

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1971:  
COLLECTION DISTRICT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA  
SUMMARY FILES

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

# Social Science Data Archives

NQ 025.063120994 C 396



The Australian National University  
Canberra 2600

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

Principal Investigator  
Australian Bureau of Statistics

User's Guide Prepared by  
Social Science Data Archives  
June 1984

Distributed by  
Social Science Data Archives  
The Australian National University  
G.P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

(062) 494400

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(Printed user's guide only)

Census of population and housing, 1971: collection district and local government area summary files: user's guide for the machine-readable data file.

ISBN 0 86784 445 0

1. Australia - Census, 1971 -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).

025'.06312'0994

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE  
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All manuscripts using this data should contain the following citation:

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of population and housing, 1971 [machine-readable data file]: collection district and local government area summary files. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics [producer], 1971. Canberra: Social Science Data Archives [distributor], 1984. 17 data files and accompanying user's guide.

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SSDA Census Series (User's guide only)

ISSN 0813-8532  
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LD/062746  
11-9-84

SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVES

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(Machine-readable data file plus user's guide)

Census of population and housing, 1971 [machine-readable data file]: collection district and local government area summary files / Principal investigator, Australian Bureau of Statistics -- Canberra : Australian Bureau of Statistics [producer], 1971. Canberra : Social Science Data Archives [distributor], 1984.

17 data files + accompanying user's guide (46 p.).

The Collection District and Local Government Area Summary Files present summary characteristics of persons and dwellings for every Collection District (CD) in Australia, and these same characteristics aggregated to Local Government Area (LGA) Section, LGA and State totals. The records for each CD, LGA Section, LGA and State include geographic area codes for State, LGA, Section of State, Postcode, 1968 Commonwealth Electoral Division, LGA Section and CD. The table information is made up of 46 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. Dwelling tables include counts by class of dwelling by number of inmates, rooms, bedrooms and vehicles, wall material facilities, nature of occupancy and reason unoccupied. Persons tables include counts for males and females by ages, birthplaces, marital status, usual major activity, level of qualifications, religion, parents' birthplace, occupational status, occupation and industry .

1. Australia - Census, 1971 -Data processing. 2. Information storage and retrieval systems - Statistics. I. Australian National University. Social Science Data Archives. II. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (Series: SSSA census series).

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

CODEBOOK

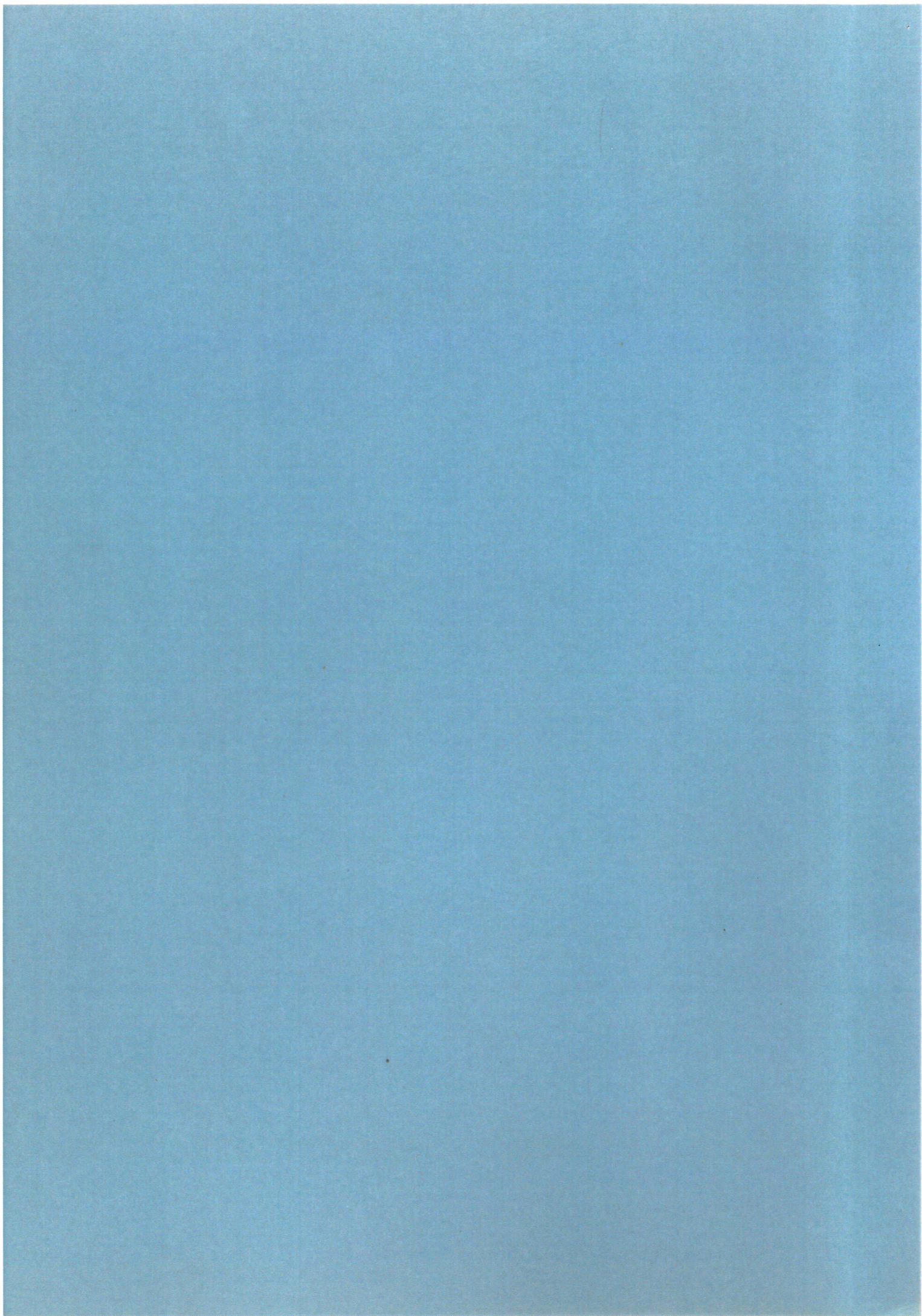
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# Study Description



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SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVES  
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Study No.  
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CEN71.CDSF

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1971  
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COLLECTION DISTRICT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SUMMARY FILES  
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IDENTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
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TITLE OF STUDY  
-----

Census of population and housing, 1971: collection district  
and local government area summary files

LOCAL ARCHIVE WHERE STUDY IS STORED  
-----

Social Science Data Archives  
The Australian National University  
P.O. Box 4  
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR  
-----

Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANALYSIS CONDITIONS  
-----

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

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

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

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 Collection District and Local Government Area Summary Files present summary characteristics of persons and dwellings for every Collection District (CD) in Australia, and these same characteristics aggregated to Local Government Area (LGA) Section, LGA and State totals.

The records for each CD, LGA Section, LGA and State include geographic area codes for State, LGA, Section of State, Postcode, 1968 Commonwealth Electoral Division, LGA Section and CD. The table information is made up of 46 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. Dwelling tables include counts by class of dwelling by number of inmates, rooms, bedrooms and vehicles, wall material facilities, nature of occupancy and reason unoccupied. Persons tables include counts for males and females by ages, birthplaces, marital status, usual major activity, level of qualifications, religion, parents' birthplace, occupational status, occupation and industry.

#### 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, 1971 Census statistics include Aborigines.

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**SAMPLING PROCEDURES**

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no sampling (total universe)

**DATES OF DATA COLLECTION**

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30 June 1971

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

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self-completion (distribute, collect)

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

**ACTIONS TO MINIMISE LOSSES**

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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**

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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.

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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.

#### OTHER ANALYSIS CONDITIONS

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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 17 data files made up of:  
9 files of CD summary characteristics, being 2 files for NSW and 1 file for each of the remaining States and Territories;  
8 files of LGA Section, LGA and State totals, being 1 file for each State and Territory.

Each logical record contains 13 variables of geographic indicative (card 1) and 46 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. Tables 1 - 6 contain summary information on both persons and dwellings, Tables 7 - 29A are tables with person data only and Tables 30 - 45 are dwelling only tables. The 46 tables contain 1055 cells (cards 2-54 for CD files, cards 2-107 for Totals files).

The number of logical records in each of the CD and Totals summary files is:

File Name	CD Records	Totals Records
New South Wales (CD part 1)	5166	----
New South Wales (CD part 2)	2360	----
New South Wales	7526	731
Victoria	5559	663
Queensland	3499	579
South Australia	2000	386
Western Australia	1835	380
Tasmania	756	206
Northern Territory	150	15
Australian Capital Territory	206	71

#### 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 publication programme for the 1971 Census of Population and Housing comprises a series of 14 Bulletins. Bulletins 1-6 consist of a series of separate parts for each State and Territory and one for Australia. In Bulletin 6 the Northern Territory part is combined with that for the Australian Capital Territory. There is no Australian part to Bulletin 7 and Bulletins 8-14 consist of only one part. The title and content of each Bulletin are as follows:

##### Bulletin 1. Summary of Population.

Summary characteristics: age, marital status, birthplace period of residence, nationality, usual major activity, 1966 residence, religion, level of schooling, educational institution, qualifications, occupational status, occupation, industry.

##### Bulletin 2. Summary of Dwellings.

Class of dwelling cross-classified by : number of rooms, number of bedrooms, nature of occupancy, electricity and gas, bathroom and kitchen facilities, sewage disposal, inmates by number of rooms, inmates by number of bedrooms.

Bulletin 3. Demographic Characteristics.

Age and marital status cross-classified by : usual major activity, employment status, birthplace of parents, birthplace, nationality.

Bulletin 4. Birthplace.

Country of birth cross-classified by : age, marital status, nationality, period of residence, level of schooling, qualifications, occupational status, occupation, industry.

Bulletin 5. The Labour Force.

Employment status cross-classified by age and marital status. Occupation cross-classified by : occupational status, age, birthplace, qualifications. Industry cross-classified by : occupational status, age, birthplace, qualifications.

Bulletin 6. Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres.

Bulletin 7. Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings - Local Government Areas.

Single characteristics : age, religion, marital status, nationality, birthplace, period of residence, 1966 residence, usual residence, usual major activity, level of schooling, qualifications, occupational status, industry, occupation, class of dwelling, rent, reason unoccupied, number of rooms and bedrooms, nature of occupancy, facilities, sewage disposal, motor vehicles, material of outer walls.

Bulletin 8. Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings - Commonwealth Electoral Divisions.

The topics in this Bulletin are identical to those in Bulletin 7.

Bulletin 9. The Aboriginal Population.

Characteristics of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

Bulletin 10. Families and Households.

Bulletin 11. Fertility.

Bulletin 12. Geographic Distribution.

Bulletin 13. Maps.

Each State, showing Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions plus maps of principal urban centres.

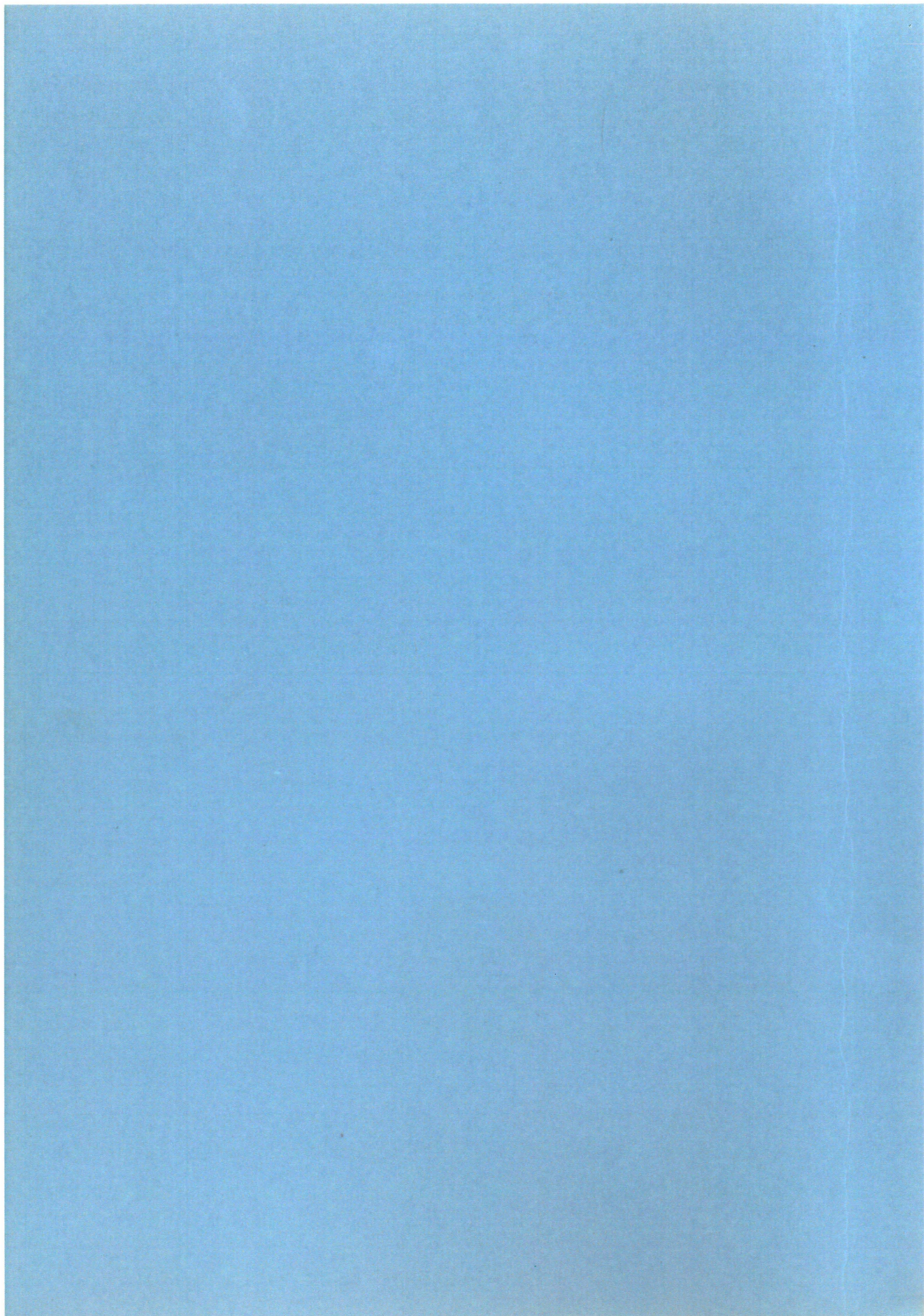
Bulletin 14. Catalogue of 1971 Census Tabulations.

Index of all tabulations, published and published, produced from the 1971 Census.

# Codebook



The Australian National University  
Canberra 2600



The records for each CD, LGA Section, LGA and State consist of 13 cells of geographic indicative information and 1055 cells of counts of summary information for persons and dwellings.

#### INDICATIVE INFORMATION

The 13 cells of indicative information are contained in the first physical record of each logical record in the format:

Indicative	No. of char.	Starting Position
1. State code	1	1
2. LGA code	3	2
3. LGA Part - CD	4	5
4. Zero fill	1	9
5. Section of State	1	10
6. Postcode	4	11
7. 1968 Electoral Division	2	15
8. LGA Section	2	17
9. Origin Zone	3	19
10. Zero fill	1	20
11. CD Serial Number	5	21
12. Zero fill	1	28
13. Record type	1	29

Cells 5,6,7,9 and 11 are non-zero only for CD records.

#### TABLE INFORMATION

The table information is made up of 46 tables containing 1055 cells giving data for both persons and dwellings.

In the CD records files, the indicative record is followed by 53 records of persons and dwelling data with 20 cells per card, format 20I4. The last record contains 15 cells.

In the LGA Section, LGA and State files, the indicative record is followed by 106 records of persons and dwellings data with 10 cells per card, format 10I8. The last record contains 5 cells.

Details of the tables and the cells they occupy are given in the ABS documentation:

Magnetic tape summaries of Collector's District data:  
technical specifications,  
the relevant parts of which are attached.

INDICATIVE INFORMATION (13 words per record)

The 13 words of indicative for each physical record are -

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. State code              |                         |
| 2. LGA code                |                         |
| 3. LGA part - CD           |                         |
| 4. Zero                    |                         |
| 5. Section of State        | Cells 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11 |
| 6. Postcode                | are non-zero only for   |
| 7. 1968 Electoral Division | CD type records         |
| 8. LGA Section             |                         |
| 9. Origin Zone             |                         |
| 10. Zero                   |                         |
| 11. CD Serial number       |                         |
| 12. Zero                   |                         |
| 13. Record Type            |                         |

1. State code: The possible values that the 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. Northern Territory
8. Australian Capital Territory

2. LGA code: These are the major tabulation units used in the publication of census results. They correspond in all but a few cases to legal local government areas and range from 1 - 400 for each State.

Maps issued of each State and Capital City Statistical Division show the code number of each area. Fuller code lists showing L.G.A.'s and their Sections are available on request.

3. LGA Part - CD: This cell contains a 4 digit number, the first two digits representing the LGA Part and the others being the CD.

LGA Part - This is a physical partition of an LGA such that each LGA Part contains about 10 CD's. This facilitates the LGA Parts being supervised with roughly the same workload per supervisor. An LGA Part can take values from 1 to 33 within LGA's.

CD - The CD or Collector's District is the basic element of the census data collection. Most other categories are comprised of a grouping of one or more CD's. There are 21,536 CD's in Australia. However the CD field takes values in the range 1 - 25 within LGA Parts.

4. Zero
5. Section of State: The Section of State field classifies CD's into one of 6 categories as shown below -
- 0 - Major Urban (population over 100,000)
  - 1 - Other Urban
  - 2 - Rural town, population 500 - 999
  - 3 - Rural town, population 200 - 499
  - 4 - Rural, balance
  - 5 - Migratory (also as LGA = 400)
6. Postcode: Each CD has been allocated to one postcode area. There is an element of approximation in those cases where a CD contains addresses belonging to more than one postcode area but the CD has been allocated to the area containing the bulk of the population. This is of particular importance in some large rural CD's containing a number of localities with different postcodes but applies also to individual urban CD's.
7. 1968 Electoral Division: This code shows the 1968 Electoral Division into which each CD falls. This has involved a degree of approximation as the electoral boundaries occasionally cut across CD boundaries and in such cases each CD has been given a code of the division in which the majority of the population and dwellings were enumerated.

The codes used are -

New South Wales

1. DARLING	16. FARRER	31. PARRAMATTA
2. GWYDIR	17. HUME	32. REID
3. NEW ENGLAND	18. EDEN-MONARO	33. LOWE
4. RICHMOND	19. MACARTHUR	34. EVANS
5. COWPER	20. CUNNINGHAM	35. GRAYNDLER
6. LYNE	21. HUGHES	36. SYDNEY
7. PATERSON	22. WERRIWA	37. WENTWORTH
8. HUNTER	23. PROSPECT	38. PHILLIP
9. NEWCASTLE	24. CHIFLEY	39. KINGSFORD-SMITH
10. SHORTLAND	25. BEROWRA	40. ST GEORGE
11. ROBERTSON	26. MACKELLAR	41. LANG
12. MITCHELL	27. BRADFELD	42. BLAXLAND
13. MACQUARIE	28. WARRINGAH	43. BANKS
14. CALARE	29. NORTH SYDNEY	44. BARTON
15. RIVERINA	30. BENNELONG	45. COOK
		46. MIGRATORY

Victoria

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

Queensland

1. LEICHHARDT	7. FISHER	13. RYAN
2. HERBERT	8. PETRIE	14. MORETON
3. KENNEDY	9. LILLEY	15. MCPHERSON
4. DAWSON	10. BOWMAN	16. OXLEY
5. CAPRICORNIA	11. GRIFFITH	17. DARLING DOWNS
6. WIDE BAY	12. BRISBANE	18. MARANOVA
		19. MIGRATORY

South Australia

- |              |             |                   |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. GREY      | 5. KINGSTON | 9. ADELAIDE       |
| 2. WAKEFIELD | 6. HAWKER   | 10. HINDMARSH     |
| 3. ANGAS     | 7. BOOTHBY  | 11. PORT ADELAIDE |
| 4. BARKER    | 8. STURT    | 12. BONYTHON      |
|              |             | 13. MIGRATORY     |

Western Australia

- |               |           |               |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. KALGOORLIE | 4. CURTIN | 7. FREMANTLE  |
| 2. MOORE      | 5. PERTH  | 8. CANNING    |
| 3. STIRLING   | 6. SWAN   | 9. FORREST    |
|               |           | 10. MIGRATORY |

Tasmania

- |            |             |              |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. BASS    | 3. DENISON  | 5. WILMOT    |
| 2. BRADDON | 4. FRANKLIN | 6. MIGRATORY |

Northern Territory and A.C.T. All CD's in these Territories have code 1.

8. LGA Section: LGA sections are partitions of LGA's, grouping CD's into urban and rural localities or the balance, rural area, if any. They are thus demographic divisions of an LGA as distinct from the LGA part which is a physical, administrative partition.

The elements of the LGA formed by the LGA sections are numbered alphabetically within that LGA, within the range 1 - 20.

9. Origin Zone: These are groupings of one or more CD's for the purpose of analysis of journeys to work. Values are from 0 - 699.

10. Zero

11. CD Serial Number: The serial number of the particular CD. Serial numbers are assigned uniquely to CD's beginning at 1 in N.S.W. and ending at 21536 in the A.C.T.

12. Zero: This cell has the value zero for all records in the file and is reserved for possible future additions.

13. Record Type: This field defines which of the four types of record this particular one is.

- |   |   |                   |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 1 | = | State total       |
| 2 | = | LGA total         |
| 3 | = | LGA Section total |
| 4 | = | CD record         |

TABLE INFORMATION (1047 words per record)

The table information is made up of 46 tables giving data for both persons and dwellings. Tables 1 - 6 contain summary information on both persons and dwellings, tables 7 - 29A are tables with person data only and tables 30 - 45 are dwelling only tables. Tables and the cells (i.e. the 24-bit word number in the record) they occupy are as follows:

N.B. In all tables the slower moving variable is on the left.

e.g. for table 7 there are 35 cells for males followed by 35 cells for females

SUMMARY TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Table</u>
1	14-15	Total population - males, females
2	16-18	Total dwellings - occupied private unoccupied non-private
3	19-20	Total British Nationals aged 18 years and over
4	21	Total usual residents of dwellings - persons
5	22	Total born overseas - persons
6	23-24	Total visitors to Australia - males, females.

PERSON TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Table</u>
7	25-94	Sex x Age - total population
8	95-116	Sex x Age - labour force
9	117-144	Sex x Age - Australian born
10	145-156	Sex x Marital Status - total population
11	157-162	Sex x Marital Status - labour force
12	163-184	Sex x Usual residence - total population
13	185-202	Sex x Birthplace - Australian born
14	203-242	Sex x Birthplace - Overseas born
15	243-282	Sex x Birthplace - Overseas born British Nationals
16	283-322	Sex x Birthplace - Overseas, recent residents
17	323-340	Sex x Period of Residence - residents
18	341-352	Sex x Usual Major Activity - total population
19	353-364	Sex x Usual Major Activity - labour force
20	365-382	Sex x Level of Qualifications (studying) - total population
21	383-400	Sex x Level of Qualifications (obtained) - total population
22	401-444	Sex x Religion - total population
23	445-542	Sex x Parents Birthplace - Australian born aged 0-24 inclusive.

PERSON TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Table</u>
24	543-570	Sex x Highest Level of Schooling - total population
25	571-586	Sex x 1966 Residence - Usual residents of dwelling
26	587-600	Sex x Occupational status - total
27	601-626	Sex x Industry - employed persons
28	627-772	Sex x Occupation - employed
29	773-782	Zero
29A	783-788	Sex x Government Workers - employed.

DWELLING TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Table</u>
30	789-798	Household Class x (Population, dwellings) - occupied private dwellings
31	799-808	Class of dwellings x No. of dwellings - occupied dwellings
32	809-811	Class of dwelling x Population - occupied dwellings
33	812-835	Class of dwelling x Inmates - occupied private
34	836-856	" " " x Rooms - " "
35	856-877	" " " x Bedrooms - occupied private
36	878-901	" " " x Wall material - occupied private
37	902-925	" " " x Date built - " "
38	926-973	" " " x Kitchen and bathroom - occupied private
39	974-991	" " " x Facilities and T.V. - occupied private
40	992-1003	" " " x Sewerage facilities - occupied private
41	1004-1018	" " " x No. of vehicles - occupied private
42	1019-1030	" " " x Nature of occupancy - occupied private
43	1031-1048	" " " x Reason unoccupied - unoccupied private dwellings
44	1049-1064	Houses and flats x Nature of Rent x Number of dwellings and average rent - rented dwellings
45	1065-1068	Size of block x total population of flats - flats

CODE GROUPS FOR SUMMARY TABLESPERSONAL DATA

SEX (tables 7 - 29)

1 = male  
2 = female

AGE (table 7)

1 - 25	=	0 - 24
26	=	25 - 29
27	=	30 - 34
28	=	35 - 39
29	=	40 - 44
30	=	45 - 49
31	=	50 - 54
32	=	55 - 59
33	=	60 - 64
34	=	65 - 69
35	=	70 and over

AGE (table 8)

1	=	15 - 19
2	=	20 - 24
3	=	25 - 29
4	=	30 - 34
5	=	35 - 39
6	=	40 - 44
7	=	45 - 49
8	=	50 - 54
9	=	55 - 59
10	=	60 - 64
11	=	65 and over

AGE (table 9)

1	=	0 - 4
2	=	5 - 9
3	=	10 - 14
4	=	15 - 19
5	=	20 - 24
6	=	25 - 29
7	=	30 - 34
8	=	35 - 39
9	=	40 - 44
10	=	45 - 49
11	=	50 - 54
12	=	55 - 59
13	=	60 - 64
14	=	65 and over

## MARITAL STATUS (table 10)

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Never married, age less than 15 |
| 2 | Never married, other            |
| 3 | Now married                     |
| 4 | Permanently separated           |
| 5 | Divorced                        |
| 6 | Widowed                         |

## MARITAL STATUS (table 11)

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | Never married |
| 2 | Now married   |
| 3 | Other         |

## USUAL RESIDENCE (table 12)

- |    |                                   |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1  | <b>Usual Resident of dwelling</b> |
| 2  | New South Wales                   |
| 3  | Victoria                          |
| 4  | Queensland                        |
| 5  | South Australia                   |
| 6  | Western Australia                 |
| 7  | Tasmania                          |
| 8  | Northern Territory                |
| 9  | Australian Capital Territory      |
| 10 | Overseas                          |
| 11 | Not stated                        |

## BIRTHPLACE (table 13)

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | New South Wales              |
| 2 | Victoria                     |
| 3 | Queensland                   |
| 4 | South Australia              |
| 5 | Western Australia            |
| 6 | Tasmania                     |
| 7 | Northern Territory           |
| 8 | Australian Capital Territory |
| 9 | Australia (Undefined)        |

## BIRTHPLACE (tables 14, 15, 16)

- |    |                           |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1  | New Zealand               |
| 2  | Great Britain and Ireland |
| 3  | Austria                   |
| 4  | Czechoslovakia            |
| 5  | Germany                   |
| 6  | Greece                    |
| 7  | Hungary                   |
| 8  | Italy                     |
| 9  | Malta                     |
| 10 | Netherlands               |
| 11 | Poland                    |
| 12 | U.S.S.R.                  |
| 13 | Yugoslavia                |
| 14 | Other Europe              |
| 15 | Asia                      |

BIRTHPLACE (contd.)	16	Africa
	17	Canada
	18	U.S.A.
	19	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru
	20	Other

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE (table 17)

1	0 years
2	1 "
3	2 "
4	3 "
5	4 "
6	5-9 "
7	10-16 "
8	17 or more
9	Not stated

USUAL ACTIVITY (tables 18, 19)

1	Working
2	Home duties
3	Child not yet attending school
4	Child at school
5	Full-time student
6	Other

LEVEL OF QUALIFICATIONS (table 20 - studying)

1	Trade
2	Technician
3	Non Degree Tertiary
4	Bachelor Degree
5	Higher Degree
6	Not Classified
7	Aged 0-14 years
8	Qualified
9	Other

LEVEL OF QUALIFICATIONS (table 21 - obtained)

1	Trade
2	Technician
3	Non Degree Tertiary
4	Bachelor Degree
5	Higher Degree
6	Not Classified
7	Aged 0-14 years
8	Studying
9	Other

## RELIGION (table 22)

1	Baptist
2	Brethren
3	Roman Catholic
4	Catholic
5	Churches of Christ
6	Church of England
7	Congregational
8	Greek Orthodox
9	Jehovah's Witness
10	Lutheran
11	Methodist
12	Presbyterian
13	Salvation Army
14	Seventh Day Adventist
15	Protestant
16	Other Christian
17	Hebrew
18	Muslim
19	Other non-Christian
20	Indefinite
21	No Religion
22	Not Stated

## PARENTS BIRTHPLACE (table 23)

	FATHER	MOTHER
1	Australia	Australia
2	"	U.K., Ireland
3	"	S. Europe
4	"	N.W. Europe
5	"	E. Europe
6	"	Asia
7	"	Other
8	U.K., Ireland	Australia
9	"	U.K., Ireland
10	"	S. Europe
11	"	N.W. Europe
12	"	E. Europe
13	"	Asia
14	"	Other
15	S. Europe	Australia
16	"	U.K., Ireland
17	"	S. Europe
18	"	N.W. Europe
19	"	E. Europe
20	"	Asia
21	"	Other
22	N.W. Europe	Australia
23	"	U.K., Ireland
24	"	S. Europe
25	"	N.W. Europe
26	"	E. Europe
27	"	Asia
28	"	Other
29	E. Europe	Australia
30	"	U.K., Ireland

## PARENTS BIRTHPLACE (contd.)

	FATHER	MOTHER
31	E. Europe	S. Europe
32	"	N.W. Europe
33	"	E. Europe
34	"	Asia
35	"	Other
36	Asia	Australia
37	"	U.K., Ireland
38	"	S. Europe
39	"	N.W. Europe
40	"	E. Europe
41	"	Asia
42	"	Other
43	Other	Australia
44	"	U.K., Ireland
45	"	S. Europe
46	"	N.W. Europe
47	"	E. Europe
48	"	Asia
49	"	Other

where South Europe = Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Malta

N.W. Europe = Germany, Netherlands

East Europe = Yugoslavia, Poland and other Europe

Asia = Asia excluding Cyprus, Syria,  
Lebanon and Israel

## SCHOOLING (table 24)

1	Child not yet attending school
2	Student attending at levels 1-10
3	Never attended school
4	Attended school to level 1
5	" " " " 2
6	" " " " 3
7	" " " " 4
8	" " " " 5
9	" " " " 6
10	" " " " 7
11	" " " " 8
12	" " " " 9
13	" " " " 10
14	Not student, schooling not stated

## 1966 RESIDENCE (table 25)

1	Same dwelling
2	Same Division - Urban
3	- Rural
4	Same State - Urban
5	- Rural
6	Other State - Urban
7	- Rural
8	Other and not stated

## OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

(table 26)

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Employer                    |
| 2 | <b>Self-employed</b>        |
| 3 | Wage Earner                 |
| 4 | Unpaid Helper               |
| 5 | <b>Unemployed (excl. 6)</b> |
| 6 | Looking for First Job       |
| 7 | <b>Not in labour force</b>  |

## INDUSTRY

(table 27)

- |    |                                     |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1  | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing etc. |
| 2  | Mining                              |
| 3  | Manufacturing                       |
| 4  | Electricity, Gas and Water          |
| 5  | Construction                        |
| 6  | Wholesale and Retail trade          |
| 7  | Transport and Storage               |
| 8  | Communication                       |
| 9  | Finance, Business Services etc.     |
| 10 | Public Administration, Defense      |
| 11 | Community Services                  |
| 12 | Entertainment, Recreation etc.      |
| 13 | Other and not stated                |

## OCCUPATION

(table 28)

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Professionals    |
| 2  | Chemists, Physicists, Other Physical Scientists    |
| 3  | Biologists, Vets, Agronomists, Related Scientists  |
| 4  | Medical Practitioners                              |
| 5  | Dentists   |
| 6  | Nurses including trainees                          |
| 7  | Professional Medical workers                       |
| 8  | Teachers   |
| 9  | Clergy and Members of Religious Orders             |
| 10 | Law Professionals                                  |
| 11 | Artists, Entertainers, Writer, Related workers     |
| 12 | Draftsmen and Technicians                          |
| 13 | Other Professional, Technical and Related workers  |
| 14 | Administrative and Executive Officials, Government |
| 15 | Employers, Managers, workers own account           |
| 16 | Book-keepers and Cashiers                          |
| 17 | Stenographers and Typists                          |
| 18 | Other Clerical workers                             |
| 19 | Insurance, Real Estate, Salesmen, Valuers          |
| 20 | Commercial Travellers, Manufacturers Agents        |
| 21 | Proprietors, Shopkeepers, Shop Assistants etc.     |
| 22 | Farmers and Farm Managers                          |
| 23 | Farm workers including Farm Foreman                |
| 24 | Wool Classers                                      |
| 25 | Hunters and Trappers                               |
| 26 | Fishermen and related workers                      |

## OCCUPATION (cont.)

27	Timber Getters
28	Miners, Mineral Prospectors and Quarrymen
29	Well Drillers, Oil, Water and Related workers
30	Mineral Treaters
31	Deck and Engineer Officers - Ship
32	Deck, Engineroom hands, Ship and Boatmen
33	Air Pilots, Navigators, Flight Engineers
34	Drivers and Firemen, Rail Transport
35	Drivers, Road Transport
36	Guards and Conductors - Railway
37	Inspectors, Supervisors, Controllers
38	Telephone, Telegraph, Telecom. Operators
39	Postmasters, Postmen and Messengers
40	Workers in Transport and Communication
41	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related
42	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, related workers
43	Leather Cutters, Lasters, Sewers and related
44	Furnacemen, Rollers, Moulders, Metal makers
45	Instrument makers, Jewellers and related workers
46	Metal tradesmen, Mechanics etc.
47	Electricians and related workers
48	Metal and Electrical Prod - Process workers
49	Carpenters, Wood machinists etc.
50	Painters and Decorators
51	Bricklayers, Plasterers, Construction workers
52	Printing Trades workers
53	Pottery, Glass and Clay workers
54	Millers, Bakers, Food and Drink workers
55	Chemical, Sugar, Paper, Prod - Process workers
56	Tobacco Product makers
57	Rubber, Plastic, Concrete Prod - Process workers
58	Packers, Wrappers, Labellers
59	Stat. Engine, Excavating, Lifting operators
60	Storemen and Freight handlers
61	Labourers not included elsewhere
62	Fire Brigade, Police and Protective workers
63	Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids etc.
64	Waiters, Bartenders
65	Caretakers, Cleaners - buildings
66	Barbers, Hairdressers and Beauticians
67	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
68	Athletes, Sportsmen and related workers
69	Photographers and Camera operators
70	Undertakers and Crematorium workers
71	Service, Sport, Recreation workers
72	Members of Armed Services
73	Inadequately described or not stated

## GOVERNMENT WORKERS (table 29A)

1	Commonwealth Government
2	Other Government
3	Non Government

DWELLING DATA

## HOUSEHOLD CLASS

(table 30)

1	Single Family household
2	P.F.U. and related S.F.U(s) and/or persons
3	P.F.U. of one member and unrelated S.F.U(s) and/or person
4	P.F.U. of more than one member and unrelated S.F.U. and/or person
5	F.F.U. and related S.F.U(s) and/or person, and unrelated S.F.U(s) and/or person

P.F.U. = Primary Family Unit

S.F.U. = Secondary Family Unit

## CLASS OF DWELLINGS

(table 31)

1	Separate House
2	Semi-detached house
3	Attached house
4	Terrace or Row house
5	Villa Unit or Town house
6	Self-Contained Flat or Home Unit
7	Non-self-contained Flat
8	Improvised home
9	Caravan, Houseboat etc.
10	Other

## CLASS OF DWELLING

(table 32)

1	House (Classes 1-5 above)
2	Flat (Class 6)
3	Other (Classes 7-10)

## CLASS OF DWELLING

(tables 33-43)

1	House (Classes 1-5)
2	S.C. Flat (Class 6)
3	Other private (Classes 7-9)

## INMATES

(table 33)

1	1 person
2	2 persons
3	3 "
4	4 "
5	5 "
6	6 "
7	7 "
8	8 or more persons

## ROOMS (table 34)

1	1	room
2	2	rooms
3	3	"
4	4	"
5	5	"
6	6	"
7	7	or more rooms

## BEDROOMS (table 35)

1	No bedrooms
2	1 bedroom
3	2 bedrooms
4	3 "
5	4 "
6	5 or more bedrooms
7	Not stated

## MATERIAL OF WALLS (table 36)

1	Brick
2	Brick Veneer
3	Stone
4	Concrete
5	Timber
6	Metal
7	Fibro-cement
8	Other

## DATE BUILT (table 37)

1	Before July 1966
2	1966
3	1967
4	1968
5	1969
6	1970
7	1971
8	Not Stated

## KITCHEN AND BATHROOM (table 38)

1	Sole use of bathroom and kitchen
2	" " " " , shared kitchen
3	" " " " , no kitchen
4	" " " " , not stated
5	Shared bathroom, sole use of kitchen
6	" " " " , shared kitchen
7	" " " " , no kitchen
8	" " " " , not stated
9	No Bathroom, sole use of kitchen
10	" " " " , shared kitchen
11	" " " " , no kitchen
12	" " " " , not stated
13	Not stated, sole use of kitchen
14	" " " " , shared kitchen
15	" " " " , no kitchen
16	" " " " , not stated

## FACILITIES AND T.V. (table 39)

1	Gas only
2	Electricity only
3	Electricity and Gas
4	Neither
5	Not Stated
6	With T.V.

## SEWERAGE FACILITIES (table 40)

1	Flush toilet to public sewer
2	Flush toilet, other
3	Sanitary pan collection
4	Other and not stated

## NO. OF VEHICLES (table 41)

1	No cars
2	1 car
3	2 cars
4	3 or more cars
5	Not stated

## NATURE OF OCCUPANCY (table 42)

1	Owner (including purchaser)
2	Tenant of State Housing Authority
3	Tenant, other
4	Other and not stated

REASON UNOCCUPIED (table 43)  
(unoccupied dwellings)

1	For Sale, To let
2	New
3	Vacant for repair
4	Holiday home
5	Temporarily unoccupied
6	Other

NATURE OF RENT (table 44)  
(For rented accommodation)

1	Furnished
2	Unfurnished - State Housing Authority
3	Unfurnished - Other
4	Not Stated

SIZE OF BLOCK (table 45)  
(for flats)

1	1 flat
2	2 - 8 flats
3	9 - 16 flats
4	17 or more flats

# CELL AND TABLE No. POSITIONS

	1	2	3	4
0	STATE	LGA	LGA PART- CD	ZERO
4	SECTION OF STATE	POSTCODE	1968 ELECT. DIV.	LGA SECTION
8	ORIGIN ZONE	ZERO	CD SERIAL	ZERO
12	RECORD TYPE	1		2
16			3	
20	4	5	6	
24	7			
28				
32				
36				
40				
44				
48				
52				
56				
60				
64				
68				
72				
76				
80				
84				
88				
92			8	
96				
100				
104				
108				
112				
116	9			

	1	2	3	4
120				
124				
128				
132				
136				
140				
144	10			
148				
152				
156	11			
160			12	
164				
168				
172				
176				
180				
184	13			
188				
192				
196				
200			14	
204				
208				
212				
216				
220				
224				
228				
232				
236				

THE RELATIVE CELL NUMBERS ARE FOUND BY ADDING THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL COORDINATES OF THE CELL.

	1	2	3	4
240			15	
244				
248				
252				
256				
260				
264				
268				
272				
276				
280			16	
284				
288				
292				
296				
300				
304				
308				
312				
316				
320			17	
324				
328				
332				
336				
340	18			
344				
348				
352	19			
356				

	1	2	3	4
360				
364	20			
368				
372				
376				
380			21	
384				
388				
392				
396				
400	22			
404				
408				
412				
416				
420				
424				
428				
432				
436				
440				
444	23			
448				
452				
456				
460				
464				
468				
472				
476				

	1	2	3	4
480				
484				
488				
492				
496				
500				
504				
508				
512				
516				
520				
524				
528				
532				
536				
540			24	
544				
548				
552				
556				
560				
564				
568			25	
572				
576				
580				
584			26	
588				
592				
596				

	1	2	3	4
600	27			
604				
608				
612				
616				
620				
624			28	
628				
632				
636				
640				
644				
648				
652				
656				
660				
664				
668				
672				
676				
680				
684				
688				
692				
696				
700				
704				
708				
712				
716				

	1	2	3	4
720				
724				
728				
732				
736				
740				
744				
748				
752				
756				
760				
764				
768				
772	29			
776				
780			29A	
784				
788	30			
792				
796			31	
800				
804				
808	32			33
812				
816				
820				
824				
828				
832				34
836				

	1	2	3	4
840				
844				
848				
852				
856	35			
860				
864				
868				
872				
876		36		
880				
884				
888				
892				
896				
900		37		
904				
908				
912				
916				
920				
924		38		
928				
932				
936				
940				
944				
948				
952				
956				

	1	2	3	4
960				
964				
968				
972		39		
976				
980				
984				
988				40
992				
996				
1000				41
1004				
1008				
1012				
1016			42	
1020				
1024				
1028			43	
1032				
1036				
1040				
1044				
1048	44			
1052				
1056				
1060				
1064	45			



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE

The Householder's Schedule used for the 1971 Census of Population and Housing represents a major departure in design from that used at the 1966 and earlier Censuses. The single large sheet used previously, with provision for a maximum of 8 persons, was replaced by a booklet-type schedule with extensive use of the tick-box type question. In this schedule (a facsimile of which appears below), the first page (page 1) provided for a list of persons in the dwelling, pages 2 and 3 contained questions relating to the dwelling, while the remaining 16 pages provided for two pages of questions to be completed in respect of each person listed on page 1.

The ordering of the questions was designed to minimise the number of questions to be answered by any one person. For persons under 5 years of age a maximum of 12 questions required an answer and 15 questions applied to those under 15 years of age. Males were not required to answer questions on issue and duration of marriage (Question 11) and only employed persons completed details of hours worked, occupational status, industry and occupation (Questions 15-18).

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

#### Age (Column 4, page 1 of Schedule)

Before the 1954 Census, cases where age was not given were distributed to specific ages subsequent to tabulation in accordance with the frequency of stated ages. In the 1954 and later Censuses, ages were allocated by first establishing the minimum age range within which the correct age most probably lay (as indicated by answers to other questions on the Schedule) and then by selecting an age, within that range, from a table of random ages based on the most currently available data on age distribution.

#### Marital status (Column 5, page 1 of Schedule)

It will be seen from the wording of the question that the status referred to is that at the time of enumeration regardless of any previous status.

In the very small proportion of cases where the question on marital status was not answered a status was allocated as follows:

Males under 18 years and females under 17 years were allocated to 'never married' unless there was definite evidence to the contrary in other answers on the Schedule. For other persons 'never married' was imputed if Questions 10 and 11 were not answered, 'widowed' if 10(b) was answered, and 'now married' if the answer was 'yes' to the question 'Is this person at present married?' in Question 11(a). Otherwise a marital status was selected from a random list according to age, compiled from the most currently available data on the distribution of the population by age and marital status.

#### Usual major activity (Question 2, page 4 of Schedule)

The classification of persons according to their stated *usual* major activity should not be confused with the labour force classification which is based on the actual activity of persons during the specific week prior to the Census. Thus the number of persons classed as working represents those people who *usually* do so and therefore is unlikely to agree with the number of persons in the labour force.

#### Nationality (Question 3(b), page 4 of Schedule)

British nationality includes all persons who, by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1966* (Section 7 and Regulation 5A), are deemed to be British subjects. In a small number of cases persons of British nationality and birthplace have inadvertently been shown as having 'other nationality' rather than 'British'.

#### Period of residence (Question 3(c), page 4 of Schedule)

For the first time in Australian censuses, overseas-born persons were asked whether they were a resident of, or a visitor to, Australia. The number of years an overseas-born person has been a resident of Australia has been defined as commencing from the date of *first* arrival as a *resident*.

**Religion (Question 6, page 4 of Schedule)**

Section 21 of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966* provides that 'No person shall be liable to a penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres' which accounts for the rather high incidence of 'not stated'. In 1971 at the request of a number of users, the instruction 'if no religion write "none"' was added to the question. The result has been a significant rise in the 'no religion' category compared to previous censuses and a fall in the 'not stated' category.

**Schooling (Question 7, page 4 of Schedule)**

At the 1966 Census persons were asked to state the highest level of schooling *completed*. For the 1971 Census the question was redesigned to obtain a measure of the highest level *attended*.

Persons no longer at school were requested to mark the grade in the current local system corresponding to the highest grade which they had attended.

Education systems differ between the Australian States and the question on schooling was varied appropriately in Schedules used in different States.

The following table was used to assign grades (or forms) in each State or Territory to an approximately comparable level.

State or Territory	Grade or form reported									
	N.S.W., VIC., A.C.T., TAS.	1 & 2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
QLD	1,2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
S.A., N.T.	1,2 & 3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
W.A.	1,2 & 3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5 & 6
Level assigned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Primary school					Secondary school				

The category 'Child not yet attending school' includes children aged 0-4 years and a small number of 5 and 6 year olds who had not commenced schooling. Persons aged 5-15 years who failed to answer the question were allocated a level based on the modal level for that age in each State using the most currently available information on the distribution of the school population by age and level.

**1966 Residence (Question 9, page 4 of Schedule)**

The details shown for 1966 residence in the tables relate only to those persons aged 5 years and over who were enumerated in 1971 at their usual place of residence (see Column 6, page 1 of Schedule).

Centres with a population of 1,000 or more, and a small number of holiday resorts below this figure, are included under 'urban'. The balance of the population is treated as rural.

The category 'other and not stated' includes persons whose residence in 1966 was overseas and also persons who failed to give details of the location of their place of residence in 1966.

**Qualifications (Questions 12 and 13, page 5 of Schedule)**

The levels of qualifications held, or being studied, were determined as follows:

**Trade :** formal recognition of competency in a skilled manual occupation which is usually obtained through an apprenticeship and satisfactory progress in part-time studies concurrently with practical training (e.g. plumber, fitter, compositor, carpenter, hairdresser).

**Technician :** a level which requires theoretical knowledge, as well as practical skills, e.g. wool classing or nursing. Certificates issued by technical colleges following periods of 4 or 5 years part-time study after passing intermediate or final secondary school examinations are classified as 'technician'.

**Non-degree tertiary :** a level relating to qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation conferred by institutions and professional associations, e.g. Associate of Australian Society of Accountants, Diploma in Business Studies, Teaching Certificate, Diploma of Engineering.

**Bachelor degree** : usually conferred by a university following a period of at least 3 years full-time study or equivalent part-time study and includes post-graduate diplomas.

**Higher degree** : conferred by a university in recognition of substantial studies beyond the Bachelor level.

Some qualifications could not be classified to any of the above levels. Most of these relate to short specialised courses in such fields as typewriting and shorthand, farm book-keeping, dressmaking, automotive maintenance.

**The labour force and occupational status (Questions 14 and 16, page 5 of Schedule)**

The term 'labour force' is used throughout 1971 Census publications in place of 'work force' in conformity with the Bureau's quarterly population survey and with international usage.

The labour force is defined as those persons 15 years of age and over who answered 'yes' to any of the four parts of Question 14. Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week *and* those who did not work, did not have a job, and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to Questions 14(a) and 14(b) and 'Yes' to Question 14(d) AND those who answered 'Yes' to Question 14(a), 'No' to Question 14(b) and 'Yes' to Question 14(c). Thus the unemployed consist of those persons who did not work during the reference week *and* either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off from a job.

The approach adopted in the 1971 Census for determining the labour force conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to Question 2 on the Schedule indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to Question 2 on the Schedule indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the Schedule by the householder and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates.

The relationship between the terms 'occupational status', 'employment status' and 'labour force status' as used in 1971 Census publications is illustrated by the following classifications:

<i>Occupational status</i>	<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Labour force status</i>
1. Employer 2. Self-employed 3. Employee 4. Helper	Employed	In the labour force
5. Looking for first job 6. Other unemployed	Unemployed	
7. Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force

**Industry (Question 17, page 5 of Schedule)**

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the Preliminary Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

For the purposes of the population census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual Divisions, Subdivisions and Groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

At the 1966 and previous Censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. With the adoption of ASIC for the 1971 Census comparability with previous censuses is greatly impaired, not only because of changes in the classification itself but also because in 1971 the industry coding in general was not determined from the stated description. Instead the name and address of the establishment at which the respondent worked (Question 17(a), (b), (c)) in general provided the industry code for employees of that establishment. However, in a number of cases, due to deficient replies concerning name and address of employer or because the establishment had not been pre-coded for industry, recourse still had to be made in coding to the respondent's own description (Question 17(d)) of the industry in which he worked.

**Occupation (Question 18, page 5 of Schedule)**

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, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation of 'electrician' but his industry would be that of 'oil refining' (see Industry).

In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses is based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966). The changes in the revised classification were given careful consideration in the preparation of the 1971 Australian classification. A number of new entries have been created to maintain convertibility to the international classification and others created to give more precise codes in certain occupation groups.

**DEFINITION OF DWELLING**

An occupied dwelling is defined as any habitation occupied on Census night by a household and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A household is a person or group of persons living and eating together. The number of occupied dwellings and the number of households are therefore identical.

An unoccupied dwelling is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied at the time of the Census.

Non-private dwellings are those dwellings which provide group accommodation such as hotels, motels, hostels, and staff quarters' and institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, boarding schools, etc., and which were occupied on Census night. For such dwellings no details of the characteristics other than class of dwelling were sought.

Persons classified as 'campers out' include those living temporarily in tents, caravans or houseboats or who were camped out on Census night. Such persons are regarded as not living in dwellings for Census purposes and consequently no dwelling details are shown in this publication in respect of these persons. In Bulletin 6, however, due to a processing difficulty, a notional dwelling has been allocated to each person or group of persons camping out. These have been included in Bulletin 6 with non-private dwellings and amount to 2,383 in Australia as a whole.

Note that tents, huts, caravans and houseboats used to provide *permanent* or *semi-permanent* accommodation are classified as dwellings.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLINGS

### Class of dwelling (Question D1, page 2 of Schedule)

For the 1971 Census the question on the Schedule was expanded by means of illustrations and descriptions to assist householders in assigning their dwelling to an appropriate dwelling type. This was particularly necessary to enable identification of villa units, an important type of medium-density dwelling which has become common in Australian cities since the 1966 Census. The terms used to describe this type of dwelling vary over Australia and the Census Schedule used in each State and Territory was varied appropriately. The term 'villa unit' used in this bulletin covers dwellings described variously as villa unit, town house, cottage unit, villa development, cottage flats.

In cases where the question was not answered a class was allocated on the basis of other information on the Schedule and answers given for adjacent dwellings.

### Material of outer walls (Question D3, page 3 of Schedule)

At the 1966 and 1971 Censuses cases where no answer was given were allocated a material based on the answer given for the geographically nearest dwelling of the same class.

### Number of rooms (Question D4, page 3 of Schedule)

For census purposes 'rooms' exclude bathrooms, toilets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls and rooms used only for business purposes, but include permanently enclosed sleep-outs. Combined purpose rooms such as a living-dining room were treated as one room.

When no answer had been given to this question a number was allocated on the basis of the answer given for the geographically nearest dwelling of the same class, except in the case of improvised homes, caravans, houseboats, etc. when a number was allocated from a table of random numbers based on the distribution of the number of rooms recorded in those types of dwelling at the 1966 Census.

### Nature of occupancy (Questions D10 and D11(a)(b), page 3 of Schedule)

At the 1966 Census 'tenant of employer' was combined with 'tenant other'. With the separate identification of 'tenant of employer' in 1971, data for 'tenant other' is not comparable between the two Censuses.

### Unoccupied dwellings - reason for being unoccupied (back page of Schedule)

For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to indicate on the Schedule the class of dwelling and, as far as they could determine it, the basic reason why the dwelling was unoccupied.

### Household Classification (derived mainly from Column 2, page 1 of Schedule)

A 'household' is defined as a 'person or group of persons living and eating together'. Within a household there can be more than one distinct family unit and these units are identified using blood and marriage relationships as indicated by Column 2 on the Schedule and other information such as name, sex, age and marital status.

Separate family units within a household are classified into two types:

*Primary Family Units (PFU's)* are those family units where the head of the family is also the head of the household. Such families may consist of only one person.

*Secondary Family Units (SFU's)* are all other family units within the household. Such families are defined as having at least two persons of immediate family relationship (husband, wife, son, daughter).

## Geographic distribution

### Migratory

Persons who on Census night were on board ships in Australian ports or travelling between two Australian ports, or who were enumerated on long distance trains, buses or aircraft are classed as 'migratory' and excluded from the figures for individual geographical areas. They are, however, shown in aggregate under the category 'migratory', and are included in the State totals.

### Urban centres and other bounded localities

A detailed description of the concepts and methods used in 1971 in defining urban centres is contained in the subsequent text. These methods were similar to those used at the 1966 Census, the main changes being:

- (a) The elimination of the 'indentation' provision. At the 1966 Census an indented area was included within the urban centre if the distance across the 'neck' was less than one mile;
- (b) A re-interpretation of the 'enclosure' rule. At the 1966 Census land was included within the urban centre if it was completely surrounded by the urban centre itself (or in part by the sea or a wide unbridged river). In 1971, if one part of this surround was the sea or a wide unbridged river this rule was not applied.

At the 1971 Census these concepts were used to determine the urban boundaries of all those centres expected to reach 25,000 population in 1971.

Around other urban centres and non-urban localities, boundaries were delineated, where possible, when the population was expected to reach at least 200 by 1971. For this purpose, the most recent available aerial photography was used in order to identify as closely as possible the periphery of the built up area.

### Major urban

The term 'major urban' was introduced at the 1971 Census and denotes all urban centres with a population of 100,000 or more. The population and dwellings in all other urban centres below this size are included under 'other urban'. The balance of the State or Territory other than migratory (*see above*) is classified as rural.

## CRITERIA FOR THE DELIMITATION OF URBAN BOUNDARIES

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres, as determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians, October 1969, were as follows.

At each Census of Population and Housing a boundary shall be defined in accordance with these Resolutions for each population cluster of 1,000 or more population (and, for known holiday resorts of less population, if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters shall be named 'urban centres' and the population and dwellings enumerated in them shall be classified as urban for statistical purposes.

Around each urban centre with a population of at least 100,000 a further boundary shall be defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. Such a boundary should delimit an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. It shall consist of complete local government areas if possible. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) will delimit an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by the moving boundary, but which nevertheless represents the city in a wider sense.

In delimiting urban centres with 25,000 or more population:

- (a) All contiguous Census Collector's Districts which have a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile (approximately 193 persons per square kilometre) shall be included. Consequently, State, Statistical Division, Local Government Area and other administrative boundaries shall be disregarded;
- (b) A Collector's District which is known to contain a high proportion of holiday homes shall be classified as urban if the dwelling density is 125 dwellings per square mile (approximately 48 dwellings per square kilometre) or greater;
- (c) A Collector's District consisting mainly of land used for factories, airports, small sports areas, cemeteries, hostels, institutions, prisons, military camps or certain research stations shall be classified as urban if contiguous with Collector's Districts which are themselves urban;

- (d) Any Collector's District which consists mainly of land used for large sporting areas, large parks, explosives handling and munitions areas, or holding yards associated with meatworks and abattoirs shall be classified as urban only if it is bordered on three sides by Collector's Districts which are themselves urban;
- (e) Any area which is completely surrounded by Collector's Districts which are urban must itself be classified as urban;
- (f) Where an urban centre of 25,000 or more population is separated from another urban centre by a gap in actual development of less than two miles (by the shortest rail or road distance), the gap shall be bridged by classifying a connecting Collector's District or Districts as urban, and therefore treating the urban centres as one; if the gap is two or more miles (and whether or not it is comprised mainly of reserved land or a natural barrier) the urban centres shall remain separate;
- (g) Any area included in an urban centre in 1971 or thereafter under the provisions of this Resolution shall continue to be so included unless the population of the urban centre falls below 25,000, in which case this Resolution will cease to apply;
- (h) Large peripheral Collector's Districts in growth areas shall be fragmented; and so far as the availability of visible boundary features allows, the fragments so created shall be as near square-shaped as possible and of such a size that they will contain a collector's workload when fully developed. For the purposes of delimiting urban centres such fragments shall be regarded as Collector's Districts.

In delimiting urban centres with less than 25,000 population:

- (a) The urban centres shall be delimited subjectively (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that is available);
- (b) All continuous urban growth is to be included (which, in small urban centres, would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. However, cognisance shall be taken of Resolution 3, where appropriate, particularly in urban centres which are approaching a population of 25,000.

In selecting the boundaries for the splitting of Collector's Districts, cognisance shall be taken, where appropriate, of the boundaries of land-use zones:

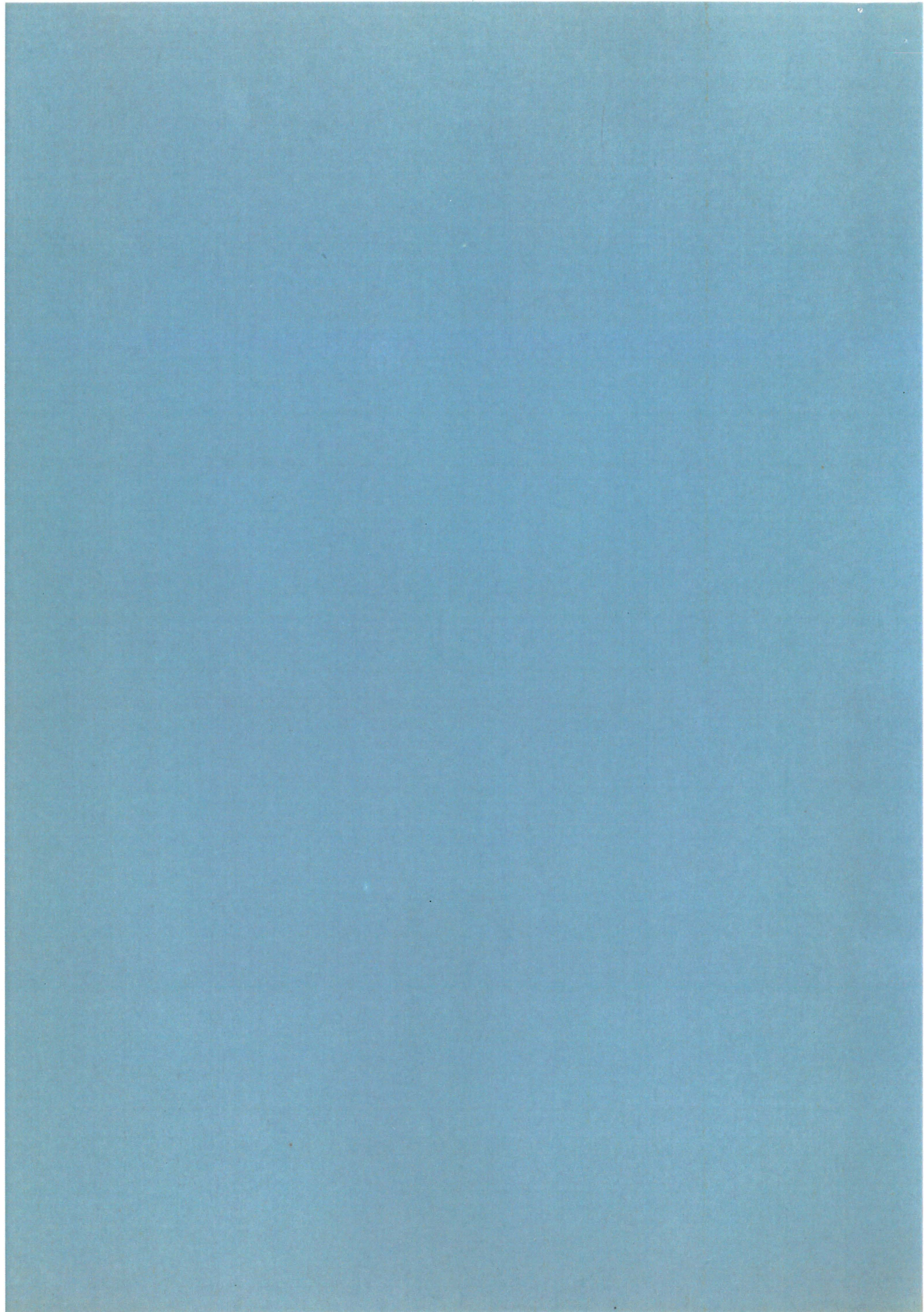
- (a) For State capital cities, nomenclature for the area delimited by –
  - (i) the urban, and
  - (ii) the outer boundary
 shall be (using Melbourne as the example) –
  - (i) Urban Melbourne, and
  - (ii) Melbourne Statistical Division;
- (b) In other cases where the dual boundary concept is employed, the nomenclature shall be (using Newcastle as the example) –
  - (i) Urban Newcastle, and
  - (ii) Newcastle Statistical District;
- (c) In cases where only a single boundary is delineated, the nomenclature shall be (using Cairns as the example) Urban Cairns;
- (d) Where an urban centre is formed by the coalescence of two or more named localities, the urban centre shall be assigned a name agreed upon after consultation with the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned.



# Questionnaire



The Australian National University  
Canberra 2600



## A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

*At the Census everybody in Australia contributes  
to Australia's knowledge about itself*

**YOUR FORM IS ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL.** The LAW prevents anyone but the Commonwealth Statistician and his officers from seeing your return. OTHER PERSONS OR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS CANNOT see your return for any purpose whatsoever.

**THE STATISTICS ARE ESSENTIAL TO PEOPLE WORKING ON SUCH NATIONAL PROBLEMS AS:**

- HOUSING NEEDS
- BETTER LIVING STANDARDS
- EDUCATION (SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, ETC.)
- WELFARE OF THE AGED, WIDOWS, ABORIGINES, MIGRANTS, ETC.
- CITY GROWTH, TRAFFIC PROBLEMS, ROADS
- SEWERAGE, WATER AND POWER SUPPLY
- EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- DECENTRALISATION, RURAL DEPOPULATION, LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

**MOST CENSUS INFORMATION CANNOT BE OBTAINED IN ANY OTHER WAY.** The great value of the Census is that all the information about everybody is obtained at the one time. This means that it can be added together and cross-tabulated to give a very detailed statistical picture of AUSTRALIA at a single point in time. Without you the picture would be incomplete.

**THE STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU.** All the statistical tables which are compiled from the Census serve important Governmental purposes, but they are also available to private individuals, the business community and researchers.

### CONFIDENTIAL

Any Census Officer or occupier of a dwelling disclosing any particulars from a Census Form is liable to a penalty of \$100.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



State	N.Y.
Div.	01
S. Div.	
C.D.	
Rec. No.	

# CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING AUSTRALIA

## 30 June 1971

### HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE

Under the provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966* you are required to fill in this form to the best of your knowledge and belief. However, there is no penalty for omitting information on a person's religious denomination.

The information supplied in this form is **CONFIDENTIAL**. The Act provides that it cannot be seen by any persons other than officers of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. It will be used only for obtaining totals for statistical purposes.

The completed schedule should be ready to hand to the Census Collector who will call on **THURSDAY 1 JULY** or as soon as possible after that day.

#### For Census Collector's use only

If this dwelling is unoccupied indicate—

#### 1. The type of dwelling—

(Refer to sketches and descriptions on page 2)

- 1  Separate house      6  Self-contained flat  
 2  Semi-detached or duplex house  
 3  Attached house  
 4  Tenace or row house  
 5  Villa development

#### 2. The reason for being unoccupied—

- 1  For sale      5  Holiday home  
 2  To let (other than holiday home)  
 3  Newly completed and awaiting occupancy  
 4  Vacant for repairs or alterations  
 6  Condemned or awaiting demolition  
 7  Usual residents temporarily absent  
 8  Other (describe)

X  Other (describe)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this form has been correctly filled in.

Signature of Collector

Signature of Householder

Date

Street, etc.

City, town or village

Bureau of Census and Statistics



**PARTICULARS OF THIS DWELLING**

These questions should preferably be answered by the Head of the Household. The dwelling for which particulars are sought is the house, flat, or other premises occupied solely by your household on 30 June 1971.

**1. Tick the box opposite the description which best describes your dwelling. The sketches and comments will help you decide which box to tick. (Tick one box only.)**

Sketch	Description	Dwelling type
	Generally a structure containing only one dwelling on its own block of land, separated by open space from other dwellings. However, if the house has only one flat attached to or incorporated in it, tick this box if you occupy the main part of the structure.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Separate House</b>
	One of a set of two houses (single or double storey) joined together and separated only by a wall extending from foundation to ceiling.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Semi-detached or Duplex House</b>
	A house attached to business premises separated only by a wall extending from foundation to ceiling.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Attached House</b>
	One of a set of houses (single or double storey) in a row of 3 or more separated only by walls extending from foundation to ceiling.	4 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Terrace or Row House</b>
	One of a group (three or more) of single or double storey homes separate or joined together in sets of 2 or more all occupying a common block of land.	5 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Village Development</b>
	(a) One of a block of rental or own-your own flats or home units. (b) A self-contained flat in or attached to a house. (Tick this box if you live in the flat) (c) A pair of self-contained flats or home units. (d) A flat in or above business premises. (e) A self-contained flat situated on the same block of land as a house, but not attached to the house.	6 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Self-contained Flat or Home Unit</b> (Self-contained means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.)  How many Flats or Home Units are there in this building? _____
	A non-self-contained part of a house, flat or other premises (including room or rooms).	7 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-self-contained Flat</b> (Self-contained means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.)
	Shed, tent, garage, etc. occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.	8 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Improvised Home</b>
	Mobile unit occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.	9 <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Caravan, Houseboat, etc.</b>
		X <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other—describe</b> _____

**PARTICULARS OF DWELLING**

**D2.(a) Was this dwelling built after 30 June 1966?**  
 Yes  No  → Go to question D3

**(b) In what year was this dwelling built?**  
 1966  1967  1968  1969  1970  1971

**D3. What is the material of the outer walls of this building?**  
 If more than one, give main material. (Tick one box only)  
 0  Brick 4  Timber  
 1  Brick veneer 5  Metal  
 2  Stone 6  Fibro-cement  
 3  Concrete 7  Other (please describe) \_\_\_\_\_

**D4. How many rooms are there in your dwelling?**  
 0 Do not count bathrooms, toilets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls, or rooms used only for business purposes.  
 0 Count permanently enclosed sleep-outs.  
 0 Count a combined-purpose room, such as a living-dining, or a kitchen-dining room as one room.  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more  
         
 A room shared with another household should be counted only by the principal householder.

**D5. How many bedrooms are there in your dwelling?**  
 0 Include also permanently enclosed sleep-out. If one-room apartment or bed-sitting room, tick 'none'.  
 None 1 2 3 4 5 or more

**D6. Does your household have the use of a bathroom?**  
 (Tick one box only)  
 Yes, for this household only  
 Yes, but used also by another household  
 No

**D7. Does your household have the use of a kitchen?**  
 (Tick one box only)  
 Yes, for this household only  
 Yes, but used also by another household  
 No

**D8. What is the method of sewage disposal for this dwelling?**  
 1  Flush toilet connected to public sewer  
 2  Flush toilet connected to individual system, e.g. septic tank  
 3  Sanitary pan collection  
 4  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**D8. Does your household have the following facilities?**  
 (Tick one box for each line)  
 Electricity— Yes No  
 (I) Mains    
 (II) Home generated    
 Gas— Yes No  
 (I) Mains    
 (II) Bottled or L.P.    
 Television set

**D10. Is this dwelling owned (or being purchased) by you or any usual member of your household?**  
 Yes  No  → Go to question D12

**D11.(a) Do you or any usual member of your household pay rent for this dwelling?**  
 Yes  No  → Go to question D12  
**(b) To whom is this rent paid?**  
 1  Northern Territory Administration or Housing Commission  
 2  Employer  
 3  Other landlord  
**(c) Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfurnished?**  
 1  Furnished 0  Unfurnished  
**(d) What is the weekly rent?**  
 0 Include the weekly equivalent of any rates payable separately by this household; e.g. sanitation, garbage, water rates (other than excess water), etc.  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_

**D12.(a) Is this dwelling situated on a holding of one acre or more which is used principally for agricultural or pastoral purposes?** (i.e. for any type of crop growing, animal or poultry farming)  
 Yes  No  → Go to question D13  
**(b) Is this dwelling less than one mile from the nearest Post Office?**  
 Yes  No  → Go to question D13  
**(c) What is the name of that Post Office?**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**D13. Excluding this dwelling, how many dwellings (other than caravans or houseboats) are owned or being purchased by you (or any usual member of this household) in which you or they live sometime during each year (e.g. for holidays)?**  
 (Tick one box only)  
 None 1 2 3 or more

**D14. How many motor vehicles owned or driven by members of your household were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling for the night of Wednesday 30 June 1971?**  
 0 Exclude motor cycles, scooters, tractors.  
 0 Include company vehicles kept at home.  
 None 1 2 3 4 or more

**1. Name of person on line 1 of page 1**  
 First name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surname \_\_\_\_\_

**2. What is this person's usual major activity?**  
 (Tick one box only)

1  Working in a job, trade, business or profession  
 2  Engaged in home duties  
 3  Child not yet attending primary school  
 4  Child at primary or secondary school  
 5  Full-time student (other than school child)  
 6  Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Was this person born in Australia?**  
 Yes   
 Give State or Territory of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 No  **Go to question 4**  
 (a) Give country of birth (not town or locality) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) Give nationality or citizenship (e.g. 'Australian', 'British', 'Greek', 'Italian', 'Stateless', etc.) If Australian or British by naturalisation, write 'Australian' or 'British'.  
 (c) State whether a resident of Australia or a visitor to Australia  
 Resident  Give date of first arrival in Australia as a resident. Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
 Visitor  Give date of arrival in Australia on this visit. Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Give the country of birth of—**  
 (a) this person's father \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) this person's mother \_\_\_\_\_

**5. What is this person's racial origin?**  
 (If of mixed origin indicate the one to which he considers himself to belong)  
 (Tick one box only or give one origin only)

1  European origin  
 2  Aboriginal origin  
 3  Torres Strait Islander origin  
 4  Other origin (give one only) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. What is this person's religious denomination?**  
 (If no religion write 'none') \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSONS UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS**

**7. What is the highest level of schooling this person has ever attended?**  
 Answer for all persons 5 years of age and over.  
 If schooling was completed several years ago, in another state or overseas, give the grade which is most nearly the same.  
 If now attending school give the present grade.  
 (Tick one box only)

PRIMARY SCHOOL      SECONDARY SCHOOL  
 Grade or Form      Grade or Form

Never attended school	Prepara-tory or	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**PARTICULARS OF PERSON LISTED**

**8. If this person is now a child at school or a full-time or part-time student, print full name and address of school, university, college, etc.**  
 (If not applicable, write 'N.A.')

Name of school, etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Did this person live at this address in June 1988? (i.e. 5 years ago)**  
 Yes  **Go to instruction following this question**  
 No   
**Did this person live in a city, town or village in June 1988?**  
 Yes  Give name of that city, town or village \_\_\_\_\_  
 No  Give name of city, town or village which was NEAREST \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If overseas write 'O')

Name of city, town or village \_\_\_\_\_  
 State, Territory \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSONS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS**

**IF THIS PERSON IS NOT MARRIED AND HAS NEVER BEEN MARRIED GO TO QUESTION 12**

**10. (a) Has this person ever been a widow or widower?**  
 Yes  No   
 (b) If now widowed, give the length of this widowhood \_\_\_\_\_ years  
 (If less than one year, write 'O')  
 (c) If since remarried, give length of LAST widowhood \_\_\_\_\_ years  
 (If less than one year, write 'O')

**IF THIS PERSON IS A MALE GO TO QUESTION 12**

**11. (a) How many babies has this person EVER had from all marriages?**  
 (Include adoptions. Exclude still births)

Now living \_\_\_\_\_ Not now living \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If none write 'nil')

**Is this person AT PRESENT married?**  
 Yes  No  **Go to question 12**

**(b) What is the length of this PRESENT marriage?**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ years  
 (If less than 1 year, write 'O')

**(c) How many babies has she had from this PRESENT marriage?**  
 (Include adoptions. Exclude still births)

Now living \_\_\_\_\_ Not now living \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If none write 'nil')

**ON LINE 1 OF PAGE 1**

**12. Is this person now doing a course leading to a trade or other qualification?**  
 Yes  No  **Go to question 13**  
 Give full name of qualification for which studying (e.g. Automotive Engineering Certificate, B.Econ. etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Since leaving school has this person obtained a trade or other qualification?**  
 (e.g. trade or apprenticeship certificate, diploma, degree)  
 Yes  No  **Go to question 14**  
 Full name of qualification(s) (e.g. Fitter and Turner's Certificate, Diploma in Public Health, B.Eng. (Civil) etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main field of training or study (e.g. brick laying, nursing, carpentry, economics, sociology, physics, electrical engineering, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of training or educational institution(s) at which above qualification was obtained. (e.g. Sydney Technical College; University of Melbourne) \_\_\_\_\_

**14. (a) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?**  
 Tick 'yes' even if this person was temporarily absent from a job because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc.  
 Tick 'no' if this person did not have a job or did only unpaid housework.  
 Yes  No   
 (b) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?  
 Tick 'yes' even if this person was working only part-time or helping without pay in a family business.  
 Tick 'no' if this person did not work or did only unpaid housework.  
 Yes  No   
 (c) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the WHOLE of last week?  
 Yes  No   
 (d) Did this person look for work last week?  
 Looking for work means being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service, or approaching a prospective employer, or placing or answering advertisements, or writing letters of application, or awaiting the results of recent applications.  
 Yes, looking for first job  
 Yes, but not for first job  
 No

**IF THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 14 (a) AND 14 (b) WERE BOTH 'NO', ANSWER NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS PERSON**

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**15. How many hours per week does this person usually work in the job or jobs held last week?**  
 Main job \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
 Other job(s) \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
 (If none write 'nil')

**IN QUESTIONS 16 TO 18 GIVE DETAILS OF THE JOB (OR MAIN JOB) HELD BY THIS PERSON LAST WEEK.**  
 (If this person changed jobs last week give details of present job.)

**16. In the job held last week, was this person—**  
 (Tick one box only)

A wage or salary earner?  
 Conducting own business but not employing others?  
 Conducting own business and employing others?  
 A helper not receiving wages or salary?

**17. (a) What is the full trading name of this person's own or employer's business?**  
 (For government employees give full name of department.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (USE BLOCK LETTERS)

**(b) What is the full name of the Division, or Branch, or Section (if any) in which he works?**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (USE BLOCK LETTERS)

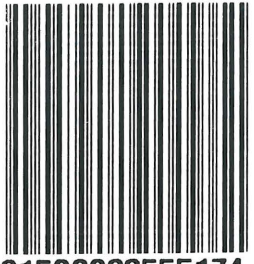
**(c) What is the full address of the Division, or Branch, or Section (if any) or business at which he works?**  
 (Persons with no fixed place of work last week, e.g. taxi drivers, airline pilots, etc., write 'N.A.')

Number \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
 Suburb or town \_\_\_\_\_  
 (USE BLOCK LETTERS)

**(d) What kind of industry, business or service is carried out at that address?**  
 (Use two or more words. For example, dairy farming, road construction, grain wholesaling, retail grocery, jewellery repairing, hospital administration, Public Service, etc.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**18. What was this person's occupation (kind of work) last week?**  
 (Where possible give award or government designation. Otherwise describe as fully as possible using two or more words, e.g. builder's labourer, electrical fitter, retail shop proprietor, shearing contractor, insurance clerk.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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