# POPULATION AND DWELLINGS : SUMMARY TABLES 

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

## PREFACE

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

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

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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## INQUIRIES

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

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

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

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

## Scope

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

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

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

## Coverage

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

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very 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, motels, 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 CD is the smallest geographical area used in the collection and dissemination of census data. A CD is an area containing approximately 300 dwellings in urban areas and fewer in rural areas. CD's can be aggregated to form other geographic levels, such as LGA's and Statistical Divisions.

## Local Government Area (LGA) -

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

|  | males | MA JOR URUA finales | PERSONS | males | OTHER UR females | PERSSONS | hales | $\begin{array}{r} \text { KURAL } \\ \text { FG.HALES } \end{array}$ | HEKSOMS | males | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIGRATI } \\ & \text { FEHALES } \end{aligned}$ | Persians | males | TOTAL <br> formales | PERSO.S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1965 |  | -• | $\bullet$ | 16357 | 13809 | 30166 | 14584 | 11,59 | 20043 | 218 | 77 | 295 | $31: 59$ | 253.5 | 50564 |
| 1971 |  | .. | . | 31248 | 24103 | 55411 | 17073 | 13532 | 30605 | 300 | 68 | 574 | 48627 | 37703 | 60394 |
| 1976 | $\cdots$ | - | - | 34502 | 29037 | $64+39$ | 17249 | 14034 | 32083 | 540 | 172 | $\rightarrow 0$ | 52447 | 44643 | 97050 |

TABLE 2. POPULATION GY BIRTHPLAEE ILENSUSES 19.7-197OI*

| TABLE 2. OIRIHPLACE | 1947 |  | 1954 |  | 1901 |  | 1966 |  | 1971 |  | 1916 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PEFSUNS | PROP 2 | PEKSONS | PQOP \% | PEKSONS | PEXUP 6 | PERSONS | PROP $x$ | PEVSuNS | HROP 2 | PERSONS | PROP \% |
| aust ralia | 9502 | 87.4 | 13477 | 02.0 | 21521 | 7\%.4 | -00d2 | 83.1 | 0,542 | 00.5 | 19041 | 02.0 |
| UK ANO EIRE | 748 | 0.9 | 1352 | 8.2 | 2072 | 7.6 | 3087 | 5.5 | >751 | 0.0 | 6100 | 4.3 |
| OTHER EUROFE | 350 | 3.2 | 1102 | 6.7 | 2622 | $y .3$ | 3785 | 0.7 | - 549 | 1.6 | 50.4 | 3.8 |
| asia | 117 | 1.1 | 257 | 1.6 | 403 | 1.0 | 722 | 2.3 | 2411 | $1 . t$ | 2215 | 2.3 |
| anerica | 29 | 0.3 | 79 | 0.5 | -2* | 0.5 | 283 | 0.5 | 1612 | 1.9 | -360 | 1.3 |
| OTHER | 122 | 1.1 | 182 | 1.1 | 375 | 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 543 | 1.0 | 1540 | 1.0 | 2160 | 2.3 |
| total ovirsias murn | 1566 | $12 . t$ | 2972 | 16.0 | 5574 | 20.0 | 8422 | 14.3 | $108+9$ | 19.3 | 13643 | 10.0 |
| foral | 0060 | 100.0 | 10.69 | 100.0 | 27197 | 160.J | 5050 - | 130.0 | 00340 | 100.0 | 17030 | 100.0 |

TABLE 3. CLASS OF JMELLINJ - NURHER OF UMELLINGS AND PURULATION ICENSUSES 1947-19151*

| 3LC |  | OF JMELLINJ - NUMBER OCCUPIEO PRIVATE | of unctlinus non-phivate | rotil occupacio | UNOUSUPIEU | roral | Omiclings | CAKPERS-OUI | migkalokr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1347 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owellings |  | 2592 | 105 | 2697 | 34 |  | 2731 |  |  |
| population |  | 7626 | 2.60 | 10266 |  |  | 10200 | 446 | 130 |
| popjlation | $x$ | 72.0 | 22.6 | 94.0 |  |  | 94.0 | 4.1 | 1.3 |
| 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OwELLINGS |  | 3257 | 190 | 3.27 | 41 |  | 3074 |  |  |
| populaiton |  | 1145 | 4170 | 15640 |  |  | 15640 | 599 | 224 |
| porjlation | $x$ | - 9.6 | 25.4 | 95.0 |  |  | 93.J | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OMELLINGS |  | 5140 | 333 | 5479 | 179 |  | 3050 |  |  |
| POPJLATION |  | 19555 | 6200 | 25761 |  |  | 25101 | 1030 | 204 |
| POPJLATION $1966$ | $z$ | 72.2 | 22.9 | 95.1 |  |  | 95.1 | 3.9 | 1.0 |
| OnELLINES |  | 6029 | t08 | 80.37 | 386 |  | 9017 |  |  |
| POPPJAIION |  | 32011 | 8200 | 40811 |  |  | 40011 | 15348 | 295 |
| POPULATION | \% | 56.1 | 15.6 | 72.2 |  |  | 72.2 | 27.3 | 0.5 |
| 1971 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UWELLINGS |  | 17282 | 510 | 17792 | 729 |  | 16721 83597 |  |  |
| POPulation |  | 67817 | 15780 | 03597 |  |  | 83597 | 2414 2.0 |  |
| POPULATION | $x$ | 88.3 | 10.3 | 96.8 |  |  | 70.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| 1976 |  | 220.5 | 385 | 23273 | 2292 |  | 25502 |  |  |
| POPJLAJIUN |  | 04030 | 11701 | Y5737 |  |  | 45737 | 785 | 506 |
| POPSLAIION | $x$ | Sb.b | 12.1 | 95.0 |  |  | 48.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |




[^0]


| AIRIMPLACE | malcs | FEMAL = S | MCRSUNS | GIETHPLACE | MALES | Fimaleis | PERSONS | difinplacie | halis | fchales | PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| birthplace |  |  |  | ASIA- |  |  |  | AFRICG- |  |  |  |
| Nén South wales | 5049 | 4160 | 9215 | ganglabish | - | - | - | ARAB KEPURLIC EGYPT | 29 | 22 | 51 |
| VICTORIA | 5716 | 3200 | 697\% | BURNA | 6 | 12 | 20 | KENYA, MALAMI, |  |  |  |
| Qu:ENSLAND | 4407 | 3750 | 8197 | CAM800I: (Khtes |  |  |  | RHODESIA, THNZANIA, |  |  |  |
| South austialia | 4209 | $3 / 41$ | 7950 | REP'BLIC) | - | 1 | 1 | UCAVOA, zamtia | 44 | 51 | 95 |
| WESTERN AUSTKALIA | 1935 | 1700 | 3695 | OHIVA cx Tay pry | 58 | 12 | 130 | MAURITIUS | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| tasmania | 483 | 353 | 841 | CheIstmas islano | 2 | - | 2 | REPJJILIC OF SOUTH |  |  |  |
| NORTHEKN TEKKITOPY | 15774 | 15357 | 31131 | cogos (KEELING) |  |  |  | afulca | 52 | 49 | 101 |
| austiracian cipital |  |  |  | ISLANOS | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | OThER COMAUNXEALTH |  |  |  |
| TER2IJCRY | 09 | 107 | 196 | crpaus | 109 | 94 | 208 | IN AFRICA | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| aUST, IUNDCFINCDI | 6569 | 4612 | 11442 | HONS KONG | 8 | 40 | 94 | AFRICA-OTHER |  |  |  |
| total australia | -2295 | 37352 | 79641 | INOIA | 127 | 120 | 247 | couvtries | 37 | 26 | 63 |
|  |  |  |  | indonesia | 106 | 70 | 184 | total africa | 171 | 158 | 335 |
| EURJPE- |  |  |  | IRAM | 8 | 2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| ENGL AND, UK (UNUEF) | 2719 | 2104 | 4803 | IRAQ | 14 | $t$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Scutland | 415 | 275 | 69. | LSRAEL | 3 | 5 | 8 | Oceania- |  |  |  |
| nales | 01 | $-3$ | 124 | JAPAN | 21 | 27 | 48 | Cook islanus | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| nokthekn ikeland | 52 | 34 | 80 | JORDAN.KUWAIT. |  |  |  | FIJI | 13 | 27 | 40 |
| ̇itȧ IInc lrelamo |  |  |  | muScat and omana |  |  |  | gilberi ano ellitic |  |  |  |
| unjefiniol | 202 | 111 | 313 | SAUDI ARABIA, | 4 | 5 | 9 | ISLANOS | - | , |  |
| tutal uk ano eite | 3409 | 2o31 | 6100 | KOREA | 7 | 1 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | NAURU | 2 | 2 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | la 0 S | . $\cdot$ | 2 | 2 | nen Calijuonia | - | 3 | 3 |
| aldania | 12 | 1 | 15 | LEAANON | 15 | 1 | 14 | HEN METMEIOES | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| AUSIRIA | 123 | 52 | 178 | malarsia | 99 | 123 | 222 | nen zealamo | 624 | 630 | 1462 |
| dilsiun | 32 | 15 | 47 | pakistan | 10 | $\pm$ | 19 | norf OLK ISLANO | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| mulGakla | 8 | . | 8 | PEILIPPITES | 50 | 78 | 108 | PAPJA NEM LUINEA | 134 | 170 | $30 \%$ |
| CLCGhoslovakia | 114 | 35 | 169 | SINIAPORL | 67 | 70 | 143 | SOLOMON ISLANOS | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| UENTARK | 81 | 31 | 112 | SKI LANKA | 47 | 32 | 79 | TONSA | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| ESTJNIA | 0 | 6 | 14 | SYRIa | 3 | 2 | 5 | WESTERN SAMOA | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| FINLAND | 85 | $4 \times$ | 129 | TAImAN PROVINEE | 5 | ${ }^{*}$ | 9 | OThER COMMUNAİLTH |  |  |  |
| fravie | 123 | 103 | 226 | THAILANJ | 7 | 30 | 45 | Im OCEANIA | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| gizuant | 336 | 315 | 849 | IIMOR (PORTUGE SĖ, |  |  |  | OCEANIA-OTHER |  |  |  |
| GREECL | 765 | - 93 | 1258 | EASTI | 254 | 267 | 521 | countries | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| HUNSARY | 31 | 2 d | 11 y | Jurker | 12 | 4 | 10 | dotal oceania | 490 | 461 | 1851 |
| Haly | 544 | 240 | 790 | VIEI MAM | 11 | 10 | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| latvia | 33 | 11 | 44 | ASIA-OJHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIthugnim | \% | 2 | 10 | COUNTRIES | 7 | 7 | 16 | OTHER- |  |  |  |
| halta | 35 | 14 | 54 | TJTAL ASIA | 1008 | 1127 | 2215 | AT SEA | - | . | - |
| neittirlanos | 321 | 235 | 554 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| morwar | 27 | 14 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| POLAND | 75 | 28 | 103 | AnERICa- |  |  |  | total oversias |  |  |  |
| PORTUGAL | 14 | 39 | 113 | ARGENTINA | 16 | 15 | 31 | BORN | 10153 | 7290 | 17443 |
| ROMANIA | 9 |  | 11 | brazil | 4 | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| spain | 102 | 40 | 142 | canada | 43 | 17 | 190 |  |  |  |  |
| SHEDEN | 44 | 11 | 71 | CHILE | 39 | 17 | 56 | total |  |  |  |
| SWITzERLANU | 41 | 52 | 143 | colomela | 1 | 1 | 2 | populailon | 52647 | 44645 | 97090 |
| uxpa Ine | 1 | - | 7 | COMAONMEALTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| USSR (NEI) | 14 | 0 | 22 | COUNTRIES OF THE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rugj Sl avia | 313 | 91 | 404 | WESI INUIES ANO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUKOPE-OTME, |  |  |  | Carribean | 12 | * | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| countriés | 15 | 15 | 30 | ECUAOOK | 1 | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| TJTAL CukOPE | 7172 | 6.69 | 11742 | MEXICO | 1 | - | 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | PERU | 7 | 5 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | UnIJEU States of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Anerica | 500 | $3 \times 4$ | 699 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | URUSUAY | 14 | $\bigcirc$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VENE ZUELA OTHER COMACNMEALTH | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  | . |  |
|  |  |  |  | IN A MERICA | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AMERICA-DTHCR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | countrics | 34 | 23 | 57 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL AMCRICA | 725 | 575 | 1300 |  |  |  |  |


| AHLE y.porulatiun ar | country of | CJIRENSHIP fiMALES | PiRSUNS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cmith cuumizles - |  |  |  |
| AUSJKmLli-aust Bokn | -229, | 37352 | 79047 |
| -ORS RURN | -20* | 2833 | 7117 |
| cavada | 35 | 82 | 167 |
| crorus | 30 | - 0 | 64 |
| InOIn | 32 | 20 | 60 |
| malia | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| New Lealarij | 150 | 581 | 1339 |
| U.K.INCL N.INELANO | 2230 | 1821 | 4101 |
| OIM.CwLIH COUntries | 87 | 122 | 209 |
| non-Cmith i Jutrries |  |  |  |
| gezhany | 151 | 84 | 270 |
| GRECL゙: | 273 | 244 | 517 |
| Ifaly | 190 | 102 | 300 |
| NETAERLANUS | 56 | 61 | 117 |
| Hulanj | - | 6 | 14 |
| EIRE | 110 | 64 | 174 |
| TuRKer | 7 | 3 | 12 |
| UAITLD STMIES AMERICA | $40 \cdot$ | 390 | 87. |
| rusostadio. | 12\% | 36 | 167 |
| OJn Ci<r,sams BIKTHPL | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| Orf NON-CWLIH COUNTKY | 125 | 402 | 1187 |
| STA「EESS | 170 | 160 | 3.0 |
| nut stalsuly | 229 | 141 | 570 |
| tjtal | 524.7 | 44043 | \$7090 |


|  | TALES | fehalis | +ERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hanjicapply in- |  |  |  |
| educatijn | 344 | 220 | 664 |
| GETIING, HLLUING JOB | 009 | 270 | 379 |
| GETTI.CG AOUUI ALONE | 233 | 222 | -5b |
|  | 16. | 248 | -01 |
|  | 566 | 292 | 058 |
| acis of ohiar living | 290 | 197 | 487 |
| Ofter wars | 710 | 302 | 1092 |
| hanjicappli in- |  |  |  |
| ONE Mar Only | 1165 | 674 | 1039 |
| inj mars | 292 | 103 | -55 |
| three on muke mars | 264 | 212 | 470 |
| TOTAL HAHUILAPPED | 1721 | 1043 | 2770 |
| NUT HAMDIUAHF $=0$ | -5264 | 39876 | 05163 |
| nut statea | 5457 | 3697 | 915 |
| tjial population | 52447 | 44043 | 97090 |




| TABLL 15. POPULATIJN BY HOLIUAY | Amay from | HOME ONE | WEEK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OR MORE IN LASt 12 months | males | fenales | PERSUNS |
| YES | 26614 | 23201 | 69814 |
| NO | 20866 | 16021 | 38808 |
| NOT STATED | 4966 | 3421 | 8367 |
| total | 52667 | 46600 | 51040 |

NORTHERN TERQI TORY. CENSUS 30 SUNE 1976



| table 26．¢mployeo populat | occupat MALES | ON ININJR females | GROUPSI PERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0．profess，rcichnic，rëlate－ |  |  |  |
| AKC H，ENGIN，SURVEY | 468 | 3 | 71 |
| ChEmist，phrsic．geolog | 125 | 11 | 136 |
| alol，VEt，agrononist | 97 | 11 | 108 |
| neoical practic．oent | 123 | 29 | 152 |
| NURSES | 20 | 745 | 705 |
| proja heull nec | 39 | $\checkmark 6$ | 85 |
| ieachers | 053 | 1252 | 1404 |
| CLERGY，RELIGIOUS | 109 | 22 | 131 |
| LAM | ${ }^{5}$ | 10 | 92 |
| ARIISIS．ENT．Mえ̇IERS | 150 | 66 | 256 |
| ORAFTSMEN，TEE HNICIANS | 631 | 109 | 740 |
| otȧk Prof，tálimilc，kélay | 325 | 202 | 527 |
| tjial gruyp 0 | 2622 | 2 b 25 | 5347 |
|  |  |  |  |
| AOTIN．EXEC OFFICIALS，GOV | 206 | 3 | 209 |
| EmPLOYC＇R，MANAGER，OtRECT | 1892 | 393 | 2285 |
| total grgue 1 | 2098 | 390 | 2494 |
| 2．CVERICAL 0xK\＆RS－ |  |  |  |
| HOOK－KLEPERS，LASMIERS | 105 | 370 | 401 |
| STENOGRAPMERS，TYPISTS | 2 | 646 | 648 |
| other clexical | 1994 | 3018 | 5012 |
| tJIal lkuup 2 | 2101 | 4040 | 6142 |
| 3．Sales mokxers－ |  |  |  |
| INSUR，＜LAL EST，AUCTION． |  |  |  |
| valuêrs | 117 | $y$ | 126 |
| cume tanvil．manu agents | 58 | 15 | 73 |
| Prjpkietons，shopkieipirs | 515 | 1150 | 1065 |
| tJith gruup 3 | 690 | 1174 | 1864 |
| 4．FAKM，FISH，HJNT，TIMEER－ |  |  |  |
| FARMERS，FARM MANAGERS | 368 | 101 | 475 |
| FARH MORKCrS | 1575 | 121 | 1696 |
| MOJL LLASSERS | － | － | $\because$ |
| nuyteks anj traphers | 16 | $\bullet$ | 16 |
| FISHERMEN ANO RELATEO | 114 | 7 | 121 |
| tincercitiok，uth foresty | 08 | 6 | 94 |
| tJtal group | 2161 | 241 | 2.02 |
| S．MI NEE，QUARRY，RILATEO－ |  |  |  |
| MINEKS，PRUSPELI，QUARKY | 361 | $\bigcirc$ | 307 |
| dell drillers ano reil | 45 | － | 45 |
| minekal teiateks | 208 | 2 | 210 |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 9．SERVICE，SPORT，RECREAT－ |  |  |  |
| FIRE，POLICE，UTH PROI SEK | 675 | 17 | 692 |
| HOUSEKELP，ごJOKS．haİS | 331 | 1184 | 1515 |
| maitersioazienters | d5 | 263 | 560 |
| caritakers．cleaners | 100 | 434 | 614 |
| barters，hatroressers，etic | 16 | 64 | 80 |
| launderirs．dircleaners | 15 | 98 | 113 |
| Athlejes，Spokismen | 4 | ＊ | 13 |
| PHOTOGRAPHERS，Camera ofs | 11 | － | 11 |
| undiktakeks．ckematorium | 3 | 1 | ＊ |
| SERVICE，SPORT，RECR，NEC | 177 | 29 | 471 |
| IJTAL GROUP 9 | 1502 | 2357 | 3661 |
| 10．MEMBEKS－AKALD SERVICE－ IDTAL GROJP 10 | 1077 | 119 | 1196 |
| 11．0inct ncion／s－ |  |  |  |
| Total group it | 3399 | 2373 | 5772 |
| IOTAL EMPLOTEO populatiun | 29066 | 14011 | 43086 |


A．AGKIC，FOREST，FISH，HUNT－ AGKIC，FOREST，FISH，HUNI， UNOEFINEO
AGKICULIURE
SERVICES TO AGKIGULIURE
SERVICES TO AGKIGULT
FURESTRV AND LOGGING FISHING ano munting FISHING ANO HINNTA

B．HINING－
TIMING UNUEFINEZ
HETALLIC MINEKAL COAL
CRUDE PETROL，NATUKEE GAS CUNSTKUCTION MATERIALS OTHER NON－HETALLIC MINS SérvICES TO MINING
TOIAL OIVISION 8

| 2 | －• | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1671 | 437 | 2100 |
| 51 | 2 | 53 |
| 96 | 8 | 104 |
| 160 | 31 | $1 \pm 1$ |
| 1980 | 478 | 2438 |
| 06 | $y$ | 35 |
| 1174 | 145 | 1317 |
| 1 | ． | 1 |
| － | － | － |
| 49 | 2 | 51 |
| 5 | － | 5 |
| 144 | 17 | 161 |
| 145y | 171 | 1030 |
| 41 | 11 | 52 |
| 231 | 71 | 302 |
| 4 | 18 | 22 |
| 2 | 17 | 19 |
| 147 | 32 | 17 y |
| 96 | 51 | 1－1 |
| 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 186 | 27 | 213 |
| 341 | 26 | 367 |
| 202 | 45 | 247 |
| $0 y$ | $\triangle$ | 97 |
| 96 | 14 | 110 |
| 61 | 48 | 104 |
| 1516 | 576 | 1044 |
| $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| 305 | 7 | 315 |
| 4. | 3 | 41 |
| 352 | 10 | 302 |
| 005 | 57 | 602 |
| 3500 | 313 | 3873 |
| 1404 | 116 | 1520 |
| 5569 | 400 | 6055 |
| 7 | 9 | 16 |
| 1012 | 543 | 1355 |
| 1676 | 1750 | 3036 |
| 2\＄95 | 2110 | 5005 |
| 18 | 2 | 20 |
| bus | 121 | 600 |
| 235 | 25 | 280 |
| 262 | 22 | 204 |
| 69. | 126 | 820 |
| 174 | 69 | 245 |
| 1920 | 305 | 2293 |
| 561 | 173 | 71＊ |


| 1．FINANCE，INSURER，REAL EST HUSINESS SERVICES－ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FINANCE，INSURE，dREAL EST， |  |  |  |
| businis ss servs undefine | － | － |  |
| finance ano investmint | 298 | 275 | 573 |
| InSURANCE | 106 | 68 | 174 |
| Real estategaus scirvices | 6.5 | 587 | 1232 |
| TOTAL mivision i | 10.9 | 950 | 1979 |

J．PUBLIC ADMIN，DEFENLE－
public auninisitaition
and oefence undefinéu
PUBLIC ADRINISIRATION
OCFEACE
total oivisicm J
k．cummunity sekvices－
COMMUNITY SERYILE UNDEF
HEALTK
EOUCATION，LIBRARIES，
WELFARE，CHAKIJY SERVICES
RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
otmer communitr sekvices
TOTAL DIvISION K
L．EANTERTAIN，RECREATION．
RESTムUKANT，HOTELS，ETC－ ENT，REC，REST，HTL UNOEFIN ENT，RECREATIOMAL SERVICE
PSTAURAN SERVICES
PCRSONAL SERVICES
PRIVATE housés enpluying STAFF
total oivision $L$
M．INAD UESCRIUEU OR N／S－
TOTAL OIVISION M
TOTAL EMPLOYEO
TOJAL EMPLO
POPULATION

tabte 31. Pupulation istri wno moke by innuil incone isection of stateb
males fa fímales persons

ANOJNT

| mOnė |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LESS | THAN 11500 |  |
| 51500 | - | \$2000 |
| OVER | \$2000 | \$3000 |
| OVER | 13000 | 34000 |
| OVER | \$4000 | 35000 |
| OVER | 35000 | \$6000 |
| OVER | 56000 | 87000 |
| OVCR | \$7000 | \$8000 |
| OVER | \$8000 | 89000 |
| OVČR | \$9000 | \$12000 |
| OVCR | \$12000 | \$15000 |
| OVER | \$15000 | \$16000 |
| OVER $\$ 18000$ |  |  |
| NOT St | talio |  |
| total | (15 rks |  |



| - | - |
| :---: | :---: |
| -• | $\cdots$ |
| -• | - |
| -• | $\cdots$ |
| - | $\because$ |
| $\bullet$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| -• | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| - | $\cdots$ |
| $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| .. | -. |
| $\bullet$ | -• |
| - | - |


|  | 1502 |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\because$ | 245 |
| $\because$ | 299 |
| $\because$ | 486 |
| $\because$ | 464 |
| $\because$ | 591 |
| $\because$ | 1299 |
| $\because$ | 2256 |
| $\because$ | 2646 |
| $\because$ | 4554 |
| $\because$ | 2149 |
| $\because$ | 1046 |
| $\because$ | 932 |
| $\because$ | 3006 |


| 4729 | 6231 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1631 | 1876 |
| 549 | 848 |
| 950 | 1436 |
| 838 | 1302 |
| 1007 | 1598 |
| 1653 | 2952 |
| 1864 | 4120 |
| 1211 | 3929 |
| 719 | 3365 |
| 941 | 5495 |
| 319 | 2460 |
| 68 | 1134 |
| 66 | 498 |
| 3169 | 6233 |
| 19735 | 3988 |

PENS LON
URBAN
TABLi s2.pOPULATION LSYRS RNO HORE GY MRBAN
MALES FEMALES PERSONS

| 1502 | 2391 | 5895 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 253 | 1436 | 1687 |
| 424 | 581 | 1005 |
| 082 | 704 | 1386 |
| 555 | 455 | 1010 |
| 871 | 387 | 1256 |
| 1016 | 484 | 1500 |
| 379 | 410 | 1364 |
| 776 | 193 | 971 |
| 603 | 84 | 692 |
| 925 | 205 | 1130 |
| 452 | 83 | 535 |
| 210 | 10 | 220 |
| 141 | 13 | 194 |
| 1897 | 1794 | 3691 |
| 11329 | 9233 | 20562 |


| males | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL } \\ & \text { FEMALES } \end{aligned}$ | PEXSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3014 | 7147 | 10161 |
| 502 | 3076 | 3578 |
| 730 | 1142 | 1872 |
| 1182 | 1670 | 2852 |
| 1027 | 1302 | 2329 |
| 1467 | 1402 | 2869 |
| 2331 | 2152 | 4483 |
| 3257 | 2281 | 5538 |
| 3531 | 1412 | 4943 |
| 3292 | 811 | 4103 |
| 5549 | 1150 | 6699 |
| 2636 | 405 | 3041 |
| 1270 | 98 | 1368 |
| 1129 | 79 | 1208 |
| 5057 | 5003 | 10060 |
| 35976 | 29131 | 65107 |

TYPE OF PETASION, BENEFIT-
SUPERANNUATIUH,ANNUITY SUP ERANNUATIUH, ANNUITY MAR WIOONS FENSION
OTHER WAR PENSION
REPAT SERVICE PENSION
REPAT SERVIC
INVAL IO PENSIO

- IDON, SUPHONTING MOTHER

UNE MPLOYMENF AENEFIT
UNE MPLUYMEMF GENEFIT
SIEKNESS,SPECIAL BENEF IT
NOT REC PENSIUN BENEFIT
No of reissluns receiveo
REGEIVING ONE PENSIUN
RECEIVING IKO PENSIONS
RESEIVING THKEE OK MORE
REJEIVING THEEE OK HOKE
TOIAL PENSIO NERS not statio

$\because$
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curif
males finer urban


699
66
281
476
1094
240
559
234
216
35995
$\begin{array}{rr}1828 & 3334 \\ 116 & 243 \\ 5 & 17 \\ 1949 & 3594 \\ 1698 & 4398\end{array}$

| 1506 | 1828 | 3334 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 127 | 116 | 243 |
| 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 1645 | 1949 | 3594 |
| 2700 | 1690 | 4398 |

132
1
65
105
578
215
4
247
34
6542

1282
45
3
1430
1457

- DNCLDDES MIGRatory
males fental pis persons

| 638 | 241 | 879 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 77 | 80 |
| 260 | 118 | 378 |
| 4.4 | 212 | 636 |
| 973 | 1508 | 2481 |
| 337 | 263 | 600 |
| 9 | 1112 | 1121 |
| 404 | 122 | 526 |
| 178 | 121 | 299 |
| 28712 | 22852 | 51564 |
| 2826 | 3471 | 6297 |
| 176 | 143 | 319 |
| 16 | 5 | 21 |
| 3018 | 3619 | 6637 |
| 4246 | 2660 | 6906 |
| - includies riceratory |  |  |
| total * |  |  |
| MALES | FEMALCS | PERSONS |
| 18121 | 8912 | 27033 |
| 29242 | 31949 | 61991 |
| 5084 | 3781 | - 8866 |
| 52447 | 44643 | 97090 |
| - maclumb | as micrat | OIX |

NORTMERN TEKRITORY. CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

table sb. lunkently makricio females by age by isjue uf pkesent marriag

|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ; | 6 | 7. | STATED | MARKLEO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVERAG } \\ & \text { ISSUE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGE IN MCARS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 254 | 208 | 76 | 23 | 2 | - | - | - | 139 | 702 | 0.8 |
| 20-24 | 1009 | 7.9 | 547 | 210 | 75 | 25 | \% | 1 | 378 | 2999 | 1.1 |
| 25-29 | 453 | - 22 | 1165 | 515 | 227 | 71 | 33 | 24 | 509 | 4226 | 1.1 |
| 30-34 | 310 | 382 | 915 | 641 | 108 | 13. | 66 | 66 | 413 | 3295 | 2.6 |
| 35-34 | 19] | 170 | 551 | 4.2 | 265 | 1 So | 83 | 122 | 319 | 2296 | 3.0 |
| 40-46 | 175 | 123 | 245 | 281 | 226 | 117 | 81 | 142 | 293 | 1681 | 3.3 |
| 45-49 | 177 | 115 | 184 | 220 | 164 | 110 | 67 | 115 | 202 | 1354 | 3.3 |
| 50-56 | 171 | 95 | 194 | 100 | 120 | 71 | 32 | 80 | 149 | 1106 | 2.9 |
| 55-59 | 120 | 61 | 118 | 107 | 81 | 50 | 29 | 55 | 111 | 846 | 2.9 |
| 60 OR MORE | 167 | 103 | 135 | 132 | 103 | 52 | 43 | 73 | 216 | 1026 | 2.9 |
| TOTAL CURKENTLY marricio femalis | 3441 | 2836 | 6191 | 2751 | 1579 | 784 | 441 | 678 | 2729 | 19429 | 2.5 |

table 3r.iUuraelitir markied fenmles or duration of marrlage by issue jf pabseni marpiag
ISSUE OF PRESENT MAKRIAGE MARPIIG

UURATION OF
MARRIAGE-
1 YEAR
3 YEARS
5 YEARS
5 YEARS
$6-9$ YEARS
$10-14$ YEARS
$15-1 y$ YEARS
20-24 YEARS
25-29 YEARS
30-34 YEARS
35-39 YEARS
$40-44$
$45-69$ REARSS
$50-54$ YEARS
60 OR MORE VECKS
NOT SIAIEO


| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | . | - |
| 4 | - | . |
| 10 | 2 | 1 |
| 18 | 5 | 1 |
| 193 | 50 | 16 |
| 355 | 13. | 51 |
| 274 | 145 | d2 |
| 187 | 11\% | 65 |
| 135 | d) | 55 |
| 127 | os | 54 |
| 70 | 36 | 28 |
| 40 | 23 | 11 |
| 14 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 |
| - | $\cdots$ | -* |
| 1 | -. | . |
| 139 | 106 | 83 |
| 1579 | 884 | 442 |


| 2 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\cdots$ |
| - | - |
| - | 2 |
| 1 | - |
| 1 | 1 |
| 16 | 7 |
| 51 | 37 |
| $d 2$ | 77 |
| 65 | 123 |
| 55 | 104 |
| 34 | TH |
| 28 | 40 |
| 11 | 28 |
| 6 | 12 |
| 5 | , |
| . $\cdot$ | 2 |
| \%is | 0 |
| 83 | 160 |
| 442 | 070 |


| 1 | 35 | 750 | 0.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | 36 | 746 | 0.4 |
| - | 02 | 964 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 34 | 928 | 1.0 |
| $\cdots$ | 39 | 910 | 1.2 |
| 1 | 44 | 913 | 1.4 |
| 7 | 97 | 3000 | 2.0 |
| 37 | 89 | 2675 | 2.0 |
| 77 | 74 | 1636 | 3.2 |
| 123 | 04 | 1199 | 3.5 |
| 104 | 42 | $0 \pm 5$ | 3.7 |
| TH | 42 | 750 | 3.5 |
| 40 | 32 | $41 \%$ | 3.6 |
| 28 | 27 | 268 | 3.5 |
| 12 | 6 | 75 | -. 3 |
| , | 1 | 48 | 3.4 |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4.6 |
|  | 1 | 6 | 2.0 |
| 160 | 1964 | 3186 | 3.3 |
| 070 | 2729 | 19429 | 2.3 |

table 38. cufr-marriéu fenalés dy total iasue or age

| AGE IN VEARS- $15-19$ | 241 | 228 | 90 | 25 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 153 | 727 | 0.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20-24 | 996 | 820 | 541 | 251 | 89 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 443 | 3228 | 1.2 |
| 25-29 | 028 | 870 | 1217 | 016 | 254 | 114 | 43 | 35 | 576 | 4013 | 1.8 |
| 30-34 | 270 | 411 | 10.1 | 741 | 361 | 181 | 80 | ${ }^{6}$ | 458 | 3631 | 2.6 |
| 35-37 | 152 | 193 | 574 | 522 | 333 | 199 | 114 | 171 | 323 | 2565 | 3.3 |
| 40-44 | 110 | 123 | 302 | 3-2 | 283 | 105 | 122 | 211 | 201 | 1435 | 3.8 |
| 45-69 | 114 | 133 | 230 | 278 | 217 | 161 | 96 | $18 y$ | 209 | 1627 | 3.6 |
| 50-54 | 110 | 129 | 253 | 231 | 179 | 112 | 65 | 156 | 165 | 1380 | 3.4 |
| 55-5y | 80 | 103 | 141 | 174 | 140 | 96 | 49 | 90 | 120 | 1035 | 3.6 |
| 60 Oi M Moke | 187 | 258 | 345 | 207 | 254 | 143 | 110 | 149 | 263 | 2046 | 3.3 |
| TOTAL EVERMARKIE C Fcyates | 3100 | 3268 | 4804 | 3601 | 2112 | 1202 | 691 | 1130 | 2951 | 22006 | 2.6 |

table 3y. Farllies and persons by income yy nunar of ihildren NO - HLLO THO CHILOREN famlies persons fanlies pekjons fahlies persons fanlie
FAMILY INCORE
GIN UOLLARSI
ESS IHAN
1500-2000
OVER 2000-3000
OVER 3000-6000
OVER -000-5000
OVER 5000-6000
OVEK 6000-7000
OVER 7000-8000
OVER $1000-9000$
OVER 12000-15000
OVEK $15000-10000$
OVER $1 \Delta 000$
NOI STATED
tor AL

| 407 | $6 \pm 7$ | 173 | 41 | 122 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97 | 149 | 153 | -02 | 131 |
| 184 | 273 | 47 | 142 | 41 |
| 315 | 518 | 126 | 511 | 69 |
| 331 | 597 | 120 | 321 | 102 |
| 336 | -98 | 101 | 295 | 100 |
| 571 | 64y | 175 | 538 | 167 |
| 737 | 1035 | 222 | 056 | 227 |
| 736 | 1093 | 2 d 1 | 801 | 227 |
| 633 | 900 | 253 | 000 | 265 |
| 1227 | 1373 | 577 | 1815 | 717 |
| 1062 | 1345 | 436 | 1405 | 570 |
| 840 | 1687 | 352 | 1152 | 507 |
| 1355 | 2ds 9 | 540 | 1508 | ¢ 10 |
| 1553 | 2004 | 811 | 2557 | 653 |
| 10447 | 17751 | 4367 | $15 \sim 01$ | 4734 |


| 659 | 75 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 603 | 107 |
| 161 | 26 |
| 255 | 65 |
| 369 | 75 |
| 601 | 62 |
| 660 | 107 |
| 921 | 111 |
| 927 | 172 |
| 1160 | 150 |
| 2997 | 371 |
| 2415 | 304 |
| 2124 | 206 |
| 2592 | 302 |
| 5540 | 472 |
| 19459 | 2563 |

75
107
26
65
75
62
107
111
172
150
371
304
206
302
472
2503

# 361 517 115 222 357 309 501 569 696 795 1940 1595 1041 1569 2451 13336 

36
54
10
27
36
53
47
66
72
7
138
133
7
80
200
117



| 43 |
| :--- |
| 50 |
| 14 |
| 27 |
| 35 |
| 52 |
| 59 |
| 71 |
| 62 |
| 49 |
| 62 |
| 64 |
| 32 |
| 1 |
| 221 |
| 902 |



2519
2246
919
1690
2138
2242
3553
4219
4722
4563
10159
6126
6771
9070
14844
78763
table to. hausemolos ay housemuld income isegition of statey

| MOUŠhOLO Income (IN DOLLARS) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| NO | INCOME |
| Less | Sthan 1500 |
| 1500 | -2000 |
| ovip | 2000-3000 |
| OVER | 3000-4000 |
| OVER | R 400005000 |
| OVER | ( 500000000 |
| OVER | R 6000-7000 |
| OVER | ( 1000-8000 |
| OVER | R 0000-4000 |
| OVER | 7 7000-12000 |
| OVER | 12000-15000 |
| OVER | 15000-18000 |
| OVER | 218000 |
| Nor | Stateo |



MORTHERN TGRRITOKY. CINSUS 30 JUNE 1976
tafle bi.population ey usual resiuence at 30 June



$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\text { SELF } & \text { NON-SELF } \\
\text { CONTAIMCU } & \text { CONTAINE }
\end{array}
$$

NON-SELF
CONTAINED IMPROVISED
muGile boaruing house pKivate onelilings ma Jor URBAN

| inhates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | . - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| 4 | - | . | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | -• | , |
| $\dot{0}$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | - |
| 7 | - | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | - | - |
| - PLUS | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\because$ |
| inmates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1331 | 106 | 81 | 58.5 | 1 | 2092 |
| 2 | 5623 | 150 | 128 | 2316 | 6 | 8025 |
| 3 | 675s | 144 | 192 | 1042 | - | 8932 |
| * | 11680 | 152 | 260 | 1716 | 8 | 13617 |
| 5 | 0825 | 60 | 260 | 980 | 5 | 10130 |
| 6 | 5460 | 36 | 102 | 438 | ij | 6036 |
| 7 | 2590 | 21 | 77 | 210 | 28 | 2926 |
| 6 Plus | 3357 | 66 | 107 | 236 | 21 09 | 3787 55545 |
| total purulation | 45220 | 735 | 1197 | $\begin{gathered} 8324 \\ \text { RAL } \end{gathered}$ | 09 | 55545 |
| INMATES- 850 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 690 | 20 | 150 | 174 | ; | 6506 |
| 2 | 1282 | 76 | 700 | 540 | 2 | 2606 |
| 3 | 1364 | 87 | 043 | 416 | - | 2680 |
| 4 | 2100 | 110 | 1216 | 468 | 10 | 3904 |
| 5 | 1605 | 165 | 1275 | 360 | 10 | 3415 |
| 6 | 2590 | 150 | 1572 | 174 | 12 | 3498 |
| 7 | 1120 | 98 | 1183 | 55 | $\square$ | 2458 |
| B plus | +721 | 028 | 3539 | 135 | 45 | 2066 |
| TOIAL POFHATIUN | 14250 | 1346 | 10485 | $\begin{aligned} & 2327 \\ & \hline \text { AL } \end{aligned}$ | 75 | 28491 |
| INHATES- 2950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1827 | 134 | 227 | 757 | 8 | 29638 |
| 2 | 6705 | 226 | 828 1035 | 2804 | 6 | 10631 |
| 3 | 0097 | 231 | 1035 | 2256 | $\because$ | 11620 |
| 4 | 13581 | 208 | 1476 | 2184 | 12 | 17521 |
| 5 | 10430 | 225 | 1535 | 1340 | 15 | 13545 |
| 6 | 7050 | 186 | 1074 | 612 | 12 | 9534 |
| 7 | 3710 | 119 | 1260 | 266 | 28 | 5383 |
| - PLUS | 8078 | 694 | 56.6 | 371 | 60 | 12050 |
| total population | 59478 | 2083 | 11682 | 10651 | 142 | 84030 |

TABLE 43. OCCUP IED PRIVATE OWCLLINGS GY TYPE OF ONELLING BY NUMBER of INHATES ISEGTION OF STATEI
SELF
CONTAINEO
NON-SELF
CONTALNEG IMPROVISEO

INAATES-
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
7
8 PLUS OMELLINGS
TOTAL ONELS
INAATES-
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
d PLUS
TOTAL OMELCIINGS

INMATES-
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
OPLUS
TOTAL ONELLINGS

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\because \\
\because \\
\because \\
\because \\
\because \\
\cdots \\
\\
1331 \\
2711 \\
2251 \\
2870 \\
1765 \\
910 \\
370 \\
374 \\
12582
\end{array}
$$

1
1
51
70
65
370
374
582

INRATES-
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
6 PLUS
IJTAL UWELLINGS

8 PLUS UWELLINGS
IJTAL UWES


$\square$

## $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ $\because$

106
75
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$

06
75
40
30
12
6
3
7
295
295
28
38
29
29
33
25
14
62
258

| 71 | 583 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 66 | 1159 |
| 64 | 614 |
| 65 | 429 |
| 52 | 196 |
| 17 | 73 |
| 11 | 30 |
| 13 | 26 |
| 357 | 3110 |
|  | RURAL |


|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 156 | 174 |
| 350 | 273 |
| 281 | 136 |
| 306 | 117 |
| 255 | 72 |
| 262 | 29 |
| 163 | 8 |
| 357 | 15 |
| 2134 | 826 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |

MORTHENN TEMRITORY. CENSUS 30 NNE 1970

|  | self contained | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON-SELF } \\ & \text { CONT AINED } \end{aligned}$ | inprovisio | moatle | PRIVATE BOAROIMG house | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNELLING UNITS IN ELOING 21055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 545 | 49 | 85 | 151 | 3 | 843 |
| 3 | 236 | 30 | 20 | 53 |  | 339 |
| 4 | -00 | 27 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 453 |
| 5 | 140 | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | 6 | - | 162 |
| 6-8 | d59 | 60 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 926 |
| $9-15$ | 411 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 521 |
| 17-32 | 215 | 30 | $\cdots$ | 2 | - | 267 |
| 33 JR NOKE | 193 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 221 |
| moj stateo | 1768 15862 | 30 553 | ¢ $\begin{array}{r}527 \\ 2671\end{array}$ | 546 3936 | 25 | 2076 22635 |
|  | 15862 | 553 |  |  |  |  |
| tadie hitipe of occupied private omelling or muhatr of begroons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | self contained. | mon-SELF <br> containeo | Improvisio | mobile | PRIVATE boaroing house | total |
| numaer of hégioons- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3575 | 115 | 145 | 893 | 3 | 5103 |
| 3 | 1529 | 56 | 64 | 120 | 6 | 1715 |
| * | 1163 | 15 | 24 | 20 | * | 1226 |
| 5 | 182 | 3 | - | * | 2 | 195 |
| g or more <br> not stateo | 136 1521 | 13 30 | ${ }^{1} 0^{1}$ | 1295 | ; | 155 3648 |
| total | 12005 | 406 | 1334 | 3466 | 22 | 20833 |
| averafie heoroons | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| table moitraj of occupied heivall omethint or number of roons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Self comtaineo | non-Sclf <br> CONTAINEO | improvisiu | mobile | PRIVATE BUARDING house | IOBAL |
| number of kuons- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 249 579 | 132 | 1133 263 | H23 | 1 | 1968 1686 |
| 3 | 1318 | ¢ 6 | 111 | 9.81 | 2 | 2435 |
| * | 2841 | 87 | 49 | 399 | 2 | 3428 |
| 5 | 5288 | 53 | 49 | 92 | 3 | 5485 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 2521 | 17 | 19 | 33 | 3 | 2549 |
| ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~d}$ OR MORE | Y 422 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 5 1 | 955 681 |
| mot stateo | 1521 | 30 | 804 | 1299 | 4 | 3608 |
| roral | 25882 | 553 | 2491 | 3936 | 23 | 22805 |
| average rojns | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| tagle hi.ivpe of occupied privare omelling by matgkial of outek malls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sélf cuntaleo | non-SELf <br> containeo | IMPROVISEO | mobile | PRLVATE 6OARDING house | total |
| material of outek malls- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STOMERETEC, Concretie alock. | 150 | 1 | 20 | 1 | - | 180 |
| CONGRETÉ,CONCRLTE BLOCK. cement | 2509 | 81 | 40 | 33 | 1 |  |
| TIMBER, MLA Thertoaro | 639 | 89 | 190 | 93 | 1 | 1012 |
| metal | 1021 | 98 | 12 37 | 2901 | 8 | 6091 |
| firzo.asaestos | 3334 | 03 | 134 | 110 | 6 | 3653 |
| other nei | ${ }^{4 *}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 285 | 122 | - | $\begin{array}{r}458 \\ 2582 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| not stateo | 1518 | ¢ 19 | 501 2491 | 630 | * | 2672 |
| total | 15882 | 553 | 2491 | 39.36 | 23 | 22805 |
| table wo.type of occupieu | pqivati duelling oy methoo of semage disposal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | self. Contal | NON-SELF <br> CONTAIMED | inpruviseo | m0bile | PRIVATE BoAkOING house | rotal |
| NETNOD-SEWAGE JISPOSALFLUSH TOILEI-PUBLIC SENER |  | 259 | 262 | 2044 |  |  |
| flush toilet-indiy srstem | 2593 | 84 | 157 | 663 | 7 | 3504 |
| samitary pan collection | 183 | 21 | 71 | 36 | 1 | 312 |
| Other | 224 | 139 | 1435 | 608 | 2 | 2408 |
| not statio | 1764 | 50 | 580 | 585 | * | 2989 |
| roral | 15882 | 553 | 2491 | 3736 | 23 | 22885 |
| tablez qu.tyde of occupitu paivate omelling ar source of mater supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | sélf contai | NON-SELF <br> CONTAIMED | improvised | nobile | PKIVATE BOAROING house | total |
| SOURCE OF MATER SUPPLY- <br> PIDED FROM MAINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| piped rain hatir tank | 167 | 9 | 51 | 45 | - | 272 |
| PIPEO FROM OTHER SOURCE | 883 | 66 | 154 | 328 | 2 | 1433 |
| no pipeo mater | 170 | 123 | 1385 | 607 | 3 | 2280 |
| mot stateo | 1555 | 33 | 492 | 374 | 4 | 2458 |
| total | 15882 | 553 | 2691 | 3936 | 23 | 22885 |
| table so.type of occupied privati omelling bt munber of motor vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | self containeo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NON- SELF } \\ & \text { CONTAINEO } \end{aligned}$ | inprovisto | nobile | PRIVATE dOARUING house | total |
| nunbír of vėicles- 3355 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1905 | 239 | 1386 302 | 4818 | 2 | 3755 |
| 1 2 | 6492 | 170 | 362 | 2040 | 2 | 9094 |
| 3 | 943 | 12 | 36 | 167 | 3 | 1163 |
| 4 Or more | 397 | 32 | 18 | 74 | 6 | 527 |
| not statio | 1653 | 27 | 511 | 369 | 3 | 2567 |
| total | 15882 | 553 | 2 *91 | 3236 | 23 | 22885 |
| table st.octupied private juellings by mumbek of bedroons or number of inmates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 3 | 45 | 6 | $1 *$ | total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 872 | 46 1104 | 8980 | -85 | $\begin{array}{ll}68 & 115 \\ 71 & 202\end{array}$ | 3103 |
| 3 | 311 | 83 1341 | 2213 1429 | 739 | 295 | 7775 |
| - | 51 | 23 114 | 258 242 | 194 | 108 230 | 1226 |
| 5 | 11 | 17 21 | 335 | 25 | 16 31 | 195 |
| 6 OR MORE | 800 | 21  <br> 50 516 <br> 10  | ${ }_{063}^{27}$ | -20 | 12 108 | 155 35608 |
| rotal | 2590 | 35 3614 | 4113 | 14919 | ${ }_{660}^{108} 2085$ | 30683 2083 |

MORTMERN TERRI TORY. CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976
10



TABLE 5G. HUKTGAGED OCCUPIEU PKIVATE OWELLIMGS GY SOURCE UF FIRST MORTGASE GY NUMBER UF MORIGAGES


## SOURCE OF FLRST

 MORTGAGETRADING BANKSAVINGS RANK buI LoING SOCIETY LIF E ASSUKANC E SOCIETY EAPLOYER
finanue cunpany
STATE HOUSING BODY
STATE HOUSING BODY
LOCAL GOVLHNAEMT BOUY
STATE, AUSTRALIAN GOUT. DEFENCE, WAR SERUICE
PRIVATE LENOER
nüt stateu
foral

CLLINGS BY mEEKLY RENI OY NATUKE OF OCCJPANCY OCLUPANCV
GUMAISSIOM FUKMISAENPLOTER GONTSMEU OUKER

MORTGAGE OCCUPIEO PKIVATE OMELLINGS BY SOUKGE OF FIRSI mortgage ay source of other morigages

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TRAOING } \\ & \text { BANK } \end{aligned}$ | SAvimgs | BUILDING | LIFE | Splicitor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bank | SOCIETY | assurance | TRUSI |
|  |  |  | Societr | fun |

SOURCE OF FIRST
tradimg bank
SAVINGS BANK
BUILOING SOCIETY
bIFE ASSUKANCË SOCIETY
SOLICITORS TRUST FUNO EMPLOVER
FINANGE COMPANY
STATE HOUSING 8OOY
STATE HOUSING BOOY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOD
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODY
DEFENCE, HAR SERVICE
PRIVATE LENQER.
not stateo
TOTAL $2 *$ mORIGGGES

| 7 | 2 | -• | 1 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 6 | -• | - |  |
| 3 | -* | 1 | - |  |
| 2 | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ |
| - | $\bullet$ | - | - | $\bullet$ - |
| 1 | 1 | - | * | - |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | $\bullet$ | - |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | $\bullet$ | 1 |
| 23 | 7 | 21 | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - 0 | - |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
|  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| 56 | 22 | 27 | 1 | 1 |

TABLE 57-CuntI MUEO


SOJRCE OF FIRST
noztGage-
TRAOING HANK
SAVINGS BANK
aUILDING SOCLETY
LIFE ASSURANGE SOCIETY
SOLICITORS TRUST FUND EMPLOYER
FINANCE CUMFANY
STATE HOUSING BODY
LOCAL GOVERNHENT BODY
STATE, AUSTKALIAN GOV
OEFEECE, WAR SERVICE
PRIVATE LENDER
not stateo
rotal z. morigages
$\begin{array}{rr}\because & 9 \\ \because & 2 \\ \because & \because \\ \because & \because \\ \because & \text { ii } \\ \because & 1 \\ \because & 1 \\ \because & 1 \\ \because & 1 \\ \because & 3 \gamma\end{array}$

$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$


NORTHEKN TERKITORV．CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976


MONTHLY wAYMEMT OF OTHER


| 4 | 14 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 7 | 15 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | －＊ |
| $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\because$ |
| $\bullet$ | － | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 37 | 40 |



| -位 | $\ddot{i}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\bullet$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $i$ |
| 1 | 1 |
| － | － |
| $\bullet$ | $\cdots$ |
| － | $\cdots$ |
| $\bullet$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |


| $\because$ | 1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\because$ | 1 |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $i$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ |

TAGLE 5Y．MORTGAGEO OCCUPIEO，DRIVATE UAELLINGS GY TCPAL MONTHLY PAYMEAT GY NUMBEK OF MORTGAGE


TAdLe go．olcupicu private onélling oy main source uf pomer

table of unoccupieo phivale onelting ay reason unoccupiéo（SECtion of statet

|  | ha Jor uraan | OTHER URBAN | KURAL | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REASON UNOLCUPIED－ |  |  |  |  |
| for Sale | － | 61 | 1 | 62 |
| TO LET NOT HOLIDAY HOME | － | 254 | 25 | 279 |
| NEW ANALTING OCCUPANCY | － | 647 | 107 | 604 |
| VACANT FOR RĖPAIR，ETC | － | 194 | 8 | 202 |
| holidear hone | － | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| CONDEAMED FOR OEMOLIIIION | － | 35 | 57 | 92 |
| RESIDENT TEMPORY ABSENS | －． | 478 | 127 | 605 |
| OTAER NECC | －． | 105 | 88 | 193 |
| NOT STATEU | － | 192 | 53 | 245 |
| total | －＊ | 2819 | 473 | 2292 |

TABLE bZ．PRIVATE OMELLINGS BY ITPi OF SIRULIURE ISECTION OF STATEI

|  | MAJOK URBAN | Other urban | Rural |  | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IYPE OF STKUCTURE ．．A M |  |  |  |  |  |
| Separate mouse | － | 9831 | 3024 |  | 12855 |
| flats ok hune units，eic |  |  |  |  |  |
| UP TO 3 Stoxers nigh | － | 2725 | 42 |  | 2757 |
| ABOVE S SJOREYS HIGH | ．． | 365 | － |  | 365 |
| IMPROVISEU JWELLING | － | 172 | 2010 |  | 2182 |
| HOBILE DUELLIMG | －． | 2477 | 775 |  | 3252 |
| OTHER | ． | 591 | 223 |  | 816 |
| not stateu | － | 2025 | 927 |  | 2952 |
| total | － | 18176 | 7001 |  | 25177 |

## APPENDIX A

## TABLE CONTENT

Most tables are self-explanatory. The following notes are designed to explain specific elements of some tables.
TABLE 1
Data for the 1947, 1954 and 1961 Censuses are excluded because changes made to the criteria for delimiting urban centres, which were adopted for the 1966 and subsequent censuses, have made direct comparison with figures for earlier censuses invalid.

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

TABLES 2-5
Data for Aboriginals for the Censuses of 1947, 1954 and 1961 have been excluded because of their poor quality.

## TABLE 8

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

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

## TABLE 10

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

## TABLE 14

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

## TABLE 16

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

## TABLE 17

(a) The category PRIMARY AND SECONDARY refers to schools which provide both primary and secondary levels of education. It is not the sum of the two previous lines in the table.
(b) The SCHOOL - OTHER category refers to special schools, overseas schools etc.
(c) In OTHER INSTITUTIONS:
(i) CAE is the abbreviation for Colleges of Advanced Education;
(ii) The OTHER category includes technical colleges, teaching hospitals, business and coaching colleges, overseas institutions, etc.
Data for this table is not currently available. A supplementary page, containing the final data for the table, will be issued separately.

The NOT ATTENDING category includes children at pre-schools and creches who were over 5 years of age.
TABLE 22
The category USING ONE MODE ONLY excludes WALKED, details of which are contained in a previous line of the table. TOTAL EMPLOYED is the sum of the previous 5 lines of information.

TABLE 28
(a) NO QUALIFICATION includes only those people aged 15 years or more, who had not obtained a qualification since leaving school.
(b) NOT STATED includes people who did not answer the question and people who, having indicated they had obtained a qualification since leaving school, did not state any details.

TABLE 32
(a) The question on Pensions/Benefits Received permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some people have been counted more than once in the categories up to and including SICKNESS, SPECIAL BENEFIT.
(b) The section of the table under the heading NO. OF PENSIONS RECEIVED counts people receiving Pensions/Benefits. TOTAL PENSIONERS is the total number of people receiving Pensions/Benefits.

TABLE 35
EVER MARRIED FEMALES includes women who are now married, permanently separated, divorced and widowed. Although dwelling information is usually arrived at by using the dwelling factor, sometimes it is necessary to use the person factor. Similarly, it is sometimes necessary to apply the dwelling factor when calculating the estimate relating to characteristics of people. Consequently, different figures are likely to occur for the same items of information. The difference however is not significant.

TABLE 39
(a) Family income is defined as the combined incomes of the head of the family and spouse, where both are present, or the individual income of the head (whether male or female) where no spouse is present. The income of other family members is not included.
(b) Because individual families were not separately identified within communes, details of family income for communes are excluded from this table.

TABLE 40
For census purposes, household income is defined as the sum of the individual incomes of all members of a household occupying a private dwelling. Household income is calculated by adding the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of all the people in the household. Household income is available for communes but cannot be derived for 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 I 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.

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 migratory.

## TABLE 62

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

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

| ANOTHR | Another |
| :---: | :---: |
| AUST | Australia |
| CAE | College of Advanced Education |
| CHLD | Child |
| CNTR | Centre |
| CONT | Contributing |
| C'WEALTH | Commonwealth |
| DWELL | Dwelling |
| ELSEWHR, ELSEWHRE | Elsewhere |
| EX TWN PRV | Excluding Taiwan Province |
| GOVT | Government |
| INDIV | Individual |
| LANG | Language |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| NEC | Not Elsewhere Classified |
| NEI | Not Elsewhere Included |
| NON C'WLTH | Non-Commonwealth |
| 0/S | Overseas |
| OTH CTRY, SAME BIRTH PL | Other Country same as Birthplace |
| OTH C'WLTH | Other Commonwealth |
| PARAMEDIC | Paramedical |
| REC | Receiving |
| REPAT | Repatration |
| SUPER | Superannuation |
| TEMPORY | Temporarily |
| TRAIN | Training |
| UK INC | United Kingdom Including |
| UNDEF | Undefined |
| USA | United States of America |

# CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 

SUMMARY<br>Major and Minor Occupation Groups

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

## 2: CLERICAL WORKERS

Book-keepers and Cashiers
Stenographers and Typists
Other Clerical Workers

## 3: SALES WORKERS

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

4: FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, TIMBER GETTERS AND RELATED WORKERS<br>Farmers and Farm Managers<br>Farm Workers, including Farm Foremen<br>Wool Classers<br>Hunters and Trappers<br>Fishermen and Related Workers<br>Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers

5: MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WOKKERS
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

Summary - continued

## Major and Minor Occupation Groups

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

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

## 9: SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

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

## 11: OCCUPATION INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED OR NOT STATED <br> 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 Northern 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 some what 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 (x/y)
$=\sqrt{\{\text { Relative Standard Error }(x)\}^{2}-\{\text { Relative Standard Error }(y)\}^{2}}$
The relative standard error on a percentage is the same as for the corresponding proportion. Thus the relative standard error on an estimate of $58 \%$ is the same as that on the proportion 0.58 .

## Example

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

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

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

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

For proportions or percentages where the denominator is the total number of males, females or persons in a CD 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 $C D$ will lie within the range $30^{ \pm}$( $2 \times 2.5$ ) or $25 \%$ to $35 \%$.

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

## SAMPLING ERRORS ON ESTIMATES OF DIFFERENCES

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

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

## Example

If estimates for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are 500 dwellings and 800 dwellings respectively, then the difference is estimated as 300 dwellings. The 1971 estimate has no relative standard error, whilst the 1976 estimate has a relative standard error (as read from GRAPH 1) of approximately $3 \%$ and hence a standard error of $3 \%$ of 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:

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

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
$\sqrt{1.3^{2}+1.4^{2}}=1.9$ 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 |
|  | 20 | 53 | 38 | 32 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| A-LINE | 80 | 39 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| B-LINE | 62 | 70 | 44 | 31 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 9.6 | 4.2 |

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

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

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 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| 200 | 14 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| 500 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| 750 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 | 11 |
| 200 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 9.5 |  |
| 500 | 12 | 11 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| 750 | 11 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| 1000 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |

Table 2D. Dwelling Topics (D LNE)

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




## APPENDIX C

## POPULATION



II this person is under 6 yea:z i/d, :uswar gupstion 17.
17. Ts this child minded by somoor? allior thean hia/her parent(e) for some part of each working day?

- Tick boxes which apply.

Yes-at child-care centre (including chlld-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-elsowhers
No
18. What is this person's racial origin?

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


State one only.
IF THIS PERSON IS 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 regulariy uned.

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


20. Attendance at any educational institution:

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

Is this person -

| Still attending school?............................................$~$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Attending any other educational institution? ................ | $\square$ | 2 |
| Not attending? |  | $\square$ |

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 iett sehool.

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


22. Has this person obtalned a trade of other qualification stnce leaving school?

- If still at school, tick box 3 .
$\square 1$ Yos
$2 \square$ No
$7 \square$ Still at school
State details of highest qualification:
Qualification name
Awarding institution
Field of study.
Year obtained.

23. Is thls person licensed to rlde a motor bike or motor acooter?

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

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

25. Which of these paymente 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.

| Sup | $\square 1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| War widow's pension | $\square \quad 2$ |
| Other war pension. | [] 3 |
| Repatriation service pension | $\square 4$ |
| Age pension | $\square$ |
| Invalid pension | $\square 6$ |
| Widow's pension or Supporting mother's benefit | [] |
| Unemployment benefit | $\square$ |
| Sickness or Speclal benefit | $\square 9$ |
| None of these | [] 10 |

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


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

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

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

28. If thls person is a woman who has EVER been married, wrlte the number of babies she has had from ALL her marriages.

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

Now living
Not now living
Total
29. If this person le a woman who is NOW married, wite the length of hei present marilage.

- 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 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 "Nane".

Now living
Not now living
Total
31. For this person tick the appropriate box to show all income usually received each week from all sources.

- Count all income: e.g., include wages, salary, overtime. child endowment, pensions, superannuation, tips and gratuities, business or farm income (less expenses of operation), interest, scholarships.
- Do not deduct tax, superannuation, etc.
- If unable to estimate income on a weekly basis tick the appropriate box to show present income on an annual basis.


## No income

Less than $\$ 29$ p.wk. [] 2
Less than $\$ 1500$ p.yr.
$\$ 29$ to \$39 p.wk.
目 3
$\$ 1500$ to \$2000 p.yr.
Over \$39 to \$58 p.wk
Over $\$ 2000$ to $\$ 3000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 58$ to $\$ 77$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$ 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 $\$ 154$ D.wk.
Over $\$ 7000$ to $\$ 8000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 154$ to $\$ 173$ D.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

If this person ticked boxes 2 or 3 in question 32, please answer questions 33 and 34 and 35.
33. Did this person have a full-time or part-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, trelped without pay in a family business Other unpaid job
Did not have any job, business, protession or larm last week

34. Was this person temporarily laid off by their employer without pay for the WHOLE of last week?

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

35. Did this person look for work last week?

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

Yes, looking for first job [] 1 Yes, but not for first job $\square 2$ No
36. How many hours PER WEEK does this person usually work in the job or jobs held lasi week?

| Main job | hours per week |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other job(s) | hours per week |

37. In the main job held last week was this person -

- Tick one box only.
a wage or salary earner?
conducting own business but not employing others?
[] 2
conducting own business and
employing others?
(1) 3
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 industry, business or service is carried out at that address? (i.e. the address given in reply to question 39)

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

Kind of industry
44. How did this person get to work on Tuesday 29 June 1876?

- Tick boxes to show methods used.



## DWELLINGS

1. That the max milet best deserives thats amomion

- Tick one box only.
- "Self-contained" means abte to be complatefy closed off and with own cooking and bathing facililies.

1 A seff-cantained owelling (e.g. separato house, semi-detached houss, terrace house. sall-contalned flat, home unit, villa unit, town house)
$2 \square$ A nan sall-contained dwelling (e.g. non sefi-contained flat, bedstiting room, non selt-contained part of a detached houso)
$3 \square$ An improvised dwalling (e.g. shed, garage, humpy) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis

- $\square$ A mobile dwelling (e.g. caravan, houseboat, tem)
${ }_{5} \square$ None of these. Please describa


## 



How many dwallong ualts are there to the mode builidag?


## 3. Was this dwelllag buill fifter 30 Juase 1971 ?

4. What is the matartal of the octer watis of this beridian?

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


5. What is the math socrce of water supply witila thits dwallief?

- Tick one Dox only.

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

6. What is the mathod of zownge disposal for tats dwelling?

Fush toilet connected to public sewer
Fush toilet connected to individual system, e.g. septic tank Sanitary pan collection
Other
7. What fued or power do yeo masthy use for the following troasehode purposes?

- Tick one box in each of the four columns.

|  | Cooling | Lidating | UVimp 5007 Latituo | Bathroom mater meating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal, coke or briquettes .. .. $\square$........... $\square$........... $\square$ ■ |  |  |  |  |
| Wood |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Electricity . . $\square^{\text {a }}$... .. ... $\square^{\square}$... ...... $\square$.............. $\square_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gas - i) mains |  |  |  |  |
| ii) botted or L.P., | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | 5 |
| Oil (including kerosene) |  |  |  |  |
| Solar energy |  |  |  |  |
| Other fuel |  |  |  |  |
| No tuel used | $\square$ |  |  | , |

8. How mady regittreed motor vebldes owned of oted by memben of tuls hoosetard were garaged or parted at or aear this dwelling tor the alght of 30 dane 1976 ?

- Exclude motor bikes, motor scooters, tractors.
- Include company vehicies kept at home.

9. Is this dwellito situated on a tolding of a bectare ( $2 y_{2}$ acres) or more whicte ta used malinty for agricultural or pastoral purposes?

- That is for any type of crop growing, animal or pouttry farming.

10. How many romss are there to this dwolling?

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


| Mumber |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

11. Do you or any usoal member of this housethotd pay rent for this dwelling?

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


South Australian Housing Trust
Employer
Other

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \square_{1} \\
& \square_{2} \\
& \square_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the weekty reat?

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

Is tuls dwellung rented fumished or unfuribisted?

12. Is this turaling owned (or beling purchased) by you or zay ustal member of thls hansebald?


Is thars a mortgego (or contract of salo) an this dwelling?


Who boids the morigages (or contracts of sate) on tits dwelliag?

|  | Firzt mertesse (firel uen byy eoly) | Socold sid atiot mertyages ftick masa Tich ABNy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading bank......................... | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Savings bank ......... | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Building society. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Life assurance company | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Solicitor's trust lund | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Employer | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Finance company | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| South Australian Housing Trust | $\square$ |  |
| Local government body. ...... | $\square$ | $\square]^{9}$ |
| State or Australian government | $\cdots$ | $\Gamma 1^{10}$ |
| Defence or war service homes | 1.$]$ | $1!^{11}$ |
| Private lender or other source | $\square$ | $1^{17}$ |

## 

(i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)?
(ii) The second and other mortpages (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. Fick the box which best describes the structure In which this dwellung is contained -

2. How many dwelling units are there in the whole building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied -
$\square$, For sale
$\square$, Heliday home
$\square]_{2}$ To let (other than hollday home)
$\square_{6}$ Condemned or awaiting demolition
$\square \square_{3}$ Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
$\square$, Vacant for repalrs or alterations
$\square$, Usual resident temporarily absent

Specity
Total persons in household i.e.
listed on page 1 and on any extra
le|c|c|
Personal Slips issued.

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES

| State or <br> Territory | For Personal Inquiries - | Telephone | For Written Inquiries - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW SOUTH wales | Census Lizison 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 Commonweal th Bank 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 Demography Section) <br> 345 Ann Street <br> BRISBANE. QLD 4000 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | Information Officer <br> Prudential Building <br> 195 North Terrace <br> ADELAIDE. | $\begin{gathered} \text { (08) } \\ 228.9439 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician <br> (Attention: Information Officer) <br> Box 2272, G.P.O. <br> ADELAIDE. S.A. 5001 |
| WESTERN aUST RALIA | Census Liaison Officer 1-3 St George's Terrace PERTH. | $\begin{gathered} (09) \\ 323.5285 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy 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 Commonwealth Statistician (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) Box 66A, G.P.O. HOBART. TAS. 7001 |
| NORTHERN TERRITORY | Census Liaison Officer <br> 7th Floor, M.L.C. Building <br> 81 Smith Street <br> DARWIN | $\begin{gathered} \text { (089) } \\ 80.2612 \end{gathered}$ | The Statistician, Northem Territory <br> (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) <br> Box 3796 P.O. <br> DARWIN. N.T. 5794 |
| AUSTRALJAN <br> CAPITAL <br> 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) <br> Box 10, P.O. <br> BELCONNEN. A.C.T. 2616 |


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