <br> Suty <br> Pastrode | Seme is in question 6 $\qquad$ $\square$ ． <br> Sane as in quetion 7 $\qquad$ 2 <br> Esswhero $\qquad$ 3 <br> grol hill tiven $\qquad$ <br>  <br> Mo．and stret． $\qquad$ <br> Suburt，trewn <br> or locelly <br> Marn of <br> boal councll <br> Sten <br> Postrode | Seme as in quentions <br> Seme as in question $7 \ldots . . . . . .$. <br> Elantioct <br>  $\square$ $\square 3$ 3 <br>  <br> No．and strent $\qquad$ <br> Subub，fown <br> or locality <br> Name of <br> local councll <br> State <br> Perteode | Sume as in quastion 8 1 <br> Same as in quastion 7 <br> Elownime <br> ginn Mill atros of \＆ $\qquad$ 3 <br>  <br> Mo．and stront <br> Suburb，toum <br> of locelly <br> Name of <br> local councll <br> Sute <br> Pasteode |
| Father <br> Motrer | Fathor Mother | Fattion Motion | Father Mother | Father <br> Mother |
| Bom in | Bion in－．．．．． | Bern in | Sonn in | Som in |



## RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:

h: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household or returned on
fed elsewhere.
e more than Epersons in this househoid, obtain Personal Slips from the Collector.

What is a Houschold? 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 HOUSEHOLD.

| PERSON 4 | PERSON 5 | PERSON 6 | PERSON 7 | PERSON |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First or given name | First or given name | First or given name | First or given name | first or given name |
| Surname | Sumame | Surname | Surname |  |
| Male $\square \quad$ or $\quad$ Fernale $\square$ | Male $\square \quad$ or Female $\square$ | Mate $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square \quad$ or $\quad$ Femate $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ |


| Citizen of | Citizen of | Citizen of | Citizen of | Citizen of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resident of Australia <br> Give date of firss affivat as a fesunn! Month Year <br> Visitor to Australia <br> Give date of artival on this visit Month <br> Year | Resident of Australia <br> Give date of firs! arriva! as a resident Month Year <br> Visitor to Australia <br> Give date of arrival on this visit Monih <br> Year | Resident of Australia <br> Give sate of first arfivai as a resident Month Year <br> Visitor to Australia <br> Give date of arrival on this visit Month | Resident of Australia <br> Give date of lifs! arriva! as a resident <br> Month Year <br> Vistor to Australia <br> Give date of arfiva! on this uisit Month | Resident of Australiá <br> Give date of hifsi artival as a res cen: <br> Month <br> Year <br> Visitor to Australia <br> Give date of artival on :has vis: Month |
| Religion | Religion | Religion | Religion | Religion |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Yes } \\ \text { No } \\ \text { or } \end{gathered}$ | Yes $\square$ <br> of <br> No $\square$ | Yes $\square$ <br> or No $\square$ | Yes <br> or <br> No | Yes $\square$ <br> or <br> No <br> $\square$ |
| In his of her education in getting or holding a job In getting about alone In doing housework <br> In sporting or recreational activities <br> In acts of daily living, eg. dressing, bathing In other ways Not handicapped $\square$ 1 <br> 2 3 4 5 6 $\square$ $\square$ $\int_{7}$ | In his or her education In getting or holding a job in getting about alone in doing housework In sporting or recfeational activities In acts of daily living e.g. dressing. bathing In other ways Mot handicapped | In his or her education $\square$ 1 In getting or holding a job In getting about alone 2 3 In doing housework . <br> In sporting or recreational activities <br> In acts of daily living, e.g. 5 <br> dressing, bathing B <br> In other ways $\square$ 7 <br> Not handicapped $\square$ - | In his or her education  <br> In getting or holding a job  <br> In getting about alone $\square$ i <br> in doing housework  <br> In sporting or recreational  <br> activities  <br> In acts of daily living, e.g. $\square$ i <br> dressing, bathing $\square$ <br> In other ways  <br> Not handicapped $\square$ | In his or her education <br> In getting or holding a job <br> In getting about alone <br> In doing housework <br> In sporting or recreational activities <br> In acts of daily living. eg dressing. bathing In other ways Not handicapped |
| is this person's life insured? $\text { Yes } \square$ <br> or <br> No | Is this person's life insured? <br> Yes $\square$ <br> or <br> No $\square$ | Is this person's life insured? <br> Yes $\square$ <br> or <br> No $\square$ | Is this person's life insured? <br> Yes $\square$ <br> or <br> No $\square$ | Is this person's life insured? <br> Yes or No |
| Yes-at child-eare centre(including child-minding centres,pre-schools, day care centres.creches day nurseries, play <br> groups) <br> Yes - at home \{not by <br> child's parents) <br> Yes - at another's home <br> Yes - elsewhere <br> No$\quad$?I | Yes - at child-care centre (including ehild-ninding centres, pre-schools, day care centres, creches, day nurseries, play groups) Yes - at home (no by child's parents) Yes - at another's home Yes - elsewhere No | Yes - at child-care centre (including child-minding centres. pre-schools, day care centres. creches day nurseries. play groups) Yes - at home (not by child's parents) Yes - at another's home Yes - elsewhere No | Yes - at child-care centre(including child-minding centres,pre-schools, day care centres.creches, day nurseries play <br> groups). <br> Yes - at home (not by <br> child's parents) <br> Yes - at another's home <br> Yes - elsewhere <br> Wo$\quad \square$ ? | Yes - at child-care centre (including child-minding centres. pre-schools, day care centres. creches, day nurseries, play groups). Yes - at home (not by child's parents) Yes - at another's home Yes - elsewhere Mo $\quad \square$ s |
| European origin $\square i$ <br> Aboriginal origin $\square:$ <br> Torres Strait islander <br> origin $\square:$ <br> Other origin $\square$ <br> State one only  | European origin $\square 1$ <br> Aboriginal origin $\square 2$ <br> Torres Strath Isiande <br> origin  <br> Other origin $\square$ <br> $\sqrt{7}$ $\square$ | European originAboriginal origin  <br> Torres Strait islander  <br> origin  <br> Other origin $\square$ ? <br> Siate one anly  | European origin <br> Aboriginal origin <br> Torres Strait islander <br> origin <br> Ober origin <br> State one onty <br> 1 | European origin Aboriginal origin Torres Strah islander origin Other origin $\sqrt{\text { State one only }}$ |

Wate ven Viftors and Beardiors. If any person in the household such as a vishor prefers to fill in a separate form to maintain privecy, ask the Collecior for a "Personal Slip". This should be filled in by that person, sealed in the envelope and handed by you, unopened, to the Coliector. For each person who uses a Personal Sllp,

List in the fop row .... versons (including visitors) THURSDAY 1 JULY 1976 without having been cou USE ONE COLUNN FOR EACH PERSON. If there

## 1. Mame:

- Enter the household head as Person 1.
- If no head, select one household member as Person 1.
- For unnamed baby write "Baby" and Surname.
- List lest any persons in this household who have completed Personal Slips.

2. Sex:
3. Ape:

- Tick of
- In years and completed month
 (2) mone.

- include all languages regularly used whether at home, at work, at schoo!, when shopping, etc.
- Remember: many people may use more than one tanquage - tick each language used regularly.
- II an Aboriginal tribal language is used, tick, box 5 and write name of language.


## 20. Attenfance ot any decational lasthvion:

- Tick appropriate box for each person.
- Include all school pupis, full-time, part-time and external sfudents.
- An educational institution may be an infants, primary or secondary school. correspondence school, university, college of advanced education, techinical collepe. otc.
- Tick bok 3 for persons not attending.

FOR EACH PERSON UNDER $\$ 5$ YEARS OF AGE NO MDRE OUESTIONS
AMSWER TME REMAMHMG OUESTIOMS FOR EACK PERSOM 15 YEARS OF ASE OR MORE.
21. Withe the age af whet oact persee ieft scheol.

- It die not go to schoci tick box 1 .
- M still at school ticl box 2.

22. Has the person obtriad a trate or other guslification since ferving rehoel?

- M still al school tick box 3 .

23. Is the persen liceaset to ride a melop bike e: muter scoeter?

RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:
h: spant the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this household or returned on
What is a Mousehold? Persons living and eating together as a domestic unit ted e sewhere. are a household. A person living alone is also a household. If there is more
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| PERSON 4 | PERSON 5 | PERSON 6 | PERSON 7 | PERSON |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First of givan name | First or given name | First of given rame | first or given name | First of given name |
| Sui name $^{\text {a }}$ | Surname | Surname | Surname | Surname |
| Mae $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square \quad$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $-\quad$ or $\quad$ Female $\square$ | Maie $\square$ or $\square$ Female - |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Preaso liat |  <br> Prease lint |  <br> Niense lint | English $\square$ <br> Italian $\square$ <br> Grum $\square$ <br> German $\square$ <br> Ouner $\square$ <br> Prease Int | Noase list |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Still attending school <br> Attending any other educational institution <br> Not attending $\square$ <br>  <br> Address <br> Sutie | Still attending school <br> Atrending any other educational institution <br> Mot attending $\square$ $\square$ <br> Name of slecationd hatimition $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> addrine $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Siete $\qquad$ | Still attending school <br> Athending any outior ecucational institution <br> Not attending <br> Name of diventiond inditive $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Addriss $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Sulu $\qquad$ | Sull attending school I- <br> Artonding any other <br> educational institution <br> Not attending - <br> mase of eroctionel lasimation <br> Addrase $\qquad$ <br> Stutu | Still attending school  <br> Attending any other  <br> educational institution $=$ <br> Not amending  <br> Ment of Amentiond locturtion <br> Address <br> State |
| Age ief school <br> ymers <br> Did nof go to school $\square$ 1 <br> Still at school $\square$ | Age lift schoot ymars <br> Did not go to scrivel $\qquad$ 1 <br> Still at school 2 | Age int sechool ymers <br> Did not go tion melt. $\square$ 1 <br> Still an achool $\square$ 2 |  | Age whe scheol Did net get to scheol yours Still at schoel |
| $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1 \square \text { Yes } \\ { }_{2} \square \text { Mo } \\ ,{ }^{5} \square \text { sill at setiool } \end{array}\right.$ <br>  <br> Qualification name <br> Awarding institution <br> Fiold of study <br> Year obtained | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1 \square \text { Yes } \\ { }_{2} \square \text { Mo } \\ \square \square \text { suil at scteol } \end{array}\right.$ <br>  <br> Qualification name <br> Awarding Institution <br> Flaid of study <br> Year abtained | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \square \mathrm{Y}_{6} \\ \square \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{m}} \\ \square \text { sull at schoel } \end{array}\right.$ <br>  <br> Onowication memp <br> Averoing instartion <br> Fiod of study <br> Yoer obtained | $\left[\begin{array}{l} { }^{\square} \square \mathrm{Vme} \\ { }_{2} \square \mathrm{mo} \\ { }_{2} \square \text { suil ar school } \end{array}\right.$ <br>  <br> Ounlinction name <br> Awarding institution <br> Fiold of study <br> Your obained | $\left[\begin{array}{l} { }^{1} \square \mathrm{Yes} \\ { }_{2} \square \mathrm{Me} \\ { }_{3} \square \mathrm{Sm} \text { at scied } \end{array}\right.$ <br>  <br> Oumification name <br> Avrarding institution <br> Find of study <br> year astained |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes } & \square \\ & \square \\ & \square \end{array}$ |  |  |  |

Wotes on Vinhom and Boordors. $H$ any person in the howeohold euch as a visitor prefors to fill im a separate form to mainiain privacy, ask the Collector for a "Porsonal 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 a Personal Slip.
*rite only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." In the age question on this Schedule. *rite only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." In the age question on this Schedule.


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re more than 8 persons in this househoid. obtain Personal Slips from the Collector.



Notes on Vianors and Boartors, If any person in the household such as vishtor prefere io ill in a separate form to maintain privecy, 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 a Personal Slip. crite only the name, sex and relationship of the person and write "P.S." In the age question on this Schedule.

| 1. Mome: <br> - Enter the househoid head as Person 1. <br> - If no hezes select one household member as Person 1. <br> - For uniamed baby write "Baby" and Surname. <br> - List Iast any persons in this household whic have complefed Personal Slips. | PERSOM 1 |  |  | PEASON 2 |  |  | PEASOM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First or given name <br> Surname |  |  | first or given name <br> Surname |  |  | First or given name <br> Surname |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. sex: <br> - Tick one box for each person. | Male $\square$ | or | Female $\square$ | Mate $\square$ | or | Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ | or | Female $\square$ |
| 3. Aqe: <br> - In years and completed months. | - ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



What is a Household? Persons living and ating logether as al domestic uni are a household. A person living alone is also a household. If there is more IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD
fe more than 8 persons in this household ottain Personal Slips from the Collector.


## No income

 Less than $\$ 29 \%$ wk Less than \$1500 pyr$\$ 2910 \$ 39 \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{wk}$. $\$ 1500$ to $\$ 2000 \mathrm{p}$ yr
Over $\$ 39$ to 558 p wik Over $\$ 2000$ to $\$ 3000$ D yr Over $\$ 58$ to $\$ 77$ D.wk. Over $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$ p.yr
Over $\$ 77$ to $\$ 96$ D wh Over $\$ 400010 \$ 5000$ pyr.
Over $\$ 96$ to $\$ 115 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{wk}$. Over $\$ 5000$ to $\$ 6000$ p.yr.
Ovet $\$ 115$ 10 $\$ 135$ p.wk. Over $\$ 6000$ to $\$ 7000$ p yr.
Over $\$ 135$ to $\$ 154$ p.wk. Ovet $\$ 7000$ to $\$ 8000$ pyr.
Over $\$: 54$ to $\$ 173$ pwk. Over $\$ 8000$ to $\$ 9000$ p yr.
Over \$173 to \$231p,wk. Over $\$ 9000$ to $\$ 12000 \mathrm{pyr}$
Over $\$ 231$ to $\$ 288 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{wk}$. Over $\$ 12000$ to $\$ 15000$ p yz
Over $\$ 288$ to $\$ 346 p w k$ Over $\$ 15000$ io $\$ 18000$ p yt

Over \$346 p.wk
Over $\$ 18000$ p.yr

Yes. worked for wages salary. payment or profit
Yes, but did unpaid work only Did not work

Yes, worked Ior wages, salary. payment or profit
Yes, but did unpaid work only
Did not work


Yes, worked for wages, salary,
Yes, worked for wages, salary.
Yes. worked lor wages satar

Yes. had a paid job a business a profession or a larm las! week (eveth if on holidays sick, on strike etc.)
Yes heiped without pay in a 'amily business
Ther unpaid job
Did not have any job, business. 2rotession or larm last week

| 2rofession, or farm last week |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ |$|$| Did not have any job, business, |
| :--- |
| profession, or farm last week |, | Did |
| :--- |
| pro |


| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes } & \square \\ & \text { or } \\ \text { No } & \square \end{array}$ | Yes $\square$ of No | Yes $\square$ <br> or <br> Mo | Yes $\square$ <br> or <br> No | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes } & \square \\ \text { No } & \square \\ \text { No } & \square \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - es looking for first job es but not for first job $\square$ 8 No $\square$ 3 | Yes, looking lor first jot Yes, but not for first job $\square$ 2 No $\square$ 3 | Yes, looking for first job <br> Yes, but not for first job $\square$ 2 <br> Mo $\square$ 3 | Yes, looking for first job $\square$ 1 Yes, but not for flyst job $\square$ 3 Mo $\square$ , | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes, looking for first job } & \square_{1} \\ \text { Yes, but not for first job } & \square_{2} \\ \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{o}} & \square_{3} \end{array}$ |

Wotes on Viallors and Boarders. If any person in the household such as aishor prefers to will in separate form to maintain privecy, ask the Collector for a "Personal Slip". This should be fllied in by that person, sealed in the envelope and handed by you, unopened, to the Collecfor. For asch person who 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.

|  | PERSON 1 |  | PERSON 2 |  |  | PEnsON 3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Name: <br> - Ente! the household head as Person 1. <br> - If no hear select one household member as Parson 1. <br> - For unnamed baby write "Baby" and Surname. <br> - List las! any persons in this household who have completed Personal Slips. | First or given name <br> Surname |  | first of given name <br> Surname |  |  | First or given name <br> Surname |  |  |
| 2. sex: <br> - Tick one box for each person. | Male $\square$ | Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ | Or | Female $\square$ | Mate $\square$ | or | Femate $\square$ |
| 3. Age: <br> - In years and completed months. | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| POR EACH PERSON WHO TICKED SOXES S OR \& M QUESTIO $3 S$ DO NOT AUSWER QUESTIONS $35-41$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Main job <br> Other job(s) | mours per week <br> hours per week |  | Main job <br> Other job(s) | nours per week <br> nours per week | Main j00 <br> Other jot | nours per week hours per week |  |
| 36. Now many monr PER weEk dees the persen usesty, wort in the pot or poss meid last wett? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37. In the main pho move lad weot was the persea: <br> - Tick one box only for each person. | A wage or satary earner? $\square$, |  |  | A wage or salary earner? $\square_{1}$ |  | A wage or salary earner? $\square$, |  |  |
|  | Conducting own business but not employing others? |  | $\square_{2}$ | Conducting own business but not employing others? |  | Condueting own business but not employing others? |  | $\square_{2}$ |
|  | Conducting own Dusiness and employing others? |  |  | Conducting own business and employing others? |  | Conducting own business and employing others? |  | $\square_{3}$ |
|  | A helper not receiving wages of salary? |  | $\square$ | A helper not receiving wages or salary? |  | A helper no: receiving wages of salay? |  | $\square$. |

38. In the min jot mok last woth what wat fot persen's ocempation?

- Describe as fully as possible, using two or more words (e. : builder's labourer).
- Where possible, give award of government designation
- Members of the armed services must state their rank.

39. For the mair jat teld tast week prief employer's trading name and adtress of wortplace.

- If self-employed prin! name of cwn business
- Teachers should print name of school.
- Government employees should pr int fuft name"of department.
- Persons with no fixed place of work las: week eg :axi-ftivers airline Dilots elc write $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$

40. mat thet of intastry. Mesiness o! service is cerrind out at thei atiress? (i) the asoress given in reply to question 39)

- Use two or more words eg daij larming road construetion retail procery
h: spent the night of WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1976 in this housenold or returned on
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|  |  |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trein ……．．．．．．．．．．．．$\square^{\text {。 }}$ | Train $\square_{0}$ | Train $\square_{0}$ |
|  | Bus $\square_{1}$ | Bus $\square$ ， | Bus ${ }^{\text {O }}$ |
| －Trick boxes for mech person to show mathoder uned． | Ferry ortam $\square_{2}$ | Ferry or tram $\square_{2}$ | Ferry of tram $\square_{2}$ |
|  | Taxd ．．．．$\square_{0}$ | Taxi $\square_{\text {g }}$ | Taxi $\square_{3}$ |
|  | Car－a drvur $\square^{\text {a }}$ | Car－as erriver $\square_{4}$ | Car－as driver $\square_{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Cat－as pessenger $\square_{5}$ | Cry－as passenger $\square_{5}$ | Car－as passenger $\square_{5}$ |
|  | Motor blike or motor scooler $\square$ e | Motor bike or motor scooter $\square$ ． | Motor bike or motor scooter $\square_{0}$ |
|  | Bicycle … $\square$ ？ | Bicyele $\square$ ， | Bicycle $\square$ ， |
|  | Worked at nome $\square$ | Worked at nome $\square$ i | Worked at home $\square_{1}$ |
|  | Did not go to work ．．．．$\square^{\text {e }}$ | Did not go to work $\square^{1}$ | Did not go to work $\square^{1}$ |
|  | Other | Other $\square$ $\square 10$ | Other $\square$ <br> 10 |
|  | Fease state | Prease state | Please state |
|  | How dows this persor． usually get to work？ | How does this person usually get to work？ | How does this person usually get to work？ |

## NOW YOU HAVE ANSWERED THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH PERSON IN

## 

－Tick one box only．
－＂Sefl－contained＂means able to be completely closed off ane with own cooking and bathing fecilities．

I A sef－contained owelling（e．g separate house，semi－detached house，terrace house，sell－containod flat，home unit，vilta unit，town house）A non sell－contained swelling（e．g．non self－contained flat，bedsiting room，non self－contained parl of a detached house）
$1 \square$ An improvised ofwelling（e．e shed，garage，humpy）occupiod on a permanamt or semi－permanent besis
$4 \square$ A mobile owelling（e．0 caravan，houseboat，tment）
$5 \square$ None of these．Plasase describe

## 




| 2 units | $\square 1$ | 6－8 units | $\square{ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 units | $\square 2$ | 9.96 units | $\square$ |
| 4 units | $\square 3$ | 17－32 units | ［7 |
| 5 units | I． | 33 ot more units | It |




5．What the main zownse of waite supply within that dwelliog？
－Tick one bex only．
Piped from mains
Pipeo from rain water tank
Piped from other source
No piped water within this dwelling


3．What is the mothod of sewape tisposal for this fwetline？
Flush toilet connected to publie sewer
Fush toite！connected to individual system，eg seplic lank
Santary pan collection
Other


7．What fee or power fe you mosty use for the following housthole purpeses？ －Tick one box in each of the four columns

|  | Cooking | Lightion | Uning fesm mastime | Baihroem whler heation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal，coke or briquettes | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | ［1 |
| Wood |  |  | $=$ |  |
| Electricity | $\square$ | T | ＝ | ［ |
| Gas－i）mains | － | － | ＝ | 4 |
| ii）borted or L．P． |  | $\square$ | $\bar{\square}$ | 5 |
| Oil（including ke：osene） | $\square$ | $\square$ | $=$ |  |
| Solaz energy |  |  | 二 | 71 |
| Other fuel | $=$ | － | ＝ | $=1$ |
| No fue＇used | $=$ | － | － | $=$ |

8．How many ngistered moto！vehicles swnet o！uset by members ot this househole ware garaged or parted at ot near this dwalling for the night of 30 dune 1976？
Exelusf motor Dkes molo scoser＂s t＇e＂a＇s
－Inctude cr－geny vetici es kep．a：Açme
None 123 2 ormore

9．Is this dwellint stitated on a holding of a hectare $\left(2^{1 / 2}\right.$ acres）or more which is used mainy to：agricultural o！pastora！purpses？
－That is fo．any type of cot g＇oning anira o．poulley farming Yes－or No i．

## RESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT:

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| PEMSON4 | PEASON 5 | PERSON 6 | PERSON 7 | PERSONA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First or given name Surname | First or given name <br> Sufname | First of given name <br> Surname | First of given name Surname | First of given name <br> Surname |
| Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $] \quad$ or Female $\square$ | Maie $\square$ or Female - |
| years months | years months | years months | years <br> months | years months |
| Train $\square 0$ | Train. $\square$ 0 | Train $\square$ 0 | Train $\square_{0}$ | Trin $\quad \square 0$ |
| Bus $\square$, | Bus $\square 1$ | Bus $\square_{1}$ | Bus $\square_{1}$ | Bus I-1 |
| Ferry or tram $\square_{2}$ | Ferry or tram $\square_{2}$ | Ferry or tram $\quad \square 1$ | Fern or tram $\square_{2}$ | Ferry or tram $\square$ ? |
| Taxi $\square$ 2 | Taxi $\square$ : | Taxi $\square$ : | Taxi $\square_{3}$ | Taxi $\square$, |
| Car - as oriver $\square$ a | Car-as driver $\square$ | Car - as driver $\square$ 4 | Car - as driver $\square_{4}$ | Car-as driver $\quad \square$ |
| Car - as passenger $\quad \square 5$ | Car - as passenger $\square \mathrm{s}$ | Car - as passenger $\square 5$ | Car - as passenger $\quad \square \mathrm{s}$ | Car - as passenger $\quad$ - $s$ |
| Motor bike or motor scooter $\square$ 6 | Motor bike or motor scooter $\square$ | Motor bike or motor scooter $\square$ | Motor bike or motor scopter -\% | Motor bike or motor scooter =-6 |
| Bicycle $\quad[$ : | Bicycle $\square$ \% | Bicycle $\square$ ? | Bicycle [', | Bicycle --, |
| Worked at home $\square$ | Worked at home $\square$ e | Worked at home $\square$ | Worked at home $\quad \square$ | Werked at nome $\quad \square$ |
| Did not go to work $\square^{\text {a }}$ | Did not go to work $\square^{\prime}$ | Did not go to work $\square^{\circ}$ | Did not go to work 5 ? | Did net ge to work |
|  |  | Other $\qquad$ $\square$ 10 <br> Please state |  |  |
| How does this person usually get to work? | How does this person usually get to work? | How does this person usually get to work? | How does this person usually get to work) | How does this person: usually get to work' |

## THIS HOUSEHOLD PLEASE COMPLETE BELOW DETAILS OF THIS DWELLING

10. Hew many rooms are there in thite dwollling?

- Write the number of each type of room.
- Count each room once only
- Except for kitchens and bathrooms a room shased with another household should be counted only by the principal househoider.
- Do not count toilets, pantries, laundries storerooms, halls or corridors. Type of Room:

Bedroom(s)
Permanently enclosed sleepout(s)
Sedsitting room
combined lounge/dining room
Dining room
Lounge
Kitchen - used only by this household
Kitchen - shared with another household
Bathroom - used only by this househoid
Bathroom - shared with another household
Family room
Stuoy
Business pffice
Other rooms


- II instalment payments are made under purchase contracts, morigage agreements, otc. do not regarc as rentec, such payments should be shown in question 12.
 or L No No $\longrightarrow$ Go to question 12
To whom is the rent paid?
State Housing Commission. W.A.
Empioye:
Other:
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$
Whet it the wooksy reat?
Inelude the weekly equivalent of ary rates payable separately by this household. eg senitation garbage water rales (other than excess water)

Furnishod
Unfumistiod
$\rightarrow$ mo more questions


12. Is this swalling awned tor boing purchased) by you or any usual momber of this hovisomelid?


Is there a mortgage (or contruet of salit) on the dwolliag?


Who holds the mortagus (or centracts of sale) on this fwellime?

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First nempent } \\ & \text { fitet seen ties } \\ & \text { gety? } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading bank | - | 二 |
| Savings bank | -- | こ 2 |
| Bullding sociefy | - | - 3 |
| Lhe assurance compary | - |  |
| Solicitor's trust fund | E | Es |
| Employer |  |  |
| Finance company | - |  |
| State Housing Commission, W.A. | C |  |
| Local government body | - | - 0 |
| State or Australian povernment | -. | - 10 |
| Defence or war service homes | - | [" |
| Private lender or other source | E | - 12 |


(i) The first morigage ior contract of sale)?
(ii) The second and other mortapases (or contracts of sabi)?

## HAVE YOU MISSED ANY PAGES OR QUESTIONS?

## Please 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 tell 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 descibes the strueture in which this dwelling fo contained-

|  |  | 2 | s | 4 | 5 | $6$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Separate house <br> LEACH ON A | Semi-detached house <br> ARATE BLOCK | Terrace house <br> LAND | Mobile dwelling | Improvised dwelling | Block of fiats or nome units of up to and including 3 storeys | Block of liats or home units above 3 storeys | Group of vilte units of fown houses | Dwelling and non dwelling combined |

2. How inany dwolling untts are there in the minole building?
3. If dwelling unt is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied-
[1, For sale
E, Holiday home
E To let fother
Q. Condemned of awaitinc semolition
[, Newly completed anć awaiting occupancy
C. vecanitor ropars or alterstions
$[$, Usua' resident temporarily absent


| Toial persons in howsehold i.e. | Males | Females | Persons |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lisled on pag.t 1 and on any extra |  |  |  |
| Personal Slip 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.

## FAMILY - Question 4

Information is collected using the household as the basic unit of enumeration. A household 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 detersined the head of the household, one or more families were then identified, based on specific relationships to that head of the household.

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

Secondary Fomily Unit (SFJ). 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 additional SFJ's were coded as "other non-family members".

In the 1976 Census a 'commane' was recognised for the first time; it consists of a head (who is also head of the household) and of commune members. Many commen may not have been identified in the Census as a group of people were only identified as a comune when $A \omega$ the respondents described themselves as commune members.

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

USUAL PESIDEICE AND DNTERNAL MIGRATION - Questions 6, 7, 8
Questions 6, 7 and 8 on the 1976 Census Schedule enable measurement of the pofulation in terns of their usual (de jure) place of residerce and the number of yersons wh have chenged their place of residence since the previous Census 1971 and the year previous to the 1976 Cersus.

Each individual was asked to record the full address of his usual residence at Census date, one year previously and five years 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.

BIRTHPLAGE OF FATHIFR AND MOTHIGR - Question 9
The stated birthplace was coded to one of the following 20 countries, groups of countries or areas:

Australia<br>United Kingrom and Eire<br>Germany<br>Greece<br>Italy<br>Malta<br>Netherlands<br>Yugoslavia<br>Other countries in Europe<br>Cyprus<br>Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka<br>Lebanon<br>Indonesia, Malaysia, Fhilippines<br>Turkey<br>Other countries in Asia<br>USA and Canada<br>Other countries in America<br>Arab Republic of Egypt<br>New Zealand<br>All other countries

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 parente, racial origin, and languages usually spoken. The detailed rules used can be made available on request.

## PERIOD OF RESIDKNCE - 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 ACT) 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 much better in these tests. It is important that care is taken when using these data.

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.

## HANDICAPS - Question 15

A question on handicaps was asked in 1976 with the aim of identifying the incidence and effect of handicaps in the community. 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.

## 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 rumber of children attending pre-school or day care centres, it does not provide any information on how long a child spends there.

The age 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 of the race question is basically to identify two important minority groups 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 belonging to a particular racial group.

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

## IANGUAGE - 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 langrages to be recorded, a maximum of four (the first four stated) were coded. Each of these languages 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 Fnglish, 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.

## LANGUAGES REGULARLY USED

This topic relates to persons five years of age or older only.
Code Description

| 0 | Aboriginal language |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1 | Arabic |
| 2 | Chinese |
| 3 | Dutch |
| 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) |

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

A English only English and one "other" language
" " two " languages
" " three or more "other" languages
No Bnglish
Not stated
Not applicable
5 Aboriginal language
Arabic
Chinese
Dutch
Erglish
French
German

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

## Czech

Hungarian
Maltese
Fortugese
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).

EDVCATION - 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.
"Age 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 change also simplified the question for people educated overseas.

LABOUR $F(R(E)$ - Questions 27 and 32-37
The labour force questions cover people 15 years of ace and over.

Australia subscribes to intemationally adopted definitions under which the labour force is defined as comprising persons who worked for payment or profit, 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 not heve a job 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.

## INCOMR - 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 Intermational Labour Office of Geneva, 1958 and as revised in 1968.

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

ZOUERY TO WCRK - Question 39
Joumey to Work data is tebulated for 8 study areas within Australia and is presented on the basis of origin and destination zones.

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

The tabulations of Journey to Work data are very large and consequently they will generally 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.

## 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 establishments 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 transport 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.

[^0]- 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 perwanently or temporarily) is treated as part of a non-private dwelling, as are self-contained units provided by commercial 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 boarder. The major difference between 1971 and 1976 is that in 1971 the dwelling was reclassified and processed as a NON-PRIVATE DWELIING. 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 purposes 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 caravans (even if normally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings can be classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dwellings vacant because they have been newiy completed, dwellings vacant for demolition or repair, holiday homes, dwellings to let, and dwellings where the household was absent on Census night.


## HOUST:OMD

For Census purposes, a household is a person or group of persons who live together and eat together as a single domestic unit. It is possible, then, for more than one household to live in one house or structure. For example, a 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 cdeletes a separate Householder's Schedule. As an occupied dweiling is effined as the premises occupied by a household on Census night (see above), the number of households and number of occupied dwellings is identical and the number of occupied ciwellings as defined for Census furposes in an anea may be ereater than the krown number of stractures.

The aim of this question was to count the number of vehicles owned or used by wembers oi the household, which were parked at or near the awelline on Census night.

## MORISGAGES - Dwelling Question 12

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:

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 Govermment
Defence or War Service Eomes
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" mortgage. One such derived classification is as follows:

One mortgage only
Two mortgages 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.

## DWELIT:G STRUCTRE

The collector answered this question by looking at the outside of a dwelling. Eecause of the variations in stmuctures, opinions differed as to what was a terrace house, a semi-えetached dwelling or a villa unit. Some separate dwellirgs with a flat at the bミck were missed.

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

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[^0]:    DWEIITMGS
    Twelve questions relating to private dwellings were asked of the householder in the $19{ }^{-6}$ Census. Another three questions on the back of the Schedule were completed by the collector. Questions asked of a householder relate to inelling type while the collector completed questions relating to dwelling structures.

