# CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1976 

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS 

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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## SUGGESTED CITATION

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## PREFACE

Final results from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing are now being released in a series of 5 bulletins covering single and cross-classified characteristics of population and dwellings.

This bulletin contains summary tables of single characteristics for South Australia. Identical tables for EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA in South Australia are now available from offices of the Bureau. The data for Local Government Areas (LGA's) may be obtained on:

Microfiche, at a cost of 45 cents per fiche (each fiche containing 269 frames, where a frame is equivalent to one page of data and there are 9 pages of data for each LGA).
. Magnetic tape, at a cost of $\$ 50.00$ for File Set Four single reel containing all LGA's in Australia or part thereof (see Information Paper No. 8, Catalogue No. 2111.0 ).
. Loose copies of tables for selected LGA's are available on request at a cost of $\$ 1.00$ per LGA.
Identical tables for each Collection District in South Australia are also available from offices of the Bureau on microfiche or magnetic tape.

## Australian Bureau of Statistics

Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616
R. J. CAMERON

Australian Statistician

## CONTENTS

Page
Explanatory Notes
Introduction ..... vi
Scope ..... vi
Coverage ..... vi
Definitions ..... vi
Geographical Areas ..... vii
Table 1. Summary of Population and Dwelling Characteristics, South Australia ..... 1
Appendix A: Table Content ..... 7
Appendix B: Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates ..... 13
Appendix C: Facsimile of Census Questionnaire ..... 18
Appendix D: List of Contact Points ..... 23

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

The bulletins in this series describe the summary tables of single characteristics that are available at Local Government Area (LGA) level. The bulletin contains, for illustrative purposes, tables for the whole State or Territory only. Tables for all the LGA's in each State or Territory can be provided in a separate folder. Users who do not require the complete set of tables may obtain loose copies for selected LGA's by contacting one of the offices listed in Appendix D.

Final results of the 1976 Census were processed on a sample basis and are therefore subject to sampling error (see Appendix B). Data for the Northern Territory is NOT subject to sampling error, because all schedules were processed.

Because of the nature of the processing system, there are minor differences between data contained in this series of bulletins and preliminary data published in the series Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (Preliminary) (2401.0 - 2408.0), Characteristics of the Population in Local Government Areas (Preliminary) (2201.0 2208.0) and Characteristics of the Population: States, Territories and Australia (Preliminary) (2209.0). The total number of persons shown for each State or Territory corresponds with that published in Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976 (2402.9), which shows the total enumerated population of each State and Territory. Where statistics have been rounded, any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.

## Scope

The 1976 Census of Population and Housing aimed at enumerating every person who spent Census night, 30 June 1976, in Australia; including persons on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft; and every dwelling, whether occupied or unoccupied.

The Census was conducted on a de facto basis, i.e. persons were enumerated where they were on Census night, and this may not have been where they usually lived. Visitors to Australia were enumerated if they were in Australia on Census night, regardless of how long ago they had arrived or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents out of the country on Census night were excluded from the count.

Diplomatic personnel and their families are, by definition, out of scope of the Census, as are diplomatic residences, including all persons resident therein on Census night. In 1976 there were 3,316 diplomatic personnel and their families resident in Australia. The number of diplomatic personnel and their families resident in each State and Territory for 1976 were as follows: New South Wales 723, Victoria 399, Queensland 59, South Australia 19, Western Australia 62, Australian Capital Territory 2,054.

## Coverage

As mentioned above, the Census aims at enumerating every person and dwelling excluding diplomatic personnel and their residences, in Australia on Census night, 30 June 1976.

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by householders to complete the Census Schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the Collector are used in such cases.

Overall, the adjustment to the Census figures "as recorded" is estimated to be 2.71 per cent for Australia as a whole, but varies not only from State to State but also between areas within States. For the estimated degree of under-enumeration in each State and Territory, see Population of States and Territories Adjusted for Under-enumeration as Shown by Post-enumeration Survey (2409.0). The data contained in this bulletin and its companion tables are not adjusted for under-enumeration.

## Definitions

Dwellings - For Census purposes, dwellings are divided into two groups; occupied dwellings and unoccupied dwellings.
(i) An occupied dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on Census night (for definition of Household see below). A private dwelling is normally a house, room 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). Non-private dwellings are motels, hostels, 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 situtated in a caravan park (whether permanently 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.
(ii) 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 (if not normally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings are classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dwellings vacant because they have been newly completed, vacant for demolition or repair, holiday homes, dwellings to let, and dwellings where all members of the household were absent on Census night.

Household - For Census purposes, a household is a person or group of persons living together as a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. A person living alone is also a household. 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 completes a separate Householder's Schedule. As an occupied dwelling is defined 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 dwellings as defined for Census purposes in an area may be greater than the known number of structures.

Migratory - Persons enumerated on board vessels in and between Australian ports, or on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft are classified as Migratory. Such persons are not included in the population of specific LGA's, but are shown as a balancing item in the population of a State or Territory. By definition, there is no Migratory population in the Australian Capital Territory.

Campers Out - Persons who spent Census night in the open in cars, caravans or trucks pulled up at the side of the road for that night only, or persons in other temporary camps or accommodation erected for that night only are classified as campers out. Such persons are included in the population of the LGA in which they were enumerated.

## Geographical Areas

Information from the Census is available at various levels of geographical detail. Information at other levels may be made available on request. Some of the principal levels are described below:

## Collection District (CD) -

The $C D$ is the smallest geographical area used in the collection and dissemination of Census data. A CD is an area containing approximately 300 dwellings in urban areas and fewer in rural areas. CD's can be aggregated to form other geographic levels, such as LGA's and Statistical Divisions.

## Local Government Area (LGA)-

This is the principal tabulation unit used in the publication of Census data. LGA's correspond in all but a few instances to legal Local Government Authority areas as defined at 31 January 1976. The exceptions are:-
(i) Some very minor areas for which boundary changes, involving nil or very minor populations, were received too late for implementation.
(ii) The City of Brisbane, the Northem Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory are divided into statistical areas, which are treated as LGA's for Census purposes. In the Northern Territory two of these, the City of Darwin and the Municipality of Alice Springs, are Local Government Areas in a legal sense.

## Statistical Division -

Statistical Divisions are designed to be reasonably homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. A Capital City Division is predominantly urban in character and the boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years.

In 1976 Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Districts were designed to be compatible, wherever possible, with State Planning Regions.

## Statistical Subdivision -

Statistical Subdivisions are delineated in most States on the same basis as Statistical Divisions but as portions of the latter.

## Statistical District -

Statistical Districts have been delineated in respect of urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more, using concepts and criteria similar to those for Capital City Statistical Divisions. These fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed by the moving boundaries of urban centres. In selected cases, especially in Victoria and South Australia, Statistical Districts were delineated around urban centres with less than 25,000 population, where there was a demand for intercensal population estimates for the area and where existing LGA boundaries were obviously inadequate for this purpose.

THE FOUR AND A HALF PAGES OF STATISTICS FOLLOWING PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUMMARY TABLES OF SINGLE CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE FOR EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN AUSTRALIA. THESE STATISTICS ARE aVAILABLE FROM OFFICES OF THE BUREAU LISTED IN APPENDIX D.

SOUTM AUSTRALIA


8. BIRThPLACE OF PADENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GORN POPULATION

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER


AUSTPALIA UK AND EIRE
OTHER EUROPE
ASIA
OT HER COUNTRIES MOT STATED total australitan morn

| 349750 | 362699 | 14315 | 14855 | 3198 | 3074 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 28287 | 22571 | 16136 | 16750 | 780 | 829 |  |
| 10601 | 10837 | 1535 | 1646 | 27840 | 26777 |  |
| 920 | 978 | 176 | 154 | 263 | 255 | 11 |
| 1829 | 1799 | 298 | 245 | 151 | 159 |  |
| 1478 | 2637 | 114 | 161 | 166 | 190 |  |
| 384865 | 401521 | 32573 | 33819 | 32399 | 31284 | 2 |

495
193
291
1199
36
6
2220

| 439 | 1363 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 162 | 328 |
| 253 | 237 |
| 1043 | 49 |
| 43 | 412 |
| 12 | 5 |
| 1953 | 2397 |

1326
365
269
16
399
2
2378
2365
120
190
10
10
10958
13653

aes 1976 Geysus gr ogoulation ano housine
SOIJTh austraita
9. 日irthplace of parfints of the overseas ondin popilation
aUSTRALIA UK ANDEIEE OIHEQEUROPE MOTHEP

|  | australia |  | UK AND EIRE <br> males fevales |  | QIRTHPLACE OF <br> OIHEQ EUROPE <br> males females |  | QちIA |  | OTHER COUNTOIES |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOT } \\ & \text { HALES } \end{aligned}$ | stared | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIPTMOLACE OF FATHER | males | FEMALES |  |  | males | females | MALES | F¢MALES | females | hales |  | fehales |
| australia | $1: 57$ | 1140 | 476 | 673 |  |  | 66 | 96 | 53 | 37 | 146 | 197 | 14 | 4 | 1912 | 2147 |
| UK AVO EIf.E | 778 | 628 | 75139 | 74410 | 866 | 737 | 414 | 445 | 635 | 567 | 584 | 277 | 78416 | 77064 |
| Other eupofe | 236 | 100 | 721 | 594 | 57610 | 48990 | 185 | 173 | 303 | 239 | 1194 | 281 | 60159 | 50375 |
| ASIA | 41 | 48 | 340 | 297 | 163 | 140 | 4347 | 3947 | 76 | 51 | 42 | 15 | 5009 | 4515 |
| Otmf.z Coundries | 254 | 190 | 523 | 526 | 186 | 192 | 59 | 48 | 3417 | 324 E | 32 | 2 f | 4472 | 4222 |
| mot staten | 8 | 14 | 1E7 | 350 | 183 | n76 | ? | 36 | 12 | 21 | 1693 | 1552 | 2083 | 2849 |
| TOTAL OVEPSECS EORN | 2474 | 2121 | 77366 | 75969 | 59075 | 50939 | 5077 | 4686 | 4589 | 4335 | 3469 | 2147 | 152050 | 141173 |

TOTAL OUEPSECS BORN
$2474 \quad 2121 \quad 77366$
AND PEFION OF PESTDENCE
10.AIRTHPLACE, CITIZENSHIP AND PEFION OF RESIDENCE
pirinplace
australia

## NEN SOUTH WALFS

 VISTOOTAGUFENSLANA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA TASMANIA
NORTHEPN TEROITCRY AUST CAD TFPDITORY AUSTFALIA, UNCEFIMED

TOTAL
MIES FEMALES AUSTGALIA
1971.3 21201 1971: 212C1
$\begin{array}{llll}19494 & 21981 & 20494 & 21981 \\ 4185 & 4797 & 4105 & 4797\end{array}$
$370498 \quad 379753 \quad 370408 \quad 379757$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}370490 & 379753 & 370488 & 379753 \\ 5600 & 5561 & 5600 & 5561 \\ 2537 & 2587 & 2537 & 2587\end{array}$
( 1 . 4
$\begin{array}{rrrr}2537 & 2587 & 2537 & 2587 \\ 1357 & 1454 & 1357 & 1454 \\ 378 & 359 & 378 & 359\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}4378 & 359 & 378 & 359 \\ 4360 & 45732 & 43365 & 45732\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}43360 & 45732 & 43360 & 45732 \\ 468111 & 483424 & 468111 & 483424\end{array}$
overseas NEM TF.ALANE UK AND EIDE usa GUSTRIA NETHEPLANDS CTECHOSL OVAKIA
HUNGARY
HUNGAR
POL ANO
US5:
YUSOSLAVIA
GREECE
ITALY
CYPQUS
CYPQUS
TURKEY, LFBANON
EGYPT
OTHEO EUROPE
otmer asia
othep amprica
OTAEF AFRICA
OTHER OCEAMIA
AT SEA
TOTAL OVERSEAS ROPN
total fopulation
11.PERIOD

| PERIOO |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNDER 1 YEAP |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | ano | UNDER | - | YEARS |
| 2 | AND | UNCER | 3 | YCARS |
| 3 | AND | UNDER | 4 | Yeaps |
| 4 | AND | UNDER | 5 | $Y$ EARS |
| 5 | ann | UNOER | 10 | YFARS |
| 10 | ANO | UNOER | 15 | YEARS |
| 15 | a ND | INOER | 25 |  |
| 25 YEARS AND OVERNOP STATED |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| rot | al P. | ESIDEN |  |  |

## vistroes

TOTAL OVERSEAS PORN $152050 \quad 141172 \quad 293221100.0$
12. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION MALES FENALES PERSONS PROP K


| 2113 | 1985 | 600 | 648 | 1436 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79409 | 71473 | 25345 | 25054 | 53146 |
| 517 | 493 | 149 | 141 | 364 |
| 1328 | 1104 | 231 | 152 | 1081 |
| 1081 | 1123 | 825 | 858 | 255 |
| 7631 | 7762 | 5644 | 5727 | 1926 |
| 5717 | 5024 | 4067 | 3491 | 1611 |
| 929 | 511 | 786 | 434 | 128 |
| 1656 | 1023 | 1502 | 932 | 137 |
| 4125 | 2789 | 3648 | 2488 | 419 |
| 556 | 7.17 | 481 | 640 | 55 |
| 51 Ry | 3816 | 3524 | 2505 | 1539 |
| 7712 | 6994 | 5713 | 4763 | 1919 |
| 17275 | 14668 | 10918 | 8509 | 6141 |
| 1201 | 954 | 589 | 503 | 607 |
| 892 | 759 | 459 | 352 | 427 |
| 681 | 619 | 450 | 428 | 219 |
| 547 | 527 | 446 | 4 C 4 | 91 |
| 7227 | 5704 | 5385 | 4105 | 1757 |
| 4122 | 3851 | 2218 | 2148 | 1785 |
| 575 | 584 | 255 | 174 | 407 |
| 1875 | 1192 | 556 | 655 | 496 |
| 510 | 490 | 400 | 367 | 84 |
| 6 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 4 |
| 152051 | 141173 | 74021 | 65710 | 76026 |

620162624598542131547134

| 1935 | 2024 | 3959 | 1.4 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2918 | 3521 | 5939 | 2.0 |
| 3521 | 3442 | 6962 | 2.6 |
| 3466 | 3615 | 7882 | 2.4 |
| 3744 | 3534 | 7274 | 2.5 |
| 21467 | 20545 | 42012 | 14.5 |
| 19121 | 18606 | 37727 | 13.0 |
| 26877 | 24356 | 51333 | 17.7 |
| 15912 | 12532 | 28444 | 9.6 |
| 51255 | 40059 | 99314 | 34.3 |
| 150214 | 139736 | 209950 | 100.0 |
| 1835 | 1436 | 3271 | 1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 152050 | 141172 | 293221 | 100.0 |


| MALES | FENALES | PERSONS | PROP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10361 | 11643 | 22004 | 1.8 |
| 122951 | 124621 | 247578 | 19.9 |
| 132265 | 143074 | 275338 | 22.1 |
| 30383 | 31961 | 62344 | 5.0 |
| 92909 | 102981 | 195890 | 15.7 |
| 16686 | 18992 | 34770 | 2.8 |
| 65645 | 70809 | 136454 | 11.0 |
| 671200 | 503181 | 974361 | 78.3 |
| 545 | 527 | 1072 | 0.1 |
| 649 | 382 | 1031 | 0.1 |
| 1477 | 1269 | 2747 | 0.2 |
| 2671 | 2178 | 4849 | 0.4 |
| 3080 | 2464 | 5528 | 0.4 |
| 80766 | 59304 | 140070 | 11.3 |
| 62464 | 57468 | 119930 | 9.6 |
| 620161 | 624595 | 1246758 | 180.8 |

13. EOUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CURRENTLY ATTENDING

SCHOOL
SC PRI

PRI HARY
SESONDAR
PDIMADY AND SECONDARY
OTHEP
rotal govt schools TOTAL NON-GOYT SCHOOLS

OTHER INSTITUTIOHS UNI VERSITY AND CAE TOTAL
NOT ATTENOING
mot Staien
HOTAL POPULATION

 750
10566

> 654
10631
180
674
38
416
184
24
39
111
26
328
318
523
75
137
213
18
494
1242
263
312
118
0
772
4672
237
347
614
4408
3471
525
848
2363
303
2735
4222
9984
675
357
284
325
3884
1591
139
515
166
4
765
3652
190
273
629
4459
2999
284
524
1513
375
1958
3836
8465
535
334
219
288
3056
1497
162
568
137
6 592
24141
113
220
439
2868
2067
382
756
1769
237
2141
3157
6776
420
359
273
201
2029
1056
161
272
212
2 566
24789
123
156
457
2888
1842
204
460
1164
315
1531
2840
5680
345
287
287
220
2159
1112
159
332
236
6


SOUTH AUSTRALTA
27. HOURS USUALLY HDRKED PER HEEK - EMPLOYEO PQPULATION mours

| LESS THAN 15 holifs | 5628 | 18980 | 24698 | 4.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 HOURS | 1137 | 8706 | 9643 | 1. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 20-29 HOUDS | 2980 | 19486 | 22386 | 4.1 |
| 30-34 Houss | 3244 | 1036 A | 13612 | 2.5 |
| 35 HOURS | 6993 | 8917 | 15910 | 2.9 |
| 36-39 HOUPS | 29659 | 19515 | 49173 | 9.0 |
| 40 HOURS | 179991 | 72270 | 252261 | 46.1 |
| 41-43 HRURS | 37529 | 7845 | 45373 | 8.3 |
| 49 HOURS OP MORE | 65944 | 16757 | 82701 | 15.1 |
| NOT STATEO | 15223. | 16246 | $3 \pm 468$ | 5.7 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULAT | 34832 | 99008 |  |  |


| Of J03S IIS | WORKING MAles | IA - EMP females | PE RSONS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ION } \\ & \text { OP } \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMRER OF JORS |  |  |  |  |
| ONE JOB | 336376 | 194243 | 530619 | 96.9 |
| TYO OR MORF JOBS | 11950 | 4765 | 16715 | . 1 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PRPULAT ION | 348326 | 199008 | 547334 | 100.0 |

29. MODE OF TKAVEL TO WORK - EMPLOYED POPULATION

| mode df travel | males | FEMALES | PERSONS | PROP \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRAIN | 7865 | 5246 | 13111 | 2.4 |
| 日US | 19934 | 26821 | 45755 | 8.5 |
| FERRY OR TPAM | 1210 | 1023 | 2233 | 0.4 |
| TAXI | 1236 | 1034 | 2270 | 0.14 |
| CAR - AS DRIVER | 224687 | 72182 | 296869 | 54.2 |
| GAR - AS PASSENGFR | 25323 | 36704 | 62026 | 11.3 |
| MOTOR EIKE, HOTOR SCOOTEP | 9381 | 962 | 10343 | 1.9 |
| GICYGLE | 7531 | 2610 | 10141 | 1.9 |
| HALKES ONL.Y | 22900 | 18123 | 41023 | 7.5 |
| HORKED AT HOHE | 19722 | 21882 | 41605 | 7.6 |
| NOT SYATED | 12515 | 15834 | 28350 | 5.2 |


| .FAMILY TYPE BY SEX OF | HEAD OF MALE HEAO | FAMILY FEMALE HEAD | TOTAL FANILIES. | PROP \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FAMILY TYPE |  |  |  |  |
| HEAN ONLY | 31140 | 43768 | 74908 | 18.0 |
| HEAD, CHILDREN ONLY | 2336 | 12208 | 14544 | 3.7 |
| HEAD, SPOUSE ONL.Y | 91818 | 2382 | 94200 | 23.7 |
| HEAO, SPOUSE, CHILIRRFN | 113976 | $\pm 388$ | \$15364 | 29.1 |
| HEAD, OTHER AOULTS ONLY | 5344 | 11420 | 16764 | 4.2 |
| HEAO, OTHR AQLTS, CHILDREN | 1154 | 4288 | 5442 | 1.4 |
| HEAD, SPOUSE, OTHEP ADUL YS | 36230 | 506 | 36736 | 9.2 |
| HEAD, SPOUSE, OT HE AOULTS CHICDREN | 39316 | 448 | 39764 | 10.0 |
| Commune | 84 | 12 | 96 | 0 |
| TOTAL FAMS IN PTE OHGS | 321398 | 76420 | 397818 | 100.0 |
| 34.TYPE OF OCCUPIED PTE | IWELLINGS NO DWGS | AND NO OF PROP \% | PERSONS PERSONS | PROP \% |
| TYPE OF DHELLING |  |  |  |  |
| SELF CONTAINEO | 383806 | 98.3 | 1183275 | 98.6 |
| NON-SELF CONTAINED | 3812 | 1. 0 | 8792 | 0.7 |
| IMPROVISED | 1662 | 0.4 | 4761 | 0.4 |
| mogrle | 1132 | 0.3 | 2741 | 0.2 |
| OTHER | 102 | 0.0 | 427 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL OCCUPIED Pre ohgs | 3905 | 108. 0 | 1109996 | 011.0 |

31.FAMILY INGOME -ANNUAL AMD HEEKL.Y

| ANNUAL AHOUNT |  | heekly amount |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOME | 6499 | 1.6 | MONE |  |  |
| LESS THAN \$2500 | 4176 | 1.0 | LESS | than | 829 |
| \$ 1500 - \$ 2000 | 12844 | 3.2 |  | \$ 29 | 39 |
| OVER \$ $2000-93000$ | 29296 | 7.4 | OVER | \$ 39 | - \$58 |
| OVER \$ 3000 - \$ 4000 | 28108 | 7.1 | OVER | \$ 56 | - 77 |
| OVER \$ $4000-85000$ | 15254 | 3.8 | OVER | \$ 77 | - 896 |
| OVER \$ 5000 - \$ 5000 | 23378 | 5.9 | OVER | \$ 95 | - 8125 |
| OVER \$ 6000 - \$ 7000 | 29208 | 7.3 | OVER | \$115 | - 8135 |
| OVER \$ 7000 - \$ 8000 | 33136 | 0.3 | OVER | \$135 | \$154 |
| OVER \$8000 - \$ 9j00 | 29998 | 7.5 | OVER | 8154 | \$173 |
| OVER \$ 9000-\$12000 | 64162 | 16.1 | CUER | \$173 | \$231 |
| OVER \$12000 - \$15000 | 44722 | 11.2 | aver | \$1731 | \$231 |
| OYER \$15000 - \$18900 | 26716 | 6.7 | OVER | \$289 | \$346 |
| OVER \$18000 | 23230 | 5.8 | OVER | 8346 |  |
| NOT STA TED | 26996 | 6.8 | NOT 5 | tated |  |
| TOTAL FAMS in pte dugs | 397722 | 100.0 | TOTAL |  |  |
| (EXCLUDING COnmunes) |  |  |  |  |  |

32. NO OF FAMILIES IN HDUSEHOLD BY NO DF PERSONS IN FAYILY

| NO. DF PERSONS IN FAMIEY | FAMILIES IN HOUSEHOLO |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO.OF | ONE | THO | THREE |
|  | families |  |  | ar four |
| 1 | 74908 | 72564 | 2300 | 4.4 |
| 2 | 114248 | 107614 | 6473 | 164 |
| 3 | 67470 | 64462 | 2922 | 94 |
| 4 | 76464 | 74884 | 1546 | 34 |
| 5 | 40854 | 40320 | 532 | 2 |
| 6 | 16252 | 15994 | 254 | 4 |
| 7 | 5022 | 4952 | 62 | $a$ |
| A OR HORF | 2592 | 2540 | 50 | 2 |
| TOTAL FAMS IN PTE DWGS | 397818 | 383330 | 14136 | 352 |

33. HOUSEHOLO INCOHE - ANNJAL AND MEEKLY

| ANSUAL AMOUNTNONE |  |  |  | WEEKLy Ahount |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 4366 | 1.1 | NONE |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NONE } \\ & \text { LESS } \end{aligned}$ | THAN $\$$ | \$1500 | 2744 | 0.7 | LESS | THAN | \$29 |
|  | \$ 1500 | 0-\$2000 | 9392 | 2.4 |  | \$ 29 | - 839 |
| OVER | 82080 | $0-33000$ | 20308 | 5.2 | QVER | \$ 39 | - 50 |
| QVER | \$3000 | - 4000 | 21694 | 5.6 | OVER | \$ 58 | - $\$ 77$ |
| OVER | \$ 4800 | - \$5000 | 11824 | 3.0 | OVER | \$ 77 | - \$ 96 |
| OVER | \$ 5000 | - \$ 5000 | 19196 | 4.9 | OVER | 496 | - \$115 |
| OVER | 86000 | 0 - \$ 7000 | 23626 | 6.1 | OVER | \$115 | \$135 |
| OVER | - 7000 | O - 8000 | 26140 | 6.7 | OVER | \$135 | \$154 |
| OVER | \% 8000 | 0 - \$ 9000 | 25292 | 6.5 | OVER | \$154 | - \$173 |
| OVER | \$ 9000 | 0 - \$12000 | 63958 | 16.4 | OUER | \$173 | - \$28i. |
| OVER | \$12080 | 0-\$15060 | 50364 | 12.4 | OVER | \$ 231 | - \$208 |
| OVER | \$15000 | - \$18000 | 35990 | 9.2 | DVER | \$208 | - \$346 |
| OVER | \$16pad |  | 46628 | 11.9 | OVER | \$346 |  |
| NOT S | STA TED |  | 28902 | 7.4 | NOT | Stateo |  |
| TOTAL | House | EHOL DS | 390412 | 100.0 | coral |  |  |
| PEXCL | UDING | PRIVATE BOA | 6 Houses |  |  |  |  |

38. NO OF BEDROONS IN EAGH OCGUPIED PRYYATE DHELLING TYPE

39. USE OF FACILITIES IN OGGUPIED PRIVATE ONELLINGS

| FAGILTTY SHARED | OF ONELLINGS | PROP \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BATHROOM ONLY | 2198 | 0.6 |
| KrYCHEN ONLY | 1880 | 0.5 |
| BATHROOH ANO KITEHEN | 1,11\% | 0.3 |
| SOLE USE-BATHROON, KITCHEN | 361028 | 92.4 |
| ALL. OTHER | 24290 | 6.2 |
| toral occupied pte owgs. | 390514 | 180.0 |

40. SOURGE OF WATER SUPPLY IN OCRUPIED PRIVATE DHELLINGS


|  | OISPOSAL FROM OCCUPIED NO OF DNELLINGS |  | s rivate <br> PROP $X$ | DKELL INGS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HETHOD |  |  |  |  |
| FLUSH TOItET-SEWER |  | 294302 | 75.4 |  |
| FLUSH TOILET-SEPTIC | TANK | 81272 | 20.8 |  |
| SANITARY PAN |  | 1420 | 0.4 |  |
| OTHER |  | 4604 | 1.2 |  |
| NOT STAFED |  | 8915 | 2.3 |  |
| TOTAL OGGUPIEO PTE | DWGS | 390514 | 100.0 |  |

42. HOTOR VEHICIES PARKED AT OCCUPYED PRIVATE DHELLINGS

NO. OF MOTOR VEHICLES
NONE
1
2
3 OR HORE
NOT STATEO

| 52306 | 13.4 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 184214 | 47.2 |
| 108262 | 27.7 |
| 36528 | 9.4 |
| 9204 | 2.4 |
| 390514 | 102.0 |

aBS 1976 CENSUS OF POPILATION AND HOUSING
SOUTH AUSTPALIA
43. POWFD OR FUEL USEO IV OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

NO DF DWELLINGS
COOKING LIGHTING HEATING GATH WTP
PJWER OR FUEL USEN

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 474 |  | 2502 | 558 |
| 10322 | 39900 | 0330 |  |
| 209432 | 377006 | 141092 | 216712 |
| 172590 | 384 | 82524 | 145598 |
| 1036 | 374 | 100276 | 1438 |
| 29 |  | 158 | 374 |
| 57 | 166 | 3226 | 614 |
| 94 | 62 | 3106 | 2028 |
| 5496 | 12022 | 17730 | 14862 |
| 395514 | 390514 | 390514 | 390514 |

## WOOD

ELECTRICITY
GAS
OIL, KEROSENF
SOLAR ENERGY
OTHEQ
NO FUEL STATED
NOT STATED
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE NHGS
44. NATUPE OF OCCUPANCY-N
NATURF OF OCCUPANCY
NATURF OF OCCUPANCY
OMNER

PURCHASEP
OWNE २/PUPCHASER UNDFFINED
TENANT -HOUSING AUTHORITY
TENAYT -OTHEP
OTHER, NEI
OTHER,NEI
NOT STATED
TOTAL OCCUPIEO PTE DWGS

NO OCCUPIEO PTE DWGS, NO O= PERSONS NO NWGS PROP\% PERSONS PROP \%

| 29.4 | 307633 | 25.6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 38.0 | 531459 | 44.3 |
| 0.3 | 2781 | 0.2 |
| 9.3 | 121742 | 10.1 |
| 17.1 | 172027 | 14.3 |
| 4.6 | 51949 | 4.2 |
| 1.4 | 13404 | 1.1 |
| 100.0 | 1199998 | 100.0 |

45. WEFKLY RENT-NO OF OREUPIEN RENTED PTE DNGS, NO OF PERSONS

46.SJURGES OF MOFTGAGES, OCC PTE DMELLINGS GEING PUPZHASED NO OF MORTGAGES
1 MRTGE 24 HRTGE ALL MRTGS PROP $\%$
SOURCE OF MORTGAGE
TRAOING BANK
SAVINGS YANK

BUILOTNE SJCIETY
HDUSING COMHISSION
OTHER, NEI
OTHED, NEI
NOT STA TFD
NOT STA TFD
TOTAL NUMBER OF MOFTGAGES 148352

| 3248 | 30960 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3234 | 62872 |
| 648 | 11488 |
| 5038 | 12476 |
| 16796 | 58206 |
| 530 | 1844 |
| 29494 | 177846 |

17.4
35.4
6.5
7.0
32.7
1.0
100.0
47. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMEMTS BY NUMBER OF MORTGAGES

NO OF DNELLINGS

4B.SIRUCTURE OF RUILOING - ALL PRIYATE OWELLINGS
STRUCTURF.

| SEPARATE HOUSE | 333144 | 77.4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| FLATS OR HOME UNITS, ETC, |  |  |
| UP TO 3 STOREYS HIGH | 85728 | 19.9 |
| ABOVE 3 STOREYS HIGH | 1236 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 1330 |
| IMPROVISED OWELLING | 0.3 |  |
| HOBILE OWELLIVT, | 1300 | 0.3 |
| NOT STATED | 7544 | 1.8 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS | 430282 | 100.0 |

49. REASON PRIVATE OHELLINE UNOCCUPIED REASON
FOR SALE
TO LET, NOT HOLIDAY HONE NEW, AWAITING JCCIJPANCY VACANT FOR RFOAIR,ETC YACANT FOR R
HOLIGAY HOME
CONDEMNEG FOR DEMOLITION RESIDENT TEMPRLY ABSENT OTHER,NEI
NOT STATED
TOTAL UNOCCUPIEO PTE DWGS

NO.OWGS PROP \%

| $10.0 W G S$ | PROP $\%$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2582 | 6.5 |
| 3218 | 8.1 |
| 2424 | 6.1 |
| 2056 | 5.2 |
| 11624 | 29.2 |
| 1188 | 3.0 |
| 11362 | 28.6 |
| 3850 | 9.7 |
| 1464 | 3.7 |
| 39768 | 100.0 |

## APPENDIX A

## TABLE CONTENT

Most of the tables are self-explanatory. The following notes are designed to explain specific elements of some tables.

## TABLE 2

(a) USUAL RESIDENTS (SAME DWG) - Refers to the people who were usual residents of the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night.
(b) HANDICAPPED - Refers to the number of people who stated they were handicapped by a serious long-term illness of physical or mental condition.

```
                                    or spouse
```

(c) ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DWELLINGS - dwellings where the head of the household is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

## TABLE 5

This table is divided into 3 parts
(a) 1976 - shows the usual residence of persons at 30 June 1976.
(b) 1975 - shows the usual residence at 30 June 1975 of persons who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence.
(c) 1971 - shows the usual residence at 30 June 1971 of persons who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence.

## TABLE 13

(a) The category PRIMARY AND SECONDARY refers to schools which provide both primary and secondary levels of education; it is not the sum of the two previous lines.
(b) The SCHOOLS - OTHER category refers to special schools, overseas schools, etc.
(c) CAE is the abbreviation for Colleges of Advanced Education.
(d) The OTHER INSTITUTIONS - OTHER category includes technical colleges, teaching hospitals, business and coaching colleges, overseas institutions, etc.
(e) The NOT ATTENDING category includes pre-schools, and creches but only where the child was over 5 years of age and it was stated that they were attending school.

## TABLE 15

The category LEVEL NOT APPLICABLE refers to qualifications which were inadequately described or which were not classified by level.

## TABLE 18

EVER MARRIED WOMEN includes women who are now married, permanently separated, divorced or widowed.

## TABLE 19

(a) The question on childminding permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some children were counted more than once in terms of individual facilities used.
(b) The first 4 lines of the table relate to use of individual facilities and children can be counted more than once in these figures. The percentage figures are calculated in relation to total children 0.5 years, but do not add with the remaining percentages in the column to equal 100 percent.
(c) TOTAL CHILDREN MINDED is the sum of the 3 previous lines.
(d) TOTAL CHILDREN 0.5 years is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

TABLE 20
(a) The question on pensions/benefits received permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some people are counted more than once in the first 6 lines of the table. The percentage figures for these 6 categories are calculated in relation to the total population 15 years and over; they do not add with the remaining percentages in the column to equal 100 percent.
(b) The category TOTAL RECEIVING PENSION is the number of persons receiving pensions/benefits regardless of how many individual benefits they receive. It is not, therefore, the sum of the previous 6 lines.
(c) TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS + is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

TABLE 25
The detailed classification of occupations is contained in Information Paper 9 (iii) (Catalogue No. 2114.0). The classification used in this table is as follows:

TABLE 25 CLASS
0 Professional, Technical
Teachers
Med. Dent, Nrses, Med Tech
Other
1 Admin, Exec, etc. Total
2 Clerical Workers, Total
3 Sales Workers, Total
4 Farmers, Fishermen, etc.
Frmr, Frm Wkr, Wool Clsr
Hunters, Timber Workers
Fishermen
5 Miners, Quarrymen, Total
6 Transport, Communication
Shipping, Air Transport.
Rail Transport
Road Transport
Other Tpt, Communication
7/8 Prod-Proc Workers, Labourers
Textiles, Leather
Metal, Electrical
Wood Tech, Building
Other Prod-Proc Workers
Labourers
Other
9 Service, Sport, Recreation
Fire, Police, etc.
Domestic Svce Workers
Other
10 Armed Forces, Total
11 Other, Nei, N/S, Total

OCCUPATION MAJOR AND MINOR GROUP

OG
OD-OF
$\mathrm{OA}-\mathrm{OC}, \mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{OL}$
Major Group 1
Major Group 2
Major Group 3
$4 A-4 C$
4D, 4F
4E
Major Group 5
$6 A-6 C$
6D, 6F, 6G
6E
$6 \mathrm{H}-6 \mathrm{~J}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{~A}-7 / 8 \mathrm{C}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{D}-7 / 8 \mathrm{H}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{I}-7 / 8 \mathrm{~K}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{M}-7 / 8 \mathrm{R}, 7 / 8 \mathrm{~V}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{U}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{~L}, 7 / 8 \mathrm{~S}, 7 / 8 \mathrm{~T}$

9A
9B
$9 \mathrm{C}-9 \mathrm{~J}$
Major Group 10
Major Group 11

TABLE 26
The detailed classification of industry is shown in Information Paper 9(ii) (Catalogue No. 2113.0 ). The classification used in this table is as follows:

TABLE 26 CLASS
A Agriculture, etc.
Agriculture, Ag Services
Forestry, Timber
Fishing, Hunting
Undefined
B Mining
Metal
Coal
Oil, Natural Gas
Other and Undefined
C Manufacturing
Food, Drink, Tobacco
Textiles, Clothing
Wood, Furniture
Metal Prods, Machinery
Other and Undefined
D Electricity, Gas, Water
Electricity, Gas 36
Water, Sewage, Drainage 37
Undefined 35
E Construction, Total
Division E
F Wholesale, Retail Trade
Wholesale and Undefined
Retail
45, 46-47
48
G Transport and Storage
Road Transport 51
Rail Transport 52
Water Transport 53
Air Transport 54
Storage, Other Tpt, Undef
50, 55
H Communications, Total
1 Finance, etc. Total
J Pub Admin, Defence, Total
K Community Services
Health
Education
Other and Undefined
L Ent. Recr, Hotel, Restaurants
Entertainment, Recreation
Restaurants, Hotels, Clubs
Other and Undefined
M Other, Nei, N/S, Total

## SUBDIVISION

01, 02
03
04
00

11
12
13
10,14-16

21-22
23, 24
25
29.33

20, 26-28, 3437

Division H
Division I
Division J

82

## 91

92
90, 93, 94
99

81 (except Class 8130 )
80, Class $8130,83,84$

TABLE 29
(a) The question on mode of travel to work permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some people were counted more than once in the first 8 categories.
(b) Persons 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.
(c) The percentage figures are calculated in relation to total employed population.

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES - TABLES 30 TO 33

A HOUSEHOLD 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. From answers reported on relationship to household head, individual families within a household were separately identified.

## TABLE 30

HOUSEHOLDS were classified as communes only when all respondents in the household stated that the household was a commune.

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

TABLE 32
Families are determined on the basis of blood and marriage relationships. A household can comprise one or more families. Generally a household will contain only one family unit.

This table shows the number of families. If two families, one of two persons and one of four persons, were living in a household they would both appear under the column heading TWO. The first family would appear in the second line ( 2 persons in family) and the second in the fourth line ( 4 persons in family). For further details of family coding see Information Paper No. 4 - Family (Catalogue No. 2119.0).

TABLE 33
Household income is defined as the sum of the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of all members of a household occupying a private dwelling. The category NOT STATED includes instances where the income of a household member was not stated and the combined income of other household members was $\$ 18,000$ or less. Where the combined income of other household members was over $\$ 18,000$, it was not necessary to use the NOT STATED category, over $\$ 18,000$ being the last category in the Income question.

## TABLE 34

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

TABLES 35 TO 38
The column heading SEP HOUSE in these tables refers to separate self-contained houses and other self-contained private dwellings. The column heading OTHER refers to all other private occupied dwellings.

## TABLE 39

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

## TABLE 43

The first (coal, coke or briquettes), second (wood) and sixth (solar energy) power or fuel categories were not accepted for lighting.

## TABLE 44

(a) The category OWNER/PURCHASER UNDEFINED refers to dwellings which were identified as being owned or purchased, but for which it was not possible to make the distinction between owner and purchaser.
(b) The category. OTHER, NEI includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented by the householder.

## TABLE 46

(a) Information in the column headed $2+$ MRTGE can include a dwelling more than once, for dwellings which had 3 or more mortgages. Xhe column headed ALL MRTGS is therefore affected to the same degree.
(b) The category OTHER, NEI includes mortgages whose source was life assurance companies, employers, finance companies, State or Australian Governments and Defence or War Service Homes.

TABLE 48
Information contained in this table is as stated by the Census collector, based on external observation, and is not comparable with information in previous dwelling tables.

## TABLE 49

Information contained in this table is as reported by the Census collector.
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

| ABORIG | Aboriginal <br> AD |
| :--- | :--- |
| Administration |  |
| AG | Adults |
| AUST | Agricultural |
|  | Australian |
| CAE | College of Advanced Education |
| CWLTH | Commonwealth |
|  |  |
| DENOM | Denomination |
| DENT | Dental |
| DWG | Dwelling |
|  | Entertainment |
| ENT | Excluding |
| EXCL | Executive |
| EXEC | Families |
|  | Farm worker |
| FAMS | Farmer |
| FRM WKR | Government |
| FRMR |  |
| GOVT | Local Government Area |
|  |  |
| LGA | Medical |
| MED | Medical technicians |
| MED TECH | Mortgage |
| MRTGE |  |


| ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES - continued |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| NEI | Not elsewhere included |
| N/S | Not stated |
| NRSES | Nurses |
|  |  |
| OCC | Occupied |
| OTHR | Other |
|  |  |
| PROD PROC | Production Process |
| PTE DWGS | Private dwellings |
| PRODS | Products <br> PUB ADMIN |
|  | Public Administration |
| RECR | Recreation |
| REPAT | Repatriation |
| RET FUND | Retirement Fund |
|  |  |
| SEP HOUSE | Separate house |
| SVCE | Service |
|  |  |
| TEMPRLY | Temporarily |
| TPT | Transport |
| TSI or T/ST | Torres Strait Islander |
|  |  |
| UNDEF | Undefined |
|  |  |
| WOOL CLSR | Wool classer |
| WOOD TECH | Wood technician |
| WTR | Water |

## APPENDIX B

## SAMPLING ERRORS ASSOCLATED WITH CENSUS ESTIMATES (a)

This appendix discusses the sampling errors associated with the data from the main processing phase of the 1976 Census. Data from the preliminary processing phase is not subject to sampling errors because all schedules were included. Thus counts of the total number of males total number of females and total number of persons for a CD, LGA or aggregations of these counts are not subject to sampling errors.

Since only a $50 \%$ sample of private dwelling schedules was processed, it is likely that the estimates derived from this $50 \%$ sample would differ from figures which would have been obtained if all schedules were included. These differences are called sampling errors. The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived of this sampling error is the standard error. The particular $50 \%$ sample selected was one of a large number of possible $50 \%$ samples. Each possible $50 \%$ sample would have yielded different estimates and the standard error measures the variation of all the possible $50 \%$ sample estimates around the figures which would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed.

Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate:

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

Both standard error and relative standard error are used in the following discussion of the reliability of the estimate. An example 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 2 chances in 3 that the figure that would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed will lie in the range 63 to 77 and about 19 changes in 20 that this figure is between 56 and 84 .

It would have been impractical to publish standard errors of all Census estimates for the following reasons.
(a) Difficulties in presentations would have been encountered because of the large number of estimates.
(b) Computer production of all standard errors would have been costly.

Consequently, graphs which relate the relative standard error of an estimate to the size of the estimate are given. They are not intended to give a precise measure of the error for a particular estimate but provide an indication of the likely magnitude of the relative standard error for estimates of any particular size. An example of the use of a relative standard error is as follows:

The accuracy of an estimate (as measured by the relative standard error) will depend on a number of different factors which are listed below.

## 1. ESTIMATE SIZE

The larger an estimate the greater its reliability and thus the smaller its relative standard error. In fact estimates in excess of 5,000 dwellings or persons will generally have relative standard errors of less than $1 \%$ and in these cases sampling error can for most practical purposes be assumed to be negligible. For this reason, relative standard errors are only graphed for estimates of less than 5,000 persons or dwellings. Correspondingly, estimates below 100 persons or dwellings will generally have standard errors in excess of $10 \%$. For the convenience of the user, this range of estimates has been graphed separately. Estimates below 10 will generally have standard errors in excess of $40 \%$ and should be considered to be too unreliable for most practical uses.
(a) Note - Northern Territory data is not subject to sampling error.

## 2. ESTIMATE TYPE

The relative standard errors of dwelling estimates and person estimates are shown on different graphs.
(a) Estimates of Dwellings

Relative standard errors for all dwelling characteristics are able to be represented by a single line rather than a number of lines corresponding to different types of dwelling characteristics. Standard errors for any estimates of number of dwellings should be obtained from Graph 1 Line D.

## (b) Estimates of Persons

Some characteristics are generally similar for persons in the same dwelling but differ from persons in different dwellings. That is these characteristics are clustered by dwelling (for example, religion and racial origin). The sampling scheme used involved the inclusion of ALL persons in selected dwellings rather than selection of every second person in a dwelling, hence for characteristics which are clustered by dwelling there is a greater chance that such persons would have been either undersampled or oversampled. Thus estimates of number of persons classified by characteristics which are clustered by dwelling will have higher relative standard errors.

Examination of standard errors calculated from the Census data indicates that two lines are needed to represent standard errors on persons estimates - one for characteristics which are clustered by dwelling and one for characteristics which are not. Topics corresponding to these two lines are as follows:

## (i) Graph 2 Line A

Arrival in Australia; Birthplace; Country of Citizenship; Nationality; Religion; Languages regularly used; Racial Origin; Period of Residence.
(ii) Graph 2 Line B

All topics not listed above.
(NOTE: If the estimate of interest is a cross-classification involving topics from both categories then Line A of Graph 2 should be used in all cases).

## 3. ESTIMATE PROPORTION

Estimates which are a large proportion of the population concerned will be more reliable than estimates which relate to a small proportion of the population. Only standard errors derived from Line $B$ are significantly influenced by this property. In order to determine which of the two lines marked B on Graph 2 should be used, the estimate size should be expressed as a proportion of the population total relevant to that estimate. If the estimate is of females then the proportion should be expressed in terms of the total females for that table (i.e. in terms of the total females for a CD, LGA or whatever is the level of geographic aggregation of the table). Similarly, if the estimate is of males or persons respectively then the proportion should be expressed in terms of the total males or total persons of the table. If the calculated proportion is less than 0.5 then the relevant reference line for the standard error of an estimate is that marked B1, and if it is greater than 0.5 then B 2 is the appropriate line.

## Example

Consider an estimate of the number of female university graduates in a CD (or LGA) which will be derived from the topic "Qualifications - Level" a Line B persons topic. If the number of female university graduates in the CD (or LGA) is 30 and the total number of females in the CD (or LGA) is 900 then the proportion of females with the characteristics of interest is $30 / 900=.033$. This proportion is less than 0.5 therefore Line B1 on Graph 2 should be used to determine the relative standard errors. Reading from this line, the relative standard error of an estimate of size 30 is approximately $16 \%$.

## 4. EFFECT OF NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

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 over-estimate the true relative standard error.

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

Relative Standard Error ( $\mathrm{x} / \mathrm{y}$ )

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

(For proportions where the denominator is the total number of males, females or persons of a CD or group of CD's the relative standard error of the denominator is zero because these totals were derived from the preliminary processing phase).

## Example

Consider an estimate of the labour force participation rate in an LGA (i.e. the number of married women in the LGA who are in the labour force divided by total number of married women in the LGA). If the number of married women in the labour force is 120 for an LGA and the number of married women in the LGA is 300 then the estimated proportion is $120 / 300=0.4$. Both marital status and labour force status are line $B$ persons estimates and in order to calculate the relative standard error of both the numerator and denominator it is necessary to first calculate the proportions of females with the characteristics of interest. If the total number of females in the LGA is 1,000 then for the numerator the proportion of persons with the characteristic of interest is $120 / 1000=.12$ and for the denominator the proportion is $300 / 1000=.30$. Therefore, for both the numerator and denominator the relative standard error line which should be used is line B1. Reading from this line, the relative standard error of the numerator (i.e. number of married women in the labour force) is approximately $8 \%$ and the relative standard error of the denominator (i.e. the number of married women) is approximately $4 \%$. The relative standard error of the estimate of the proportion is therefore

$$
\sqrt{8^{2}-4^{2}} \cong 6.9 \%
$$

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

The relative standard error on differences between two estimates can also be derived from the graphs. For differences between the 1976 Census and the 1971 Census the standard error of the difference will be identical to the standard error of the 1976 estimates alone.

## 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 is not subject to sample error whilst the 1976 estimate has a relative standard error (as read from graph 1) of approximately $2 \%$ and hence a standard error of $2 \%$ of 800 or 16 . The standard error of the difference is therefore 16 and there are 19 chances in 20 that if all schedules from the 1976 Census had been processed that the observed difference would be within the range $300+2 \times 16$ or 268 to 332 .

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

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

This approximation will be exact for differences between estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas (e.g. LGA's, CD's) 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, and if there is a negative correlation between the characteristics (e.g. comparison of the number of persons who travel to work by train and car) it will underestimate the true standard error.

## Example

If the estimate of the number of children in the age group 0-4 in an LGA is 1,250 and for the age group $5-9$ is 1,750 , then the estimate of the differences of the number of children in these two age groups is $(1,750-1,250)=500$. The standard error of this estimate is calculated as follows. Since Age is a line B persons topic, we must determine which of B1 or B2 (see Graph 2) is the relevant relative standard error line. If the total number of persons in the LGA is 25,000 , then the proportion $1,250 / 25,000=.05$ and $1,750 / 25,000=.07$ indicate that the appropriate relative standard error line is that marked B1. Reading off from the graph, the relative standard error for estimates of 1,250 and 1,750 are approximately $2 \%$ and $1.75 \%$ respectively. Therefore, the standard errors on these estimates are $(.02 \times 1,250)=25$ and $(.0175 \times 1,750)=30.625$. The standard error on the difference 500 is then given by:

$$
\text { Standard Eiror }(1750-1250)=\sqrt{(25)^{2}+(30.625)^{2}}
$$






## 1. Write this person's name.

First or given name.
Surname

- For unnamed baby, write "Baby" and surname

2. Sex:

- Tick the appropriate box.


3. Write this person's age in years and completed monthe.

- If age is less than 1 year write " $O$ " years and number of completed months.
years
months


## 4. Relationship:

- If this person is living in a private dwelling show whether he/she is related to the head of the household or Person 1 as shown on the Householder's Schedule, e.g. husband, wife, defacto spouse, mother, son, daughter, son-in-law, brother, sister, grandson, grand-daughter, uncle, nephew.
- If not related to the head of the household or Person 1 write whether boarder, visitor, co-tenant, etc
- If living in a non private dwelling write whather hotel guest, patient, prisoner, employee, etc.

5. What is this person's marital stalus?

- Tick one box only.

Never married................................................. $\square 1$
Married............. ............................................ $\square 2$
Married but permanently separated
Divorced.

Widowed


Note: - "Usual residence" is that address at which a person has lived for the last 6 months or intends to live for any period of 6 months or more.

- In question 6 any parson who now has no usuat residence
and go 10 question 7 .
- In questions 7 and 8 any person who did not heve a usual pesidence on 30 June 1975 or 1971 should give the address at which they were then living.

6. Where does this person usually live?

This address
Elsewhere


Slate full address of usual residence.

- If usual residence is overseas write only name of country of usual residence and then go to Question 7
Number and streel
Suburb, town or locality
Name of local council
State
Postcode

7. Where was thls person's usual residence one year ago (I.e. at 30 June 1975)?


- If overseas write "O" instead of address; if this person is less than 1 year old, write " $N / A$ "
Number and street
Suburb, town or locality
Name of local council.
State

8. Where was inis person's usual residence live years ago (1.e. at 30 June 1971)?


- If overseas write " $O$ ' instead of address: if this person is less than 5 years old, write " $N / A$ ".

Number and street
Suburb, town or locality
Name of local council
State
Postcode
9. Write the country of birth of this person's father and mother. Father.
Mother
10. Where was this person born?

- If born in Australia write the State or Territory and go to question 13.
- If born overseas write the country and go to question 11. Born in

11. Write the country of citizenship of this person.

- If naturalised, registered or granted Ausïralian citizenship write "Australia".
- Other persons (whether of British nationatity or not) should write their country of clitizensnip.
Citizen of

12. Is this person a resident of or vistlor to Ausiralia?
Resident

or $\square$| Give date of lirst arrival |
| :--- |
| in Australia as a resident | Month ........ Year

13. What is this person's religious denomination?

- If no religion write "None".

Religion
14. Has this person been away from home ON A HOLIDAY lor a week or more since 30 June 1975?

| Yes |  | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | or |  |
| No | $\square$ |  |

15. Is this person handicapped by a SERIOUS long-term iliness or phystcal or mental condition?

- If yes, tick appropriate boxes to show types of handicap.
- If not handicapped tick box 8 .
- If no illinesses or conditions tick box 8 .

| In his ar her education | $\square 1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| In getting or holding a job | $\square 2$ |
| In getting about alone | $\square 3$ |
| In doing housework | $\square 4$ |
| In sporting or recreational activites. | $\square 5$ |
| In acts of daily living. e.g. dressing, bathing | $\square^{6}$ |
| in other ways | $\square 7$ |
| Not handicapped | $\square 8$ |

18. Is this person's lite Insured with a life assurance company?
Yes or

If this person is under 6 years old, answer question 17.
17. Is this child minded by someone other than his/her parent(e) for some part of each working day?

- Tick boxes which apply.

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.
18. What is this person's racial origin?

- If of mixed origin, indicate the one to which this person considers himself/herself to belong.
- Tick one box only.
 State one only
IF THIS PERSON IS LUNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS
ANSWER QUESTIONS 19 AND 20 IF THIS PERSON IS 5 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE

19. For this person tick boxes to show ALL languages regularly used.

- Include all languages regularly used whether at home, at work, at school, when shopping, etc.
- Remember: This person may use more than one language tick each language used regularly.
- It an aboriginal tribal language is used, tick box 5 and write name of language.


Please list
20. Attendance at any educational inatitution:

- Tick appropriate box.
- Include if a school pupil, full-time, part-time or external student.
- An educational institution may be an infants, primary or secondary school, correspondence school, university, college of advanced education, technical college, etc.
- Tick box 3 if person not attending.

Is this person-
Still attending school?
Attending any other educational institution?.
Not attending?
Name of educational institution

## Address

State

## IF THIS PERSON IS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS

ANSWER THE REMAINING QUESTIONS IF THIS PERSON IS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE.
21. Write the age at which this person left school.

- If this person did not go to school, tick box 1
- If this person is stlll at school, lick box 2.


22. Has this person obtained a trade or other quallication since leaving achool?

- If still at school, tick box 3 .


State detalls of highest qualification:
Qualification name.
Awarding institution.
Field of study
Year obtained
23. L: thio parson licensed to itde a motor blke or motor acooter?

24. Is this person licensed to drive a motor vehicle (other than motor bike or motor scooter)?

25. Which of these payments are recelved?

- For this person, tick all boxes which apply.
- If no payments received, tick box 10
- Do not count refunds from private or government medical funds.

| Superannuation or annuity | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| War widow's pension. | $\square \quad 2$ |
| Other war pension. | $\square 3$ |
| Repatriation service pension | $\square \quad 4$ |
| Age pension | $\square$ |
| Invalid pension | $\square 6$ |
| Widow's pension or Supporting mother's benetit | $\square$ |
| Unemployment benefit | $\square 8$ |
| Sickness or Special benefit. | $\square$ |
| None of these | $\square 10$ |

26. Does this person pay Into a relirement benefit scheme such as superannuation, provident fund or annulty?
Yes $\square$

No

- Tick "yes" also if payments are made by employer.

27. Does this person usually work for wages, salary, payment or protit in a lob, business, profession, or on a farm?

28. If this person is a woman who has EVER been married, write the number of bables she has had from ALL her marriages.

- Include children she has adopted.
- Do not count still-births.
- If none, write "None".
- If never married write "N/A" and go to question 31.

Now living
Not now living
Total.
29. It this person is a woman who is NOW married, write the length of her present marriage.

- If less than one year write " 0 ".
- If not now married write "N/A" and go to question 31.

Number of years
30. It this person in a woman who is NOW married, write the number of bables she has had from her PRESENT marriage.

- Include children she has adopted.
- Do not count still-births.
- If none write "None".

Now living
Not now living
Total



## 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 describes the structure in which this dwelling is contained -

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Separate house <br> - EACH ONA | Semr-delached house <br> ARATE BLOCK | Terrace house <br> LAND | Mohile dweling | Improvised dwelling | Block of flats or nome units of un 10 and includurg 3 storeys | Block 0: fiats or home umts above. 3 storeys | Group of villa mit: or town houses | Dwetlues dic: noll owelting combined |

2. How many dwelling units are there in the whole building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied -
$[i$, for sale
2 To let (other than holiday home)
[], Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
[]$_{4}$ Vacant for repairs or alterations

- Holiday home
i. 6 Condemned or iwailing demolition
, Usual resident temporarily absent

Ts Other
Specily

| Total persons in household i.e. | Males | Females | Persons |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| listed on page 1 and on any extra |  |  |  |
| Personal Slips issued. |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES

State or
Territory For Personal Inquiries -

| NEW SOUTH | Population Census Subsection |
| :---: | :--- |
| WALES | Sth Floor, St Andrews House |
|  | Sydney Square |
|  | SYDNEY |


| VICTORLA | Supervisor, Demography Section <br> Commonwealth Banking Building |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets |
|  | MELBOURNE. |


| QUEENSLAND | Supervisor, Social and Demography |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 345 Ann Street |

(07) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
33.5606 (Attention : Supervisor, Social and Demography Section) 345 Ann Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000
SOUTH Information Officer
AUSTRALIA Prudential Building
195 North Terrace
ADELAIDE.
WESTERN Census Liaison Officer
aUSTRALIA $1-3 \mathrm{St}$ George's Terrace PERTH.

TASMANLA Census Liaison Officer
188 Collins Street
HOBART.

| NORTHERN | Census Liaison Officer | (089) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| TERRITORY | 7th Floor, M.LC. Building | $\mathbf{8 0 . 2 6 1 2}$ |
|  | 81 Smith Street |  |
|  | DARWIN. |  |
|  |  | (062) |
| AUSTRALIAN | Assistant Supervisor | 52.6006 |
| CAPITAL | User Contact and Dissemination |  |
| TERRITORY | Population Census Branch |  |
|  | Wing 4, Level Gb |  |
|  | Cameron Offices |  |
|  | BELCONNEN. |  |

(03) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
652.6211 (Attention : Supervisor

Demography Section)
Box 2796Y, G.P.O.
MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
(Attention : Supervisor, Social and
(08) Deputy Commonweal th Statistician
228.9439 (Attention: Information Officer)

Box 2272, G.P.O.
ADELAIDE. S.A. 5001
(09) Deputy Commonweal th Statistician 326.3423 (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) 1-3 St George's Terrace PERTH. W.A. 6000
(002) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
20.4473 (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) Box 66A, G.P.O.
HOBART. TAS. 7001
The Statistician, Northern Territory (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) Box 3796 P.O.
DARWIN. N.T. 5794
Australian Statistician
(Attention : Population Census Branch)
Box 10, P.O.
BELCONNEN. A.C.X. 2616

1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND DWELUINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (CAT NO. 2427.0-2434.0) CORRIGENDA

## TABLE 5

The part of Table 5 which shows the 1971 usual residence of the population has been found to have errors in most categories. Although, on a small area basis, the error may not be significant, it is suggested that users contact the Bureau if they require detailed information about the type of errors involved.

TABLE 13
Table 13 which shows the number of people attending education 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 (ie type of institution was not stated). Revised figures of persons attending schools and other institutions can be obtained from offices of the Bureau.

