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

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

## NEW SOUTH WALES

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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## SUGGESTED CITATION

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## PREFACE

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

This bulletin contains summary tables of single characteristics for New South Wales. Identical tables for EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA in New South Wales are now available from offices of the Bureau. The data for Local Government Areas (LGA's) may be obtained on:
. Microfiche, at a cost of 45 cents per fiche (each fiche containing 269 frames, where a frame is equivalent to one page of data and there are 9 pages of data for each LGA).
. Magnetic tape, at a cost of $\$ 50.00$ for File Set Four single reel containing all LGA's in Australia or part thereof (see Information Paper No. 8, Catalogue No. 2111.0).
. Loose copies of tables for selected LGA's are available on request at a cost of $\$ 1.00$ per LGA.
Identical tables for each Collection District in New South Wales are also available from offices of the Bureau on microfiche or magnetic tape.

INQUIRIES If you want to know more about these statistics, ring Mr Bruce Illingworth on Canberra 526006, or one of the offices listed in Appendix D.

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

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

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

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

## Scope

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

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

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

## Coverage

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

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

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

## Definitions

Dwellings - For Census purposes, dwellings are divided into two groups, occupied dwellings and unoccupied dwellings.
(i) An occupied dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on Census night (for definition of Household see below). A private dwelling is normally a house, room or flat but it can also be a tent, houseboat, or caravan if standing on its own block of land and not occupied by members of the same household resident in an adjacent dwelling. It is important to remember that the Census definition of a private dwelling means that the total number of dwellings may be more than the total number of known structures in any given area (see Household below). Non-private dwellings are motels, hostels, boarding houses, gaols, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments and other communal dwellings. Usually, occupants of such dwellings will be using communal facilities such as hotel dining-rooms or mess halls. A caravan situtated in a caravan park (whether permanently or temporarily) is treated as part of a non-private dwelling, as are self-contained units provided by commercial enterprises such as hotels, motels or guest-houses.
(ii) An unoccupied dwelling is a structure built specifically for living purposes and capable of being lived in, but unoccupied at the time of the Census. Vacant houses, holiday houses, huts, cabins (other than seasonal worker's quarters)
and houseboats are therefore counted as unoccupied dwellings; but vacant tents, garages and caravans (if not normally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings are classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dwellings vacant because they have been newly completed, vacant for demolition or repair, holiday homes, dwellings to let, and dwellings where all members of the household were absent on Census night.

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

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

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

## Geographical Areas

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

## Collection District (CD) -

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

## Local Government Area (LGA)-

This is the principal tabulation unit used in the publication of Census data. LGA's correspond in all but a few instances to legal Local Government Authority areas as defined at 31 January 1976. The exceptions are:-
(i) Some very minor areas for which boundary changes, involving nil or very minor populations, were received too late for implementation.
(ii) The City of Brisbane, the 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 Division is predominantly urban in character and the boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years.

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

## Statistical Subdivision -

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

## Statistical District -

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

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


|  | ausikalia |  | UK ANO EIRE males females |  | BIRTHPLACE OF | HPLACE Of | motmer |  | OTHER COUNTRIES |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOT } \\ & \text { MALES } \end{aligned}$ | staleo ferales | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIRTMPLACE OF FATHER | malis | FEMALE |  |  | hales | fthales | males | feimales | mates | fehales |  |  | males | females |
| Australia | 1433519 | 1-77419 | $54 y 02$ | 57057 | 9892 | - 594 | 20s7 | 2572 | 10107 | 710200 | 9635 | 5357 | 1520395 | 1563679 |
| JK AND EIRE | まuJJy | $15 \rightarrow 50 \mathrm{~d}$ | 54256 | 60211 | 1420 | 2106 | ; 51 | 046 | 2492 | 2775 | 4 Cb | 350 | 153675 | 170081 |
| OTAER CUROP: | 33904 | 31070 | 3906 | 3356 | 7784 | 74く24 | 1100 | 1104 | 1 E65 | ; 160C | 538 | 337 | 116015 | 112271 |
| asia | 5181 | ; <6) | 665 | 636 | 854 | 020 | 12428 | 12088 | 487 | ) 455 | 68 | 60 | 19677 | 19313 |
| cthek Countries | 163.15 | 15259 | 1474 | 2193 | $164 y$ | 445 | 306 | 314 | 4984 | 4817 | 76 | 30 | 22893 | 23557 |
| not Stated | 5170 | 1.3073 | 439 | $47 \%$ | 403 | 557 | 66 | 94 | 44 | 4 - 40 | j654\% | 55903 | 65715 | 67000 |
| total australian buria | 15033d\% | 10:00380 | 116143 | 125230 | G1961 | 43:47 | 17:94 | : $0 \rightarrow 16$ | 1303: | 2isi3 | 03056 | 62016 | 1098370 | 1957501 |

3. BIRThPLACE of parents uf the oviostas born pupulation
GIRIHFLALL OF HOTHLR

INTPLACE OF FHTHEN AJSTKALIA UK ANO EIRE
OTHER CUROPE OF HOTHLR
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHEK MALES fLHALES MALES FEHALES MALES FCMALES MGLES FEMALES MALES FGMALES MALES FEMALES MALES FEMALES australia
UK AND EIRE
OTHER EUROPE
OTHER
OTHER COUMTRIĖ
NOT STATEO
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN

| 6170 | 5976 | 2318 | 2524 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3795 | 3350 | 160548 | 152242 |
| 906 | 652 | 1822 | 1012 |
| 345 | 280 | 820 | 734 |
| 2316 | 1030 | 2032 | 2034 |
| 42 | 60 | 352 | 886 |
| 13350 | $1<148$ | 167892 | 160233 |


| BIRIHPLACE | futal |  | COUNTRY AUSTKALIA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALES | $F=$ maLES | males | FEMALES |
| mustralia |  |  |  |  |
| NEW SOUTH WALES | 1546898 | 1587770 | 1546898 | 1507776 |
| victoria | 65\%13 | 68342 | 65973 | 68342 |
| QUEEMSLANJ | 46315 | 50054 | 46315 | 50054 |
| SOUTH AUSIRALIA | 15620 | 15842 | 15620 | 15842 |
| mestern ajstralia | 10602 | 10328 | 10602 | 10328 |
| TASEANIA | 0311 | 9343 | 8011 | 9343 |
| NORTHEKN TERRITORY | 1160 | 1191 | 1160 | 1191 |
| GUST CAP TERRITORY | 3973 | 4048 | 3973 | 4048 |
| aust ralia, undeFineo | 199010 | 210574 | 199818 | 210574 |

OVERSEAS
NEW ZEALANO
UK AND EIRE
CANADA
USA
AUSTRIA
GERMANY
NETHERLANOS
CZEGHOSLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
POLAND
USSR
YUGOSLAVIA
GQEEGE
ITALY
MALIA
CYPRUS
TURKEY,LEBANON
CGYPT
OTHER EUROPE
OTHER ASIA
OTHEK GHERICA
OJHEK AFRICA
OTMER OCEANIA
ATSSEA
TOTGL OVEKSEAS BORN

| 17540 | 19149 | 5458 | 6243 | 11575 | 12255 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 172611 | 163646 | 50183 | 50346 | 119240 | 108914 |
| 2587 | 2549 | 714 | 690 | 1844 | 1037 |
| 5336 | 4983 | 1036 | 734 | 4725 | 4204 |
| 4371 | 4086 | 3144 | 2798 | 1678 | 1266 |
| 16969 | 17090 | 11333 | 12175 | 5443 | 4771 |
| 13350 | 10081 | 9223 | 7362 | 4014 | 5227 |
| 3506 | 2617 | 3353 | 2263 | 405 | 323 |
| 6693 | 5238 | 6111 | 4796 | 510 | 409 |
| 4501 | 7042 | 0501 | 6289 | 082 | 087 |
| 2719 | 3550 | $2<20$ | 3056 | 347 | 385 |
| 31671 | 25951 | 14805 | 11033 | 15895 | 14252 |
| 25175 | 24221 | 18791 | 16131 | 6525 | 7600 |
| +3289 | 35108 | 26893 | $2024 \times$ | 15751 | 14273 |
| 12503 | 1347\% | 3466 | 2369 | 8716 | 7557 |
| 4243 | 3915 | 1936 | 1657 | 2220 | 2204 |
| 10754 | 15888 | 10260 | 7698 | $810<$ | 7,57 |
| 7767 | 7365 | 6417 | 5763 | 1294 | 1521 |
| 20647 | 22144 | 14392 | 11725 | 11159 | 3812 |
| 32345 | 30409 | 18113 | 16997 | 13526 | 13002 |
| 10776 | 11321 | 2363 | 2254 | 8154 | 8441 |
| 6485 | 0765 | 4076 | 3984 | 2705 | 2050 |
| 5155 | 5500 | 34 79 | 3911 | $144 \%$ | 1334 |
| 77 | 57 | 54 | 31 | 17 | 15 |
| 01703 | -39459 | 226325 | 200845 | 246197 | c2d111 |


| 512 | 651 | 4694 | 5313 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3186 | 4386 | 20740 | 19190 |
| 29 | 23 | 822 | 789 |
| 75 | 45 | 2693 | 6493 |
| 44 | 22 | 268 | 257 |
| 192 | 144 | 1057 | 1367 |
| 112 | 92 | 453 | 461 |
| 48 | 31 | 115 | 94 |
| 64 | 33 | 194 | 198 |
| 118 | 66 | 213 | 271 |
| 149 | 108 | 191 | 184 |
| 771 | 067 | 2927 | 3336 |
| 459 | 488 | 1463 | 1552 |
| 646 | 594 | 1815 | 1589 |
| 321 | 253 | 765 | 728 |
| 78 | 55 | 996 | 792 |
| 396 | 432 | 3683 | 3997 |
| 56 | 81 | 855 | 1000 |
| 699 | 608 | 3430 | 3367 |
| 706 | 410 | 10745 | 10584 |
| 259 | 325 | 5634 | 6324 |
| 109 | 122 | 1357 | 1866 |
| 220 | 255 | 1740 | 1654 |
| 5 | 11 | 33 | 2 |
| 7261 | 9902 | 67391 | 06960 |


| 7625 | 7707 | 5423 | 6130 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95701 | 88247 | 56496 | 56209 |
| 1125 | 1124 | 640 | 638 |
| 1792 | 1606 | 1151 | d83 |
| 2874 | 2294 | 1732 | 1535 |
| 9961 | y 431 | 5971 | 6632 |
| 8211 | 6366 | 4086 | 3654 |
| 2257 | 1511 | 1433 | 1012 |
| 3519 | 2703 | 2980 | 2337 |
| 5027 | 3080 | $\checkmark 261$ | 3091 |
| 1439 | 1007 | 1089 | 1478 |
| 15792 | 11923 | 12752 | 10692 |
| 12526 | 11517 | 11790 | 11158 |
| c3153 | 28691 | 18321 | 14029 |
| 6900 | 5714 | 4630 | 4038 |
| 1619 | 1438 | 1627 | 1486 |
| 7391 | 5311 | 7980 | 6680 |
| 4194 | 5759 | 2723 | 2606 |
| 13645 | 11036 | 9175 | 7741 |
| 12365 | 11132 | 9205 | 8693 |
| 2751 | 2598 | 2391 | 2599 |
| 3025 | 2874 | 2003 | 2024 |
| 1284 | 1506 | 2131 | 2340 |
| 22 | 19 | 51 | 36 |
| 243436 | 213172 | 170457 | 158720 |

TOTAL POPULATION
2380153239695821246952158345
11.P:RIDD UF RESIDEMLE IN AUSTKALIA OF PERSONS BORN OVERSEAS

| RESICENTS |  |  |  | Halls | FEMALES | PERSONS | PROP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PEkioo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNOER 1 YEAR |  |  |  | 4036 | 10517 | 20352 | 2.3 |
| 1 | AND | UNDER | 2 YEARS | 11811 | 12707 | 24518 | 2.7 |
| 2 | and | UNJER | 3 Years | 13447 | 13524 | 26973 | 3.0 |
| 3 | ANO | UNDER | 4 YEARS | 11220 | 11043 | 22263 | 2.5 |
| 4 | A MD | UNDER | 5 YEARS | 13613 | 12783 | 26396 | 2.9 |
| 5 | ANO | UNDER | 10 YEARS | 72011 | 63723 | 135734 | 15.0 |
| 10 | AND | UNDER | 15 YEAKS | 42723 | 38711 | 81434 | 9.6 |
| 15 | ANO | UNDER | 25 | 66745 | 51272 | 124011 | 13.7 |
| 25 | $Y \pm A R$ | S ANC | OVER | 61528 | 53506 | 115036 | 12.7 |
| NO | 1 Sta | TEO |  | 1696id | 150017 | 327526 | 36.2 |
| 10 | IAL R | RESIDEN | IS | 472439 | 431803 | 904242 | 100.0 |
| visitors |  |  |  | 9343 | 7653 | 16396 | 1.8 |
| IOT | AL OV | EkSEAS | BORN | 481702 | 439457 | 921236 | 100.0 |


| 14.AGE LEFI JChOOL | mal ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | Fenalf S | fersons | PROP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 YEARS OLO OR YOUNGER | 45195 | 40109 | 91304 | 1.9 |
| 13 YEARS OF AGE | 47487 | 41335 | 08823 | 1.9 |
| 14. Years of abe | 297720 | 3<3175 | 020895 | 13.9 |
| 15 Years of age | 454329 | 534059 | 788388 | 20.7 |
| 16 YCAES OF AGE | 24040d | $31) 434$ | 609841 | 12.8 |
| 17 Years of age | 166179 | 155034 | 321613 | 6.7 |
| 18 YEARS OF AGE | 125608 | 37387 | 212945 | 4.5 |
| 19 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDEK | 41869 | 21378 | 62247 | 1.3 |
| NEVER ATJÉHDED SCHOOL | 16097 | 17748 | 33895 | 0.7 |
| STILL ATJENDING SCHOOL | $504+70$ | $4763+2$ | 981320 | 20.5 |
| NOT AJTENDING SCHUOL | 223377 | 215973 | 437950 | 9.2 |
| aGE 0-4 rears | 212080 | 203069 | 415150 | 0.7 |
| aGE 5-14 Years | 11897 | dJyct | 22801 | 0.5 |
| not staito | 15780 c | 213030 | 327832 | 6.9 |
| TUTAL POPULAIIIN | 2380150 | 2396955 | 4777105 | 10 CO |


| 12.RELIGIOUS OENONINATION | Malis | fenales | PERSONS | PROP $x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GAPTIST | 26015 | 31056 | 57866 | 1.2 |
| GATHOLIC, ROMAN CAIHOLIC | 649210 | 665164 | 1314374 | 27.5 |
| ChURGH OF ENGLAND | 749783 | 789003 | 1538706 | 32.2 |
| cutheran | 15256 | 15297 | 30535 | 0.6 |
| METHODIST | 129459 | 141875 | 271814 | 5.7 |
| PRESBYTERIAN | 148927 | 161272 | 310200 | 6.5 |
| OTHER UHRISTIAN | 170129 | 177235 | 347365 | 7.3 |
| TOTAL CHRISTIAN | 1873636 | 1481902 | 3870938 | 81.0 |
| HLBREN | 10446 | 11258 | 21700 | 0.5 |
| hustin | 12132 | 15076 | 22206 | 0.5 |
| UTHER NON-URRISTIAN | $54+3$ | 4563 | 10055 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL MON-CHRISTIAN | 28506 | 25895 | 53961 | 1.1 |
| not Classifiable | 6115 | 6261 | 14377 | 0.3 |
| NO RELIGIOUS DENON | 179602 | 129593 | 309195 | 6.5 |
| not Statéo | 274530 | 254303 | 528634 | 11.1 |
| total pGpulation | 2350156 | 2396955 | 4777105 | 100.0 |
| 13.EDUCATIUNAL INSTITUTION LJRELtotlr attenuing |  |  |  |  |
|  | malcs | females | PERSONS | PROP |
| SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |
| PRINARY | 217071 | 209575 | 426665 | 55.3 |
| SECONDARY | 154028 | 137976 | 292604 | 38.0 |
| PRIMARY AnO SECONDARY | 22361 | 24206 | 46567 | 6.0 |
| Ofter | 2925 | 2076 | 5002 | 0.6 |
| total govt schools | 311257 | 283376 | 600033 | 77.4 |
| TOTAL NON-GOVT SCHOOLS | 85728 | 04457 | 170185 | 22.1 |
| JOTAL ALL SCHJOLS | 396985 | 573033 | 770 di 7 | 106.0 |
| UTHER INSTITUTIONS |  |  |  |  |
| UnivLRSitr and cae | 48431 | 34552 | 62984 | 40.5 |
| OTAEK | 74670 | 47059 | 121728 | 59.5 |
| total | 123101 | 81611 | 204712 | 100.0 |
| NOT ATtÉNOLNG | 1513418 | 1583405 | 3093823 | 64.8 |
| not jtateo | 346645 | 361105 | 707751 | 14.8 |
| total population | 2303109 | 2396955 | 4777103 | 100.0 |



ABS 1976 CENSUS OF POPULATIUN ind HUUSING 5 NEW SOUTH MALES




| So.family frpe br Sex of | HEAD UF hale Héab | fhally <br> female héad | $\operatorname{TOTAL}_{\text {FANILIES }}$ | PROP $\times$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FAnILY type |  |  |  |  |
| HEAO OnLY | 136362 | 183136 | 319498 | 20.8 |
| headichiloren unly | 8262 | 50880 | 59142 | 3.9 |
| HĖAD,SPOUSE ONLY | 354396 | 10716 | 365112 | 22.5 |
| MEAD, SPOUSE, CHILCREN | $41 \rightarrow 4.42$ | 6034 | 425046 | 27.7 |
| HEAD, OTHER AOULIS ONLY | $<4034$ | 53636 | 77670 | 5.1 |
| HEAD,OTHR ADLTS,CHILOREN | 404\% | 16964 | 21008 | 1.4 |
| HEAD, SPOUSE, OTHER AOULIS | 137056 | 25 ¢0 | 14.354 | 9.1 |
| headispousi. OTMER ADULTS CHILDREN | 16320) | 1822 | 145102 | 9.5 |
| COAmume | 266 | 78 | 344 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| total fans in pie omgs | 1203740 | $3<5136$ | 1534876 | 100.0 |
| St.tVPL OF OCCUPIED PIt | gMELLINGO NO OWi) | $\begin{gathered} \text { ANO NO } \\ \text { PKOP } \end{gathered}$ | OF PERSONS PERSONS | PROP $x$ |
| type of omelling self cumtalneg | $1663<52$ | 90.1 | 4506750 | 98.5 |
| non-Stlf conta into | 10470 | 1.2 | 40551 | 0.9 |
| IMPROVIS: 0 | 4746 | 3.3 | 13504 | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| mosile | 5060 | 0.3 | 12631 | 0.3 |
| OTHER | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 1026 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 200.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1648 \\ 4575084 \end{array}$ | 100.0 |

35. Dat Lling units in ciach ociupley private owelainc iype NJ JF OMELLINGS

|  | nu lf units | 1076566 | 13598 | 109010* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | , | 66226 | 60226 |
|  | 3 | 3 | 17386 | 17386 |
|  | 4 | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ | 26188 | 26188 |
|  | 5 | ${ }^{3}$ | 11024 | 11624 |
|  | 6-8 | c | 54234 | 54234 |
|  | 9-16 | 3 | 78524 | 78524 |
|  | 17-32 | 8 | 38838 | 38838 |
|  | 33 O2 MORL | 0 | 26000 | 24000 |
|  | NOT STATEO | , | 82702 | 82702 |
| dotal | JCCUPIED Pİ DMGS | 1:76560 | 425320 | 1691826 |

SG.MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS IN EALH OCCUPIEDPTE OWELLING TYPE

|  |  | UNELL other | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| material jf cuticr malls | Scア |  |  |
| BRICK,GRICK VENEER | 407531 | 298064 | 765334 |
| STGNE | 6132 | 5694 | 11826 |
| COICRETE,CETENT BLOCK | 18538 | 17258 | 35816 |
| TIMEER, WEATHERGOARD | <ossod | 20530 | 292398 |
| netal | 14916 | 5714 | 25620 |
| FIdRO, AS dílos | 296993 | 27522 | \$22512 |
| OTHER | 2210 | 528 | 44 |
| NOI STAT=0 | 3454 | 32 322 | 35516 |

37. TOTAL NU OF RODAS IN GACh DLGUPIEZU PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE sep house otmer total



| fanllics in housãholv |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. OF PERSONS | FAMIL |  |  | JR FCUR |
| IN | 319514 | 306226 | 12458 | 330 |
| 2 | 434706 | 396076 | 36888 | 1628 |
| 5 | 258740 | c4009: | 17152 | 696 |
| 4 | 276324 | $266810^{\circ}$ | \$136 | 372 |
| 5 | 149030 | 145344 | 3682 | 72 |
| 6 | 61558 | 60<30 | 1316 | 42 |
| 7 | 21252 | 20020 | 396 | 18 |
| a OK MORE | 12624 | 12495 | 306 | 28 |
| total fahs in pte dmgs | 1534876 | 1649450 | 31832 | 3188 |

33. HOUSEHOLO INCONE - ANNUAL ANO WEiKLLY


34. SOURCLE OF WATER SUPPLY IN UCCUPLEC PKIVATE OWELLINGS


ASS 1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION hNO HOUSING NEM SOUTH WALES
43.POWER OR FUCL USEO IN OCCUPICD PRIVAIE JMELLINGS

NO UF OWELLINGS

| POWER OR FUEL USED | COJKING | LIGHIING | HEAIING | BATH WTR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COAL, $C$ OKE UR BRIQUETTES | 4320 |  | 8330 | 6158 |
| HOOD | 58016 |  | 96020 | 4.3826 |
| ELECTRICITY | 995568 | 1413524 | 797350 | 1063558 |
| GAS | 391154 | Co52 | 122120 | 264102 |
| OIl, Ke ROSENE | 3900 | 2266 | 319422 | 9698 |
| SOLAR ENERGY | 82 |  | 644 | 2254 |
| OTHER | 224 | 476 | 10230 | 1544 |
| no fuel stateo | 400 | 268 | 21088 | 7872 |
| not stateo | 49068 | 72640 | 116022 | 86814 |
| TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE DWGS | 1491826 | 1491826 | 1491826 | 1491826 |
| 44. NATURE OF OCCUPANCY - NO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of OCCUH } \\ & \text { NO OWGS } \end{aligned}$ | LこU PTE PROP 2 | DWGS,NO OF PERSONS | Persons PROP |
| NATURE OF OCCUPANCY |  |  |  |  |
| OW MER | 482814 | 32.4 | 1322884 | 28.9 |
| PUKCHA SER | 486518 | 32.6 | 1774701 | 38.8 |
| OWNER/ PURCHASER UNDEFINED | 5938 | $0 \cdot$ * | 15315 | 0.3 |
| TENANT -HOUSING AUTHORITY | 71980 | 4.8 | 250803 | 5.5 |
| TENANT -OTHER | 323070 | 21.7 | 882845 | 19.3 |
| OTMER, NEI | 80814 | 5.4 | 231376 | 5.1 |
| NOT STATED | 40684 | 2.7 | 97160 | 2.1 |
| total ogGupico pte owgs | 14918 C6 | 100.0 | 4575084 | 100.0 |


46. SOURCES OF MORTGAGES,OCC PTE DHELLIMGS BEING PURCHASED

|  | 1 MRTGE | mRTGE | all mRTGS | PROP $x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCE OF MORTGAGE |  |  |  |  |
| TRADINS BAYK | 103238 | 15264 | 128502 | 2<.3 |
| SAVINGS BANK | 110684 | 6260 | 116944 | 22.0 |
| BUILOING SOCIETY | 142442 | 2848 | 145290 | 27.3 |
| HOUSING COMAISSION | 12708 | 80 | 12788 | 2.4 |
| OTHER,NEI | 113960 | 19922 | 133890 | 25.1 |
| NOT STATED | 3478 | 1640 | 5118 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF mortigages | 486518 | 40014 | 532532 | 100.0 |

ЧT. MUNIHLY MORTGAGE PAYHENTS BY NUABER OF NORTGAGES


## APPENDIX A

## TABLE CONTENT

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

## TABLE 2

(a) USUAL RESIDENTS (SAME DWG) - Refers to the people who were usual residents of the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night.
(b) HANDICAPPED - Refers to the number of people who stated they were handicapped by a serious long-term illness of physical or mental condition.
(c) ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DWELLINGS - dwellings where the head of the household is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

TABLE 5
This table is divided into 3 parts
(a) 1976 - shows the usual residence of persons at 30 June 1976.
(b) 1975 - shows the usual residence at 30 June 1975 of persons who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence.
(c) 1971 - shows the usual residence at 30 June 1971 of persons who, in 1976, were enumerated at their usual residence.

TABLE 13
(a) The category PRIMARY AND SECONDARY refers to schools which provide both primary and secondary levels of education; it is not the sum of the two previous lines.
(b) The SCHOOLS - OTHER category refers to special schools, overseas schools, etc.
(c) CAE is the abbreviation for Colleges of Advanced Education.
(d) The OTHER INSTITUTIONS - OTHER category includes technical colleges, teaching hospitals, business and coaching colleges, overseas institutions, etc.
(e) The NOT ATTENDING category includes pre-schools, and creches but only where the child was over 5 years of age and it was stated that they were attending school.

## TABLE 15

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

TABLE 18
EVER MARRIED WOMEN includes women who are now married, permanently separated, divorced or widowed.

## TABLE 19

(a) The question on childminding permitted more than one answer to be recorded, consequently some children were counted more than once in terms of individual facilities used.
(b) The first 4 lines of the table relate to use of individual facilities and children can be counted more than once in these figures. The percentage figures are calculated in relation to total children $0-5$ years, but do not add with the remaining percentages in the column to equal 100 percent.
(c) TOTAL CHILDREN MNDED is the sum of the 3 previous lines.
(d) TOTAL CHILDREN $0-5$ years is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

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

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

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

11 Other, Nei, N/S, Total

OCCUPATION MAJOR AND MINOR GROUP

## OG

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 26 CLASS
A Agriculture, etc.
Agriculture, Ag Services
Forestry, Timber
Fishing, Hunting
Undefined
B Mining
Metal
Coal
11
$-\quad 12$
Oil, Natural Gas
Other and Undefined
C Manufacturing
Food, Drink, Tobacco 21-22
Textiles, Clothing
Wood, Fumiture
Metal Prods, Machinery
Other and Undefined
D Electricity, Gas, Water
Electricity, Gas
36
Water, Sewage, Drainage 37
Undefined
35
E Construction, Total
F Wholesale, Retail Trade
Wholesale and Undefined
45, 46-47
Retail
48
G Transport and Storage
Road Transport
51
Rail Transport
52
Water Transport 53
Air Transport
54
Storage, Other Tpt, Undef
H Communications, Total
I Finance, etc. Total
J Pub Admin, Defence, Total
K Community Services
Health
Education
Other and Undefined
L Ent. Recr, Hotel, Restaurants
Entertainment, Recreation
91
Restaurants, Hotels, Clubs
Other and Undefined
M Other, Nei, N/S, Total
81 (except Class 8130)
82
80, Class $8130,83,84$

92
90, 93, 94
99

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

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES - TABLES 30 TO 33

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

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

## TABLE 31

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

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

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

## TABLE 33

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

## TABLE 34

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

## TABLES 35 TO 38

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

## TABLE 39

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

## TABLE 43

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

## TABLE 44

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

## TABLE 46

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

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

## TABLE 49

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

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

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


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

## APPENDIX B

## SAMPLING ERRORS ASSOCIATED WITH CENSUS ESTIMATES (a)

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

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

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

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

## Example

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

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

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

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

## 1. ESTIMATE SIZE

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

## 2. ESTIMATE TYPE

The relative standard errors of dwelling estimates and person estimates are shown on different graphs.

## (a) Estimates of Dwellings

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

## (b) Estimates of Persons

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

Examination of standard errors calculated from the Census data indicates that two lines are needed to represent standard errors on persons estimates - one for characteristics which are clustered by dwelling and one for characteristics which are not. Topics corresponding to these two lines are as follows:
(i) Graph 2 Line A

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

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

## 3. ESTIMATE PROPORTION

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

## Example

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

## 4. EFFECT OF NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

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

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

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

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

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

## Example

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

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

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

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

## Example

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

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

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

This approximation will be exact for differences between estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas (e.g. LGA's, CD's) or for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is positive correlation between the characteristics (e.g. comparison of number of lawyers with number of persons with law degrees), the above approximation will overestimate the true standard error, and if there is a negative correlation between the characteristics (e.g. comparison of the number of persons who travel to work by train and car) it will underestimate the true standard error.

## Example

If the estimate of the number of children in the age group 0-4 in an LGA is 1,250 and for the age group 5-9 is 1,750 , then the estimate of the differences of the number of children in these two age groups is $(1,750-1,250)=500$. The standard error of this estimate is calculated as follows. Since Age is a line B persons topic, we must determine which of B1 or R2 (see Graph 2) is the relevant relative standard error line. If the total number of persons in the LGA is 25,000 , then the proportion $1,250 / 25,000=.05$ and $1,750 / 25,000=.07$ indicate that the appropriate relative standard error iine is that marked B1. Reading off from the graph, the relative standard error for estimates of 1,250 and 1,750 are approximately $2 \%$ and $1.75 \%$ respectively. Therefore, the standard errors on these estimates are $(.02 \times 1,250)=25$ and $(.0175 \times 1,750)=30.625$. The standard error on the difference 500 is then given by:

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






## APPENDIX C

## POPULATION



## If this person is under 6 years old, answer question 17.

17. Is thls child minded by someone other than his/her parent(e) for some part of each working day?

- Tick boxes which apply.

Yes-at child-care centre (including child-minding centres, pre-schools, day care centres, creches,
day nurseries, play groups).
Yes-at another's home.
Yes-elsewhere.
Id's parents). No
25. Which of these payments are received?

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

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

28. Does this person pay into a retirement benefit scheme such at superannuation, provident fund or annulty?
Yes
or
No
or
No

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

27. Does this person usually work for wages, satary, payment or protit in a job, business, protession, or on a tarm?
Yes or

No
28. It this person is a woman who has EVER been married, write the number of bables she has had from ALL her marrlages.

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

Now living
Not now living
Total.
29. If this person le a woman who la NOW married, write the length of her present marrisge.

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

Number of years
30. If thls person is a woman who ls NOW marrled, write the number of bables she has had from her PRESENT marriage.

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

Now living
Not now living
Total


## DWELLINGS



- Tick one box only.
- "Seff-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.
$1 \square$ A self-contained dwelling (e.g. separate house, semi-detached house, terrace house, seff-contained flat, heme unit. villa unit, town house). -A mon self-contained dwelling (e.g. non self-contained flat, bedsitting room, non self-contained part of a detached house)semi-permanent basisA mobile owelling (e.g. caravan, houseboat. tent)
None of these. Please describe

2. Is this frualling Mised to ase er mare ather twallings?
$\square$ Yes
of
$\square$ No $\rightarrow$ Go to question 3

How magy dwellea ualle are there in the whote britilag?

3. Was this dwelling buill atter 30 Jone 1971 ?

Yes $\square \quad$ or $\quad$ No $\square$
4. Warat is tha material of the auter malis of tith bundelap?

- Fick one box only. If more than one. indicate main material.

| Brick. brick veneer | $\square 1$ | Metal | $\square \mathrm{s}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stone | $\square 1$ | Fibro. asbestos | $\square 6$ |
| Concrete, concrete block | $\square 3$ | Other | $\square$ ? |
| Timber | $\square$. | Pleaso describe |  |

5. Wast is the main source of mater supply willia tuis dwelling?

- Tick one box onty.

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

6. What is the method of sewage disposel for this dwelling?

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

7. What trel or power do yau mostiy use for the foliowing houseblodd purposes?

- Tick one box in each of the tour columns.

Coal. coke or briquettes
Wood
Electricity
Gas - i) mains
ii) bottled or L.P.

Oil (including kerosene)
Solar energy
Other fuel
No fuel used
Cooxing

Lightia
$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$
8. How many registered motor vebitics owned or used by members of this bousehald were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling for the night of 30 June 1976?

- Exclude motor bikes. motor scooters, tractors.
- Incluce company vehicles inept at home.

| None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | -1 | $\square$ | $\square$ |

9. Is this awelling situated on a bolding of a hectare ( $2 \%_{2}$ atres) or mare waich is used mainly for agricottural or pastoral porposes?

- That is for any type of crop growing. animal or poultry tarming.

10. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?

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


## Bedroom(s)

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

11. Do you or any usual member of this housenold pay rent tor this dwellina?

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


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

- Inctude the weekly equivalent of any rates payable separately by this household. eg. sanitation. garbage. water rates (other than excess water).

Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfurnished?

12. Is this dwelling owaed (or being purchased) by you or any usual member of this househotd?


Is there a mortgage (or contract of sale) on this dwelliag?


|  | first mettase fich one bax anly | Sacead and ollats marteanes (tict haris Fifich apply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irading Dank | 1: | $1^{-1}$ |
| Savings bank | 1 ! | [] |
| Buidding sociely | 1 i | [] |
| Life assurance company | - 1 | $\square$ |
| Solicitor's 'rust fund | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Employer | $1]$ | $\square$ |
| Finance company | . | $\square$ |
| South Australian Housing Trust | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Local government body | $\square$ | $\left[{ }^{9}\right.$ |
| State or Australian government | $\cdots$ | 「J ${ }^{10}$ |
| Defence or war service homes | $\square]$ | $\square{ }^{1 \prime}$ |
| Private lender or other source | $\square$ | $\square^{\prime \prime}$ |

What moglbly payment (or average moathty paymat) is mato on -
(i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)?........................................ \$
(ii) The second and other mortpapes (or contracts of sale)?.......................... $\$$

## HAVE YOU MISSED ANY PAGES OR QUESTIONS?

## Please check

> - that everyone, including babies. who spent Census Night in this household has been included on this form
> - that all questions have been answered as required for each person. It is very easy to forget to tick a box or leave out information because you don't think the question applies. You should answer every question except where instructions tell you otherwise
> - that the dwelling questions have been answered
> - that the front page has been signed


For Collector's Use Only

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

|  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Separate house EACH ON A | Semi-detached house <br> ARATE BLOCK | Ierrace house <br> LAND | Mobile dwelling | Improvised dwelling | Block of flats or home units of up to and including 3 storeys | Block of thats or home units above 3 storeys | Group of villa unis: or town houses | Dwelluin anc: non owelling combined |

2. How many dwelling unlts are there in the whole building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied -
[, For sale
$\therefore$ To let (other
than holiday home)
[ ] Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
$\square]_{4}$ Vacant for repairs
or alterations
i. : : Holiday home
[. © Condemned or awaiting demolition
. , Usual resident temporarily absent

Males Females Personal Slips issued

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES

| State or Territory | Foî Personal lnquiries - | -Telephone | For Written Inquiries - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW SOUTHWALES | Census Liaison Officer | (02) | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician |
|  | Population Census Subsection | 236.6111 | (Attention : Supervisor |
|  | Level 5 St Andrews House |  | Demography Section) |
|  | Sydney Square |  | Box 196, G.P.O. |
|  | SYDNEY |  | SYDNEY. N.S.W. 2001 |
| VICTORIA | Supervisor, Demography Section | (03) | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician |
|  | Commonwealth Banking Building | 652.6211 | (Attention : Supervisor |
|  | Cnr Finders and Elizabeth Streets |  | Demography Section) |
|  | melbourne. |  | Box 2796Y, G.P.O. |
|  |  |  | MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001 |
| QUEENSLAND | Supervisor, Social and Demography | (07) $33.5606$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician |
|  | 345 Ann Street BRISBANE. |  | (Attention : Supervisor, Social and Demography Section) |
|  |  |  | 345 Ann Street |
|  |  |  | BRISBANE. QLD 4000 |
| SOUTH aUSTRALIA | Information Officer | $(08)$ <br> 228943 | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician |
|  | Prudential Building | 228.9439 | (Attention : Information Officer) |
|  | 195 North Terrace |  | Box 2272, G.P.O. |
|  | ADELAIDE. |  | ADELAIDE. S.A. 5001 |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA | Census Liaison Officer | (09) | Depuxy Commonwealth Statistician |
|  | 1-3 St George's Terrace | 326.3423 | (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) |
|  | PERTH. |  | 1-3 St George's Terrace |
|  |  |  | PERTH. W.A. 6000 |
| TASMANIA | Census Liaison Officer | (002) | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician |
|  | 188 Collins Street | 20.4437 | (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) |
|  | hobart. |  | Box 66A, G.P.O. |
|  |  |  | HOBART. TAS. 7001 |
| NORTHERN TERRITORY | Census Liaison Officer | (089) | The Statistician, Northern Territory |
|  | 7th Floor, M.L.C. Building | 80.2612 | (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) |
|  | 81 Smith Street |  | Box 3796 P.O. |
|  | DARWIN. |  | DARWIN. N.T. 5794 |
| AUSTRALIAN <br> CAPITAL <br> TERRITORY | Assistant Supervisor | (062) | Australian Statistician |
|  | User Contact and Dissemination | 52.6006 | (Attention : Population Census Branch) |
|  | Population Census Branch |  | Box 10, P.O. |
|  | Wing 4, Level Gb |  | BELCONNEN. A.C.T. 2616 |
|  | Cameron Offices |  |  |
|  | BELCONNEN. |  |  |

