# CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1976 <br> COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 

## NOON 13 NOVEMBER 1979

## POPULATION AND DWELLINGS : SUMMARY TABLES

## WESTERN 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 Western Australia.

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 available on magnetic tape - see Information Paper No. 6, Release of Data on Magnetic Tape (2105.0) and Information Paper No. 8, Collection District and Local Government Area Summary Files on Magnetic 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 underenumeration, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by householders to complete the Census Schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the collector are used in such cases.

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 temporarily) 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 household and therefore completes a separate householder'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 Territory. 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. $A C D$ 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 Northem Territory two of these, the City of Darwin and the Municipality of Alice Springs, are Local Government Areas in a legal sense.

## Statistical Division -

Statistical Divisions are designed to be reasonably homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. A Capital City 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 possible, with State Planning Regions.

## Statistical Subdivision -

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

## Statistical District -

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

## 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)

| table | 1. POPULATION,SECI MA JOR URBAN |  |  | (CENSUSES 1966-1976)* OTHER URBAM |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RURAL } \\ & \text { FEMALES } \end{aligned}$ | PERSOMS | Maies | MIGRATORY |  | males | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL } \\ & \text { FENRLES } \end{aligned}$ | PERSOMS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | males | females | PERSONS | males | fenales | PERSONS | males |  |  |  |  | PERSONS |  |  |  |
| 1966 | 264893 | 255353 | 501246 | 73239 | 68572 | 142111 | 111928 | 90776 | 202704 | 2509 | 530 | 3039 | 432569 | 415531 501403 | $840100$ |
| 1971 | 317593 | 324207 | 641800 | 105292 | 93103 | 190395 | 103873 | 83784 | 187657 | 2308 | 309 | 2617 | 529066 | 501403 | 1030469 |
| 1976 | 360306 | 370967 | 731274 | 117007 | 107795 | 224002 | 101550 | 84565 | 186115 | 2325 | 360 | 2065 | 581188 | 563607 | 1164855 |


| TABLE 2. POPULATION | IRTHPLAC | (C) |  |  | 1961 |  | 19 ¢06 |  | 1971 |  | 1976 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IHPLACE | PERSONS | PROP 2 | PERSONS | PROP x | PERSONS | PREOP $x$ | PERSONS | PROP ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | PERSONS | PROP ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | PERSONS | $\text { Pkop } x$ |
| AUSTRALIA | 611035 | 81.4 | 409699 | 76.5 | 572182 | 17.7 | 649309 | 76.6 | 747196 | 72.5 | 832410 176647 |  |
| UK AMO EIRE | 69401 | 13.8 | 83814 | 13.1 | 83365 | 11.3 | 104120 | 12.3 | 157017 | 15.2 |  |  |
| OTher europe | 14640 | 2.9 | 53854 | 8.6 | 66418 | 9.0 | 73000 | 8.6 | 63255 | 0.1 | 81905 | 7.2 |
| asia | 3461 | 0.7 | 1215 | 1.1 | 6753 | 1.2 | 11153 | 1.3 | 21007 | 2.1 | 29298 | 2.6 |
| merica | 915 | 0.2 | 1365 | 0.2 | 1357 | 0.2 | 3210 | 0.6 | 6316 | 0.6 | 7059 | 0.6 |
| OTHER | 3028 | 0.6 | 3824 | 0.6 | 4554 | 0.0 | 7294 | 0.9 | 15078 | 1.5 | 17531 | $1{ }^{15} 5$ |
| TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN | 91445 | 10.2 | 150072 | 23.5 | 164467 | 22.3 | 198791 | 23.4 | 263273 | 27.5 | 312439 | 27.3 |
| total | 502480 | 100.0 | 639751 | 100.0 | 136629 | 100.0 | H46100 | 100.0 | 1030469 | 100.0 | 1146055 | 00.0 |



TABLE 4. POPULATION BY GRJUPEO AGE-PERCEMTAGE OISTRIBUTION (CENSUSES 1947-19761*
AGE IN YEARS
1947
10.4
0.9
7.7
8.8
7.7
7.2
7.7
7.6
7.2
6.5
5.0
4.5
3.7
3.2
2.4
2.6
100.0
1954
11.7
10.5
8.2
7.1
6.8
7.7
7.6
6.7
6.9
6.3
5.6
3.9
3.5
2.1
2.1
2.6
100.0 1961
11.1
11.0
10.5
7.6
6.5
6.0
6.7
6.9
5.9
6.2
5.5
6.7
3.7
2.8
2.1
2.6
100.0

| 1966 | 1971 | 1976 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.2 |
| 18.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.5 |
| 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| 7.1 | 9.1 | 0.8 |
| 6.5 | 7.6 | 0.9 |
| 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.3 |
| 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| 5.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 2.1 | 200.0 | 2.6 |
| 2.7 |  | 100.0 |



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| TRBLE G.por | TION By males | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GGE } \\ & \text { FEMALES } \end{aligned}$ | PERSONS |  | males | Females | PERSOMS |  | males | remales | PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ate (tears) |  |  |  | age irears |  |  |  | age (rears) |  |  | Persons |
| 0 | 9995 | 9514 | 19510 | 35 | 1745 | 7276 | 15021 | 70 | 2862 | 3241 | 6103 |
| 1 | 10084 | 9620 | 19104 | 36 | 7674 | 6993 | 14667 | 11 | 2631 | 2787 | 5220 |
| 2 | 10474 | 9974 | 20453 | 37 | 7332 | 6017 | 14148 | 72 | 2518 | 2047 | 5167 |
| 3 | 11079 | 10531 | 21670 | 36 | 1259 | 6987 | 14246 | 75 | 2330 | 2551 | 4881 |
| 4 | 12106 | 11514 | 23480 | 39 | 7134 | 6617 | 13751 | 74 | 146 A | 2300 | +275 |
| 0-4 | 53738 | 51079 | 104817 | 35-34 | 37145 | 34084 | 71.35 | 70-74 | 12104 | 13736 | 25045 |
| 5 | 12254 | 11573 | 23827 | 40 | -966 | 6585 | 13469 | 75 | 1917 | 2532 | 4669 |
| 6 | 11.72 | 11005 | 22558 | 41 | 6080 | 5854 | 11934 | 76 | 1690 | 2376 | 4073 |
| 7 | 11069 | 10734 | 22403 | 42 | 6271 | 5711 | 11982 | 71 | 1240 | 1733 | 2973 |
| 0 | 10969 | 10418 | 21387 | 45 | $6 \rightarrow 03$ | 5754 | 12257 | 78 | 1079 | 1592 | 2671 |
| 9 | 11141 | $10 \leq 22$ | 21403 | 46 | 6200 | 5568 | 11769 | 79 | 086 | 1402 | 2287 |
| 5-9 | 57505 | 54132 | 211637 | 10-44 | 32019 | 29392 | 61411 | 75-19 | 6819 | 9635 | 16653 |
| 10 | 10881 | 10279 | 21160 | 45 | 6029 | 6023 | 12051 | 00 | 744 | 1397 | 2141 |
| 11 | 10690 | 10298 | 20988 | 40 | 6469 | 6067 | 12535 | 81 | 006 | 1100 | 1711 |
| 12 | 11300 | 10722 | 22022 | 47 | 6021 | 57.5 | 11704 | 82 | 561 | 1119 | 1600 |
| 13 | 11807 | 10960 | 22747 | 48 | 6526 | 5697 | 12425 | 83 | 492 | 1077 | 1569 |
| 14 | 11515 | 10752 | 22266 | 49 | 6671 | 5729 | 12200 | 84 | 405 | 8.2 | 12.8 |
| 10-14 | 56193 | 52991 | - 109164 | 4-5-49 | 32318 | 29458 | 61715 | $80-84$ | 2800 | 5500 | -360 |
| 15 | 11606 | 10821 | 22426 | So | 6372 | 5085 | 12051 | 85 | 389 | 755 | 1145 |
| 16 | 11008 | 10445 | 21453 | 51 | 5600 | 5217 | 10017 | 06 | 201 | -53 | 936 |
| 17 | 10072 | 10522 | 21194 | 52 | 5093 | 5290 | 10983! | 87 | 222 | 97) | 797 |
| 18 | 10230 | 10143 | 20373 | 53 | 5627 | 5329 | 10956 : | 80 | 194 | 427 | 621 |
| 19 | 10342 | 9957 | 20279 | 54 | 5027 | 5368 | 11014 | 89 | 129 | 344 | 470 |
| 15-13 | 53857 | 51858 | 105725 | 50-54 | 28919 | 26408 | 55827 | 85-89 | 1216 | 2759 | 3514 |
| 20 | 10536 | 9980 | 20516 | 35 | 5216 | 5119 | 10335 | 90 | 95 | 272 | 367 |
| 21 | 10384 | 10047 | 20430 | 56 | 4969 | 4926 | 9093 | 11 | 78 | 192 | 270 |
| 22 | 10148 | 9719 | 19867 | 57 | 3955 | 4223 | 0175 | 92 | 58 | 160 | 210 |
| 23 | 10339 | 10036 | 20377 | 56 | 3997 | 4207 | 8204 | 93 | 49 | 137 | 186 |
| 24 | 10171 | 9768 | 19939 | 59 | 4252 | 4202 | 8455 | 94 | 21 | 87 | 108 |
| 20-24 | 51578 | 49552 | 101130 | 55-59 | 22309 | 22675 | 45065 | 90-94 | 301 | 048 | 1149 |
| 25 | 10245 | 9759 | 20004 | 60 | 4084 | 4670 | d 754 | 35 | 14 | 71 | 85 |
| 26 | 10022 | 9723 | 19744 | 61 | 4169 | 4530 | 8649 | 96 | 14 | 51 | 64 |
| 27 | 10383 | 9623 | 20006 | 62 | 4410 | -525 | 8934 | 97 | 9 | 25 | 36 |
| 28 | 10428 | 9775 | 20200 | 63 | +1042 | 42.8 | 8260 | 48 | 5 | 27 | 32 |
| 29 | 11595 | 10320 | 21923 | 64 | 3856 | 4088 | 7944 | 99 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| 25-29 | 52072 | 49206 | 101676 | 60064 | 20501 | 22030 | -2591 | 95-93 | 46 | 133 | 229 |
| 30 | 9001 | 8001 | 17003 | 05 | 3730 | 3864 | 7593 | 100 AND |  |  |  |
| 31 | 8828 | 7356 | 16784 | 60 | 3375 | 3675 | 7050 | OVET | $\bigcirc$ | 12 | 18 |
| 32 | 6593 | 0300 | 16900 | 67 | 3245 | 3646 | 6892 |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | 7885 | 7360 | 15253 | 60 | 3310 | 3613 | 6923 | total |  |  |  |
| 34 | 8045 | 7410 | 15455 | 69 | 2978 | 3132 | 6111 | mopjlation | 301188 | 563607 | 1144855 |
| 30-36 | 42352 | 39044 | 61395 | 65-69 | 16037 | 17931 | 34569 |  |  |  |  |

TABLE T.pOPulation ar racial origin
MALES
FEMALES
PERSONS

EUROPEAN
522238
510015
1032253
ABORIGINAL TORRES STRAIT ISLANOER OTHER
$\qquad$
NOT STATEO
37165
32729
69894

T014L
581188
563667
1144055

TABLE 8.POPULATION BY GIRIHPLACE


|  | males | females | PERSGNS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AFRICA- |  |  |  |
| arab repurlic egrot | 639 | 516 | 1214 |
| KEAYA, MALAWI, RHODESIA, tanzatida. |  |  |  |
| CuAnda, taneia | 1035 | 909 | 1945 |
| MUVITIUS | 618 | 571 | 1216 |
| REPUBLIC OF SOUTH |  |  |  |
| AFRICA | 1112 | 1220 | 2332 |
| OTHER COMMONWEALIH IN AFRICA | 17 | 72 | 149 |
| AFRICA -OTHER |  |  |  |
| countries | 361 | 542 | 103 |
| total africa | 3841 | 3710 | 7557 |
| OCEANTA- |  |  |  |
| COOR ISLANOS | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| FIJ | 42 | 120 | 216 |
| gilsert ano ellice |  |  |  |
| islanos | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Mavev | 7 | - | 13 |
| mem calcuonia | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| nem hebriois | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| men lealano | 4931 | 3120 | 8866 |
| morfolk island | 12 | * | 16 |
| papua nen guinia | 355 | 301 | 036 |
| SOLOMON ISlamos | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| TONGA | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| MESTERN SAmoa | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| OTHER COMHUNHE ALTH |  |  |  |
| IN OCEANIA oceania-otmek | 40 | 22 | 62 |
| coumiries | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| total oclanta | 5\$96 | +.52 | 9949 |
| OTHER- |  |  |  |
| ar Sea | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| fotal oversias |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |
| POPULAIION | 581108 | 563667 | 1144855 |

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| table g.population ay | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2Y Of } \\ & \text { MALLS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CITILENSHIP } \\ \text { FEARLES } \end{gathered}$ | PERS OWS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMLTH COUNTKIES - |  |  |  |
| australia-aust born | 417104 | 415313 | 832416 |
| -O/S BORN | 07253 | \$9724 | 126971 |
| CANAOA | 787 | 716 | 1502 |
| crprus | 40 | 62 | 109 |
| INOIA | 4.3 | 474 | 917 |
| malta | 216 | 164 | 380 |
| men tealanu | 4147 | 3128 | 7275 |
| U.K.INCL N.IRELANO | 68151 | 64462 | 132612 |
| OTh, CMLTH COUNTRIES | 1862 | 1717 | 3579 |
| MON-CHLIH COUNTRIES |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 977 | 704 | 1681 |
| GREECE | 456 | 456 | 914 |
| ITAL | 4887 | 4516 | 9403 |
| metherlanos | 1380 | 1257 | 2636 |
| Polano | 167 | 127 | 29* |
| EIfE | 1742 | 1426 | 3168 |
| TUREE $Y$ | 105 | 83 | 188 |
| UNI TEO STATĖS ANERILA | 1873 | 1414 | 3287 |
| vujoslavia | 2371 | 1814 | 4185 |
| OTM CTRY,SAME BIRTMPL | 26 | 12 | 38 |
| OT:A NOM-CMLTH COUNTRY | 4175 | 3000 | 7176 |
| stateless | 556 | 519 | 1073 |
| not siateo | 2465 | 2581 | 5046 |
| dotal | 581188 | 563667 | 1144855 |



| table 11.population ay | RELIGIOUS hales | oendohimation | PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHRISTIAN- |  |  |  |
| 8APIISt | 7117 | 7333 | 14450 |
| dKE THREN | 636 | 677 | 1313 |
| caiholicaroman | 89552 | 88035 | 177567 |
| CATHOLIC | 51938 | 53715 | 105653 |
| Ghurches uf chrisi | 5736 | 6815 | 12551 |
| CHJRCH OF EimLanj | 177400 | 182936 | 360336 |
| CONGREGATIOMAL | 2970 | 3561 | 6538 |
| GREEK ORTHOOOX | 7589 | 6594 | 14187 |
| Jehovahs mitmess | 2531 | 3039 | 5570 |
| LUTHERAN | 3541 | 3582 | 7123 |
| nethoolst | 36898 | 40112 | 77010 |
| pentecostal | 1278 | 1561 | 2639 |
| PRESBYIERIAN | 20472 | 21757 | +2630 |
| SALVATION ARAY | 2810 | 3112 | 5922 |
| SEEENTH Day adoenitst | 2066 | 2553 | 4599 |
| photestant , undefined OIAER CHRISIIAN. | 6720 | 7006 | 13728 |
| IncluUing undefineo | 11256 | 11934 | 23190 |
| toial chkist ian | 450898 | 444327 | 675225 |
| MON-CMRISTIAN- |  |  |  |
| HEGREM | 1500 | 1386 | 2885 |
| muSlin | 1141 | 753 | 1894 |
| OTHER NON-CHIEISTIAN |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INGLUDING PAGAN } \\ & \text { IJTAL NON-CHRISTIGN } \end{aligned}$ | 4487 | 3587 | 8075 |
| Indefinite |  | - 2429 | 5453 |
| NO RELIGION | 69138 | - 50369 | 119507 |
| mol siateo | 73642 | 62956 | 136597 |
| tjial population | 581188 | 563667 | 1160855 |


| TABLE 12.ptil00 OF | RESIOENCE COVER males | SEAS-80RN females | RESIDENTS PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years of resiolence |  |  |  |
| LESS Than 1 | 3961 | 3930 | 7891 |
| 1-6 | 20976 | 19712 | 40688 |
| 5-9 | 31890 | 28245 | 60135 |
| 10-14 | 13671 | 12782 | 26652 |
| 15-21 | 11236 | 10464 | 21700 |
| 22-20 | 16819 | 13475 | 30294 |
| 29 OR MORE | 9926 | 9047 | 10973 |
| mot statio | 51787 | 4828 y | 100076 |
| total overseis BORN KESIDENIS | 160407 | 145943 | 306410 |
| ovirgeas gorn vISITORS | 3618 | 2411 | 6029 |
| total overseas BORN | 164004 | 148355 | 312439 |

TAJLE ID. PJpulation by languagis kegularly useiopprrsons aged 5 or more


TABLE 17. POPULATION BY TYVE OF EOUCAIIONAL INSIITUTION CURRENILVATIENDING PERSONS AGEO S OR NORE
PRINARY
SECONOARY
PiRIMAKY AND SECONDARY
OTHER
TOTAL GOVI SChOOLS

TOIAL NON-GOVT SCHOOL TOTAL ALL SCHODLS OTAER INSIITUTIONS untversitit ano cae OT HER
a supplambitaty pacz, contansidg tie final data
FOR THE TABLE, WLLL BE ISSUED SEPARATELY
JOTAL INSTLTUTIONS
NOI AITEND
TJTAL



TAGLE 24 EMPLOYED POPULATION aY MOURS WORKED

|  | males | females | PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| all Jobs |  |  |  |
| LeSS Than 15 | 5521 | 15070 | 21399 |
| 15-19 | 1089 | 1763 | 8851 |
| 20-29 | 2937 | 10452 | 1 ¢Sby |
| 30-34 | 4358 | 0994 | 1335s |
| 35 | 8782 | 7010 | 15852 |
| 30-39 | 26696 | 17272 | 41568 |
| 40 | 144723 | 59780 | 204505 |
| +1-48 | 34943 | 7057 | 41999 |
| 49 OR MORE | 72842 | 15760 | 04601 |
| not staleo | 18555 | 16262 | 34797 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYEO(ALL JOBS) | 320446 | 172267 | -92713 |



TAGLE 2G.aUStralian anu overseaj born population ibyrs and muke gy highest bevel df gualification odtaineo

|  | AUSIKALIAN-8JkN |  |  | OVERSEAS-GOKN |  |  | TJIAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | males | fenaleis | PERSONS | nalcs | famales | PERSONS | Hales | fenales | persons |
| HIGHER OEGKEE | 473 | 101 | 1153 | 1017 | 272 |  |  |  |  |
| graduate oiplona | 980 | 895 |  |  | 2 L | 1299 | 1990 | 462 | 2452 |
| hachelor obgree | 0736 |  | 1075 | 608 | 359 | 1047 | 1068 | 1254 | 2922 |
| OIPL Oma | 10493 | 2700 | 9442 | 3664 | 1559 | 5229 | 10405 | 4265 | 1*671 |
|  |  | 10767 | 21260 | 4639 | 3972 | 8612 | 15132 | 1473y | 27871 |
| Technician | 10460 | 16399 | 24859 | 7249 | 6691 | 13930 | $1 / 709$ | 21080 | 38789 |
| TRADE | 44916 | 7973 | 52889 | 30666 | 3673 | 34341 | 75504 | 11646 | 81230 |
| not classifiaule by level. | 2203 | 8011 | 10214 | 1751 | 4500 | 6251 | 3954 | 12511 | 12465 |
| inadequately describeo | 57 | 32 | 88 | 87 | 50 | 137 | 143 | 125 | 225 |
| not stateo | 30788 | 29518 | 60306 | 14844 | 22935 | 27777 | 45632 | 42451 | 63083 |
| no qualification | 163366 | 202061 | 365427 | 78160 | 94913 | 173041 | 241534 | 296974 | b36500 |
| TOTAL (15 MRS*) | 270971 | 276543 | 547514 | 142781 | 128922 | 271702 | 413752 | 405465 | $81721 \%$ |
| TABLE 29. AUSTRALIAN ANO OVEQSEAS BORN POPULATION L5YRS aND NORE BY FIELO OF hIGHESI GUALIFICATION AUSTRALIAN-BORN OVEKSEAS-RORM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIELO Of QUALIfICAIION- | males | fenales | PERSONS | males | females | PCiRSONS | males | females | PERIONS |
| TEAGHER IRIIN., EDUCATION | 4157 | 9828 | 13455 | 1321 | 3462 | 4784 | 5478 | 13290 | 18768 |
| FINE,APPLIEO AKTS | 381 | 1024 | 1405 | 323 | 350 | 673 | 703 | 1374 | 2076 |
| humanities | 672 | 932 | 1604 | 556 | 552 | 1108 | 1220 | 1484 | 2712 |
| RELI GI On, The OL OGY | 383 | 70 | 461 | 221 | 29 | 250 | 604 | 107 | 711 |
| SOCIAL EEHAVIOURAL | 1131 | 1128 | 2260 | 731 | 628 | 1360 | 1862 | 1757 | 3619 |
| COMAERCIAL, BUS INESS | 6271 | 2846 | 9117 | 2513 | 1479 | 3992 | 8784 | 4325 | 13109 |
| LAW, JURISPRUOENCE | 578 | 83 | 661 | 276 | 46 | 323 | 854 | 129 | 943 |
| NATURAL, APHLIED SCIENCE | 1785 | 464 | 2249 | 1044 | 273 | 1317 | 2829 | 737 | 3560 |
| mathenaticsi, Conputers | 329 | 122 | 450 | 155 | A 0 | 242 | 483 | 209 | 092 |
| NEOICAL, PARAME OLL, DENTAL | 2847 | 14897 | 17744 | 1882 | 6589 | 6451 | 4728 | 21460 | 20194 |
| TRADE, CRAFT, INOUSTRIAL | 29642 | 1657 | 31298 | 10784 | 899 | 19600 | 48431 | 2556 | 50907 |
| ENGINECRING, TECHNOLOGY | 4380 | 96 | 4476 | 4078 | 49 | 4127 | 8457 | 166 | 0603 |
| ARCH ITEC IURE, 3 UILOING | 12120 | 164 | 12884 | 10655 | 75 | 10730 | 23375 | 239 | 23614 |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESIRY | 2307 | 98 | 2405 | 935 | 92 | 1027 | 3242 | 18 y | 3431 |
| VETEKIMARY SCIENGE | 106 | 15 | 121 | 63 | 5 | 08 | 100 | 20 | 108 |
| MONE ECONOMICS | 0 | 108 | 108 | -. | 96 | 96 | -• | 204 | 204 |
| TRANSPORT,COMNUNICATION | 2903 | 59 | 196 | 1005 | 61 | 1666 | 3508 | 120 | 3629 |
| SERVICE TRADES | 4147 | 3115 | 7262 | 2163 | 1595 | 3758 | 6310 | 4710 | 11020 |
| JOURNALISM, MEDIA STUOIES | 6 | - | 6 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| MILITAKY, DEFENCE | 166 | 14 | 179 | 109 | 2 | 111 | 274 | 10 | 290 |
| POLICE, LAW ENFURCEMENT | 244 | 6 | 250 | 96 | - | 96 | 340 | 6 | 346 |
| Of HER PU甘LIN SAFETY | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 20 |
| FIELD Of STUUY NEC | 67 | 18 | 85 | 45 | 13 | 58 | 112 | 32 | 143 |
| FIELO NOT SPECIFIEO | 333 | 167 | 500 | 347 | 153 | 499 | 600 | 320 | 995 |
| mol Classifiable by level | 2203 | 8011 | 10214 | 1751 | 4500 | 6251 | 5934 | 12512 | 12465 |
| inadequascly oescribed | 57 | 32 | 80 | 6) | 50 | 137 | 143 | 82 | 225 |
| not Stateo | 30788 | 29518 | 60306 | 14844 | 12933 | 27717 | 45632 | 42451 | B8083 |
| total qualified | 107605 | 76482 | 282087 | 64613 | 34009 | 90622 | 172216 | 108491 | 280709 |
| no qualification | 163566 | 202061 | 365427 | 78168 | 94913 | 173081 | 241534 | 29697. | 538508 |
| TOTAL 115 VRS H | 270971 | 276543 | 547514 | 142781 | 128922 | 271702 | 413752 | 405465 | 819217 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AGE Left SCroole | males | fehales | PERSOnS | males | females | PERSONS | nales | fenales | Persons |
| 12 VEARS UF AGE OR VNGR | 2250 | 1792 | 4048 | 8140 | 7770 | 15910 | 10346 | 9562 | 19958 |
| 13 Years of age | 6.570 | 4805 | 11175 | 4160 | 3165 | 7333 | 10538 | 1970 | 18508 |
| 14 YEARS OF AGE | 64747 | 63750 | 128497 | 30442 | 26859 | 57301 | 45109 | 10610 | 105799 |
| 15 Vears of age | 73859 | 85810 | 159669 | 32980 | 32136 | 65116 | 106839 | 117945 | 224705 |
| 16 YEARS OF AGE | 39026 | 44337 | 83363 | 20565 | 20520 | 41065 | 59571 | 64857 | 124420 |
| 17 YEARS OF age | 31674 | 31750 | 63424 | 13567 | 13423 | 27010 | 45241 | 45193 | 30434 |
| 14 Years uf ace | 9353 | 5504 | 14857 | 9942 | 7291 | 17233 | 19245 | 12795 | 32040 |
| 19 VEars of age or oloer | 3412 | 1578 | 4990 | 6535 | 2806 | 9341 | 4947 | 4.304 | 14351 |
| never attended school | 2603 | 2382 | 4985 | 2069 | 2651 | 4700 | 4653 | 5033 | 9605 |
| STILL ATJENDING SCHOOL | 13340 | 13196 | 26545 | 4105 | 3496 | 7603 | 17453 | 16695 | 34148 |
| Not SiATED | 24322 | 21638 | $45 \% 0$ | 10308 | 8783 | 19091 | 3.630 | 30421 | 65051 |
| TOTAL 115 YRS + | 270971 | 27654 | 547514 | 142781 | 128922 | 271702 | 413752 | 405465 | 819217 |

table 31.pupiration 25 VRS and nore or annual incone isection of states


TABLE 32.PUPULATION 15 YRS AND MORE BY PENSION/SOGIAL SECURITY bENEFIT REGEIVEO (SEGTIOA OF STATES


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| TABLE 34. PCPULATION 15 YRS | anO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RORE BY } \\ & \text { MALES } \end{aligned}$ | Superannuation females | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. ANNUITIES } \\ & \text { PERSONS } \end{aligned}$ | Table 35.numaer of hous | CHOLOS ANO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BY MO } \\ & \text { I NHA } \end{aligned}$ | SEmOLO TYPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONTRIGUTOR In Receipt of |  |  |  |  |  | HOUSEHOLDS | males | females |
| SUPER OR ANAUITY |  | 3779 | 681 | 4406 |  |  |  |  |
| CONIRIBUTOR NOT RECEIVING |  |  |  |  | PRIMAKY A SECOMDARY |  |  |  |
| SUPER OR ANNUITY |  | 108565 | 20439 | 129404 | FAMILY UNITS |  |  |  |
| NOT CONTKIBUTING ANO NOT |  |  |  |  | PFU OMLY | 329696 | 517934 | 514392 |
| RECEIVING SUPER/ANNUIIY |  | 276817 | 367161 | 643179 | PFU 11 SFU | 6762 | 17350 | 19050 |
| NOI CONTRIBUTING BUT |  |  |  |  | PFU 42 SFU | 160 | 644 | 742 |
| RECEIVING SUPER/ANNUIIY |  | 8996 | 5815 | 14611 | PFU 3 SFU | 22 | 166 | 192 |
| NOT STATED LONT/RECEIVING |  | 15174 | 11363 | 26557 | comnume | 128 | 280 | 160 |
| TOTAL (15 YRS*) |  | 413752 | 405465 | 819217 | total all householos | 336768 | 536374 | 53.550 |

table 36. Curkently harried females er age by issue of present marriage


TABLE 39. FAMILIES AND PCRSONS BY IMCOME BY NUABER OF CHILCREN
AML THREE CHILQREN FOUR CHILOREN FIVET CHILOREN
TOTAL
FAMILY Incone

| IN OOLLARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 |  | 6109 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NU INCOME 1500 | 4082 2111 | 6663 2961 | 872 583 | 2375 1512 | 659 645 | $\begin{aligned} & 2361 \\ & 2169 \end{aligned}$ | 348 | $\begin{aligned} & 1548 \\ & 1518 \end{aligned}$ | 135 | 558 740 | 56 60 | +48 | 6109 3082 | 13915 9347 |
| $1500-2000$ | 6101 | 2688 | 466 | 1286 | 329 | 1258 | 143 | 694 | 59 | 341 | 21 | 170 | 7098 | 12433 |
| OVER 2000-3000 | 21696 | 27550 | 1911 | 4662 | 588 | 2081 | 230 | 1184 | 88 | 490 | 30 | 320 | 24550 | \$620b |
| OVER 3000-4000 | 16816 | 32107 | 2143 | 5976 | 2050 | 7170 | 734 | 3253 | 172 | 908 | 05 | 620 | 22007 | 50121 |
| OVER 4000-5000 | 9728 | 16488 | 1397 | 4253 | 1575 | 5994 | 745 | 3508 | 360 | 2001 | 131 | 939 | 13937 | 33181 |
| OVER 5000-6000 | 13440 | 24294 | 2600 | 8.90 | 237 | 9558 | 1311 | 6635 | 497 | 3044 | 250 | 1982 | 20486 | 54002 |
| OVER 6000-7000 | 14453 | 26382 | 4076 | 13251 | 4021 | 16747 | 1936 | 9864 | 740 | 4562 | 366 | 2965 | 26116 | 73790 |
| OVER 7000-8000 | 13727 | 25870 | 4533 | 15003 | 5546 | 23139 | 2530 | 13123 | 913 | 5679 | 415 | 3250 | 27664 | 86152 |
| OVER -000-9000 | 10305 | 14884 | 4630 | 14973 | 5543 | 23120 | 2820 | $1470{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 935 | 5796 | 359 | 2792 | 26391 | 51267 |
| OVER 9000-12000 | 20144 | 42011 | 9847 | 33950 | 13497 | 56790 | 6681 | 34610 | 2138 | 13210 | 822 | 0410 | 53128 | 1869\% |
| OVER 12000-15000 | 16463 | 36925 | 6553 | 23464 | 8689 | 37034 | 4292 | 22289 | 1302 | 0075 | 419 | 3237 | 37139 | 131004 |
| OVER 15000-18000 | 11347 | 25353 | 3999 | 14606 | 5030 | 21489 | 2747 | 14328 | 720 | 4499 | 216 | 1693 | 24869 | 82560 |
| OVER 10000 | 11484 | 20650 | 3044 | 14246 | 4662 | 20972 | 3004 | 15665 | 952 | 5801 | 254. | 1930 | 24400 | 85351 |
| not siateo | 12016 | 26635 | 5065 | 16485 | 6276 | 26178 | 3511 | 16198 | 1271 | 7924 | 555 | 4355 | 28694 | 98479 |
| IOTAL | 184633 | 347278 | 52319 | 175100 | 61692 | 256060 | 31371 | 161027 | 10389 | 63011 | 4074 | 31535 | 344272 | 1034810 |


|  | masor urgam | whraER OF OTMER URBAN | moUsemolos | RURAL | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOUSEHOLO INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |
| (IN OOLLARS) |  |  |  |  |  |
| NO Incame | 2502 | 69 |  | 64\% | 3860 |
| LESS Than 1500 | 1494 | 408 |  | 588 | 2490 |
| 1500-2000 | 3050 | 812 |  | 1082 | 4944 |
| OVER 2000-3000 | 12488 | 2884 |  | 1054 | 17226 |
| OUER 3000-4000 | 10894 | 3262 |  | 2340 | 16696 |
| OVER -000-5000 | 7186 | 1640 |  | 1612 | 10438 |
| OVER 5000-6000 | 10278 | 2904 |  | 3050 | 16232 |
| OVER 6000-7000 | 13754 | 3650 |  | 3122 | 20536 |
| OVER 7000-8000 | 14326 | 4104 |  | 3354 | 21786 |
| OVER O000-9000 | 13324 | 3964 |  | 3094 | 21382 |
| OVER 9000-12000 | 35886 | 9902 |  | 6350 | 52138 |
| OVEK 12000-15000 | 30728 | 7280 |  | 4738 | 42740 |
| OVER 15000-10000 | 22026 | 5206 |  | 3576 | 30806 |
| OVER 18000 | 31752 | 7066 |  | 7290 | 46100 |
| not stateo | 10382 | 6080 |  | 5226 | 30488 |
| tjial housemolos | 220082 | 60656 |  | 47920 | 336658 |

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table hi.pupulation by usjal risiaence at 30 june


TABLE 42. POPULATION IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE ONELLIMGS GY TYPE OF OMELLING By MUNAEK OF INMATES (SECTION OF SIATES TYPE OF OWELLING
SELF
CONTAINEO CON-SELF
CONTAIMEO IMPROVISEO

| Inmates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 34912 | B45 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 35801 |
| 2 | 131962 | 1122 | 105 | 64 | $\bullet$ | 133253 |
| 3 | 116143 | 865 | 120 | 49 | $\bullet$ | 117178 |
| + | 170444 | 726 | 207 | 39 | 95 | 177511 |
| 5 | 128781 | 459 | 199 | 30 | 90 | 129559 |
| 6 | 65035 | 241 | 96 | - | 24 | 65596 |
| 7 | 25858 | 99 | 84 | - | 15 | 26056 |
| - Plus | 17276 | 120 | 14 | -• | 107 | 17521 |
| total ropulation | 090410 | 4476 | 661 | IER UR | 332 | 702273 |
| inmates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7118 | 175 | 69 | 96 | - | 7456 |
| 2 | 31626 | 316 | 79 | 215 | $\cdot$ | 32238 |
| 3 | 30095 | 289 | 66 | 129 | 6 | 30586 |
| 6 | 51681 | 296 | 120 | 178 | 16 | 52283 |
| 5 | 39189 | 301 | 152 | 101 | 31 | 39714 |
| 6 | 21112 | 166 | 73 | 12 | 23 | 21366 |
| 7 | 9609 | 41 | 27 | - | - | 9678 |
| - plus | 8484 | 48 | 133 | 39 | 106 | 8810 |
| total porulation | 198916 | 1632 | 719 | 762 | 183 | 202211 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| inma tes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4937 | 112 | 311 | 220 | 4 | 5545 |
| 2 | 22100 | 177 | 413 | 511 | 8 | 23210 |
| 3 | 23212 | 163 | 404 | 392 | - | 24171 |
| 4 | -0242 | 215 | 609 | 394 | - | 41467 |
| 5 | 32875 | 206 | 503 | 169 | $\cdots$ | 33753 |
| 6 | 17196 | 60 | 317 | 93 | 12 | 19678 |
| I | 8550 | 72 | 288 | 39 | 29 | 4068 |
| 4 Plus | 8114 | 144 | 345 | -2 | 51 | 0716 |
| total population | 159326 | 1150 | 3188 | $1872$ | 112 | 165649 |
| inmates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 46905 | 1132 | 410 | 329 | 6 | 48042 |
| 2 | 185698 | 1615 | 598 | 790 | $\checkmark$ | 188702 |
| 3 | 169450 | 1317 | 590 | 570 | 6 | 171934 |
|  | 256366 | 1237 | 936 | 603 | 118 | 271261 |
| 5 | 200840 | 965 | 054 | 299 | 121 | 203045 |
| 6 | 105343 | 467 | 485 | 105 | 60 | 106460 |
| 7 | -6117 | 212 | 399 | 30 | 44 | 44802 |
| - PLUS | 33873 | 312 | 49 b | 101 | 264 | 35046 |
| tojal pupulation | 10546>1 | 7259 | 4768 | 2826 | 621 | 1070132 |

table 43. occupied private owellings by trpe of unelling by number of inmates isection of statel

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAIVED } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAINED } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROVISto | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOBILE } \\ & \text { MA JOK UR } \end{aligned}$ | private boakoing mouse | TOTAL OCCUPIEO private omellings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inma ies- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3.836 | 842 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 35722 |
| 2 | 65734 | 560 | 52 | 32 | - | 66378 |
| 3 | 30648 | 288 | 49 | 16 | $\because$ | 36992 |
| 4 | \$4106 | 102 | 52 | 10 | 24 | 44374 |
| 5 | 25800 | 92 | -0 | 6 | 16 | 25984 |
| 6 | 10880 | 40 | 16 | . | 4 | 10940 |
| 7 | 5710 | 14 | 12 | . | 2 | 5738 |
| - PLUS | 2000 | 14 | 2 | -\% | 12 | 2036 |
| TOTAL OWELLINGS | 225730 | 2032 | 244 | 76 | 62 | 228144 |
|  |  |  |  | OIHER UR |  |  |
| INMATES- 7090 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7096 | 172 | 70 | 96 | - | 7434 |
| 2 | 15766 | 160 | 40 | 106 | * | 16012 |
| 3 | 10020 | 96 | 22 | 44 | 2 | 10164 |
| 4 | 12910 | 74 | 30 | 42 | $\bullet$ | 13068 |
| 5 | 7846 | 60 | 30 | 20 | 6 | 7962 3502 |
| 6 | 3536 | 20 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 3582 |
| 7 | 1382 | 6 | 4 | - | 10 | 1392 |
| - plus | 954 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 988 60682 |
| total umellings | 59516 | 602 | 222 | RURAi | 26 | 60682 |
| inmates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4900 | 104 | 304 | 214 | 4 |  |
| 2 | 10986 | 86 | 206 | 258 | 4 | 11532 |
| 3 | 712* | 54 | 134 | 132 | $\because$ | 8044 10426 |
| 5 | 10118 | 54 | 152 | 100 | 2 | 10426 6780 |
| 5 | 6612 | 42 | 100 | 34 | $\because$ | 3720 |
| 6 | 3238 | 10 | 54 | 16 | 4 | 1314 |
| 7 P PLUS | 1252 | 10 | 44 | 4 | 6 | + 992 |
| - Plus demellinges | 922 | 18 | 36 | $15{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL OWELLINGS | 45752 | 378 | 1032 | TOJAL | 22 | 47942 |
| inmates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 66832 | 1118 | 404 | 322 | 6 | 40682 |
| 2 | 92486 | 806 | 298 | 388 | 4 | 93982 |
| 3 | 56592 | 436 | 196 | 192 | 2 | 57220 |
| - | 67142 | 310 | 234 | 152 | 30 | 67868 |
| 5 | 40266 | 196 | 170 | 60 | 24 | 40714 |
| 6 | 17654 | 70 | 82 | 18 | 10 | 17842 |
| 7 | 63.4 | 30 | 60 | 4 | 6 | 64046 |
| - pius | 3804 | 30 | 54 | 12 | 20 | 4016 |
| TOTAL OWELLINES | 331000 | 3012 | 1498 | 1146 | 110 | 336768 |

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TABLE 44.type uf occupied private onelling ar numg er of owelting units in builoing
self cuntaineo man-Self contained impkovised mueile private boarlimg total

|  | contalmed |  |  | HoUSE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UMELLING UMITS IN BLOImG |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 280206 | 1030 | 1252 | 984 | 90 | 269562 |
| 2 | 14054 | 358 | 66 | 34 | 4 | 20316 |
| 3 | 2542 | 100 | 22 | 8 | - | 2612 |
| 4 | 3994 | 120 | 12 | 4 | $\bullet$ | 4138 |
| 5 | 1516 | 84 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1620 |
| b-6 | 5214 | 220 | 14 | * | -• | 54006 |
| 9-16 | 7008 | 250 | 6 | - | 6 | 7350 |
| 17-32 | 6008 | 260 | - | - | - | 6200 |
| 3 J JR MORE | 8272 | 330 | 2 | $\cdots$ | - | 8604 |
| mot stateo | 10306 | 244 | 110 | 124 | - | 10702 |
| TOTAL | 331000 | 3012 | 1698 | 1148 | 110 | 336760 |



|  | SELf CONTAINEO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAIMED } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROVISED | m08 ILE | PRIVATE EOAKOING house | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER OF BECROONS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10616 | 904 | 272 | 340 | $\bullet$ | 20132 |
| 2 | 64242 | 850 | 362 | 190 | 2 | 65646 |
| 3 | 180194 | 678 | 378 | 42 | 40 | 181332 |
| - | 54138 | 234 | 90 | 20 | 26 | 54508 |
| 5 | 7406 | 52 | 16 | - | 12 | 7468 |
| 6 OR MORE | 1722 | $3 *$ | 6 | 0 | 20 | 1792 |
| not stareo | 4106 | 72 | 136 | 314 | 10 | 4640 |
| total. | 330424 | 2824 | 1264 | 91.4 | 110 | 335530 |
| AVERAGE BEDROONS | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| TGHLE 46.tYPE Of OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING UY NUAEER OF ROONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SElf Contalned | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON- SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAINEO } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROVISEO | nobile | private boaroing nouse | total |
| MUMER OF KOOMS- 238 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 466 | 182 | 228 | 230 250 | - 0 | 1086 4802 |
| 2 | 3944 14038 | 394 | 206 230 | 258 194 | $\ldots$ | 4802 15860 |
| 3 | 14038 43450 | 598 604 | 230 198 | 194 | $\cdots$ | 15860 $4+412$ |
| 4 | 43450 | 604 | 198 266 | 58 | 22 | 44412 104924 |
| 5 | 104102 04136 | 496 | 266 124 | 58 20 | 22 | 104924 84606 |
| 7 | 4558 | 160 | 64 | 8 | 20 | 44810 |
| - OR MORE | 31420 | 126 | 44 | 0 | 30 | 31628 |
| mot stareo | +106 | 72 | 138 | 314 | 10 | 4640 |
| toral | 331000 | 3012 | 1498 | 1148 | 110 | 336768 |
| average rooms | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 |

tagle 47.itrpe of occupieu private omelling ar matekial of outer malls

|  | self containeo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAINEO } \end{aligned}$ | IMPROVISEO | M08 ILE | PRIVATE BOARDING house | JOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| material of outer mallsGQICK VENEER | 223003 | 1908 | 200 | 14 | 58 | 225180 |
| STOME | 3738 | 70 | 34 | -• | . | 3042 |
| CONCRETE,CONCRETE BLOCK, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cenent | 7214 | 118 | 28 236 | 98 | $1{ }^{6}$ | 7366 25556 |
| TIMBER, WEATHERGORRD | 24962 | 250 | 236 | 96 | 12 | 25556 |
| - TAL | 2884 | 106 | 540 | 858 | ${ }^{8}$ | 4376 65102 |
| FIbro.asbestos | 64220 | 490 | 340 | 36 | 18 | 65102 |
| OTHEK NEI | 844 | 6 | 66 | 44 | - | 760 |
| not stajed | 4338 | 64 | 54 | 102 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 4566 |
| total | 331000 | 3012 | 1498 | 1148 | 110 | 336768 |

TABLE 4B.tIPE OF OCCUPIED PRIVAJE DMELLING BY METHOD OF SEMAGE DISPOSAL

|  | StLF CONTAIMED | NOM-SELF <br> COMTAINED | IHPROVISED | mobile | private boaroing HOUSE | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METHOD-SEMAGE DISPOSAL- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FLUSH IOILET-PUBLIC SEMER | 140980 | 1714 1040 | 100 606 | 118 388 | 44 | 180042 |
| FLUSH TOILET-INDIV SYSTEA | 177956 | 1048 20 | 606 | 110 | 2 | 150042 |
| SAnItart pan collection | 1600 | 26 | 130 | 110 |  |  |
| OTher | 1122 | 36 | 470 | 394 | 2 | 2024 9706 |
| mot stateo | 9342 | 186 | 112 | 138 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9786 |
| TOIAL | 331000 | 3012 | 1496 | 1146 | 110 | 56760 |

TABLE GT.TVPE OF OCCUPIEO PRIVATE OMELLING OV SOURCE OF MATER SUPPLY

|  | self containeo | NON-SELF COMTAIMEO | IMPROVISEO | nobile | PRIVATE HOARDING MOUSE | jotal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCE OF MATER SUPPL $Y$ PIPED FRON MAEMS | 302198 | 2652 | 546 | 320 | 92 | 305110 |
| piped rain water tamk | 12864 | 70 | 348 | 116 | 6 | 13406 |
| PIPEO FROM OTAER SOURCE | 10408 | 120 | 166 | 166 | 6 | 10060 |
| NO PIPED WATER | 516 | 66 | 366 | 460 | $\bullet$ | 1406 |
| NDT STATEO | 5014 | 104 3012 | 72 1498 | 78 1148 | 110 | 5272 330760 |

table so.type of occupied private daellimg ay number of motor vehicles


WESIER: AUSTRMLIN. CENSUS 30 JUNE 1970
TABLE SZ. QLCUPIEU PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NJMBER UF z UOAS BY MUABER OF INHATES

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IN } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 7 | $0 *$ | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K00, S - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 20 | 1006 |
| 1 | 700 | 166 | 06 | 36 | 44 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 1006 |
| 2 | 3470 | 990 | 190 | 62 | 34 | 20 | 4 | 12 | 4802 |
| 3 | 6 346 | 5734 | 972 | 480 | 172 | 78 | 36 | 36 | 15800 |
| 4 | 11900 | 19530 | 7120 | 3892 | 1220 | 434 | 148 | 150 | 44612 |
| 5 | 12098 | 30370 | 19632 | 22652 | 12652 | 4990 | 1050 | 872 | 104924 |
| 0 | 7020 | 22200 | 15670 | 20400 | 11456 | 4180 | 1726 | 1070 | 06006 |
| 1 | 235d | 0072 | 7478 | 11706 | 790 | 3686 | 1392 | 054 | 66010 |
| - | 1194 | 4034 | 4054 | 8004 | 7000 | 3534 | 1422 | 926 | 31028 |
| not stateo | 1590 | 1398 | 712 | 488 | 254 | 104 | 50 | 64 | -640 |
| jotal | 46652 | 93952 | 57220 | 07068 | 40714 | 17842 | 64.44 | 4010 | 530700 |

TAHLE SJ.OCCUP IEU PRIVAIE JWELLINGS WITH OR MITHOUT KITCHEN ANO BATHKOOH FACILITIES GY NUMEEK OF INMAIES

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | ${ }_{4}^{\text {NUMBE: }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I NMA } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | - | , | d* | JOIAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| factulites- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 | 420 |
| gatmruom unly, no kitchen | 1328 | 1392 | 594 | 628 | 310 | 160 | 66 | 42 | 4520 |
| KiJíhén onlyono bathroon | 2066 | 2604 | 1268 | 1216 | 132 | 334 | 146 | 116 | 5402 |
| B0JH | 42704 | 07968 | 54320 | 65302 | 39246 | 17160 | 6144 | 3750 | 316584 |
| nélt mép. | 994 | 620 | 346 | 23. | 192 | $\mathrm{d}_{4}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | 54 | 2562 |
| mot siateo | 1590 | 1598 | 712 | 408 | 254 | 104 | 50 | 84 | 7640 |
| jotal | 40602 | 93982 | 57220 | 07060 | 40714 | 17842 | 4 | 4016 | 336760 |



|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\bigcirc$ | 7 | 84 | TORAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| matuke of occupancyowner | 17410 | 33044 | 13904 | 12356 | 1970 | 3608 | 1352 | 112 | 90306 |
| Purchaser- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One mortgagi | 5308 | 24692 | 21474 | 32070 | 19120 | 7814 | 2516 | 1194 150 | 115180 |
| EmO OQ MUEE MORTGAGES | 408 | 1608 | 1098 | 3686 | 2610 |  | 552 | 156 | 11756 |
| OWNER SUE PURCHASER, UNDEEF. | 296 | 362 | 134 | 122 | 94 | 32 | 14 | - | 1062 |
| IENANT- ${ }_{\text {HOUSING CUMMISSION }}$ | 2888 | 5144 | 4012 | 4718 | 3220 | 1724 | 080 | 476 | 23562 |
| EAPLOTER- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FURNISHED | 586 | 1550 | 1340 | 1812 | -390 | 394 630 | 160 226 | 126 | 6922 7640 |
| UNFURNISNEO | 936 | 1478 | 1392 | 2014 | 1240 | 630 |  |  |  |
| OTHERFJRNISMEU | 0500 | 7804 | 3092 | 1920 | 832 | 302 | 90 | 70 | 20610 |
| UVFUKNISHCJ | 6476 | 10998 | 6310 | 5452 | 2578 | 11.2 | 426 | 302 | 35682 |
| Landl ORD Nut stajeo | 072 | 636 | 312 | 238 | 142 | 02 | 36 | 52 | 2152 |
| OTHER, NEI | 4876 | 5092 | 2552 | 2932 | 1810 | 860 | 350 | 280 | 18730 |
| NUT STATED | 1726 | 1492 | 800 | 536 | 300 | 116 | 58 | 52 | j082 |
| IOTAL | . 8682 | 93982 | 57220 | b780n | 40714 | 17842 | 6.64 | 4016 | 330700 |

TABLE SS.OLCUP LEO PRIVATE ONELLINGS BY MEEKLY RENI GY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

| AL | housing Cunhission | EMPLOVER |  | uccuranc: OTHEK |  | Langloku | JOIAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | FURNISHEO | UNF URNISHED | FURNISHEO | UNFURNI SHEO | nut stateo |  |
| \#EtKLY krni (Jollars-s) | 4500 | 3310 | 2056 | 654 | 1546 | 268 | 12345 |
| 1-3.19 | 10210 | 1920 | 3506 | 1460 | 3620 | 296 | 21220 |
| 20-29 | - 095 | 740 | 904 | 5450 | 4800 | 442 | 24294 14090 |
| 30-39 | 370 | 228 | 312 | 7472 | 10260 | 344 | 14090 |
| -0-6) | 142 | 74 | 112 | 3000 | 4850 | 120 | 24614 |
| 50.59 | 24 | 34 | 50 | 1022 | 1242 | 42 | 2414 |
| 00-69 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 454 | 348 | 28 | 928 |
| 70-79 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 128 | 112 | 10 | 264 |
| $00-8$ \% | 2 | 6 | 8 | 78 | 56 | - | 150 |
| $40-78$ | 2 | 2 | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 26 | 20 | ; | 142 |
| ¢9 ano avic | . | 6 | 12 | 54 | \% 68 |  | 142 5380 |
| mot siarcu | 1324 | 580 | 604 | 820 | 150 H | 2550 | 94576 |
| zotal | 25962 | 6922 | 7040 | 20018 | 33682 | 2152 | 94576 |

TAMLE jO.MURTGAGEO UCCUPIE U PKIVAIE DMELLINGS OY SOURCE UF FIRST MOKTGAS, aY NUMBER UF MORTGAGES

TABLE 57. MOKIGAGED OCCUPIEO PRIJATL DHELLINGS EV SOUKCE OF FIRST TABLE 57. MORIGAGED OCCUPIERCR OF OTHER HORTGAGES

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { MORTGAGES OR } \\
\text { UNE ONLY TMO OR } \\
\text { MURE }
\end{gathered} \text { TOTAL }
$$



|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 17990 | 1752 | 19742 |
| 24320 | 1720 | 20040 |
| 37674 | 5004 | 42678 |
| 2556 | 454 | 3008 |
| 278 | 50 | 328 |
| 776 | 44 | 820 |
| 1510 | 278 | 1580 |
| 11514 | 686 | 12200 |
| 124 | 10 | 134 |
| 044 | 106 | 750 |
| 13856 | 972 | 14828 |
| 3520 | 550 | 4076 |
| 028 | 124 | 752 |
| 115188 | 11750 | 126946 |

SOUREC OF FIRST MORTGAGE-
TRADING BANK
SAVIMES GANK
GUILUING SOCIcity
LIFE ASSUKANGE SOCIEIT
SOLICITONS IKUSI FUND
EMPLJVER
INANLE CUMPANY
SIATE HGUSING BOOY
LOCAL GOVERNMCNT BOOY
LOCAL GOVERNMCNT BOEY
STATE, AUSTRALIAN GOVI.
OEFENCE WAR SERVICE
PRIVATE LENDER
not siateo

Ta 3LE st-cunlinueo


SUURCE OF FIRS
I RAOING BAMK
SAVInGS bank
IFE ASUHANETY
SOL LC ITORS TAUST FUND
EMPLOYER
FINANCE COMPANY
STATE MOUSING BODY
LOGAL GOVGKNHENI BOOT
SIATE. AUSTRALIAN GOVI
DEFENCE, WAR SERVICE
privale lénoér
not Stateo
TOTAL 2. nURIGAGES



| 64 |
| ---: |
| 78 |
| 260 |
| 80 |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |
| 24 |
| 2 |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |
| 6 |
| 746 |

0
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
06
2
14
4
2
1
2
2
10
18
14
2
150
10
6
4
$\because$
$\because$
20
12
$\because$
42
$\because 2$
104
260
206
372
12
6
70
66
16
16
170
10
1294
$\begin{array}{rr}54 & 1752 \\ 02 & 1720 \\ 120 & 5004 \\ 2 & 454 \\ 4 & 50 \\ \cdots & 46 \\ 10 & 270 \\ 32 & 686 \\ \cdots & 10 \\ 2 & 100 \\ 30 & 972 \\ 20 & 550 \\ 04 & 124 \\ 400 & 11756\end{array}$
mestern australia. census 30 JUve 4970


ONTHLY PATMENT OF OTher
MORIGAGES COCLLARS-8)-
UP 1049
$50-99$
$100-149$
$150-199$
$200-249$
$250-279$
$308-349$
$350-390$
399 OR MORE
NOT STATEO
TOTAL

| 1242 | 1990 | 1572 | 328 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 506 | 636 | 750 | 326 |
| 182 | 268 | 376 | 218 |
| 54 | 80 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 | 36 | 58 | 32 |
| 6 | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| 6 | 0 | 18 | 14 |
| 10 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 6 | 18 | 12 | 20 |
| 110 | 206 | 240 | 140 |
| 2120 | 3450 | 3126 | 1886 |


| 06 | 30 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 116 | 46 |
| 120 | 38 |
| 30 | 22 |
| 26 | 10 |
| 16 | 12 |
| 6 | 2 |
| 46 | 4 |
| 16 | 6 |
| 96 | 54 |
| 40 | 216 |

6
36
26
8
2
4
10
10
22
134

| 6 | 4 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 6 | 20 |
| 2 | 12 |
| 2 | 12 |
| 6 | 10 |
| 2 | 10 |
| 2 | 36 |
| 22 | 26 |
| 64 | 136 |


| 20 | 5272 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 28 | 2658 |
| 32 | 1266 |
| 12 | 364 |
| 16 | 202 |
| 10 | 188 |
| 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 13 |
| 6 | 138 |
| 686 | 1618 |
| 624 | 11756. |

TABLE S9. MORTGAGED OCCUPI 0 , PRIVATE ONELLINGS BY TOTAL MOMTHLY PAYMENT BY MUNBER OF MORTGAGES MUMEER OF MORTGAGES

| OR more | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: |
| 288 | 25606 |
| 2152 | 27666 |
| 2896 | 34942 |
| 1940 | 17386 |
| 1040 | 7170 |
| 60. | 2712 |
| 372 | 1382 |
| 282 | 510 |
| 502 | 1322 |
| 1756 | 7642 |
| 11756 | 126940 |

TOTAL
25606
27666
34942
17386
7770
2712
1382
520
1322
7642
1269 4

heatiag mater
table bo. ocGupied private omelling or main source of power



## APPENDIX A

## TABLE CONTENT

Most tables are selfexplanatory. 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 fanily 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 fo. 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 - 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, NEI 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 migratary.

## 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 exciudes 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

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

Relative Standard Error ( $\mathbf{x} / \mathbf{y}$ )
$=\sqrt{\{\text { Relative Standard Error }(x)\}^{2}-\{\text { Relative Standard Error }(y)\}^{2}}$
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 CDs, the relative standard error of the denominator is zero because these totals were derived from the preliminary processing phase. In these cases, the relative standard error of the proportion or percentage is given simply by the relative standard error of the numerator.

## Example

Consider an estimate of the percentage of persons born overseas for a particular CD. If the number of persons born overseas in the $C D$ is 300 and the total number of persons in the $C D$ is 1000 , then the estimated percentage is $(300 / 1000) \times 100=30 \%$. The relative standard error on the denominator is zero since estimates of total persons in a CD are not subject to sampling error. The relative standard error on the numerator can be obtained from GRAPH 2 LINE A. This graph gives the relative standard error on the numerator as approximately $8.1 \%$. Therefore, the relative standard error on the percentage is also $8.1 \%$ and hence the standard error on the estimate of percentage is $8.1 \times 30 / 100=2.5$ percentage points. Therefore, there are nineteen chances in twenty that the percentage of persons born overseas in the CD 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 800 or 24 . The standard error of the difference is 24 and there are nineteen chances in twenty that if all schedules from the 1976 Census had been processed, the observed difference would be within the range $300 \pm(2 \times 24)$ or 252 to 348 .

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

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

This approximation will be exact for differences between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas (e.g. LGAs, CDs), or for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is positive correlation between the characteristics (e.g. comparison of number of lawyers with number of persons with law degrees), the above approximation will overestimate the true standard error. If there is a negative correlation between the 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:

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

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

$$
\sqrt{1.3^{2}+1.4^{2}}=1.9 \text { percentage points. }
$$

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 Person 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 | 17 | 12 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| 200 | 14 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 3.4 |  |
| 500 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| 750 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 100 |  |  |  |  | 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 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 13 |
| 200 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 8.5 | 9.5 |  |
| 500 | 12 | 11 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 750 | 11 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| 100 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |

Table 2D. Dwelling Topics (D LINE)

|  | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 33 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 7.9 |
| 100 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 7.9 |
| 200 | 10 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 3.6 |  |
| 500 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| 750 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| 1000 |  |  |  | 2.4 | 1.7 |  |



APPENDIX C


If this person is under 6 yoars old, answer question 17.
17. Is this child minded by someone other than his/her parent(s) for some pant of each workling 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 another's home
Yes-elsewhere. No...

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

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

Torres Strait $\square 1$ Aboriginal origin ... $\square 2$ Other origin...... $\square$ State one only

## IF THIS PERSON IS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS

ANSWER QUESTIONS 18 AND 20 IF THIS
PERSON IS 5 YEARS OF AQE 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. Attondance at any educational institution:

- Tick appropriate box.
- Include if a school pupis, 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-


Not attending?
Name of educational institution

Address
State

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

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

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

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

22. Has this person obtalned a trade or other quallfication since leaving school?

- If still at school, tick box 3.


State details of highest qualification:
Qualification name
Awarding institution.
Field of study.
Year obtained.
23. Is thle person licensed to ride a motor bike or motor secooter?
Yes or
24. Is this person licensed to drive a motor veticle (other than motor blke or motor scooter)?
Yes or $\quad \square$

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.

| Superannuation or annuity | $\ldots . .$. | $\ldots$ | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 1

26. Doas this person pay Into a retirement benefil scheme such at euperannuation, provident fund or annulty?
Yes $\square$

No $\square$

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

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

No $\square$
28. If this person ita a woman who has EVER been married, wite the number of bables she has had from ALL her marrlages.

- 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 ts a woman who to NOW married, write the length of hoi 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. If this persen ts a woman who ls NOW married, write the number of bables sho hes 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 ondowment, 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.2
Less than $\$ 1500$ p.yr.
$\$ 29$ to $\$ 39$ p.wk. 3
$\$ 1500$ to $\$ 2000$ p.yr.-4

Over $\$ 39$ to $\$ 58$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 2000$ to $\$ 3000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 58$ to $\$ 77$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 77$ to $\$ 96$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 4000$ to $\$ 5000$ p.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 $\$ 15000$ p.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

It this person ticked boxes 2 of 3 in question 32, please answer questions 33 and 34 and 35.
33. Did this person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession or farm of any kind LAST WEEK?
Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or farm last week (even if on holidays, sick, on strike, etc.)

Yes, helped without pay in a family business
Other unpaid job
Did not have any job, business, profession or larm last week
34. Was this person temporarily laid oft by their employer without pay for the WHOLE of last week?

$$
\text { Yes or } \square
$$

No

## 35. Did this person look for work last week?

- Laoking 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
2
No 3

36. How many hours PER WEEK does this person usually work in the job or jobs held last week?

| Main job | nours 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?
conducting own business but not
employing others?
conducting own business and
employing others?
a helper not receiving wages or salary?
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.
- If a teacher please print name of school.
- If 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 (if any) in which
this person worked

Address of workplace:
Number and street

Suburb or town
State
Postcode
40. What kind of indusitry, 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 gel to work on Tuesday 29 June 1978?

- Tick boxes to show methods used.

| Train ..... ....... | $\square$ | 0 | Motor bike or motor scooter $\square$ | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bus | $\square$ | 1 | Bicycle .... ........ .. .. $\square$ | 7 |
| Ferry or tram | $\square$ | 2 | Worked at home $\square$ | 8 |
| Taxi | $\square$ | 3 | Did not go to work .......... $\square$ |  |
| Car-as driver ...... | $\square$ | 4 | Other. | 10 |
| Car - as passenger | $\square$ | 5 |  |  |
| Please state |  |  |  |  |
| How does this perso | us | aliy | et to work? |  |

## DWELLINGS



- Tick one bax only.
- "Self-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and batting tacliltibs.A self-contalned dwelling (e.g. soparate house, seml-detached house, terrace house, self-contained fiat, home unit, villa unit, town house)A non seff-contalned dwelling (0.9. non self-contained flat, bedsitting room, non salt-contained part of a detactiod house)
: An improvised dwalling (e.g. shed, garage, humpy) occupted on a permanent or semi-permanent basis
- A mablle dwelling (e.g. caravan, houseboat, tent)
$5 \square$ None of these. Please describe


## 



Haw many druelling salts are there to tha whate butalag?

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

3. Was this dwelliag built after 30 June 1971?

$$
\text { Yes } \square \quad \text { or } \quad \text { No } \square
$$

4. What is the astertal of the orter walls of this botedlog?

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

Brick, brick veneer.
Stone
Conerete, concrete block
Timber


5. What is the malo sooree of water supply wittin this dwalling?

- Tick one box only.

Piped from mains
Piped from rain water tank
Plped from other source
No olped water within this dwelling

6. What is the mathod of sewnige ollaposal for this dwelling?

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

7. What fuse of power do you mostly use for the followitag nonseluto parposes?

- Tick one box in each of the four columns.

|  | Cookiag | Lighting | Uving 500酔 manthes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bathroem } \\ \text { mater } \\ \text { besting } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal, coke or briquettes |  |  |  |  |
| Wood. .............. ... ... ..... | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Electricity.. ........... .... | $\square$ | D |  |  |
| Gas - i) mains | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| ii) bottled or L.P. | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Oil (including kerosene). | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| Solar energy | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| 0 Other fuel |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | - |
| No tuel used |  |  |  | $\square$ |

8. How many repistered mator vebides owned or osed ty members of this hoosehotd were gariged or parked at or near this dwelling for the afgot of 30 duas $1976 ?$

- Exelude motor bikes, motor scooters, tractors.
- Include company venicles kept at home.


9. Is thls dwelling altuated on a holding of a hectars $\left(2 y_{2}\right.$ seres) of mare witel is used malay for agricaltural or pastoral porposes?

- That is for amy type of crop growing, animal or poultry farming.

Yes $\square$ or No $\square$

## 10. How macy reoms are thare th thas twallige?

- Write the number of each type of room.
- count each room once only.
- Except for kltchens and bathrooms, a room shared with another housenold should be counted only by the principal householder.
- Do not count tollits, pantries, laundries. storerooms, halls or corridors.

Type of Reon:
Bedroom(s)
Permanently enclosed sleepount(s)
Bedsitting room
Combined lounge/dining room
Dining room.
Lounge
Kitchen - used only by this household
Klithen - shared with another househoid.
Bathroom - used anly by this household.
Bathroom - shared with another household.
Family room
Study
Business office.
Other rooms
11. Do you or say usual member of this househote pay rent for this dwelling?

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


To whom is the rent paid?
South Australian Housing Trust
Employer
Other


What ts the weexty rent?

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

Is this dweillag reated furnished ar unfurablated?
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Furnished } \\ \text { Unfurnished } \\ \square\end{array}\right)$ No more questions
12. is the dwelliag owned (or belng purchased) by you or say asual mamber of this mousebold?


Is there a mortgage (or contract of sola) on thits dwalliag?


## 

[^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. Tick the box which best describes the structure in which thia dwelling is contained-

|  | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ${ }^{7}$ | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Separate house <br> - EACH ON A | Semi-detached house <br> ARATE BLOCK | Terrace house <br> LAND | Mobile dwelling | Improvised dwelling | Block of flats or home units of up to and including 3 storeys | Block of flats or home units above 3 storeys | Group of villa units or town houses | Dwelling and non dwelling combined |

2. How many dweiling unite are there in the whole bultding?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupled -

$\square_{2}$ To let (other than holiday home)
$\square$ Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
$\square$, Vacant for repairs or alterations
$\square$, Holiday home
$\square_{6}$ Condemned or awaiting demolition
$\square$, Usual resident temporarily absent

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

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES

| State or <br> Territory | For Personal Inquiries - |
| :---: | :--- |
| NEW SOUTH | Census Liaison Officer |
| WALES | Population Census Subsection <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Sevel 5 St Andrews House <br> SYDNEY |
| VICTORIA | $\cdot$ |
|  | Supervisor, Demography Section <br> Commonwealth Bank Building |
|  | Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets |
|  | MELBOURNE |


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


| SOUTH | Information Officer |
| :---: | :--- |
| AUSTRALIA | Prudential Building |
|  | 195 North Terrace |
|  | ADELAIDE. |


| WESTERN | Census Liaison Officer |
| ---: | :--- |
| AUST RALIA | $1-3 \mathrm{St}$ George's Terrace |
|  | PERTH | PERTH.

TASMANIA Census Liaison Officer 188 Collins Street hobart.

NORTHERN Census Liaison Officer
TERRITORY 7th Floor, M.L.C. Building 81 Smith Street DARWIN

AUSTRALIAN Assistant Supervisor
CAPITAL User Contact and Dissemination
TERRITORY Population Census Branch Wing 4, Level Gb Cameron Offices BELCONNEN.

Telephone For Written Inquiries -
(02) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
236.6111 (Attention Supervisor

Demography Section)
Box 796, G.P.O.
SYDNEY. N.S.W. 2001
(03) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
652.6211 (Attention : Supervisor

Demography Section)
Box 2796Y, G.P.O.
MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001
(07) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
33.5606 (Attention : Supervisor, Social and

Demography Section)
345 Ann Street
BRISBANE. QLD 4000
(08) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
228.9439 (Attention : Information Officer)

Box 2272, G.P.O.
ADELAIDE. S.A. 5001
(09) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
323.5285 (Attention : Census Liaison Officer)

1-3 St George's Terrace
PERTH. W.A. 6000
(002) Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
20.4437 (Attention : Census Liaison Officer)

Box 66A, G.P.O.
HOBART. TAS. 7001
(089) The Statistician, Northern Territory
80.2612 (Attention : Census Liaison Officer)

Box 3796 P.O.
DARWIN. N.T. 5794
(062) Australian Statistician
52.6006 (Attention : Population Census Branch)

Box 10, P.O.
BELCONNEN. A.C.T. 2616


[^0]:    (i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)?
    (ii) The secand and other mortoages (or contracts of saie)?

