CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Catalogue No. 2433.0

## SUGGESTED CITATION

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1976 Census : Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas (2433.0).

## PREFACE

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

This bulletin contains summary tables of single characteristics for the Northern Territory. Identical tables for EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA in the Northern Territory (and areas treated as local government areas for statistical purposes) are now available from offices of the Bureau. The data for Local Government Areas (LGA's) may be obtained on:

Microfiche, at a cost of 45 cents per fiche (each fiche containing 269 frames, where a frame is equivalent to one page of data and there are 9 pages of data for each LGA) or 90 cents for all LGA's, Statistical Subdivisions, Statistical Divisions, in the Northern Territory.

Magnetic tape, at a cost of $\$ 50.00$ for File Set Four single reel containing all LGA's in Australia or part thereof (see Information Paper No. 8, Catalogue No. 2111.0).

Loose copies of tables for selected LGA's are available on request at a cost of $\$ 1.00$ per LGA.
Identical tables for each Collection District in the Northern Territory are also available from offices of the Bureau on microfiche or magnetic tape.

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INQUIRIES If you want to know more about these statistics, ring Mr Bruce Illingworth on Canberra
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## CONTENTS

Page
Explanatory Notes
Introduction ..... vi
Scope ..... vi
Coverage ..... vi
Definitions ..... vi
Geographical Areas ..... vii
Table 1. Summary of Population and Dwelling Characteristics, ..... 1
Appendix A: Table Content ..... 7
Appendix B: Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates ..... 13
Appendix C: Facsimile of Census Questionnaire ..... 19
Appendix D: List of Contact Points ..... 24

[^0]| 2. SUMHARY Of POPULATIOA A | ANO DWELL | 1HGJ |  |  | 3. MARIJAL Status | males | Ferales | PERSONS | PROP \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATIOH | hales | fehales | PERSONS | PROP \% | NEVER MARRIED, LNDR 15 YRS | 16472 | 15511 | 31483 | 32.9 |
| NUMBER |  |  |  |  | NEZVER MARRIED. 15 YRS* | 12365 | - 325 | 18690 | 19.3 |
| USUAL RESIUENTS(SAME OHG) | 52448 43168 | 44642 38599 | 97090 | 100.0 | NON HARRIEO | 20867 | 19429 | 40296 | 41.5 |
| OVERSEAS BURN | 10153 | 38599 7290 | 17443 | 84.2 18.0 | PERMANENTLY SEPARATED | 1283 | 1088 | 2371 | 2.4 |
| VISITORS TL AUSTRALIA | 604 | 517 | 17443 1121 | 18.0 1.2 | OI VORCEO MI UOWED | 894 567 | 599 1690 | 1493 | 1.5 |
| HANDICAPPE U | 1721 | 1049 | 2770 | 2.9 | total population | 52448 | 44642 | 2257 97090 | 2.3 |
| REGEIVING PENSIONS, ETC | 3018 | 3619 | 6637 | 6.8 |  |  |  | 97090 | 100.0 |
| RET FUND CONTRIBUTORS | 9692 | 2981 | 12673 | 13.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NO. MITH LIFE INSURED | 18121 | 8912 | 27033 | 27.8 | 4. USUAL MAJOK AGTIVITY | MALES | ferales | PERSONS | PROP 2 |
| NO. MAD TAKEN a hCliday | 26614 | 23201 | 49814 | 51.3 | 4.USUAL MAJOK ACTIVITY | Males | feriles | PERSONS | Prop 2 |
| AUST, CWLTH CITIZENS, 1 OYR + | 31705 | 25773 | 57476 | 59.2 | CHILO NOT AT SCHOOL | 6755 | 6173 | 12928 | 13.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | CHILD AT SCHOQL | 9716 | 9338 | 19054 | 19.6 |
| RACIAL ORIGIN |  |  |  |  | USUALLY HORKING | 27413 | 12604 | 40016 | 41.2 |
| EUROPEAN | 33418 | 28002 | 61920 | 63.8 | NOT USUALLY WORKING- | 2713 | 12604 | 4006 |  |
| ABDRIG.T/ST ISLANDER | 11403 | 11848 | 23751 | 24.5 | full time student | 927 | 1190 | 2117 | 2.2 |
| OTHEP. | 1239 | 1233 | 2472 | 2.5 | OTHER,NEI | 3916 | 12402 | 16318 | 16.8 |
| NCT STATcu | 5388 | 3559 | 8948 | 9.2 | not stateo | 3720 | 2935 | 6655 | 16.8 6.9 |
| TOTAL POPULATIUN | \$2448 | 44642 | 97090 | 100.0 | TOTAL POPULATION | 52448 | 44642 | 97090 | 100.0 |
| LICENSED TL ORIVEJPIUE |  |  |  |  | 5. USUAL RESIUENCE - 1976 | hales | FEMALES | PERSONS | PROF \% |
| CAR iHO MOTOR CYCLE | 8635 | 1566 | 9604 | 9.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAR UNLY | 17401 | 13848 | 31249 | 32.2 | Sahe dmelling | 43168 | 38599 | 81767 | 84.2 |
| motor crile chly | 430 | 2.7 | 657 | 0.7 | OT HER DNG-SAHE LGA | 1131 | 794 | 1925 | 2.0 |
| LABOUR FORCE |  |  |  |  | OTHER LGA-SAME STATE | 813 | 461 | 1274 | 1.3 |
| EMPLUYEO | 29006 | 14011 |  |  | OTHER STATE | 3343 | 2441 | 5784 | 6.0 |
| UNETPFOYEO | 973 | 479 |  | 44.4 | OVERSEAS | 306 | 317 | 703 | 0.7 |
| NOT IN LADOUR FOREE | 22409 | 30153 | 52561 | 54.1 | NOT STATEO | 3606 | 2030 | 5636 | 5.8 |
| TOTAL Pupulation | 52448 | 44642 | 97090 | 54.1 100.0 | TOTAL POPULATION | 52448 | 44642 | 97090 | 1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 1975 |  |  |  |  |
| PERSONS IN |  |  |  |  | SAME ONELLING | 26733 | 24248 | 50981 | 62.3 |
| PRIVATE UWLLLINLS | 43577 | 40459 | 84036 | 86.6 | OTHER DNG-SAME LGA | 5626 | 5137 | 10764 | 13.2 |
| NON-PRIVATE JHELLINGS | 7448 | 3753 | 11701 | 12.1 | OTher lga-same state | 1497 | 1191 | 2688 | 3.3 |
| OWGS O:d KURAL HOLOINGS | 3058 | 2685 | 5743 | 5.9 | OTHER STATE | 6206 | 5403 | 11610 | 14.2 |
| ABUKIG,TEI OWELLINGS | 11929 | 11890 | 23819 | 24.5 | OVERSEAS | 1074 | 945 | 2019 | 14.5 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | NOT STATEO | 982 | 715 | 1697 | 2.1 |
| CAMPERS OUT, MIGRATORY | 923 | 430 | 1353 | 1.4 | HOT APPLICABLEIUNOER IYRI | 1049 | 959 | 2008 | 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL POP - AT HOHE; 1976 | 43168 | 38549 | 81767 | 1360 |
| OnELLINGS | NUMEER | PROP \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privat | 22885 | 89.5 |  |  | SAME DHELLING - 1971 |  |  |  |  |
| PKIVATEXUNOCCUPİ̈O DNGS | 2292 | 9.0 |  |  | OTHER DMG-SAME LGA | 66663 | 13111 6163 | 12827 | 33.5 25.7 |
| NON-PEIVATE DHELLINGS | 385 | 1.5 |  |  | Other lga-same state | 2743 | 2144 | 4887 | 6.0 |
| total ohellings | 25562 | 100.0 |  |  | ot hek state | 10632 | 9295 | 19927 | 24.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | OVERSEAS | 3107 | 2651 | 5758 | 7.0 |
| TE OWGS, BUILT AFIER 6/71 | 8944 | 35.0 |  |  | NOT STATEO | 62 | 40 | 102 | 0.1 |
| OWGS ON RUNAL HOLDINGS | 1438 | 5.6 |  |  | NOT APPLICABLE (UNOR 5YRS) | 5691 | 5194 | 10885 | 13.3 |
| BORIG,TSI JWELlings | 4434 | 17.3 |  |  | TOTAL POP - AT HOME. 1976 | 43188 | 33549 | 31767 | 100.0 |


| 6. AGE LAST GIRTHDAY COHPLETEU YEAKS | males | TOTAL POP FEMALES | Pulat ion PERSONS | PROP \% | AUSTR <br> MALES | RALIAN GORN fenales | n populat PERSONS | ON PROP z | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OVERS } \\ & \text { MALES } \end{aligned}$ | SEAS BORN FEMALEZS | POPULATION PERSONS | PROP $X$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U | 1168 | 1071 | 2239 | 2.3 | 1154 | 1058 | 2212 | 2.8 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 0.2 |
| 1 | 1170 | 1058 | 2228 | 2.3 | 1141 | 1029 | 2170 | 2.7 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 0.3 |
| 2 | 1267 | 1124 | 2391 | 2.5 | 1224 | 1074 | 2298 | 2.9 | 43 | 50 | 93 | 0.5 |
| 5 | 1274 | 1202 | 2476 | 2.6 | 1209 | 1155 | 2364 | 3.0 | 65 | 47 | 112 | 0.6 |
| 4 | 1319 | 1241 | 2560 | 2.6 | 1262 | 1189 | 2451 | 3.1 | 57 | 52 | 105 | 0.6 |
| 5-9 | 5881 | 5491 | 11372 | 11.7 | 5461 | 5064 | 10525 | 13.2 | 420 | 427 | 847 | 4.9 |
| 10-14 | 4392 | 4324 | 8716 | 9.0 | 3900 | 3810 | 7710 | 9.7 | 492 | 514 | 1006 | 5.8 |
| 15 | 790 | 738 | 1528 | 1.6 | 707 | 655 | 1362 | 1.7 | 83 | 83 | 166 | 1.0 |
| 10 | 736 | 689 | 1425 | 1.5 | 648 | 612 | 1260 | 1.6 | 88 | 77 | 165 | 0.9 |
| 17 | 667 | 623 | 1290 | 1.3 | 585 | 540 | 1125 | 1.4 | 82 | 83 | 165 | 0.9 |
| 18 | 738 | 755 | 1493 | 1.5 | 639 | 656 | 1295 | 1.6 | 99 | 99 | 198 | 1.1 |
| 19 | 880 | 818 | 1698 | 1.7 | 776 | 696 | 1472 | 1.8 | 104 | 122 | 226 | 1.3 |
| 20-24 | 5464 | 4992 | 10457 | 10.8 | 4526 | 4145 | 8672 | 10.9 | 938 | 847 | 1785 | 10.2 |
| 25-29 | 6360 | 5388 | 11749 | 12.1 | 4675 | 4060 | 8735 | 11.0 | 1685 | 1328 | 3013 | 17.3 |
| 30-34 | 5212 | 3952 | 9164 | 9.4 | 3597 | 2926 | 6523 | 8.2 | 1615 | 1026 | 2641 | 15.1 |
| 35-39 | 3924 | 2766 | 6690 | 6.9 | 2638 | 2054 | 4692 | 5.9 | 1286 | 712 | 1998 | 11.5 |
| 40-44 | 282 J | 2036 | 4856 | 5.0 | 1917 | 1544 | 3461 | 4.3 | 903 | 492 | 1395 | 8.0 |
| 45-49 | 2495 | 1713 | 4208 | 4.3 | 1732 | 1335 | 3067 | 3.9 | 763 | 378 | 1141 | 6.5 |
| 50-54 | 2069 | 1442 | 3511 | 3.6 | 1515 | 1107 | 2622 | 3.3 | 554 | 335 | 889 | 5.1 |
| 55-59 | 1404 | 1082 | 2486 | 2.6 | 1067 | 854 | 1921 | 2.4 | 337 | 228 | 565 | 3.2 |
| 60-64 | 1064 | 907 | 1971 | 2.0 | 624 | 764 | 1588 | 2.0 | 240 | 143 | 343 | 2.2 |
| 65-69 | 672 | 616 | 1288 | 1.3 | 536 | 526 | 1062 | 1.3 | 136 | 90 | 226 | 1.3 |
| 70-74 | 378 | 338 | 716 | 0.7 | 314 | 263 | 577 | 0.1 | 64 | 75 | 139 | 0.8 |
| 754 | 301 | 275 | 576 | 0.6 | 246 | 235 | 481 | 0.6 | 55 | 40 | 95 | 0.5 |
| tutal population | 52448 | 44642 | 97090 | 100.0 | 42295 | 37352 | 79647 | 100.0 | 10153 | 7290 | 17443 | 100.0 |
| 7.USE DF ENGLISH LANGUAGE |  | TOPAL POPULATIONFEMALES PERSONS |  |  | AUSTRALIAN GORN |  | POPULATION |  | OVERSEAS BORN |  | POPULATIONPERSONS |  |
|  | males |  |  | PROP $x$ | HALES | FEMALES P | PERSONS | PROP $\%$ | MALES | fimales |  | PROP $\times$ |
| ENGLISH ONLY | 28974 | 24936 | 53910 | 63.3 | 23263 | 20464 | 43726 | 64.2 | 5711 | 4472 | 10283 | 59.7 |
| ENGLISH, 1 UTHER LANGUAGE | 9614 | 8386 | 18000 | 21.1 | 7007 | 6712 | 13720 | 20.1 | 2606 | 1674 | 4280 | 25.1 |
| ENGLISH. 24 OTHR LANGUAGES | 828 | 398 | 1226 | 1.4 | 190 | 104 | 294 | 0.4 | 638 | 294 | 932 | 5.5 |
| NO ENGLISH | 1937 | 2211 | 4148 | 4.9 | 1470 | 1792 | 3262 | 4.8 | 467 | 419 | 086 | 5.2 |
| NOT STATED | 4896 46249 | 3015 | $7 \pm 11$ | 9.3 | +374 | 2775 | 7145 | 10.5 | 522 | 240 | 762 | 4.5 |
| TOTAL POPULATION 5 YRS+ | 46249 | 38946 | 85196 | 100.0 | 36305 | 31847 | 68151 | 100.0 | 9945 | 7099 | 17044 | 100.0 |

8. BIRThPLALE OF Parents of the australian born population

|  | AUSTRALIA |  | UK AND EIRE |  | EIRTH OTHER | hPLACE OF EUROPE | MOTHER |  | OTHER COUNTRIES |  | NOT | stateo | IOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| girthplace of father | males | fêmales | males | females | hales | FEMALES | males | FEHALES | MALES | FEHALES | MALES | females | males | FEMALES |
| AUSIRALIA | 31485 | 28729 | 998 | 817 | 209 | 165 | 123 | 119 | 180 | 0 186 | 247 | 156 | 33242 | 30192 |
| UK AND EIRE | 1443 | 1256 | 796 | 662 | 44 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 44 | 43 | 8 | 5 | 2350 | 2013 |
| OTHER EUROHE | 646 | 594 | 110 | 84 | 913 | 868 | 73 | 45 | $3 \in$ | E 31 | 13 | 4 | 1791 | 1626 |
| ASIA | 171 | 175 | 1 d | 16 | 25 | 12 | 177 | 138 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 406 | 353 |
| other countrás | 245 | 228 | 40 | 39 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 96 | $5 \quad 44$ | 2 | 0 | 399 | 386 |
| NOT ST\&TEU | 142 | . 183 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3945 | 2575 | 4106 | 2782 |
| TOTAL AUSTRILIAN EORN | 34132 | 31165 | 1972 | 1628 | 1213 | 1127 | 393 | 325 | 369 | 361 | 4215 | 2746 | 42295 | 37352 |




ABS 1976 CENSUS OF POPULATIUH ANO HOUSING NORTHIBES TLIARITOETI
27. HOURS USUALLY WORKEO FER HEEK - EMPLOYEJ POPULATION HOURS

| LESS THAN 15 hours | 364 | 550 | 922 | 2.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 HOURS | 69 | 275 | 344 | 0.8 |
| 20-29 HOURS | 245 | 1014 | 1259 | 2.9 |
| 30-34 HOURS | 449 | 814 | 1263 | 2.9 |
| . 35 HOUKS | 648 | 605 | 1253 | 2.9 |
| 36-39 HOURS | 1890 | 1615 | 3505 | 8.1 |
| 40 HUURS | 11089 | 4800 | 15889 | 36.9 |
| 41-43 HOURS | 3556 | 772 | 4328 | 10.0 |
| 49 HUUKS OR MORE | 6714 | 940 | 7655 | 17.8 |
| NOT STATED | 4041 | $2617^{\circ}$ | 6658 | 15.5 |
| TOTAL EMPLUYED POPULATION | 29066 | 14011 | 43076 | 10000 |
| 28.NUMBER OF JO8S USUALLY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HORKING } \\ & \text { MALES } \end{aligned}$ | IN - EMPL FEMALES | OYEO POPU PERSONS | LATION PROP X |
| NUMBER OF JOBS |  |  |  |  |
| ONE JOB | 28539 | 13756 | 42294 | 98.2 |
| THO OR HORE JOES | 527 | 255 | 782 | 1.8 |
| TOTAL EHPLOYEO POPULATION | 29066 | 14011 | 43076 | 100.0 |

29. HOOE OF TRAVEL TO WORK - EMPLOYED POPULATION

| TRATA MOOE OF travel |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 75 | 33 | 108 | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| BUS | 1341 | 542 | 1883 | 4.4 |
| FERRY OR TRAH | 77 | 28 | 105 | 0.2 |
| .taxy | 206 | 111 | 317 | 0.7 |
| CAR - AS DRIVER | 13276 | . 4940 | 18216 | 42.3 |
| CAR - AS PASSENGER | 2807 | 2292 | 5099 | 11.8 |
| MOTOR QIKE, HOTOR SCOOTER | 984 | 133 | 1117 | 2.6 |
| BICYCLE | 558 | 190 | 748 | 1.7 |
| MALKED ONLY | 4809 | -2425 | 7234 | 16.8 |
| NORKED AT HOME | 1313 | 915 | 2228 | 5.2 |
| Not stated | 3844 | 2490 | 6334 | 14.7 |

30, FAMILY TYPE BY SEX OF HEAD OF FAMILY

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MALE } \\ & \text { HEAD } \end{aligned}$ | FEMALE HEAD | FAMILIES | PROP 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fanily type |  |  |  |  |
| mead only | 3355 | 1172 | 4527 | 18.7 |
| HEAD, CHI LOREN ONLY | 311 | 1355 | 1665 | 6.9 |
| HEAD, SHOUSE ONLY | 4472 | 123 | 4595 | 18.9 |
| HEAD, SPOUSÉ, CHILIDREN | 9119 | 138 | 9257 | 36.1 |
| HEAD, OTHËR AOULIS ONLY | 269 | 218 | 487 | 2.0 |
| MEAD, OTMR AOLTS, CHILOREN | 136 | 371 | 507 | 2.1 |
| HEAD, SPOUSE, OTHER AOULTS | 824 | 19 | 843 | 3.5 |
| HEAD, SPOUSE, OTHEK ADULTS CHILDREN | 2295 | 42 | : 2337 | 9.6 |
| COMMUNE | 36 | 11 | 47 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL FAHS IN HTE OWGS | 20817 | 3449 | 24266 | 100.0 |

34.TYPE OF OCCUPIED PTE DWELLINGS AND NO OF PERSONS

|  | NO DHGS | PROP $x$ | PERSONS | PROP. $x$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| TYPE OF DWELLING |  |  |  |  |
| SELF CONTAINED | 15882 | 69.4 | 59478 | 70.8 |
| NON-SELF CONTAINEO | 553 | 2.4 | 2083 | 2.5 |
| IMPROYISED | 2491 | 10.9 | 11682 | 13.9 |
| MOBILE | 3936 | 17.2 | 10651 | 12.7 |
| OTHER | 23 | 0.1 | 142 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL OCCUPIED PIE DMGS | 22885 | 108.0 | 84036 | 100.0 |

35.DWELLING UNITS IN EACH OCCUPIED PRIVATE DNELLING TYPE NO OF DNELLIMGS SEP HOUSE OTHER TOTAL


37. TOTAL NO OF ROOMS IN EAGH OCCUPIED PRIVATE DMELLING TYPE NO OF OWELLIMGS
SEP HOUSE OTHER TOTAL
135
284
614
1205
4857
2382
862
558
117
TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE OMGS

| 1832 | 1968 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1402 | 1686 |
| 1821 | 2435 |
| 2223 | 3428 |
| 588 | 5485 |
| 217 | 2599 |
| 93 | 955 |
| 123 | 681 |
| 3531 | 3648 |
| 11830 | 22835 |

31.FANILY INCONE -ANNUAL ANO WEEEKLY

| annual amount |  |  | HEEKLY A MOUNT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NONE | 663 | 3.6 | NONE |  |  |
| LESS THAN 61500 | 592 | 2.4 | LESS | TMAN | 829 |
| \$ $1500-2000$ | 328 | 1.4 |  | + 29 | - 39 |
| OVER S $2000-33000$ | 669 | 2.8 | OVER | 339 | - 58 |
| OYER S 3000 - 4000 | 699 | 2.9 | OVER | 858 | - 877 |
| OVCR S 4000 - \$5000 | 706 | 2.9 | OVER | \$ 77 | - \$ 96 |
| OVER \$ $5000=\$ 6000$ | 1126 | 4.6 | OVER | + 96 | - $\$ 115$ |
| OVER $6000-\$ 7000$ | 1434 | 5.9 | OVER | 8115 | - $\$ 135$ |
| OVER \$ $7000-30000$ | 1552 | 6.4 | OVER | 8135 | - \$154 |
| OVER $8000-9000$ | 1449 | 6.0 | OVER | \$154 | - $\$ 173$ |
| OVER S 9000- 812000 | 3111 | 12.8 | OVER | 8173 | - 8231 |
| OVER $12000-815000$ | 2575 | 10.6 | OVER | \$231 | - \$288 |
| OVER \$15000 - \$18000 | 2011 | 0.3 | OVER | \$288 | - \$346 |
| OVER $\$ 18000$ | 2934 | 12.1 | OVER | \$346 |  |
| not Stated | 4170 | 17.2 | NOT 5 | tateo |  |
| TOTAL FAMS IN PTE OMGS | 24219 | 100.0 | total |  |  |
| (EXCLUDING COMHUNES) |  |  |  |  |  |

32. NO OF FAMILIES IN HOUSENOLO GY NO OF PERSOMS IN FAMILY

33. HOUSEHOLO INCOME - ANNUAL AND MEEKLY

34. NO OF BEDROOMS IM EACH OCCUPIED PRIYATE DWELLING TYPE

39.USE OF FACILITIES IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DYELLINGS

| FACILITY SHAREO |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BATHROON ONLY | 529 | 2.3 |
| KITCMEN ONLY | 128 | 0.6 |
| GATHROON AND KITCHEM | 175 | 0.8 |
| SOLE USE-BATHRCOH,KITCHEN | 13311 | 58.2 |
| ALL OTHER* | 8742 | 38.2 |
| TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS | 22885 | 100.0 |

60. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE OMELLINGS


1BS 1976 CÉNSUS OF POPULATION ANO HOUSING NORTHEEN TEERRITORY
i3.POWER OR FUEL USẼ IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE OHELLINGS NO OF DWELLINGS こOOKING LIGHTING HEATING BATH MTR
POWER OR FUEL USED
SOAL, COKE OR BRIQUETTES
100 D
:LECTRICITY
JIL.KEROSENE
jOLAR ENERGY
JTHER
1O FUEL STATED
IOT STATED
TOTAL DCCUPIED PTE OHGS
14 - NATURE OF OCCUPANCY-NO OF

5.WEEKLY RENT-NO OF OCCUPIEO RENTED PTE DNGS.NO OF PERSONS

|  | NO DHGS | PROP \% | PERSONS | PROP X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMOUNT PER WEEK |  |  |  |  |
| LESS THAN \$10 | 1277 | 11.6 | 5637 | 14.1 |
| \$13-\$19 | 2992 | 27.2 | 11938 | 29.9 |
| \$20-529 | 2437 | 22.2 | 8544 | 21.4 |
| \$3J - 839 | 1035 | 9.4 | 3146 | 7.9 |
| 840-\$49 | 785 | 7.1 | 2219 | 5.5 |
| \$50-\$59 | 659 | 6.0 | 1905 | 4.8 |
| \$60-869 | 325 | 3.0 | 1065 | 2.7 |
| $870-579$ | 111 | 1.0 | 401 | 1.0 |
| 580-589 | 46 | 0.4 | 189 | 0.5 |
| \$90 AND OVER | 109 | 1.0 | 432 | 1.1 |
| NOT STATED | $1204$ | $11.0$ | $4514$ | 11.3 |


| 28 |  | 16 | 24 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2428 |  | 991 | 466 |
| 12590 | 17902 | 4664 | 11615 |
| 5331 | 87 | 206 | 1063 |
| 27 | 378 | 1247 | 87 |
| 7 |  | 94 | 2365 |
| 30 | 133 | 67 | 26 |
| 86 | 698 | 6491 | 2332 |
| 2358 | 3687 | 9109 | 4907 |
| 22885 | 22885 | 22885 | 22885 |

## APPENDIX A

## TABLE CONTENT

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

TABLE 2
(a) USUAL RESIDENTS (SAME DWG) - Refers to the people who were usual residents of the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night.
(b) HANDICAPPED - Refers to the number of people who stated they were handicapped by a serious long-term illness of physical or mental condition.

## or spouse

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

## TABLE 5

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

## TABLE 13

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

## TABLE 15

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

## TABLE 18

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

TABLE 19
(a) The question on childminding permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some children were counted more than once in terms of individual facilities used.
(b) The first 4 lines of the table relate to use of individual facilities and children can be counted more than once in these figures. The percentage figures are calculated in relation to total children 0.5 years, but do not add with the remaining percentages in the column to equal 100 percent.
(c) TOTAL CHILDREN MINDED is the sum of the 3 previous lines.
(d) TOTAL CHILDREN 0.5 years is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

## TABLE 20

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

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

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

OCCUPATION MAJOR AND MINOR GROUP

OG
OD-OF
$\mathrm{OA}-\mathrm{OC}, \mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{OL}$
Major Group 1
Major Group 2
Major Group 3
$4 \mathrm{~A}-4 \mathrm{C}$
4D, 4F
4E
Major Group 5

6A-6C
6D, 6F, 6G
6E
$6 \mathrm{H}-6 \mathrm{~J}$

7/8A-7/8C
$7 / 8 \mathrm{D}-7 / 8 \mathrm{H}$
7/8I-7/8K
7/8M-7/8R, 7/8V
7/8U
7/8L, 7/8S, 7/8T

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

TABLE 26 CLASS
A Agriculture, etc.
Agriculture, Ag Services
Forestry, Timber
Fishing, Hunting
Undefined

B Mining
Metal
Coal
11
Oil, Natural Gas
Other and Undefined
C Manufacturing
Food, Drink, Tobacco
Textiles, Clothing
Wood, Furniture
Metal Prods, Machinery
Other and Undefined
D Electricity, Gas, Water
Electricity, Gas
36
Water, Sewage, Drainage 37
Undefined 35

E Construction, Total
F Wholesale, Retail Trade
Wholesale and Undefined
Retail
45, 46-47
48

G Transport and Storage
Road Transport
51
Rail Transport 52
Water Transport 53

Air Transport
Storage, Other Tpt, Undef
H Communications, Total
I Finance, etc. Total
J Pub Admin, Defence, Total
K Community Services
Health
Education
Other and Undefined
L Ent. Recr, Hotel, Restaurants
Entertainment, Recreation
91
Restaurants, Hotels, Clubs
Other and Undefined
M Other, Nei, N/S, Total

SUBDIVISION

01, 02
03
04
00

12
13
10,14-16
21.22

23, 24
25
29.33

20, 26-28, 34

TABLE 29
(a) The question on mode of travel to work permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some people were counted more than once in the first 8 categories.
(b) Persons included in the last 3 categories, however, are counted once in only one of the categories and are NOT included in the first 8 categories.
(c) The percentage figures are calculated in relation to total employed population.

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES - TABLES 30 TO 33

A HOUSEHOLD is defined as "a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements". A person living alone is therefore also a household. From answers reported on relationship to household head, individual families within a household were separately identified.

TABLE 30
HOUSEHOLDS were classified as communes only when all respondents in the household stated that the household was a commune.

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

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

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

## TABLE 33

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

## TABLE 34

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

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

## TABLE 39

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

## TABLE 43

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

## TABLE 44

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

## TABLE 46

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

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

## TABLE 49

Information contained in this table is as reported by the Census collector.

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

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES - continued

NEI Not elsewhere included

N/S
NRSES
OCC
OTHR
PROD PROC
PTE DWGS
PRODS
PUB ADMIN
RECR
REPAT
RET FUND
SEP HOUSE
SVCE
TEMPRLY
TPT
TSI or T/ST
UNDEF
WOOL CLSR
WOOD TECH WTR

Not stated
Nurses
Occupied
Other
Production Process
Private dwellings
Products
Public Administration

Recreation
Repatriation
Retirement Fund

Separate house
Service
Temporarily
Transport
Torres Strait Islander
Undefined
Wool classer
Wood technician
Water

## APPENDIX B <br> SAMPLING ERRORS ASSOCIATED WITH CENSUS ESTIMATES (a)

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

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

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

Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate:
Relative Standard Error $=\frac{\text { Standard Error }}{\text { Estimate }} \times 100$
Both standard error and relative standard error are used in the following discussion of the reliability of the estimate. An example of their application is as follows:

## Example

If an estimate of 70 has a relative standard error of $10 \%$ then the standard error of that estimate is $10 \%$ of 70 or 7 . Thus there are 2 chances in 3 that the figure that would have been obtained if all schedules had been processed will lie in the range 63 to 77 and about 19 changes in 20 that this figure is between 56 and 84 .

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

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

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

## 1. ESTIMATE SIZE

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

## 2. ESTIMATE TYPE

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

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

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

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

## (i) Graph 2 Line A

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

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

## 3. ESTIMATE PROPORTION

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

## Example

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

## 4. EFFECT OF NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

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

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

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

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

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

## Example

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

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

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

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

## Example

If estimates for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are 500 dwellings and 800 dwellings respectively then the difference is estimated as 300 dwellings. The 1971 estimate is not subject to sample error whilst the 1976 estimate has a relative standard error (as read from graph 1) of approximately $2 \%$ and hence a standard error of $2 \%$ of 800 or 16. The standard error of the difference is therefore 16 and there are 19 chances in 20 that if all schedules from the 1976 Census had been processed that the observed difference would be within the range $300+2 \times 16$ or 268 to 332 .

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

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

## Example

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Standard Eirror }(1750-1250)=\sqrt{(25)^{2}+(30.625)^{2}} \\
&=40
\end{aligned}
$$






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

- Tick boxes which apply.

Yes - at chlld-care centre (including child-minding centres, pre-schools, day care centres, creches day nurseries, play groups)..................
Yes - at home (not by child's parents)
Yes - at another's home.
Yes-elsowhere
No $\qquad$$\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$
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.


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

## ANSWER QUESTIONS 19 AND 20 IF THIS

PERSON IS 5 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE
19. For this person tick boxes to show ALL languages regularly used.

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


20. Attendance al any educational institution:

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

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

## Address

State
IF THIS PERSON IS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NO MORE QUESTIONS ANSWER THE REMAINING QUESTIONS IF THIS PERSON IS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE.
21. Write the age at which this person left school.

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

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

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

- If still at school, tick box 3.
 No

State detalls of highest qualification:
Qualification name
Awarding institution
Field of study.
Year obtained
23. Is this person licensed to ride a motor blke or motor ecooter? Yes
or
24. Is this person licensed to drive a molor vehicle (other than motor blke or motor scooter)?

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

## 25. Which of these payments are received?

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

| Superannuation or annuity. | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| War widow's pension. | $\square$ |
| Other war pension | $\square 3$ |
| Repatriation service pension | $\square{ }^{4}$ |
| Age pension | $\square$ |
| Invalid pension | $\square 6$ |
| Widow's pension or Supporting mother's benefit | $\square 7$ |
| Unemployment benefit | $\square 8$ |
| Sickness or Special benefit | $\square \quad 8$ |
| None of these. | $\square 10$ |

26. Does this person pay into a retirement benelit scheme such as superannuation, provident fund or annulty?
Yes $\quad \square$

- Tick "yes" also if payments are made by employer.
No $\quad \square$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now living
Not now living
Total


## DWELLINGS

## 1. Tick the box waten best deseribee thas dwelling.

- Tick one Dox only.
- "Sell-contained" means able to be completely closed oft and with own cooking and bathing faciilites.
$1 \square$ A self-contained dwelling (e.g. separate house, semi-detached house, terrace house, self-contained flat, home unit, villa unit, town house)
$2 \square$ A non self-contained owelling (e.g. non sell-contained flat, bedsitting room, non self-contained part of a detached house)
$3 \square$ An tmprovised owelling (e.g. shed. garage, humpy) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis
- $\square$ A mobile dwelling (e.g. caravan. houseboat. tent)
$5 \square$ None of these. Please describe


## 2. Is this duvaling galmest to one or mare other dwellings?



How maty dwelling units are there in the whole building?

| 2 units | $\square 1$ | 6.8 units | $\square 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 units | $\square 2$ | 9.16 units | $\square$ |
| 4 units | $\square 3$ | 17-32 units | $\square 1$ |
| 5 units | $\square$ 4 | 33 or more units | $\square 8$ |

3. Was this dwelling built alter 30 June 1971?

Yes $\square \quad$ or $\quad$ No $\square$
4. What is the materate of the outer malls of this buidiciag?

- Tick one box only. It more than one. indicate main material.


5. What is the main source of water supply within this dwelling?

- Tick ore box only.


6. What is the methed of sewage disposal for this dwelling?

Flush toilet connected to public sewer
Flush toilet connected to individuat system. e.g. septic tank
Sanitary pan collection
Other
7. What fuel or power do you mostly use for the lollowing househotd purposes? - Tick one box in each of the four columns.

| Tick | Cooking | Lightiag | Living room heating | Bathroom waler heating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal. coke or briquettes | $\square$ | $\square$ | 口 | 「, |
| Wood | $\square$ | -1 | $\cdots$ | $\square$ |
| Electricity | $\square$ | [] | [-1 | [] 3 |
| Gas - i) mains <br> ii) botlled or L.P. | $\square$ | - | 1 | $[$ |
| Oil (including kerosene) | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | -1 6 |
| Solar energy | $\square$ | - | - | $\square$ \% |
| Other fuel | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | [] |
| No fuel used | $\square$ | ] | -7 | [-19 |

8. How many registered motor vehieles owned or used by members of this thousehotd were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling for the night of 30 June 1976?

- Exclude motor bikes, motor scooters. tractors.
- Include company vehicles kept at home.
None
2
$3 \quad 4$ or more

9. Is this dwelling situated on a holding of a nectare ( $21 / 2$ acres) or more which is used mainly for agricullural or pastoral purposes?

- That is for any type of crop growing. animal or pouttry farming.
Yes [_ or No []

10. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?

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

Bedroom(s)
Permanently enclosed sleepoul(s)
Bedsitting room
Combined lounge/dining room
Dining room
Lounge
Kitchen - used only by this household Kitchen - shared with another household Bathroom-used only by this household Balhroom - shared with another household Family room
Study
Business office
Other rooms

11. Do you or any usual member of this household pay rent for this owelling?

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


To whom is the rent paid?
South Australian Housing Trusl
Employer
Other
What ls the weekly rent?

- Include the weekly equinatenl ol any rates payable separately by this household. e. 9 samation. garbage. watel rates (other than excess watel)

Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfurnished?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Furnished } \\
\text { Unfurnished } & --.7 \rightarrow \text { No more questions }
\end{array}
$$

12. Is this dwelling owned (or being purehased) by you or any usual member of this household?


Is there a mortgage (of coniract of sale) on this owelling?


|  | first mintiage fick see uns enlyl | Stens and oltin merteages (tict berts whick apely |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading Dank | $1^{i}$ | 1': |
| Savings bank | 11 | 1.1 |
| Building sociely | ! ! | $\square$ |
| Life assurance company | 1. | [7 |
| Solicitor's trust fund | П.. |  |
| Employer | $1{ }^{-}$ | []$^{6}$ |
| Finance company | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | [] |
| South Australian Housing Trust | $\square$ | []$^{8}$ |
| Local government body | [] | [] |
| State or Australian government | [] | [] 10 |
| Delence of war service homes | $\square$ | [] ${ }^{11}$ |
| Private lender or other source | [] | [] ${ }^{1 ?}$ |

What mentthy payment (or average monthly payment) is made on -
(i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)?
(ii) The second and other mortgages (or contracts of sale)?...

## HAVE YOU MISSED ANY PAGES OR QUESTIONS?

## Please check

-that everyone, including babies. who spent Census Night in this household has been included on this form

- that all questions have been answered as required for each person. It is very easy to forget to tick a box or leave out information because you don't think the question applies. You should answer every question except where instructions tell you otherwise
- that the dwelling questions have been answered
- that the front page has been signed



## For Collector's Use Only

1. Tick the box which best describes the structure in which this dwelling is contained -

2. How many dwelling units are there in the whole building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied -
[-, For sale
, To let dother than holiday home)
[], Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
[], Vacant for repairs or alterations
: Holiday home
i' 6 Condemned or
awaiting demolition
, Usual resident
temporarily absent
$\left[\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{B} \text { Other } \\ \rightarrow \text { Specify }\end{array}\right.$

| Total persons in nousehold i.e. <br> listed on page 1 and on any extra <br> Personal Slips issued. |  | Males | Females |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES

| State or Territory | For Personal Inquiries - | Telephone | For Written Inquiries - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW SOUTH WALES | Census Liaison Officer <br> Population Census Subsection <br> Level 5 St Andrews House <br> Sydney Square <br> SYDNEY | $\begin{gathered} (02) \\ 236.6111 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician <br> (Attention : Supervisor <br> Demography Section) <br> Box 796, G.P.O. <br> SYDNEY. N.S.W. 2001 |
| VICTORIA | Supervisor, Demography Section Commonwealth Banking Building Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets MELBOURNE. | $\begin{gathered} (03) \\ 652.6211 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician <br> (Attention : Supervisor <br> Demography Section) <br> Box 2796Y, G.P.O. <br> MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001 |
| QUEENSLAND | Supervisor, Social and Demography 345 Ann Street BRISBANE. | $\begin{gathered} (07) \\ 33.5606 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician <br> (Attention : Supervisor, Social and <br> Demography Section) <br> 345 Ann Street <br> BRISBANE. QLD 4000 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | Information Officer Prudential Building 195 North Terrace ADELAIDE. | $\begin{gathered} (08) \\ 228.9439 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Attention : Information Officer) Box 2272, G.P.O. <br> ADELAIDE. S.A. 5001 |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA | Census Liaison Officer 1-3 St George's Terrace PERTH. | $\begin{gathered} (09) \\ 326.3423 \end{gathered}$ | Depuxy Commonwealth Statistician (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) 1-3 St George's Terrace PERTH. W.A. 6000 |
| TASMANIA | Census Liaison Officer 188 Collins Street HOBART. | $\begin{gathered} (002) \\ 20.4437 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonweal th Statistician (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) Box 66A, G.P.O. <br> HOBART. TAS. 7001 |
| NORTHERN TERRITORY | Census Liaison Officer <br> 7th Floor, M.L.C. Building <br> 81 Smith Street <br> DARWIN. | $\begin{gathered} (089) \\ 80.2612 \end{gathered}$ | The Statistician, Northern Territory (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) Box 3796 P.O. <br> DARWIN. N.T. 5794 |
| AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY | Assistant Supervisor <br> User Contact and Dissemination <br> Population Census Branch <br> Wing 4, Level Gb <br> Cameron Offices <br> BELCONNEN. | $\begin{gathered} (062) \\ 52.6006 \end{gathered}$ | Australian Statistician <br> (Attention : Population Census Branch) Box 10, P.O. <br> BELCONNEN. A.C.T. 2616 |


[^0]:    THE FOUR AND A HALF PAGES OF STATISTICS FOLLOWING PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUMMARY TABLES OF SINGLE CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE FOR EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN AUSTRALIA. THESE STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE FROM OFFICES OF THE BUREAU LISTED IN APPENDIX D.

