## VICTORIA

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

## PREFACE

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

This bulletin contains, for a variety of characteristics, counts of the population classified by sex for Victoria.

All census data are available on microfiche - see Information Paper No. 3. Release of Data on Microfiche Supplement (2106.0).

Small area summary data and complex cross-classified data are also availeble on magnetic tape - see Information Paper No. 6, Release of Data on Magnetic Tape (2105.0) and Information Paper No. \&. Collection District and Local Government Area Summary Files on Magitetic Tape (2111.0).

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

This bulletin is one of a series which shows final data for characteristics of the population and their dwellings in the States, Territories and Australia as enumerated at the Census of 30 June 1976. The 62 tables generally show, for a variety of characteristics, counts of the population classified by sex. Only a small number of the tables show cross-classified characteristics.

Final results of the 1976 Census were processed on a sample basis and are therefore subject to sampling error. Examination of the final data showed that the sampling error is not as large as previously estimated. Consequently graphs for estimating the Relative Standard Error have been revised and appear, along with detailed notes on sampling errors associated with census estimates, in Appendix B. Extra copies of these notes may be obtained by contacting one of the ABS offices listed in Appendix D. Data for the Northern Territory are NOT subject to sampling error because all the 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 people shown for each State and 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 people 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. people 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 people 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 yourg 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.

The adjustment for under-enumeration to the census figures "as recorded" is estimated to be 2.71 per cent for Australia as a whole, but the figure 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 and unoccupied. Occupied dwellings can be either private or non-private whilst the unoccupied belong to the private category.
(i) An occupied private 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 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 dwelling structures in any given area (see Household below). Non-private dwellings are hotels, moteis, hostels, boarding houses, gaols, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments and other communal dwellings. Usually the occupants of such dwellings use communal facilities (such as hotel dining rooms or mess halls) attached to the particular establishment. A caravan situated in a caravan park (whether permanently or temporarity) is treated as part
of a non-private dwelling as are self-contained units provided by commercial enterprises such as hotels, motels and 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 workers' quarters) and houseboats are counted as unoccupied dwellings but vacant tents, garages and caravans (if not normally occupied) are not. Also included are dwellings vacant because they have been newly completed, vacant for demolition or repair, dwellings to let and dwellings where all members of the household were absent on census night.

Household - For census purposes, a household is either a person living alone or a group of people living together as a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. It is therefore possible for more than one household to live in one house or other dwelling structure. For example, a lodger who lives with a family and provides all his own food is not a member of the family's household but constitutes a separate houschold and therefore completes a separate houscholder's schedule. As an occupied private dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night (see above), the number of households and the number of occupied private dwellings is identical. It is possible therefore for the number of occupied private dwellings, as defined for census purposes, in an area to be greater than the known number of dwelling structures.

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

Campers Out - People 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 people in other temporary camps or accommodation erected for that night only are classified as campers out. Such people 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. ACD 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 areas for which very minor boundary changes, involving nil or very small populations, were received too late for implementation.
(ii) The City of Brisbane, the Northern 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 Govemment 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 influcace of one or more major towns or cities. A Capital City Statistical 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 possitle, 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.

## Section of State -

This identifies geographic areas, which are aggregations of CD's, on a basis which ignores legal boundaries. Section of State boundaries are drawn for statistical purposes only and the components of each Section within a State or Territory are generally not necessarily contiguous.

Five sections of State are recognised:
(i) Major Urban - Urban Centres with a population of 100,000 or more.
(ii) Other Urban - Urban Centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999 .
(iii) Bounded Rural Locality - Population clusters of 200-999.
(iv) Rural Balance.
(v) Migratory (see above for definition).

The urban centres designated as Major Urban at the 1976 Census are:
N.S.W. - Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Canberra (part), Gold Coast (part)
Vic. - Melbourne, Geelong
Qld - Brisbane, Gold Coast (part)
S.A. - Adelaide
W.A. - Perth

Tas. - Hobart
A.C.T. - Canberra (part)

|  |  | MA JOR URE | $\mathbf{L N}$ |  | OTHER UR |  |  | RURAL |  |  | migrat |  |  | oral |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | males | females | PERSONS | males | fenales | persons | males | fenales | PERSOMS | hales | fEMALES | persans | hales | females | PERSOMS |
| 1968 | 1098849 | 1116547 | 2215396 | 267463 | 271313 | 538776 | 245404 | 217648 | 463057 | 2519 | 464 | 2988 | 1614240 | 1605977 | 3220217 |
| 1971 | 1244068 | 1265230 | 2509290 | 278700 | 284130 | 562830 | 225190 | 202730 | .27920 | 2103 | 200 | 2303 | 1750061 | 1752290 | 3502351 |
| 1976 | 1286068 | 1316960 | 2603027 | 297178 | 304007 | 601186 | 230036 | 211019 | 441056 | 1499 | 206 | 1705 | $102+783$ | 1832192 | 360697. |


| BIRIHPLACE | 1947 |  | 195 |  | 1961 |  | 1966 |  | 1971 |  | 1975 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PERSONS | PROP $x$ | PERSOMS | PRUP $x$ | PERSONS | PROP $x$ | PERSONS | PROP x | PERSONS | PROP X | PERSOMS | PROP x |
| ausyralia | 1876101 | 91.3 | 2003379 | 85.0 | 2360423 | 80.6 | 2539619 | 78.9 | 2704029 | 77.2 | 2625984 | 71.5 |
| UK MNO EIRE | 126013 | 6.1 | 171723 | 7.0 | 206369 | 7.0 | 239406 | 7.4 | 270571 | 7.7 | 264517 | 7.3 |
| OTHER EUROPE | 29617 | 1.6 | 162013 | 6.6 | 313257 | 10.7 | 378771 | 11.8 | 429887 | 12.3 | +22469 | 11.6 |
| ASIA | 5770 | 0.3 | 14561 | 0.6 | 21540 | 0.7 | 27705 | 0.9 | 46781 | 1.3 | 71119 | 2.0 |
| MERICA | 2846 | 0.1 | 3748 | 0.2 | 5089 | 0.2 | 6622 | 0.2 | 9683 | 0.3 | 17331 | 0.5 |
| OTMER | 14294 | 0.7 | 16912 | 0.7 | 23535 | 0.6 | 28096 | 0.9 | 40800 | 1.2 | 45536 | 1.2 |
| TOTAL OVERSEAS EORN | 178600 | 8.7 | 364962 | 15.0 | 569690 | 19.4 | 680598 | 21.1 | 797722 | 22.8 | 820991 | 22.5 |
| TOTAL | 205401 | 100.0 | 2452341 | 108.0 | 2930113 | 100.0 | 3220217 | 100.0 | 3502351 | 100.0 | 3646974 | 100.0 |

TABLE S. CLASS OF OWELLINE - MUMBER OF OHELLINGS ANO POPULATION (CENSUSES 1947-19761*


TABLE 4. POPULATION BY GROUPED AGE-PERCENTAGE DISTRIGUTION (CEMSUSES 1947-1976)*

| AGE | in rears | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0-4 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 8.7 |
|  | 5.9 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
|  | 10-14 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
|  | 15-19 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 9.0 |
|  | 20-24 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 0.2 |
|  | 25-29 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
|  | 30-34 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 |
|  | 35-39 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
|  | 40-44 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
|  | 45-69 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
|  | 50.54 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
|  | 55-59 | 5.5 | +. 7 | +. 5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | -. 5 |
|  | 60-64 | +. 3 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
|  | 65-69 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
|  | 70-74 | 2.4 | 2,4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| 75 | AND OVER | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
|  | total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |



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| TABLE B.POPULATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By BIRTM } \\ & \text { MALES } \end{aligned}$ | FEMALES | PERSONS | GIRTMPIACE | males | FEMALES | PERSONS | Birthplace | Mal ES | FEMALES | PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BIRIHPLACE } \\ & \text { AUSIRALIA- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ASIA- |  |  |  | \|AFRICA- |  |  |  |
| HEN SOUTH MALES | 50929 | 56080 | 107009 | BANELAOESH | 35 | 32 | 67 | ARAB REPUBLIC EGYPT | 6004 | 5723 | 11727 |
| victoria | 1104470 | 1132862 | 2237331 | 8URNA | 433 | 379 | 813 | KENYA, MALAMI, |  |  |  |
| QUEENSLAND | 15199 | 16747 | 31946 | Canbodia (Khmer |  |  |  | imodesia, tanzania, |  |  |  |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | 19571 | 20841 | 40412 | NEPU8LICI | 135 | 101 | 236 | UGANDA, ZABEIA | 631 | 512 | 1143 |
| vestern australia | 10605 | 11473 | 22159 | China ex tun pry | 2173 | 1989 | 4162 | mavritius | 2499 | 2600 | 5100 |
| TMSMANIA | 16376 | 20542 | 36918 | CHRISTMAS ISLAND | 28 | 35 | 63 | i Republic of SOUTh |  |  |  |
| MORTHERN TERRITORY | 834 | 616 | 1649 | COCOS (KEELIMS) |  |  |  | AFRICA | 1770 | 2040 | 3810 |
| CuStraltan iapital |  |  |  | ISLAmos | 9 | 4 | 13 | OTHER COMMONMEALTH |  |  |  |
| TERRITORY | 1031 | 1152 | 2182 | CYPRUS | 4856 | 4576 | 9433 | IN AFRICA | 104 | 79 | 183 |
| GUST. (UNDEFINED) | 169699 | 176678 | 346377 | HOMG KONG | 1159 | 930 | 2097 | arrica-other |  |  |  |
| TOTAL AUSTRALIA | 1386793 | 1437190 | 2025984 | INOIA | 5707 | 5520 | 11227 | COUNTRIES | 1317 | 1269 | 2565 |
|  |  |  |  | INDOMESIA | 1047 | 772 | 1820 | TOTAL Africa | 12332 | 12204 | 24536 |
| EURJPE- |  |  |  | IRAM | 191 | 197 | 386 |  |  |  |  |
| ENGLAND, UK (LNTEF) | 100996 | 98582 | 199577 | iras | 107 | 88 | 195 |  |  |  |  |
| SCOTLAND | 20231 | 20126 | 40357 | ISRAEL | 1237 | 1103 | 2340 | OCEANIA- |  |  |  |
| wales | 2677 | 2561 | 5237 | JAPAN | 622 | 784 | 1406 | cook islanos | - | 9 | 13 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | 3333 | 2992 | 6325 | 」GROAN-KUMAIT. |  |  |  | FIJI | 451 | 405 | 856 |
| EIRE IINC IREL ANO |  |  |  | HUSCAT ANO OHAN. |  |  |  | ,Gileert and ellice |  |  |  |
| UNDEFINEOS | 7020 | 6000 | 13020 | SAvoi mrabia, remen | 153 | 112 | 245 | isslamos | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| total ux ano eire | 134257 | 130260 | 264517 | KOREA | 136 | 94 | 230 | mauru | 98 | 95 | 192 |
|  |  |  |  | laOS | 61 | 34 | 94 | NEM CALEOONIA | 10 | 10 | 28 |
| albania | 554 | 182 | 736 | LEBAMON | 3240 | 2709 | 5949 | MEW HE日RIDES | 31 | 46 | 71 |
| AUSTRIA | 4154 | 3618 | 7771 | milarsia | 3096 | 2399 | 5495 | NEM 2EALAMD | 8507 | 8900 | 17415 |
| BELGIUA | 480 | 546 | 1026 | PAKISTAN | 246 | 189 | 435 | MORF OLK ISLAND | 26 | 21 | 45 |
| BUL: ARIA | 360 | 171 | 531 | PRIMIPPIETES | 405 | 640 | 1045 | PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 935 | 361 | 1895 |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | 2746 | 1367 | 4733 | SING APORE | 936 | 893 | 1829 | SOLOMON ISLAMSS | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| DEMMARK | 788 | 576 | 1362 | SRI LANKA | 4489 | 4575 | 9064 | TONGA | 62 | 86 | 148 |
| ESTOMIA | 481 | 546 | 1027 | SYRIA | 308 | 294 | 603 | MESTERN SAMOA | 14 | 29 | 43 |
| FImind | 654 | 661 | 1316 | JAIMAN PROVInce | 35 | 45 | 81 | OTHER COMMONMEALTH |  |  |  |
| france | 1715 | 1706 | 3421 | THAILAMO | 155 | 165 | 320 | IN OCEANIA | 48 | 61 | 110 |
| Gernany | 16940 | 17321 | 34262 | IIMOR (PORTUGESE. |  |  |  | OCEANIA-OTHER |  |  |  |
| greece | 30564 | 37579 | 7614 | EASTI | 166 | 201 | 367 | COUNTRIES | 10 |  |  |
| HUNSARY | 4861 | 3997 | 8858 | TURKEY | 4846 | 4512 | 9358 | TOTAL OCEANIA | 10228 | 10684 | 20913 |
| ITALY | 62481 | 54231 | 116712 | VIETMAN | 186 | 193 | 379 |  |  |  |  |
| latyia | 2263 | 2180 | 4443 | ASIA-OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIthuamia | 1293 | 906 | 2190 | COUNTRIES | 714 | 652 | 1566 | OfHER- |  |  |  |
| Mala | 14597 | 12665 | 27062 | TOTAL ASIA | 36092 | 34227 | 71119 | at SEA | 45 | 41 | 87 |
| NETHERLANOS | 16543 | 14209 | 30751 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morway | 383 | 206 | 589 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| POLAMO | 12146 | 10216 | 22363 | AMERICA- |  |  |  | total overseas |  |  |  |
| PORTUGAL | 652 | 555 | 1208 | ARGENTINA | 760 | 829 | 1597 | 8 CRN | 425989 | 395001 | 820491 |
| ROMANIA | 895 | 106 | 1602 | Braz IL | 151 | 135 | 286 |  |  |  |  |
| Spaln | 2165 | 1870 | 4035 | cana oa | 1524 | 1460 | 2984 |  |  |  |  |
| SMEOEN | 498 | 339 | 837 | CHILE | 1144 | 1137 | 2283 | TOTAL |  |  |  |
| SWIT EERLAMD | 976 | 840 | 1816 | colorbia | 198 | 155 | 352 | POPULATION | 1814743 | 1832192 | 3646974 |
| uKRAINE | 2044 | 1619 | 3664 | CORH ONMEALTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| USSR INEII | 1950 | 2271 | 4222 | COUNTRIES OF THE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rugoslavia | 30483 | 26216 | 56701 | MEST IMOIES ANO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUROPE-OTHER |  |  |  | CARRIBEAN | 150 | 155 | 305 |  |  |  |  |
| COUNTRIES | 2682 | 1421 | 3102 | ECUATOR | 28 | 23 | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 357605 | 329401 | 687006 | MEXICO | 36 | 33 | 67 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | PERU | 106 | 88 | 194 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | UMITED STATES OF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | anerica | 3663 | 3342 | 7004 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | LRUS UA Y | 556 | 512 | 1068 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VENE ZUELA | 49 | 34 | 88 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | OTHER COMMONMEALTH IN AMERICA | 32 | 42 | 75 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ANERICA-DTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | countries | 486 | 692 | 977 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL AMERICA | 8888 | 8443 | 17331 |  |  |  |  |

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| 9.POPULATION BY | COuNTRY of Males | CITIEENSHIP females | PERSCNS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMLTh Countries - |  |  |  |
| Qustralia-aus t born | 1380773 | 1437190 | 2825986 |
| -O/S EORN | 200434 | 181460 | 381903 |
| camada | 1287 | 1211 | 2497 |
| cyprus | 1860 | 1950 | 3798 |
| INOIA | 955 | 922 | 1897 |
| mal ia | 8973 | 7515 | 16480 |
| new zealamo | 5719 | 5651 | 11370 |
| U.K.INCL N, IRELANO | 100856 | 96092 | 196928 |
| OTH.CWLTH COUNTRIES | 5224 | 4248 | 9472 |
| NON-CMLTH COUNTRIES |  |  |  |
| germany | 5156 | 4266 | 9422 |
| Greece | 14097 | 15682 | 29770 |
| ITALY | 26599 | 25029 | 51620 |
| METHERLANOS | +231 | 3888 | 8119 |
| POLANO | 817 | 898 | 1771 |
| EIRE | 3490 | 2700 | 6191 |
| turkey | 4182 | 3841 | 8023 |
| Untiteo states america | 3178 | 3005 | 6183 |
| yutoslavia | 1559. | 14224 | 29818 |
| OTM CTRY, SAME BIRTHPL | 108 | 64 | 192 |
| OTH NON-CWLTM COUNTRY | 13008 | 11455 | 24463 |
| STATELESS | 1494 | 1581 | 3074 |
| not sta TEO | 8635 | 9297 | 17995 |
| tatal | 1014783 | 1032192 | 3605974 |



| 8i 13. POPULATION 8 y | OLRTHPLAGE OF MALES | PAREMTS females | Persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FATHER AnO mother gorn | IN |  |  |
| australia | 1015921 | 1058620 | 2074550 |
| UK, EIRE | 161108 | 159860 | 320960 |
| germany | 15866 | 16367 | 32232 |
| greece | 57181 | 54900 | 112081 |
| ITALY | 93164 | 63542 | 176706 |
| MALTA | 20093 | 17696 | 37787 |
| METHERLAKOS | 22361 | 19735 | 42096 |
| rugoslayia | 35753 | 31538 | 67271 |
| OTAER EUROPE | 55181 | 40733 | 113914 |
| asia | 37735 | 35296 | 13032 |
| usa, canada | 3118 | 2876 | 5996 |
| OTHER AHERICA | 2016 | 2766 | 5560 |
| ALL OTHER COUNTRIES | 15975 | 15613 | 31588 |
| mot stateo | 71254 | 70624 | 141677 |
| Toral <br> FATHER BORN IM | 1607496 | 1618152 | 3225648 |
| (MOTHER BORN ELSEMHEREI |  |  |  |
| AuStralia | 59626 | 60907 | 120534 |
| UK, EIRE | 73509 | 79857 | 153366 |
| germany | 7840 | 1946 | 15787 |
| GREECE | 3015 | 2790 | 5805 |
| Italy | 10630 | 10129 | 20759 |
| MALTA | 3254 | 3179 | 6438 |
| netherlanas | 7663 | 7167 | 14831 |
| TUGOSLAVIA | 4375 | 4269 | 0624 |
| OTHER EUROPE | 15459 | 16012 | 31871 |
| asla | 7492 | 7650 | 14942 |
| usa, Canada | 2476 | 2515 | +990 |
| OTHEK AMERICA | 1026 | 1132 | 2150 |
| ALL OTMER COUMTRIES | 10522 | 10707 | 21229 |
| mot stareo | 71254 | 70624 | 141677 |
| TOTAL HOTHER BORN IN | 278501 | 284663 | 563204 |
| (FATMER BORN ELSEMHERE) |  |  |  |
| australia | 108687 | 115100 | 223767 |
| UK.EIRE | 49220 | 50602 | 99062 |
| GERHANY | 8453 | 0062 | 16515 |
| GREECE | 2521 | 2216 | +737 |
| ITALY | 3307 | 3064 | 6352 |
| MALta | 2344 | 2186 | 4530 |
| metherlamos | 4923 | 4693 | 9817 |
| TUGOSLAYIA | 1965 | 1793 | 3759 |
| OTher europe | 7115 | 6966 | 14061 |
| asta | 5863 | 5760 | 11623 |
| usa, camada | 1784 | 1758 | 3542 |
| OTHER AMERICA | 975 | 993 | 1964 |
| ALL OTHER COUNTRIES | 10129 | 10665 | 20774 |
| NOT STATEO | 71254 | 70.624 | 161877 |
| total | 278541 | 284663 | 563204 |

MOTE - MOT STATEO MEANS BIRTMPLACE OF


| LE 12.PERIOO OF | RESIDEMCE TOVE hales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EAS -BORN } \\ & \text { FEMALES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RESIDENTS } \\ & \text { PERSONS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEARS OF RESIDENCE |  |  |  |
| LESS THAN 1 | 6390 | 7247 | 13637 |
| $1-15$ | 35829 | 35488 | 71317 |
| 5-9 | 55278 | 50882 | 106160 |
| 10-14 | 39959 | 37708 | 77667 |
| 15-21 | 51612 | 48369 | 99960 |
| 22-26 | 49073 | 3785 | 86927 |
| 29 OR MORE | 16807 | 16895 | 33703 |
| mot stateo | 104232 | 155339 | 319571 |
| total overseas <br> gorm RESIDEMTS |  |  |  |
| OVERSEAS BJRN |  |  |  |
| VISITCRS | 6810 | 5239 | 12049 |
| tojal overseas BJRM | -25989 | 395001 | 820991 |

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TAGLE 16. POPULATION EY LANGUAGES REGULARLY USED, PERSONS AGEO 5 OR HORE
ANGUGE



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IAGLE 2 b.australian and oferseas born population ifyiks and nori by highest cevel of qualification obiaineo

|  |  | AUSTRALIAN-OJRN |  |  | OVEKSEAS-BORN |  |  | TJtal |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | males | fenales | PERSONS | nales | females | PERSONS | males | females | Persoms |
| LEvE | L of qualification- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIGH | ER DEGREE | 4464 | 1127 | 5571 | 3119 | $\begin{array}{r}666 \\ \hline 020\end{array}$ | 3986 | 7503 | $1994$ | 9556 |
| GRAD | UATE OIPLOMA | 4164 | 4462 | 6626 | 1403 | $1020$ | $2423$ | $5567$ | $5402$ | 11049 |
| BaCN | ELOR DEGREE | 25630 | 10649 | 36279 | 9624 | 4595 | 14219 | 35255 | 15244 | 50496 |
| OIPL | ONA | 37392 | 41775 | 79167 | 11050 | 8929 | 19979 | 48442 | 50704 | 93146 |
| TECA | hician | 30041 | 42522 | 72563 | 14397 | 11567 | 25964 | 4.4538 | 56089 | 98527 |
| trad |  | 133830 | 26184 | 160014 | 70583 | 10232 | 80816 | 294414 | $56+16$ | 240630 |
| NOT | Qassifiable by level | 4120 | 18943 | 23663 | 3058 | 8122 | 12180 | 7175 | 27665 | 34843 |
| IMAD | equately oescribed | 477 | 221 | 699 | 476 | 196 | 672 | 955 | 416 | 1371 |
| NOI | Stated | 121740 | 139052 | 200791 | 45459 | 43504 | 88962 | 167198 | 182555 | 349754 |
| MO 0 | Ualification | 554828 | 701951 | 1256779 | 227914 | 269040 | 496954 | 782742 | 970992 | 1753733 |
| TOT | AL 115 YRS+1 | 917267 | 986886 | 1y04253 | 307085 | 358071 | 7*5154 | 1304350 | 1364756 | 2609307 |
| table 29, australian ano ovirseas garn population isyrs and more by fielo of highest qualification GUSTRALIAN-BORN OVERSEAS-AORN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIEL | 0 Of qualification- | males | fenales | Persons | males | FEMALES | PERSONS | maces | females | PERSONS |
| teac | HER TRAIN., EDUCATION | 14861 | 38270 | 53131 | 3366 | 7377 | 11245 | 14229 | 46146 | 64376 |
| FINE | ,APPLIEO ARTS | 1740 | 3478 | 5227 | 857 | 953 | 1011 | 2606 | 4432 | 7037 |
| huma | WItIES | 2528 | 3935 | 6462 | 1394 | 1631 | 3025 | 3922 | 5565 | 9487 |
| EELI | GION , THEOLOGY | 1632 | 251 | 1883 | 552 | 63 | 615 | 2184 | 314 | 2498 |
| SOCI | AL 8 EEHAVIOURAL | 3788 | 3658 | 7446 | 1641 | 1327 | 2968 | 5430 | 4965 | 10414 |
| COHM | ERCIAL. BUS INESS | 21653 | 6490 | 28143 | 6216 | 2833 | 9049 | 27869 | 9323 | 37192 |
| LAW. | JURISPRUDE NEE | 3596 | 568 | 4165 | 968 | 166 | 1134 | 4564 | 734 | 5299 |
| Hatu | RAL, APPLIEO SCIENCE | 6158 | 1987 | 8145 | 3046 | 941 | 3987 | 9204 | 2926 | 12132 |
| RATM | EMATICS, COMPUTERS | 1140 | 431 | 1570 | 640 | 202 | 842 | 1780 | 632 | 2412 |
| HEOI | CAL, PARAME OIC. DENTAL | 9179 | 40202 | 57380 | 3827 | 12201 | 16026 | 13006 | 60402 | 73409 |
| trad | E, CRAFT, INDUSTRIAL | d9451 | 5897 | 95368 | 48337 | 3632 | 51969 | 137786 | 9529 | 147317 |
| ENGI | neERING, TĖCHNOLOGY | 17257 | 219 | 17476 | 10316 | 207 | 10523 | 27573 | 425 | 27999 |
| ARCA | ITECTURE, BUILDING | 37485 | 539 | 38024 | 18466 | 268 | 18734 | 55951 | 807 | 56758 |
| AGRI | CULTURE, FORESTRY | 5709 | 444 | 6153 | 1267 | 163 | 1451 | 0976 | 628 | 7603 |
| VETE | RINARY SCIENCE | 349 | 46 | 395 | 171 | 18 | 189 | 520 | 64 | 584 |
| HOME | ECONOMICS | 11 | 218 | 228 | 0 | 169 | 197 | 19 | 406 | 425 |
| IRAN | SPORT, COMY UNICATION | 3434 | 132 | 3566 | 2054 | 72 | 2126 | 5488 | 204 | 5692 |
| SERU | ICE TRADES | 12064 | 11077 | 23142 | 5449 | 4010 | 9459 | 17513 | 15088 | 32601 |
| JOUR | malish.hedia Studies | 16 | 16 | 32 | 12 | - | 12 | 28 | 16 | 4 |
| HILI | TARY, DEFENCE | 855 | 39 | 895 | 341 | 17 | 358 | 1195 | 56 | 1251 |
| POLI | CE, LAN ENF ORCEHENT | 911 | 51 | 962 | 260 | 13 | 274 | 1171 | 65 | 1236 |
| OTHE | R public safety | 27 | 14 | 41 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 45 | 16 | 61 |
| FIEL | 0 of stuor nec | 157 | 39 | 195 | 82 | 23 | 105 | 239 | 62 | 301 |
| FIEL | O NOT SPECIFIED | 1495 | 710 | 2213 | 063 | 3 3 2 | 1265 | 2378 | 1100 | 3476 |
| MOT | classifiable by level | 4720 | 16943 | 23663 | 3058 | 0122 | 11180 | 7178 | 27065 | 36863 |
| Inad | equately described | 479 | 221 | 699 | 476 | 196 | 672 | 955 | 416 | 1371 |
| NOT | Stated | 121740 | 139052 | 260791 | 45459 | 43504 | d8962 | 167198 | 182555 | 349754 |
| Ior | al qualifieo | 362439 | 284934 | 647374 | 159169 | 89030 | 248200 | 521609 | 373965 | 695573 |
| No | valification | 554820 | 701951 | 1256779 | 227914 | 269040 | 496954 | 782742 | 970992 | 1753733 |
| TOT | AL 115 VRS +1 | 917267 | 986886 | 1904153 | 307083 | 358071 | 745154 | 1304350 | 1364956 | 2649307 |
| TABLE 30.AUSTRALIAN AND OYERSEAS BORN POPULATION 15 YRS ANO mORE BY AGE LEFT SCHDOA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | males | FEMALES | PERSORS | males | Females | PERS ONS | males | females | Persoms |
| age left school- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | YEARS OF AGE OR YNGR | 8497 | 6871 | 17368 | 38043 | 43347 | 81390 | 46546 | 52210 | 38758 |
| 13 | VEARS OF AGE | 28824 | 28539 | 57363 | 15623 | 14345 | 29969 | 44446 | 42804 | 87332 |
| 14 | Years of AGE | 199607 | 231715 | 431322 | -8194 | 64562 | 132756 | 267001 | 296277 | 564076 |
|  | YEARS OF AGE | 166353 | 193651 | 360004 | -2262 | 62575 | 124837 | 228614 | 256226 | 484041 |
| 16 | VEARS OF AGE | 154914 | 175966 | 330881 | 49370 | 48694 | 94063 | 204284 | 224660 | 428944 |
| 17 | vears of age | 105316 | 120949 | 226266 | 33836 | 32188 | 66023 | 139152 | 153131 | 232289 |
| 10 | VEARS OF AGE | 56679 | 43697 | 100376 | 32712 | 23894 | 56606 | 89390 | 67591 | 156982 |
| 19 | VEARS OF AGE OR OLOER | 29413 | 11602 | 41015 | 28909 | 13368 | 42277 | 58322 | 24970 | 83293 |
| NE YE | R attenden school | 3254 | 2959 | 6212 | 9825 | 13251 | 23077 | 13079 | 16210 | 29289 |
| STIL | L attending School | 62243 | 50053 | 120296 | 11229 | 9062 | 20291 | 73472 | b1115 | 140567 |
| mot | STATEO | 102168 | 110883 | 213051 | 37080 | 32785 | 69865 | 139248 | 1.3608 | 282916 |
| ror | AL 115 YRS+1 | 917267 | 986886 | 1904153 | 307083 | 358071 | 745154 | 1304350 | 1344450 | 2649307 |

TABLE 31, POPULATION ISYRS AND mORE BY ANNUAL INCONE ISEGIION OF STATE


TABLE 32 . PQPuL ATION 1 SYRS and more by pensionfsocial security benefit received (Section of state)

## TPE OF PENSION, BENEFIT-

 SUP ERANNUATION, ANNUIWAR WIDOYS PE NSION OTHER MAR PENSTOM REPAT SERVICE PENSION aGE PENSION
INVAL IO PENSION
MID OM, SUPPORTING HOTHER UNE MPLOYMENI BENEFIT SIC WNESS, SPECIAL BENEFIT
HOI REC PENSION BENEFIT hales females persons
no of pensians receiveo RECEIVING ONE PENSION RECEIVING TMREE OR MORE RETETAL PENSIONERS not stateo

| 35624 | 19591 | 55215 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 103 | 10416 | 10517 |
| 17444 | 12397 | 29841 |
| 24707 | 16084 | 40791 |
| 62223 | 138961 | 201166 |
| 14032 | 13996 | 28628 |
| 150 | 52566 | 32518 |
| 12071 | 0734 | 20805 |
| 7772 | 5368 | 13081 |
| 742443 | 708525 | 1450968 |

TABLE 33.POPULATION BY WHETHER LIFE INSURED (SECTION OF STATEJ
MAELE SJ. POPULA
IFE 1 NSUREO

| 130168 | 207914 | 330083 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 19633 | 22672 | 42305 |
| 1743 | 1524 | 3266 |
| 151544 | 232109 | 303655 |
| 41519 | 40818 | 82337 |


| 7889 | 3763 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 35 | 2211 |
| 3978 | 2895 |
| 6750 | 4486 |
| 19058 | 38510 |
| 6314 | 5711 |
| 43 | 8274 |
| 4929 | 3216 |
| 1614 | 1011 |
| 154944 | 148697 |

11652
2246
6873
11236
57568
12022
6517
8145
2625
301641
301641

| 39546 | 58609 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 4923 | 5337 |
| 395 | 263 |
| 44866 | 64210 |
| 8355 | 8199 |

9815
1026
65
1090
16534
male

|  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| MALES | TOTALI* |
| FENALES |  | PERSONS

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| LE 34.POPULATION 15YRS | ano moke or hales | Superannuation fENALES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L annuitics } \\ & \text { persons } \end{aligned}$ | TABLE 35.mumber of | HOLOS AND | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { BY Ho. } \\ & \text { I HMAT } \end{aligned}$ | JSEHOLD TYPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONTRIBUTOR IN RECEIPT OF |  |  |  |  | mouseholdos | males | females |
| SUPER OR ANNUITY | 19141 | 4832 | 23973 |  |  |  |  |
| COMTRIBUTOR NOI RECEIVING |  |  |  | PRIMARY S SECONDARY |  |  |  |
| SUPER OR ANNUITY | 39807 | 94926 | -92997 | family units |  |  |  |
| MOT CONTRIBUTIME ANO NOT |  |  |  | PFU Only | 1096840 | 2090132 | 1709390 |
| RECEIVING SUPER/ANKUITY | 811594 | 1174167 | 1985761 | PFU 12 SFu | 24196 | 59206 | 65776 |
| MOI CONTRIBUTING BUT |  |  |  | PFU 2 SFU | +56 | 1656 | 1666 |
| RECE IVIMG SUPERTAMNUITY | 27131 | 19566 | 46694 | PFU \& 3 SFU | 12 | 60 | 58 |
| MOT STATED CONT/RECEIVIMS | 48413 | 51467 | 998.1 | commune | 274 | 586 | 436 |
| TOTAL 115 VRS*) | 1304350 | 1364956 | 2649307 | TOTAL ALL HOUSEMOLAS | 1121578 | 1751640 | 1777526 |

TABLE 36. CURREMTLY MARRTED fEMLES GY AGE BY ISSUE OF PRESENT MARRIAGE


TABLE 33. FAPILIES ANO PERSONS BY INCOME OY MUNBER OF CHILDREN

FAMILY INCOME
(IN OOLLARS)

| no incone | 16970 | 28794 | 2469 | 7016 | 1942 | 7429 | 089 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LESS THAN 1500 | 7949 | 11767 | 1394 | 3879 | 1267 | 4606 | 638 |
| 1500-2000 | 24.366 | 36403 | 1566 | 4936 | 1313 | 5401 | 689 |
| OVER 2000-3000 | 72622 | 95423 | 6069 | 25146 | 1848 | 6677 | 568 |
| OVER 3000-4000 | 56105 | 109559 | 5703 | 16178 | 4961 | 17958 | 2150 |
| OTER 4000-5000 | 29107 | 49061 | 4404 | 13936 | 3790 | 14992 | 1903 |
| OYER 5000-6000 | 42028 | 77746 | 8153 | 26812 | 7360 | 30636 | 5841 |
| OVER 6000-7000 | 44666 | 81726 | 11765 | 39206 | 10902 | 46087 | 5176 |
| OUER 7000-8000 | 46716 | 88400 | 13872 | 46646 | 14975 | 63208 | 7089 |
| OVER 6000-9000 | 37199 | 71533 | 13256 | 44971 | 15493 | 65544 | 7600 |
| OYER 9000-12000 | 68672 | 143891 | 32416 | 112654 | 42469 | 179735 | 19760 |
| OVER 12000-15000 | 52622 | 121945 | 24379 | 87753 | 29791 | 128093 | 13731 |
| OVER 15000-18000 | 38597 | 89747 | 14152 | 51709 | 16733 | 72315 | 8077 |
| OVER 18000 | 43640 | 101199 | 12940 | 48710 | 16339 | 71492 | 8698 |
| mot stated | 59531 | 120665 | 20848 | 70601 | 24638 | 104227 | 12113 |
| toral | 640870 | 1228059 | 173385 | 590152 | 193820 | $818+40$ | 92740 |


| 4070 | 322 | 1903 | 160 | 1194 | 22703 | 50400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2920 | 290 | 1661 | 124 | 920 | 11663 | 25753 |
| 3515 | 273 | 1659 | 152 | 1186 | 28359 | 53098 |
| 2770 | 199 | 1133 | 105 | 826 | $61+31$ | 121976 |
| 9972 | 641 | 3914 | 239 | 1871 | 69847 | 159447 |
| 9398 | 956 | 5485 | 437 | 5031 | 40677 | 9590\% |
| 19763 | 1569 | 9729 | 797 | 6079 | 63747 | 170766 |
| 26995 | 2016 | 12578 | 968 | 7609 | 75494 | 214400 |
| 37022 | 2789 | 17373 | 1273 | 10075 | 8b/43 | 202802 |
| 30903 | 2904 | 18234 | 1155 | 9050 | 77454 | 246236 |
| 103214 | 6365 | 39803 | 2732 | 21602 | 172414 | 608900 |
| 72336 | 4381 | 27490 | 1696 | 13336 | 126600 | 650951 |
| 42530 | 26.36 | 16501 | 986 | 7721 | 01180 | 280531 |
| 45952 | 3008 | 18935 | 1171 | 9259 | 057\% | 295545 |
| 63079 | 4495 | 28192 | 2172 | 17049 | 123797 | 603815 |
| 48246 | 32885 | 204581 | 14166 | 110806 | 1167873 | 3454531 |

TABLE 4O. MOUSEMOLOS BY HOUSEHOLO IMCOME (SECTION OF SIAIE)
( householo
THER URBAM RURAL
total
HOUSENOLD INCOME IIN OOLLARS
MO INGOME
LESS THAN 150
$1500-2000$

## 10116 4220 11088 36610 31902 19410 32568 40176 45682 64972 121254 106462 82118 133876 96232

2278
1364
3980
11464
11150
6068
9872
11974
12620
11728
28438
19546
13408
16974
19782
180646

| 2792 | 15186 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1998 | 7582 |
| 4696 | 19764 |
| 6836 | 54910 |
| 6262 | 51316 |
| 5000 | 30478 |
| 9340 | 51780 |
| 7770 | 59920 |
| 9094 | 67396 |
| 7620 | 64320 |
| 16306 | 165990 |
| 10840 | 136868 |
| 7556 | 103082 |
| 11030 | 161878 |
| 14814 | 130828 |
| 123954 | 1121284 |

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TABLE t1. POPULATION BY USUAL RESIOENCE AT SO JUNE


TABLE LZ. POPLLATION IN OCGUP IED PRIYATE GMELLINGS EY TYPE OF OMELLING BY MUKBER OF IMMATES (SECTION OF STATES


TABLE 43. OCEUP IEO PRIVATE ONELLINGS BY TVPE OF DMELLING BY NUNGER OF INMATES (SECTION OF STATE)
(3.OCGUP IEO PRIVATE ONELLINGS BY TYPE OF OMELLING BY NUNBER OF ITME OF ONELING

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SELF } \\ \text { CONTAINEO } \end{gathered}$ | non-SElf <br> CONJAINED | IMPROVISEO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOBILE } \\ & \text { MAJOR UR } \end{aligned}$ | PRIVATE goarolng nouse | total occupied PRIVATE DMELLINGS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INHATES- 130158 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 223320 | 2802 | 248 | 286 | 12 | 226668 |
| 3 | 139440 | 1568 | 264 | 140 | 4 | 141424 |
| 4 | 159872 | 1154 | 326 | 108 | 48 | 161500 |
| 5 | 90982 | 658 | 200 | 40 | 40 | 91920 |
| 6 | 39552 | 292 | 90 | 24 | 34 | 39992 |
| 7 | 14314 | 98 | 36 | 2 | 20 | 14472 |
| - plus | 9184 | 72 | 26 | 2 | 36 | 9320 |
| total owellimes | 803084 | 11348 | 1516 | OTHER ${ }^{736}$ | 204 | 016888 |
| INHATES- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 . | 27830 | 542 | 132 | 248 | 2 | 2875* |
| 2 | 50654 | 430 | 114 | 192 | - | 51390 |
| 3 | 29294 | 212 | 54 | 76 | i2 | 29636 |
| 4 | 33292 | 150 | 64 | 88 | 22 | 33616 |
| 5 | 20792 | 66 | 54 | 26 | 14 | 20952 |
| 6 | 4584 | 36 | 16 | 12 | 22 | 9670 |
| 7 | 3836 | 16 | 12 | - | 2 | 3874 2830 |
| 8 Plus | 2792 | 14 | 10 | $\because{ }^{\circ}$ | 14 | 2830 |
| JOTAL OMELLSNGS | 178074 | 1466 | 456 | $\text { RURAL }{ }^{650}$ | 76 | 180722 |
| INAATES- 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 14042 | 154 | 378 | 524 | ** | 15098 |
| 2 | 30996 | 150 | 210 | 476 | $\cdots$ | 31632 20540 |
| 3 | 20100 | 124 | 80 | 236 | $\because$ | 20540 |
| 4 | 24114 | 122 | 116 | 196 | 4 | 24552 16928 |
| 5 | 16700 | 48 | 64 | 84 | 2 | 16928 |
| 6 | 8760 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 2 | 8904 3470 |
| 1 | 3402 | 22 | 24 | 22 | $\because$ | 3610 2656 |
| - plus omellines | 2602 120716 | 16 684 | 10 958 | 1926 | 16 | 2656 123968 |
| total amellimes | 120716 | 684 |  | TOTAL |  |  |
| INMATES* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 168284 | 5400 | 836 | 906 | 12 |  |
| 2 | 304970 | 3362 | 572 | 954 | 12 | 304890 191600 |
| 3 | 188842 | 1904 | 348 | 452 | 4 | 191600 219676 |
| 4 | 217270 | 1426 | 506 | 392 | 74 | 219676 |
| 5 | 120474 | 772 | 330 | 150 | 56 | 129790 58566 |
| 6 | 57896 | 376 | 154 | 82 | 58 | 58566 21516 |
| 7 | 21552 | 136 | 76 | 32 | 22 | 21616 14604 |
| - PLUS dMELLIMGS | 14578 1101874 | 102 13498 | 2930 | 14 2982 | 56 294 | 14804 1121578 |

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thale hu.type of occupiea private omelling ay numaer of onelling units in autloing

|  | Stlf iontalmeo | NON- SELF containeo | INPRROVISEO | nob ile | PRIVATE BOARDIMG house | jotal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OMELLING UNITS IN ALDING NOUSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 865056 | 4188 | 2268 | 2476 | 206 | 872194 |
| 2 | 47360 | 1358 | 152 | 72 | 16 | -8958 |
| 3 | 11788 | 44.4 | 32 | 20 | 16 | 12288 |
| 4 | 19410 | 700 | 64 | 4 | 2 | 20160 |
| 5 | 9194 | 490 | 42 | 10 | 2 | 9736 |
| 6-8 | 32490 | 1704 | 40 | + | 12 | 34250 |
| 716 | 37144 | 1790 | 22 | - | 4 | 35964 |
| 17-32 | 13446 | 688 | 16 | $\cdots$ | - | 14150 |
| 33 OR MORE | 9346 | 658 | 16 | 2 | $\bullet$ | 20022 |
| not sialeo TOTAL | 58636 1101874 | 1478 13498 | 300 2930 | 390 2982 | 488 | 60854 1121578 |

TAQLE 45.TYPE OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DMELLING BT NUNBER OF EEDRCOMS

|  | Stif Containeo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOH-SELF } \\ & \text { COWTAINED } \end{aligned}$ | IAPROVISED | nosile | PRIVATE ROAROIMG nouse | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MUNBER OF EEQROONS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 68224 | 6584 | 406 | 796 | 10 | 74080 |
| 2 | 261140 | 3814 | 576 | 508 | 16 | 2660st |
| 3 | 579132 | 2676 | 1146 | 106 | 62 | 583220 |
| 4 | 140214 | 656 | 186 | 22 | 92 | 141170 |
| 5 | 20608 | 170 | 36 | 8 | 26 | 20868 |
| 6 OR MORE | 5418 | 144 | 34 | 8 | 62 | 5666 |
| NOT STATED | 23698 | 522 | 226 | 1006 | 22 | 25476 |
| TOTAL average aeoroons | 1098434 2.8 | 12568 | 2670 | 2454 | 290 | $1116416$ |
| average bedroons | 2.8 | 2. 0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 4.1 | $2.6$ |

TABLE 46.TYPE OF OGCUPIEO PRIVATE DMELLING BY NUNBER OF ROONS

|  | Self Containeo | NON-SELF <br> CONTAINEO | IMPROYISED | H08 ILE | PRIVATE BOAROIMG HOUSE | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUNBER OF ROOHS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2760 | 882 | 246 | 514 | 2 | 4402 |
| 2 | 14682 | 2298 | 846 | 484 | 6 | 17614 |
| 3 | 49352 | 2450 | 206 | 582 | 4 | 52624 |
| 4 | 158932 | 2958 | 334 | 242 | 16 | 162682 |
| 5 | 355362 | 2034 | 716 | 70 | 24 | 350206 |
| 6 | 278114 | 1286 | 522 | 40 | 80 | 250042 |
| 7 | 132300 | 572 | 200 | 16 | 44 | 133132 |
| - OR MORE | 86844 | 496 | 138 | 26 | 96 | 87602 |
| MOT STATEO | 23698 | 522 | 226 | 1006 | 22 | 25 674 |
| rotal average rooms | $\begin{array}{r} 1101874 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | 13498 3.9 | 2930 0.5 | 2982 2.6 | 294 | 2121578 |
| average roons | $5.5$ | 3.9 | . 5 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 5.4 |
| TAELE 4T.TYPE OF OCCUPIED PRIVAJt OMELLIME BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SElf Contalneo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONTALNED } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROYISED | nogile | PQIVATE BOAROInG house | total |
| MATERIAL OF OUTER MALLS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone | 6762 | 308 | 44 | 14 | 120 | 620798 7138 |
| CONLRETE CONGRETE BLOCK. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CEMENT | 47150 | 1192 | 144 | 10 | 6 | 48508 |
| TIMEER, WEATHERGOARD | 360614 | 3056 | 1186 | 304 | 124 | 305284 |
| HETAL FIGRO.ASEESTOS | 7234 5344 | 50 50 | 264 | 2054 | 2 | 9604 |
|  | 53444 | 580 | 344 | 72 | 14 | 54654 |
| OTHER MEI | 1596 | 12 | 36 | 96 | * | 1740 |
| NOT STATED | 23114 | ${ }_{1346} 4$ | 180 | 380 | 12 | 24052 |
| TOJAL | 1101874 | 13498 | 2930 | 2982 | 294 | 1121578 |

TABLE tB.tYPE OF OCCUPIEO PRIVATE DUELLIMG BY mETMOD of SEMAGE DISPOSAL

|  | SElf Contained | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAINE O } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROVISED | mosile | PRIVATE Boarding mouse | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METMOD-SEMAGE DISPOSAL- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FLUSH TOILEI-PUBLIC SEMER | 778826 | 10698 | 1378 | 472 | 240 | 791614 |
| FLUSH TOILET-INDIV SYSTEM | 246310 | 1338 | 590 | 762 | 30 | 249030 |
| SANITARY PAN COLLECII ON | 21216 | 298 | 358 | 448 | 2 | 28302 |
| OTHER | 10316 | 160 | 386 | 856 | * | 11716 |
| NOT STATED | 39206 | 1004 | 236 | 464 | 22 | 40914 |
| TOTAL | 1101874 | 13498 | 2930 | 2982 | 290 | $112257{ }^{\circ}$ |

TABLE 49.TYPE OF OCCUPIEO PRIVAJE DKELLIMG BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

|  | SElf Comtagmeo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAINED } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROYISED | hOBILE | PRIVATE BOAROING hOUSE | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCE OF MATER SUPPLYPIPEO FROM MALMS | 996198 | 12012 |  |  |  |  |
| PIPED RAIN MATER TAMX | 996198 | 12012 | 1976 | 912 | 264 | 1812362 |
| PIpe rain water ranx | 60334 | 360 | 406 | 45 | - | 61642 |
| PIPED FRON OTHER SOURCE | 16158 | 182 | 140 | 356 | 4 | 16840 |
| MOPIPED MATER | 1582 | 206 | 216 | 998 | 4 | 3006 |
| mot stated | 27602 | 710 | 112 | 278 | 16 | 28128 |
| toral | 1101874 | 13498 | 2950 | 2982 | 294 | 1121570 |

TAERE 50.TYPE OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING OY NUMEER OF MOTOR VEHICLES
self comtaimeo
HOM-SELF
COMIALNEO

IMPROY ISEO
m08ILE
PRIVATE Contains
total
munger of vehicaes-
WURER OF VEHIGES-
1
2
3
3
OOR MORE
MOT STATEO
TOTAL
169522
503758
3018334
62976
22612
61172
1101874
6694
5322
1470
354
376
1282
13498
752
1306
506
134
70
162
2930
362
1576
644
122
48
232
2982 mouse

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 66 | 175376 |
| 64 | 512050 |
| 52 | 584506 |
| 30 | 63616 |
| 26 | 23330 |
| 32 | 42680 |
| 294 | 1121570 |

TABLE 51.OCCUPIEO PRIVATE DMELLINSS BY MUMBER OF BEDROONS OY MUMEER OF INMATES

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | NUNBER <br> $\rightarrow$ | I MHATES | 6 | 7 | 44 | Jotal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42920 | 25400 | 3910 | 1220 | 342 | 120 | 50 | 38 | 14080 |
| 2 | 63062 | 115126 | 47186 | 28468 | 8378 | 2260 | 530 | 236 | 266056 |
| 3 | 46202 | 138242 | 112564 | 152516 | 84890 | 33236 | 10306 | 5172 | $58312{ }^{\text {5 }}$ |
|  | 7858 | 20000 | 20536 | 29892 | 30266 | 17948 | 8320 | 6350 | 141170 |
| 5 \% more | 1148 | 2530 | 2512 | 3400 | 3704 | 3638 | 1806 | 2110 | 20848 |
| 6 Or more | 462 | 730 | 738 | 892 | 832 | 776 | 532 | 102 | 5666 |
| mot siated | 9212 | 6938 | 3920 | 3110 | 1318 | 550 | 236 | 190 | 25674 |
| TOJAL | 17166 | 309046 | 191366 | 219490 | 129730 | 58520 | 21186 | 16798 | 1116416 |

VICIORIA. CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976
table 52.occupieo privaie unallimgs or mumber of roons of mumber of inmates

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | $\text { OF }{ }_{5}^{\text {INMA }}$ | 6 | 7 | $0 \cdot$ | toral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3460 | 630 | 156 | 80 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 4402 |
| 2 | 13096 | 3460 | 658 | 274 | 74 | 26 | 22 | 14 | 17614 |
| 3 | 27406 | 10864 | 3672 | 1634 | 522 | 220 | 60 | 46 | 52024 |
| 4 | 43250 | 67610 | 27316 | 16824 | 5310 | 1564 | 412 | 186 | 162482 |
| 5 | 42792 | 103704 | 66724 | 76086 | 42678 | 17426 | 5666 | 3070 | $35820{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 6 | 24398 | 69700 | 51960 | 66116 | 39068 | 17368 | 6822 | 4610 | 280042 |
| 7 | 7082 | 25800 | 23388 | 34106 | 23066 | 11356 | +112 | 3114 | 133132 |
| 6* | 3942 | 13100 | 13604 | 21438 | 17728 | 10040 | 6170 | 3572 | 87602 |
| mot stateo | $\begin{array}{r}9212 \\ \hline 7546\end{array}$ | 6938 | $3920$ | $\begin{array}{r}3110 \\ \hline 19676\end{array}$ | 12316 | 550 | ${ }_{21}^{236}$ | 190 | 25474 |
| toral | 175436 | 309890 | $191600$ | 219676 | 129790 | . 50566 | 21816 | 14804 | 1121578 |
| table s3. OLCUP IED PRIVATE | LINSS M | OR MIthout kitchen |  | AND GATMROON FACILITIES OY MUMEER Of IMAATESNUMEER OF INHAJES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 * | total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BATMROOM ONL Y, NO KITCHEN | 4386 | 3548 | 1462 | 1465 | 804 | 382 | 160 | 98 | 12304 |
| KITGHEN ONLYONO BAJHROOM | 10110 | 10974 | 5644 | 6030 | 3478 | 1512 | 644 | 422 | 30814 |
| 801H | 147316 | 285852 | 179496 | 208014 | 123652 | 55040 | 20642 | 14006 | 1034818 |
| NEITHER | 4414 | 2578 | 1078 | 1056 | 538 | 282 | 134 | 86 | 10168 |
| mot STATED | $\begin{array}{r} 9212 \\ 175436 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6938 \\ 309890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3920 \\ 191600 \end{array}$ | 3110 219676 | $\begin{array}{r} 1318 \\ 129790 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 58566 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ 21816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ 14804 \end{array}$ | $25474$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12989 |  |  |  |  |
| TABLE 54.OCCUPIEO PRIVATE OWELLINGS aY MATURE OF OCCUPAMCY oy mUMAER OF INAATES manBer of inhates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | NATURE OF UCCUPANGV- 20.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OWNER | 73056 | 126242 | 57484 | 53074 | 31996 | 14902 | 5610 | 3534 | 365898 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ONE MORTGAGE | 19774 | 75806 | 70128 | 104000 | 6266* | 27628 | 9858 | 6354 | 376216 |
| TWO OR MORE MORIGAGES | 1140 | 5274 | 5806 | 10216 | 6536 | 2940 | 1064 | 092 | 33676 |
| ONAER UR PURCHASER, UNOEF. | 1294 | 1590 | 808 | 926 | 558 | 266 | 104 | 58 | 5604 |
| TENANT- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| housing Connission ENPLOYER- | 7324 | 6910 | 6408 | 6790 | 435* | 2354 | 1246 | 1288 | 36674 |
| FUKNISHED | 544 | 494 | 260 | 302 | 170 | 12 | 40 | 36 | 1926 |
| URFURNISHED | 1016 | 3510 | 3076 | 4452 | 2978 | 1294 | 466 | 334 | 17126 |
| OTi ER- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FUKNISHEO | 12358 | 9834 | 4166 | 2748 | 1198 | 502 | 186 | 136 | 31120 |
| UN FURNI SHEO | 33506 | 52670 | 28292 | 21754 | 10512 | 4454 | 1628 | 1248 | 153962 |
| LANOLORO NOT SIATEO | 2406 | 2090 | 1200 | 908 | 470 | 244 | 96 | 78 | 7494 |
| OTHER.NEI | 13284 | 17362 | 9520 | 10690 | 6528 | 3204 | 1200 | 904 | $627 \pm 2$ |
| MOT STATEO | +726 | 8108 | 4.344 | 3824 | 1026 | 706 | 316 | 238 | 29088 |
| TOTAL | 175436 | 309890 | 191600 | 219676 | 129790 | 58566 | 21816 | 14804 | 1121576 |

TAGLE 55. OCCUPIEO PRIVATE OWELLINGS BY MEERLY REMT BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCT

|  |  | housing COMmISSION | ENPLOVER MATURE |  | OTHER |  | LAMOLORO <br> NOT STATEO | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Furnisheo | UMF URNI SHEO | FURMISHED | UMFURNI SHED |  |  |
| meekly rent | (00LLARS-5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1-9$ |  | 2000 | 254 | 2942 | 1038 | 5004 | 340 | 12378 |
| 10-19 |  | 9074 | 452 | 6090 | 5006 | 12050 | 636 | 33508 |
| 20-29 |  | 20.36 | 398 | $3 \mathrm{Ar4}$ | 8656 | 33694 | 1464 | 60722 |
| 30-39 |  | 1346 | 334 | 1564 | 7686 | 48926 | 1598 | 61454 |
| 40-49 |  | 264 | 150 | 652 | 3612 | 28078 | 760 | 34296 |
| 50-59 |  | 126 | 52 | 190 | 1408 | 9302 | 240 | 11326 |
| 60-69 |  | 46 | 38 | 62 | 806 | 3272 | 110 | +332 |
| 70-79 |  | 16 | 14 | 32 | 366 | 1196 | 30 | 1654 |
| 80-89 |  | 10 | 16 | 22 | 172 | 578 | 34 | 832 |
| 90-98 |  | 4 | 2 | 14 | ${ }_{4}$ | 268 | 12 | 36. |
| 99 AND OVER |  | 26 | 18 | 68 | 250 | 1242 | 50 | 1658 |
| mot Stated |  | 2324 | 198 | 1616 | 2040 | 9552 | 2028 | 17760 |
| Jot Al |  | 36674 | 1926 | 17128 | 31120 | 153962 | 7494 | 248304 |

TABLE 56. MORTGAGEO OCCUPIEO PRIVATE OMELLINGS OY SOURCE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BY NUMBER OF MORTGAGES

TABLE ST. MORTGAGED OCCUPIEO PRIVATE ONELLINGS OY SOURCE OF FIRST

SOURCE OF FIRST MORTGAGE-

| trading bank | 1314 | 668 | 116 | 50 | 146 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAVIMGS BANK | 2488 | 4418 | 19. | 64 | 164 |
| ButLoing societr | 1348 | 962 | 1020 | 58 | 176 |
| LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY | 648 | 128 | 34 | 240 | 52 |
| SOLICITORS TRUST FUND | 364 | 84 | 22 | 12 | 246 |
| EMPLOYER | 60 | 30 | * | 2 | 2 |
| fimamee company | 138 | 92 | 46 | 2 | 30 |
| STATE HOUSING 800Y | 18 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT BCOY | 42 | 28 | 16 | -• | 4 |
| STATE, AUSIRALIAN GOYT. | 206 | 84 | 40 | , | 18 |
| DEFEMCE, MAR SERVICE | 502 | 496 | 42 | 8 | 16 |
| PRIVATE LENDER | 528 | 160 | 38 | 4 | 50 |
| NOT STATED | 50 | 82 | 20 | 6 | 16 |
| TOTAL 2* NORTGAGES | 7106 | 1262 | 1600 | 454 | 944 |

TABLE ST-CONTIMUED

SOURCE OF FIRST
SOURCE OF
MORTGAGE-
TRAOING BANK
SAVINGS BANK
BUILDING SOCIETY
LIFE ASSURANEE SOCIETY
SOLICITORS IRUST FUND EMPLOYER
FINANCE COAPANY
STATE HOUSING BODV
LOCAL GOVERNRENT BOOY
STATE,AUSIRALIAN GOV
PRIVATE GEMOER
PRIVATE LEN
TJTAL 24 MORTGAGES

| ENPLOYER | FINANCE COAPANY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STATE } \\ & \text { HOUSING } \\ & \text { BODY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOURCE OF OI } \\ & \text { LOCAL } \\ & \text { GOVERNHENT } \\ & \text { BOOY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OTHER MORTGAG } \\ & \text { STATE } \\ & \text { GUSTRALIAN } \\ & \text { GOVT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GES-CONTII } \\ & \text { OEFENGE } \\ & \text { WAR } \\ & \text { SERVICE } \end{aligned}$ | UED PRIvate CENDER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOT } \\ & \text { STATEO } \end{aligned}$ | JOIAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 204 | 670 | 2 | 10 | 142 | 32 | 630 | 116 | 4046 |
| 440 | 2196 | 10 | 26 | 90 | 28 | 1008 | 414 | 11432 |
| 228 | 3092 | 8 | 32 | 110 | 8 | 826 | 176 | 1970 |
| 34 | 290 | $\bullet$ | 2 | 10 | $\stackrel{+}{*}$ | 96 | 26 | 1532 |
| 12 | 332 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 186 | 26 | 1276 |
| 70 | 24 |  | 2 | 2 | 8 | 48 | 6 | 258 |
| 8 | 300 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 54 | 106 | 46. | 840 |
| * | 48 | 58 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 42 | 40 | 269 |
| 4 | 56 | .. | 24 | 8 | 4 | 28 | 10 | 216 |
| 16 | 204 | $\cdots$ | - | 184 | - | 110 | 22 | 880 |
| 36 | 1068 | - | 2 | 4 | 62 | 236 | 50 | 2522 |
| 16 | 466 | 4 | 8 | 62 | 2 | 576 | 14 | 1952 |
| 2 | 22 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | 24 | 258 | 694 |
| 1072 | 0768 | 94 | 120 | 656 | 232 | 3926 | 1270 | 33676 |

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TABLE SA.MORIGAGEO OCCUPIEO PRIVAIE DMELLIMG GY mONTHLY PAYMENT OF OTHER MOKTGAGES By MONTHLY PAYMENT OF FIRST MORTGAGE

MONT HEY PAYMENT OF OTHER
MORIGAGES (OOLLARS-81-
UP TO 49
UP 1049
$50-99$
$108-149$
$150-199$
$200-249$
$258-249$
$308-349$
$350-398$
399
NOK HORE
NOT STATED

| 2676 | 3988 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1286 | 2756 |
| 620 | 1410 |
| 196 | 408 |
| 90 | 220 |
| 38 | 64 |
| 24 | 10 |
| 12 | 24 |
| 30 | 56 |
| 456 | 630 |
| 5430 | 9632 |


| 1516 | 636 | 328 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2254 | 1244 | 724 |
| 1546 | 896 | 722 |
| 462 | 370 | 164 |
| 236 | 130 | 220 |
| 96 | 72 | 46 |
| 64 | 54 | 44 |
| 10 | 16 | 16 |
| 72 | 26 | 54 |
| 560 | 302 | 268 |
| 6824 | 3740 | 2584 |


| 64 | 40 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 270 | 74 |
| 302 | 142 |
| 130 | 46 |
| 40 | 56 |
| 62 | 14 |
| 16 | 32 |
| 8 | 2 |
| 26 | 34 |
| 122 | 68 |
| 1068 | 532 |

8
28
70
42
14
6
6
6
20
30
232
32
40
88
50
62
42
40
16
82
120
580

| 96 | 9484 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 72 | 8160 |
| 72 | 5874 |
| 46 | 1916 |
| 46 | 1136 |
| 20 | 666 |
| 12 | 362 |
| 6 | 124 |
| 16 | 618 |
| 2666 | 5226 |
| 3836 | 33676 |

TARLE 59. MORTGAGED OCCUPIED, PRIVATE OMELLIMGS or TOTAL MONTHLY PAYMEMT EY MUMEER OF MORTGAGES

|  | 1 | 2 OR Mare | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAYMEN (DOLLARS-s)- |  |  |  |
| LESS THAN 50 | 98248 | 752 | 99000 |
| 50.99 | 95402 | 4366 | 99768 |
| 100-149 | 71322 | 5418 | 76744 |
| 150-199 | 36164 | 5098 | 41262 |
| 208-249 | 25598 | 4126 | 29724 |
| 250-299 | 9910 | 2076 | 12786 |
| 300-369 | 5410 | 2002 | 7412 |
| 350-398 | 1760 | 1194 | 2874 |
| 399 OR MOKE | 4226 | 2310 | 6536 |
| not stateo | 28176 | 5614 | 33798 |
| TOTAL | 376226 | 33676 | -0 9642 |



TAgLE 61 UnOCGUPIED PRIVATE OMELLIMG By REASOM HOCCUPIEO ISECTIOM OF STATE:


## APPENDIX A

## TABLE CONTENT

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

## TABLE 1

Data for the 1947, 1954 and 1961 Censuses are excluded because changes made to the criteria for delimiting urban centres, which were adopted for the 1966 and subsequent censuses, have made direct comparison with figures for earlier censuses invalid.

The Section of State data for this table have been compiled, for comparative purposes, for those areas which met the criteria for MAJOR URBAN, OTHER URBAN, RURAL and MIGRATORY respectively at each census. Although the MAJOR URBAN concept did not apply until the 1971 Census, data for the 1966 Census has been compiled using the 1971 Census Section of State criteria. OTHER URBAN has been adjusted accordingly.

## TABLES 2.5

Data for Aboriginals for the Censuses of 1947, 1954 and 1961 have been excluded because of their poor quality.

## TABLE 8

The Birthplace classification for the 1976 Census is more detailed than for previous censuses. The countries
previously classified to AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES AND NEW ZEALAND have been reallocated. Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been allocated to ASIA and the remainder have been included, along with the former PACIFIC ISLANDS region, under OCEANIA.

Despite some other minor changes to the birthplace classification comparison between 1971 and 1976 Censuses birthplace data is largely unaffected.

## TABLE 10

The Handicap question asked for each person with a serious long term physical or mental condition which of a number of activities they felt they were handicapped in doing. Because some people are handicapped in a number of activities it is not possible to add up the number of answers to each activity to obtain the number of handicapped people. The TOTAL HANDICAPPED line is the total of the preceding three lines which show the number of people handicapped in one way only, two ways and three or more ways. TOTAL POPULATION is the sum of TOTAL HANDICAPPED, NOT HANDICAPPED and NOT STATED.

## TABLE 14

The Childminding question was designed so that if a child used more than one facility it could be recorded. All combinations of facilities used available from the 1976 Census have been included in this table.

## TABLE 16

The question on Languages allowed people to indicate any number of languages they regularly used. It is therefore not possible to add up the number of people regularly using each language other than English to obtain the number of people regularly speaking a foreign language. To obtain this figure see the USE OF ENGLISH section of the table. Each person is counted only once in this section and it adds to TOTAL PERSONS.

TABLE 17
(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 in the table.
(b) The SCHOOL - OTHER category refers to special schools, overseas schools etc.
(c) In OTHER INSTITUTIONS:
(i) CAE is the abbreviation for Colleges of Advanced Education;
(ii) The OTHER category includes technical colleges, teaching hospitals, business and coaching colleges, overseas institutions, etc.
Data for this table is not currently available. A supplementary page, containing the final data for the table, will be issued separately.

The NOT ATTENDING category includes children at pre-schools and creches who were over 5 years of age.

## TABLE 22

The category USING ONE MODE ONLY excludes WALKED, details of which are contained in a previous line of the table. TOTAL EMPLOYED is the sum of the previous 5 lines of information.

## TABLE 28

(a) NO QUALIFICATION includes only those people aged 15 years or more, who had not obtained a qualification since leaving school.
(b) NOT STATED includes people who did not answer the question and people who, having indicated they had obtained a qualification since leaving school, did not state any details.

## TABLE 32

(a) The question on Pensions/Benefits Received permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some people have been counted more than once in the categories up to and including SICKNESS, SPECIAL BENEFIT.
(b) The section of the table under the heading NO. OF PENSIONS RECEIVED counts people receiving Pensions/Benefits. TOTAL PENSIONERS is the total number of people receiving Pensions/Benefits.

## TABLE 35

EVER MARRIED FEMALES includes women who are now married, permanently separated, divorced and widowed. Although dwelling information is usually arrived at by using the dwelling factor, sometimes it is necessary to use the person factor. Similarly, it is sometimes necessary to apply the dwelling factor when calculating the estimate relating to characteristics of people. Consequently, different figures are likely to occur for the same items of information. The difference however is not significant.

TABLE 39
(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 40

For census purposes, household income is defined as the sum of the individual incomes of all members of a household occupying a private dwelling. Household income is calculated by adding the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of all the people in the household. Household income is available for communes but cannot be derived ior non-private dwellings. The NOT STATED category includes instances where the income of one or more household members was Not Stated and the combined incomes of other household members was $\$ 18,000$ or less. If the stated combined income is greater than $\$ 18,000$ the household income is automatically classed as over $\$ 18,000$. This table excludes migratory.

## TABLE 41

This table is divided into 3 parts:
(a) 1976 - shows the usual residence of people at 30 June 1976;
(b) $1975^{\circ}$ - usual residence at 30 June 1975 of people who in 1976 were enumerated at their usual residence and were over 1 year old;
(c) 1971-usual residence at 30 June 1971 of people who in 1976 were enumerated at their usual residence and were over 5 years old.
Data for this table is not currently available. A supplementary page, containing the final data for the table will be issued separately.

## TABLES 42-50

The type of dwelling classification used in these tables is not comparable with class of dwelling used in similar tables in previous censuses. The type of dwelling is as stated by the householder and differs from type of structure, as shown in Table 62, which is based on answers by the census collector. Individual categories in type of structure may contain self-contained as well as non self-contained dwellings. Tables 42 and 43 exclude migratory.

## TABLE 54

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

## TABLE 57

This table includes only mortgaged dwellings with more than one mortgage. Whilst it is not usual for the State Housing Body, Local Government Body, State or Australian Government and War Service Homes to provide other than first mortgage facilities some respondents may have listed these as other than first mortgage sources. To cater for this possibility these categories have been included in this table.

## TABLE 60

The following categories were not accepted as power or fuel for lighting purposes:
(a) coal, coke or briquettes;
(b) wood;
(c) solar energy.

TABLE 61
Information in this table is as stated by the census collector. This table excludes migratory.

## TABLE 62

Information in this table is as stated by the census collector, based on external observation, and is not comparable with similar information obtained from the householder in previous tables. This table excludes migratory.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

| ANOTHR | Another |
| :---: | :---: |
| AUST | Australia |
| CAE | College of Advanced Education |
| CHLD | Child |
| CNTR | Centre |
| CONT | Contributing |
| C'WEALTH | Commonwealth |
| DWELL | Dwelling |
| ELSEWHR, ELSEWHRE | Elsewhere |
| EX TWN PRV | Excluding Taiwan Province |
| GOVT | Government |
| INDIV | Individual |
| LANG | Language |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| NEC | Not Elsewhere Classified |
| NEI | Not Elsewhere Included |
| NON C'WLTH | Non-Commonwealth |
| O/S | Overseas |
| OTH CTRY, SAME BIRTH PL | Other Country same as Birthplace |
| OTH C'WLTH | Other Commonwealth |
| PARAMEDIC | Paramedical |
| REC | Receiving |
| REPAT | Repatration |
| SUPER | Superannuation |
| TEMPORY | Temporarily |
| TRAIN | Training |
| UK INC | United Kingdom Including |
| UNDEF | Undefined |
| USA | United States of America |

## CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

SUMMARY<br>Major and Minor Occupation Groups

## 0: PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, Professional
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists
Medical Practitioners and Dentists
Nurses, including Probationers or Trainees
Professional Medical Workers, n.e.c.
Teachers
Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders
Law Professionals
Artists, Entertainers, Writers and Related Workers
Draftsmen and Technicians, n.e.c.
Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers
1: ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS
Administrative and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c. Employers, Workers on Own Account, Status 0, Directors, Managers, n.e.c.

2: CLERICAL WORKERS
Book-keepers and Cashiers
Stenographers and Typists
Other Clerical Workers

## 3: SALES WORKERS

Insurance, Real Estate Salesmen, Auctioneers and Valuers
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers Agents
Proprietors and Shopkeepers, Workers on Own Account, n.e.c., Status 0, Retail and Wholesale Trade, Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

4: FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, TIMBER GETTERS AND RELATED
WORKERS
Farmers and Farm Managers
Farm Workers, including Farm Foremen
Wool Classers
Hunters and Trappers
Fishermen and Related Workers
Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers
5: MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS
Miners, Mineral Prospectors and Quarrymen
Well Drillers, Oil, Water and Related Workers
Mineral Treaters
6: WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
Deck and Engineer Officers, Ship, not Services
Deck and Engine Room Hands, Ship and Boatmen, not Services
Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers, not Services
Drivers and Firemen, Rail Transport
Drivers, Road Transport
Guards and Conductors, Railway
Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport
Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators
Postmasters, Postmen and Messengers
Workers in Transport and Communication, n.e.c.

## Classification of Occupations - continued <br> Summary - continued <br> Major and Minor Occupation Groups

7/8: TRADESMEN, PRODUCTION-PROCESS WORKERS AND LABOURERS, N.E.C.

Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
Leather Cutters, Lasters, Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers
Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers and Related Workers
Machine Toolmakers, Metal Machinists, Mechanics, Plumbers and Related Metal Workers
Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers
Metal Workers, Metal and Electrical Production-Process Workers, n.e.c.
Carpenters, Woodworking Machinists, Cabinetmakers and Related Workers
Painters and Decorators
Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.
Compositors, Printing Machinists, Engravers, Bookbinders and Related Workers
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers
Millers, Bakers, Butchers, Brewers and Related Food and Drink Workers
Chemical, Sugar and Paper Production-Process Workers
Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers
Paper Products, Rubber, Plastic and Production-Process Workers, n.e.c. Packers, Wrappers, Labellers
Stationary Engine, Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators
Storemen and Freight Handlers
Labourers, n.e.c.
Apprentices, Factory Workers, Foremen, Machinists, (so described), n.e.c.

## 9: SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

Fire Brigade, Police and Other Protective Service Workers
Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers
Waiters, Bartenders
Caretakers, Cleaners, Buildings
Barbers, Hairdressers and Beauticians
Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
Photographers and Camera Operators
Undertakers and Crematorium Workers
Service, Sport, Recreation Workers, n.e.c.
10: MEMBERS OF ARMED SERVICES
Members of Armed Services in Australia

## 11: OCCUPATION INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED OR NOT STATED

Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated

## INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

## DIVISION AND SUBDIVISION

A: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Undefined
Agriculture
Services to Agriculture
Forestry and Logging
Fishing and Hunting
B: Mining
Mining undefined
Metallic minerals.
Coal
Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)
Construction materials
, Other Non-metallic minerals
Services to mining
C: Manufacturing
Manufacturing undefined
Food, Beverages and Tobacco
Textiles
Clothing and Footwear (including
Knitting Mills)
Wood, Wood products and Furniture (except Sheet Metal)
Paper and Paper products, Printing and Publishing
Chemical, Petroleum and Coal products
Glass, Clay and other Non-metallic mineral
products
Basic metal products
Fabricated metal products
Transport equipment
Other Industrial machinery and equipment
and household appliances
Leather, Rubber and Plastic products and
Manufacturing n.e.c.
D : Electricity, Gas and Water
Electricity, Gas and Water undefined
Electricity and Gas
Water, Sewerage and Drainage

## E: Construction

Construction undefined
General construction
Special-trade contracting

F : Wholesale and Retail trade
Wholesale and Retail Trade undefined
Wholesale trade
Retail trade
G: Transport and Storage
Transport and Storage undefined
Road transport
Railway transport
Water transport
Air transport
Other transport and storage
H: Communication
Communication
I : Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and
Business services undefined
Finance and Investment
Insurance.
Real Estate and Business services
J: Public Administration and Defence
Public Administration and Defence undefined
Public Administration
Defence
K : Community services
Community services undefined
Health
Education, Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries
Welfare and Charitable services and Religious Institutions
Other community services
L: Entertainment, Recreation,
Restaurants, Hotels and
Personal services
Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants,
Hotels and Personal services undefined
Entertainment and Recreational services
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs
Personal services
Private households employing staff
Non-classifiable establishments

## APPENDIX B

## SAMPLING ERRORS ASSOCIATED WITH CENSUS ESTIMATES (REVISED)

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

## WHAT IS SAMPLING ERROR

Since only a $50 \%$ sample of private dwelling schedules was processed, it is likely that the estimates derived from the census would differ from figures which would have 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 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. 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; that is

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 estimates. 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 two chances in three that the figure that would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed will be in the range $70 \pm(1 \times 7)$ or 63 to 77 , and nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between $70 \pm(2 \times 7)$ or 56 to 84 .

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

## PRESENTATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

Consequently, graphs and tables which relate the relative standard error of an estimate to the size of the estimate are given at the end of this Appendix. As can be seen from the graphs, the larger an estimate the greater its reliability and thus the smaller the relative standard error. The graphs 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.

## HOW TO DETERMINE THE SAMPLING ERROR ON AN ESTIMATE

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

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

## SAMPLING ERRORS ON DWELLING AND PERSON ESTIMATES

Sampling errors depend on the type of estimate concerned.
1 For dwelling estimates the relative standard errors are given by LINE D (refer GRAPH 1).
2 For person estimates refer to GRAPH 2. Sampling errors on person estimates depend on the particular topic of interest. Two groups of topics have been identified:
. Use LINE A if the estimate involves any of the following topics:
Year of arrival; period of residence; birthplace (if overseas); country of citizenship (if overseas); religion; languages regularly used; racial origin.
. Use LINE B for all other topics related to persons.
The difference between the relative standard errors for different person estimates arises because some characteristics are generally similar for persons in the same dwelling, but differ from persons in different dwellings. That is these characteristics are clustered by dwelling (for example, religion and racial origin). The sampling scheme used involved the inclusion of ALL persons in selected dwellings rather than selection of every second person in a dwelling. Hence for characteristics which are clustered by dwelling there is a greater chance that such persons would have been either undersampled or oversampled. Thus estimates of number of persons classified by characteristics which are clustered by dwelling will have somewhat higher relative standard errors.

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

## Example

Consider an estimate of the number of female university graduates in an LGA. The relative standard error will be derived from LINE B of GRAPH 2. If the estimated number of female university graduates in the LGA is 50 , then reading from this line, the relative standard error is approximately $12 \%$. The standard error on the estimate is $50 \times 12 / 100=6$. Therefore, there are nineteen chances in twenty that the number of female university graduates in the LGA is in the range 50 $\pm(2 \times 6)$ or 38 to 62 .

Relative standard errors for dwelling and person estimates may also be determined from Table 1 which sets out relative standard errors for selected estimate sizes.

## SAMPLING ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

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

## Relarive Standard Error (x/y)

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

The relative standard error on a percentage is the same as for the corresponding proportion. Thus the relative standard error on an estimate of $58 \%$ is the same as that on the proportion 0.58 .

## Example

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

$$
\sqrt{14^{2}-11^{2}}=8.6 \%
$$

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

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

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

## Example

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

Relative standard errors for estimates of proportions or percentages may also be determined from Table 2 which sets out relative standard errors for selected percentages or proportions.

## SAMPLING ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF DIFFERENCES

The relative standard error on differences between two estimates of numbers or between two estimates of proportions (or percentages) can also be derived from the graphs of relative standard errors.

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

## Example

If estimates for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are 500 dwellings and 800 dwellings respectively, then the difference is estimated as 300 dwellings. The 1971 estimate has no relative standard error, whilst the 1976 estimate has a relative standard error (as read from GRAPH 1) of approximately $3 \%$ and hence a standard error of $3 \%$ of 890 or 24 . The standard error of the difference is 24 and there are nineteen chances in twenty that if all schedules from the 1976 Census had been processed, the observed difference would be within the range $300 \pm(2 \times 24)$ or 252 to 348 .

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

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

## Example

If the estimates for two LGAs of the total number of occupied dwellings are 1000 and 800 and the number of occupied dwellings with outer walls of brick are 250 and 650 respectively, then the percentage of occupied dwellings with brick walls in each of these LGAs is $(250 / 1000) \times 100=25 \%$ and $(650 / 800) \times 100=81.2 \%$ respectively. The difference between these estimated percentages is therefore $56.2 \%$. The calculation of the standard error of this difference requires the standard error of each of the percentages to be calculated. The relative standard errors on each of the estimates of numbers ( $1000,800,250$ and 650 ) can be derived from GRAPH 1 LINE D. Using the formula given in the previous Section, the relative standard errors on each of the percentages are:
$\sqrt{6.0^{2}-3.0^{2}}=5.2 \%$ and $\sqrt{3.7^{2}-3.3^{2}}=1.7 \%$.
The standard errors on each of the percentages are
$5.2 \times 25 / 100=1.3$ and $1.7 \times 81.2 / 100=1.4$.
Finally, the standard error on the difference is
$\sqrt{1.3^{2}+1.4^{2}}=1.9$ percentage points.
Therefore, there are nineteen chances in twenty that the difference between the percentage of occupied dwellings with brick walls in the different LGAs will be within the range $56.2 \pm(2 \times 1.9)$ or 52.4 to $60.0 \%$.

Table 1. Relative Standard Errors of Dwelling and Persoh Estimates Estimate

|  | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-LINE | 80 | 53 | 38 | 32 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| B-LINE | 62 | 39 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| D-LINE | 70 | 44 | 31 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 3 |

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

|  | Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 40 | 34 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 10 |
| 100 | 29 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 7.3 |
| 200 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 7.5 | 5.3 |
| 500 | 14 | 12 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 3.5 |
| 750 | 11 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| 1000 | 10 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |

Table 2B. Unclustered Person Topics (B LINE)

|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 9.9 | 7.0 |
| 100 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 4.9 |
| 200 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| 500 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| 750 | 6.3 |  | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 1000 |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |

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

|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 42 | 36 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 17 |
| 100 | 31 | 27 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| 200 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 8.5 | 11 | 9.5 |
| 500 | 15 | 11 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| 750 | 11 |  | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| 1000 |  |  |  |  | 4.7 |  |

Table 2D. Dwelling Topics (D.LINE)

| Table |  |  | Percen |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 33 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 7.9 |
| 100 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 7.9 | 5.6 |
| 200 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| 500 | 10 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 750 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| 1000 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 |




## APPENDIX C



If this person is under 6 years old, answer question 17.
17. Ie 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-elsowhere. No.
18. What ts this peraon's racial origin?

- If of mixed origin, indicate the one to which this person considers himself/herself to belong.
- Tick one box only.


IF THIS PERSON IS UNDER 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.
- If an aboriginal tribal language is used, tick box 5 and write name of language.


20. Attendance at any educational institution:

- 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?

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 al which this person left school.

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

| Age left school |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Did not go to school | 1 |
| Still at school. | 2 |

22. Has this person obtalned a trade or othar qualification aince leaving school?


State details of highest qualification:
Qualification name.
Awarding institution.
Field of atudy.
Year obtained.
23. Is this person licensed to ride a motor bike or motor ecooter?
24. Is this person licensed to dive a motor venicle (other than motor bike or motor scooter)?
or
No
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.


28. Does this person pay Into a retirement benefit scheme such as superannuation, provident fund or annulty?


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

27. Does this person usually work for wages, ealary, payment or profit in a job, businese, profession, or on a farm?

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

28. It thls person is a woman who has EVER been married, witte 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. If this person le 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 le a woman who ta NOW married, witte 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.
31. For this person tick the appropriate box to show all income usually received each week from all sources.

- Count all income: e.g., include wages, salary, overtime, child endowment, pensions, superannuation, tips and gratuities, business or farm income (less expenses of operation), interest scholarships.
- Do not deduct tax, superannuation, etc.
- If unable to estimate income on a weekly basis tick the appropriate box to show present income on an annual basis.
No income.


Less than $\$ 29$ p.wk.
Less than $\$ 1500$ p.yr.
$\$ 29$ to $\$ 39$ p.wk.

$\$ 1500$ to $\$ 2000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 39$ to $\$ 58$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 2000$ to $\$ 3000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 58$ to $\$ 77$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$ D.yr.
Over $\$ 77$ to $\$ 96$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 4000$ to $\$ 5000$ o.yr.
Over $\$ 96$ to $\$ 115$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 5000$ to $\$ 6000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 115$ to $\$ 135$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 6000$ to $\$ 7000$ p.yr.
Over \$135 to \$154 p.wk.
Over $\$ 7000$ to $\$ 8000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 154$ to $\$ 173$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 8000$ to $\$ 9000$ p.yr.
Over \$173 to \$231 p.wk.
Over $\$ 9000$ to $\$ 12000$ p.yr.
Over \$231 to \$288 p.wk.
Over $\$ 12000$ to $\$ 15000$ D.yr
Over $\$ 288$ to $\$ 346$ p.wk.
Over \$15000 to \$18000 p.yr
Over \$346 p.wk
Over \$18000 p.yr
32. Did this person do any work at all LAST WEEK?

- Tick one box only.

Yes, worked for wages, salary.
payment or profit


Yes, but did unpaid work only
Did not work

If this person ticked boxes 2 or 3 in question 32, please answer questions 33 and 34 and 35.
33. Did this person have a full-time or part-lime job, business, protesaion or farm of any kind LAST WEEK?
Yes, had a paid job, a business, a protession or farm last week (even if on holidays, sick. on strike, etc.)
Yes, telped without pay in a family business
Other unpaid job
Did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week
34. Was this person temporarily laid off by their employer wilhout pay for the WHOLE of last week?

35. Did this person look for work last week?

- Looking for work means being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service, approaching a prospective employer, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application or awaiting the results of recent applications.

Yes, looking for first job.
Yes, but not for first job
No
36. How many hours PER WEEK does this person usually work in the job or jobs held last week?

Main job
hours per week
Other job(s)
hours per week
37. In the main job held last week was this person -

- Tick one box only.
a wage or salary earner?
$\square$
conducting own business but not employing others?
$\square 2$
conducting own business and
employing others?
- 3
a helper not receiving wages or salary?
$\square 4$

38. In the main job held last week what was this person's occupation?

- Describe as fully as possible using two or more words (e.g. builder's labourer).
- Where possible, give award or government designation.
- If a member of the armed services, please state rank

Occupation
39. For the main job held last week print employer's trading name and address of workplace.

- If self-employed print name of own business
- It a teacher please print name of school.
- It a government employee please print full name of department.
- A person with no fixed place of work last week, e.g. taxi-driver.
airline pilot, etc., print " $N / A$ ".
USE BLOCK LETTERS

Employer's (or own) trading name

Name of Division, Branch or Section (it any) in which
this person worked

Address of workplace:
Number and street

Suburb or town
State.
Postcode
40. What kind of industry, business or service is carried out at that address? (i.e. the address given in reply to question 39)

- Use two or more words, e.g. dairy farming, road construction, retail grocery.

Kind of industry
41. How did this person get to work on Tuesday 29 June $1976 ?$

- Tick boxes to show methods used.


How does this person usually get to work?

## DWELLINGS



- Tick one box only.
- "Sell-contalned" means ablis to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.
1 A sell-contained dwelling (e.g. separato houso, semi-detached house, terrace house, self-contalned flat, home unit, villa unft, town house)sell-contained part of a detactred house)
s An improvised aweiling (e.g. shed. garage, humpy) occupied on a parmanent or seml-permanent basis
- A mobile otwelling (e.e. caravan, houseboat, temt)
s $\square$ None of these. Pleaso describe


## 



How many dweiling valta are there in the whale butulag?

| 2 units | $\square 1$ | 6-8 units | $\square 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 units | $\square 2$ | 9-16 units | $\square 8$ |
| 4 units | $\square 3$ | 17-32 units | $\square 7$ |
| 5 units | $\square 4$ | 33 or more units | $\square 8$ |

## 3. Was this dwelling bullt after 30 June 19717

Yes $\square \quad$ or $\quad$ No $\square$

## 4. Wat is the materias of the ortior malis of tits bundian?

- Tick one box only. If more than one, indicate main material.


## Stone

Concrete, concrete block Timber $\square$


## 5. What is the mala source of water supply within this dwelligo?

- Tick one box only.

Piped from mains
Piped from rain water tank
Plped from other source
No piped water within this oweiling

6. What la the method of sewage disposal for this dwalllag?

Flush toilet connected to public sewer
Flush toilet connected to individual system, e.g. septic tank
Sanitary pan collection.
Other

7. What fast of power do yau mostly use for the following household parposes? - Tick one box in each of the four columns.

|  | Cooking | Lightiang | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Living } \\ & \text { room } \\ & \text { reatige } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bathroom } \\ & \text { mater } \\ & \text { meating } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal, coke or briquetres | $\square$ |  | - |  |
| Wood ...... . . .. | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Electricity | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Gas - i) mains | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| ii) bottled or L.P. | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | 吅 |
| Oil (including kerosene) | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Solar energy | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$, |
| Other fuel | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| No fuel used | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | - |

8. How mayy registered motor veliteles owned or used by members of this housthols were garaged or parked at or near this bwelling for the afogh of 30 Jane $1976 ?$

- Exclude motor bikes, motor scooters, tractors.
- Incude compary vehicles kept at nome.
None
ㅁ

9. Is this oweillog situated on a botding of a hectare ( $2 y_{z}$ acres) or mare witich is used maiaty for agricultaral or pastoral porposes?

- That is tor any type of crop growing, animal or poultry farming.

10. How many reams are there ta tuis twalllag?

Write the number of each type of room.

- Count each room once only.
- Except for kitchens and bathrooms. a room shared with another household should be counted only by the princlpal householder
- Do not count tollets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls or corridors.

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

11. Do yoo or say asoal member of this househote pay rent for this dweling?

- If instalment payments are made under purchase contracts, mortgage agreements, etc.. do not regard as rented: such payments should be shown in question 12.

South Australian Housing Trust
Employer
Other


What is the weeldy reat?

- Include the weekly equivalent of any rates payable separately by this household. e.g. sanitation, garbage, water rates (other than excess water).

Is thils dwelling rented furmished or unfurciathed?

12. Is this dwallag owned (or batag purcbased) by you or eay usual member of this household?


Is there a mortgage (or contratt of sale) on tuls dwalling?


Who holds the mortgages (or contracts of salo) on this dwelling?

|  |  | Hectas ase athen aortages (tict boxis whict sppiy) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading bank.. .... ....... |  | $\square$ |
| Savings bank | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Building society | $\cdots \cdots$ | $\square$ |
| Life assurance company | ... $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Solicitor's trust tund | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Employer | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Finance company | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| South Australian Housing Trust | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Local government body |  | $\square$ |
| State or Australian goverament | $\cdots$ | $\Gamma 1^{10}$ |
| Defence or war service homes | [] | $11^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Private lender or other source | $\square$ | $\Gamma^{12}$ |

What mortity paymut (er average meatity pryment) is mads os -
(i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)?

[^0]
# 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. Tlek the box which best describes the structure in which this dwelling ls contained -

2. How many dwelling units are there in the whote building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied-
$\square$, For sale
$\square 5$ Holiday home
$\square_{2}$ To let (other
than holiday home)
$\square_{0}$ Condemned or awaiting demolition
$\square$ J Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
$\square$. Vacant for repairs or alterations
$\square$, Usual resident temporarily absent


| Males | Females | Persons |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES




[^0]:    (ii) The second and other mortoages (or contracts of sale)?

