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

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

## VICTORIA

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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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 Victoria. Identical tables for EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA in Victoria 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 cepies 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 Victoria are also available from offices of the Bureau on microfiche or magnetic tape.

## Australian Bureau of Statistics

Beiconnen, A.C.T. 2616
R. J. CAMERON

Australian Statistician

## 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 Govemment 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 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 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.

Dïlomatic 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 52, 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 l 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 uroccupied dwellings: but vacant tents, garages and caravans (if not normally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings are classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dvellings yacant because they have been newly completed, vacant for demolition or repair, noliday homes, dwellings to let, and dwellings where all members of the household were abseri on Census night.

Hous;inold - For Census purposes, a household is a person er group of persons living together as a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. A perma 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 oi the family's household but constitutes a separate incusehold and therefore completes a separate Hcaseholder's Schedule. As an occupied dwelling is definet as the premises occupied by a household on Cersus nigint (ses above), the number of households and namber of occupicd 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.

Migrunty - Parsons enumerated on board vessels in and between Australian ports, or on board long-distanec 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 Territory.

Campers Ou: - Persons who spent Census night in the open ia cors, caravans or trucks pulled up at the side of the roal for that night only, or persons in other temporary camps or accommodation erected for that nighi only are classified as campers out. Such persons are included in the population of the LGA in which they were encmarated.

## Geographical Areas

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

## Colinction District (CD) -

The $C D$ is the smallest geographical area used in the colisction and dissemination of Census data. A CD is an area containing approximately 300 dwellings in urban areas and fewer in alral areas. CD's can be aggregated to ont oher geocraphic le\%els, such as LGA's and Siatisticai Divigions.

## Locai 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 AVALLABLE FOR EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN AUSTRALIA. THESE STATISTICS ARF aVailable From offices of the bureau listed in appendix d.

二．GE OGRAPMIG inOICATIV：
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| 1012267 | 1034041 | 39 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 63634 | 71317 | 36 |
| 69947 | 28442 | 3 |
| 3822 | 3820 |  |
| 3194 | 5742 |  |
| 4132 | 3112 |  |
| $11<0757$ | $61743<4$ | 6124 |


| S4くも？ | 40140 | 10.110 | 9457 | 1722 | $1+20$ | 5682 | 6131 | 7709 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36451 | 39333 | 1946 | $1 \times 27$ | 450 | 459 | 1301 | 1455 | 311 |
| 3051 | 388\％ | 100782 | 96038 | 1156 | $1: 27$ | 1374 | 1282 | 705 |
| 552 | 621 | 912 | 943 | 6263 | 6.331 | 215 | 227 | 54 |
| $4{ }^{41}$ | 1369 | 1086 | 967 | 167 | 190 | $31<7$ | 2936 | 46 |
| 3\％4 | 404 | 617 | 805 | 50 | 51 | 40 | 51 | 40635 |
| 61293 | B5454 | $11540{ }^{\circ}$ | 110735 | 10376 | 9986 | 1131 ， | 12002 | 49450 |


| 4492 | 1376857 | 1116846 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 274 | 143845 | 113467 |
| 434 | 136722 | 132177 |
| 28 | 11048 | 11971 |
| 34 | 13609 | 13929 |
| 54382 | 45915 | 48803 |
| 44611 | 1388797 | 1437193 |

G．dirt hilal j of parcnis of ime or＝risas iorn fupulation

| UIRTMPLAL O O FAIHEK | AJETK\＆LIA MaLES ri Males |  | UK ：$n=$ EIRE males fenales |  | BIRTHPLACE UF OTHEK EUROPS aALES FEMALES |  | mutmek AjIa males fenales |  | UTAER CUUNTKIES hales fehalcs |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { NGI } \\ \text { MLLiS } \end{gathered}$ | SIATCU FEMALE | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { MULES } \\ \text { Fés } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aujtralia | 3055 | 1339 | 1544 | 1830 | 257 | 332 | 195 | 234 | 75： | 341 | 13 | $2 \downarrow$ | 0414 | $7<03$ |
| K And EIPct | 2323 | 2313． | ：24649 | 122520 | 1540 | 1432 | 045 | 952 | 1663 | 10.1 | 1201 | 515 | 133276 | 127．140 |
| JTHEX CUROHE | 333 | 457 | 1396 | 1334 | 212103 | 180460 | 143 | 717 | $1 \leq 26$ | 1230 | 5483 | 1545 | 221883 | 93798 |
| IA | 226 | 244 | － 32 | ；58 | 704 | 671 | 31.53 | 28965 | 419 | $4 \dot{7}$ | 293 | 100 | 33728 | 50912 |
| her iountries | 1007 | 903 | 1183 | 1197 | 911 | 317 | 2 do | 254 | 18975 | 13522 | ＜75 | dy | 22036 | 21783 |
| STATEO | 44 | 51 | 309 | 849 | 655 | 6790 | 93 | 315 | 82 | 270 | 7874 | $776{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 9057 | 14269 |
| Ttal OUERSEAS BORN | 8084 | 75hod | 129713 | 12630 c | 216576 | 196517 | 33666 | 31636 | 23114 | $<2875$ | 15334 | 10311 | －$\langle 5992$ | 395004 |

10．BIKTHPLACE，GITIZENSHIP AND PEKIUU UF KESIDENC

| dPITHPLACc | TOTAL |  | COULITRY OF AUSTRALIA |  | CITIZENSHIP <br> otmek countkies |  | NOI STATED |  | UNDĖR males | 5 YEARS FinAles | PERIOD OF RESIDENC <br> ；YRS ANO TVER |  | not stateo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALES | $F=$ MALLS | MALES | females | malej | fehales | malis fer | ferales |  |  | r．－LĖS | FEyalcs | malts | females |
| australia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nen south wales | 53729 | 56081 | 50929 | 56081 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| victorla | 11647 | 1132861 | 1204470 | 1132861 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LUEENSLANU | 15230 | 26747 | 15200 | 16747 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| soutm ausikillia | 19571 | C084 1 | 19571 | 20841 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WESTERN AUSJKALIA | 10685 | 11474 | 10685 | 11474 |  |  |  | $N$ | A ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| tajnania | 16376 | Cu542 | 16376 | 20542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TJUTHERN TERNITORY | d34 | 816 | 834 | 816 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RUST SAP ERKITORY | 1031 | 1154 | 1031 | 1152 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| austatiag undefined | 169699 | 176678 | 169699 | 176678 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL AUSTRALIAN BORN | 1388745 | 1437140 | 1388795 | 1437190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NEm LEALANO | 8507 | 8908 | 2744 | 3102 | 5505 | 5467 | 254 | 330 | 2451 | 2564 | 3458 | 3333 | 2598 | 3011 |
| UK ANO EIRE | 134257 | 130261 | 34065 | 35005 | 97450 | 91716 | 2738 | 3360 | 14436 | 14147 | 73202 | 09745 | 46561 | 46409 |
| ianada | 1524 | 1400 | 437 | 423 | 1056 | 1012 | 31 | 26 | 503 | 528 | 621 | 54. | 400 | 590 |
| USA | 3663 | 3362 | 653 | 497 | 2972 | 2d22 | 38 | 23 | 2059 | 1909 | ， 51 | 76n | 653 | 507 |
| austria | 4154 | 3618 | 2810 | 2592 | 1295 | 490 | 49 | 36 | 100 | 175 | 2348 | 1955 | 16.0 | 1488 |
| GERMANY | 1694i | 17321 | 11392 | 12519 | 5355 | 4640 | 193 | 3154 | 820 | 777 | 9551 | 9286 | 6569 | 7259 |
| NETHCRLAHJJ | 26543 | 14207 | 12301 | 10269 | 4077 | 3781 | 166 | 6159 | 498 | $5{ }^{51} 2$ | 9507 | 7974 | 6537 | 5733 |
| czechaslovakia | 2746 | 1987 | 2405 | 1718 | 296 | 251 | 45 | 516 | 70 | 108 | 1586 | 1064 | 1090 | 010 |
| HUNGARY | 4061 | 3997 | 44.15 | 3628 | 375 | 308 | 72 | 261 | 134 | 161 | 2450 | 1914 | 2269 | 1925 |
| －OLA ND | 12166 | 20217 | 10826 | 8453 | 1181 | 1148 | 139 | 116 | 353 | 445 | 6221 | $510 y$ | 5573 | 4603 |
| USSR | 135 5 | 2271 | 1584 | 2916 | 271 | 261 | 95 | 595 | 189 | 165 | 885 | 1114 | 876 | 986 |
| yugostavia | 30483 | 262：9 | 14014 | 11194 | 15550 | 14.208 | 920 | 0616 | 2998 | 1337 | 14524 | 11547 | 12457 | 11334 |
| greece | 38564 | 37579 | 23851 | 21250 | 13906 | 15457 | 808 | 4872 | 2414 | 2671 | 18219 | $17<17$ | 17931 | 17891 |
| italy | 62481 | 54231 | 35137 | $<8432$ | 26257 | 24681 | 1086 | 61119 | 1551 | 1550 | 32507 | 27821 | 2842 c | 24853 |
| malta | 14597 | 12405 | 3308 | 2875 | 10805 | 1 1146 | 484 | 4464 | 1105 | 2114 | 7425 | 6139 | 6069 | 5317 |
| crpkus | 4857 | 4577 | 1947 | 1655 | 2839 | 2867 | 70 | O 55 | 1101 | 1180 | 1766 | 1507 | 1940 | 1889 |
| TURK＝ raLEIGANON | 8386 | 7222 | 2672 | 2157 | 5219 | 4047 | 194 | 417 | 1936 | －1903 | 2175 | 2233 | 3379 | 5086 |
| cGrpi | 6004 | 5723 | 4718 | 4278 | 1222 | 1351 | 65 | 55 | 536 | 6 513 | 3236 | 2992 | 2231 | 2219 |
| OTHER EUKDPE | 17303 | 15023 | 11761 | 9718 | 5623 | 4438 | 479 | 9372 | 1907 | 1742 | 8981 | 7477 | 6995 | 5880 |
| otherasia | 23950 | 22430 | 14002 | 13684 | 9446 | S 323 | 422 | 2 424 | 7753 | 3762 | 9455 | 8471 | 6761 | 6498 |
| OTHEK AHERICA | 3701 | 3642 | 608 | 653 | 2981 | 2895 | 112 | 2.94 | 2237 | 2141 | DJ4 | 646 | 830 | 854 |
| OTMER AFRICA | bsic | 6．81 | 3510 | 3666 | 2698 | 2716 | 121 | 199 | 1521 | 1564 | 2076 | 2953 | 1930 | 2024 |
| dthen oceania | 1721 | 1787 | 1137 | 1259 | 473 | 393 | 111 | 1125 | $56{ }^{\circ}$ | － 508 | 391 | 643 | 171 | 824 |
| at SEA | 45 | 41 | 35 | 5 29 | 2 | 11 |  | $6 \quad 1$ | i | 0 | 14 | 14 | 31 | 22 |
| TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN | 4 4うyy | 395.016 | 200436 | 181470 | 216850 | 204230 | 8698 | 89298 | 47357 | $7-0890$ | 213593 | 132220 | 165063 | 155895 |

TOTAL POPULATION 1816780103219615892311618660

11．PERIOO UF RESIDENGE IN AUSTKALIL OF PERSONS BORN OVERSEAS
RESIOENTS RESIOENTS

| Ptriud |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNOER 1 YEAR |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | ANO | undek | 2 | VEARS |
| 2 | ANO | under | 3 | YEARS |
| 3 | and | Under | 4 | YEARS |
| $\checkmark$ | and | UnUER | 5 | reare |
| 5 | a NO | Under | 20 | Years |
| 10 | ANU | UADER | 15 | VEARS |
| 15 | ANO | UnJER | 25 |  |
| 25 | －$=$ ARS | S AND | ove |  |
| not stateu |  |  |  |  |
| toial rejioerats |  |  |  |  |



AUSTK


| 16．AGE LEFT SChOOL | males | females | PERSONS | PROP 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER | 46540 | $5 \geq$ ¢18． | 98758 | 2.7 |
| 13 Years of age | 44448 | 42804 | 87332 | 2.4 |
| 1－Years of age | 267801 | 296277 | 564579 | 15.5 |
| 15 YEARS OF AGE | 225615 | 2562こ7 | 484042 | 15.3 |
| 10 YLARS OF AGE | 204284 | 224000 | 428946 | 11.8 |
| 17 YEARS OF AGE | 139152 | 151237 | $2 y 2289$ | 8.0 |
| 18 Years of age | 09396 | 67591 | 156381 | 4.3 |
| 19 YEARS OF AGE OR OLOER | 5d322 | 24970 | 83293 | 2.3 |
| Nevek attinoid school | 13374 | 16＜10 | 29289 | 0.8 |
| STILL ATTENOING SCHOOL | 411045 | 393437 | 002542 | 22.0 |
| NOI ATJENOING SCMDOL | 17＜254 | 163853 | 336112 | 9.2 |
| －GE 0－4 reaks | 16くd09 | 1552 C 3 | 316012 | 0.7 |
| AGE 5－14 YEARS | 9452 | $\checkmark 650$ | 18151 | 0.5 |
| not Stateo | 159240 | 14.5660 | 282917 | 7.8 |
| TOTAL POPULATION | 1814785 | 1832143 | 3666478 | 136.0 |



| GAPTIST |
| :---: |
| Catholiz，ruman Catrolic |
| CHURCH OF CHGLAND． |
| LUTMERAN |
| METHODIST |
| PRESAYTERIAM |
| JTHEK LHRISTIAN TUTGL GARISTIAN |
|  |  |
|  |
| MUSLIM |
| OTHER ILON－LHRISTIAN TOTAL NON－SHRISTIAN |
|  |  |
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| HU RELIGIOUS OENUM |
| NOT STATEO |
| total population |



OTHER INSTIIUTIGNS
UNIVEKSIIT AND CAE
OTHER
TOTAL
nat attenoing
NEI STAFEO
total pupulation

| 17462 | 20629 | 38591 | 1.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 431014 | 499444 | 990458 | 27．2 |
| 381474 | 420373 | 741053 | 21．1 |
| 17671 | 16872 | 36743 | 1.0 |
| 99219 | 110019 | 20913 A | 5.7 |
| 143834 | 159665 | 30369b | 0.3 |
| $1+3664$ | ＜04124 | 397730 | 10.9 |
| 1544442 | 1423126 | 3768068 | 75.9 |
| 12568 | 13187 | 25755 | 0.7 |
| 9574 | 8044 | 17023 | 0.5 |
| 3007 | 2881 | 6688 | 0.2 |
| C3954 | 24112 | 50066 | 1.6 |
| 481 | $6 \dot{66}$ | $1+847$ | 0.4 |
| 192858 | 149074 | 341732 | 9.4 |
| 262050 | 229215 | 472065 | 12.9 |
| 186485 | 1032：94 | 3646978 | 100.0 |

hales fenalis persons piop it
$\begin{array}{ccc}101428 & 172416 & 35 \\ 124546 & 215343 & 2 \\ 2343 & 25544 & \\ 3025 & 1465 & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccc}352659 & 1465 & 4076 \\ 3980\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}25265 y & <3<125 & 484584 & 74 . \\ 80160 & 82563 & 163000 & 25 . \\ 332625 & 314968 & 647398 & 06 .\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}30166 & 82563 & 163908 & 25.2 \\ 32625 & 314968 & 647393 & 106.6\end{array}$

1S．QUALIFICATIONS－HIGHEST LEVEL UXTAIMED

|  | males | FEMiLes | PERSONS | PROP \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEVEL |  |  |  |  |
| DOCTORAL，KASTERS DEGREE | 7563 | $1+94$ | 955 6 | 6.4 |
| GRaOUATE OIPLOMA | 55：7 | ；462 | 11049 | 0.4 |
| bachelur oegree | 35254 | $13<44$ | 50448 | 1.9 |
| OIPLUMA | 48442 | 5uct | 99146 | 3.7 |
| fechnicians lekrtificale | 44438 | 54089 | 98547 | 3.7 |
| trade certificate | 2in414 | 30616 | 240830 | 9.1 |
| LEvEl NOT APPLICABLE | 8732 | 2748 | 3621 6 | 1.4 |
| no Qualifications | 76く74c | 97079 c | 2753734 | 66.2 |
| not stareo | 167194 | 102555 | 349754 | 13.2 |
| TOIAL POPULATIUN 15 PKS＊ | 1304352 | 1344958 | 2649314 | $1 \mathrm{JJ.0}$ |

16．INCOME－ANNUAL PERSONAL

|  |  | males | FEMALES | PERSUNS | HROP 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| andunt |  |  |  |  |  |
| NONE <br> LESS |  | 165762 | 323066 | 428806 | 16.2 |
|  | Than 51500 | J1594 | 120001 | 157596 | 5.3 |
|  | \％ $1500-2000$ | 62033 | 101445 | 164278 | 6.2 |
| OVER | 62005－\＄3000 | 71209 | 152742 | 223922 | 8． 5 |
| OVLM | 3 3000－\＄4000 | 52533 | 85992 | 137926 | 5.2 |
| OVER | \％ $4000-35000$ | 60479 | 91724 | 252103 | 5.7 |
| OVER | \％ $5000-36000$ | 114298 | 99127 | 209404 | 7.9 |
| OVCR | $\leqslant 6040$－ 57000 | 155；89 | $75 \times 46$ | 231535 | 9.7 |
| OVER | 5 $7003-58000$ | 165354 | 02350 | 207713 | 7.8 |
| OVIR | 5 8ud－ 39000 | 121．55 | $3+654$ | 156165 | 5.9 |
| OVER | $\leq 9100-122000$ | 170328 | 30458 | 21．4．78 | 0.1 |
| OVER | \＄12000－\＄15000 | －6821 | 43i1 | 76518 | 2.9 |
| OVIR | \＄15003－518000 | － 33279 | 2540 | \＄1819 | 1.2 |
| OVCR | \＄10000 | 33632 | 2411 | 36363 | 1.4 |
| not 5 | STatco | 70294 | 142319 | 220617 | 8.3 |
| tutal | HGPJL6tion 13 | rRSt issuss2 | 1 344959 | 2649511 | 130.4 |

ays lats ceysus of population and nousing -ICTORIA

$f=$ MALES
24487
21132
27076
25915
27740
130845
254561
256557
840714
840033
FEMALES

110956
153052
289283
210012
108702
49742
25490
12594
16127
79884
1053845
19. CHILDMINUING FACILITIES UjEG, iYPc ANO munBer



ABS 1976 CENSUS UF POPULATION mNU MOUSING victoria

| 27. | HCURS | usually | WURKEJ PER NALEO | WごぐK－E fenales | EMPLUYED PO PCiRSUNS | pupulation <br> PROP $x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOURS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than | 15 H | OUS | 10.65 | 45169 | 61234 | 3．${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |
| 15－19 | HOURS |  | 3864 | C1426 | － 25289 | 1．6 |
| 20－29 | HOURS |  | 9354 | 43418 | － 57777 | 73.7 |
| 30－34 | HOURS |  | 126，5 | 27938 | 40033 | 32.5 |
| 35 | hours |  | 29477 | 33091 | 162567 | $7 \quad 6.0$ |
| 36－39 | HOURS |  | 79557 | 45118 | 124485 | 5 7．9 |
| 40 | HOHES |  | 511423 | 234850 | 74626く | 47.6 |
| 41－48 | Hoves |  | 45675 | 19 ¢ $<0$ | 114894 | 47.3 |
| 49 | HOURS | JR MORE | 103684 | 61809 | 925573 | 314.3 |
| NOT 5 | Tム「ご |  | 62031 | 57760 | 122561 | 17.8 |
| toral eimp | LurE0 | populat | ION 10C3800 | 576878 | － 1500677 | 7 ：00．0 |

28．NUMBER UF JOBS USUALLY WORKING IN－EMPLOYEU POPULATION：


| de of ikavel 10 hGrk | －EMPLG hales | finales | RSONS | PROP 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| moue of travel |  |  |  |  |
| train | 78664 | 54358 | 133522 | 8.4 |
| Bus | 3522 J | 43048 | 78268 | 5.0 |
| FERRY OR IRAM | 28588 | 37500 | 66089 | 4.2 |
| TAXI | 4485 | 4135 | 9118 | 0.6 |
| CAK－AS DRIVER | 624640 | 153233 | 826874 | 52.1 |
| CAR－AJ Passencer | 74349 | 95670 | 170019 | 10.8 |
| HOIOR UIXE，HOTOR SCOOTER | 9989 | 700 | 10689 | 0.7 |
| BICYCLE | 15827 | 2911 | 18737 | 1.2 |
| MALKED ONLY | 56713 | 51549 | 10.261 | 6.8 |
| markeo at mome | 56691 | 60215 | 116906 | 7.4 |
| HOT STATED | $50<3{ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 57903 | 108192 | 6.8 |


| famgly trpe dy jex of | head of male HEAO | FANILY <br> fahale HE AD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL } \\ & \text { FAMILIES } \end{aligned}$ | PROP $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fanily type |  |  |  |  |
| mead ohly | 93110 | 131418 | 224520 | 19.6 |
| HEAD，CHILOKEN ONLY | 5314 | 32068 | 37382 | 3.3 |
| HEAD，SPOUSĖ ONLY | 243276 | 8332 | 251608 | 21.9 |
| HEAD，SPOUSC．CHILOREN | 330260 | 5104 | 335372 | 29.2 |
| HEAD，OTHER AOULTS ONLY | 17452 | 37442 | 54944 | 4.8 |
| MLAO，OTHR ADLTJ，CHILOREN | 3244 | 11742 | 14986 | 1.3 |
| HEUD，SPOUSE，OTHER ADULTS | 106230 | ： 906 | 108214 | 9.4 |
| NEAD，SPOUSE，OITER ADULTS |  |  |  |  |
| CHILUREN | 117416 | 1498 | 119414 | 10.6 |
| commune | 210 | 64 | 274 | 0.0 |
| total fans im pie ongs | 917920 | 629762 | 1166722 | 100.8 |




35．DHELLING UNITS IN EACH UGJUPİ̇U PRIVATE OMELLING TYPE SÉp NOUSE ONELGINGS TOTAL


36．MATEPIAL DF OUTER MALLS IN ENÖH JCCUPIEO PTE OWELLING TYPE

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { HO } \\ \text { SEP HU } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F UWCLII } \\ & \text { L OTNEK } \end{aligned}$ | GS toral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Material of outer walls |  |  |  |
| GRICX，GRICK VENEER | 430484 | 27431＊ | 610798 |
| Stune | 4612 | 2526 | 1138 |
| COnCkite，Gament block | 28576 | 19932 | 48508 |
| timeer meatherboaro | 333178 | 32106 | 365284 |
| meIAL | 679.5 | 2814 | 9684 |
| FIBPO，ASHESTOS | 41994 | 5460 | 54.54 |
| OTHER | 1418 | 322 | 1740 |
| not stajeo | 3004 | 21040 | 24052 |
| gotal occupieo pte dngs | 063056 | 2585く2 | 1121578 |

37．TOTAL NU JF ROUNS IN GACH OLCUPICD PKIVATE ONELLING TYPE



32．no of fahilies in housíholis bi nu of persona in fanily


33．huUSEhOLD incone－annual anc átekly no OF householos prop $\%$


39．USE OF FACILITIES IN OCCUPIEO PRIVATE DWELLINGS


4O．SUURCE OF MATER SUPPLY IN OCCUPIEO PRIVATE OKELLINGS

| WATER SUPPLY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PIPED | from | MAINS |  | 1011365 | $90 \cdot 2$ |
| PIPED | FROM | tank |  | 61642 | 5.5 |
| PIPED | fRUM | OTHER | R SOURCE | 16840 | 1.5 |
| NO PIP | PEO | IER | SUPPLY | 3036 | 0.3 |
| NGI St | Taleo |  |  | $207<0$ | 2．b |
| total | CCCU | IEO P | PTE QNGS | 1122578 | 140.0 |



abs 1070 census of porulation allu hulding VICT ORAA
4S. PONER OR FUEL USEU IN OLS.JPIEU PRIVATE OMELLINGS


| 45. MEEKLY NEMT-NO OF | OCCUPIED K mo juis | JEU PTE PKOP $Z$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OWGS.NO UF } \\ & 6 \quad \text { PERSONS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PERSONS } \\ & \text { PROP Z } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a hount per meek |  |  |  |  |
| LESS THALU 310 | 12378 | 5.0 | 28855 | 13.3 |
| \$1J - \$19 | 33504 | 13.5 | 89417 | 28.1 |
| \$2i - \$29 | $6 \pm 7 \mathrm{c}$ ? | 27.7 | 193874 | 28.2 |
| i35-539 | 61454 | 24.7 | 159799 | 23.2 14.6 |
| 540 - 549 | 34290 | 13.8 | 100565 | 14.6 |
| 150-359 | 11326 | 4.6 | -3688C | 5.3 |
| 360-369 | 4332 | 1.7 | . 14783 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| 373-379 | 1656 | 0.7 | 7 5785 | 0.8 |
| 880-889 | 832 | 0.3 | 3034 | 0.4 |
| 3 yO and over | 2042 | 0.8 | - 6735 | 1.0 |
| hot stateo | 17761 | 7.2 | 249975 | 7.2 |
|  | 48304 | 100. | 689702 | 100.0 |

TOTAL PENTCD OCL PTE DWGS $24 B 304$
0
w. SOUPCES UF MORTGAGES,OCE PIc UnELLIMGS EEING PURCHASEO

| SOURCE OF mortgace |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| trading bank | 43720 | 7706 | 57426 | 12.9 |
| SAVINGS BANK | 150930 | 7262 | 158192 |  |
| BuILDING SOCİity | 71364 | 1608 | 72972 | 16.4 |
| MOUSING COMAISSION | có8 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 94 | 26990 | 6.1 |
| OTHER,NEI | 107414 | 16170 | 123584 | 27.8 |
| not statej | 3568 | 1270 | 4836 | 2.1 |
| tutal numbir of moptgages | 419892 | 34110 | 444002 | 100.0 |

SOURCE OF MORTGAGE RAOING BANK
UILDING SOCIETY
HER,NEI
TUTAL NUMBER OF MORTGAGES 499892

NO OF MORTGAGES MRTGE 2. MKTGE ALL MRTGS PKOP $\&$
-T.MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMCNTS OY NUMBER UF HORIGAGE ND OF OWELLINC
mKTGe 2 * mRTGE all MRTGS PRUF $z$


## 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 MINDED is the sum of the 3 previous lines.
(d) TOTAL CHILDREN $0-5$ years is the sum of the 3 previous lines.

## TABLE 20

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

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

## TABLE 25 CLASS

0 Professional, Technical Teachers Med. Dent, Nrses, Med Tech Other

1 Admin, Exec, etc. Total
2 Clerical Workers, Total
3 Sales Workers, Total
4 Farmers, Fishermen, etc. Frmr, Frm Wkr, Wool Clsr Hunters, Timber Workers Fishermen

5 Miners, Quarrymen, Total
6 Transport, Communication Shipping, Air Transport
Rail Transport
Road Transport Other Tpt, Communication

7/8 Prod-Proc Workers, Labourers

- Textiles, Leather Metal, Electrical Wood Tech, Building Other Prod-Proc Workers Labourers Other
- 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

4A-4C
4D, 4F
4E
Major Group 5
$6 \mathrm{~A}-6 \mathrm{C}$
6D, 6F, 6G
6 E
$6 \mathrm{H}-6 \mathrm{~J}$

7/8A-7/8C
$7 / 8 \mathrm{D}-7 / 8 \mathrm{H}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{I}-7 / 8 \mathrm{~K}$
$7 / 8 \mathrm{M}-7 / 8 \mathrm{R}, 7 / 8 \mathrm{~V}$
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 12
Oil, Natural Gas
Other and Undefined
C Manufacturing
Food, Drink, Tobacco
Textiles, Clothing
Wood, Furniture
Metal Prods, Machinery
Other and Undefined
D Electricity, Gas, Water
Electricity, Gas
Water, Sewage, Drainage 37
Undefined
E Construction, Total
F Wholesale, Retail Trade
Wholesale and Undefined
Retail
G Transport and Storage
Road Tiansport
Rail Transport
Water Transport
Air Transport
Storage, Other Tpt, Undef
H Communications, Total
I Finance, etc. Total
J Pub Admin, Defence, Total
K Community Services
Health
Education
Other and Undefined
L Ent. Recr, Hotel, Restaurants
Entertainment, Recreation
Restaurants, Hotels, Clubs Other and Undefined

M Other, Nei, N/S, Total

11

36

51
52

## SUBDIVISION

01, 02
03
04
00

13
10,14-16

21-22
23, 24
25
29-33
20, 26-28, 34

Division E

45, 46-47
48

53
54
50, 55
Division H
Division I
Division J

81 (except Class 8130)
82
80, Class $8130,83,84$

## 91

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 nct 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. The 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 in formation 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 |  |
|  | Govermment |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
|  |  |
| MED | Medical |
| MED TECH | Medical technicians |
| MRTGE | Mortgage |

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES - continued

| 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 | Undefined |
| WOOL CLSR | Wool classer |
| WOOD TECH | Wood technician |
| WTR | Water |

## APPENDIX B <br> SAMPLING ERRORS ASSOCLATED 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 $=$ Standard Error $\times 100$

## Estimate

Both standard enror 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 particuiar estimate but provide an indication of the likely magnitude of the relative standard error for estimates of any particular size. An example of the use of a relative standard error is as follows:

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

## 1. ESTIMATE SIZE

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

## 2. ESTTMATE 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 (x/y)
(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

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

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 Bl or B2 (see Graph 2) is the relevant relative standard error line. If the total number of persons in the LGA is 25,000 , then the proportion $1,250 / 25,000=.05$ and $1,750 / 25,000=.07$ indicate that the appropriate relative standard error line is that marked B1. Reading off from the graph, the relative standard error for estimates of 1,250 and 1,750 are approximately $2 \%$ and $1.75 \%$ respectively. Therefore, the standard errors on these estimates are $(.02 \times 1,250)=25$ and $(.0175 \times 1,750)=30.625$. The standard error on the difference 500 is then given by:

$$
\left.\left.\begin{array}{rl}
S t a n d a r d & \text { Error }(1750-1250)
\end{array}\right) \sqrt{(25)^{2}+(30.625)^{2}}\right)
$$






## POPULATION

- Write thio parson'o namo.

First or given name.
Surname
, For unnemed baby, write "8aby" and surname.
2. Sox:

- Tick the appropriate bor.

| Male or | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Female | $\square$ |

3. Write :ills persori's age in yearo and complated montho.

- It age is less than 1 year write " 0 " years and number ol completed months.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { years } \\
& \text { months }
\end{aligned}
$$

4. Relationship:

- If this person is living in a private dwelling show whether he/ghe is related to the head of the household or Person 1 as shown on the Householder's Schedule, e.g. husband, wife, defacto spouse. incther, son, daughter, son-in-law, brother, sister, grandson, grand-daughter, uncla, nephew.
- If not related to the head of tha household or Person 1 write whether boarder, visitor, co-tenant, etc.
- If living in a non private dwesling write whether hotel guest, patient. prisoner, employee, etc.

5. What is thio person'o morital status?

- Tiek one bok only.

| Never married | $\square^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Married | $\square{ }^{2}$ |
| Married but permanently separated | $\square$ |
| Divorced. | $\square^{4}$ |
| Widowed. | $\square 5$ |

Wota: o "Usual residence" is thest address at which a person has lived for the last 6 months or intends to live for any period of 6 months or more

- In question 6 any person who now has no usual residence should lick box 1
and go to question 7 .
OIn questions 7 and 8 any porson who did not have a usual residence on
June 1975 or 1971 should give the address at which they were thon living.

0. Whero dow this person usually live?

glato full addross of usual reaidanco.

- Il usual residence is overseas write only name of country of usual rezidence and then go to Question 7
Number and streat
Suburb. town of locallity
Name of losal council
State. Postcode

7. Whorn was inis person'o ubual rosidenco one yoar ogo (i.e. at 30 Juns 1975)?

| Same as in question 6 | $\square$ | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Elsen here | $\square$ | 2 |

Sláte full address of usual reoidence one year ago.

- If overseas write " $O$ " ingtead of address; if this person is
loss than 1 year old, write " $N / A$ ".
Number anf street
Suburb, torvn or locality
Name of Ireal council
State.
Postcode

0. Where was this person's usual residence five years ago (t.e. at 30 June 1071)?
 $\stackrel{4}{5}$
ull address of usual residonce fivo years ago

- If overseas write " $O$ ' instead of address; if this person is
le3s than 5 years old. write " $N / A^{\prime \prime}$
Number and street.
Suburb, town or locality
Name of local council.
State
Postcode

9. Write the country of birth of this person's father and mother.

Father
Mother.
10. Where was this parson born?

- If born in Australia write the State or Territory and go to question 13.
- If born overseas write the country and go to question 11.

Born in
11. Write the country of citizenatip of this person.

- If naturalised, registered or granted Australian cilizenship write "Australia".
- Other persons (whether of British nationality or not) should write their country of citizenship.
Citizen of

12. Is this person a resident of or visilor to Australia?

| Resident |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| or | $\square$ | Give date of first 3rrival <br> in Australia as a resident |
| Visitor | $\longrightarrow$Give date of arrival in <br> Australia on thla yisit |  |

13. What is this person's religious denomination?

- If no religion write "None".

Religion
14. Hes thit pergon been away from home ON A HOLIDAY for a weak or more since 30 June 1975?

15. ta thils parson handicapped by a SERIOUS long-term illness or physical or mental condition?

- If yes, tick appropriate boxes to show types of handicap.
- If not handicapped tick box 8
- If no ilinesses or conditions tick bax 8.

| in his or her education | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| In gatting or holding a job | $\square$ |
| In getting about alone | $\square$ |
| In'doing housework | $\square$ |
| In sporting or recreational activities | $\square$ |
| In acts of daily living, e.g. dressing, bathing | $\square$ |
| Ift other ways | $\square$ |
| Not handicapped | $\square$ |

16. Is thle porson'o life Inaured with a lifo asaurance company?


If this person is under 6 years old, answer question 17.
17. Is this child minded by somsone other than hia/her parent(e) fop some part of aech working day?

- Tick boxes which apply.

Yes - at chlld-care centre (including chlld-minding centres, pre-schools, day care centres, creches, day nurseries, play groups).
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.

European arigin Torres Stralt


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 reguianty used.

- Include all languages regulariy 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.
- It an aboriginal tribal language is used, tick box 5 and write name of language.


20. Aftendance at any educational Institulion:

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

Is this person-

Name of educational institution

## Address

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

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

| Age left school....................... Years |
| :--- |
| Old not go to school...... $\square$ |
| StII at school................ |

22. Has this person obtainad a trade or other qualificallon since leaving school?

- If still at achool, tlek bax 3.


State details of highest quallification:
Qualification name.
Awarding institution.
Fleld of study
Year obtained.
23. Is thls person licensed to ride a motor blke or motor acootert Yes
24. Ie this person llcensed to drive a motor yehicle (othar than motor blke or motor seecter)?

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

25. Which of these paymente are recelved?

- For this person, tick all boxes which apply.
- If no payments received, tick box $\mathbf{0}$.
- Do not count refunds from private or government medical funds.

| Superannuation or annuity | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| War widow's pension. | 2 |
| Other war pension. | 3 |
| Repatriation service pension. | $\square$ |
| Age pension | $\square 5$ |
| Invalid pension | $\square 6$ |
| Widow's pension or Supporting mother's benefit | $\square$ |
| Unemployment benelit. | [] 8 |
| Sickness or Special benefit | $\square 9$ |
| None of these | $\square{ }^{10}$ |

26. Does this person pay Into a relirememt beneft acheme auch as euperannuation, provident fund or annulty?

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

- Tlck "yes' also if payments are made by employer.

27. Does this parson usually work for wagea, salary, payment or profit in a job, busineas, profesaion, or on a farm?

> Yes
or
No

2月. If this person is a woman who has EVER been married, wite the number of babies she has had from ALL her marsiages.

- 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 thle person le a woman who Is NOW married, write the length of heir present marriage.

- If less then 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 le NOW married, write the number of bablee she has had from her PRESENT marriage.

- Include children she has adopted.
- Dó not count stlli-births.
- If none write "Nons".

Now llving
Not now living.
Total....................................................................................................
31. For this person tlak the appropriate box to show all income usually recelved ench weok from all sources.

- Count all income: e.g., include wages, salary. overtime, child endowment, pensions, superannuation, tips and gratuities, business or iarm incorne (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 ... ... ... ... ...... ....... ........................... ....... . ...... ..... $\square$
Less than $\$ 29$ p.wk.
Less than $\$ 1500$ p.yr.
\$29 to \$39 p.wk.


Over $\$ 39$ to $\$ 58$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 2000$ to $\$ 3000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 58$ to $\$ 77$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$ p.yp.
Over $\$ 7$ r $10 \$ 96$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 4000$ to $\$ 5000$ p.yr.
Over \$96 to \$115 p.wk.
Over $\$ 5000$ to $\$ 6000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 115$ to $\$ 135$ p.wk. Over $\$ 6000$ to $\$ 7000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 135$ to $\$ 154$ p.wk
Over $\$ 7000$ to $\$ 8000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 154$ to $\$ 173$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 8000$ to $\$ 9000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 173$ to $\$ 231$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 9000$ to $\$ 12000$ p.yr.
Over \$231 to \$288 p.wk.
Over $\$ 12000$ to $\$ 15000$ p.yr.
Over \$288 to \$346 p.wk.
Over $\$ 15000$ to $\$ 18000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 346$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 18000$ p.yr
32. Did this person do any work at all LAST WEEK?

- Tick one box only.

Yes, worked for wages, salary,
payment or profit
Yes, but did unpaid work only
Did not work


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-ime job, businesa, profession or farm of any kind LAST WEEK?
Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession
or tarm last week (even if on holidays, sick. on strike. etc.) $\qquad$
Yes, trolped without pay in a family business.
Other unpaid job.
$\qquad$ $\square 1$

Did not have any job, business, protession
or tarm last week
34. Was this person temporarily laid off by their employer without pay for the WHOLE of last weak?


No
35. Did this person look for work last weak?

- Looking for work means being registered with the Commonweath Employment Service, approaching a prospective employer, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application or awaiting the results of recent applications.
Yes, looking for first job
Yes, but not for tirst job
No.

38. How many hours PER WEEK does this pers on usually work in the job or jobs hold last week?

| Main job | hou:s per weak |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other job(s) | hours per weak |

37. In the main fob held last weok was this parson -

- Tick one box only.
a wage or salary earner?. .. . ................................................ $\square 1$
conducting own business but not employing others? $\qquad$
conducting own busingss and
employing others?
a helper not receiving wages or salary?

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 hald last weak 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 lixed 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 le carrled out at that address? (i.e. the address given in reply to question 39)

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

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

- Tick boxes to show methods used.



## DWELLINGS

1. Test tas box which best tesertios tats twallita.

- Tick one box only.
- "Self-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facisities.
$1 \square$ A self-contained dwelling (e.g. separata house. semi-detached house, terrace house, setf-contained flat. home unit, villa unit. town house)
$2 \square$ A non seff-contained dwelling (e.g. non self-contalned flat. bedsitting reom, non sell-contained part of a detached house)
$3 \square$ An improvised dwelting (e.g. shad, garage, humpy) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis
- $\square$ A moblle dwelling (e.g. caravan, housceboat, tent)
$5 \square$ None of these. Please describe


## 2. Is tis durellig jatered to oas or more ather owallingt?



How hany dratllog ualts are there to the whode bollotag?

| 2 units..................................... $\square_{1}$ | 6-8 units ........................... $\square$ ¢ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 units ..................................... $\square_{2}$ | 9-16 units ........................... $\square$ 6 |
| 4 units.................................... $\square$ 3 | 17-32 units …..................... $\square$ 7 |
| 5 units..................................... $\square$ \& | 33 or more units |

3. Wis this dwelling tullt ater 30 Jane 1971 ?
Yes $\square \quad$ or $\quad{ }^{\text {Ho }} \square$


- Tick one box onty. It more than one, indicate main material.

| Brick, brick vereer...................... $\square$ | Metal ....................................... $\square^{\text {g }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stone ...................................... $\square_{2}$ | Fibro, asbestos ..... |
| Concreto, concrete block | Other |
| Timber ..................................... $\square_{1}$ | $\downarrow$ |

5. What is tha masa sourre of water supply within tals dwelling?

- Tick one box only.

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

6. What is the method of sowage dibposal tor that duelling?

Push toilet connected to public sewer
Flush toilet connected to individual system, e.g. septic tank
Sanitary pan collection Other
7. What fuel or power do you mosthy pse for the following honsehotd purpases? - Tick one box in each of the four columns.

8. Haw many registarad motor vabites owned or used by members of this bausehold wore gareged of parked at or near this dwelling tor the night of 30 June 1976 ?

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

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

9. Is this dwelling situated on a holding of a heciare ( $2 y_{2}$ aeres) of more whleh is ased maialy for agtcultural or pestoral pafpeses?

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

Yes $\square$ or No $\square$
10. How alay rooms are there in tals dwelling?

- Write the number of each type of roomi
- Count each room once onty
- 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 Roam: | Number |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bedroom(s). |  |
| Permanently enclosed slecpout(s). |  |
| Bedsitting room. |  |
| Combined lounge/dining room. |  |
| Dining room |  |
| Lounge. |  |
| Kitchen - used only by this household. |  |
| Kitchen - shared with another household |  |
| Bathroom - used only by this household. |  |
| Bathroom - shared with another household. |  |
| Family room |  |
| Study.. ...... |  |
| Business office |  |
| Other rooms |  |

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

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


South Australian Housing Trust.
Employer
Other


What is the weakdy rent?

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

Is this dwelling rented farnished or unfuraished?
Furnished
Unfurnished

12. Is this durelling owned (or teing purctased) by yoo or ady osual membat of this beaselyold?


Is there a mortgage (or centract of sale) on this owalling?


|  | First mertigape (tict ame hes -anty | $\begin{gathered} \text { sechat } \\ \text { mertigaz } \\ \text { malen } \end{gathered}$ | +e liti Deres aply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trading bank | [] | $\square$ | 1 |
| Savings bank | $\square$ | $\square$ | 2 |
| Building society |  | $\square$ | 3 |
| Life assurance company |  |  | 4 |
| Solicitor's tust fund |  | $\square$ | 5 |
| Employer |  | $\square$ | 6 |
| Finance company | $\square$ | $\square$ | 1 |
| South Australian Housing Trust |  | $\square$ | 8 |
| Local government boty | $\square$ |  | 9 |
| State or Australian government. | $\square$ |  | 10 |
| Detence or wat service homes | $\square$ | $\square$ | 1 |
| Private lender or other source | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | 12 |

## What moothly paymut (er averige menthly prymaat) is mada oa -

(I) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)? ................................................. \$
(il) The second and other mortgages (or contracts of saie)?

## HAVE YOU MISSED ANY PAGES OR QUESTIONS?

## Please check

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

- that the dwelling questions have been answered
- that the front page has been signed


For Collector's Use Only

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

2. How many dwelling units are there in the whole building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied -
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { - }, \text { For sate } \\ \text {.- } & \text { To let (other } \\ \text { than holiday home) }\end{array}\right)$
Total persons in household i.e.
listed on page i and on any extra
Personal Slips issued.

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES



