# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS 

## QUEENSLAND

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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 Queensland. Identical tables for EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA in Queensland (and areas treated as local government areas for statistical purposes) are now available from offices of the Bureau. The data for Local Government Areas (LGA's) may be obtained on:
. Microfiche, at a cost of 45 cents per fiche (each fiche containing 269 frames, where a frame is equivalent to one page of data and there are 9 pages of data for each LGA).
. 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 Queensland are also available from offices of the Bureau on microfiche or magnetic tape.

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616
R. J. CAMERON

Australian Statistician

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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 the refore 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 Govermment 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.

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 Territory.

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 Govermment 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 PPOVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUMMARY TABLES OF SINGLE CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLF FOR EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN AUSTRALIA. THESE STATISTICS APE AVAILABLE FROM OFFICES OF THF BUREAU LISTED IN APPENDIX D.

1. GEOGRAPHIC INDICATIVE

OUFERSLAND

SUnharr of population ano dhellintes
POPULATION
NURBER
USUAL RESIUENTSISAHE OHGI
OUFRSEGS BORN

| mates | females | PERSONS | PROD $X$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1624611 | 1012586 | 2037197 | 100.0 |
| 944896 | 941329 | 1886225 | 92.6 |
| 141026 | 125053 | 26608 C | 13.1 |
| 3783 | 2943 | 6727 | 0.3 |
| 55801 | 47139 | 102945 | 5.1 |
| 146715 | 197279 | 343996 | 16.9 |
| 200592 | 48145 | 240738 | 12.2 |
| 492833 | 244574 | 737407 | 36.2 |
| 501221 | 517444 | 1018665 | 5 C .0 |
| 657891 | 665354 | 1323245 | 65.0 |
| 911617 | 901072 | 1812690 | 89.0 |
| 20618 | 20727 | - 41345 | 2.0 |
| 10511 | 10107 | 20618 | 1.0 |
| 81865 | B0680 | 162545 | 8.0 |
| 1024611 | 1012586 | 2037197 | 100.0 |
| 167164 | 21897 | 189061 | 9.3 |
| 412411 | 372450 | 784864 | 38.5 |
| 6075 | 3616 | 9691 | 0.5 |
| 548247 | 289314 | 837561 | 41.1 |
| 23978 | 16354 | 40333 | 2.0 |
| 452396 | 705914 | 1159300 | 56.9 |
| 1024E12 | 1012582 | 2037193 | 100.0 |
| 949189 | 955353 | 1904542 | 93.5 |
| 72934 | 56389 | 129323 | 6.3 |
| 94993 | 82864 | 177857 | 8.7 |
| 23221 | 22921 | 46142 | 2.3 |
| 2498 | 844 | 3332 | 0.2 |

CAMPERS OUT, MIGRATOQY
OWELLINGS
PRIVATE, OCCUPIEO DWGS
PRI VATE, OCCUPIEO UNOCCUPIED OWGS NON-PKIVATE DMELLINT.S TOTAL DWELL INGS

PTE DNGS.BUTLT AFTER 6/T DHES ON RUIPAL MOLOINGS
6. ArE LAST BIRTHOAY

COITPLETED YEARS
2
1
2
3
4
$5-9$
$10-14$
15
16
17
14
19
$20-24$
$25-29$
$30-34$
$35-39$
$40-44$
$45-49$
$50-54$
$55-59$
$60-64$
$65-69$
$70-74$
754
TOT
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { NUABER } & \text { PROP \% } \\ & \\ 598140 & 89.9 \\ 62686 & 9.4 \\ 4286 & 0.6 \\ 665112 & 100.0 \\ 114430 & 17.2 \\ 48598 & 7.3 \\ 8600 & 1.3\end{array}$
3. HARITAL STATUS
NE HER MARRTED, UNDR 15 YRS NEVER MARRIED, 15 YRS. NOW MARRIED PERMANENTLY SEPARATED OIVORCEO WIDOMEO total populaticen
 CHILD NOT AT SCHOOL CHILD AT SCHOOL USUALLY WORKING NOT USUALLY HJRKINGFULL TIME STUOENT OTHER,NEI NOT STATEO TOTAL POPULATION
5. USUAL RESIDENCE - 1976
SAHE DHELLING
OTHER OHG-SAME LGA
OTHER LGA-SAME STATE
OTHER STATE
OVERSEAS
NOT STATED
TOTAL POPULATI ON

HALES FEHALES PERSOXS $\begin{array}{rrrr}293042 & 278924 & 571966 & 28.1 \\ 215371 & 151646 & 367018 & 28.0 \\ 464027 & 462373 & 926490 & 45.5 \\ 17597 & 26904 & 38501 & 1.9 \\ 13742 & 16281 & 30023 & 1.5 \\ 20833 & 82458 & 103291 & 5.1 \\ 1024612 & 1012587 & 2337199 & 100.0\end{array}$ hales fehales persons prop $x$

| 100842 | 96561 | 197403 | 9.7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 192200 | 182364 | 374563 | 18.4 |
| 549977 | 269878 | 819855 | 40.2 |
| 34520 | 33130 | 67651 | 3.3 |
| 112195 | 385185 | 497379 | 24.4 |
| 34879 | 45470 | 80349 | 3.9 |
| 1024612 | 1012587 | 2037200 | 100.0 |
| HALES | FEMALES | PERSONS | PROP 2 |


| - 1975 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAME DNELLING | 746443 | 747761 | 1434295 | 79.2 5.3 |
| othed owg-same lga | 49907 | 49436 | 99343 | 5.3 |
| OTHER LGA-SAHE STATE | 89347 | 87638 | 176986 | 9.4 |
| OTHER STATE | 25255 | 23467 | 48702 | 2.6 |
| OVERSEAS | 8779 | 9041 | 17819 | 4.9 |
| not stated | 8719 | 829 | 17012 | C. 9 |
| NOT APPLICABLECUNOER IYRI | 16446 | 15715 | 32160 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL POP - AT HONE, 1976 | 944896 | 941331 | 1886227 | 120.0 |
| - 2971 |  |  |  |  |
| SAME DWELLING | 448577 | 451339 | 899916 | 47.7 |
| OTHER DWG-SAME LGA | 92579 | 92955 | 185534 | 9.8 |
| OTHER LGA-SAME STATE | 205410 | 208442 | 413852 | 21.9 |
| OTHER STATE | 744.50 | 70176 | 144636 | 7.7 |
| OVERSEAS | 32483 | 30916 | 63400 | 3.4 |
| NOT STATED | 421 | 457 | 378 | 0.0 |
| NOT APPLICABLE CUHER EYRS) | S0S66 | 47045 | 178611 | 9.4 |
| TOTAL PDP - AT HOME. 1976 | 944896 | 941331 | 1886227 | 100.0 |

aUSTRALIAN BORN POPULATION OVERSEAS BDRN POPULATION TOTAL POPULATION PROP Y MALES FEMALES PERSOHS PROP \% MALES FEMALES PERSONS PROP

| males | FEMALES | PEPSONS | ROP Y | MALES | EMALE | PERSOHS | ROP \% | Males |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16797 | 34263 | 1.7 | -17390 | 16672 | 34062 | 1.9 | 77 | 125 | 201 | 0.1 |
| 17467 18067 | 17224 | 35291 | 1.7 | 17851 | 16991 | 34942 | 2.0 | 216 | 233 | 450 | 0.2 |
| 19171 | 18245 | 37416 | 1.8 | 18734 | 17862 | 36595 | 2.1 | 437 | 384 | 821 | 0.3 |
| 19925 | 19205 | 39130 | 1.9 | 19281 | 18637 | 37918 | 2.1 | 644 | 568 | 1213 | 0.5 |
| 20826 | 20296 | 41122 | 2.0 | 20096 | 19532 | 39528 | 2.2 | 731 | 763 | 1494 10920 | 0.6 |
| 99171 | 93780 | 192950 | 9.5 | $9355 ?$ | 88480 | 182032 | 10.3 | 5619 7966 | 5300 7620 | $\begin{aligned} & 10920 \\ & 15592 \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 5.9 |
| 98416 | 93377 | 191793 | 9.4 | 90450 | 85751 | 176202 35918 | 9.9 2.0 | 1966 | 1430 | +3126 | 1.2 |
| 20142 | 18902 | 39044 | 4.9 | 18445 | 17473 | 35918 | 2.0 | 1596 | 1418 | 3066 | 1.1 |
| 19651 | 18560 | 3821? | 1.9 | 18055 | 17150 | 35206 | 2.8 | 1496 | 1422 | 2918 | 1.1 1.1 |
| 18546 | 18153 | 36698 | 1.8 | 17050 | 16731 | 33780 | 1.9 | 1506 | 1497 | 3003 | 1.1 |
| 18054 | 17364 | 35418 | 1.7 | 16548 | 15867 | 32415 | 1.8 | 1506 | 1508 | 3026 | 1.1 |
| 17564 | 15754 | 34319 | 1.7 | 16046 | 15247 | 31293 447943 | 8.8 | 1518 | 15687 | 17569 | 6.6 |
| 84342 | 8117 C | 165512 | 6.1 | 75460 | 72484 | 147943 | 8.4 | 8882 13771 | 126885 12785 | 26256 | 9.9 |
| 83598 | 80667 | 164266 | 6.1 | 69827 | 68163 | 138016 | 7.8 | 13771 | 12485 10725 | 23372 | 8.8 |
| 70191 | 67518 | 137709 | E. 8 | 57545 | 56793 | 114338 | 5.5 | 12647 | 10812 | 22048 | 8.3 |
| 59982 | 57400 | 117382 | 5.8 | 47945 | 47388 | 95334 | 5.4 | 12036 11007 | 10812 8212 | 19220 | 7.2 |
| 53314 | 50497 | 103820 | 5.1 | 42387 | 42284 | 84592 | 4.8 | 11044 | 7839 | 18883 | 7.1 |
| 55775 | 52766 | 108480 | 5.3 | 44731 | 44867 | 89598 | 5.1 | 11044 | 9005 | 19815 | 7.4 |
| 54857 | 52895 | 107752 | 5.3 | 44849 | 43889 | 87938 | 5.0 | 10808 | 7356 | 15704 | 5.9 |
| 46881 | 48281 | 95142 | 4.7 | 38544 | 40895 | 79439 | 4.5 | 7807 | 6870 | $1467 \%$ | 5.5 |
| 43093 | 46103 | 89197 | 4.4 | 35286 | 39234 | 74520 | 4.2 | 8394 | 7102 | 15497 | 5.8 |
| 35309 | 37133 | 72442 | 3.6 | 269.15 | 30031 | 56946 | 3.2 | 6246 | 5602 | 12848 | 4.5 |
| 23871 | 27751 | 51622 | 2.5 | 17625 | 22149 | 39775 | 2.2 | 6246 | 5602 | 15427 | 5.8 |
| 26401 | 41830 | 68231 | 3.3 | 19859 | 32945 | 52884 | 3.0 | 6542 | 125055 | 266082 | 00.0 |
| 24 E14 | 1012588 | 2037203 | 100.0 | 833589 | 887536 | 1771125 | 100.0 | 141027 | 125056 | 266062 | 0.0 |

h. RIRTHPLGCE of PAPENTS OF THE USTPALIAN BOFN POPULATION

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHEP
AUSTRALIA
CK ANO EIPF
OTHEQ EUROPE asia
OTMEQ COUNTRIES NOT STATEI total austipalian born

QUSTRALIA UX ANDEIRE OIRTMOLAGE OF NOTHER
QUSTRALIA UX ANDEIPE OTHER EUROPE MALESIA FEHALES OTHER COUNTRIES maLES FE MALES
677209676468

9．birthplace of parents of the overseas born population
BIRThPLACE OF NOTHEP
AUSTRALIA UK ANDEIRE OTHEREUROPE MOTHEP ASIA JTHER COUNTRIES GIRTHOLACE CF FATHER MALES FEMALES MALES FEMALES MALES FEMALFS MALES FEMALES MALFS FEMALES
AUSTRALIA
UK AND EIRF
OTHFR EIGROPE
ASIA
OTHER COUNTRIFS
NOT STATEO
TOTAL OUERSEAS BORN

| 3348 | 3243 | 850 | 1124 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1503 | 1161 | 65794 | 61950 |
| 423 | 242 | 626 | 646 |
| 135 | 112 | 328 | 293 |
| 1083 | 1074 | 956 | 697 |
| 26 | 32 | 167 | 417 |
| 6516 | 5864 | 68721 | 65337 |

10．AIRTMPLACF，CITIZENSHIP AND PERION OF RESIDENCE

## gIRTHPLACE

AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
TASMANIA
NORTHERN IERRITORY
AUST CAP TERRITARY
AUSTRALIA，UNDEFINEN
TOTAL QISTRALIAN BDRN

TIOTAL $\quad$ HALES FEMALES M
COUNTRY JF GITITENSHIP
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE
AUSTRALIA UNDER 5 YEARS 5 YRS ANO OVER NTATEO NOT STATED

| MALES | FEMALES | MALES | FEMALES |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 85677 | 87172 | 85677 | 87172 |
| 41963 | 40855 | 41953 | 40955 |
| 656873 | 662030 | 656577 | 682030 |
| 8332 | 7745 | 8332 | 7745 |
| $531 E$ | 4754 | 5316 | 4754 |
| 5572 | 5624 | 5577 | 5624 |
| 1666 | 1655 | 1666 | 1655 |
| 962 | 965 | 962 | 765 |
| 77225 | 76735 | 77225 | 75735 |
| 883586 | 887534 | 883586 | 887534 |

OVERSEAS
NEN ZEALAND
UK AND EIRE
CANADA

USA
AUSTPIA
NETMFRLANTS
r．ZECHOSLOVAKIA
HUNGADY
POLAR
YUGOSLAVIA
GPEECE
ITALY
HALTA
CYDRUS
TURKEY，LEAANON
GTYPT
DTHEP EUROP
OTHER ASIA
OTHED AMERICA
OTHER AFRICA
OTHER OCEANIA
total ovepseas gopn

|  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9337 | 8417 | 2234 | 2263 | 6769 |
| 69594 | 65842 | 22332 | 21942 | 45501 |
| 1283 | 1331 | 333 | 362 | 939 |
| 2818 | 2155 | 528 | 319 | 2265 |
| 886 | 662 | 553 | 465 | 318 |
| 5626 | 5271 | 3835 | 3786 | 1697 |
| 5979 | 4704 | 4369 | 3368 | 1543 |
| 794 | 407 | 667 | 336 | 102 |
| 1054 | 575 | 905 | 496 | 126 |
| 2128 | 1414 | 1876 | 1223 | 214 |
| 739 | 965 | 685 | 877 | 37 |
| 3263 | 2124 | 2127 | 1221 | 1032 |
| 2206 | 1735 | 1829 | 1389 | 323 |
| 10755 | 1110 | 8477 | 5573 | 1757 |
| 1262 | 912 | 704 | 525 | 513 |
| 542 | 490 | 267 | 232 | 266 |
| 397 | 293 | 272 | 188 | 120 |
| 348 | 353 | 269 | 253 | 73 |
| 7789 | 5560 | 4345 | 3022 | 3055 |
| 7137 | 6960 | 4543 | 4536 | 2466 |
| 952 | 937 | 292 | 291 | 632 |
| 1950 | 1748 | 955 | 797 | 955 |
| 4139 | 4074 | 3307 | 3278 | 600 |
| 31 | 19 | 182 | 3 |  |
| 141630 | 125055 | 66138 | 57664 | 71308 |

total population 10246161012589949724965197

| 11．PERTOD OF RFSIDTNCF RESIDENTS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PERIOO |  |  |  |  |
| UNDER 1 YEAR |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | and | UNDER | 2 | YEARS |
| 2 | AND | UNDER | 3 | YEARS |
| 3 | a No | UNOER | 4 | YEARS |
| 4 | AND | UNDER | 5 | YEARS |
| 5 | AND | UNDFP | 10 | YEARS |
| 10 | ANT | UNDEP． | 15 | YEARS |
| 15 | OND | IIINER | 25 |  |
| 25 | YEAR | S AND | OV |  |
| nOT STATSD <br> TOTAL RESIDENTS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

MALES FEMALES PEDSONS PDOP \％

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2761 | 2994 | 5755 | 2.2 |
| 3519 | 3733 | 7252 | 2.8 |
| 3969 | 3669 | 7678 | 2.9 |
| 4017 | 3721 | 7738 | 3.0 |
| 3753 | 3406 | 7159 | 2.8 |
| 17305 | 15432 | 32737 | 12.6 |
| 11585 | 10380 | 21966 | 8.5 |
| 19001 | 15892 | 34893 | 13.5 |
| 21989 | 17588 | 39577 | 15.3 |
| 49344 | 45296 | $9464 n$ | 36.5 |
| 137244 | 122111 | 259355 | 100.8 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3783 | 2943 | 6727 | 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 141029 | 125054 | 266082 | 100.0 |


rotal overseas rorn



2825
33867
433
727
316
2610
2719
216
342
698
481
979
783
4476
463
705
128
160
2891
2751
302
756
593
4

2534
23667
315
335
266
2239
1693
151
241
645
476
855
863
3751
432
205
120
159
1781
2391
$27:$
531
1721
$1:$
6549

12．RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION MALES FEMALES PERSONS PROP \％

BAPTIST
CATHOLIC，ROMAN CATHOLIC
CHURS OF ENGLANS CHUREN OF
LUTHERAN
METHODIST
PRESAYTEPIAN
OTHER CHRISTIAN
TOTAL CHRISTIAN HEBREN
MUSLIM $\quad$ OTHER NON－CHRISTIAN
TOTAL HON－CHRISIIAN NOT CLASSIFIAGLE
NO RELIGIOUS DENOH
NOT STATEO
13．EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CURRENTLY ATTFNOING
SCHODL
PRI MADY
SEC ONDADY
SEC ONDAPY
PRIMARY ANO SECONOARY OTHEF
TOTAL GOVT SCHOOLS
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { TOTAL HONGGOVT SCHOOLS } & 127206 & 118522 & 245725 & 77.1 \\ \text { TOTEL ALL SCHOOLS } & 3750 & 35358 & 73053 & 22.9 \\ & 264850 & 15388 C & 318736 & 10 C .0\end{array}$
OTAEQ IIASTITUTIONS
＇JNI VFPSITY AND CAF

| OThEQ IIASTITIUTIONS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＇JNI VFPSITY AND Caf | 20C59 | 139.3 | 34002 | 56.1 |
| CTHER | 1416A | A403 | 2255： | 39.0 |
| rotal | 34？：7 | 22337 | 55554 | －3C．3 |
| not＝Jitnoing | 55990\％ | 671039 | ：3ヶcら5 | 55.3 |
| HJT ETLTER | －ヒ¢ 575 | 16513： | ？3：9：7 | ！5．3 |

15．QUALIFICATIONS－hIGHEST LEVEL OBTATNET

|  | MALES | females | －${ }^{\text {d }}$ | PROF \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEVEL |  |  |  |  |
| OOCTORAL．MASTERS DEGREE | 2774 | 560 | 3334 | 4.2 |
| GRaDUATE DIPLOMA | 2204 | 1 月77 | 4081 | 0.3 |
| 8ACHELOR DEGREE | 16566 | 7151 | 23717 | 1.6 |
| OIPLONA | 19725 | 24108 | 43833 | 3.0 |
| TECHNTCIANS CERTIFICATE | 23703 | 34637 | 54340 | 3.7 |
| trade ceptificate | 130128 | 14712 | 164840 | 9.9 |
| LEVEL NOT APPLICABLE | 4650 | 10260 | 14910 | 1.0 |
| no gualifications | 431876 | 546774 | 976650 | 66.7 |
| not stared | 9994 E | 99583 | 199529 | 13.6 |
| TOTAL POPULATION 15 YPS＊ | 731571 | 733662 | 1465236 | 10 CO |
| ：6．INCOME－ANNUAL PERSONAL |  |  |  |  |
|  | males | fenales | PEESOVS | Prop X |
| AMOUNT |  |  |  |  |
| NONE | 48815 | 171684 | 220699 | 15.0 |
| LESS THAN $\$ 1500$ | 17201 | 83651 | 100853 | 6.9 |
| $81500=2005$ | 44724 | $75 ¢ 56$ | 114780 | 7.8 |
| OVER＊2009－ 1020 | 51646 | 95351 | 146958 | 1 E .6 |
| OVER 3900－LCOC | 35181 | 49326 | 84496 | 5.8 |
| OVER $4000-5020$ | 37219 | 41696 | 78915 | 5.4 |
| OVER S 56.00 －6JJe | 6599？ | 43426 | 10949 | 7.5 |
| OVER S GJOG－？ 200 | 92497 | 60491 | 132987 | 9.1 |
| CVER \＆700－P P．770 | 915：5 | 22731 | 104241 | 7.1 |
| OVER BCCL－9ữ | 61879 | 12478 | 74356 | 5.1 |
| OVER \＄900：－E：2030 | 87519 | ： 67 l 8 | 104227 | 7.1 |
| OVER \＄1200c－\＄i5920 | 31636 | 4335 | 35971 | 2.5 |
| OVEP 8：5ucr－zaje © | 14267 | 1576 | 15843 | 1.1 |
| OVEP sierá | 15254 | 2456 | $187 \geq 0$ | ： 3 |
| HOT STATED | －527： | 77709 | 12238： | 6.4 |
| TJTE！PODUSTIE月 ： 5 YDS＊ | 73：572 | 733665 | 1465237 | 15： 5 |



27．HOURS USULLLY HORKED PER WEEK－EMPLOYED PJPULATION MOURS


28．NUMREP OF JORS USUALLY WOOKING IN－EHPLOYEN POPULATION，

| NUMEEP OF JORS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONE 309 | 535405 | 283213 | 818518 | 97.7 |
| THO OP MORE JORS | 12842 | 6101 | 18443 | 2.3 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATIDN | 548247 | 289314 | 837561 | 1 JCO |
| 29． MODF OF TPAVEL TO HORK－EMPL OYED POPULATJOH |  |  |  |  |
|  | mates | FEMALES | PEPSONS | PPOP |
| mode of rravel |  |  |  |  |
| TRAIN | 29321 | 14518 | 34830 | 4.2 |
| BUS | 20555 | 25773 | 46329 | 5.5 |
| FEROY OR TFAM | 1861 | 792 | 2552 | 0.3 |
| TAXI | 2837 | 2646 | 5484 | 0.7 |
| CAR－AS DRIVER． | 318464 | 100328 | 418793 | 50.0 |
| CAR－AS PASSENGED | 49535 | 49571 | 99105 | 11.8 |
| MOTOR AI KE，HOTOR SCOOTER | 21655 | 1294 | 22349 | 2.7 |
| BICYCle | $92 \geq 4$ | 1760 | 10985 | 1.3 |
| WALKES ONLY | $4 C 865$ | 26072 | 66957 | 8.0 |
| MORKED AT HOME | ？ 9599 | 38390 | 77989 | 9.3 |
| NOT STATEO | 33175 | 34879 | 68054 | B． 1 |


| O．Family trpe gy SEx Of | HEAD OF MALE HEAD | FAMILY <br> female <br> HFAO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Toral } \\ & \text { FAMILIES } \end{aligned}$ | PROP \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fahily type |  |  |  |  |
| HEAD ONLY | 54844 | 63529 | 118472 | $19 . ?$ |
| hean，Chilnefn only | 3718 | 21922 | 25640 | 4.2 |
| HEAC，SPOUSF ONLY | 136338 | 3832 | 140170 | 22.8 |
| HEAC，SPOUSE，CHILTOEN | 17763 ？ | 2472 | 1 10104 | 29.2 |
| HEAO，CTHER ADULTS GNLY | 9846 | 25113 | 29964 | 4.9 |
| MEAO，OTHR ANLTS，CHILDPEN | 2064 | 8013 | 10082 | 1.6 |
| HEAD，SPOUSF，OT HEF AOULTS | 55120 | 340 | $5096 こ$ | 8.3 |
| MEAD，SPOUSE，OT HER ADIJLTS |  |  |  |  |
| CHILDPEN | 59514 | 766 | 60280 | 9.8 |
| COMMUNE | 110 | 32 | 142 | 0.0 |
| total fams in pte nhgs | 494186 | 121628 | 615 144 | 100.0 |


| 34．TYPF OF OCCUPIED PTF | OWELLINGS NO OWGS | ANO NO OF PROP \％． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PERSONS } \\ & \text { PEPSONS } \end{aligned}$ | PROP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| trpe of nwelling |  |  |  |  |
| SELF CONTAINED | 5月3176 | 97.5 | 1867318 | 98.0 |
| NON－SELF CONTAINED | 7182 | 1.2 | 15258 | 0.8 |
| IYPROVISED | 2980 | 0.5 | 8685 | 0.5 |
| MORILE | 4620 | 0.8 | 12447 | 0.7 |
| or he？ | 182 | 0.0 | 834 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL OCCUPIEO PTE DWGS | 598140 | 100.0 | 1904542 | 100．0 |

35．OWELLING UNITS IN EAGN OCCUPIED PRIVATE ONELLING TYPE SED HO OF DWELLINGS


36．NATERIAL OF DUTEO HALLS IN EACH OCCUPIED PTE DHELLING TYPE NO OF DWELLINGS
SEP HOUSE OTMER TOTAL


37．TOTAL NO TF PODWS IN EACH OCCUPIEO PRIVATE DNELLING TYPE HO OF DWELLINES
SEP HOUSE OTHE？TOTAL


| 314 | 1746 | 2058 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1534 | 7412 | 9966 |
| SE64 | 18624 | 24588 |
| 367心4 | 38532 | 75036 |
| ：582：0 | ：75nc | 175770 |
| ：4？2t？ | 9375 | 151639 |
| 75E34 | $404 E$ | 3689） |
| 6とごこ | 3272 | 53295 |
| こし4？ | ：J3 3 E | 15E2＝ |
| $\because \sim \mathrm{C}$ | $\cdots=$ | 二＝5．＊ |



33．HOUSEHOLD INCOME－ANNUAL AND WEEKLY
NO OF HOUSEHOLDS PROP $x$


38．NO OF BEOROOMS IN EACH OCCUPIEB PRIVATE DHELLING TYPE


39．USE OF FACILITIES IN OCCUPIEO PRIVATE OWELLINGS
factlity shared

| EATHROOH ONLY | 4160 | 0.7 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| KITCHEN ONLY | 2380 | 0.6 |
| BATHROON AND XITCHEN | 1836 | 0.3 |
| SOLE USE－BATHROOK，KITGNEN | 547286 | 91.5 |
| ALL OTHER | 62470 | 7.1 |
| TOTAL OCCUPIED PTE OWGS | 598240 | 180.0 |



[^0]NC．OF MJTC：$\cdot \cdots=:$ LES

$656 \geq 6$
$27 E 325$
$: 5=-76$
33525
23572
14.3
46.3
$2=.7$
9.5

1976 CENSUS OF POPULATION ANO HOUSING
dUEENSLANO NO OF DWELLINGS

:WEEXLY RENT-NO OF OCCUPIED RENTEN PTE OWGS, NO OF PERSONS

-SJURCFS OF MOPTGAGES, OCC PTE OWELLINGS BEING PUPCHASED NO OF MORTGAGES
1 MRTGE 2+ MRTGE ALL MRTGS PROP $\%$
SOURCE OF MORTGAGE
RADING GANK
AVINGS RANK
OUSINT, COMMISSIOH
THED, NEI
OT STATED
16232
1412
L HUMBER OF MOPTGAGES In8C84

3532

| 35328 | 3714 | 39642 | 19.7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 47138 | 1582 | 48720 | 24.6 |
| 44316 | 294 | 44610 | 22.5 |
| 16232 | 294 | 16526 | 8.4 |
| 43559 | 3492 | 47150 | 23.8 |
| 1412 | 442 | 1854 | 0.9 |
| $188 C 84$ | 9818 | 197902 | 100.0 |

47. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS BY NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NO OF OWELLINGS
1 MRTGE 2 * MRTGE ALL MRTGS PROP $\%$


| 12100 | 818 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 28966 | 1170 |
| 29178 | 1428 |
| 21162 | 976 |
| 26142 | 1282 |
| 14068 | 380 |
| 14096 | 376 |
| 7442 | 170 |
| 8438 | 222 |
| 3012 | 66 |
| 2796 | 122 |
| 1170 | 46 |
| 1702 | 86 |
| 496 | 36 |
| 528 | 48 |
| 2502 | 198 |
| 14286 | 2368 |
|  | 9712 |

11898
27898
28094
20572
25410
14058
14174
7758
8682
3356
3040
1360
1362
536
634
3066
15606
188984
48. STRUCTUPE OF RUILOING - ALL PRIVATE ONELLINGS
NO. DNGS PROP $\%$

| STRUCTURE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEPAEATE HOUSE | 550690 | 03.3 |
| FLATS OR HOHE UNITS,ETC, |  |  |
| UP TO 3 STOREYS HIGH | 83078 | 12.5 |
| ABOVE 3 STORTYS HIGH | 4078 | 0.8 |
| IMPROUISED NWELLING | 1964 | 0.3 |
| MORILE DWELLING | 4706 | 0.7 |
| NOT STATED | 15410 | 2.3 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NWF.LLINGS | $66082 E$ | 100.0 |

49. RFASON PRIVATE DWELLING UNOCCUPIED

|  | NO.DWGS | PROP X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REASON |  |  |
| FJR SALE | 4658 | 7.4 |
| TO LET, NOT HOLIDAY HOME | 6414 | 10.2 |
| NEW, AWA ITING OCCIJPANCY | 3318 | 5.3 |
| VACANT FOR REPAIR,ETC | 2018 | 3.2 |
| HOLIDAY HOME | 12142 | 19.4 |
| CONDEMNED FOR DEMOLITION | 1732 | 2.8 |
| RESIOENT TEMPRLY ARSENT | 19924 | 31.6 |
| OTHER,NEI | 8458 | 13.5 |
| not stated | 4022 | 6.4 |
| TOTAL UNOCEUPIEO PTE OWGS | 62686 | 100.0 |

## 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
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
$4 A-4 C$
$4 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~F}$
4E
Major Group 5

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

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

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
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
Undefined
E Construction, Total
F Wholesale, Retail Trade
Wholesale and Undefined
Retail
G Transport and Storage
Road Transport
51
Rail Transport 52
Water Transport 53
Air Transport
Storage, Other Tpt, Undef
54
50, 55
H Communications, Total
Division H

I Finance, etc. Total
Division I
J Pub Admin, Defence, Total
Division J

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 12
SUBDIVISION

01, 02
03
04
00

13
10, 14-16

21-22
23, 24
25
29.33

20, 26-28, 34

36
37
35
Division E

45, 46-47
48

## 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 Govemment Area |
| MED | Medical |
| MED TECH | Medical technicians |
| MRTGE | Mortgage |

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES - contimued

| 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

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

## Example

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

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

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

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

## 1. ESTIMATE SIZE

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

## 2. ESTIMATE TYPE

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

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

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

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

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






## POPULATION



If this person is under 8 years old, answer question 17.
17. Is thls child minded by someone other than his/her parent(s) 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 home (not by child's parents)
Yes-at another's home.
Yes-elsowhere.
No.
18. What is this person's racial ortgin

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

Torres Strait
 State one
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 lick boxes to show ALL languages regularly used.

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


20. Attendance at any educatlonal institulion:

- Tick appropriate box.
- Include if a school pupil, full-time, part-time or external student.
- An educational institution may be an infants, primary or secondary school, correspondence school, universlty. college of advanced education, technical college, etc.
- Tick box 3 if person not attending.
is this person-
Still attending school?
Attending any other educational institution?
Not attending?
Name of educational institution

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

## ANSWER THE REMAINING QUESTIONS IF THIS

 PERSON IS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE.21. Write the age at which this person left school.

- If this person did not go to schoot, lick box 1 .
- It this person is still at school, tlek box 2.
Age left school................... Years
Did not go to school...... ${ }^{2}$
Still at school................ ${ }^{2}$

22. Has this person obtained a trade or other qualification since leaving school?

- If still al school, tick box 3 .

$\neq$| 1 | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\square$ Yes |
| 3 | $\square$ |
|  | No |
|  | Still at school |

State details of highest qualification:
Qualification name.
Awarding instltution.
Field of study
Year obtained.
23. Is this person licensed to ride a motor bike or motor acooter? Yes
31. For this person tick the appropriate box to show all income usually received each week from all sources.

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

No income $\qquad$
Less than $\$ 29$ p.wk.
Less than $\$ 1500$ p.yr.
\$29 to \$39 p.wk.
$\$ 1500$ to \$2000 p.yr.
Over \$39 to \$58 p.wk.
Over $\$ 2000$ to $\$ 3000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 58$ to $\$ 77$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 77$ to $\$ 96$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 4000$ to $\$ 5000$ p.yr.
Over \$96 to $\$ 115$ p.wk. Over $\$ 5000$ to $\$ 6000$ p.yr
Over $\$ 115$ to $\$ 135$ p.wk.
Over $\$ 6000$ to $\$ 7000$ p.yr.
Over $\$ 135$ to $\$ 154$ 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 $\square$
$\square$
$\square$

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-lime or part-time job, business,
profession or farm of any kind LAST WEEK?
Yes, had a paid job, a business, a protession or farm last week (even if on holidays, sick,
on strike, etc.).
Other unpaid job
Did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week
34. Was this person temporarily laid ofl by their employer without pay for the WHOLE of last week?

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

35. Did this person look for work last week?

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

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

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

37. In the main lob held tast week was this person-

- Tick one box only.
a wage or salary earner?
conducting own business but not
employing others?
conducting own business and
employing others?
a helper not receiving wages or salary?

38. In the main job held last week what was this person's occupation?

- Describe as fully as possible using two or more words (e.g. builder's labourer).
- Where possible. give award or government designation.
- If a member of the armed services, please state rank.

Occupation
39. For the main job held last week print amployer's trading name and address of workplace.

- If self-employed print name of own business.
- If a teacher please print name of school.
- If a government employee please print full name of department.
- A person with no fixed place of work last week, e.g. taxi-driver.
airline pilot, etc., print "N/A".


## USE BLOCK LETTERS

Employer's (or own) trading name

Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which
this person worked.

Address of workplace:
Number and street

Suburb or town.
State
Postcode
40. What kind of industry, business or service is carried out at that address? (i.e. the address given in reply to question 39)

- Use two or more words, e.g. dairy larming, 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.


Please state
How does this person usually get to work?

## DWELLINGS


3. Was this dwelling builla atter 30 June 1971 ?

Yes $\square \quad$ or $\quad$ No $\square$
4. What is the material of the outer walls of this building?

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


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

- Tick one box only.

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

6. What is the mathod of sewaga disposal for this dwelling? Flush toilet connected to public sewes Flush toilet connected to individual system, e.g. septic tank Sanitary pan collection Other

7. What tuel or pawer do you mastly use for the following househald purposes? - Tici one box in each of the four columns

| coat cake or biqueles | Cooking | Lighting | Living room neatiog | Bathroom water heating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal, coke or briquettes | $\square$ | [] | [] | [] |
| Wood | $\square$ | $\square$ | 11 | [12 |
| Electricily | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | [.] 3 |
| Gas - i) mains | $\square$ | $\square$ | [] | []] |
| ii) botlled or L.P. | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Oil (including kerosene) | $\square$ | - | $\square$ | [1] |
| Solar energy | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | $\square 1$ |
| Other fuel | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | \% |
| No fuel used | $\square$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\square$ | ['s |

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

- Exclude motor bikes. molor scoolers. tractors.
- Include company vehicles kept al home.

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

9. Is this owelling sltuated on a holding of a bectare $\left(2 y_{2}\right.$ acres) or more which is used mainly for agricultural or pastoral purposes?

- That is tor any type of crod growing. animal or poultry farming.
Yes [i or No []

10. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?

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

Type of Room:
Bedroom(s)
Permanenily 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 Bathroom - shared with another household Family room
Study
Business office
Other rooms

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

It instalment payments are made under purchase contracts mortgage agreements. etc do nol regard as rented: such payments should be shown in question 12.


South Ausiralian Housing Jrust
Employer
Other
What is the weekly rent?

- Include the weexiy equivatemt of any rates payable segarately by this household. eg. sanitation garbage. water tates (other than excess waler)

Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfurnished?
Furnished
Unfurnished $\quad \neg] \rightarrow$ No more questions
12. Is this dwelling owned (or being purchased) by you or any usual member of this household?


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


| biral motigage Hict one ber -anl\| | Secent and athat memtaget list ionts which spaly |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\\|^{\prime}$ | $1 ?$ |
| $\cdots 1 i$ | [.] ? |
| ! | $\square$ |
| . $1 . i$ | $\square]$ |
| [-] | $\square{ }^{\text {s }}$ |
| $\mathrm{i} j$ | [1 |
| $1 \%$ | []$^{7}$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | []$^{9}$ |
| $\square$ | $\Gamma_{j^{10}}$ |
| [] | []$^{11}$ |
| $\square]$ | $\square]^{12}$ |

What montlily payment (or average monthly payment) is made on -
(i) The first mortgage (or contract of sale)?
(ii) The second and other morgages (or contracts of sale)? $\qquad$ $\$$

## 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 struclure in which this dwelling is contained -

|  |  |  |  |  |   <br>   | 6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Separate nouse <br> - EACH ON A | Semi-detached house <br> ARATE BLOCK | Terrace house <br> LAND | Mobile dwelling | Improvised dwelling | Block of llats or home units of up 10 and including 3 storeys | Hock o! Hats n: home umis above. 3 sloreys | Group of villa unint: or lown houses | Dwetimn ant non dwelling combined |

2. How many dwelfing units are there in the whote building?
3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, the reason for being unoccupied -

L-i, For sale
2 Tolet (other than holiday nome)
[], Newly completed and awaiting occupancy
$\square 4$ Vacant for repairs or alterations

- Holiday home
( ${ }_{6}$ Condemned or
awarting demolition
, Usual resident
temporarily absent


Specify

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

## APPENDIX D

## INQUIRIES

State or

| Territory | For Personal Inquiries - |
| :---: | :--- |
| NEW SOUTH | Population Census Subsection |
| WALES | Sth Floor, St. Andrews House |
|  | Sydney Square |
|  | SYDNEY |

VICTORIA Supervisor, Demography Section Commonwealth Banking Building Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets melbourne.

| QUEENSLAND | Supervisor, Social and Demography 345 Ann Street <br> BRISBANE. | $\begin{gathered} \text { (07) } \\ 33.5606 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonweal th Statistician (Attention : Supervisor, Social and Demography Section) <br> 345 Ann Street <br> BRISBANE. QLD 4000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOUTH aUSTRALIA | Information Officer Prudential Building 195 North Terrace ADELAIDE. | $\begin{gathered} \text { (08) } \\ 228.9439 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician <br> (Attention : Information Officer) <br> Box 2272, G.P.O. <br> ADELAIDE. S.A. 5001 |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA | Census Liaison Officer 1-3 St George's Terrace PERTH. | $\begin{gathered} (09) \\ 326.3423 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Attention: Census Liaison Officer) 1-3 St George's Terrace PERTH. W.A. 6000 |
| TASMANIA | Census Liaison Officer 188 Collins Street HOBART. | $\begin{gathered} (002) \\ 20.4473 \end{gathered}$ | Deputy Commonwealth Statistician <br> (Attention : Oensus Liaison Officer) <br> Box 66A, G.P.O. <br> HOBART. TAS. 7001 |
| NORTHERN TERRITORY | Census Liaison Officer 7th Floor, M.L.C. Building 81 Smith Street DARWIN. | $\begin{gathered} (089) \\ 80.2612 \end{gathered}$ | The Statistician, Northem Territory <br> (Attention : Census Liaison Officer) <br> Box 3796 P.O. <br> DARWIN. N.T. 5794 |
| AUSTRALIAN <br> CAPITAL <br> TERRITORY | Assistant Supervisor <br> User Contact and Dissemination <br> Population Census Branch <br> Wing 4, Level Gb <br> Cameron Offices <br> BELCONNEN. | $\begin{gathered} (062) \\ 52.6006 \end{gathered}$ | Australian Statistician <br> (Attention : Population Census Branch) <br> Box 10, P.O. <br> BELCONNEN. A.C.T. 2616 |


[^0]:    फ2．HOTOR VEHIZLES CLPKEO AT GGCUPIEO PQIVATE DNELIINGS NO OF OWELLINES PROP $x$

